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FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1920.

No. 1-I. C.—His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to grant a personal salute of 11 guns to Raja Pratap Singh, C.I.E., Raja of Alirajpur, Central India.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1920.

No. 1-S.I.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :—

To be Knights Commanders.

The Right Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS JOHN STEPHENS HOPWOOD, Baron Southborough, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja DAOLAT SINGHJI, Maharaja of Idar, Bombay.

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur PERUNGAVUR RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR AVARGAL, C.I.E., Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor, Madras.

To be Companions.

The Honourable Mr. CHARLES GEORGE TODHUNTER, Indian Civil Service, Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor, Madras.

The Honourable Mr. ALEXANDER PHILLIPS MUDDIMAN, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

FREDERICK CAMPBELL ROSE, Esquire, M.I.C.E., lately Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

SELWYN HOWE FREMANTLE, Esquire, C.I.E., V.D., Indian Civil Service, Controller of Passages, United Provinces.

PETER WILLIAM MONIE, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1920.

No. 1-I. E.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in, and appointments to, the said Order :—

To be Knights Commanders.

Lieutenant MEHERBAN MALOJIRAO VYANKATRAV RAJE GHORPADE, *alias* NANASAHEB, Chief of Mudhol, Bombay Presidency.

The Honourable Mr. WALTER MAUDE, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Member of the Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa,

The Honourable Rai Bahadur Sir BIPIN KRISHNA BOSE, *Kt.*, C.I.E., Government Advocate, Nagpur, Central Provinces.

CHARLES JAMES STEVENSON-MOORE, Esquire, C.V.O., Indian Civil Service, Member, Board of Revenue, Bengal.

To be Companions

The Honourable Sardar Bahadur SARDAR SUNDAR SINGH, Majithia, Amritsar, Punjab.

The Honourable Mr. HENRY MONCRIEFF SMITH, Indian Civil Service, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

FREDERICK ST. JOHN GEBBIE, Esquire, J.P., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

The Honourable Khan Bahadur PIR BAKSH WALAD MIAN MUHAMMAD, retired Deputy Collector, Sind, Bombay.

The Honourable Mr. SESHADRI SRINIVASA AYYANGAR, Advocate-General, Madras.

The Honourable Mr. FRANCIS ARTHUR ADDAMS COWLEY, Chief Engineer and Secretary, Irrigation and Marine Department, Bengal.

The Honourable Mr. JAMES ALEXANDER RICHEY, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

The Honourable Mr. FRANK WAVERLING WOODS, Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch).

ALLAN THOMAS HOLME, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, lately Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

GEORGE GALL SIM, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, United Provinces.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES AITCHISON SMITH, Political Agent, Gilgit.

Lieutenant-Colonel FREDERICK RALPH NETHERSOLE, Indian Army, Deputy Commissioner, Tharrawaddy, Burma.

ROBERT SCOTT TROUP, Esquire, Imperial Forest Service, lately Inspector-General of Forests, Burma.

MATTHEW ALFRED THOMPSON, Esquire, Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic, Punjab.

KINSEY BEAUMONT WELFORD THOMAS, Esquire, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

JOHN ALGERNON STEVENS, Esquire, O.B.E., Indian Civil Service, Chief Collector of Customs, Rangoon, Burma.

DAVID ALEXANDER THOMSON, Esquire, Imperial Forest Service, Deputy Conservator, Bombay.

ALEXANDER BREBNER, Esquire, Imperial Public Works Department, late Executive Engineer, Special Works Division, Bihar and Orissa.

VERNON DAWSON, Esquire, Indian Civil Service.

GEORGE ANDERSON, Esquire, Indian Educational Service, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Education Department.

Colonel Rao Bahadur Thakur SADUL SINGH, Member of Bikaner State Executive Council, Rajputana.

Saiyid NUR-UL-HUDA, Zamindar, Bihar and Orissa.

Rao Bahadur YESHWANTRAO TRIMBAK MIRIKAR, Sardar of the Deccan, Bombay.

Rai Bahadur BAIKUNTHA NATH SEN, Pleader, Murshidabad, Bengal.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

KNIGHTHOOD.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1920.

No. 2-I. C.—His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on :—

The Honourable Mr. Justice NALINI RANJAN CHATTERJI, Judge, High Court, Calcutta, Bengal.

The Honourable Mr. Justice BASANTA KUMAR MULLICK, Indian Civil Service, Judge, Patna High Court, Bihar and Orissa.

The Honourable Mr. CHARLES HENRY KESTEVEN, Solicitor to Government.

The Honourable Mr. MALCOLM NICHOLSON HOGG, Partner in Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Bombay.

The Honourable Mr. THOMAS JOSEPH STRANGMAN, Advocate-General, Bombay.

ROBERT STANES, Esquire, Merchant, Madras.

PERCY WILSON NEWSON, Esquire, Senior Partner, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., Calcutta, Bengal.

ROBERT TAYLOR, Esquire, Senior Partner in the firm of John Taylor & Sons, London, and Director of the Mysore Gold Mining Company.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1920.

No. 3-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to :—

The Honourable MARY HARRIET HEPBURN SCOTT, Missionary, Church of Scotland Mission, Kalimpong, Bengal.

ATWELL LAKE ALEXANDER, Esquire, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Tellicherry, Malabar District, Madras.

WILLIAM JAMES WANLESS, Esquire, Principal Medical Officer of the Mission Hospital at Miraj and Chief Medical Officer of the American Presbyterian Mission, Bombay.

Doctor KATE PLATT, Principal of the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, Delhi.

Doctor MARGARET IDA BALFOUR, Joint Secretary to the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

Miss IDA SOPHIA SCUDDER, Doctor in charge of the Mary Taber Schell Hospital, Vellore, North Arcot District, Madras.

Rani MURARI KUMARI DEBI, of Binga, Bahraich District, United Provinces.

Mrs. MARY ELIZA ANNIE FOSBROOKE, Inspectress of Schools, Assam.

The Reverend OLA HANSON, American Baptist Mission, Namkham, Burma.

Reverend MOTHER SIMON, Superior of the Franciscan Sisters, Punjab Lunatic Asylum, Lahore, Punjab.

No. 4-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to :—

Khan Bahadur RUSTOMJI JAMSHEDJI PETIGARA, Civil Surgeon, Sukkur, Bombay.

ANDREW PASCAL FERNANDEZ, Esquire, Civil Surgeon and Acting Medical and Sanitary Officer, Chittoor, Madras.

The Reverend WILLIAM CHARLES PENN, Principal of the Noble College, Masulipatam, Kistna District, Madras.

Miss BERTHA ETTIE DAVIS, Superintendent, A. B. M. High School, Myingyan, Burma.

Miss LUCIA NAVAMONIE VIRA SINGHE, Superintendent of the Child Welfare Scheme, Madras.

Miss KATHLEEN PATCH, Manager, Vernacular School, Mandalay, and S. P. G. Missionary, Burma.

Miss JESSIE PHANDORA SIMPSON, in charge of the American Mission, Jhelum, Punjab.

Miss ANNIE CAROLINE SMITH, in charge of the Zenana Hospital of the Church of Scotland Mission, Gujrat, Punjab.

M. R. RY. MANDAYAM ANANDA PILLAI TIRUNARAYANA ACHARIYAR AVARGAL, Esquire, Honorary Secretary of the S. P. C. A., Madras.

MANILAL JUGALDAS, Esquire, Mill-owner, Cambay, Bombay.

ROBERT EDWARD, Esquire, Chemist, Trimulgherry, Hyderabad.

Mrs. ALICE JULIA PHILIP, Church of England Orphanage, Nagpur, Central Provinces.

Miss JANET WHITE, Missionary, Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Indore, Central India.

Miss CHARLOTTE HARDING, Missionary, Mankar, Burdwan, Bengal.

Miss JANE LEEKE LATHAM, Bombay.

No. 5-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Bar to the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class to :—

THOMAS CAZALY EAGLES, Esquire, Municipal Commissioner, Hazaribagh, Bihar and Orissa.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 1st January 1920.

No. 6-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Raja Bahadur Sashi Kanta Acharjya Chaudhuri, of Muktagacha, Mymensingh, Bengal, the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction.

No. 7-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Kunwar Bijai Bahadur Singh, of Katehra, Jhansi District, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction.

No. 8-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rani, as a personal distinction, upon—

Thakurain Abhiraj Kunwar, of Atwa-Nasirpur, Hardoi District, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Musammat Rajnit Kuer, Proprietress of the Narhan (Court of Wards) Estate, Province of Bihar and Orissa.

No. 9-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Mahamahopadhyaya, as a personal distinction, upon—

Pandit Sitaram Nayacharya Siromoni, Nabadwip, Nadia, Bengal.

Pandit Raj Nath Misra, of Saurath, Darbhanga, Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Kesho Gopal Tamhan, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit (retired), Morris College, Nagpur, Central Provinces.

No. 10-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maulvi Nazir Hasan, Assistant Head Maulvi, Arabic Department, Calcutta Madrassah, the title of Shams-ul-Ulama, as a personal distinction.

No. 11-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur William Laughton Venkataramayya Garu, District and Sessions Judge (retired), Madras Presidency, the title of Diwan Bahadur, as a personal distinction.

No. 12-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Sardar Sundar Singh, Zaildar of Babarwal, Jullundur District, Punjab.

Gopal Singh, Colonel, Commanding, 3rd Patiala Infantry, Patiala, Punjab.

Sardar Kishen Singh, Pakho, Mohtamim Mal, Major in the Patiala State Forces, Punjab.

No. 13-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Khan Sahib Puvattankandi Acharath Ammu Sahib, Deputy Collector, Calicut, Malabar District, Madras Presidency.

Khan Sahib Khair Baksh Khan, Zamindar in Sind.

Khan Sahib Dhanjishah Bomanji Cooper, Merchant, Satara, Bombay Presidency.

Khan Sahib Kamruddin Abdul Rahman, Bhusaval, East Khandesh, Bombay Presidency.

Shifa-ul-Mulk Hakim Abdur Rashid Khan, Calcutta.

Khan Sahib Qamar-ud-din Ahmad, Colonization Officer, Sunderbans, Bakarganj, Bengal.

Khan Sahib Hafiz Muhammad Halim, of Cawnpore, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Munshi Sadiq Ali, Inspector of Police, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Khan Sahib Saiyid Tasadduq Husain, of Kheri, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Saiyid Mazhar Ali, of Sahaswan, Budaun District, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Khan Sahib Mian Muhammad Hayat, Koreshi, Honorary Magistrate, Shahpur District, Punjab.

Shaikh Abdur Rahman, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Punjab.

Khan Sahib Chaudhri Nawab Ali Khan, Inspector of Police (retired), Punjab.

Maulavi Muhammad Akhter, Vakil, Muzaffarpur, Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Naib-Commandant Jalal Din, Mandalay Battalion, Burma Military Police.

Khan Sahib Ahfazur Rahim, Extra Assistant Commissioner (retired), Nagpur, Central Provinces.

Subadar-Major Jamaluddin, *Bahadur*, of the 3rd (Naga Hills) Battalion, Assam Rifles.

Khan Sahib Syed Allah Bando, Head Clerk, Sistan and Kain Consulate.

Khan Sahib Muzaffer Shah, Political Department, Mesopotamia.

Khan Sahib Jehangir Dassabhoy Ghyara, Head Assistant, Supply and Transport Corps.

Khan Sahib Sayed Nazarul Bakar, 1st Grade Agent, Supply and Transport Corps.

Mir Muzheruddin, Superintendent of Post Offices and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Madras.

Khan Sahib Sorabjee Cooverjee, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Indo-European Telegraph Department, Karachi.

MEMORANDUM.

It was the intention of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General to confer upon Khan Sahib Rahmat Ali, Inspector of Police, Patna, Province of Bihar and Orissa, the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, had he survived.

No. 14-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Babu Purna Chandra Basu, District Judge (retired), Bengal.

Babu Kumud Bandhu Das Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and 3rd Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

Rai Sahib Satish Chandra Mazumdar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Intelligence Branch, Bengal.

Babu Rajeshwar Das Gupta, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Babu Kanayalall Moosaddee, Broker, Calcutta.

Babu Kshitish Bhusan Ray, Zamindar, Pabna, Bengal.

Babu Ramtaran Banarji, Pleader, Alipore, 24-Parganas, Bengal.

Chaudhri Nathan Singh, B.A., LL.B., Superintendent of Police, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Lachmi Chand Sharma, Deputy Director of Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Babu Ram Saran Das, B A., First Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Munshi Bhim Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Bareilly, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Seth Chiranji Lal Bagla, Chairman, Municipal Board, Hathras, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Rai Sahib Lala Sri Ram, Poplai, B.A., Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Mr. Bhagwati Prasad, Varma, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Punjab.

Rai Sahib Jogendra Nath Sen, Government Pleader, Sambalpur, Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Doctor Premananda Das, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), Officiating Civil Surgeon, Puri, Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Prithi Chand Lal Chaudhuri, Zamindar, Purnea District, Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Sita Ram, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Burma.

Rai Sahib Anant Singh, Civil Surgeon, Burma.

Shrimant Seth Mohanlal, Khurai, Saugor District, Central Provinces.

Rai Sahib Gaurishankar, Pleader, Seoni, Central Provinces.

Subadar-Major Jitraj Limbu, of the 1st (Lushai Hills) Battalion, Assam Rifles.

Rai Sahib Lala Piyarelal, Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior for Minor Estates, Central India.

Babu Nihal Singh, Chief Judge, Bikaner State, Rajputana.

Rai Sahib Sardar Bishan Singh, Temporary Engineer, Delhi.

Pensioned Subadar Ladhu, late of the 29th Punjabis, Kashmir.

Rai Sahib Lala Makhan Lal, Divisional Engineer, Irrigation Division, Jammu Province, Kashmir State.

Rai Sahib Dhanpat Rai, Contractor, Military Works Services, Jhelum, Punjab.

Babu Amulya Charan Mukherji, Senior Superintendent, Office of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta.

Rai Sahib Kali Charan Dutt, B.A., Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Office of the Military Accountant-General, Delhi.

Mr. V. D. Thandavaroyan Moodr, Assistant Medical Officer, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways.

Rai Sahib Manmatha Nath Chakravarti, Officiating Registrar, Department of Education, Government of India.

No. 15-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Rai Sahib Annepu Parasuramadas Patro Garu, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Berhampur, Ganjam District, Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Kaivar Raghavendra Rao Avargal, B.A., M.B., C.M., Acting Health Officer, Corporation of Madras.

M. R. Ry. Nalam Padmanabham Garu, B.A., Merchant, of Cocanada, Godavari District, Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Ramaswami Ayyar Mahadeva Ayyar Avargal, B.A., Chief Secretary, Travancore State.

Sheshgiri Ramchandra Koppikar, First Class Subordinate Judge (retired), Bombay Presidency.

Jhamrai Lahorimal, Zamindar, Honorary 1st Class Magistrate and Deputy Collector (retired), Tando Adam, Taluka Shahdadpur, Nawabshah District, Sind.

Vallabhram Chhotalal Trivedi, Kapadvanj, Bombay Presidency.

Rao Sahib Girdharsing Maniram, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bombay Presidency.

Rao Sahib Raoji Ramchandra Kale, B.A., LL.B., Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Satara, Bombay Presidency.

Harilal Bhogilal Parekh, L.C.E., Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, Bombay Presidency.

Rao Sahib Srinivasa Aravamudu Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Vice-Chairman of the Residency Bazars Committee, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Mohkamsingot Hanwant Singh, Member, State Council, Bundi, Rajputana.

No. 16-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. Sher Singh, B.A., Honorary Magistrate, Jhelum, Punjab.

Bhai Juta Singh, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, Punjab.

Sardar Sundar Singh, Karora, Qila Mubarik, Jind State, Punjab.

No. 17-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur, B.A., Municipal Commissioner, Madras.

Kurimannil Chekku Sahib, Adhigari of Anakkayam, Malabar District, Madras Presidency.

Syed Abdul Khadar Sahib Jeelani, Honorary First Class Magistrate, Saidapet, Chingleput District, Madras Presidency.

Wadero Muhammad Saleh Khan, Zamindar, Sukkur, Sind.

Wadero Chakar Khan, Suhriani, of Kandhkot, Upper Sind, Frontier District.

Sayad Edrus Sayad Husen, 4th Grade Inspector of Police, Kanara District, Bombay Presidency.

Ismailji Abdulhusen Sahervala, of Godhra, Bombay Presidency.

Abdul Kadar Munshi, Mamlatdar, of Shevgaon, Ahmednagar District, Bombay Presidency.

Wadero Jan Muhammad Khan, of Sukkur, Sind.

Maulvi Abdus Sattar, Public Prosecutor, Chittagong, Bengal.

Maulvi Saiyadar Rahman, Jamalpur, Mymensingh, Bengal.

Munshi Yusuf Ali Khan, of Sikandra Rao, Aligarh District, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Shaikh Muhammad Musanna, Deputy Collector, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Shaikh Muhammad Naib Husain, Superintendent, Sugarcane Farm, Shahjahanpur, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Saiyid Imdad Husain, Inspector of Police, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

M. Naiz Muhammad, Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Qazi Muhammad Amir, Honorary Magistrate, Muttra, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Malik Zaman Mehdi Khan, B.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Chaudhri Jahan Khan, Zaildar of Budha Guraya, Sialkot District, and Honorary Sub-Inspector of Co-operative Credit Societies, Punjab.

Shams-ul-Ulama Maulvi Muhammad Hussain, Professor of Persian, Forman Christian College, Lahore, Punjab.

Ghulam Bhikh Khan, Brigadier-General in the Jind State Forces, Punjab.

Munshi Muhammad Azim Khan, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Punjab.

Dr. Khwaja Abdur Rahman, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab.

Maulavi Safiq-ud-din Muhammad, Dewan of Baramba Feudatory State, Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Rustomji Manakji Daruwala, Merchant, Shegaon, Buldana District, Berar.

Maulvi Nuruddin Ahmed, Chairman, Nowgong Municipality, Assam.

Subadar-Major Sirdar Khan, Mohmand Militia, North-West Frontier Province.

Subadar Rasul Khan, Kurram Militia, North-West Frontier Province.

M. Ibrahim Khan, Gishkori, Tahsildar, Harnai, Baluchistan.

Sardar Mehrab Khan, Belkhel, Musakhel, Baluchistan.

Sayed Yakub Ali, Inspector, Central India Agency Police.

Mr. Manchershaw Bezonji Raghina, Honorary Magistrate, Indore Residency, Central India.

Sayid Habib-us-Shafi, Vakil, Tonk Darbar, Mount Abu, Rajputana.

Sayed Sharif Hussain, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Delhi.

Abdul Husain Habibullah, Merchant, Bahrain, Persian Gulf.

Saiyid Sidiq Hasan, Indian Assistant, Bahrain, Persian Gulf.

Abdul Haiy, Mesopotamia Clerical Service.

Ghafur Bahadur Khan, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Presidency Cadre.

Mr. Fardunji Framji Chhapgar, B.A., LL.B., Judicial Officer, Basrah, Mesopotamia.

Saiyed Bahadur Ali Shah, Political Department, Mesopotamia.

Iwaz Ali, Political Department, Mesopotamia.

Sheik Pir Mohammed, Managing Proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Gulam Qadir and Company, Sialkot Cantonment, Punjab.

Risaldar Mahomed Amir Khan Bosan, Supply and Transport Corps Reserve.

Risaldar Farid Khan, Supply and Transport Corps Reserve.

Sulimanjee Esmailjee, Contractor, Military Works Services, Karachi.

Mr. Bhicajee Dadabhoy (retired), Office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 6th (Poona) Division.

M. Mahomed Shafi, Head Clerk, Bank of Bengal, Simla, Punjab.

Mr. Sube Khan, lately Sub-Engineer, Nushki Extension Reconnaissance.

Darashaw Phirozshaw Dewan, Personal Assistant to the Deputy Postmaster-General, Railway Mail Service, Western Circle, Poona, Bombay Presidency.

Muhammad Ehsan Azim, Superintendent of Post Offices and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, United Provinces.

Mian Noor Din, Indian Munitions Board (Munitions Manufacture Office, Lahore, Punjab).

Mr. Maneckjee Nowroji Tantra, late Cashier, Berbera Treasury, Somaliland Protectorate.

No. 18-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Babu Bhupendra Nath Chatarji, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Intelligence Branch, Bengal.

Babu Apurba Kumar Ghosh, Sericultural Superintendent, Agricultural Department, Bengal.

Babu Rebati Mohan Das, Registrar, General Department, Bengal Secretariat.

Babu Upendra Nath Palit, Head Assistant, Judicial Department, High Court, Calcutta.

Babu Suresh Chandra Chatarji, District Engineer, Bankura, Bengal.

Babu Gyanendra Nath Dey, Honorary Secretary, Salt Brokers' Association, Customs House, Calcutta.

Babu Kamala Prasanna Roy, Mukhtear, Rampurhat, Birbhum, Bengal.

Babu Gour Nitai Shaha, Sankhanidhi, Merchant, Dacca, Bengal.

Lala Jagdish Prasad, Honorary Secretary, District Board, Muzaffarnagar, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

Pandit Avadh Bihari Saran Misr, Deputy Inspector of Schools, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Babu Gopi Nath Mirhoutra, of the firm of Messrs. Moona Lal and Sons, Nowgong, Central India.

Pandit Sri Kishan, Government Pleader, Cawnpore, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Madan Mohan Sinha, Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Director of Civil Supplies, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Thakur Suraj Pal Singh, Zamindar of Jarar, Agra District, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Babu Daya Shankar, B.A., LL.B., Honorary Manager, District Co-operative Bank, Budaun, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

Seth Bihari Lal, Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Mirzapur, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Mian Budhi Singh, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

Malik Jes Mal, Tahsildar (retired), Punjab.

Lala Hari Chand, Mehra, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Lala Bishen Das, of Banga, Jullundur District, Punjab.

Pandit Brahma Nand, Senior Secretary, Council Wazarat, Jind State, Punjab.

Pandit Chandar Bhan, Inspector of Police, Punjab.

Mr. Brij Bihari Lal, Beisya, Barrister-at-Law and Vice-President of the Municipal Committee, Rohtak, Punjab.

Mr. Joseph E. Thakur Das, Superintendent, Punjab Publicity Committee, Punjab.

Babu Bicheshvar Mukharji, Government Pleader, Hazaribagh, Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Mihir Nath Ray, Vakil, Patna, Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Raj Kishore Tripathi, Superintendent of the Dhenkanal Feudatory State, Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Mohini Mohan Ghosh, Pleader, Chaibassa, Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Madhu Sudan Chattarji, Supervisor, Public Works Department, Kendupatna, Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Seth Ram Narayan Lal, Merchant, Hazaribagh, Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Ganpat Rai Budia, Merchant, Ranchi, Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Madho Charan Lal, Inspector of Police, Arrah, Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Satish Chandra Chakravartti, Mukhtar, Khurda, Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Radika Prasad Sen, Barrister-at-Law, Burma.

Srish Chandra Mukerjee, Government Prosecutor, Sagaing, and Notary Public, Burma

Seth Radhakishan Ramnarayen, Merchant and Banker, Kampti, Central Provinces.

Kamdeo Loknath Pande, Malguzar of Gidhpuri, Baloda Bazar, Raipur District, Central Provinces.

Hukumchand, Supervisor, Public Works Department, Betul, Central Provinces.

Seth Mahadeo Pershad Ramdass, Merchant, Katni, Jubbulpore District, Central Provinces.

Srijut Ganga Ram Chaudhuri, of Nalbari, Kamrup, Assam.

Babu Durgacharan Chakravatti, B.A., Jailor, Sylhet, Assam.

Babu Ganges Chandra Das, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in charge Manipur Civil Hospital, Imphal, Assam.

Bhai Kabul Singh, Assistant Revenue Commissioner, Baluchistan.

M. R. Ry V. Devarajao Moodliar, Accountant, Residency Treasury, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Babu Pramath Nath Banerji, B.A., Dewan of Dhar, Central India.

Munshi Bhagwati Lal, Treasury Officer, Ajmer.

Thanvi Sangi Das, Banker of Phalodi, Jodhpur State, Rajputana.

Lala Hari Ram, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Delhi.

Colonel Janak Singh, Officer Commanding, 2nd Kashmir Rifles, Imperial Service Troops.

Assistant Surgeon Ram Gopal Mathur, Chief Medical Officer, Poonch.

Narain Das, Director of Customs, Bahrain, Persian Gulf.

Uttoo Mal, Merchant, Charbar, Persian Gulf.

Lala Diwan Chand, Accountant, Office of the Commandant, Sistan Levy Corps.

Rai Ram Chandra, Sub-Engineer, Works Department, Roads and Buildings Section, Mesopotamia.

Babu Pratab Sing, Head Clerk, Eastern Nepal Recruiting Depôt.

Chhajoo Singh, Contractor, Military Works Services, Jhansi, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh,

Dharm Singh, 2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Indian Medical Department.

Babu Moti Lal Ghose, Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade (temporary), Office of the Controller of Military Supply Accounts, Calcutta.

Babu Nogendra Nath Sen, Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade (temporary), Office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 7th (Meerut) Division.

Mr. Nand Lall Singha, B.A., Assistant Controller of War Accounts, Delhi.

Babu Kala Chand Maulik, Assistant, Office of the Financial Adviser, Military Finance.

Kanhaiya Lall, Cashier, Public Works Department, Government of India.

Mr. Jagdamba Prasad, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Provincial Service, Survey of India.

Mr. Kshetra Mohan Singha, Assistant, Railway Department (Railway Board), Government of India.

Mr. Jnanendra Chunder Guha, Vakil, Law Officer, Eastern Bengal Railway.

Mr. Puran Chand Kapur, Stenographer to the Senior Member, Railway Board, Government of India.

Jiya Lal, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, L. Division, and Deputy Assistant Director of Postal Services, Field Army, India.

Chandra Dutt Pande, Superintendent of Post Offices and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, United Provinces.

Sontosh Kumar Banerji, Indian Munitions Board (Headquarters).

Babu Hiranmaya Chatterjee, 2nd Assistant, Office of the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

No. 19-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Vadla Mannati Narasimham Pantulu Garu, High Court Vakil and Vice-President of the District Board, Kistna, Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Jannyavula Venkatanarayana Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L., Special Settlement Officer and Acting Director of Land Records, Madras.

M. R. Ry. Polisetti Appa Rao Chetti Garu, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Vizagapatam, Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Tarakad Vedampattar Kasturi Ranga Ayyar Avargal, Dewan Peishkar, Cochin State.

M. R. Ry. Vantaram Venkata Suryanarayana Sarma Garu, Temporary Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department (Famine), Russellkonda, Ganjam District, Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Meda Venkataswami Chetti Garu, Merchant, Mattikeri, Salem District, Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Kambliyampatti Muttuswami Goundar Rangayya Goundar Avargal, Landowner and President of the Vijayamangalam Co-operative Union, Coimbatore District, Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Comal Seetaramayya Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal, B.A., Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Mudiyanur Kolandavelu Odaiyar Avargal, Landowner and President of the Kallakurichi Co-operative Union, South Arcot District, Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Presingu Venkata Rangayya Garu, Merchant, of Masulipatam, Kistna District, Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Tiruvadi Sambasivaiyer Venkataraman Avargal, Acting Government Sugarcane Expert, Coimbatore, Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Sarukkai Krishnamachari Sundara Acharlu Avargal, M.A., Assistant to the Director of Civil Supplies, Madras.

M. R. Ry. Karnad Narayana Rao Avargal, Inspector of Police, South Kanara District, Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Puthentheruvath Raman Avargal, Merchant, Calicut, Malabar District, Madras Presidency.

Shridhar Waman Kelkar, Mahalkari (retired), President of the Parola Municipality, East Khandesh District Bombay Presidency.

Papanna Jalaya Thaday, of Belgaum, Bombay Presidency.

Malaya Ganpat, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh District, Bombay Presidency.

Seth Nagardas Chunilal, of Kaira, Bombay Presidency.

Vishvanath Ghanashami Barjibhe, East Khandesh, Bombay Presidency.

Amritrao Nanabhai Vagal, Inspector, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay City Police.

Asudamal Bagoomal Idnani, Veterinary Assistant in charge of the Steele Veterinary Dispensary, Hyderabad, Sind.

Ganesh Ramchandra Apte, Superintendent of Police, Sangli State.

Keshav Harischandra Mantri, L.C.E., Supervisor, 1st Grade, Bombay Presidency.

Chaudhri Ram Das, of Utsara, Bulandshahr, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Narasinganpetai Thas Rungasawmy Reddiar, Sawmill owner and Manager, Minhla, Burma.

Vishnu Govind Deodhar, Extra Assistant Commissioner (retired), Khandwa, Nimar District, Central Provinces.

Civil Assistant Surgeon Siva Rao Manjnath Trasi, M.B., C.M., Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and Lecturer, Medical School, Vizagapatam, and lately Resident Assistant Surgeon, King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Secunderabad

Valur Narayana Menon, Manager, Chief Commissioner's Office, Coorg.

Kodandra Ayanna, Inspector of Police, Coorg.

Kunwar Chain Singh, Superintendent, Court of Sardars, Jodhpur State, Rajputana

Assistant Surgeon Vidya Shankar, in charge Medical Department, Kotah State, Rajputana.

Dahyabhai Vitaldas Shah, 1st Grade Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Marine Lines War Hospital, Bombay.

Marote Bhonsle, Subadar (retired), late 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Ganpat Krishna Naidu, 2nd Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Victoria War Hospital, Bombay.

M. Kelu, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Indian Medical Department.

Mr. P. S. Nallaswami Naidu, Superintendent (temporary), Office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. P. Akhilandum Naidu, Superintendent (temporary), Office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Bolarum, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Mr. L. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A., Assistant Controller of War Accounts, Delhi.

Mr. Ramnad Kaliappa Chellaperumal Pillai, Accountant, Office of Government Examiner of Accounts, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly, Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Y. Ramachandra Rao, Entomological Assistant, Agricultural Department, Madras.

Mr. Sarukkai Krishnamachari, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, South Indian Railway.

Mr. Ram Bilas Sarda, Head Sectional Clerk, Carriage and Wagon Department, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (Metre Gauge System).

No. 20-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwè ya Min, as a personal distinction, upon—

Maung Min Din, T. D. M., Deputy Superintendent of Police and Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Burma.

Maung Ba (4), Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioner, Officiating District Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Burma.

No. 21-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Myit, Myoôk, Burma, the title of Thuyè gaung ngwe Da ya Min, as a personal distinction.

No. 22-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min, as a personal distinction, upon :—

Maung Ba, Income-tax Assessor, Mandalay, Burma.

Maung Tun Pe, Landed Proprietor, Honorary Magistrate and Vice-President, Kyaikto Municipality, Burma.

Hlurr Hmon, Chief of the Lomban Tribe, Chin Hills, Burma.

Maung Po Saing (1), T. D. M., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Burma.

Maung Ba Thein, Inspector, Postal Department, Mesopotamia.

No. 23-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Taing kyo Pyi kyo Saung, as a personal distinction, upon—

Maung Po Tun, Contractor and Honorary Magistrate, Meiktila, Burma.

Maung Maung, Advocate, Rangoon, Burma.

Maung Nyun, Chairman of the Ywagainggyi Union of Co-operative Societies, Burma.

No. 24-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Aggamahapandita, as a personal distinction, upon—

U Zawta, Bhamo, Burma.

U Wimala, Thatôn, Burma.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

KING'S POLICE MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

(POLICE.)

Delhi, the 1st January 1920

No. 5.—His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the King's Police Medal on the following officers and men of the Indian Police establishments:—

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
	MADRAS.
1 Norman Elliot Quinton Mainwaring, Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	Mr. Mainwaring has a fine record of long and valuable service. He was till recently in the Central Range where he served as District Superintendent and Deputy Inspector-General for over twenty years and where his knowledge of the country and people have been invaluable. By his energy and long experience he gave material help in establishing the recently started police school at Anantapur. He is of the greatest help to the officers under him and in many cases improves their work, through his thorough knowledge of it and his fine straightforward character.
2 Alwarappa Pillai Sadagopa Pillai, Sub-Inspector of Police.	On September 17th, 1918, this officer, then a head constable who was about to leave Kamudi on duty, heard that a riot was taking place in the village. He went to the station and learnt that a party of police had been severely wounded and had fallen into the hands of the rioters. He collected a handful of police and proceeding to the scene of action found that the rioters had set fire to some houses and were looting. He ordered his men to fire but as there was no result he himself fired. His aim was accurate and his action drove the rioters completely away. He deserves the greatest credit for having overcome the usual fear of the subordinate to take responsibility for firing and there is no doubt that his promptness and courage saved the situation. Hesitation to fire had, before his arrival, caused the death of a head constable and constable and severe injuries to other constables.
3 Oliver Ethelbert Windle, Superintendent of Police.	During the recent Mappilla outbreak in the South Malabar district, Mr. Windle handled his men with great skill and courage and it was owing to this and the excellent transport arrangements which he made that the outbreak was so promptly suppressed. His arrangements for motors and reinforcements and the manner in which he ordered the attack were responsible for this being the most promptly and effectively suppressed outbreak on record.

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.

MADRAS—*contd.*

4 Pasupuleti Parankusam Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras City.	On September 8th, 1918, Mr. Parankusam Nayudu rendered most valuable services in preventing looting in various parts of Madras and on one occasion, practically single-handed, attacked a band of looters who were drunk and offered resistance. Though pelted with stones and broken bottles, he stood his ground and effected the arrest of several ringleaders. The following day he was again active in suppressing rioting and subsequently he displayed the greatest activity in restoring order and confidence and in arranging for the supply of rice. Throughout he displayed marked courage, ability and devotion to duty and the Governor in Council has placed on record an appreciation of his services. This officer has also a good record of long and valuable service and is on the eve of retirement.
5 Harold Ernest Williams, Superintendent of Police.	Prior to his going on leave Mr. Williams was for six years Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, and worked most ably and conscientiously. His work in this difficult and responsible appointment has for many years been of a particularly high order and he stuck to his post in spite of much ill-health till the conclusion of the war.
6 Syed Abdur Rahim Sahib, Inspector of Police.	This officer enlisted as a constable and has, by his ability and continued work, risen to his present rank. All officers under whom he has served have held the highest opinion of his honesty, reliability and detective skill. He has taken a very prominent part in the detection of many important and difficult cases and, in spite of his age and long service, continues to take an active interest in, and deal successfully with, crime occurring in his circle.

BOMBAY.

7 Arthur Charles John Bailey, Superintendent of Police.	This officer did exceptionally well in dealing with an incipient rising among a criminal tribe of the Kaira District in August 1918. He took successful measures to prevent dacoities and other serious crime from spreading. He accomplished the pacification of the affected tracts under very difficult circumstances and it was due to his personal ability and zeal that the district was kept generally quiet.
8 Mahomed Hussain Shah, son of Syed Sujayat Ali Shah, Inspector of Police in Sind.	This officer joined the Police Service on the 9th August 1907 as Head Constable, 1st Grade, on Rs. 20. He was promoted to the grade of Sub-Inspector on the 1st May 1908 and promoted again to that of Inspector on the 13th March 1919. During his service of 11 years and 8 months he has received in all 37 rewards for good detective work in dacoities, robberies and murders, etc. During 1918 shortly after the Marri-Khetran trouble on the frontier, this officer worked with energy, fearlessness and ability at great personal risk in arresting and successfully prosecuting the local and trans-frontier badmashes and the members of the gang of the notorious murderer and outlaw Mahomed Khan Burdi who was eventually shot dead in an encounter with the Police of the Upper Sind Frontier District.

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
	BOMBAY—*contd.*
9 Llewellyn Charles Francis O'Brien, Inspector, Bombay City Police.	This officer joined the Bombay City Police as a Sub-Inspector in May 1905. He rose to the Deputy Inspector's grade in 1910 and became Inspector in 1915. He has earned no fewer than 17 commendatory entries and rewards for good work and his conduct throughout his service has been exemplary. During the past few years he has held charge of one of the most difficult and criminal charges in the City of Bombay. His administration of this section has been deserving of the highest praise. By devoting the closest personal attention to his work, he obtained an insight into his charge such as is rarely achieved by a European Police Officer, with the result that his efforts met with a remarkable meed of success. He was personally responsible for the investigation and successful prosecution of the Duncan Road Cross Lane murder case in 1917, in which a prostitute was murdered in the most revolting circumstances by a Pathan brothel keeper, his wife and daughter. The case attracted the widest attention in the City and led to vigorous action which has resulted in ameliorating the lot of Indian prostitutes. In view of his success as an investigation officer, Inspector O'Brien has now been transferred to the Criminal Investigation Department and has been placed in charge of the Crimes Branch of that Department.
10 Charles Robert Jeffereis, Inspector, Bombay City Police.	This officer joined the Bombay Police Force as a 3rd grade Constable in 1902, rising in ten years to the rank of Inspector. His services were then transferred to the City Criminal Investigation Department where for four years he was in charge of the confidential records, earning the Commissioner's praise for his work during the heavy rush in the early stages of the war. His record contains 19 commendatory entries and his conduct throughout his service has been exemplary. He has received monetary rewards in several cases which gave proof of his capacity and detective ability. He has made a special study of the European criminal of India and his skill in handling such cases has been of the greatest value to the Criminal Investigation Department. For the past two and a half years Inspector Jeffereis has been on special duty under Captain Judge, an officer on special duty under the Director of Central Intelligence. Captain Judge speaks in the highest terms of his work which he describes as having been of a very high order, performed with extraordinary tact and resourcefulness. His labours in connection with this special duty have resulted in enormous savings to Government by the exposure of frauds connected with Army contracts.
11 Jiwa Pirbhai, 2nd grade Head Constable, Agency Police, Kathiawar.	He has shown personal bravery in support of public authority during an attempt by prisoners to escape from the Rajkot State Jail on the 1st and 2nd December 1916. He was detailed for duty in front of the main gate of the jail and was but poorly protected by the trunk of a young *nimb* tree from the fire of the convicts. By his steady concentrated fire on the main gate of the jail from 11 P.M. on the 1st of December to about 3 A.M. on the 2nd December 1916, the convicts were prevented from rushing the gate and making a dash for freedom under cover of darkness. The trunk of the *nimb* tree from behind which the head constable kept up his steady fire was riddled with bullets.

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.

BOMBAY—*concld.*

12 Rupert Learoyd McCulloch, Superintendent of Police in Sind.	This officer joined the service on the 30th November 1900. From March 1904 to July 1908 he served in the Jacobabad District, Upper Sind Frontier, and made a reputation there for thoroughness and efficiency. He had considerable personal influence over the Baluchi tribesmen of the district. He has been selected for important appointments such as Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police and Superintendent of Police at Karachi which has a very heavy charge and the work during his time has been heavy and responsible. He was responsible for the arrangements during the visit of the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, and again in 1917 during the visit of the present Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford. Throughout his service he has maintained a reputation for thoroughness and he has displayed marked ability in dealing with dacoity and other serious crime and has been conspicuously successful in securing good work from officers subordinate to him.

BENGAL.

13 Frank Roddis, Superintendent of Police.	This officer joined the Indian Police in the year 1897 and whilst a comparatively junior officer, was placed in charge of a heavy criminal district and was commended several times for his successful administration. Subsequently he did excellent work as Superintendent of the Assam-Bengal Railway Police In 1912 he acted for a short period as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and was subsequently appointed to the charge of the East Indian Railway Police, where he maintained most friendly relations with the Railway authorities. He was appointed Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, in 1913, in which capacity his work during the past 5 years has been of a very high order. He is a most zealous and indefatigable worker and his service throughout has been distinguished by exceptional ability and merit.
14 John Skinner Wilson, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Headquarters, Calcutta.	This officer joined the Indian Police in 1908 and did good work in Eastern Bengal during the *anti*-partition agitation. After the repartition, he was posted to the Intelligence Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, Bengal, where he also did good work. On the outbreak of the war he was appointed "Liaison Officer" in Calcutta and for 15 months dealt with all police questions connected with the war. In 1916 he was appointed to the Calcutta Police as Deputy Commissioner, Headquarters. He enjoys the confidence of the men under him and has done much to increase the efficiency of the Armed and Traffic Police of Calcutta. He also did excellent work in connection with the Calcutta riots of September 1918 and April 1919.
15 Seymour Hebert Hatten Mills, Assistant Superintendent of Police.	This officer displayed great courage and leadership and risked his life in dealing with some armed desperados.
16 Jamini Mohan Kar, Inspector of Police.	This officer has done exceptionally valuable work at great personal risk and displayed absolute fearlessness and devotion to duty.

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
	BENGAL—*contd.*
17 Tribeni Tewari, constable.	This constable displayed great courage and risked his life in dealing with some armed desperados.
18 Abhinandan Ojha, constable.	This constable displayed great courage and risked his life in dealing with an armed desperado.
	UNITED PROVINCES.
19 Sheikh Daryao, constable, Jhansi district.	On the night of October 15, 1918, a gang of armed dacoits attacked a wealthy trader's house in Ehroura village. This constable was posted in a village a mile away; he had a musket with him; he collected some villagers and led them to Ehroura; there they, being unarmed, deserted him. Sheikh Daryao went alone into the village, approached the gang and opened fire on the members. He hit a dacoit and the remainder of the gang left the house and retreated, firing all the time on the constable, who pursued them aided by a villager who had managed to borrow a gun. The dacoits escaped in the darkness. The action of this constable in facing absolutely alone a gang of over 20 armed dacoits on a dark night and of keeping up fire against them resulting in their retreat was most gallant. He knew that he was opposing dacoits who had become famous for their exploits during previous months.
20 Moti Lal, head constable, Jhansi district.	On March 14, 1918, this officer, then a constable, was proceeding, unarmed, on duty in a rural circle when he noticed a man with a gun in a forest clearing. The man started to run when he saw the constable. The latter gave chase; the armed man several times threatened to fire; the constable continued to pursue him. At last the man turned, fired and shot the constable in the arm breaking the bone and rendering him unconscious. The ruffian was subsequently arrested and sentenced to transportation. Moti Lal showed great gallantry in that alone, unarmed and with no hope of assistance, he pursued and persisted in pursuing an armed man who continually threatened to shoot him The Sessions Judge who tried his assailant commented on the great pluck shown by this officer.
21 Hansraj, constable, Moradabad district.	A gang of dacoits armed with a gun attacked the quarters of the station master at Bhojpur-Pipalsana railway station in the Moradabad district. Constable Hansraj who was posted at that station went off to a neighbouring village for assistance. When he came back to the station with a number of villagers the dacoits fired their gun and the villagers promptly bolted. The constable, although unarmed, thereupon attacked the gang single handed. He received numerous injuries and was in hospital for a month in consequence of a spear wound. The dacoits were subsequently brought before the court and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. This constable acted with very great pluck and had he been supported by even a few of the villagers he would undoubtedly have succeeded in capturing some of the gang.

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.

UNITED PROVINCES—*contd.*

22 Munshi Man Singh, Rai Bahadur, Superintendent of Police.	On October 14, 1918, Munshi Man Singh, Superintendent of Police in Mainpuri district, received information of the presence of armed dacoits in Chilaunsa. Munshi Man Singh accompanied by Captain McLean, a head constable and a few others went to the house where the dacoits were hidden. He formed a cordon round the house and then boldly opened the door and walked in. He ordered the four men whom he found in the room to surrender. One of them called on the others to shoot and another made a dash for an adjoining room. Munshi Man Singh at once shot the latter whereupon Captain McLean entered the house and the two officers searched it. The dacoits were cowed by the shooting of one of their party. Two more dacoits were found in the back room, and altogether six were arrested in the house including the man who was shot. Munshi Man Singh on this occasion showed initiative, resource and courage which have been specially commended by the Sessions Judge who tried and sentenced the dacoits.
23 Paras Ram, Sub-Inspector of Police.	On the night of October 9, 1918, some 30 or 40 dacoits committed a dacoity in village Rehpura in the Agra district and carried off a considerable quantity of property. Sub-Inspector Paras Ram who was putting up for the night in a village a few miles away saw a party of 30 persons passing through this village at 3 A.M. and challenged them, but as they appeared to be harmless did not detain them. Shortly afterwards he heard that a dacoity had occurred in Rehpura and promptly followed up the party accompanied by a constable and 4 or 5 others. On overtaking the dacoits he found them dividing their loot. He was deserted by his party except by two men. The dacoits seeing him opened fire; he returned their fire, but as he had only 5 cartridges his ammunition was soon expended. The dacoits then closed on him, knocked him down, hacked him with swords and beat him with the butts of their guns till they thought he was dead. They then went off having severely handled his two faithful attendants. Sub-Inspector Paras Ram was eventually found by villagers and brought to hospital. He had 17 deep incised wounds on his head and body and for a long time there was no hope of his recovery. Luckily he was able to recover and is again on duty. This officer showed magnificent devotion to duty and an entire disregard for his own life. Such bravery is a fine example to his brother officers and men.
24 Mubashir Husain, Sub-Inspector of Police.	On the night of December 11, 1918, 46 dacoits headed by a notorious absconder Najba and armed with no less than 33 guns, 30 swords and other weapons attacked the house of some traders in village Bamrauli. They terrorized the neighbourhood by firing over 100 shots from their guns and succeeded in taking off about Rs. 1,000 worth of property. Information was sent to the nearest police station. Sub-Inspector Mubashir Husain arrived on the scene at about 3 A.M. He followed the dacoits accompanied by five constables and half a dozen villagers. They followed the tracks all day and at about 4 P.M. they came up with the gang in some ravines, twelve miles distant from Bamrauli. The police party promptly attacked the dacoits, two of whom were shot dead and two more

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.

UNITED PROVINCES—*concld.*

arrested with some of the stolen property in their possession. A considerable portion of the remainder of the stolen property was found by the police in the ravines.

This Sub-Inspector showed most commendable perseverance, skill and pluck in following and finally attacking a very strong armed gang. His party was hopelessly out-numbered and inferior in armament but this did not prevent him from promptly attacking the dacoits. Such pluck in a young investigating officer affords an excellent example for his Indian brother officers.

PUNJAB.

25 William Alexander Marshall, Inspector of Police.

On the 10th April 1919, Mr. Marshall was on duty at the Police Lines level crossing at Amritsar with an armed reserve of 25 constables. Hearing that the Normal Girls Mission School had been attacked and set on fire, Inspector Marshall left half his reserve to guard the crossing, and with the other half went to the rescue. He drove off the mob, extinguished the fire and saved four Mission ladies who were hiding from the mob in the Mission buildings.

26 Aziz-ud-Din Ahmad, Inspector of Police.

On the 12th April 1919, information having been received that a mob was collecting to loot the Treasury at Tarn Taran, Inspector Aziz-ud-Din Ahmad first made preparations for the defence of the Treasury which contained over 3 lakhs. He then went with a small party of Police and dispersed the mob arresting two men.

Later on he investigated the case with great intelligence and energy and put up 97 men for trial, of whom 82 were convicted. His courage and initiative have been highly commended by Mr. Rudkin, O.B.E., I.C.S., District Magistrate, Amritsar, who tried the case. Mr. Rudkin remarked in his judgment "that the accused did not succeed in their object was due almost solely to the courage and initiative shown by Inspector Aziz-ud-Din Ahmad. If he had not had the courage and decision to move out against them, I think there is every likelihood that the small Police force would have been overwhelmed. His conduct in warding off the attack and in the subsequent investigation is worthy of very high praise indeed, and I think that his services deserve tangible recognition by the authorities. The Inspector's conduct deserves the more credit in that he had to act in defence of the Treasury without any assistance from the Magistrate on the spot, the Tahsildar.

27 Reginald Charles Albert Plomer, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

On the 10th April 1919, when the mob from the Amritsar city attempted to make its way into Civil Lines by the foot bridge over the Railway, Mr. Plomer at the head of a small body of police succeeded in forcing the crowd back and holding them in check until the arrival of the Military picquets, thereby undoubtedly saving Civil Lines.

During the investigation into the crimes committed by the mob, Mr. Plomer's unrivalled knowledge of the city of Amritsar and its inhabitants has been of the very greatest value.

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
	PUNJAB—*contd.*
28 Rai Sahib Dwarka Nath, Deputy Superintendent of Police.	On the evening of the 10th April 1919 this officer became aware of the fact that the peace of Lahore was threatened. He wisely went to see the Secretariat guard and to look round in the direction of the National Bank to see that all was quiet. On his arrival at Police Station, Anarkali, about 7 P.M., he found Sub-Inspector Gopal Das, who had just finished distributing ammunition and muskets and despatching all available men to the Mall, to hold back the mob. Without a moment's hesitation he took Sub-Inspector Gopal Das into his trap, and drove to the Mall as fast as he could. The Mall road was blocked by the crowd, but these two officers drove on to the tan-ride, and hurried on until they were level with the forefront of the crowd. Then hastily dismounting from the trap they came in front of the crowd, and joined the small Police force, which had arrived from Police Station, Anarkali, in their gallant efforts to stop a crowd of several thousands. Both officers were almost submerged in the crowd, which streamed round them and sometimes past them; but with admirable grit and pluck they stuck to their task of stemming the tide and preventing the mob snatching any of the Police muskets. Both officers were in mufti, and, when the firing began both narrowly escaped being shot; but throughout they displayed great personal courage and a fine disregard of danger. The Rai Sahib has throughout the subsequent arduous strain of investigation and other varied work shewn himself a most capable and reliable officer, devoted, cool and of sound judgment.
29 Maratab Ali, officiating Sub-Inspector of Police.	This officer was the first on the scene on the Mall on the 10th April 1919, when a huge crowd issuing from Anarkali had found its way past the Telegraph office and some distance up the Mall. With about a dozen rank and file he came at the double from the Police Station, Anarkali. They got ahead of the crowd, which by that time was roughly abreast of the Lawrence Statue, and opposing the crowd with their thin line made a most plucky and gallant effort to stem the tide of humanity. They were gradually forced back by the sheer impetus of the surging mob; but with great pluck and tenacity they stuck to their work, and shortly after received the order to fire from the Deputy Commissioner and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, who most opportunely arrived. It is not too much to say that the situation was in a large measure saved by the tenacity and grit of Sub-Inspector Maratab Ali and his handful of men. Other Indian officers also arrived within a very few minutes to his assistance; but to this officer must be given the credit of having been the first to arrive on the scene and of having thrown himself and his little band of Police unhesitatingly into the breach in spite of being hopelessly out-numbered.
30 Nasir Shah, Sub-Inspector of Police.	On the evening of the 10th April 1919, at Lahore, this officer accompanied Khan Sahib Abdul Ghani of the Police Station, City Kotwali with a small Police force, where both these officers pluckily held up and delayed a huge mob near the Mochi Gate. Equally with the Inspector this officer showed great personal courage,

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
	PUNJAB—*contd.*
	Throughout the subsequent trying period, when the authorities were faced with the possibility of fresh disturbances and the pressure of work was enormous, this officer was distinguished for devotion to duty as well as his capacity for work and cheerful endurance of discomfort, when he was in charge of a standing picquet inside the city. He thus set an excellent example to his subordinates at a critical time.
31 Agha Gama Khan, Inspector of Police.	For showing courage and resolution at Leiah, Muzaffargarh district, on 21st June 1918, in dispersing by the use of fire-arms a large and menacing mob which had conspired for the purpose of overawing officials engaged in recruiting and in inviting subscriptions to the War Loan. The crowd was not to be turned from its purpose by pacific measures and repeated orders to disperse, and advanced to attack when Inspector Agha Gama Khan, acting on the orders of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, fired upon the rioters, of whom 4 were killed and 10 were wounded.
32 Bawa Kharak Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police.	For conspicuous services, personal courage and fine leadership in holding back the mob at the Kasur Tahsil, when a large unruly crowd made an effort to plunder the Tahsil and Treasury. This officer was in command of the small party of Police who defended the Tahsil so successfully and held command until the arrival of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Khan Sahib Ahmad Khan. In a critical and dangerous situation he maintained a bold front and set a fine example to his men. His services in the subsequent investigations were particularly valuable.
33 Tola Ram, Foot Constable No. 473, Lahore district.	On the 15th April 1919, a constable was wanted to accompany Mr. Donald, C.I.E., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, on a dangerous journey by road to Gujranwala, at a time when rebels had cut the railway communication and Gujranwala Station and public buildings were in flames. Mr. Clarke, Deputy Superintendent of Police, asked a group of men if any of them were willing to risk their lives for the Sirkar. He did not explain to them what duty they were required to perform. This Foot Constable immediately stepped forward and said that he was willing to volunteer for any duty and accordingly accompanied Mr. Donald. His personal courage was shown in his readiness to volunteer without any knowledge of the risk which he might be incurring and was a splendid example to others.
34 Tanwir Ahmad, Sub-Inspector of Police.	This officer, in 1915, displayed conspicuous gallantry and risked his life in effecting the arrest of a notorious character.
35 Sub-Inspector Gopal Dass, Head Clerk, Lahore district.	On the afternoon of the 10th April 1919, this officer was in the Police office. He was of the utmost assistance in enabling the Senior Superintendent of Police to expedite the issue of his special orders for the expected emergency. While the orders were being typed, he telephoned them to all concerned to avoid delay. About 6 P.M. as soon as he was free from office, he went round to Anarkali Police Station to see what progress had been made. Setting to work at once he rendered invaluable assistance to Inspector

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.

PUNJAB—*concld.*

Gopal Singh in quickly distributing arms and ammunition to the men. While these two officers were still distributing ammunition, intending to have every possible man under arms, news came that a mob was surging through Anarkali. Sub-Inspector Maratab Ali and a small force were despatched immediately at the double while the Inspector and Sub-Inspector Gopal Das continued personally handing out arms and ammunition to the men, until the Inspector himself, having sent off all available men, followed Sub-Inspector Maratab Ali, a few moments later. Almost immediately Rai Sahib Dwarka Nath, Deputy Superintendent of Police, reached the Thana, and Sub-Inspector Gopal Das told him hurriedly what had happened. The Sub-Inspector having now finished his work of arming and despatching men from the Police Station, jumped into the Deputy Superintendent of Police's trap and drove off with that officer to the Mall. By this time the mob had passed the Lawrence Statue. The two officers in the trap drove rapidly along the tan-ride, until they were level with the forefront of the crowd, then hastily dismounted and joined the small force of police from Police Station, Anarkali, endeavouring to stop the mob. The mob surged round them and sometimes past them; but with admirable pluck and tenacity these officers stuck to their difficult task of trying to stem the tide and prevent the mob seizing any police muskets, as they attempted to do. Both were in mufti, and when the firing started were nearly shot by their own men. Sub-Inspector Gopal Das showed admirable pluck, coolness and ability to tackle a serious and sudden emergency.

BURMA.

36 Lieutenant-Colonel John Lawrence William ffrench-Mullen, C.I.E., I.A., Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police.

A specially distinguished record in administrative service; success in organizing police forces; and prolonged service distingushed by exceptional ability and merit.

Lieutenant-Colonel ffrench-Mullen joined the Burma Military Police as a commandant in 1908, and has rendered very valuable service with the force. He is specially distinguished for his power of administration and organization. He was made a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in June 1912. He was responsible for the organization of the operations on the North-East Frontier in connection with the Hpimaw expedition in 1912-13, which he commanded. In 1913 he was appointed to officiate as Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police and was confirmed in that rank in 1914. He has been granted an extension of service with the Burma Military Police up to the 31st January 1920. He displayed conspicuous ability in connection with the staff work organization of the Military Police arrangements for the Kachin expedition of 1915. He was in general charge of the Chin Hills operations in 1917-18 and was on special duty as Chief Staff Officer Commanding the Kuki Field Force during 1918-19. He has performed arduous work since the commencement of the war in arranging for drafts of men for the Army, the number of which has exceeded 11,000. He was mentioned in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 20th September 1918.

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
	BURMA—*contd.*
37 Henry Donald Grantham, Superintendent of Police.	Special services in dealing with the serious outbreak of crime and public disorder. Mr. Grantham joined the Burma Police as an Assistant Superintendent in 1907. Owing to the scarcity of British officers arising out of the abnormal situation created by the war, he was posted to duty as an Assistant Commandant with the Burma Military Police. In 1918 he was granted a Commission in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers and took part in the recent operations against Manipur Kukis. It is impossible to speak too highly of his work in this connection. Though practically single-handed he protected the Kabaw Valley from hostile raids for many months, made excellent arrangements for the defence of the valley and rendered invaluable assistance to the columns operating in and near that valley. His services on this occasion were distinguished by exceptional merit and ability.
38 George Francis Danvers Colquhoun, Inspector of Police, 2nd grade, and Honorary Deputy Superintendent, Rangoon Town Police.	A specially distinguished record in detective service. Mr. Colquhoun joined the Rangoon Town Police force as a Head Constable in 1905, and by consistent good work and ability has worked his way up to his present position in charge of the Detective Department. He is a trustworthy and efficient police officer, who possesses the confidence of his superior officers. He has earned no less than twenty-five commendations and rewards for the arrest of offenders. In January 1917 in recognition of his good service he was awarded a Sword of Honour and certificate of good service by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma. His work during the war has been of a very high standard and he has displayed extraordinary devotion to duty. In 1918 he was appointed to perform the duties of Inspecting Officer for the port of Rangoon in accordance with the rules made by the local Government under section 7 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, in addition to his own duties with the honorary rank of Deputy Superintendent. He has proved himself to be an exceptionally hardworking officer, conspicuous for his integrity and zeal. The peace and security of Rangoon owe much to his detective ability and local knowledge.
39 Alexander William Cox, officiating Superintendent of Police.	A specially distinguished record in administrative as well as in detective service. Mr. Cox joined the Burma Police as a Head Constable in 1893, and officiated as an Inspector from 1899 till 1902 when he was confirmed in that rank. In 1907 he was made a Deputy Superintendent, and by his distinguished ability and merit has reached the 1st grade. Since September 1918 he has been officiating as a District Superintendent of Police and has acquitted himself well in the charge of the Kyaukse district. He bears a most excellent record in connection with the suppression of crime and arrest of criminals; and he is an officer of great detective ability. In 1905, acting on information supplied to him he exhibited marked ability in effecting the arrest of Nga Chan E, the leader of the gang of dacoits that murdered Mr. A. H. Tucker, District Superintendent of Police, Pegu, in 1894.

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
	BURMA—*concld.*
40 Kulman Bhaju, Subadar-Major, Burma Military Police.	Success in organizing a Police force and in maintaining their organization in special difficulties. Subadar-Major Kulman Bhaju is now serving with the 85th Burma Rifles in Mesopotamia. He has served for 26 years with the Burma Military Police. He has been awarded the India Medal, 1854, with Burma clasps, 1889—92, and the China Medal, 1900. He served in the operations on the North-East Frontier in connection with Hpimaw and Hkamti Long in 1910-11 and 1911-12; and he received a Sword of Honour from the Lieutenant-Governor in 1911. In 1913 he was specially selected for promotion to Subadar and deputed to reorganize the Salween Battalion. By his initiative, conduct and example he considerably improved the appearance, drill and professional knowledge of the men under him and helped to keep his Battalion of Military Police in good order. He has always been distinguished for keenness and efficiency. He is an excellent officer of great experience and untiring energy and has been warmly praised by the British officers under whom he has served.
41 Richard Murphy, Sergeant, Rangoon Town Police.	Conspicuous gallantry in arresting an armed criminal who had run amok. On the night of the 8th November 1918, one Kwan Ah Kun, a Chinaman, who had been jilted by his sweetheart, ran amok, armed with two meat choppers. After cutting down five men, he met Constable Gulab Khan, who without hesitation endeavoured to arrest the assailant, but was wounded in the neck and right thumb. Gulab Khan's injuries, however, did not prevent him from pursuing Kwan Ah Kun down Canal Street where Sergeant Murphy, who was on patrol duty, joined in the chase. Kwan Ah Kun turned on Sergeant Murphy, who being unable to fire his revolver for fear of wounding the people in the street, attacked him with his stick. In the course of the fight that ensued Sergeant Murphy slipped and fell, which afforded the accused an opportunity to hack at him, inflicting a deep and ugly wound on his neck. In his efforts to seize the knives, Sergeant Murphy's hand was also severely cut. At this stage of the encounter, Sergeant Murphy had to withdraw from the chase through loss of blood and go to the hospital for treatment. Sergeant Murphy set a fine example of bravery in engaging the armed Chinaman in peril of his life.
	BIHAR AND ORISSA.
42 Annada Charan Mitra, Inspector of Police.	A fearless officer possessed of great tact and presence of mind. He effected the arrest of a notoriously dangerous individual at great personal risk.
43 Babu Lal Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police.	The Sub-Inspector on the early morning of the 13th April 1918, pluckily effected the arrest of two notorious dacoits. At 3 A.M. in the morning these dacoits came out of a house at village Goohal, Police Station Jainagore, which the Sub-Inspector with some chaukidars

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
	BIHAR AND ORISSA—*contd.*
	and constables had surrounded Kurso Gond, one of the dacoits, aimed a blow at the Sub-Inspector's head with a sword, which luckily missed his head but inflicted a cut on his chin. The Sub-Inspector closed with him and received another sword wound on his right knee. In spite of the wounds received, the Sub-Inspector stuck to this man and succeeded in arresting him, whilst the constables and chaukidars arrested Azimuddin, the other dacoit.
44 Rama Nand Pandey, Constable.	On 4th November 1918, Constable Rama Nand Pandey of Patna district had escorted a female prisoner from Bankipore Court to the Jail. The woman was taken to a well for a bath when she suddenly jumped into the well, with the intention of committing suicide. Constable Rama Nand Pandey immediately jumped in after her and saved her. The well is 40 feet deep and had 15—20 feet of water in it and there was no means of egress. The constable showed great gallantry and was in great danger of being drowned himself.
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.
45 George Adrian Carroll, Assistant Superintendent of Police.	On the evening of the 3rd June 1919, a report was brought to Mr. Carroll, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, at the dâk bungalow, Ellichpur, that a Pathan *sowar* of the 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse) had shot his Ressaidar and was threatening to shoot others. Mr. Carroll took a revolver and walked over to the quarters where the Ressaidar had been shot and where the *sowar*, Wasiulla Khan, presumably was. It was dark with a slight moon. The *sowar* was standing under a tree and called to Mr. Carroll to stop, which he did about 40 yards away from the *sowar*, with his men 10 yards behind him. The *sowar* was in a very excited state and Mr. Carroll talked to him and soothed him down for about 20 minutes, finally inducing him to come up and hand over his rifle and ammunition. The Pathan refused to be touched by anybody except Mr. Carroll and threatened to shoot anybody else. Mr. Carroll took him to the Police Station and there handcuffed him. Mr. Carroll acted in a cool, plucky way throughout and undoubtedly risked his life to prevent this man running amok and shooting anybody he met. His action has created a great impression among all who saw it and heard of it.
	ASSAM.
46 The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas Herbert, I.A., Inspector-General of Police.	Has had 28 years' service in the Assam Commission and for the last four years has been Inspector-General of Police, in which capacity he has administered the Department with conspicuous success. In particular he worked up the Assam Rifles to a high pitch of efficiency with the result that they were able to send drafts of 3,200 fine soldiers to take part in the great war.

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
	ASSAM—*contd.*
47 William James Hickman Ballantine, Superintendent of Police.	After 18 years' service in various departments he was appointed in 1916 to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police. For the past two years he has held charge of the most criminal district in the province, and though very short-handed, has successfully organised the river police service and by his energy, resource and detective ability has greatly reduced crime in the district in his charge. An officer of outstanding ability whose thorough knowledge of the people and the local vernaculars has been a very great asset to the Administration.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
48 Faiz Talab Khan, Sub-Inspector of Police.	On the 10th-11th June 1919, Mohamadzai Police Post in the Kohat district was attacked by a force of tribesmen estimated at between 200 and 300 men. Sub-Inspector Faiz Talab Khan proceeded from Kohat with a force of 20 men and fought his way against considerable odds to a point within about 500 yards of the post. Telephone communication with the post had not been cut, and the exact position of the enemy being communicated to Kohat Fort, the guns opened fire on the enemy. It was undoubtedly the plucky advance of the party under Sub-Inspector Faiz Talab Khan which led the enemy to believe that the post was being relieved, combined with the effect of the artillery fire, which made the enemy retire to the Oblan Pass where they were discovered next morning and bombed by an aeroplane. The gallantry and initiative displayed by Sub-Inspector Faiz Talab Khan is worthy of high praise and deserving of reward.
49 Akhtar Ali Shah, Sub Inspector of Police.	On the 8th April 1918, Sub-Inspector Akhtar Ali Shah followed up for eleven and a half hours a strong gang of raiders led by the notorious Shinwari dacoit, Amam Ali. The raiders numbered about fifteen strong and were well armed whilst the Sub-Inspector only had with him a small party whose total armament consisted of three rifles, three shot guns and two revolvers. The tracks of the gang were followed from 6 A.M. till 5-30 P.M. when the raiders were encountered in some broken ground near Garhi Faizulla. In spite of the fact that the Sub-Inspector and his party were dead beat when they came upon the raiders, they immediately attacked and, although they did not succeed in accounting for any of them, the dacoits were compelled to drop the two Hindus and the property they had captured and to beat a hasty retreat. The pluck and tenacity displayed by Sub-Inspector Akhtar Ali Shah is deserving of high recognition.
50 Zabta Khan, Foot Constable No. 1099, Peshawar district.	On the night of the 11th-12th June 1919, a large gang of armed dacoits attacked the village of Badeber in the Peshawar district. On the alarm being raised, Foot Constable Zabta Khan and Foot Constable Gul Ahmed, who were in the village on recruiting duty, raised a small party of villagers armed with *lathis* and attacked one of the picquets posted by the raiders. This picquet was on the main road and had been causing severe casualties among the villagers. In spite of the heavy fire directed on the party, the rush was successful and

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—*contd.*

the dacoits composing the picquet were put to flight. Foot Constable Zabta Khan struck one of the raiders on the head with a *lathi* and capturing his rifle and bandolier of cartridges opened fire on the gang. The courage and enterprise shown by this small party in rushing and putting to flight the picquet undoubtedly improved the situation and resulted in more villagers turning out and driving off the raiders.

For the pluck and initiative displayed by him Foot Constable Zabta Khan is deserving of the highest reward.

51 Gul Ahmed, Foot Constable No. 900, Peshawar district. — On the night of the 11th-12th June 1919, a large gang of armed dacoits attacked the village of Badober in the Peshawar district. On the alarm being raised, Foot Constable Gul Ahmed and Foot Constable Zabta Khan, who were in the village on recruiting duty, raised a small party of villagers armed with *lathis* and attacked one of the picquets posted by the raiders. This picquet was on the main road and had been causing severe casualties among the villagers. In spite of the heavy fire directed on the party, the rush was successful and the dacoits composing the picquet were put to flight. Foot Constable Gul Ahmed, who was armed with an axe, himself succeeded in killing one raider and wounding two others. The courage and enterprise shown by this small party in rushing and putting to flight the picquet undoubtedly improved the situation and resulted in more villagers turning out and driving off the raiders.

For the pluck and initiative displayed by him, Foot Constable Gul Ahmed is deserving of the highest reward.

BALUCHISTAN.

52 Syed Hassan, Deputy Superintendent of Police. — A very useful and reliable officer who has done most meritorious detective work in important and dangerous cases.

BARODA STATE.

53 Bajirao Appasaheb Ghatge, Police Naib Suba (Superintendent), Amreli district. — Mr. Ghatge entered the Baroda Judicial Service in 1904. In 1908 he was transferred to the State Police. He has spent nearly ten years as Police Naib Suba of the Amreli district in Kathiawar. During the outbreak of outlawry in 1914 he distinguished himself by his prompt and thorough measures against the outlaws and quickly succeeded in restoring peace in his district. Since that time he has kept Amreli free from their depredations, although murders and dacoities have been rife in the neighbouring parts of Junagadh and Bhawanagar. He has rendered notable service to Southern Kathiawar by securing the arrest of the outlaws Nur Mahomed and four others, who had committed several murders and dacoities, after all the efforts of the Junagadh Police to secure the gang had failed.

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.

BARODA STATE—*contd.*

In spite of the incentives to crimes of violence supplied by the present prevailing scarcity, Mr. Ghatge has succeeded in keeping his district in excellent order.

In November 1918 he ran down and secured a gang of 200 armed Daffars, who had terrorized Kathiawar for years. In this matter he showed great resource, perseverance and personal courage. Accompanied by one other policeman he approached the gang, which was encamped on a hill and called on it to surrender. Some of the members did so, but the greater part scattered and fled. Mr. Ghatge pursued the gang for four days through the jungle and as soon as he came up with them, attacked their camp. They fired on the police and went off in two parties, which were successively hunted down and captured.

Mr. Ghatge has earned the thorough confidence of the Amreli public and has maintained throughout good relations with the Police of neighbouring States and the Agency.

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg. Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 1st January 1920.

REWARDS.

No. 1.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of the following rewards for acts of gallantry or devotion to duty in the field while serving with the North-West Frontier Force :—

Promotion to the 1st Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Risaldar-Major Muhammad Akram Khan, *Bahadur*, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

Admission to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Dhanna Singh, 1st Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Subadar (acting Subadar-Major) Dula Singh, 1st Battalion, 35th Sikhs.

Subadar-Major Lakshiman Kadam, 1st Battalion, 109th Infantry.

Subadar Shibdhoj Mal, I.O.M., 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Munisami Naidu, I.O.M., Indian Medical Department.

The above appointments are supernumerary to the authorised establishment.

Awarded the Indian Order of Merit, 2nd Class.

Subadar Allah Dad Khan, 2nd Battalion, 67th Punjabis. For conspicuous gallantry on the 18th July 1919, when he was sent out to a picquet in charge of reinforcements. He led the party through heavy rifle fire with great coolness and reached the picquet with only one casualty. He at once reorganised the picquet and through his coolness and bravery the position was held until every round was expended ; he then ordered his men to fix bayonets and resisted the enemy until overpowered.

Subadar Wali Muhammad, Chitral Scouts. For conspicuous gallantry on the 23rd May 1919. He displayed the greatest bravery throughout the day and was killed in attacking a well concealed and determined party of the enemy.

(His widow, if any, is admitted to the pension of the order, with effect from the date of his death.)

Naik Jamnamus, Chitral Scouts. For conspicuous gallantry on the 23rd May 1919 in attacking, under heavy rifle fire, a party of snipers, in a very strong position among the rocks, who were holding up the advance of the flanking column.

Sepoy Karim Aman, Chitral Scouts. For conspicuous gallantry throughout the action of the 23rd May 1919. He killed three of the enemy and captured their arms. He was twice wounded while attacking a party of snipers.

Subadar Said Asghar, I.D.S.M., Kurram Militia. For conspicuous gallantry on the 27th and 29th May 1919, when he commanded an important flank with great coolness, and eventually drove back strong enemy attacks with heavy loss. On the 6th of June 1919 he handled his men in a critical position with great ability and inflicted such losses on the enemy that they retired having gained no advantage.

Subadar Dauran Khan, North-West Frontier Constabulary. For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on the 27th May 1919, when in command of a Frontier Constabulary Post which was invested by the enemy. Though the post was not protected by barbed wire entanglements, the garrison held out throughout the night of the 27th until the afternoon of the 28th when a wall of the post was breached in two places by shell fire. During this time the garrison beat off five attacks. Overtures were made by the enemy for the surrender of the post, but the Subadar refused to leave it. During the night he evacuated the post with all his arms and ammunition, and passing through the enemy's lines for a distance of five miles, he succeeded in bringing his men to the main body.

Awarded a Bar to the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

No. 1239 Naik Raz Ali, I.D.S.M., 106th Hazara Pioneers.

The award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal was published in Army Department Notification No. 1388, dated the 17th November 1916.

Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

Risaldar Rakhmat Sher Khan, 17th Cavalry.

No. 770 Lance-Naik Sirdar, No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Bhisti Sanno, No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Subadar Bagh Ali, No. 26 Divisional Signal Company, Sappers and Miners.

Jemadar Sucha Singh, 1st Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

No. 131 Naik Mangal Singh, 1st Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

No. 524 Sepoy Bawa Singh, 1st Battalion, 35th Sikhs.

No. 4 Bhisti Bara Singh, attached 1st Battalion, 35th Sikhs.

Jemadar Bahadur Sing Bartwal, 4th Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

No. 1989 Havildar Jazu Khan, 2nd Battalion, 67th Punjabis.

No. 2587 Lance-Naik Lal Chand, 1st Battalion, 69th Punjabis.

Subadar (acting Subadar-Major) Feroz Khan, 2nd Battalion, 123rd Outram's Rifles.

Jemadar Kalu Gurung, 2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Jemadar Kharakbahadur Pun, 2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

No. 2324 Havildar Jasbir Gurung, 2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Jemadar Kumbsing Gurung, 4th Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

No. 4501 Havildar Krishna Gurung, 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 4129 Rifleman Lachman Sahi, 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 4505 Rifleman Dilbahadur Sen, 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 156 Lance-Naik Dharam Sing Bohra, 3rd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 1156 Rifleman Damarbahadur Khattri, 3rd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 792 Lance-Naik Kharkasing Thapa, 1st Battalion, 11th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 781 Rifleman Nainasing Nagarkoti, 1st Battalion, 11th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 936 Bugler Parsaram Gurung, 1st Battalion, 11th Gurkha Rifles.

Risaldar Nur Din, 5th Government Camel Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 1236 Lance-Naik Hussaina, 29th Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 5877 Naik Ilam Din, No. 5 Company, Army Bearer Corps.

Subadar Gul Khan, Kurram Militia.

Risaldar Ali Mohsin, Kurram Militia.

Subadar Rahmat Zaman, Chitral Scouts.

Havildar Maina, Chitral Scouts.

Havildar Mir Khan, Chitral Scouts.

Jemadar Turab Shah, North-West Frontier Constabulary.

No. 25094 Sepoy Pir Muhammad, North-West Frontier Constabulary.

No. 2015 Sowar Mobarak Shah, North-West Frontier Constabulary.

Sub-Inspector Yakoob Shah, Indian Telegraph Department.

Awarded the Meritorious Service Medal (without annuity).

No. 2222 Squadron Dafadar-Major Shad Muhammad Khan, 17th Cavalry.

No. 652 Havildar-Major Abdul Karim, No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.

No. 2976 Lance-Naik Hazara Singh, No. 36 Divisional Signal Company, Sappers and Miners.

No. 503 Sepoy Nanak, 2nd Battalion, 33rd Punjabis.

No. 831 Sepoy Firoz Khan, 2nd Battalion, 33rd Punjabis.

No. 1025 Sepoy Hazrut Gul, 2nd Battalion, 33rd Punjabis.

No. 1215 Sepoy Chuha Ram, 2nd Battalion, 33rd Punjabis.

No. 2242 Sepoy Rur Singh, 2nd Battalion, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

No. 2685 Havildar Ganda Singh, 1st Battalion, 35th Sikhs.

No. 3788 Havildar Budh Singh, I.D.S.M., 1st Battalion, 35th Sikhs.

No. 2508 Lance-Naik Phiria Ram, 37th Dogras, attached 4th Corps Signal Company.

No. 35 Signal Havildar Chattar Singh, 2nd Battalion, 41st Dogras.

No. 1624 Havildar Fazal Din, 2nd Battalion, 123rd Outram's Rifles.

No. 974 Naik (acting Havildar) Dhanpersad Gurung, 1st Battalion 11th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 33 Naik (acting Havildar) Nur Khan, No. 694 (Mechanical Transport) Company, Royal Army Service Corps.

No. 2.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of the following rewards for acts of gallantry or devotion to duty in the field while serving with the Baluchistan Force :—

Admission to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Ghaffur Shah, I.D.S.M., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's).

The above appointment is supernumerary to the authorised establishment.

Awarded the Indian Order of Merit, 2nd Class.

Subadar Sulleh Muhammad. I.D.S.M., 3rd Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry. For conspicuous gallantry and good leadership on the 15th July 1919, when he took command of a company after the British officer was killed, and kept the enemy, who were in greatly superior numbers, off for over seven hours until relief arrived, thereby saving the convoy.

Subadar-Major Gulab Khan, Zhob Militia. For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on the 1st July 1919 during an attack on a column. He counter-attacked the enemy over very difficult ground and got quite close to them before his party was discovered. The enemy retired suffering many casualties. It was greatly due to Subadar-Major Gulab Khan's initiative and the resolute manner in which the counter-attack was carried out that the column suffered few casualties and was able to extricate itself from what might have been a very difficult position.

Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

No. 1450 Dafadar Gurdiyal Singh, 3rd Skinner's Horse.

No. 1691, Acting Lance-Dafadar Pritam Singh, 3rd Skinner's Horse.

No. 2546 Sowar Chhaja Singh, 3rd Skinner's Horse.

Subadar Ali Beg, 1st Battalion, 22nd Punjabis.

No. 4441 Lance-Naik Hoti Singh, 1st Battalion, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

Subadar Ghulam Unis, *Bahadur*, 3rd Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Subadar Mirza Khan, 3rd Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

No. 4344 Havildar Ghafur Khan, 3rd Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

No. 1224 Naik Jaffa Khan, 3rd Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

No. 1205 Sepoy Allah Ditta, 3rd Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

No. 1995 Sepoy Sajawal Khan, 3rd Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

No. 878 Rifleman Aibar Rana, 3rd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Jemadar Pahal Sing Gurung, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 4486 Havildar Bans Thapa, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 4248 Havildar Khamba Sing Gurung, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 3021 Lance-Naik Mir Badshah, Zhob Militia.

No. 2714 Lance-Naik Saidakbar, Zhob Militia.

Havildar Instructor Ramzam, Sistan Levy Corps.

No. 862 Naik Lala, Sistan Levy Corps.

Awarded the Meritorious Service Medal (without annuity).

No. 381 Squadron Quartermaster-Dafadar Muhammad Zaman, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).

No. 350 Squadron Quartermaster-Dafadar Murad Ali, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).

No. 356 Squadron Dafadar-Major Kahn Singh, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).

No. 1677 Acting Farrier-Major Hira Singh, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).

No. 3376 Squadron Dafadar Hardyal Singh, 42nd Cavalry Regiment.

No. 27 Havildar Gurdit Singh, 2nd Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

No. 298 Havildar (Company Havildar-Major) Mohan Singh, 2nd Battalion, 23rd Sikh Pioneers.

No. 2222 Quartermaster-Havildar Hukmi Ram, 1st Battalion, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers

No. 2456 Havildar Lal Khan, 1st Battalion, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

No. 241 Lance-Naik Ali Dad, 106th Hazara Pioneers, attached No. 33 Indian General Hospital.

No. 2333 Havildar Gujar Singh, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, attached No. 33 Indian General Hospital.

No. 641 Rifleman Nathu Sing, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, attached No. 33 Indian General Hospital.

No. 348 Dafadar Bahadur Ali, 14th Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 1456 2nd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon T. B. Karumbayram, Indian Medical Department.

No. 1653 Dafadar Khudayar Khan, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), attached Sistan Levy Corps.

Havildar Samad Ali Khan, Intelligence Corps.

No. 3.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of the following rewards for acts of gallantry or devotion to duty in the field while serving with the Waziristan Force.—

Admission to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Bahadur."

Risaldar-Major Muhammad Khan, 27th Light Cavalry.

Subadar Ghani Shah, I.O.M., North Waziristan Militia.

The above appointments are supernumerary to the authorised establishment.

Awarded the Indian Order of Merit, 2nd Class.

No. 1569 Naik Kehr Singh, 82nd Punjabis. For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on the 8th August 1919 while in charge of a party of scouts. His party was charged by the enemy on three sides and was subjected to a very heavy fire. Naik Kehr Singh called on his men to fix bayonets and charged the enemy although his party was outnumbered by 20 to 1. He himself bayonetted four of the enemy and wounded a fifth before he was killed His devotion to duty and gallantry had a most inspiring effect upon his comrades.

(His widow, if any, is admitted to the pension of the order, with effect from the date of his death.)

Subadar-Major Muqam Khan, I.D.S.M., Southern Waziristan Militia. For conspicuous gallantry on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th May 1919. By his bravery and coolness under fire and disregard of personal safety, he set a fine example to his men.

Awarded a Bar to the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

No. 44 Havildar Fateh Khan, I.D.S.M., 1st Battalion, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

The award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal was published in Army Department Notification No. 1887, dated the 2nd November 1917.

Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

No. 1707 Lance-Dafadar Khadir Khan, 27th Light Cavalry.

No. 1990 Havildar Gulab Khan, 1st Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 01193 Lance-Naik Somer Datta, No. 8 Mechanical Transport Company, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 79 Lance-Naik Bhairon Singh, 6th Government Camel Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 9009 Naik Sarwar, Southern Waziristan Militia.

Jemadar Shahbaz Khan, Bhittani Levies.

Awarded the Meritorious Service Medal (without annuity).

No. 1596 Havildar Shah Nawaz, 1st Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 1986 Havildar Khan Muhammad, 1st Battalion, 66th Punjabis.

No. 2563 Sepoy Lal Din, 1st Battalion, 66th Punjabis.

No. 1209 Sepoy Daulat Khan, 2nd Battalion, 112th Infantry.

2nd class Veterinary Assistant Lakka Singh, Indian Veterinary Corps.

No. 4.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of the following rewards for gallantry or devotion to duty in the field while serving with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force :—

Admission to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Bahadur."

Squadron Commander Sardar Sinhji, Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers.

The above appointment is supernumerary to the authorised establishment.

Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

Jemadar Kasal Sinhji, Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers.

Jemadar Abhe Sinhji, Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers.

No. 5.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following admissions to, and promotions in, the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified :—

To the 1st Class with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Pensioned Risaldar-Major Arjan Singh, *Bahadur*, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force), *vice* Honorary Captain Magar Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, 26th Punjabis, deceased. Dated 4th June 1919.

Subadar-Major Karam Sher Khan, *Bahadur*, 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry, *vice* Honorary Captain Kala Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force), deceased. Dated 3rd July 1919.

Subadar-Major Mir Baz Khan, *Bahadur*, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force), *vice* Honorary Captain Muhammad Akbar Ali Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, I.O.M., 7th Hariana Lancers, deceased. Dated 6th September 1919.

To the 2nd Class with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Sher Ali, 1st Battalion, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force), *vice* Risaldar-Major Arjan Singh, promoted. Dated 4th June 1919.

Subadar-Major Dyal Singh, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force), *vice* Subadar-Major Chanda Singh, *Bahadur*, 93rd Burma Infantry, deceased. Dated 4th June 1919.

Subadar-Major Wahid Ali Khan, I.O.M., 5th Light Infantry, *vice* Subadar Ramasing, *Bahadur*, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners, deceased. Dated 4th June 1919.

Subadar-Major Bhure Singh, I.D.S.M., 1st Battalion, 9th Bhopal Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Karam Sher Khan, promoted. Dated 3rd July 1919.

Subadar-Major Sher Sing Rana, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, *vice* Risaldar Shaikh Hussain, *Bahadur*, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry, deceased. Dated 30th July 1919.

Risaldar-Major Sukhdayal Singh, 12th Cavalry, *vice* Subadar-Major Mir Baz Khan, promoted. Dated 6th September 1919.

Gandharb Singh, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, Jammu and Kashmir Army; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Jammu and Kashmir State Forces, with effect from the 1st January 1920.

Ishar Singh, Commandant, 1st Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Kashmir State Forces, with effect from the 1st January 1920.

No. 6.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of the following rewards for meritorious service and devotion to duty in the field while serving with the British Army of the Black Sea:—

Awarded the Meritorious Service Medal (without annuity).

No. 2468 Company Quartermaster-Havildar Nathu Singh, 1st Battalion, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

No. 2345 Havildar Irwin Joseph Jacob, 1st Battalion, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

No. 2342 Havildar Bharath Singh, 1st Battalion, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

No. 2949 Havildar Manphul, 1st Battalion, 10th Jats.

No. 2678 Naik Mam Raj, 1st Battalion, 10th Jats.

No. 2873 Naik Khem Chand, 1st Battalion, 10th Jats.

No. 1650 Sepoy Jhanda, 1st Battalion, 10th Jats.

No. 3369 Sepoy Jage Ram, 1st Battalion, 10th Jats.

No. 792 Company Quartermaster-Havildar Udham, 24th Punjabis.

No. 1034 Havildar Bostan Khan, 24th Punjabis.

No. 345 Havildar Janta Singh, 24th Punjabis.

No. 1722 Havildar Deb Sing Rawat, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

No. 1079 Naik Bhur Singh, 62nd Punjabis.

No. 1915 Havildar Rahmat Khan, 67th Punjabis.

No. 1610 Naik Fazl Khan, 67th Punjabis.

No. 1412 Havildar Sher Khan, 84th Punjabis.

No. 997 Havildar Baluk Ram, 84th Punjabis.

No. 2279 Temporary Lance-Naik Ghulam Hussain, 84th Punjabis.

No. 2430 Quartermaster-Havildar Taj Muhammad, 1st Battalion, 89th Punjabis.

No. 2532 Quartermaster-Havildar Ramsarup Singh, 1st Battalion, 89th Punjabis.

No. 2004 Havildar Amar Singh, 1st Battalion, 89th Punjabis.

No. 2667 Company Quartermaster-Havildar Prem Sing Thapa, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 2859 Havildar Amar Sing Thapa, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 1692 Havildar Kalu Gurung, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 2396 Havildar Bahadur Rana, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 605 Company Havildar-Major Bhowam Bir Thapa, 2nd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 1327 Naik Dalbahadur Gurung, 2nd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 1286 Lance-Naik Bakhatbahadur Gurung, 2nd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 2121 Lance-Naik Ansing Bhist, 2nd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 816 Driver Ghulam Ali, 3rd Cavalry Brigade Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 636 Driver Ghairat Khan, 3rd Cavalry Brigade Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 533 Shoeing Smith Ahmad, 35th Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 527 Temporary Kot-Dafadar Ghulam Ali, 44th Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 7710 Naik Lallu, No. 7 Company, Army Bearer Corps.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 1st January 1920.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1.—In recognition of services rendered in connection with the war the following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be temporary Lieutenant-Commander, Royal Indian Marine.

Temporary Lieutenant H. Hodgkinson, Royal Indian Marine.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLICE.

Delhi, the 1st January 1920.

No. 1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4, 10, 17 and 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878) and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 3102, dated the 16th August, 1909, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

Short title. **1.** These rules may be called the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.

Interpretation. **2.** (*1*) In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

" District Magistrate " means in the case of Aden the Assistant Political Resident, and in cases where the Local Government so directs in respect of any district or part thereof, an Additional District Magistrate;

" Form " means a Form as set out in Schedule VII ; and

" the Act " means the Indian Arms Act, 1878. XI of 1878.

(*2*) The General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of these rules in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of the Governor General in Council. X of 1897.

Application of the Act.

3. (*1*) The persons and classes of persons, the arms and ammunition, and the parts of British India specified or described in Schedules I to IV are, respectively, exempted, excluded and withdrawn to the extent and subject to the conditions therein specified from the operation of prohibitions and directions contained in the Act :

Exemption, exclusion and withdrawal.

Provided that the exemptions specified in Schedule I are made subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(*a*) they shall not be deemed to render lawful the import of arms and ammunition, save from Berar, or the transport within the Province of Burma of arms, ammunition or military stores, through the medium of the Post Office ;

(*b*) any person so exempted may be required by any general or special order in writing of the Local Government to register in such manner as may be specified in the order any rifle, revolver, pistol or ammunition for the same in respect of which he is exempted from the operation of any provision of the Act ; and

(c) every person shall, on the loss, theft or transfer of any arm in respect of which he is so exempted, forthwith report the occurrence at the nearest police-station.

(2) Any person failing to comply with any condition of exemption set out in provisos (b) and (c) to sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to have violated these rules.

Extension.

4. For the purposes of the definition of "military stores" in section 4 of the Act all sections of the Act are extended throughout British India to all lead, sulphur and saltpetre.

Import.

Restriction upon import of cannon and certain other articles.

5. (1) A licence for the import of —

(a) cannon,

(b) articles designed for torpedo service,

(c) war-rockets, or

(d) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition,

may be granted in Form I only by the Governor General in Council.

(2) A copy of every licence granted in accordance with sub-rule (1) shall forthwith be sent—

(a) where the articles are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon to the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) where they are consigned to any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

Restriction upon import of arms, ammunition and military stores from Portuguese India.

6. A licence shall not be granted for the import of any arms, ammunition or military stores from Portuguese India :

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect any power conferred by these rules to grant a licence for the import of ammunition which, in the opinion of the authority granting the licence, are intended in good faith for blasting purposes.

Restriction upon import of certain rifles.

7. (1) A licence shall not be granted for the import by sea or by river or land, save from Berar,

(a) of rifles of ·303 or of ·450 bore or parts of or fittings for rifles of such bores or, save as otherwise provided by rule 33, of ammunition which can be fired from such rifles, or of appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire-arms ; or,

(b) save with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, of rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles, of any other bore ; or

(c) of any arms or ammunition through the medium of the Post Office.

(2) Nothing in clause (b) of sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect any power conferred by these rules to grant, save as otherwise provided by rule 6, a licence for the import of rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles, which, in the opinion of the authority granting the licence, are intended in good faith for sporting purposes.

Import of arms, ammunition or military stores into certain ports.

8. Save as otherwise provided by rules 5 to 7, a licence may be granted in Form II for the import by sea—

(a) of arms, ammunition or military stores, at a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police ;

(b) of arms, ammunition or military stores, at the ports of Calicut, Karachi and Aden — by the District Magistrate ;

(c) of saltpetre or lead, at the ports of Akyab and Moulmein—by the District Magistrate ; and

(d) of sulphur in reasonable quantities, at the port of Tuticorin—by the Local Government on satisfactory proof that the sulphur is required in good faith for medicinal, manufacturing or agricultural purposes :

Provided that all arms, ammunition or military stores imported into Aden shall be landed at the Abkari Pier at Tawahi only, and removed thence by the importer to such Government warehouse as the Political Resident may appoint in that behalf.

Import of arms, ammunition or military stores by sea from Madras, Rangoon or Bombay into certain ports.

9. Save as otherwise provided by rules 5 to 7, a licence for the import by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores—

(a) from the port of Madras into the ports of Tuticorin, Cochin, Bimlipatam, Cocanada, Negapatam, Mangalore, Gopalpore, Vizagapatam, Pamban, or Masulipatam, or

(*b*) from the port of Rangoon into the ports of Akyab, Moulmein, Sandoway, Kyaukpyu, Tavoy, Mergui, or Victoria Point, or

(*c*) from the port of Bombay into the ports of Cochin or Mangalore,

may be granted in Form II by the District Magistrate of the district in which the port of import is situated.

Import by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores.

10. (*1*) Save as otherwise provided by rules 5 to 7, and subject to the provisions of sub-rule (*2*) of rule 34, a licence for the import by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form III,

(*a*) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or

(*b*) where they are consigned to any other place—by the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

(*2*) Such a licence may be granted for the import of arms which—

(*a*) belong to any person who resides in a State in India and is exempted under Schedule I from the necessity of taking out a licence for going armed with, or for possessing, such arms, and

(*b*) are imported solely for the purpose of repair,

by the Political Officer for such State; and such licence shall also cover the re-export of such arms to the State from which they were imported.

(*3*) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported from a State in India otherwise than under sub-rule (*2*), a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent to the Political Officer for such State.

(*4*) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported by road or river from elsewhere than Berar and are consigned to a district not on the frontier of British India, a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent to the District Magistrate of the district into which they cross such frontier; and such Magistrate may, in his discretion, require the licensee to produce them for his inspection before allowing them to be taken out of the district.

(*5*) (*a*) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported by land or river from Berar under a licence, the importer shall deliver the licence, within six days of the arrival of the consignment at its destination,—

(*i*) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or

(*ii*) in any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which the place of destination is situated, or such other Magistrate as the District Magistrate may appoint for this purpose.

(*b*) Any officer to whom a licence is delivered under clause (*a*) shall satisfy himself—

(*i*) that the arms, ammunition or military stores correspond with the description given in the licence, and

(*ii*) that any deficiency is properly accounted for,

and any subordinate Magistrate to whom a licence is delivered under sub clause (*ii*) of that clause shall forward it to the District Magistrate.

(*6*) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported by rail, a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent by the authority granting it to the railway authorities at the place to which such arms, ammunition or stores are consigned.

Import from Berar.

11. A certified copy of a licence to export from Berar into British India arms, ammunition or military stores granted under the Indian Arms Rules as in force in Berar shall be deemed to be a licence for import into British India granted under these rules.

Scrutiny by railway authorities of consignments.

12. (*1*) The railway authorities to whom a copy of a licence has been sent under sub-rule (*6*) of rule 10 shall require the consignee to produce the original licence and shall satisfy themselves—

(*a*) that the arms, ammunition or stores claimed by him correspond with the description given in such licence, and

(*b*) that such licence is identical in substance with the copy sent to them.

(*2*) Where, in any case referred to in sub-rule (*1*)—

(*a*) the consignee fails to produce the original licence, or

(*b*) the arms, ammunition or stores claimed by him do not correspond with the description given in such licence, or

(*c*) the licence is not identical in substance with the copy sent to the railway authorities,

such authorities shall not deliver the consignment and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate.

13. (*1*) The consignee of arms, ammunition or military stores imported under a licence from elsewhere than Berar shall—

Production and delivery of import licences.

(*a*) where the consignment crosses the frontier by land or river, produce the licence within six days of such crossing before the District Magistrate of the district into which the consignment so crosses, or before such other officer as the District Magistrate may appoint in that behalf; and

(*b*) in any case in which the consignment is imported by land or river, deliver the licence within six days of the arrival of such consignment at its destination—

(*i*) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or

(*ii*) in any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

(*2*) Every officer before whom a licence is produced or to whom a licence is delivered under sub-rule (*1*) shall satisfy himself—

(*a*) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the licence; and

(*b*) that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

Export.

14. (*1*) A licence for the export by sea of—

Restriction upon export by sea of cannon and certain rifles.

(*a*) cannon, or

(*b*) rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles,

may be granted in Form IV or Form V only by, or with the previous sanction of, the Governor General in Council:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect any power conferred by these rules to grant a licence for the export by sea of rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles, which, in the opinion of the authority granting the licence, are intended in good faith for sporting purposes.

15. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of rule 14, a licence for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form IV—

Export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from and to certain ports.

(*a*) at a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or

(*b*) at the port of Calicut, Karachi or Aden—by the District Magistrate.

(*2*) Save as otherwise provided in sub-rule (*3*), every licence granted under sub-rule (*1*) shall be for export either—

(*a*) subject to the provisions of sub-rule (*2*) of rule 34, to such one of the ports specified in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of sub-rule (*1*), or

(*b*) in the case of export from the port of Madras—to such one of the ports mentioned in clause (*a*) of rule 9, or

(*c*) in the case of export from the port of Rangoon—to such one of the ports mentioned in clause (*b*) of rule 9, or

(*d*) in the case of export from the port of Bombay—to such one of the ports mentioned in clause (*c*) of rule 9, or

(*e*) to such other place in His Majesty's dominions outside India,

as may be specified or described in the licence.

(*3*) A licence may be granted at any of the ports mentioned in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of sub-rule (*1*) for the export by sea of saltpetre or lead to the ports of Akyab or Moulmein.

(*4*) A copy of every licence of the nature referred to in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of sub-rule (*2*) and in sub-rule (*3*) shall forthwith be sent—

(*a*) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or

(*b*) where they are consigned to any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

16. (*1*) (*a*) A licence for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from any of the ports of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi or Aden to any port in a State in India or other foreign territory may be granted in Form V by the Governor General in Council:

Export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from certain ports to ports in States in India or foreign territory.

Provided that a licence shall not be granted for export to a port on the sea-board of Arabia other than a port in the political charge of the Political Resident at Aden or of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

(b) A licence for the export by sea of arms (other than arms in respect of which the restriction imposed by rule 14 applies), ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form V by any of the officers specified in the first column of Schedule V when the arms, ammunition or stores are to be exported from a port specified in the corresponding entry of the second column to a port specified in the corresponding entry of the third column thereof, subject in each case to the conditions specified in the fourth column.

(2) A copy of every licence issued under this rule for the export of arms, ammunition or military stores to any port in a State in India or to any port in the political charge of the Political Resident at Aden or of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf shall forthwith be sent by the authority granting it to the Political Officer or the Political Resident concerned.

(3) The authority granting a licence under this rule shall also send a copy of such licence to the agent or master of the vessel by which it is intended that the arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the licence shall be shipped, and such agent or master shall not receive for despatch any case or package containing arms, ammunition or military stores unless such case or package is accompanied by the original licence, and shall satisfy himself—

(a) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in such licence, and

(b) that such licence is identical in substance with the copy sent to him.

(4) Where in any case referred to in sub-rule (3)—

(a) the case or package is not accompanied by the original licence, or

(b) the arms, ammunition or stores contained therein do not correspond with the description given in such licence, or

(c) the licence is not identical in substance with the copy sent to him,

such agent or master shall not receive the consignment for despatch, and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate.

Export by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores.

17. (1) A licence for the export by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores to any place outside British India may be granted in Form VI—

(a) by the Governor General in Council, or

(b) by any of the officers specified in the first column of Schedule VI when the arms, ammunition or stores are to be exported to a place specified in the corresponding entry of the second column, subject in each case to the conditions specified in the third column.

(2) A licence for the export by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores to a State in India in political relations with a Local Government may be granted under the signature of a Secretary to such Government, or by such other officer as may be empowered by the Governor General in Council in that behalf.

(3) Where any arms, ammunition or stores are exported to a State in India under a licence granted under this rule by any authority other than the Political Officer for such State, a copy of such licence shall forthwith be sent to such Political Officer.

(4) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are exported by road or river, a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent to the District Magistrate of the district out of which they cross the frontier of British India; and such Magistrate may, in his discretion, require the licensee to produce them for his inspection before allowing them to leave the district.

(5) (a) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are exported by rail, a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent by the authority granting it,—

(i) in the case of a consignment despatched from a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, and

(ii) in all other cases—to the District Magistrate of the district from which the consignment is to be despatched.

(b) The Commissioner of Police or District Magistrate shall forthwith send a copy to the railway authorities at the place from which the consignment is to be despatched; and the railway authorities shall not receive for despatch any case or package containing arms, ammunition or military stores unless accompanied by the original licence, and shall satisfy themselves—

(i) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in such licence, and

(ii) that such licence is identical in substance with the copy sent to them.

(c) Where in any case referred to in clause (b)—

(i) the case or package is not accompanied by the original licence, or

(ii) the arms, ammunition or stores contained therein do not correspond with the description given in such licence, or

(*iii*) the licence is not identical in substance with the copy sent to them,

such authorities shall not receive the consignment for despatch, and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate.

(*d*) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are exported by rail to Berar, a copy of the licence shall be attached to the way-bill or invoice, as the case may be, and telegraphic advice of every such consignment shall be sent by the railway authorities from the forwarding to the receiving station.

Export to Berar.

18. A certified copy of a licence to import from British India into Berar arms, ammunition or military stores, granted under the Indian Arms Rules as in force in Berar, shall be deemed to be a licence for export from British India granted under these rules.

Delivery of export licences.

19. (*1*) Where any arms, ammunition or military stores are exported by road or river, the licence shall, within six days of the arrival of the consignment in the district out of which it is to cross the frontier and before it so crosses, be delivered to the District Magistrate of such district, or to such other officer as the District Magistrate may appoint for this purpose.

(*2*) Every officer to whom a licence is delivered under sub-rule (*1*) shall satisfy himself—

(*a*) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the licence, and

(*b*) that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

Import and Re-export.

Import and re-export by sea of arms, ammunition and military stores.

20. Where a vessel bound for a port other than a port in British India calls at any port in British India in the course of its voyage, and there remains for a period exceeding forty-eight hours, any arms, ammunition or military stores in the possession of any passenger not exempted from liability to take out a licence in respect of such possession shall be delivered by him to the Customs-collector to be detained until the departure by sea of such passenger, and it shall not be necessary for such passenger to take out any licence in respect of arms, ammunition or military stores so delivered and detained.

Transport.

Prohibition of transport by post of arms, ammunition or military stores within the Province of Burma.

21. The transmission by post within the Province of Burma of arms, ammunition or military stores is prohibited.

Prohibition of transport of arms, ammunition or military stores otherwise than under licence.

22. (*1*) Save as herein otherwise provided, the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores is prohibited over the whole of British India, except under a licence and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such licence.

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of rule 34, nothing in sub-rule (*1*) shall be deemed to apply—

(*a*) to arms, ammunition or military stores which are covered by a licence for their import or export and are being transported in accordance with such licence—

(*i*) from the port or other place of import to the place of destination in British India;

(*ii*) from the place of despatch in British India to the port or other place of export; or

(*iii*) by transhipment in the port of import for re-export;

(*b*) to arms, ammunition or military stores transported—

(*i*) in reasonable quantities for his own use from the premises of a licensed dealer, by any person licensed to possess such articles or exempted from the liability to obtain such a licence, or

(*ii*) by a licensed dealer, where such articles are transported in a case or package legibly addressed to such a person as is referred to in sub-clause (*i*), in compliance with an order given by such person for the supply of such articles in reasonable quantities for his own use; or

(*c*) to arms and ammunition transported in reasonable quantities for his own use by any person lawfully entitled to possess arms or to go armed.

Restriction upon transport of cannon and certain other articles.

23. (*1*) A licence for the transport of—

(*a*) cannon,

(*b*) articles designed for torpedo service,

(c) war-rockets, or

(d) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition,

may be granted in Form I only by the Governor General in Council.

(2) A copy of every licence granted in accordance with sub-rule (1) shall forthwith be sent—

(a) where the articles are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) where they are consigned to any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

Transport of arms, ammunition or military stores.

24. (1) Save as otherwise provided by rule 23, and subject to the provisions of sub-rules (2) and (3) of rule 34, a licence for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form VII—

(a) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned from a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police;

(b) where they are consigned from any other place—by the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated;

(c) where they are consigned from any place in Baroda to any other place in Baroda separated therefrom by British Indian territory—by the Resident or Assistant Resident in Baroda; and

(d) where they are consigned from any place in the Benares State to any other place in the Benares State separated therefrom by British Indian territory—by the Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor for the Benares State

(2) A copy of every licence granted under sub-rule (1) for transport beyond the local limits of the authority of the officer granting it shall forthwith be sent—

(a) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) where they are consigned to any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

(3) A copy of every licence granted under sub-rule (1) by a District Magistrate for transport within the limits of his district shall forthwith be sent to the subordinate Magistrate (if any) having authority at the place to which the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned.

(4) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are transported by rail, a copy of the licence shall be attached to the way-bill or invoice, as the case may be, and telegraphic advice of every such consignment shall be sent by the railway authorities from the forwarding to the receiving station; and the consignment shall not be taken from the railway premises unless the railway police, or, if there are no railway police, the railway authorities, have satisfied themselves that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the licence.

Delivery of transport licences.

25. (1) The consignee of any arms, ammunition or military stores transported by land or river under a licence, shall deliver the licence within six days of the arrival of the consignment at its destination—

(a) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) in any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which the place of destination is situated, or to such other Magistrate as the District Magistrate may appoint in that behalf.

(2) Any officer to whom a licence is delivered under sub-rule (1) shall satisfy himself—

(a) that the arms, ammunition or military stores correspond with the description given in the licence, and

(b) that any deficiency is properly accounted for,

and any subordinate Magistrate, to whom a licence is delivered under clause (b) of that sub-rule, shall forward it to the District Magistrate.

Manufacture and Sale.

Manufacture, conversion, sale and keeping for sale of arms, ammunition or military stores.

26. (1) A licence—

(a) in Form VIII to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale, or

(b) in Form IX to sell and keep for sale,

any arms, ammunition or military stores may, save as otherwise provided by sub-rule (2), be granted—

(i) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or

(ii) in any other place—by the District Magistrate.

(2) A licence—

(a) in Form X to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale, or

(b) in Form XI to sell or keep for sale,

breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles shall be granted only—

(i) by the Local Government, or

(ii) in Sind, by the Commissioner in Sind.

(3) The Local Government or, in Sind, the Commissioner in Sind may, by licences granted by it or him under this rule, authorize selected dealers to sell and keep for sale a specified amount of ammunition for rifles of ·303 or of ·450 bore :

Provided that the licensee shall not sell from his stock to any person who does not hold—

(a) a licence to possess such ammunition, or

(b) a licence for the export of balled ammunition to a State in India granted by a Political Officer empowered, under sub-rule (1) of rule 16 or sub-rule (1) of rule 17, to grant licences for export to such State.

(4) Every Magistrate and every Police-officer not below the rank of Inspector, or, if the Local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector, may, within the local limits of his authority,—

(a) enter and inspect any premises in which arms, ammunition or military stores are manufactured, converted, sold, or kept for sale, and

(b) examine the stock and accounts of receipts and sales of arms, ammunition or military stores.

Possession.

27. (1) A licence for the possession of—

Restriction upon possession of cannon and certain other articles.

(a) cannon,

(b) articles designed for torpedo service,

(c) war-rockets, or

(d) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition,

may be granted in Form I only by the Governor General in Council.

(2) A copy of every licence granted under sub-rule (1) shall forthwith be sent—

(a) where the articles are to be kept in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) where they are to be kept in any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

28. Save as otherwise provided by rule 27, and subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 34, a licence for the possession only of fire-arms (other than pistols or revolvers), ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form XII—

Possession of fire-arms, ammunition or military stores.

(a) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) in any other place—by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf.

Possession and Going Armed.

29. (1) Save as otherwise provided by rule 27, and subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 34, a licence for the possession of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and for going armed for the purposes of sport, protection or display may be granted in Form XIII—

Possession of arms and ammunition and going armed for sport, protection or display.

(a) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) in any other place—by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf :

Provided that—

(i) no licence shall be granted for the possession of rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore or of ammunition for the same or for going armed with such rifles unless such rifles and ammunition have been lawfully imported into British India ; and

(ii) no licence shall be granted in respect of balled ammunition for rifles of such bores, unless the authority granting the licence is satisfied that such

rifle is lawfully possessed by the owner thereof for sporting purposes, and the amount of balled ammunition which such licensee may possess during the period of twelve months next ensuing shall be entered in the licence.

(2) A licence granted under sub-rule (1) shall ordinarily be valid only in the town or district in which it was granted :

Provided that—

(a) any such licence, other than a licence granted in Burma, may on countersignature by the Commissioner of the division or, where there is no Commissioner, by such other officer as the Local Government may empower in this behalf, be made valid,—

(i) subject to any restrictions which may be imposed by any general or special order of a Local Government in regard to its own Province, throughout British India, except Burma, Assam and the North-West Frontier Province, or

(ii) in such divisions or districts of the Province in which it was granted as the countersigning officer may specify ; and

(b) in Burma, the Commissioner of Police in Rangoon and any District Magistrate may, subject to any restrictions which may be imposed by general or special order of the Local Government, in granting such licence, make it valid throughout the Province or any specified part thereof.

Possession of arms and ammunition, and going armed for the destruction of wild animals.

30. Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 34, a licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings or cattle may be granted in Form XIV by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf.

Possession of arms and ammunition, and going armed for the protection of crops.

31. Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 34, a licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to crops or cattle may be granted in Form XV by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf :

Provided that such licence

(a) shall only be granted to *bonâ fide* cultivators ; and

(b) shall be valid only in the place or area specified in the licence by the licensing officer.

Going armed on a journey.

32. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 34, a licence for going armed on a journey in or through any Province may be granted in Form XVI—

(a) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police ;

(b) in any other place—by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf, or

(c) in the case of a person residing in a State in India—by the Political Officer for such State.

(2) Where a Commissioner of Police or District or Sub-divisional Magistrate receives an application for a licence of the nature referred to in sub-rule (1) from any person who—

(a) is not resident within the local limits of his authority, or

(b) is not personally known to him,

he shall, before granting the licence, ascertain—

(i) when the applicant resides in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—from the Commissioner of Police ;

(ii) when the applicant resides in any other place in British India or Berar—from the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated, or

(iii) when the applicant resides in a State in India—from the Political Officer for such State,

whether there is any objection to the grant of the licence unless, for reasons to be recorded, he considers this precaution to be unnecessary.

Possession and Import or Transport.

Possession by dealers of certain balled ammunition with liberty to import.

33. (1) A licensed dealer authorized by the Local Government or the Commissioner in Sind under sub-rule (3) of rule 26 to sell and keep for sale a specified amount of balled ammunition for rifles of ·303 or of ·450 bore may be permitted—

(a) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or

(*b*) in any other place—by the District Magistrate,

to import such ammunition up to such amount.

(*2*) Where application is made under sub-rule (*1*) for permission to import balled ammunition, the dealer shall produce his licence and, if permission is granted, the authority granting it shall endorse on the licence the quantity of balled ammunition for which, and the date on which, such permission was granted.

Application for, and grant of, Licences.

34. (*1*) A licence, having effect beyond the local limits of the authority of the officer granting it, shall not be granted—

Previous sanction in certain cases.

(*a*) for the export of any arms, ammunition or military stores to a State in India without the previous sanction of the Political Officer for such State, or to any place in Berar without the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated:

Provided that the previous sanction of such Political Officer shall not be necessary in cases where the consignee is—

(*i*) a Ruling Prince or Chief;

(*ii*) a gazetted officer in civil employ or a commissioned officer of His Majesty's naval military or air forces, or

(*iii*) a member of the family of a Ruling Prince or Chief or a noble or an official of a State in India who has been designated in this behalf by the Local Government or Political Officer concerned,

and the consignment is intended for the personal use only of the consignee; or

(*b*) for the import or transport of any arms, ammunition or military stores—

(*i*) to a Presidency-town or Rangoon without the previous sanction of the Commissioner of Police; or

(*ii*) to any other place in British India, without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated; or

(*iii*) to any port within the political charge of the Political Resident at Aden or the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, without the previous sanction of such Political Resident.

(*2*) Save by the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, a licence shall not be granted under rule 10, or clause (*a*) of sub-rule (*2*) of rule 15, or under rule 24, 28, 29, 30, 31 or 32 in respect of any breech-loading rifle or balled ammunition without the previous sanction—

(*a*) in the Madras Presidency—of the Board of Revenue;

(*b*) in the Province of Coorg—of the Chief Commissioner; or

(*c*) in any other place—of the Commissioner of the division.

(*3*) Save as aforesaid, a licence shall not be granted under rule 24 for the transport of any breech-loading rifle or balled ammunition to any place in—

(*a*) the North-West Frontier Province, or

(*b*) the Rawalpindi, Dera Ghazi Khan, Mianwali or Attock Districts of the Punjab,

without the previous sanction—

(*i*) of the Local Government, or

(*ii*) where the rifle or ammunition is transported from Sind, of the Commissioner in Sind.

(*4*) The previous sanction referred to in this rule may be obtained either—

(*a*) by the applicant for the licence, or,

(*b*) by the officer to whom application for the grant of such licence is made.

(*5*) Where the previous sanction is sought by the officer to whom application for the grant of the licence is made, he shall send a copy of the proposed licence to the authority whose previous sanction is required; and, on receipt of the reply of such authority, he shall either grant the licence or inform the applicant that his application is refused.

35. (*1*) Every person who wishes to obtain a licence under these rules shall apply in writing to the nearest authority empowered to grant such licence, and shall in such application furnish all such particulars as may be necessary to enable such licence to be granted.

Applications for licences.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of sub-rule (*1*), every application for a licence—

(*a*) for the import by land or river,

(*b*) for the export, or

(*c*) for the transport,

of any arms, ammunition or military stores shall specify—

(i) the place of destination,

(ii) the route,

(iii) the time likely to be occupied in the journey, and

(iv) the quantity, description and price of each kind of arms, ammunition or stores in respect of which the licence is required and the purpose for which they are intended.

(3) Where the grant of the licence requires the previous sanction of some other authority specified in rule 34, the application shall state whether such previous sanction has been obtained and, if so, shall be supported by evidence thereof.

Form and language of licences.

36. (1) Every licence shall be granted or renewed in the appropriate Form, and subject to the conditions set forth in such Form, and, save as therein otherwise expressly provided, the arms, ammunition or military stores specified and the persons named in the licence shall alone be covered thereby.

(2) Every such licence shall be written or printed—

(a) where it is granted in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, or where it is granted in a district and is intended for use beyond the limits of such district, in English and, if the licensing officer so directs, in the vernacular, or

(b) where it is granted in a district and is intended for use only within the limits of such district, in English or in the vernacular as the licensing officer may direct.

Duration and renewal of licences.

37. (1) Save as herein otherwise provided, every licence under these rules shall, unless previously cancelled, be in force for such period and expire on such day as, subject to any restrictions or limitations provided in the appropriate Form the authority granting it may enter thereon.

(2) A licence for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores shall not, save for special reasons to be recorded by the authority granting it, be granted for a period longer than twice the time likely to be occupied in the journey to the place of destination by the route indicated in the licence.

(3) Every licence may, at its expiration and subject to the same conditions (if any) as to previous sanction as would apply in the granting thereof, be renewed by the authority who granted it :

Provided that licences in Forms X and XI may, where the Local Government so directs, be renewed by the Commissioner of the division in which the licensee resides or carries on business.

Discretion and control of authorities empowered to grant licences.

38. (1) Every authority empowered to grant or renew a licence or to give his previous sanction to such grant or renewal may, in his discretion,—

(a) refuse to grant or renew such licence or to give such sanction, or

(b) where the authority is subordinate to a Local Government, refer the application for orders to such Local Government.

(2) Every such authority shall exercise all powers and perform all duties, conferred or imposed by these rules, subject to the control of the executive authorities to whom he is subordinate

Obligation to produce licences.

39. (1) Any person who—

(a) holds a licence granted or renewed or a pass granted under these rules, or

(b) is acting under colour of such licence or pass,

shall forthwith produce such licence or pass upon the demand of any Magistrate or of any Police-officer of a rank not below that of officer in charge of a police-station.

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the power of any authority empowered to grant or renew a licence to grant or renew it upon any condition, not inconsistent with that sub-rule, with respect to the production of such licence.

Production of arms.

40. The authority by whom any licence has been granted under rule 28, 29, 30 or 31 may, for the purpose of satisfying himself that any arms covered by such licence are still in the possession of the licensee, at any time while the licence is in force, by order in writing require the licensee to produce the arms at such time and place and for the inspection of such person as may be specified in the order.

Fees.

Fees payable for licences.

41. (1) Every licence granted or renewed under these rules shall, save as herein otherwise expressly provided, be chargeable with the fee (if any) indicated in the Form in which it is granted under these rules.

(2) Where any arms, other than—

(a) cannon, or

(b) rifles in respect of which the prohibition imposed by rule 7 applies,

or any ammunition or military stores are imported under a licence into any British port and re-exported there and re-imported into any of the ports specified in rule 8 or in rule 9, the necessary licences for such re-export under rule 15 and for such re-import under rule 8 or rule 9 shall be respectively chargeable with a fee of one rupee only.

(3) The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, grant exemption from, or reduction of, the fee payable in respect of any licence.

(4) The Local Government may, by general or special order, remit or reduce the fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any licence—

(a) for the import, transport or possession of sulphur in reasonable quantities proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government to be required in good faith for medicinal, agricultural, manufacturing or industrial purposes other than the manufacture of ammunition; or

(b) granted under rule 10 to any person for the import of any arms, ammunition or military stores in reasonable quantities proved to the satisfaction of the authority granting the licence to be required in good faith for the protection of persons or property.

(5) Any Political Officer authorised under rule 17 to grant licences in Form VI may remit the fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any such licence in the case of arms and ammunition exported for personal use, or in the case of ammunition exported for the use for blasting purposes, whether on a public work or not, of the Government of the State for which he is the Political Officer.

(6) The fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any licence in Form VI shall be remitted in the case of all licences in that Form granted under rule 17 by the Commissioner of Police in Madras or Bombay, the Deputy Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, or by the District Magistrate of Delhi, Meerut or Rawalpindi.

(7) The fee payable in respect of a licence in Form VI granted under rule 17 by the District Magistrate of Malabar for export to Mahé shall be reduced to one rupee in every case in which the value of the consignment does not exceed twenty rupees.

Fees payable for duplicates.

42. Where a licence granted or renewed under these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, the authority empowered to grant such licence may grant a duplicate—

(a) where the original licence was granted without the payment of any fee, free of all fee; or

(b) in any other case, on payment of a fee of one rupee or of the fee with which the original licence was chargeable, whichever is less.

Collection and refund of fees.

43. (1) All fees payable under rule 41 or rule 42 shall be paid by means of impressed stamps.

(2) The Government may, by general or special order, direct in regard to any application for a licence or a duplicate in respect of which a fee is payable—

(a) that the application shall be written upon an impressed stamp of a value equal to such fee, and that in such case the licence or duplicate shall be granted or renewed on plain paper, or

(b) that the licence shall be written upon an impressed stamp, to be supplied by the applicant, of a value equal to such fee, and that in such case the application may be written on plain paper.

(3) Where a fee of not less than one rupee payable under these rules has been realised, and the application for the grant or renewal of a licence or duplicate is refused, the value of the fee shall be refunded upon application for the same being made within two months from the date of such refusal.

Cancellation and Savings.

Cancellation of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.

44. The Indian Arms Rules, 1909, are hereby cancelled:

Provided that all exemptions, exclusions and withdrawals made, all licences or duplicates granted or renewed, all fees imposed, levied, remitted or reduced, and all powers conferred, by or under those rules shall, so far as they are consistent with these rules, be deemed to have been respectively made, granted, renewed, imposed, levied, remitted, reduced or conferred hereunder.

SCHEDULE I.

(See rule 3.)

PERSONS EXEMPTED.

The persons or classes of persons specified or described in the first column of the sub-joined table are, subject to the provisions of provisos (*b*) and (*c*) to rule 3, exempted, in respect of the arms and ammunition described in the second column, when carried or possessed (save where otherwise expressly stated) for their own personal use, from such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the fourth column, subject to the provisos and restrictions entered in the third column.

THE TABLE.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(1) (*a*) The Viceroy and Governor General of India, the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governors of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, and Bihar and Orissa, the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam and Delhi, the Commissioner in Sind, members of the Executive Councils of the Governor-General, Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, Residents of the First Class, Chief Justices and Puisne Judges of High Courts, Judges of Chief Courts and Judicial and Additional Judicial Commissioners. (*b*) Every Ruling Prince or Chief having a salute of guns.	All except— (*a*) cannon; (*b*) articles designed for torpedo service; (*c*) war-rockets; (*d*) rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore (and ammunition which can be fired from the same) not lawfully imported into British India; (*e*) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition; and (*f*) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms.	.....	Those contained in sections 13 to 16.
(2) (*a*) Every Ruling Chief not having a salute of guns; (*b*) such members of the families of Ruling Princes or Chiefs and such nobles, officials, or accredited agents of a State in India as may be designated by the Local Government or Political Officer concerned; (*c*) the retinues of any Prince, Chief or other person referred to in sub-heads (*a*) and (*b*) when such Prince, Chief or person is entering, passing through or residing in British India, to such numbers as may be agreed to by the Political Officer concerned under the special or general orders of— (*i*) the Governor General in Council, or (*ii*) in respect of Ruling Princes or Chiefs whose political relations are with a Local Government, the Local Government concerned; and (*d*) all officials of States in India passing through British India on duty.	Ditto	This exemption shall be subject to such conditions (if any) as may be prescribed by the Local Government or the Political Officer, as the case may be, and may, where necessary, be of a general nature dispensing with the necessity of a fresh order on each occasion.	Ditto.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(3) Every Maharaja, Raja or Nawab whose title has been conferred or recognized by Government, every Peer, Baronet, Knight Bachelor, and Knight of any Order established by the Crown, and the Khans of Teri and Phulera in the North-West Frontier Province.	All except— (a) cannon; (b) articles designed for torpedo service; (c) war-rockets; (d) rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore (and ammunition which can be fired from the same) not lawfully imported into British India; (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition; and (f) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall be of such descriptions only and shall not exceed such quantities, if any, as— (a) the Governor General in Council, or (b) a Local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may declare to be reasonable for such person to carry or possess.	Those contained in sections 13 to 16.
(4) Every Consul and Consular Agent.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
(5) Every person of Coorg race and every Jumma tenure holder in Coorg, who, by his tenure, is liable to perform military or police duties.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
(6) The following persons and their retainers, namely :— (a) the ancient Zamindars and Poligars of the Madras Presidency; every Malikana holder in the Malabar district; the Prince of Arcot; M. R. Ry. A. L. A. R. R. M. Arunachalam Chettiar Avargal, Zamindar of Devakottai in the Ramnad district; and the Mahant of Tirupati in the North Arcot district of the Madras Presidency; (b) the first class Sardars of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country States; the first class Sardars of Gujarat; and such members of the Talpur family and Jagirdars and Zamindars in Sind as the Government of Bombay may designate; (c) the great Zamindars of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam; (d) the great Sardars and Jagirdars of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province; (e) Shan Sawbwas and other Chiefs in Burma;	Ditto . .	This exemption shall be subject to— (a) the orders of the Local Government regarding the persons to be included in this category, the number of retainers and the quantity and description of arms and ammunition to be permitted in each case, the purposes for which such arms may be carried, and (b) the annual registration of the retainers' weapons exempted, the number and description only being specified.	Ditto.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(f) (i) the Zamindars of the Scheduled Districts of the Central Provinces; (ii) the Dewan of Seoni; (iii) the Bhuskute of Timarni and Burhanpur; (iv) the senior representative of the family of the Rao of Saugor; (v) the head of the junior branch of the Bhonsla family, known as the Kuar Sahib; (vi) the representative of the family of the former Rajas of Saugor; and (g) the Taluqdars of Oudh and Rao Udaibir Singh of Gopalpura, Jalaun, in the United Provinces.			
(7) Any of the undermentioned persons, not being members of trans-border tribes, namely:— (a) any Baloch belonging to any organized tuman while within the limits of the Dera Ghazi Khan district of the Punjab; (b) armed guards accompanying sheep, goats, asses and cattle under the provisions of the Frontier Grazing Regulation, 1874 (I of 1874); or (c) villagers residing in— (i) the North-West Frontier Province, or	All arms except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers.	......	Those contained in section 13.
(ii) the Dera Ghazi Khan district or the Isakhel Tahsil of the Mianwali district of the Punjab.	...	When pursuing raiders or members of trans-border tribes or Balochis who have committed or attempted to commit any offence in British India.	
(8) Any of the persons described in sub-heads (b) and (c) (i) of entry (7).	All arms and ammunition except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers and rifle, pistol, and revolver ammunition.	...	Those contained in sections 14 and 15.
(9) Every officer holding a commission from His Majesty, every officer of His Majesty's Indian Forces, every person who has been registered under the Registration Ordinance, 1917 (I of 1917), and every warrant officer or Staff Sergeant of a British unit of his Majesty's Army (including a Staff Sergeant or warrant officer who is an instructor of an Indian Defence Force Corps). *Explanation.*—The term "commission" as used in this clause does not include a commission conferring honorary rank.	Single-barrel rifles of ·303 bore required for match-shooting purposes.	1. Only one such rifle at a time shall be imported or used by any person hereby exempted. 2. The rifle shall be sighted to a range of over 1,000 yards. 3. The rifle shall, in the case of regimental officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and persons appointed to Corps of the Indian Defence Force, become part of the equipment of the Corps to which the owner for the time being belongs. 4. The owner shall, at the time of importation, produce a certificate from the Commanding Officer of the Corps, senior officer or Head of Department to which he belongs, to the	All.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
		effect that, in the case of regimental officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and persons appointed to Corps of the Indian Defence Force, the weapon will be brought on to the equipment ledger of the Corps, and in the case of Staff and Departmental officers, will be brought on to the equipment ledger of a Corps, in the officer's command or office inventory of stores, and will be accounted for in the same manner as other equipment. 5. This exemption shall, in the case of persons appointed to a Corps of the Indian Defence Force, cease to have effect on removal of the owner from the force; provided that, if he departs from India immediately after so being removed, he may take the weapon with him. 6. Any person hereby exempted may dispose of his rifle to another person so exempted, provided that the rifle becomes part of the equipment of the Corps to which the latter belongs and is accounted for as such.	
(10) Every warrant officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier in His Majesty's Army who is in possession of a pass granted and signed by his Commanding Officer. NOTE.—Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, British or Indian, must take out licences for any private arms, but so long as they are in service, they will not be charged fees for such licences.	Such arms, if any, as are provided by Government for sporting purposes.	This exemption shall apply only in respect of weapons and ammunition entered in the pass and to the areas and for the dates specified in the pass.	Those contained in sections 13 to 16.
(11) All individual members of the undermentioned classes who were as such exempted under the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, immediately before the coming into force of these rules :— (*a*) members of any Order of Knighthood ; (*b*) persons holding the Kaiser-i-Hind medal ; (*c*) persons holding titles conferred or recognised by the Governor-General in Council ;	All except— (*a*) cannon ; (*b*) articles designed for torpedo service. (*c*) war-rockets ; (*d*) rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore (and ammunition which can be fired from the same) not lawfully imported into British India ; (*e*) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition ; and	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall be of such descriptions only and shall not exceed such quantities, if any, as— (*a*) the Governor-General in Council, or (*b*) a Local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may declare to be reasonable for such person to carry or possess.	Those contained in sections 13 to 16.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(*d*) persons holding swords or other arms received as gifts from the Governor General in in Council or a local Government; (*e*) persons holding certificates received on the occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria; (*f*) retired British and and Indian Officers within the meaning of section 7 (1) and (2) of the Indian Army Act, 1911 in receipt, as such, of a pension; and (*g*) landholders and members of a Municipal Board or a Committee designated for exemption in any list issued in this behalf by a local Government.	(*f*) Appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire arms.		
(12) Such of the second and third class Sardars of the Deccan and of the second class Sardars of Gujarat as were exempted under the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II.

(*See rule 8.*)

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES EXCLUDED.

Within the areas specified in the first column of the sub-joined table, the arms, ammunition and military stores described in the second column are excluded from the operation of such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the third column.

THE TABLE.

Area.	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
1. British India except the Punjab, Burma and the North-West Frontier Province.	(i) All arms except— (a) cannon other than of the kind specified in head (i) of entry 2, (b) firearms, (c) air guns other than of the kind specified in head (iii) of entry 2, (d) articles designed for torpedo service, (e) war-rockets, (f) machinery for the manufacture of arms, and (g) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms	All; provided that the local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, retain all or any of the prohibitions and directions contained in the Act in respect of any arms in the case of any class of persons or of any specified area.
	(ii) Obsolete firearms (including cannon) which are unserviceable and whose value, if any, is purely antiquarian.	Ditto.
2. British India . . .	(i) Toy cannon weighing less than 56 lbs and having— (a) a calibre of less than one inch, (b) a length of bore of less than 24 inches, and (c) the interior of the bore unrifled.	All.
	(ii) Sights for rifles imported for the use of, or for sale to, the persons enumerated in entry (9) of Schedule I or non-commissioned officers and soldiers of His Majesty's regular forces on a written permit from the officer commanding the regiment to which they belong.	All.
	(iii) Air guns which satisfy the following test, namely, that projectiles discharged from such guns do not perforate a target 12 inches square formed by five strawboards of foolscap size, each board being 8-64ths of an inch thick and closely held together in a frame: Provided that in making and estimating the test the following conditions shall be observed, namely:— (1) the gun shall be held horizontally with the muzzle at a distance of five feet from the target, (2) the test shall be repeated twenty times for each class of projectile which can be discharged from the gun, and (3) perforation shall be deemed to be effected in a case where the projectile is a dart, if the point of the dart pierces the back of the target and in any other case if the projectile passes completely through the back of the target.	All.

Area.	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
2. British India—*concld.*	(*iv*) Explosives made in small quantities for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or for sale;	Those contained in sections 5 and 1[illegible]
	and the following classes of explosives when intended *bonâ fide* for private blasting purposes :— (1) gunpowder in any quantity not exceeding 30 pounds, (2) cartridges made with gunpowder and not containing their own means of ignition, and containing in all not more than 30 pounds of gunpowder, (3) percussion caps, (4) safety fuses.	Those contained in section 14.
	(*v*) Gun-wads and wire-cartridges . . .	Those contained in section 6
	(*vi*) All arms, ammunition and military stores covered by any licence or exemption granted in Berar under the law for the time being in force relating to arms, ammunition and military stores: provided that the conditions of such licence or exemption are observed.	All.
3. Punjab, Burma and the North-West Frontier Province.	(*i*) Bows and arrows	All.
	(*ii*) Uniform swords and dirks manufactured in Europe of recognized military or official patterns, when possessed by, or intended to be supplied to, persons entitled to wear them as part of their uniforms.	All.
	(*iii*) Swords imported for presentation as prizes for members of the regular or auxiliary force.	All.
	(*iv*) In Burma, ornamental arms, and in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, ornamental arms other than firearms, of an obsolete pattern possessing only antiquarian value, masonic swords, and theatrical and fancy dress swords provided that they are virtually useless for offensive and defensive purposes.	All.
	(*v*) Kirpans possessed or carried by Sikhs . .	All.
	(*vi*) Swords of honour possessed or carried by persons or by the heirs of persons to whom they were awarded by the Governor General in Council or a local Government.	All.
	(*vii*) Kukris possessed or carried by pensioned Gurkha officers, non-commissioned officers or soldiers of His Majesty's Indian Forces, residing in British India.	All.
4. British India, excepting Burma, Aden, the Mianwali and Muzaffargarh districts in the Punjab, and all districts on the external land frontier of British India.	(*i*) Lead required in good faith for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird-shot) up to any quantity.	All.
	(*ii*) Leaden bullets and bird shot in quantity not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.	All.
5. British India, excepting Burma, Aden and all districts on the external land frontier of British India.	(*i*) Saltpetre	All.
	(*ii*) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.	All.

Area.	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
6. Aden, the Mianwali and Muzaffargarh districts in the Punjab and all districts on the external land frontier of British India, outside Burma.	(i) Lead required in good faith for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird-shot) in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.	All.
	(ii) Leaden bullets and bird-shot in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.	All.
	(iii) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding 10 seers .	All.
7. Burma and all districts on the external land frontier of British India.	Saltpetre required for medicinal or goldsmith's purposes in quantities not exceeding 10 lbs.	All.
8. That part of the Bhavnagar railway which lies in the Ahmedabad district in the Bombay Presidency.	All arms, ammunition and military stores covered by any exemption or *parwana* granted under the Kathiawar State Arms Rules or the Kathiawar Agency Arms Rules, provided that the conditions of such exemption or *parwana* are observed.	Those contained in sections 13 to 16.
9. Burma—		
(a) generally . .	(i) Lead, except lead in the form of bullets and bird-shot.	Those contained in section 6.
	(ii) Lead required in good faith for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird-shot) in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.	All.
	(iii) Leaden bullets and bird-shot, in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix, when possessed by persons entitled to possess firearms.	All.
	(iv) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding one seer .	All.
	(v) Dahs intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural or industrial purposes.	All.
(b) In the Arakan Hill Tracts.	Spears	All.

SCHEDULE III.

(*See rule 3.*)

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES EXCLUDED.

The arms, ammunition and military stores described in the first column of the sub-joined table are excluded from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in section 6 of the Act to the extent entered in the second column.

THE TABLE.

Arms, ammunition and military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
1	2
I. Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into and landed in bond at, or brought into any port in British India and declared under manifest to be consignments for, any port (other than a port specified in entry II of this Schedule) to which export is permitted.	All.
II. Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into any port in British India and declared under manifest to be consignments for any port within the political charge of the Political Resident at Aden or the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf to which export is permitted.	Those relating to import.
III. Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into the port of Aden and consigned, whether with or without transhipment, from any other British port to any other port, other than a port on the eastern sea-board of Africa to which the shipment of arms is for the time being forbidden by an order of the Political Resident at Aden.	All.

SCHEDULE IV.

(See rule 3.)

PARTS OF BRITISH INDIA WITHDRAWN.

The areas specified in the first column of the sub-joined table are withdrawn, in respect of the arms and ammunition described in the second column, from such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the third column.

THE TABLE.

Areas.	Arms and ammunition	Prohibitions and directions.
(1) All Scheduled Districts in the Madras Presidency	All, except rifled arms and cannon.	All, except those contained in sections 12 and 25.
(2) The Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bengal	All . .	Those contained in sections 13 and 14.
(3) Ajmer-Merwara and those parts of the Mirzapur district in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh which are situated on the right bank of the river Sone	All, except cannon .	Ditto.
(4) The lands which are for the time being occupied by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway in the Nimar District of the Central Provinces (including the lands occupied as stations, outbuildings and for other railway purposes) between the stations of Mortanka and Nimar Kheri	All . .	Those contained in sections 14 to 16: Provided that a person who refuses or omits to comply with any regulation or rule of the Railway for the time being in force relating to the custody of arms while in passenger trains shall not be entitled to the benefit of this exemption
(5) The lands to which the Indus Valley State Railway Lands Act, 1873, extends	All	Ditto.
(6) The pargana of Lahaul in the Punjab .	All (not being carried by members of trans-border tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers	Those contained in section 13.
(7) The following parts of the Punjab, namely:— (a) The pargana of Lahaul; (b) the Dera Ghazi Khan district; and (c) the Isakhel tahsil of the Mianwali district.	All (not being possessed by members of trans-border tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers, and rifle, pistol and revolver ammunition.	Those contained in sections 14 and 15.
(8) The following parts of the North-West Frontier Province, namely:— (a) All parts other than any area included in a Cantonment or Municipality of the Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts; and (b) the villages, other than the Municipality of Baffa, enumerated in the Appendix* annexed to this Schedule.	All (not being carried by members of trans-border tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers.	Those contained in section 13.
(9) The following parts of the North-West Frontier Province, namely:— The whole of the North-West Frontier Province, with the exception of those villages of the Hazara District which are not enumerated in the Appendix* annexed to this Schedule.	All (not being possessed by members of trans-border tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers, and rifle, pistol and revolver ammunition.	Those contained in sections 14 and 15.

* *Vide* page 92 *et seq.*

SCHEDULE V.

(*See rule 16.*)

OFFICERS EMPOWERED TO GRANT LICENCES FOR EXPORT BY SEA TO PORTS IN STATES IN INDIA OR TO FOREIGN TERRITORY.

Officers.	Ports from which they may grant licences to export.	Ports to which they may grant licences to export.	Conditions.
1	2	3	4
(1) The Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department.	Any port in British India.	Ports in Indian States in Madras or in foreign settlements within the political jurisdiction of the Government of Madras.	...
(2) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department.	Do.	(*i*) Ports in Indian States in Bombay or foreign settlements within the political jurisdiction of the Government of Bombay ;	...
		(*ii*) ports within the territories of His Highness the Gackwar of Baroda ;	...
		(*iii*) ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf ;	...
		(*iv*) any ports on the coast of Africa ; and	...
		(*v*) ports within the political jurisdiction of the Civil Commissioner, Baghdad.	For sporting shot guns and sporting ammunition only, not intended for sale or for military purposes, but for the personal use of the consignee.
(3) The Commissioner in Sind.	Karachi	(*i*) Ports within the territory of His Highness the Maharao of Kutch ;	...
		(*ii*) ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf ; and	...
		(*iii*) ports within the political jurisdiction of the Civil Commissioner, Baghdad.	For sporting shot guns and sporting ammunition only, not intended for sale or for military purposes but for the personal use of the consignee.
(4) The Political Resident at Aden.	Aden	(*i*) Any port on the coast of Africa or Arabia (other than a port on the latter coast which is within the political jurisdiction of the Civil Commissioner, Baghdad); and	...
		(*ii*) any port on the coast of Arabia which is within the political jurisdiction of the Civil Commissioner, Baghdad.	For sporting shot guns and sporting ammunition only, not intended for sale or for military purposes, but for the personal use of the consignee.
(5) The Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, and the Political Officer, Kutch.	Bombay and Karachi	Any port in any State in Kathiawar or in the Kutch State.	...
(6) The Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, and the Political Officer, Kalat.	Any port in British India.	Any port on the Makran Coast which is within their respective political jurisdiction.	...

SCHEDULE VI.

[*See rule 17 (1).*]

OFFICERS EMPOWERED TO GRANT LICENCES FOR EXPORT BY LAND OR RIVER TO ANY PLACE BEYOND THE FRONTIER OF BRITISH INDIA.

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
(1) A Secretary to the Government of— (a) Madras, (b) Bombay, or (c) Bengal.	Any State in India	For the export of ammunition intended solely for the use of a public railway or other public work.
(2) The Commissioner of Police in Madras.	Any of the French Settlements in the Madras Presidency.	To persons who would be exempted in British India from the ordinary prohibitions of the Act and subject to the following conditions so far as those conditions apply to the circumstances of the case, namely :— (a) The consignment for export shall consist only of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and for personal use ; (b) the consignee shall be one of the persons, or shall belong to one of the classes of persons, mentioned in Schedule I ; and (c) the Commissioner shall keep a list of such licences.
(3) (i) The Commissioner of Police in the towns of— (a) Madras, (b) Bombay, (c) Calcutta, and (d) Rangoon. (ii) The District Magistrate in other places.	Any place in Berar	For the export of arms, ammunition or military stores, except— (i) cannon ; (ii) articles designed for torpedo service ; (iii) war-rockets ; or (iv) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition, subject to the condition that a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent to the District Magistrate of the district in Berar to which the arms, ammunition or military stores are consigned.
(4) (i) The Commissioner of Police in the towns of— (a) Madras, and (b) Bombay ; and (ii) the Deputy Commissioner of Police in Calcutta.	Any State in India	(a) The consignment for export shall consist only of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and for personal use; (b) the consignee shall be one of the persons or shall belong to one of the classes of persons specified in Schedule I ; (c) the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner shall keep a list of such licences ; (d) no such officer may grant a licence for the export to a State in India of any arms in respect of which the prohibition imposed by rule 7 applies, unless such arms have been lawfully imported into British India, and are required for the personal use of persons, or members of the classes specified in Schedule I.

SCHEDULE VI—*contd.*

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
(5) The District Magistrate of Malabar.	Mahé	......
(6) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department.	Portuguese India	
(7) (*a*) The Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department.	Pondicherry and the other French Settlements in the Madras Presidency.	......
(*b*) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.	Chandernagore	......
(8) The District Magistrate of Meerut.	(*i*) Any State in India, and (*ii*) Kurram, Chitral and Waziristan.	For the export of ammunition only to States in India; and for the export of arms and ammunition to Kurram, Chitral and Waziristan, subject to the following conditions, namely :— (*a*) the consignment for export shall consist only of sporting ammunition or sporting arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities for the personal use of the consignee ; (*b*) the consignee shall be one of the persons or shall belong to one of the classes of persons specified in Schedule I ; (*c*) the Magistrate shall keep a list of all licences issued by him ; and (*d*) copies of licences covering consignments to States in Central India or Rajputana shall be sent to the Agents to the Governor General in Central India and Rajputana, respectively. In the case of Chitral, when the ammunition is to be exported by way of Peshawar, the Magistrate shall send a copy of the licence to the Political Officer for Dir, Swat and Chitral for communication, when necessary, to the Assistant Political Officer in Chitral. If the consignment is forwarded by way of Kashmir, a copy of the licence shall be sent to the Resident. In the case of Waziristan, the Magistrate shall refer to the Political Officer, Tochi, or the Political Officer, Wana, according as the consignment is for Tochi or for elsewhere in Waziristan.

SCHEDULE VI—*contd*.

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
(9) The District Magistrate of Rawalpindi.	Kashmir . . .	(*a*) The consignment for export shall consist only of sporting ammunition in reasonable quantities for the personal use of the consignee ; (*b*) the consignee shall be one of the persons or shall belong to one of the classes of persons specified in Schedule I ; and (*c*) the Magistrate shall keep a list of all licences issued by him.
(10) The District Magistrate of Delhi.	Any State in India .	Ditto.
(11) (*a*) The Residents in— (1) Hyderabad, (2) Mysore, (3) Baroda, (4) Nepal, and (5) Kashmir,	The States with which they are in political relations and any territory within their administrative control.	(*a*) No licence shall be granted for the export of— (*i*) cannon ; or (*ii*) military stores of any kind other than sulphur ; or (*iii*) save as hereinafter provided, rifles of the ·303 or ·450 bore ; or (*iv*) save as hereinafter provided, balled ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the bores specified in sub-head (*iii*) ; (*b*) licences for the export of rifles of the bores specified in sub-head (*iii*) of head (*a*) may be granted to persons, or members of the classes, specified in Schedule I who are exempted in respect thereof ;
(*b*) the Agents to the Governor General in— (1) Baluchistan, and (2) North-West Frontier Province ;		(*c*) licences for the export of cartridges may be granted to persons, or members of the classes specified in Schedule I who are exempted in respect thereof, subject to the following conditions, namely :— (*i*) that, save in the case of cartridges for use with rifles of ·577/·450 and ·500/450 bores, the number of such cartridges shall not exceed two hundred in any one year ; and (*ii*) that the cartridges are for the personal use of the licensees.
(*c*) all Political Officers in— (1) Rajputana, and (2) Central India ;		
(*d*) the Commissioner in Sind ; (*e*) the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar ;		

SCHEDULE VI—*concld.*

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
(*f*) The Political Officers in— (*i*) Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, (*ii*) Kutch, (*iii*) Rewa Kantha, (*iv*) Mahi Kantha, (*v*) Savantvadi, and (*vi*) Palanpur; (*g*) all Political Officers in the Punjab; (*h*) the Political Officer in Hill Tippera; (*i*) the Political Officer, Orissa Feudatory States; (*j*) the Resident in Travancore and Cochin; (*k*) the Political Officers for— (*i*) Pudukota, (*ii*) Banganapalle, and (*iii*) Sandur; (*l*) the Political Officers in— (*i*) Quetta-Pishin, (*ii*) Sibi, and (*iii*) Kalat; (*m*) the Collectors and Political Officers in— (*i*) Surat, (*ii*) Satara, (*iii*) Thana, (*iv*) Kolaba, (*v*) Dharwar, (*vi*) Kaira, (*vii*) Sholapur, (*viii*) Poona, (*ix*) Nasik, (*x*) Bijapur, and (*xi*) Sukkur; (*n*) the Political Officer in Manipur; (*o*) the Deputy Commissioner in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills; (*p*) the Political Officer in Sikkim; (*q*) all Political Officers and Deputy Commissioners in the North-West Frontier Province; (*r*) the Political Officer, Chhattisgarh Feudatories, and all Civil Officers in the Central Provinces who may have States in India within their political charge; and (*s*) the Agents to the Lieutenant-Governor for Rampur, Benares and Tehri States.		
(12) (*a*) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department; and (*b*) the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.	Any place within the political jurisdiction of His Britannic Majesty's Consul General and Agent of the Government of India in Khorasan or of His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Sistan and Kain.	
(13) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.	Any State in India within the political charge of the Government of Burma, and any place in Siam or China	Subject, in the case of export to Siam or China, to the condition that the consignee has obtained sanction to the import of the consignment from the Siamese or Chinese authorities concerned.
(14) The Commanding Officer of a Gurkha Battalion.	Nepal	For the export of kukris in the possession of discharged Gurkha sepoys on their departure from the battalion to Nepal.

SCHEDULE VII.

(*See rule 2.*)

FORM I.

(*See rules 5, 23 and 27.*)

FREE OF FEE.

Licence for the import / transport / possession of cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets or machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.

Name, description, and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number of packages.	Description, with specification of calibre of cannon or other articles.	Number of articles.	COLUMNS TO BE FILLED UP IN CASE OF IMPORT OR TRANSPORT			Period for which the licence is valid.	Use to which the articles are to be put.
				Place of despatch and route.	Place of destination	Name, description and residence of consignee.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							From the——— to the——— ———19 .	

The——— of———19 . { Date on which a copy is sent to the Commissioner of Police / District Magistrate of the district. } Seal. (*Signature.*)

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Department.

The ——— of ——— 19 .

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.

2. In cases of import or transport—

(*a*) bulk shall not be broken before the articles reach the place of destination, and

(*b*) the articles shall be delivered only to a person lawfully entitled to receive them.

3. In cases of import by land or river, or of transport, an account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon.

4. In cases of transport by rail, each package shall be marked with the word "Cannon," or as the case may be, in such a manner as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM II.

(*See rules 8 and 9.*)

FEE—

(*a*) where granted under rule 8 (*d*), FREE OF ALL FEE;

(*b*) where granted under rule 9, ONE RUPEE IN STAMPS;

(*c*) in any other case, TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

Licence for the import of arms, ammunition or military stores into the port of——————

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Purpose for which required.	Value of the firearms per piece.	Place where articles are to be deposited or to which they are to be despatched.	Period for which the licence is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									From the ——————— ———————to the ——————— ——————19 .



The————of————19 .

(*Signature.*)

Commissioner of Police,——————

District Magistrate of the——————*district.*

Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.

2. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon.

3. The articles shall be either—

(*a*) deposited at Aden in such Government warehouse as the Political Resident may from time to time appoint in this behalf, and elsewhere—

(*i*) in a warehouse appointed under section 15 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or

(*ii*) subject to the general or special sanction of the Local Government under section 7 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in a warehouse licensed under section 16 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or

(*b*) forthwith despatched to their place of destination.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM III.

(*See rule 10.*)

FEE—

(*a*) where granted under rule 10 (1), FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS;

(*b*) where granted under rule 10 (2), FREE OF ALL FEE.

Licence for the import of arms, ammunition or military stores by land or river.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any)	Number of packages.	ARMS		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which required.	Place of destination	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the licence is valid.
		Description.	Number	Description	Weight in seers or number.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										From the ——— to the ——— ——— 19

(*Signature.*)

Seal.

Commissioner of Police———
District Magistrate of the——— *district.*
Political Officer for the——— *State.*

Date on which a copy is sent to the

The——of ———19
The ——of———19

Political Officer for the——— *State* [*rule 10* (3)].
District Magistrate of the——— *district* [*rule 10*(4)].
Station Master at the ——— *station* [*rule 10*(6)].

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and, where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms," "Ammunition," or "Military Stores," as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM IV.

(*See rule 15.*)

FEE—

(*a*) where granted under rule 15(2)(*a*) to (*d*), TEN RUPEES, or, in the case referred to in rule 41(2), ONE RUPEE IN STAMPS;

(*b*) where granted under rule 15(2)(*e*), FREE OF ALL FEE.

Licence for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from the port of____ ____to the port of____.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or Military Stores.		Port to which consignment is to be despatched.	Period for which the licence is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							From the________ ________ to the ________

*The*_____ *of*_____19 . Date on which the previous sanction of the Commissioner of Police____ / District Magistrate of the_____district is obtained [rule 34(1)].

(*Signature*).

*The*_____ *of* 19 . Date on which a copy is sent to the Commissioner of Police,____ / District Magistrate of the_____district [rule 15(4)].

Seal.

*The*_____ *of*_____19 .

*Commissioner of Police,*_____
*District Magistrate of the*_____*district.*

Conditions

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.

2. Where the consignment is to be despatched to an Indian port, the licence shall not be valid for export to any port other than that entered in column 7.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM V.

(See rule 16.)

FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

Licence for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from the port of———— to the port of————.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any.)	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or Military Stores		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which required.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the licence is valid
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										From the———— to the———— ————19

(Signature.)

Secretary to the Govt. of India, Foreign and Political Dept
Officer specially empowered under rule 16.

The—— *of*—— *19* . Date on which a copy is sent to the
(1) Political Officer or Political Resident [rule 16 (2)].
(2) Agent or Master of vessel at the..................port [rule 16 (3)].

The——*of*——*19* .

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7; and bulk shall not be broken, or the consignment stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms," "Ammunition" or "Military Stores," as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM VI.

(See rule 17.)

FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

Licence for the export by land or river of— { *arms, ammunition or military stores to ____ in the ____ State.* / *arms, ammunition or military stores to the ____ State in political relations with the Government of ____* }

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any.)	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or Military Stores.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which required.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the licence is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										From the ____ to the ____ ____ 19 .

The ____ *of* ____ *19* . { Date on which the previous sanction of the Political Officer for the ____ State / Commissioner of Police ____ / District Magistrate of the ____ district is obtained [rule 34 (1)]. } *(Signature.)*

The ____ *of* ____ *19* . { Date on which a copy is sent to the Political Officer for the ____ State [rule 17 (3)] / District Magistrate of the ____ district [rule 17 (4)] / Commissioner of Police, ____ [rule 17 (5) (*a*)] / District Magistrate of the ____ district [rule 17 (5) (*a*).] / Station Master at the ____ Ry. Station [rule 17 (5) (*b*).] }

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign and Political Dept.
Officer specially empowered under rule 17.
Secy. to the Govt. of

The ____ *of* ____ *19* .

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and, where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms," "Ammunition," or "Military Stores," as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM VII.

(See rule 24.)

FEE—TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

Licence for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores.

Name description and residence of licensee and agent (if any) authorized for the purpose of this consignment.	Licensee's place of business, if any.	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or Military Stores.		Place of despatch, route and mode of transit.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the licence is valid.
			Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										From the ——— to the ——— ———19

The—of—19 . { Date on which the previous sanction of the Commissioner of Police, ——— District Magistrate of the——— district is obtained [rule 34 (1)].

(*Signature.*)

The—of—19 . { Date on which a copy is sent to the Commissioner of Police—[rule 24 (2) (*a*)]. District Magistrate of the——— district [rule 24 (2) (*b*)]. Magistrate at——[rule 24 (3)].

Seal.

Commissioner of Police
District Magistrate of the ——— district.
Resident / *Assistant Resident* in *Baroda*
Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor for Benares State.

The ——— *of* ——— *19* .

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 8; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and, where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms," "Ammunition" or "Military Stores," as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

4. The articles shall be delivered only to a person lawfully entitled to receive them.

SCHEDULE VII.

FORM VIII.

[*See rule 26 (1) (a).*]

FEE—TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

Licence to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale, arms, ammunition or military stores (other than breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles).

Serial number of licence.	Name, description and residence of licensee.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Description of Arms.		Description of Ammunition or Military Stores.		Date on which the licence expires.
			To be manufactured or converted.	To be sold or kept for sale.	To be manufactured.	To be sold or kept for sale.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							In Burma— The 31st March, 19 . *Elsewhere*— The 31st December, 19 .

(*Signature.*)

The of 19 . Seal. *Commissioner of Police* / *District Magistrate of the* ——— *district.*

Form for renewal of the Licence.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed licence expires.	Signature of Commissioner of Police or District Magistrate.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM VIII—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.

2. The licensee shall maintain registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition and military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales in such form as the Local Government may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police-officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the Local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

4. (*1*) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business, factory or shop a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture (or "Licensed to deal in", as the case may be) arms, ammunition and military stores."

(*2*) He shall also affix in his place of business, factory or shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, either in English or in the vernacular of the district.

5. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the licence of every purchaser holding a licence in Form XIII, XIV, XV, or XVI—

(*a*) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,

(*b*) the nature and quantity of the articles sold, and

(*c*) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall give information of all sales of arms, ammunition and military stores to such person and in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

7. He shall not sell to any person licensed to possess or carry arms ammunition in excess of the maximum which may be fixed by the Local Government for such person and which is endorsed on such person's licence.

8. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores elsewhere than at the place of business, factory or shop specified in column 3.

9. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to an Indian officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces, unless such person produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

10. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores or, unless he is specially authorized in this behalf by the Local Government or, in Sind by the Commissioner in Sind, keep or sell revolvers manufactured out of India or magazine pistols.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

(*a*) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(*b*) "Government ammunition," and "Government military stores," mean respectively ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to the Government.

11. Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in Bengal or Assam, the licensee shall not sell arms or ammunition, without a special permit from a Magistrate, to any member of a hill-tribe to which the Local Government may from time to time by notification apply this condition.

12. (*1*) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in Burma, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell arms, ammunition or military stores to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides, or of the Commissioner of Police if the person resides in Rangoon.

(*2*) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

(*a*) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (4) or (6) (*e*) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

(*b*) any person whose name is included in a list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

13. (*1*) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in the North-West Frontier Province or the Dera Ghazi Khan district or the Isakhel tahsil of the Mianwali

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM VIII—*contd.*

district of the Punjab, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise pr[illegible], sell arms, ammunition or military stores to, or for the use of, any person without the sanc[illegible]ting of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

(*a*) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (2), (3), (4), or 6(*d*) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

(*b*) any villagers residing in those portions of the North-West Frontier Province which are specified in entries (8) and (9) of Schedule IV to those Rules as withdrawn from the operation of certain sections of that Act, or

(*c*) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

14. Save where the Local Government directs the omission of this condition, the licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the licence.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM IX.

[*See rule 26 (1) (b).*]

Fee—Ten rupees in stamps.

Licence to sell and keep for sale arms, ammunition or military stores (other than breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles).

Serial number of licence.	Name, description and residence of licensee.	Place of business or shop.	Description of—		Date on which the licence expires.
			Arms.	Ammunition or military stores.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
					In Burma— The 31st March, 19 . *Elsewhere*— The 31st December, 19 .

(Signature.)

The ____ *of* ____ *19* . Seal. *Commissioner of Police,* ____

District Magistrate of the ____ *district.*

Form for renewal of the Licence.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed licence expires.	Signature of Commissioner of Police or District Magistrate.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM IX—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.

2. The licensee shall maintain registers of all arms, ammunition and military stores in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police-officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the Local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

4. (*1*) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business or shop a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to deal in arms, ammunition and military stores."

(*2*) He shall also affix in his place of business or shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in English or in the vernacular of the district.

5. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the licence of every purchaser holding a licence in Form XIII, XIV, XV or XVI—

(*a*) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,

(*b*) the nature and quantity of the articles sold, and

(*c*) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall give information of all sales of arms, ammunition and military stores to such person and in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

7. He shall not sell to any person licensed to possess or carry arms ammunition in excess of the maximum which may be fixed by the Local Government for such person and which is endorsed on such person's licence.

8. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores elsewhere than at the place of business or shop specified in column 3.

9. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to an Indian officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces, unless such person produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

10. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores or, unless he is specially authorized in this behalf by the Local Government or, in Sind, by the Commissioner in Sind, keep or sell revolvers manufactured out of India or magazine pistols.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

(*a*) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(*b*) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores" mean respectively ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory or prepared for and supplied to Government.

11. Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in Bengal or Assam, the licensee shall not sell arms or ammunition, without a special permit from a Magistrate, to any member of a hill-tribe to which the Local Government may from time to time by notification apply this condition.

12. (*1*) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in Burma, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell any arms, ammunition or military stores to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides, or of the Commissioner of Police if the person resides in Rangoon.

(*2*) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

(*a*) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (4) or 6(*e*) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

(*b*) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

13. (*1*) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in the North-West Frontier Province, or the Dera Ghazi Khan district or the Isakhel tahsil of the Mianwali district of the Punjab, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell arms, ammunition or military stores to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM IX—*concld.*

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of—

(*a*) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (2), (3), (4) or 6 (*d*) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

(*b*) any villagers residing in those portions of the North-West Frontier Province which are specified in entries (8) and (9) of Schedule IV to those Rules as withdrawn from the operation of certain sections of that Act, or

(*c*) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

14. Save where the Local Government directs the omission of this condition, the licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the licence.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM X.

[*See rule* 26 (2) (a).]

FEE—(a) where the licensee holds [illegible] licence in Form VIII, FREE OF A[illegible]ARGE;

(b) in all other [illegible], TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

Licence to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles.

Serial number of licence.	Name, description and residence of licensee.	Place of business, factory or shop.	DESCRIPTION OF ARMS.		DESCRIPTION OF AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Date on which the licence expires.
			To be manufactured or converted.	To be sold or kept for sale.	To be manufactured.	To be sold or kept for sale.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							In Burma— The 31st March, 19 . *Elsewhere*— The 31st December, 19 .

(*Signature*)

Secretary to the ——————

The ———— *of* ———— *19* . Seal. ——————

Commissioner in Sind.

Form for renewal of the Licence.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed licence expires.	Secretary to the Local Government Commissioner in Sind Commissioner [if empowered under the proviso to rule 37 (3)].

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM X—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.

2. The licensee shall maintain registers of all arms, ammunition and military stores in stock and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police-officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the Local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

4. (*1*) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business, factory or shop a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to deal in breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition and military stores for rifles."

(*2*) He shall also affix in his place of business, factory or shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, either in English or in the vernacular of the district.

5. He shall, at the time of purchase endorse upon the licence of every purchaser holding a licence in Form XIII, XIV, XV, or XVI—

(*a*) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,

(*b*) the nature and quantity of the articles sold, and

(*c*) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall give information of all sales of arms, ammunition and military stores to such person and in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

7. He shall not sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles elsewhere than at the place of business, factory or shop specified in column 3.

8. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

(*a*) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(*b*) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores" mean respectively ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

9. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to an Indian officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces, unless such person produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

10. (*1*) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in Burma, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides, or of the Commissioner of Police if the person resides in Rangoon.

(*2*) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

(*a*) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (4), or 6 (*e*) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

(*b*) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

11. (*1*) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in the North-West Frontier Province, or the Dera Ghazi Khan district or the Isakhel tahsil of the Mianwali district of the Punjab, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

(*2*) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

(*a*) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (2), (3), (4), or (6) (*d*) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

(*b*) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

12. Save where the Local Government directs the omission of this condition, the licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the licence.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM XI.

[*See rule 26 (2) (b).*]

FEE—(a) where the licensee already holds a licence in Form IX, FREE OF ALL CHARGE ;
(b) in all other cases, TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

Licence to sell and keep for sale breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles.

Serial number of licence.	Name, description and residence of licensee.	Place of business or shop.	DESCRIPTION OF—		Date on which the licence expires.
			Arms.	Ammunition or military stores.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
					In Burma— The 31st March, 19 . *Elsewhere*— The 31st December, 19 .

(*Signature.*)

Secretary to the ________
Commissioner in Sind.

The ________ *of* ________ 19 .

Form for renewal of the Licence.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed licence expires.	Secretary to the Local Government, Commissioner in Sind Commissioner [if empowered under the proviso to rule 37 (3).]

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM X—*contd.*

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.

2. The licensee shall maintain registers of all arms, ammunition and military stores in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police-officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the Local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

4. (*1*) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business or shop a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to deal in breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition and military stores for rifles."

(*2*) He shall also affix in his place of business or shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in English or in the vernacular of the district.

5. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the licence of every purchaser holding a licence in Form XIII, XIV, XV, or XVI—

(*a*) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,

(*b*) the nature and quantity of the articles sold, and

(*c*) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall give information of all sales of arms, ammunition and military stores to such person and in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

7. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores elsewhere than at the place of business or shop specified in column 3.

8. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

(*a*) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(*b*) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores" mean respectively ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory or prepared for and supplied to Government.

9. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to an Indian officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces, unless such person produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

10. (*1*) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in Burma, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides, or of the Commissioner of Police if the person resides in Rangoon.

(*2*) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

(*a*) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (4) or 6 (*e*) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

(*b*) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

11. (*1*) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in the North-West Frontier Province or the Dera Ghazi Khan district or the Isakhel tahsil of the Mianwali district of the Punjab, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

(*2*) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

(*a*) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (2), (3), (4) or 6 (*d*) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878; or

(*b*) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

12. Save where the Local Government directs the omission of this condition, the licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the licence.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM XI.

[*See rule 26 (2) (b).*]

Licence [illegible]—(*a*) where the licensee al[illegible] *(other than pistols or revolvers), ammun*[illegible] *or military stores.*
(*b*) in all other [illegible]

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number and description of firearms.	Ammunition or Military Stores.		Place (with description where articles are to be kept).	* Period for which the licence is valid.
		Description.	Quantity.		
1	2	3	4	5	6

(*Signature.*)

Commissioner of Police,————— —

Seal. *District Magistrate of the* ——— *district.*

The ——— 19 . *Sub-divisional Magistrate,*——————*district.*

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.

2. It covers only the firearms, ammunition and stores specified in columns 2, 3 and 4 so long as they are kept in the place described in column 5, but does not authorise the licensee—

(*i*) to go armed, or

(*ii*) to keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

(*a*) " Government arm " means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(*b*) " Government ammunition " means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

3. Condition 2 (*ii*) may be cancelled by the authority granting the licence, if empowered to do so by the Local Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is authorised to possess.

4. The licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

5. The authority granting the licence has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the licence, whether the weapon for which it has been granted is still in the possession of the licensee, and may require the production of the weapon for the purpose of such an inquiry.

* NOTE.—A licence in this form may be granted for any period not exceeding three years.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM XI—*contd.*

Conditions.

FEE—this [illegible] all the provi[illegible] of the Indian Arms Act, 187[illegible]
[illegible] OF ALL FEE;
[illegible] the North-West Frontier Province, if the [illegible] poses of village defence, FREE OF ALL FEE; *otherwise*—munit[illegible] and [illegible] dir[illegible]

(i) in disarmed districts, EIGHT ANNAS, and

(ii) elsewhere FOUR ANNAS,

in stamps for each weapon; and

(c) elsewhere in British India—

(i) for a pistol or revolver, TEN RUPEES.

(ii) for any other breech-loading weapon, FIVE RUPEES.

(iii) for other weapons, EIGHT ANNAS in disarmed districts and FOUR ANNAS elsewhere,

in stamps for each weapon.

The above-mentioned fees are for licences granted for periods of one year or less. A licence in this form may be granted for any period exceeding one year and not exceeding three years; in which case, unless the licence is free of all fee, a compounded fee shall be levied.

Licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the purpose of sport / protection / display.

Serial number of licence.	Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Arms or ammunition that licensee is entitled to possess.		Retainers, (if any) covered by the licence.					District or place within which the licence is valid.	Date on which the licence expires.
		Description.	Quantity.	Name of retainer.	Name of retainer's father.	Address of retainer.	Arms or ammunition that retainer is entitled to possess.			
							Description.	Quantity.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

(*Signature*)

Seal.

Commissioner of Police,

District Magistrate of the ______ district.

The ______ of ______ 19 . *Sub-divisional Magistrate, ______ district.*

Form for renewal of the Licence.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed licence expires.	Signature of—Commissioner of Police, ______ District Magistrate of ______ district Sub-divisional Magistrate ______ district.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM XII.

(See rule 28.)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

1. [illegible]*or the possession of firea*[illegible] all the provisions of the Indian Ar[illegible]t, 1878, and of the Ind[illegible]

2. It cover[illegible]rsons named, and [illegible] arms and ammunition described there[illegible] and such retainers [illegible]y) as may be entered in column 5.

3. Except as [illegible]vided in rule 29, it extends only to the district or place specified in column 10.

4. The [illegible]ensee or any retainer acting under this licence shall not go armed with any arms covered the[illegible]y otherwise than in good faith for the purpose of sport / protection / display; and, save where he is specially a[illegible]horized in this behalf, in any Presidency-town or Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, [illegible]r, in any other place, by the District Magistrate or a Sub-divisional Magistrate specially [illegible]powered by the Local Government to grant licences, he shall not take any such arms int[illegible] railway carriage or to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage.

5. [illegible]e licensee, at the time of purchasing any new arms or ammunition, shall cause the followin[illegible] particulars to be endorsed upon his licence under the vendor's signature, namely :—

[illegible] the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;

[illegible]) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased ; and

[illegible]) the date of purchase.

6. He shall not purchase ammunition in excess of the maximum which may from time to time be fixed by the Local Government.

7. [illegible]ve where the Local Government directs the omission of this condition, he shall forthwit[illegible] give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms covered [illegible] the licence.

8. H[illegible] shall not possess Government arms and ammunition.

Expl[illegible]ation.—For the purposes of this condition,—

(*a*) [illegible] Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government ; and

(*b*) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government [illegible] factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

9. Condi[illegible]on 8 may be cancelled by the authority granting the licence if empowered to do so by the Loc[illegible] Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition w[illegible]ch th[illegible]icens[illegible]e is authorised to possess.

10. Where [illegible]e licence is granted for the purpose of sport, the licensee or any retainer acting under th[illegible]icence shall observe such close season as may be prescribed by the Local Government in [illegible]spect of the game-birds and animals hereinafter set forth below.

11. The lic[illegible]nsee shall report any change of his permanent residence to the authority who granted him the [illegible]icence.

12. The authority granting the licence has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the licence whether the weapon for which it has been granted is still in the possession of the licensee, and to require the production of the weapon for the purposes of such inquiry.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL (FORTNIGHTLY) PRICES

RETURN SHOWING the WHOLESALE and RETAIL PRICES of CEREALS, PULSES OILSEEDS, SUGAR (RAW), SALT, ETC., in INDIA by DISTRICTS for the FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 30TH NOVEMBER, 1919

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA }
December 24, 1919 }

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

PREFATORY NOTE.

Prices of Country Produce and Salt in India at the end of November, 1919.

(a) *The second fortnight of November, 1919, as compared with the preceding fortnight.*

At the end of November, 1919, wholesale prices of cereals and pulses in India showed, on an average, a rise of 1 per cent, as compared with the preceding fortnight. The rise was due to the increase in the prices of certain minor foodgrains, *viz.*, jawar (2 per cent), bajra (3 per cent), maize (1 per cent) and gram (3 per cent). The price of rice indicated a fall of 3 per cent (unweighted average); the weighted average, however, showed a rise of 7 per cent. There was no fluctuation in the prices of wheat, barley and arhar dál. Ghi showed a rise of 5 per cent and salt 1 per cent. The price of raw sugar (gúr) remained unchanged. The all-India fluctuations are stated below :—

Article	Previous fortnight (15th November, 1919)		This fortnight (30th November, 1919)	
	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted
Rice	100	100	97	107
Wheat	100	100	100	10[illegible]
Barley	100	100	100	[illegible]
Jawar	100	100	102	102
Bajra	100	100	103	103
Maize	100	100	101	101
Gram	100	100	103	100
Arhar dál	100	—	100	—
Ghi	100	—	105	—
Raw Sugar (gúr)	100	100	100	99
Salt	100	—	101	—

The noticeable changes in the provincial prices are a fall of 19 per cent in rice in Delhi and of 18 per cent in Assam; and a rise of 18 per cent in gram in the Madras Presidency, of 19 per cent both in ghi in Sind-Baluchistan and in salt in Delhi. The price of rice in Bengal fell by 2 per cent and that of wheat in the Punjab by 1 per cent.

(b) *The second fortnight of November, 1919, as compared with the average of the corresponding fortnights of the preceding three years.*

The wholesale prices of foodgrains in India at the end of November, 1919, showed a rise of 43 per cent as compared with the average of the prices which prevailed at the corresponding period in the last three years. The price of rice advanced by 39 per cent (unweighted average), the weighted average showing a rise of 57 per cent. In the principal rice-growing provinces, the increase was 65 per cent in Bengal, 88 per cent in Bihar and Orissa, 47 per cent in the Madras Presidency, and 49 per cent in Burma. Wheat prices also showed a rise of 29 per cent in India; in the Punjab, the increase was 20 per cent, in the United Provinces 31 per cent, in the Central Provinces and Berar, 33 per cent, and in the Bombay Presidency 34 per cent. The rise in barley was 37 per cent in India, in jawar 58 per cent, in bajra 24 per cent, and in maize 39 per cent, while gram increased by 66 per cent and arhar dál by 72 per cent. The price of ghi advanced by 50 per cent, and that of raw sugar (gúr) by 51 per cent. On the other hand there was a fall of 14 per cent in the price of salt in India.

Rice

Wheat

Other grains

Gúr

Salt

TABLE NO. 4—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1919	Rice, unhusked 1918	Rice, husked 1919	Rice, husked 1918	Wheat 1919	Wheat 1918	Flour (wheat) 1919	Flour (wheat) 1918	Barley 1919	Barley 1918	Jawar 1919	Jawar 1918	Bajra 1919	Bajra 1918	Ragi 1919
Burma*—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	57·14	45·71	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	
Tavoy	...	...	49·61	32·99	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Moulmein and Amherst	...		52·46	43·84	...	80	...		...	...	...		...	...	
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	49·61	47·76	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maubin			48·12	47·06	...	136·17	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bassein			53·78	42·67			...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...		53·33	48·48	...	108·47	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Toungoo		...	47·76	37·21	...		...		...	...		...	...	...	
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...		55·17	41·29	...	84·21	...	...	...	...	...	22·38	...	...	
Pakôkku			60·38	46·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Arakan—															
Akyab			55·17	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Assam*—															
Surma—															
Sylhet (Balaganj)	22·5	21·25	55	48·75	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goalpara	40	20	52·5	38·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	28·75	25	60	50	...	...	...				...	...	...		...
Bengal*—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	...	26·25	60	50	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...
Dacca	55	37·5	95	77·5	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	40	27·5	80	57·5	80	72·5	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Burdwan	[illegible]7·5	25	65 to 70	53·75	77·5	...	...		...	...	...			...	...
Midnapore	[illegible]·25	27·5	75	50	83·75	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Pabna	41·87	27·5	76·87	51·25	66·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	5[illegible]	25	107·5	55	70	60	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa*—															
Bihár, north—															
Bhágalpore	40	29·37	90	60	62·5	63·75		...	60	35·62	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	40	30	100	61·56	66·56	61·56	...	...	51·25	38·12	...	...		...	44·87
Bihar, south—															
Patna	40	29·37	72·5	56·87	69·37	56·87	...	...	50	33·12	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	33·28	23·23	67·97	55·62	75·94	82·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—															
(a) AGRA—															
Eastern—															
Benares	45·83	38·59	88·85	63·23	71·56	68·8	77·24	77·24	48·7	48·91	...	...	61·61	66·67	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	86·25	35·62	71·25	70	70·62	66·67	80	68·75	47·5	50·62	47·5	53·75	57·5	66·67	...
Jhánsi	...	...	71·09	72·81	72·76 and 74·37	71·09 and 76·25	...	...	53·28	50·78	53·28	55·16	57·19	...	...
Western—															
Meerut	...	...	69·53	69·22	66·56	66·72	72·97	73·12	50	48·44	54·84	...	51·84	...	...
Agra	...	75	109·69	86·2	77·24	69·53	86·41	83·75	54·58	50·83	46·56	76·2	52·97	73·02	...
Submontane, west—															
Shahjahánpur	41·04	42·5	69·53	72·5	69·53	73·75	76·2	83·75	45·73	50	...	...	55·16	69·37	...
(b) OUDH—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	38·07	...	72·71	64·22	71·09	69·53	80	61·56	45·73	50	48·44	55·16	55·16	61·51	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad	46·35	38·75	94·06	65	65·31	63·59	...	...	47·71	45·62	47·71	...	64·06	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head-quarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
	...	...	...	..	139·13	..	...	...	.	...	..	.	..	..	Mergui
	..	...	...	61·54	130·61	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	..	Tavoy
			103·23	68·82	103·23	66·67	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
	...	..	84·21	54·7	114·29	90·14	90·14	68·82	...	...	...	...	..	...	Rangoon
	...	.	...	68·82	106·67	68·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
	...	.	68·82	43·84	106·67	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
	..	..	...	57·14	136·17	94·12	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Henzada
	...	.		..	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	..	...	.	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
	23·7	..	81·01	56·14	114·29	75·29	..	65·98	..	...	..	.	...	...	Mandalay
		...	...	...	86·49	86·49	.	..	..	...	...	.	...	..	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
	..	...	95·52	88·88	133·33	.			.	...	...			..	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
	.	...	...		.	..	..	..	...		110	90	...	...	Sylhet (Balaganj)
															Brahmaputra—
	...	..	.	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	82·5	Goalpára
	..	..	.	.	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	110	133·75	95	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
	.	..	82·5	57·5	115	77·5	...	..	...	..	150	100	130	95	Chittagong
	.	.	...	...	90	90	...	...	...	..	175	70	120	110	Dacca
															Deltaic—
	...	.	75	45	95	67·5	...	...	...	...	130	75	125	85	Calcutta
															Western—
	...	.	67·5 to 75	53·75	97·5	75	—	...	...	...	110 to 120	...	130 to 145	12[illegible]	Burdwan
	.		80 to 92·5	57·5 to 70	110 to 120	85	...	...	..	...	100	100	145 to 150	110 to 12[illegible]	Midnapur
															Northern—
	...	.	...	..	180	83·75	...	...	...	...	150	80	133·12	1[illegible]	Pabna
	..	...	75·62	70	...	70	...	...	...	..	...	...	130	[illegible]	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar, north—
...	47·5	35·62	65	40	105	63·75	57·5	47·5	...	..	145	82·5	127·5	70 to 85	Bhágalpur
	51·25	38·12	68·75	46·56	100	61·56	53·12	46·56	...	...	...	..	...	...	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	50	38·12	56·87	47·5	80	66·87	50	42·5		...	100	90	110	85	Patna
															Orissa—
	...	...	80·94	60·94	94·06	80·99	...	...	...		.	...	140·94	71·87	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern—
	48·91	41·98	68·18	51·82	97·76	66·67	..	...	...	...	183·33	81·41	[illegible]27·6	79·74	Benares
															Central—
	45	41·87	78·75	51·25	97·5	63·75	...	...	45	42·5	120	80	150	90	Cawnpore
	50	46·87	66·56	56·09	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
															Western—
	48·44	48·44	66·56	53·75	93·75	63·75		...	—	...	133·28	80	133·28	76·25	Meerut
	48·98	58·59	74·27	58·18	102·18	72·55	...	...	46·15	45·26	116·67	80	139·17	92·02	Agra
															Submontane, west—
...	45·78	48·75	64·01	56·25	...	...	.		44·43	...	106·67	77·5	145·47	...	Shahjahánpur
															(b) Oudh
															Southern—
	44·43	47·03	69·53	58·83	.			..		...	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
	48·44	44·37	69·53	52·5	...	...	.	...		...	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER—continued

Districts	Sesamum (*Til or jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gur*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Burma—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	..	...	...	914·29	..	.	25·1	85·75		...	...		.	.	
Tavoy	...	...	1066·67	640	...	.	25·2	25·7	...	...	...	...	.	.	
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	800	711·11	..	..	34·41	81·68	..	..		..	...	..	
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	.	492·81	914·29	.	...	29·77	82·82	...	...	..	..	.	...	
Maubin	..	.	533·33	...		...	41·83	41·03	...	..		...	...	..	
Bassein		.	914·29	640		...	28·57	45·71	..	.	...	...	.		
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada			914·29	914·29		...	35·75	42 95	..		.		..		
Toungoo		..	.	...		...	38·79	49 23	.	...		.	.	..	
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	..	.	914·29	711·11		..	41·29	15·71	.			.	...	...	
Pakokku		.	1066 67	914 29		...	45 39	45·89	.	.		..	..		
Arakan—															
Akyab	.	..	914·29	914 29	.	...	47·06	36·86		..		...	..		
Assam—															
Surma—															
Sylhet (Balaganj)		.	740	750	105	65	37·5	35·12	.	.	..	..	...	..	
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	..	...	820	680	110	90	40	39·37	.	..		.	...	..	
Gauhati		.	900	720	112·5	30	40	40	...	..		...	.	..	.
Bengal—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	..		900	750	120	85	40	35	..	.			.	..	...
Dacca		.	790	640	180	100	40	42·5		.	..	.	..		...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	5	.	780	700	105	85	33·75	37·5	...	...		.	...	...	.
Western—															
Burdwan		.	930	650	60 to 80	85	85	35				...	.		...
Midnapur		..	860 to 950	750 to 800	110	77·5	36·25	36·25	..		..	..	..	..	..
Northern—															
Pabna	25	.	760	1070	106·25	80	40	40	..	-			..	..	..
Rangpur			720	650	130	80	40	43·75		.	.	..	...	.	-
Bihar and Orissa—															
Bihar, north—															
Bhágalpur	1[illegible]	130	750	533·44	155	65	37·5	35	105	110	...	...	..	..	...
Muzaffarpur	.		852·5	533·12	66·56	50	31·87	31·87	266·56	200		...	...	..	...
Bihar, south—															
Patna	120	100	750	540	90	50	31·09	30·78	20	20	.	...	5·62	5	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	93·75	647 5	647·6	76·09	58·18	27·5	30·73	156·09	190·47	...	...	6·25	6·25	6·[illegible]5
United Provinces—															
(a) Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares	139·63	104·74	902·6	601·56	106·2	64·84	31·93	40·73	...	.	.	..	.		...
Central—															
Cawnpore	155	125	830	620	100	60	31·87	24·58	130	140	180	155	...		...
Jhánsi	...	114·22	800	556·25	...	...	33·28	30	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Meerut	...	...	984·65	575	93·75	88·75	25	33·75				...	..		...
Agra	155·52	123·23	897·08	638·65	99·06	68·59	33·85	31·51	110·62	113·88	163·54	180	8·12	17·4	12·5
Submontane, west—															
Shahjáhanpur	133·33	...	850	550	100	..	31·87	33·12	250	180	140 to 150	160 to 200	..		...
(b) Oudh—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	825	580	...	...	34·79	36·35	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad	...	..	800	553·44	76·15	46·87	40	33·75	..	...	..	...	6·25	5	...

*(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Coal (Bengal)		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·94	...	...	...	...	...	..	4·25	3·31	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	3·31	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	43·24	11·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·31	2·44	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·69	...	...	...	...	...	3·06	2·12	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	2·44	Bassein
															Pegu (Inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	2·37	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	6·26	...	12·67	9·18	..	...	...	...	...	3·19	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	a.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·23	2·66	Sylhet (Balaganj)
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·19	2·81	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	..	.	...	8·75	8·75	...	...	...	...	2·62	3·69	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	3	2·3[illegible]	Chittagong
...	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4·12		Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	.	..	...	...	.	...	5	5	...	..	...	...	3·94	3·12	Calcutta
															Western—
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	4·37	5	...	...	...	...	3·12	3·23	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·12	4·19	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·19	3·87	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·25	4·62	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar, north—
...	..	..	.	..	45	30	. .	...	.	...	..	...	3·0[illegible]	2·77	Bhágalpur
..	..	.	10	10	40	33·28	..	...	.	...	.	...	3 3[illegible]	2·9	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	...	...	20	8 75	40	32·5	...	...	..	...	..	...	2[illegible]	2 66	Patna
															Orissa—
6·25	...	...	...	..	6·25	6·87	...	...	...	...	..	.	3[illegible]8	2·8	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	20		44·43	42·08	13·75	13·75	..	..	...	...	3·31	1·75	Benares
															Central—
...	.	...	15·94	20	45	44·37	8·75	8·12	70	65	...	..	4·25	4 31	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	15	..	...	...	..	4·30	3 91	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	...	...	.	20	48·44	46·87	15	7·5	..	.	.	..	...	...	Meerut
14·17	...	15	12·29	22·71	44·22	39 48	12·5	15·62	110	84	119	108·8	4·22	4·44	Agra
															Submontane, west—
...	...	..	10	13·12	...	...	10	10	110 and 150	80 and 120	50 and 150	50 and 100	4·37	4·75	Shahjahánpur
															(b) Oudh—
															Southern—
...	...	...	14·58	14·06	47·5	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	15	15	...	...	80	60	4·25	3·25	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
ajputana—															
Eastern—															
Ajmer	...	26·67	...	...	83·07	80	...	...	55·73	58·59	51·61	65·31	66·67	93·07	...
elhi—															
Delhi	...	...	75	80	66·25	69·37	75	73·12	50	55	47·5	...	55	100	...
unjab—															
Southern—															
Ferozepur	43·28	44·37	106·72	94·06	61·56	61·56	66·72	69·53	44·37	44·37	38·12	...	55·16	...	...
Central—															
Lahore	28	47·34	78·12	80	61·56	61·56	72·66	71·09	44·37	36·41	44·37	...	55·16	57·19	...
Submontane—															
Amritsar	45·87	48·75	81·87	83·12	58·75	57·97	64·06	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Northern—															
Rávalpindi		..	88·91	88·91	66·25	62·81	72·81	69·53	37·5	40	50	45·62	60	61·56	
Western—															
Lyallpur	...	...	80	80	57·5	59·37	65	65	...	40	...	...	...	...	...
Multan	43·75	48·75	76·25	90	57·19	58·12	62·81	64·37	44·87	43·12	37·81	50	55	73·12	...
N. W. Frontier Province—															
Peshávar		...	87·66	100	56·15	50·78	64·01	57·66	28·7	31·51	31·72	...	54·22	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan	..	..	103·12	113·59	57·5	52·66	...	58·59	45·62	42·03	45·62	39·37	48·75	60·94	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karáchi	..	..	82·5	75	68·75	67·81	...	...	56·25	56·25	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	...	...	110	80	72·5	70	...	...	50	53·12	52·5	82·5	60	85	...
Quetta†		...		...	...	46·25 to 50·62	...	107·5	...	49·9	...	47·5	...	...	...
Bombay—															
Konkan—															
Bombay	15·94	50·68	64·43	72·34	68·8	105·83	...	...	51·87	50·78	87·5	100	61·35	126·98	...
Deccan and Karnátak—															
Dharwar (Hubli)		...	71·41	97·81	93·54	83·12	...	...	...	...	74·37	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	..	.	68·8	91·15	78·44	74·06	...	...	...	...	63·23	94·11	53·18	...	...
Poona	.	...	86·25	96·2	86·04	90·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·77	119·43	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—															
Ahmednagar		...	...	81·15	80·47	89·63	...	...	...	...	...	92·76	57·18	...	...
Dhulia		...	...	...	...	95·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	63·54	88·02	...
Gujarat—															
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83·59	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	92·5	90	80	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·5	100	...
Central Provinces*—															
Western—															
Nagpur	...	...	75	123·12	76·5	83·94	...	114·31	...	...	63·19	...	...	...	...
Central—															
Jubbulpore	...	...	72·69	76·19	66·62	69·56	84·19	68·87	...	...	50	...		...	...
Eastern—															
Raipur	65	55	75	65	79	75	92	80	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	...	...	59·06	94·19	71·69	98·5	...	...	...	...	66·62	100·06	...	...	..
Amráoti	.	...	76·94	100	82·37	100	...	...	...	...	75	112·5	...	...	...
Madras—															
South, Central—															
Coimbatore	..	..	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	64·6	56	73·1	...	
Salem	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64·3
Central—															
Bellary	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	67·7	65·9	..		..
Cuddapah	62·8	54·2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	68·9	...	57·4	50	..
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, Central—															
Nellore		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·4
East Coast, South—															
Madras†	65	49·9	95·4	95·4	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	75·8	...		.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	53·5
Southern—															
Madura	.	...	..	.	...	...		..	...	...	72·8	52·5	83·4	54·9	...
Mysore†—															
Mysore	...	38	...	88	...	132	...	164·58	..	...	...	60	...	...	...
Bangalore	...	52	...	128	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of cleaned rice.
† Figures have not so far been reported.

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Rajputana—
															Eastern—
...	54·84	62·4	66·67	62·4	...	...	..	...	...	...	213·28	106·56	...	...	Ajmer
															Delhi—
[illegible]	47·5	51·25	61·87	55	95	75	75	...	50	47·5	...	70	150	80	Delhi
															Punjab—
															Southern—
...	44·37	...	59·22	44·87	145·47	88·91	...	...	55·16	47·03	145·47	114·22	...	...	Ferozepur
															Central—
...	48·44	47·34	62·81	45·62	100	...	72·66	57·19	57·19	43·28	123·12	66·72	151·72	88·91	Lahore
															Submontane—
[illegible]	45·62	50	63·75	44·37	110	80	...	...	51·87	43·75	...	75	...	80	Amritsar
															Northern—
[illegible]	[illegible]	40·94	62·5	47·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	94·06	127·5	66·72	Rawalpindi
															Western—
...	...	...	63·12	43·12	...	65	...	...	47·5	40	.	..	152·5	95	Lyallpur
...	40·94	50	64·37	44·37	...	...	47·5	46·87	48·44	45	140	90	150	80	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	36·56	31·98	54·69	42·97	47·03	46·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	123·07	69·58	Peshawar
...	...	...	56·25	45·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ismail Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	68·75	54·37	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karachi
...	...	...	77·5	54·37	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
..	...	47·5	...	...	...	70 to 80	...	58·12	...	...		...	...	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
															Konkan—
...	...	...	76·2	57·13	103·28	86·56	57·13	87·5	41·82	44·9	132·13	81·25	...	...	Bombay
															Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	99·69	69·27	..	...	...	...	31·98	...	111·09	...	...	..	Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	...	...	62·6	119·43	..	...	...	36·67	...	...	82·24	...	..	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	64·58	...	...	...	...	...	46·51	...	..	...	..	Poona
															Khandesh and N.-Deccan—
...	...	...	79·63	69·32	107·4	...	.	...	35	42·5	128·18	89·79	...	[illegible]	Ahmednágar
...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	35·99	...	...	...		Dhulia
															Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	80	65	100	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
															Western—
...	...	...	79·19	71·44	105·19	105·19	...	...	35	33·5	147·62	105·81	...	...	Nagpur
															Central—
..	...	...	66·69	57·12	100	88·87	...	50	...	50	...	80	...	...	Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
...	...	...	78	51	110	61	...	...	...	...	110	78	...	...	Raipur
															Berar—
...	...	...	66·62	62·75	87·25	83·31	...	...	32·62	33·69	78·25	...	...	...	Akola
...	...	...	68·56	81·37	92·5	105·87	...	...	34·69	28·56	142·87	105·62	...	...	Amráoti
															Madras—
															South, central—
...	...	...	103·1	77·3	...		...	...	...	52·8	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore
55·6	...	...	...	...	71·9	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
															Central—
...	...	[illegible]	92·5	74	...	44·1	...	...	42·4	28·6	...	...	...	..	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
															East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	71·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
															East Coast, south—
...	...	...	79·8	60·7	...	...	99·4	106·5	65·8	57·6	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
49·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
															Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	122	52·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madura
															Mysore—
40	...	...	...	50	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
36	...	...	...	76	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER—*concluded.*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Rajputana—															
Eastern—															
Ajmer	160	106·56	914·37	640	103·18	60			...	...	..	...	...	...	10·62
Delhi—															
Delhi	150	145	1040	690	117·5	97·5	31·25	30	80	80	170	200	32·5	30	...
Punjab—															
Southern— Ferozepur	177·66	133·28	913·91	656·41	123·12	97·03	42·03	50	160	177·81	177·66	160	...	...	...
Central— Lahore	188·28	145·47	1219·06	711·09	106·72	80	42·03	47·34	160	160	177·81	152·34	12·5	11·41	...
Submontane— Amritsar	160	127·5	1020	740	100	80	37·5	44·37	120	110	133·5	160	...	...	...
Northern— Rawalpindi	...	..	1055	609·53	100	88·91	34·69	47·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western— Lyallpur	.	110	1050	690	120	68·75	42·5	50	160	200	160	160	...	...	
Multan	165	125	985	690	84·37	61·56	41·87	48·12	130	122·5	172·5	195	17·5	15	...
N.-W Frontier Province															
Peshawar	.	..	914·27	640	106·67	98·44	23·02	30·05	206·46	98·44	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	.	.	930	875·16	85	83·59	38·75	42·03	..	...		...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karachi	..	..	1050	725	241·51	120	18·12	17·5	...	...	...	...	24·01	35·99	...
Shikarpur	...	...	1100	720	110	80	21·72	21·41	..	...		...	...	..	...
Quetta†	.	..	...	700 to 770	...	...	..	23·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—															
Konkan— Bombay	[illegible]50	135·73	1028·59	885·73	117·03	84·37	21·25	26·25	..	...	115·62	150·78	13·59	20·78	...
Deccan and Karnátak—															
Dharwar (Hubli)	..	...	...	...	104·01	...	24·58	.	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
Sholapur	...	...	951·04	733·33	123·7	71·09	25	47·5	154·43		...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	968·41	771·93	137·81	80·68	23·7	39·48	...	343·85	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—															
Ahmednagar	116·82	151·93	862·5	...	132·92	86·67	21·35	36·15	137·5	...	93·33	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	163·38	...	...	...	...	27·29	31·67	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Gujarat— Surat	...	...	1340·52	821·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	1000	710	...	...	16·87	17·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—															
Western— Nagpur	176·94	...	900	800	...	...	28·75	50	150	135·31	190	171·44	6·69	11·81	...
Central— Jubbulpore	133·31	...	840	660	...	...	35	28·31	160	180	152	180	10	10	...
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	800	680	...	...	37·5	48	190	195	130	150	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	114·62	...	1,200	838·12		...	26·19	44	285·69	133·31	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	167·94	...	880	720	...	...	25	34	...	288·31	...	...	5·62	...	...
Madras—															
South, central— Coimbatore	139·6	1[illegible]·6	731·7	731·7	128	70·4	22	24·9	...	...	115·2	144	...	...	...
Salem	...	.	753·4	684·9	...	...	...	...	171·3	205·5	85·7	116·6	...	...	15·4
Central— Bellary	147·7	11[illegible]8	1015·9	1015·9	71·4	71·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	723·7	723·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	85·7	107·1	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197·7	333·3	104·7	116·9	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	766·7	583·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·1
East Coast, south— Madras	115·2	108·7	893·3	790	102·9	59·3	16·9	18·9	329·2	362·1	102·9	127·5	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	600	600	...	...	23·4	23·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	846·2	810·7	...	...	22·5	25	226·3	123·4	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	136·4	133·4	945·9	945·9	...	...	..	...	253	217·7	...	...	...	...	15
Mysore—†															
Mysore	...	120	...	780	...	77·13	...	...	...	274·27*	...	154·32	...	4·43	...
Bangalore	...	120	...	1131·41	...	80	...	...	...	240*	...	137·13	...	8·8	...

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

† Figures have not so far been reported

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Coal (Bengal)		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Rajputana— *Eastern—*
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	110	80 to 90	160 to 180	4	3·75	Ajmer
															Delhi—
[illegible]	6·25	25	15	25	42·5	49	12·5	12·5	...	100	350	300	4·37	3·7	Delhi
															Punjab— *Southern—*
...	...	...	15·94	13·28	48·44	36·41	...	...	113	113	250	225	4·56	...	Ferozepur
															Central—
...	...	...	19·06	16·72	50	35·62	12·5	12·5	160	200	185	170	4·55	5·75	Lahore
															Submontane—
...	...	10	15·47	18·75	46·25	38·75	12·5	10	140	160	...	...	...	4·12	Amritsar
															Northern—
...	...	...	25	28·59	...	...	15	13·75	120	120	140	140	3·75	4	Rávalpindi
															Western—
...	...	...	16·25	13·75	47·5	42·5	13·12	15	180		270	270	5·25	5	Lyallpur
...	...	...	18·75	12·5	42·19	41·25	...	...	125	12[illegible]	...	...	4·34	5·12	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	...	12·71	9·9	...	33·33	8·7	15	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	4·83	5	Peshâwar
...	...	...	35·62	17·5	47·5	46·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ismael Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	46·87	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·89	2·56	Karâchi
...	...	...	30	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·23	2·62	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	13·12	...	42·5	...	15·42	...	120 to 220	...	...	...	4·87	Quetta
															Bombay— *Konkan—*
...	...	...	...	...	40·16	40·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·97	3·31	Bombay
															Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	4·5	4·[illegible]	Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·16	2·[illegible]	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	45·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·03	3·[illegible]7	Poona
															Khandesh and N.-E Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·44	[illegible]75	Ahmednagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]48	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	50	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces— *Western—*
...	...	16	...	...	...	...	8	10	75 to 80	75 to 80	140 to 190	120 to 175	3·62	3·06	Nagpur
															Central—
...	...	...	...	...	44·44	40	...	...	80	60	70	70	3·5	2·69	Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·62	2·94	Raipur
															Berar—
...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	75	64	3·5	3·06	Akola
...	...	11·06	...	...	...	...	8·87	12·5	...	70	115	50	3·5	3·62	Amráoti
															Madras— *South, Central—*
...	8	10·4	...	...	102·9*	102·9*	...	...	...	...	100 to 250	60	4·69	5·88	Coimbatore
12·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	...	...	...	...	Salem
															Central—
...	...	12·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	160†	120†	...	150	4·5[illegible]	4·57	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·[illegible]	2·44	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·31	6	Karnul
															East Coast, Central—
10·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·27	2·38	Nellore
															East Coast, South—
...	...	...	...	...	47	79·4	9·2	9·2	225†	225†	...	...	3·41	2·25	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	20·5	10·4	...	...	150†	150†	...	...	8·28	5·82	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	84·6	41·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·27	3·76	Trichinopoly
															Southern—
15	...	...	...	...	27·2	20·4	...	...	...	...	90	60	4·22	3·75	Madura
															Mysore—
4·43	...	3·75	...	89·84	...	...	...	...	...	50 to 100	...	50 to 100	...	4·75	Mysore
14·69	...	4·27	...	...	...	52·5	...	...	...	160	...	160 to 200	...	6	Bangalore

* Superior quality

† Sheep or goats

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER, 1919

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	.	...	...	6 1	6 1	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Tavoy		..	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	2 13	3 8	...	...	6 10	7 5	7 5	8 2	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu			...	...	6 10	6 10	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	4 —	4 —	...	...	7 5	7 8	7 11	7 12	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
Bassein	3 8	3 8	...	...	6 5	6 7	7 5	7 6	...	...	...	..
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi		...	..	...	8 11	7 11	10 10	8 9	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	..	...	7 1	7 4	7 4	7 7	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 7	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	.	...	...	...	7 11	8 9	8 1	9 1	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo		..	...	...	5 15	5 15	6 10	6 5	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	2 12	2 12	..	...	5 9	5 13	7 4	7 10	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	6 10	8 1	7 12	9 2	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	6 7	6 3	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 4	8 —	9 11	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	..	...	...	6 4	8 1	6 15	9 1	...	...	...	..
Kyaukpyu	...	.	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	1 14	1 14	...	..	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	..	..	...	...	3 8	...	4 8	...	...	...	...
Cachar	3 10	4 —	...	...	4 6	4 4	5 12	5 5	...	...	...	..
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	4 7	4 7	...	...	3 4	3 4	4 14	4 14	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	2 8	2 8	4 4	5 4	...	...	...	...
Manipur	6 —	6 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	.	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	6 —	6 —	..	...	3 4	3	6 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauháti)	4 8	4 4	...	...	3 6	3 6	6 4	6 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	3 4	2 12	6 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 —	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar		...	...	..	3 —	3 —	6 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	..	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	..	...	...	...	5 —	5 8	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	..	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	..	...
Maimensingh	..	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	3 8	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	3 12	...	...	...	...
Dacca	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	4 8	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 14	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	..	...	...	...	...	...	4 9	4 9	...	...	...	...
Howrah	.	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	..	...	...	...	4 13	4 13	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	..	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 4	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	...	...	...	...		5 11	5 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	..	...	..	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur			...	...	...	.	4 12	4 8	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from returns furnished fortnightly by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the district head-quarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

*The figures under "wheat" represent the prices of wheat flour.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13	2 13	9 5	9 5	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1	3 1	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	3 8	4 10	...	...	3 1	3 1	11 3	11 3	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1	2 1	11 3	11 3	Pegu
...	...	...	...	4 9	4 15	...	...	3 2	3 2	9 5	9 5	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 5	9 5	Maubin
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	3 8	3 8	11 3	11 3	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	10 3	10 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2	3 2	8 —	8 —	Prome
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			9 5	8 —	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	7 —	7 —	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	4 15	5 13	16 —	16 —	3 4	3 4	7 —	7 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	Pakokku
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	7 —	7 —	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10	2 9	8 1	8 1	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8	1 8	12 —	12 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	2 14	2 10	8 —	8 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 4	...	...	3 8	3 12	9 —	8 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	4 12	5 —	...	...	3 13	4 —	8 —	8 —	Cachar
												Hill Tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 4	7 4	3 15	3 15	8	8 3	Khasi and Jaintia Hills
...	...	...		4 8	4 12	...	...	2 12	2 12	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	3 4	3 —	20 —	20 —	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 8	Manipur
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	2 12	3 —	6 8	6 4	Naga Hills
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	5 12	5 12	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 12	8 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Goálpara
...	...	...	...	4 12	5 —		...	3 12	4 —	9 8	9 12	Kámrup (Gauhati)
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...		3 4	3 4	8 8	8 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 —	...		3 4	3 4	8 8	9 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	8 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	9 —	9 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 2	9 4	9 4	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9	9 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	8 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	3 8	3 8	10 4	9 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 10	10 10	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Howrah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	4 —	10 12	10 8	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	13 —	13 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 4	11 4	11 4	Jessore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	4 —	9 8	9 10	Faridpur

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1919—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...		...	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	4 10	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	5 4	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 13	4 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10	4 10	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	8 6	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 13	4 13	...	...	...	
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	3 6	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	...	...		...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	...	5 8	...	...	...		...	4 10	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	6 6	6 2	6 10	...	...	...	4 7	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	6 1	6 —	7 2	6 —	...	...	4 13	4 6	...	...	...	
Muzaffarpur	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	
Sáran	6 —	5 12	6 8	7 8	...	...	4 —	4 12	...	...	...	...
Champáran	6 8	6 8	8 —	9 —	...	...	4 4	4 4		...	...	
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	5 4	5 4	7 —	7 4	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	...		...
Monghyr	6 8	5 8	6 8	5 12	...	...	5 8	4 4	...	...	...	...
Gaya	5 12	5 8	7 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	5 —	...	4 —	...	...
Patna	6 —	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	4 12	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	5 12	5 4	7	5 —	...	...	5 12	...	...	...		...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	5 —	4 12	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Ranchi	5 —	4 14	6 10	6 4		...	6 12	6 8	...	...	...	...
Palámau	5 10	5 6¼	7 14	7 —	...	...	5 5	4 5¼	...	...	...	
Hazáribágh	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	4 11	4 7		...	...		5 9	5 9	...	...		...
Cuttack	5 4	5 4	...	...		...	5 14	4 9	...	...		...
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...		8 —	5 4	...	...		...
Sambalpur	4 8	4 12	...	...			7 5	6 12 to 7 5	...		...	
United Provinces—												
AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	5 4	5 4	7 —	7	3 8	3 12	5 —	5 —	...	7 —	6 8	6 8
Benares	5 3¼	5 8¼	7 9	7 11	3 2¼	3 2¼	4 3	4 3	...	...	6 4	6 4
Ghazipur	5 3	5 11	7 —	7 —	3 12	3 12	4 9	4 12	6 6	...	6 6	6 11
Jaunpur	6 —	6 5	7 11	8 6	3 8	3 8	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	5 5	5	7 2	7 —	3 4	3 —	5 —	5 —	8 8	6 8	6 12	6 8
Central—												
Bánda	5 2	5 6	5 10	6 2	3 —	3 4	4 12	4 12	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 2
Fatehpur	5 2	5 4	7 —	7 —	8 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	9 —	8 8	7 4	7 4
Hamirpur	4 12	5 1	6 —	5 8	3 4	3 4	4 4	4 4	10 8	9 4	7 4	7 12
Jalaun	4 12	5 4	7 —	5 8	5 2	5 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	...	6 8	6 8
Cawnpore	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —		...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	...	...
Jhansi	5 3	5 —	7 —	7 1	3 8	3 7	5 —	5 8	7 —	6 12	6 12	6 12
Etáwah	5 4	5 3½	6 15	6 14½	8 —	3 —	4 15	4 7¾	9 4	8 11	8 —	8 8¾
Farrukhabad	5 5	5 —	8 1	7 14	5 —	4 12	5 10	5 8	8 5	4 8	7 12	7 13
Mainpuri	5 4	5 4	7 —	6 12	3 —	3 —	5 —	4 —	7 12	7 —	7 4	7 4
Etah	5 8	5 12	7 —	7 8	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 8	6 9	7 —
Western—												
Meerut	5 12	5 12	7 12	7 12	2 8	2 8	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 4	7 —	7 4
Agra	5 2	5 3	7 3	7 6	2 15	3 2	...	4 12	...	8 10	7 7	7 11
Muttra	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	2 8	2 8	4 —	3 8	9 —	10 —	7 8	8 —
Aligarh	5 —	5 4	7 8	7 8	2 4	2 4	4 —	4 —	7 4	7 —	7 —	7 4
Bulandshahr	5 5	5 10	7 8	7 8	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	8 —	7 —	7 12
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	5 5	5 14	7 2	7 2	3 8	3 12	5 6	4 3	7 6	...	...	...
Azamgarh	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	4 4	4 8	5 —	5 4	...	...	...	...
Basti	5 12	6 —	9 4	9 4	3 12	3 12	5 4	5 8	...	...	...	

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	10 8	10 8	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 4	12 —	11 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 —	10 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Murshidabad
												Northern —
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	...	...	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	4 —	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	4 —	12 —	11 8	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9	3 9	9 12	9 12	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	9 8	9 8	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3	3 3	10 —	10 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur
												Hills —
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa —
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 6	8 —	8 —	3 6	3 8	8 8	10 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	6 2	...	8 6	7 12	...	...	10 10	11 —	Bhágalpur
7 7	8 4	...	...	5 8	6 1	7 7	7 11	4 6	4 2	8 13	8 —	Darbhanga
9 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	4 —	4 —	12 8	12 8	Muzaffarpur
8 —	...	5 —	6 —	5 12	6 8	7 8	8 —	4 —	4 8	10 —	10 —	Sáran
...	9 —	...	...	6 12	6 8	7 8	8 —	5 —	4 8	10 —	11 8	Chámparan
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 —	4 —	4 —	13 —	12 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 12	7 8	7 12	6 4	6 12	10 —	11 —	Monghyr
...	...	8 —	...	5 12	5 12	8 8	7 12	4 8	4 8	13 5	13 5	Gaya
...	...	8 —	8 —	6 8	7 —	8 —	7 8	5 —	4 8	12 8	12 8	Patna
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 4	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 —	9 8	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	4 4	4 4	9 —	9 —	Mánbhum
7 8	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 12	9 —	9 —	3 8	3 8	9 —	9 —	Ranchi
...	...	...	...	7 5	9 —	7 —	7 9¼	3 15	3 15	12 2	11 4	Palámau
10 —	11 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	9 —	4 8	4 4	11 7	11 7	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 1	...	...	3 9	3 9	16 —	16 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	4 15	5 4	...	...	4 4	3 15	13 —	13 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 8	10 8	Balasore
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	10 11	10 11	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 8	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur
...	...	6 8	6 8	5 9	5 9	7 13	8 1½	3 12	3 12	12 6	...	Benares
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	7 5	8 —	4 8	4 12	12 13	14 2	Ghazipur
6 11	...	...	6 10	6 3	6 6	7 10	8 —	5 —	4 8	8 1	11 2	Jaunpur
4 4	4 4	...	...	6 8	6 12	...	...	4 8	4 4	13 —	14 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	4 —	3 12	9 12	12 —	Bánda
...	...	...	...	5 12	6 —	...	8 —	4 4	4 4	13 —	13 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	3 12	3 12	10 —	11 —	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	7 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	13 —	Jalaun
6 8	6 8	6 —	6 —	5 4	5 4	...	9 —	4 —	3 12	12 —	13 —	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	5 7	5 1	7 15	8 —	4 —	4 —	11 8	11 —	Jhansi
...	6 12¼	...	...	5 —	4 11¾	9 1	8 15¼	4 6	4 4¾	13 —	15 —	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	5 13	5 12	8 10	7 8	6 6	4 5	16 —	16 —	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 8	8 8	8 —	5 12	4 —	12 —	16 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 —	8 —	4 4	4 8	11 —	13 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	12 —	15 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	5 2	5 3	8 —	8 —	...	3 14	11 3	14 9	Agra
10 —	...	...	...	5 4	5 14	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	12 —	16 —	Muttra
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 12	7 8	8 4	4 4	4 4	12 —	16 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	7 —	7 12	3 15	3 13	12 —	16 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontiane, east—
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 14	7 12	7 13	4 8	4 8	10 15	12 14	Ballia
...	...	...	...	6 —	[illegible]	8 —	8 —	3 12	3 12	13 —	13 —	Azamgarh
...	...	...	...	5 14	6 —	8 8	8 12	4 8	4 10	13 —	14 8	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 8	8 8	4 —	4 4	12 —	15 —	Basti

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1919—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa.*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa.*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(*a*) AGRA—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	5 10	5 12	8 8	8 —	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	...	7 2	8 —
Budaun	5 3	5 1	6 14	7 —	2 4	2 8	3 8	4 4	7 —	7 10	7 —	7 3
Pilibit	5 4	5 9	7 5	8 2	2 8	2 6	5 8	5 6	...	..	6 8	6 12
Bareli	5 6	5 3	7 13	7 14	2 12	2 11	4 14	4 9	8 5	8 9	7 —	7 12
Moradabad	5 11	5 9	8 2	7 12	2 6	2 6	5 —	4 12	...	...	7 1	6 14
Bijnor	5 6	5 6	8 2	8 2	2 —	2 —	3 12	4 4		...	6 3	6 10
Muzaffarnagar	5 12	6 —	8 12	8 12	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	7 —
Saharanpur	5 14	5 14	8 8	8 8	1 14	2 2	4 4	4 4	...	...	7 7	8 —
Dehra Dun	5 6	5 12	8 8	8 8	2 4	1 12	3 8	3 4	4 —	...	7 —	...
Hills—												
Naini Tal	4 7	4 7	6 5	6 5	2 2	2 2	3 11	3 11	4 3	4 7	5 4	5 4
Almora	5 12	5 14	7 4	8 ..	2 —	2 —	5 —	5 —	[illegible]	...	...	..
Garhwál	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	2 4	2 4	3 8	3 8	...	...	..	..
(*b*) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	5 12	5 12	8 —	8 —	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 8	8 —	7 —	7 —	8 —
Sultanpur	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 12	6 —	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareli	5 10	5 14	8 —	8 —	4 —	4	5 2	5 2	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Unao	5 6	5 6	7 4	6 12	2 14	2 14	5 14	5 14	8 14	8 4	7 4	7 —
Lucknow	5 8	5 8	8 12	8 4	2 8	2 8	5 4	5 8	8 4	8 —	7 4	7 8
Hardoi	5 8	5 12	8 12	7 12	3 —	3 —	4 8	4 8	7 12	..	7 8	8 4
Northern—												
Fyzabad	5 14	5 12	8 2	7 12			4 —	3 11	8 2	8 8	6 —	6 —
Barabanki	6 —	6 4	8 4	8 2	3 1	3 —	5 4	5 8	8 8	9 —	7 4	7 8
Gonda	5 13	5 11	8 —	7 6	3 2	3 2	4 10	5 2	8 —	...	8 —	7 12
Bahraich	6 4	6 —	9 —	9 8	3 4	3 4	4 12	5 —	9 —	10 —	8 8	9 8
Sitapur	5 12	5 10	8 —	8 8	2 8	2 4	5 —	5 —	8 4	9 —	7 4	7 8
Kheri	5 12	6 —	8 11	8 8	2 —	2 —	5 2	5 4	9 —	9 —	7 8	8 6
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	4 15	5 10	7 4	7 10	3 8	3 9	4 5	4 6	9 1	9 14	5 5	5 6
Ajmer	...	4 13	...	7 1	3 8	3 8	4 9	4 9	7 12	7 10	6 —	5 11
Kishangarh	5 8	5 8	9 —	8 8	2 —	2 —	5 —	5 8	8 —	7 8	7 8	7 4
Tonk*	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur	5 7	5 7	8 4	8 4	...	4 4	4 4	...	8 —	8 —	7 1	7 5
Karauli*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Dholpur	5 9½	5 8	8 2½	8 4	3 1	3 4	3 5	3 8	11 2½	11 4¾	10 2¾	10 11¼
Bharatpur*	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alwar*	...	7 —	...	9 5	...	3 8	...	4 —	...	10 6	...	8 10
Nasirabad	5 —	5 4	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	7 4	..	6 —	6 —
Western—												
Bikaner	5 —	5 9	...	...	2 12	2 12	3 12	3 12	...	...	5 12	5 14
Jaisalmer	3 12	4 4	...	...	2 8	2 12	3 8	3 12	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4
Jodhpur	4 4 and 4 11	4 4	8 2	8 12	3 2	3 2	3 7	3 12	7 2	6 8	5 11 and 6 3	5 8 and 6 4
Central India—												
Indore	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	10 2	10 2	...	8 12
Neemuch	5 8	5 —	..	..	3 12	3 12	4 8	4 12	10 4	10 —	...	...
Gwalior*	...	6 —	...	9 —	...	3 8	...	5 —	...	9 4	...	9 4
Delhi—												
Delhi	5 12	5 12	7 8	7 8	2 — and 2 8	2 — and 2 8	3 12	3 4	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 8
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	6 12	6 12
Ferozepur	6 —	6 4	8 12	8 12	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —
Central—												
Lahore	6 4	6 —	8 12	8 8	...	...	5 —	3 12	8 12	8 —	7 —	7 —
Gujranwala	7 —	7 4	9 12	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Gujrat	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	7 8	9 —
Jhelam	6 4	6 4	8 8	9 —	...	...	4 8	4 4	...	...	6 12	6 8

* Figures have not so far been reported

(The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(*a*) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	9 —	9 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	9 —	4 —	4 —	12 —	...	Shahjahánpur
..	..	...	.	5 6	5 6	7 4	8 —	4 8	4 8	10 8	13 10	Budaun
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 15	8 8	...	4 —	4 2	10 -	13 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	5 13	5 11	8 6	9 —	4 4	3 10	11 9	13 12	Bareli
...	...	...		5 10	5 10	8 6	8 6	3 11	4 —	11 —	13 8	Moradabad
...	...	...	.	5 10	5 10		...	4 4	4 4	11 12	14 8	Bijnor
...	...	...	..	5 -	5 8	7 10	7 10	3 —	3 —	13 —	13 —	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	..	5 14	5 14	8 8	8 8	3 12	3 12	11 11	14 14	Saharanpur
7 —	7 —	..	..	5 10	6 —	8 11	9 —	4 —	4 1	9 —	10 —	Dehra Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	7 6	7 6	3 2	3 2	11 —	11 —	Naini Tal
6 8	6 8	..	...	4 8	4 6	...	...	3 —	3 —	7 —	8 4	Almora
6 —	6 -	..	.	3 8	3 8	.	.	3 —	3 —	6	6 —	Garhwál
												(*b*) Oudh—
												Southern—
10 —	10 —	5 8	5—8	6 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	13 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	5 -	6 -	5 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Sultanpur
9 —	9 —	4 —	...	5 3	5 4	...	...	4 —	4 -	8 —	15 —	Rae Bareli
...	...	...	...	5 2	5 2	9 4	9 2	3 14	3 14	15 —	15 —	Unao
...		...	...	5 12	5 10	9 —	9 4	4 8	4 4	11 —	13 —	Lucknow
..	...	8 —		5 8	6 4	9 4	9 4	6 4	4 8	11 —	11 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	..	...	...	5 8	5 6	8 -	8 4	4 —	4 2	9 8	10 10	Fyzabad
...	...	...	10 —	5 14	6 1	9 —	9 10	4 3	4 3	9 12	15 —	Barabanki
		4 4	5 6	5 6	5 6	8 —	10 8	4 2	4 2	11 4	7 4	Gonda
...	.	7 —	...	6 4	6 4	8 8	8 4	4 4	4 4	10 —	12 —	Bahraich
.	.	10 —	10 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 8	4 —	4 —	12 —	13 —	Sitapur
9 8	10 —	8 —	8 —	5 10	5 12	8 9	9 4	4 —	4 —	16	16 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
		4 11	4 4	5 1	5 6	9 1	9 14	3 1	3 6	10 1	11 3	Mewar (Udaipur)
.	...	4 2	4 2	6 —	6	...	7 9	...	...	18 —	18 —	Ajmer
.	...	...	...	5 12	6 —	9 —	8 8	...	..	17 —	19 —	Kishangarh
.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonk
..	.	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2 and 6 10	8 7	8 7	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Jaipur
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Karauli
...	...	6 12	7 —	6 7½	6 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	17 —	17 —	Dholpur
.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bharatpur
..	..	...	7 —	...	7 9	...	8 4	...	6 12	...	17 12	Alwar
			...	6 -	6 —	..	..	3 8	3 8	18 —	18 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
..	...	...	.	6 —	6 1	...	...	3 4	3 -	16 —	16 —	Bikaner
.	...		...	3 8	4 4	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Jaisalmer
...	.	...	...	6 5	6 8	8 7	8 12	3 12	4 6	20 —	20 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	...	..	...	5 12	5 -	12 8	12 8	4 —	4 —	15 —	14 —	Indore
...	...	...	..	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 —	3 8	13 -	13 —	Neemuch
...	...	...	7 —	...	7 —	...	...	...	4 12	...	16 —	Gwalior
												Delhi—
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 —	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	12 —	14 —	Delhi
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12		...			9 —	9 —	Hissar
...	...	...	.	6 8	6 8	8 12	8 12	2 8	2 4	9 —	9 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	7 8	7 —	6 4	6 4	8 —	7 —	3 12	3 12	9 —	9 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 10	...	...	...	.	8 8	9 8	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 4	7 8	7 —	2 12	3 —	10 —	9 8	Jhelam

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1919—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hardium vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	6 —	6 4	8 12	8 12	..		5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	7 12	7 12
Rohtak	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	..	..	5 8	5 8	8 12	10 —	7 12	7 12
Karnál	6 12	6 12	9 4	9 8	.		4 4	4 8	9 4	10 —	8 —	8 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	6 —	6 -	8 14	8 14		.	4 8	4 8	9 12	9 12	...	...
Ludhiana	6 -	6 4	8 4	8 4	.		4 4	4 4	8 8	8 8	5 8	5 8
Jullundur	6 12	6 8	8 —	8 —			4 8	4 4	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —
Hoshiárpur	6 9	6 10	9 —	9 —		..	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —		.	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	...	...
Amritsar	6 8	6 4	9 12	9 4		.	4 10	4 10	9 8	9 12	7 12	7 4
Siálkot	7 10	7 —	10 —	9 —	.	.	5 4	5 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Simla	5 4	5 8	6 8	6 4		.	4 —	3 12	6 4	6 4	5 4	6 4
Kángra	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	.		6 4	6 4		.	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	5 12	6 —	10	10 8	...	.	4 4	4 4	7 12	8 12	6 8	6 8
Attock	6 4	6 4	11 —	11 -	..	..	4 8	4 8		...	...	...
Western—												
Sháhpur	7 4	7 4	8 —	8 —	.	.	4 12	4 8	7 —	...	...	8 —
Jhang	6 12	6 12	9 —	9 —	...	..	4 4	4 4	9 -	9 —	7 —	7 —
Lyallpur	6 12	6 8	..	.	...	.	4 4	4 4		...	...	...
Multan	6 12	6 10	8 8	8 8	.	.	...	5 4	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 4
Montgomery	6 12	6 12	...	8 4		.	4 8	5	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	6 10	6 14	7 8	8 —	..	.	5 —	5 —	8 —	8	6 4	7 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	6 4	6 7	8 12	8 12	...	..	5 10	5 5	7 8	7 8	7 4	7 8
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazara	6 5	6 5	12 8	12 8	2 9	2 9	4 6	4 10	..	.	5 —	5 —
Peshawar	6 15	6 15	13 12	13 8	3 4	3 7	4 7	4 15	12 8	12 8	7 4	6 9
Kohát	5 7	6 3	12 6	12 6	3 —	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	7 12	7 12
Bannu	8 7	8 7	15 —	14 6		...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	8 12	8 12
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	8 12	8 12	2 4	2 3	3 14	3 12	8 12	8 12	8 2	8 12
Tochi	6 —	6 —	12 —	11 6	.	.	4 —	4 —	..	...	...	..
Kurram	6 6	6 2	10 —	9 6	6 —	6 —	...	..	.	...	...	...
Malakand	7 —	7 —	15 —	16 —	3 —	3 4	4 -	4 8	.	...	...	...
Wano†	...		...	...	...	...	.		.	...	...	..
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	5 4	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 12	...	...	6 —	...	5 8	6 —
Hyderabad	5 4	5 —	...	...	3 —	3 4	3 8	3 8	6 8	7 8	6 —	7 8
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	5 —	5 2	..	.	3 —	3 4	3 10	3 12	7 —	7 8	5 12	6 —
Shikárpur	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	6 —	...
Upper Sind Frontier	5 4	5 8	...	.	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 12	7 —	7 —
Quetta†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	4 1	4 1	..	...	5 6	5 6	5 12	5 12	3 9	3 5	4 1	4 1
Ratnagiri	3 6	3 6	...	...	4 4	4 4	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	...
Alibág	3 11	8 4	...	...	3 11	3 11	4 10	5 8	...	...	...	...
Bombay	*4 7	*4 7	...	...	2 9	2 9	5 11	5 11	4 9	4 9	6 1	6 1
Thána	5 1	5 1	...	...	...	4 1	5 11	5 11	...	...	5 3	5 3
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar	3 12	3 12	...	...	4 6	4 10	4 13	...	5 8	5 8	4 5	4 5
Belgaum	4 3	3 10	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 6	5 6	6 4	4 11	7 3	6 2
Satara	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	4 11	5 —	5 10	5 10	6 15	6 10
Sholapur	4 14	4 14	...	...	2 7	2 7	5 9	5 9	6 1	6 1	7 5	7 5
Bijapur	4 6	4 10	..	...	4 11	...	5 5	5 5	6 6	5 15	7 —	...
Poona	4 10	4 10	...	...	3 5	3 5	4 7	4 7	5 3	...	...	5 15
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmednagar	5 1	...	..	...	3 12	3 12	4 1	4 1	5 4	5 4	5 15	5 10
Násik	4 7	4 7	...	...	3 7	3 7	4 15	5 12	..	...	7 4	5 13
Dhulia	4 13	4 13	...	...	...	...	5 2	5 2	6 2	6 7	5 2	5 9
Jalgaon	5 3	5 3	..	...	...	...	5 8	5 5	6 6	5 12	5 12	5 12
Gujarat—												
Surat	5 1	5 1	...	...	3 4	3 4	5 9	5 9	4 10	4 10	5 9	5 9
Broach	3 8	3 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	5 —	5 8	6 —	6 —
Kaira	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 10	...	...	7 —	7 8
Baroda	4 4	4 8	...	...	4 4	4 8	5 4	5 4	...	...	6 4	6 8
Ahmedabad	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	...	...
Godhra	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 4	5 4	...	...	6 —	6 8
Disa	5 —	5 4	...	...	2 10	2 10	2 12	2 12	...	6 —	5 8	5 4
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	3 12	3 12	...	...	2 6	2 4	3 —	3 8	6 4	6 8	5 12	6 —
Central Provinces—												
Nimar	4 13	4 8	...	...	2 15	2 15	5 2	5 2	6 8	6 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	4 12	4 14	...	...	3 4	3 4	4 15	4 15	...	...	...	...
Betul	4 14	4 14	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 4	...	...	...
Chhindwara	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 12	3 12	5 —	5 —	5 15	5 15	...	...
Nagpur	4 13	4 13	...	...	3 4	3 4	5 3	5 3	5 15	5 15	...	...
Wardha	4 1	4 1	...	...	2 9	2 9	...	...	5 12	6 5	...	...

* Relates to Khandwa wheat

† Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*) — Half-month of report	Ragi or Marua — Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*) — Half-month of report	Kangni — Previous half-month	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) — Half-month of report	Gram — Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) — Half-month of report	Maize — Previous half-month	Arhar Dál (*Cajanus Indicus*) — Half-month of report	Arhar Dál — Previous half-month	Salt — Half-month of report	Salt — Previous half-month	Districts
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	..	...	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	12 —	15 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12		...	3 8	3 8	16 —	16 —	Rohtak
..	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	9 —	9 8	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	Karnál
												Sub-montane—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 4	8 4	3 4	3 8	10 4	10 4	Ambala
...	...	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	4 —	4 —	10 4	10 —	Ludhiána
...	...	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	9 8	8 8	...	...	19	19 —	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 8	9 8	Hoshiárpur
...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 4	9 —	8 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	7 —	7 8	6 2	6 —	8 8	8 4	3 —	3 —	10 —	9 4	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 12	6 8	3 4	3 4	...	8 8	Simla
...	...	...	..	5 4	5 4	8 8	8 8	3 —	3 —	7 4	11 8	Kángra
												Northern—
	...	...	...	6 2	6 4	6 8	7 8	3 —	3 —	11 —	11 —	Ráwalpindi
..	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	8 4	8 8	4 —	4	8 —	10 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 6	8 -	9 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	Sháhpur
10 —	10 —	...	...	6 2	6 6	8 8	10 —	...	..	9 —	9 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Lyallpur
..	...	5 8	7 —	6 -	6 3	9 4	10 —	...	..	9 —	9 4	Multan
...	...	...	..	6 5	6 5	...	...	..	.	9 —	9 —	Montgomery
.	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	9 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	Muzaffargarh
.	...	...	...	5 11	5 10	...		...	..	9 8	9 8	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province-
...	...	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 12	7 10	8 2			8 8	8 8	Hazára
...	...	8 8	7 6	7 4	7 5	10 11	10 13	8 8	8 8	17 1	17 1	Pesháwar
...	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	8 4	8 4	..		18 8	18 8	Kohát
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	12 8	11 14	...		19 6	19 13	Bannu
...	...	...	...	6 14	...	...	...	...	.	10 4	10 —	Dera Ismail Khan
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	.		10 —	10 —	Tochi
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	11 —	11 —	...		8 6	8 6	Kurram
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	...	..	13 —	11 —	Malakand
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...		5 8	5 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	22 —	22 —	Karáchi
.	...	...		5 8	4 12	...	.	3 4	3 12	16 —	16 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	.	5 —	5 —		.	4 —	...	16 —	...	Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)
...	...	...		5 —	...	.	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Shikarpur
...	...	...	..	6 4	6 4	...	...	3 —	3 —	16 —	16 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 8		...	3 7	3 3	12 8	12 8	Karwar
7 2	7 13	..	...	4 1	4 1	.	...	3 7	3 7	12 2	11 8	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	.	..	2 11	2 11	12 13	12 13	Alibág
3 15	3 15	...		3 12	4 1	..		3 8	3 8	13 8	13 2	Bombay
...	...		.	5 6	5 6			3 4	3 4	13 6	13 6	Thana
												Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	...	...	...	4 10	..	.	3 —	3 5	13 13	13 13	Dharwar
6 —	7 —	...	...	4 14	5 3	...	..	3 13	3 13	15 —	13 8	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 4	...	...	3 7	3 2	12 10	9 10	Satara
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 15	...	...	2 15	2 15	15 8	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	4 9	5 15	...	..	3 7	3 7	11 —	11 —	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	4 14	...	...	..	3 10	3 10	13 1	13 1	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	4 9	4 9	..	...	3 5	4 —	14 15	15 7	Ahmednagar
6 —	5 2	...	...	4 5	5 1	...	...	2 14	3 4	13 —	14 5	Násik
...	...	...	...	4 11	4 11	...	...	3 8	3 8	14 2	11 5	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	...	...	3 12	4 1	14 1	14 1	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 1	...	...	3 4	3 11	14 13	14 13	Surat
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	17 12	17 12	Broach
9 8	10 —	...	...	5 —	4 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	20 —	20 —	Kaira
...	.	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 4	3 8	20 —	20 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	20 —	20 —	Ahmedabad
9 —	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	16 —	16 —	Godhra
..	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	.	...	3 —	3 8	18 —	18 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
..	.	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	50 —	50 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
.	...	...	.	5 5	5 5	...	...	3 15	3 15	12 3	11 6	Nimar
..	..	...	...	6 1	5 12	...	...	3 15	4 4	14 6	14 7	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	5 2	5 2	...	...	3 12	3 12	10 11	12 13	Betul
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 11	3 11	9 —	13 —	Chhindwara
..	...	...	.	4 15	4 15	...	...	3 10	3 10	9 10	9 10	Nagpur
...	...	...		4 12	4 12	...	...	3 14	4 2	11 14	11 13	Wardha

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1919—*concluded*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	5 8	5 4	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	...
Saugor	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	3 8	...	...	...	...
Damoh	5 14	6 3	...	...	3 11	4 —	5 —	5 6	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	5 12	5 8	...	...	2 8	2 12	5 4	5 8	7 —	...	...	...
Mandla	5 —	5 4	...	...	4 —	3 8	5 8	5 1	...	...	...	...
Seoni	5 4	5 8	...	...	4 —	4 8	5 4	6 8	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	4 7	4 7	...	...	4 4	4 4	5 10	6 6	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	4 6	5 2	...	...	...	...	5 2	5 3	5 15	6 3	...	...
Chánda	4 5	4 15	...	...	3 9	3 14	4 9	4 9	7 5	7 5	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 12	5 4	6 —	6 12	...	...	...	...
Raipur	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 8	...	...	...	...
Drug	5 3	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 2	6 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	4 11	5 2	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 7	6 5	5 14	...	...
Akola	4 7	4 7	...	...	2 5	2 5	5 12	5 12	5 —	6 —	...	...
Amráoti	4 4	4 4	...	...	2 14	2 14	4 9	5 2	5 —	5 —	...	...
Yeotmal	4 4	4 4	...	...	2 14	2 14	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabád	2 7	2 9	...	...	2 2	2 2	5 6	5 6	6 6	6 10	6 2	5 8
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 9	4 12	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 3	4 —	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2	4 2	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	6 4	6 4	6 14	6 14
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6	3 14	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	8 1	8 13	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	...	5 9	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 9	5 11	6 4	6 7	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14	3 14	...	...	...	8 7
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 4	...	...	8 7	8 7
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	6 10	...	...	10 —	10 —
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 7	5 7	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	4 11	5 —	5 -	5 8	5 8
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 8	5 7	5 8	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 15	3 15	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 5	4 3	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2	3 11	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	...	...	6 3	6 3
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 9	4 9	...	...	6 3	5 8
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	7 1	7 1	5 8	5 8
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 2	5 14	5 14	5 8	5 8
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	...	...	...	...
Mysore—*												
Mysore	...	2 8	...	2 8	...	3 4	...	3 12	...	9 —	...	...
Bangalore	...	2 12	...	2 6	...	3 4	...	...	...	8 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	2 —	2 —	2 —	2 —	3 14	3 10	5 —	4 2	...	...	...	...
Aden	3 2	3 2	...	...	3 2	3 2	4 3	4 3	5 —	5 —	3 8	3 8

* Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces —*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...		5 10	5 10		...	3 15	3 5	11 —	13 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	.	5 12	6		..	3 8	3 8	12 —	14 —	Saugor
...	...	...	..	6 3	6 8	.	..	3 8	3 4	11 —	12 8	Damoh
...	...	.	.	5 12	5 5		...	3 12	4 —	10 —	11 8	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	.	5 —	5		...	3 8	3 1	11 —	12 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —		...	3 8	3 8	11 —	12 —	Seoni
...	...	.	.	4 12	4 12		...	3 1	3 1	10 9	10 9	Bálághát
...	...	..	...	4 4	4 1		..	3 2	3 2	11 13	10 9	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	4 11	5 —		.	4 —	4 5	13 11	13 2	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...		4 12	5 4		...	3 4	3 4	10 —	9 8	Bilàspur
...	...	...	..	5 —	5 —	.	...	3 4	3 4	10 —	10 —	Raipur
...	...	..	..	5 3	4 8	..	...	...	3 8	14 —	10 —	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	..	...	6 2	6 2		.	3 15	4 4	9 10	8 6	Buldána
...	...	...	..	5 5	5 5		.	3 5	4 6	14 —	14 —	Akola
...	...	...		5 8	5 8		..	4 5	3 13	14 9	13 8	Amráoti
...	...	...		4 4	4 4			4 3	4 3	13 13	12 12	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
4 14	4 13	..		4 5	4 6	.	..	5 5	4 13	9 15	9 —	Secunderabád
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	15 12	15 14	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		17 4	19 3	S. Canara
												South, central—
7 6	7 6	...	...	...	...	..				13 —	13 —	Coimbatore
...	...	...	.	...	..	..	.			9 10	9 10	Nilgiris
...	...	...	...	..						11 6	13 2	Salem
												Central—
7 3	6 15		.	...	.				..	11 10	11 10	Bellary
8 3	7 15		.	...	..		...	.	..	13 10	13 10	Anantapur
6 9	6 5	...	.	..	.				..	17 10	17 8	Cuddapah
...	...	.	..	...	..	..	...		..	13 3	13 3	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
7 4	7 4	...	..	...	..	.	..			18 11	14 6	Ganjam
7 6	9 1	...	..	...		..	...	..		20 9	20 9	Vizagapatam
10 14	10 14	...			...	..		.		20 9	20 9	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
6 6	5 8	.	..	...	...	..	..			20 5	20 15	Kistna
6 14	6 14	...	..	...	...	..	.	..		17 13	17 13	Guntur
6 4	6 3	...		..	.	...	..			19 10	19 10	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
7 9	7 9	...	..	.	...	..	.	...	.	20 2	20 11	Madras
7 5	8 4	...	...	.	...	..	..	...		20 11	20 11	Chingleput
7 —	7 —	...	..	...	...	...		..	...	18 11	21 —	N. Arcot
5 9	5 9	...	..	...	...	...	—	.	..	16 15	16 15	S. Arcot
7 6	5 15	...	...	.	...	..		.		...	...	Tanjore
7 6	...	...		..	..	.	..	..		16 3	16 3	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
6 13	6 13	..	..	...		...	..	..	.	19 8	19 3	Tinnevelly
5 15	5 15		..	.		..	..	..		19 6	19 6	Madura
												Mysore—
...	7 —	..		...	3 —	..		...	3 4	..	11 —	Mysore
...	7 —	..	.	...	3 12	...	4 —	...	3 —	...	9 12	Bangalore
												Coorg—
7 8	6 8	...	.	7 —	6 12		...	2 14	2 8	13 8	12 8	Coorg
..		...		3 12	3 12	..	.	3 —	3 —	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

WHEAT PRICES IN INDIA

RETURN SHOWING THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF WHEAT IN INDIA FROM THE SECOND HALF OF JULY, 1914, TO THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER, 1919

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA }
December 24, 1919

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st July 1914. Rs. A. P.	30th September 1914. Rs. A. P.	31st December 1914. Rs. A. P.	31st March 1915. Rs. A. P.	30th June 1915. Rs. A. P.	30th September 1915. Rs. A. P.	31st December 1915. Rs. A. P.	31st March 1916. Rs. A. P.
Karachi	Karachi (white)*	3 15 2	4 7 9	5 8 10	5 4 3	4 4 3	4 12 3	4 9 3	3 15 3
Bombay (port)	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	4 1 9	4 2 1	5 1 6	4 7 7	...	5 0 3	5 0 5	4 6 9
Calcutta	Calcutta (Club No. 2)	4 5 10	4 8 3	5 10 0	5 2 0	4 8 0	5 1 0	5 3 0	3 15 0
Punjab	Lahore	3 10 3	3 11 6	4 13 6	5 0 0	3 11 6	4 7 0	4 7 0	3 9 0
	Ferozepur	3 5 3	3 14 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	3 13 0	4 7 0	4 5 3	3 10 0
	Lyallpur	3 6 0	3 14 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	3 4 0
	Amritsar	3 3 3	3 11 6	4 10 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 5 0	3 6 0
	Multan	3 6 0	3 14 6	4 12 0	4 7 0	3 10 0	4 8 0	4 3 6	3 7 0
	Rawalpindi	3 4 3	3 11 3	4 4 0	4 5 0	3 14 0	4 7 0	4 8 0	3 12 0
	Ambala	3 10 3	3 14 6	5 0 0	5 13 0	3 15 6	4 12 0	4 9 0	3 10 0
Delhi	Delhi	4 14 0	4 5 0	5 5 0	6 6 0	4 3 0	4 12 6	4 12 0	4 0 0
United Provinces	Benares	4 2 10	4 3 5	5 1 7	5 8 10	4 6 5	4 10 6	4 14 3	4 2 10
	Aligarh (Hathras)	4 0 9	4 6 0	5 2 8	5 11 2	4 3 5	4 9 3	4 15 8	4 6 0
	Cawnpur	4 3 0	4 8 0	5 6 0	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 11 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
	Meerut	4 0 0	4 5 0	5 0 0	6 2 6	3 12 0	4 7 0	4 9 0	3 12 9
	Shahjahanpur	4 0 0	4 5 3	5 0 0	4 9 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	3 12 0
	Agra	4 1 7	4 5 2	5 8 3	6 6 4	4 9 1	5 2 6	5 5 4	4 7 1
	Fyzabad	4 3 3	4 3 3	5 1 0	4 12 3	4 9 0	4 13 0	5 2 8	3 10 3
	Luckhow	4 2 9	4 7 1	5 8 4	4 13 6	4 7 1	4 13 6	5 0 0	3 14 6
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 11 4	4 6 7	4 5 0	4 12 10	4 9 7	3 12 10
	Jubbulpore	4 5 1	4 7 1	5 2 7	4 11 4	4 8 2	4 13 7	4 14 10	3 11 6
	Raipur	3 14 5	3 14 5	4 14 5	3 14 5	4 4 10	4 11 2	4 6 5	3 7 2
	Akola	4 12 0	5 5 7	5 13 7	4 12 5	3 15 7	3 15 7	4 12 2	3 15 6
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	3 6 8	3 11 6	4 3 10	4 3 10	3 8 10	4 6 2	4 7 7	3 13 4
Baluchistan	Quetta	3 15 5	4 0 0	4 9 0	5 5 2	4 7 3	4 3 3	4 10 6	4 9 4
Bombay	Poona	5 4 1	...	5 11 7	5 6 2	5 1 4	5 8 11	5 6 8	4 9 4
	Ahmednagar	5 2 9	4 13 3	6 14 4	4 6 6	4 10 1	4 15 6	3 10 9	3 11 8
	Ahmedabad	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 14 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 5 4	5 5 4	4 9 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	4 8 4	4 8 4	4 1 5	3 10 6	3 11 9	4 12 1	3 13 8	3 0 10
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	3 13 0	4 0 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	4 6 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
	Bhagalpur	4 3 0	4 3 0	5 4 0	4 13 0	4 8 0	5 9 7	5 [illegible] 0	3 12 0
	Muzaffarpur	4 7 0	4 0 0	5 5 0	6 10 6	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 5 0	5 0 0
	Ranchi	4 7 0	4 14 0	6 4 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	4 8 0
	Cuttack	4 5 8	4 11 3	5 9 0	6 1 6	4 11 3	5 1 3	5 [illegible] 0	4 5 9
Bengal	Dacca	4 8 0	5 0 0	6 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangpur	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5	7 3 1	7 3 1
	Mandalay	4 3 0	4 14 9	5 2 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 7 6	4 8 1
	(Median) Average	4 2 3	4 5 0	5 2 8	5 0 0	4 6 2	4 12 10	4 14 3	3 15 0
	Index Numbers (a)	100	104	125	121	106	116	118	95

* 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from *fortnightly* returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the wholesale prices in the markets referred to above, which prevailed on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight. The statistics for Karachi, Bombay, and Calcutta are compiled from the Chambers of Commerce Market Reports.

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82⅟₇ lbs

Fortnight ending											
30th June 1916.	30th September 1916.	31st December 1916.	31st March 1917.	30th June 1917.	30th September 1917.	31st December 1917.	15th January 1918.	31st January 1918.	15th February 1918.	28th February 1918.	15th March 1918.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 10 2	4 4 3	4 14 9	4 12 3	4 7 3	4 11 9	5 6 4	5 4 4	4 14 0	5 3 3	5 5 4	5 4 4
4 2 10	4 5 10	4 11 1	4 9 10	4 15 4	4 11 8	5 1 2	5 0 10	5 0 1	5 1 11	5 2 10	5 1 4
4 1 6	4 4 6	...	4 9 0	4 8 6	4 12 6	5 8 6	5 10 0	5 11 6	5 12 6	6 6 6	5 1 0
3 3 3	3 11 6	4 5 3	4 3 3	4 0 0	4 3 3	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 13 6	5 0 0	4 13 6	5 0 0
3 5 3	3 10 3	4 3 6	4 1 9	3 12 0	3 14 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 11 3	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 0
3 1 6	3 11 0	4 3 0	4 0 0	3 13 0	4 2 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 11 0	4 12 0	4 7 0
3 2 9	3 7 0	4 2 0	3 13 6	3 13 0	3 15 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 11 0	4 10 0
3 2 0	3 11 6	4 1 6	4 1 6	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 13 0	4 12 6	4 14 6	4 13 0	4 13 0	4 13 0
3 10 6	3 12 0	4 6 0	4 11 6	4 4 0	4 7 0	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 5 3	5 14 9	5 14 9
3 8 0	3 13 0	4 7 0	3 14 0	3 14 6	4 0 0	4 15 0	4 15 0	4 15 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	4 15 0
3 8 0	3 11 0	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 0	4 15 4	5 0 0	4 14 0	5 1 0	5 8 0	5 3 6
3 14 7	4 0 8	4 12 11	4 5 0	4 3 5	4 1 7	4 11 5	4 11 5	4 11 5	5 3 6	5 3 6	5 1 11
4 0 0	4 1 8	4 8 11	4 3 8	3 14 0	3 14 6	4 14 9	4 11 6	4 13 6	5 7 2	5 6 8	5 8 2
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 3	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 14 0	5 3 0	5 5 0	4 14 0
3 6 3	3 10 3	4 7 0	4 5 0	3 12 9	3 12 11	4 13 7	4 13 7	4 13 7	5 5 4	5 5 3	4 13 9
3 10 0	3 11 9	4 5 0	4 1 9	3 11 3	3 14 0	4 7 0	4 14 0	4 15 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	4 8 0
4 1 7	4 5 2	5 2 6	4 13 6	4 7 1	4 7 1	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 8 3	5 11 5	5 14 5
3 13 3	3 14 9	4 8 0	4 1 7	...	3 15 3	4 12 0	4 13 6	4 11 3	4 12 0	4 15 0	4 1 6
3 11 6	4 0 0	4 9 3	4 0 0	4 3 4	4 3 4	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 8 3	5 5 4	4 5 3
3 11 7	3 11 7	4 1 11	3 13 2	4 1 11	4 3 2	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5
3 8 11	3 14 5	4 6 0	4 5 2	4 0 0	4 5 2	5 2 7	5 3 11	5 9 10	5 5 5	5 1 4	5 1 4
3 7 2	3 9 7	4 0 0	3 12 10	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 11 2	3 11 2	3 11 2	3 11 2	4 0 0	4 0 0
3 14 0	3 7 10	3 7 10	3 4 8	4 3 6	4 3 6	...	5 15 11	5 15 11	5 15 11	5 15 11	5 15 4
3 9 10	3 8 3	4 4 9	4 8 7	4 0 4	4 2 1	4 15 4	4 15 4	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 6 9	5 1 3
4 7 0	4 12 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	4 14 0	5 0 6	5 7 0	5 9 0	5 13 0	5 12 0	5 8 0	5 2 3
4 3 9	4 2 8	...	4 11 7	5 3 4	5 2 2	...	7 6 11	...	...	...	6 12 11
3 11 2	3 9 10	3 8 1	3 9 11	4 4 1	4 15 1	5 13 10	...	6 0 7	5 13 10	5 15 2	5 10 1
4 7 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	6 0 0
3 0 1	3 3 10	3 11 11	3 3 10	3 11 8	4 8 11	..	4 3 4	4 1 8	...	4 8 11	4 13 3
3 10 0	3 7 6	4 0 0	4 6 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	4 12 0	4 6 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 0 0
3 11 0	3 15 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	5 11 6	5 11 6
4 0 0	4 2 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0
3 12 11	4 1 4	5 1 5	4 5 8	4 1 4	4 5 8	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3
...	...	...	...	...	...						
5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 [illegible] 2	4 9 2
4 14 9	4 14 9	4 4 3	3 14 1	3 14 1	4 10 2	4 13 7	4 13 7	4 8 1	4 13 7	4 13 7	5 2 7
3 11 6	3 14 9	4 7 0	4 5 0	4 0 2	4 3 3	4 15 4	5 0 0	4 14 7	5 1 11	5 3 2	5 1 0
90	95	107	104	97	102	120	121	119	124	126	.122

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st March 1918.	15th April 1918.	30th April 1918.	15th May 1918.	31st May 1918.	15th June 1918.	30th June 1918.	15th July 1918.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi	Karachi (white)*	5 3 3	5 3 3	5 4 4	5 4 4	5 5 4	5 4 4	5 3 3	5 5 3
Bombay (Port)	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy).	5 1 9	5 3 9	5 2 10	5 7 10	5 8 2	5 13 8	6 0 7	6 3 11
Calcutta	Calcutta (Club No. 2).	5 2 0	5 2 6	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 2 0	5 1 0	5 10 0
Punjab	Lahore	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 10 3	4 1 6	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 9 0	4 13 6
	Ferozepur	4 7 0	4 7 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 10 3	3 14 6	4 1 6
	Lyallpur	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	3 13 0	3 15 0	3 14 0	4 0 1	4 5 0
	Amritsar	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 7 0	4 10 0
	Multan	4 10 0	4 13 0	4 6 3	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 5 0
	Rawalpindi	6 2 6	5 2 6	5 11 6	4 13 6	4 11 3	5 6 2	5 1 3	5 2 6
	Ambala	4 7 0	4 8 0	3 12 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 1 0	4 1 0	4 5 0
Delhi	Delhi	4 15 0	5 0 8	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 7 0	5 2 0
United Provinces	Benares	4 10 9	4 1 2	4 3 2	4 4 0	4 6 3	4 7 1	4 10 6	4 8 3
	Aligarh (Hathras)	4 11 2	4 3 8	4 1 8	4 1 8	4 2 6½	4 7 2½	4 14 6	5 1 4½
	Cawnpore	4 11 0	4 14 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 9 0	4 14 0	5 8 0
	Meerut	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 1 6	4 1 6	...	4 11 3
	Shahjahanpur	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 6	4 0 0	4 3 6	4 7 9	4 11 0
	Agra	5 5 4	5 11 5	5 5 4	4 13 6	4 13 6	5 0 0	5 5 4	5 11 5
	Fyzabad	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 1 9	4 1 9	4 5 0
	Lucknow	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 3 4	4 5 2	4 7 1	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 14 0
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 12 8	5 14 1	5 14 1	5 10 8	5 7 10
	Jubbulpore	5 1 4	4 6 1	4 9 1	4 9 1	4 14 10	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7
	Raipur	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 10	4 6 5	4 6 5	4 6 5	4 8 0	5 0 0
	Akola	5 9 11	5 3 11	5 3 10	5 3 11	5 3 11	5 4 10	5 4 10	5 4 10
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	5 1 11	4 15 4	4 11 4	4 11 4	4 10 9	4 3 9	4 1 2	4 1 2
Baluchistan	Quetta	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6
Bombay	Poona	6 9 7	7 1 11	7 3 7	8 3 1	7 9 8	...	7 6 11	7 15 9
	Ahmednagar	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 1 6	5 15 8	6 3 4	6 5 1	6 5 1	6 7 11
	Ahmedabad	6 0 0	7 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 6 0	6 2 0	5 12 0	6 2 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	4 8 11	4 12 1	5 7 6	6 2 6	...	5 15 0	5 8 7	5 14 11
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	4 7 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	3 7 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 9 0
	Bhagalpur	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Muzaffarpur	5 11 6	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0
	Ranchi	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 0
	Cuttack	5 1 3	6 1 6	6 1 6	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 5 4	6 1 6
Bengal	Rangpur	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	4 9 2	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	Mandalay	5 2 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 7 6	5 13 1	5 13 1	5 13 1
	(Median) Average	4 15 0	4 13 7	4 10 3	4 9 1	4 8 11	4 9 1	4 14 3	5 2 0
	Index Numbers (*a*)	119	117	112	110	110	110	118	124

* 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.
(*a*) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82⅖ lbs—contd.

Fortnight ending												
31st July 1918.	15th August 1918.	31st August 1918.	15th September 1918.	30th September 1918.	15th October 1918.	31st October 1918.	15th November 1918.	30th November 1918.	15th December 1918.	31st December 1918.	15th January 1919.	31st January 1919.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5 8 4	5 8 4	5 8 4	5 10 4	6 8 4	6 10 4	6 10 4	6 12 4	6 13 4	6 13 4	6 14 5	7 0 5	6 15 5
6 5 11	7 0 0	6 14 11	7 7 5	7 12 2	7 1 2	7 2 10	8 8 8	8 5 9	8 2 9	8 2 9	7 12 11	7 14 4
5 11 6	5 15 6	6 0 6	6 6 0	9 1 0	7 8 0	8 4 0	7 12 0	8 14 0	8 12 0	8 6 0	8 0 0	7 15 6
5 0 0	5 2 6	5 0 0	5 8 3	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 6 6	6 15 3	6 15 3
4 9 1	4 11 6	4 13 6	5 5 3	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	5 14 9	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6
4 8 0	4 10 6	4 12 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	5 11 0	5 12 6	5 14 0	5 15 0	6 0 0	6 14 0	6 8 0	6 12 0
4 11 3	4 13 6	4 13 6	5 6 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 14 6	5 12 9	5 14 0	6 4 3	6 11 0	6 8 0
4 7 0	4 13 6	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 8 3	5 10 0	5 8 3	5 13 0	5 13 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	6 4 0	6 4 0
5 2 6	5 11 6	5 6 9	5 8 3	5 14 9	6 0 0	6 0 6	6 0 6	6 4 6	6 0 6	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 2 6
[illegible] 9 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 8 0	6 4 0	6 9 0	6 9 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	7 4 0	7 8 0
5 2 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 10 0	7 0 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 15 0	6 15 0	6 10 0	6 14 0	7 4 0	7 0 0
5 0 1	5 1 6	5 9 3	6 6 0	6 10 8	6 7 9	6 2 7	6 7 1	6 14 1	6 14 1	6 9 2	6 9 2	6 15 9
5 3 0	5 8 0	6 0 7½	6 10 0	7 4 3	7 4 8	6 5 6	6 12 0	6 11 0	6 13 10½	6 13 0	6 15 0	7 4 0
5 5 4	5 15 0	5 8 3	6 10 0	7 4 0	6 15 0	6 13 0	6 15 3	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	7 4 4	7 4 4
5 2 6	5 8 3	5 11 6	6 6 0	7 0 9	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 4 0	6 6 0	6 14 9	7 5 0
5 0 0	5 9 9	5 9 9	6 6 0	7 10 0	6 10 0	6 7 0	6 14 0	7 6 0	7 4 0	7 2 0	7 2 0	7 2 0
5 14 10	5 12 2	5 10 2	6 7 7	7 4 8	7 4 7	7 5 2	7 1 5	6 15 3	6 14 3	6 13 9	6 13 11	6 14 7
5 0 0	5 1 3	5 2 9	5 8 0	6 15 3	7 1 3	6 2 9	...	6 5 9	6 6 3	6 8 0	6 6 3	6 6 3
5 2 6	5 5 4	5 8 3	6 6 4	8 0 0	6 10 6	6 6 4	6 15 4	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	7 4 3	7 4 3
5 7 10	6 3 1	6 6 4	7 0 11	7 3 1	7 7 4	8 6 2	8 6 4	8 6 4	8 6 4	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 13 2
5 5 5	5 9 10	5 11 5	6 6 5	6 10 8	7 1 10	6 15 4	7 12 11	6 15 4	6 15 4	6 10 8	6 15 4	6 15 4
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 2	6 0 0	6 3 2	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 4 10	7 2 5	7 1 7	7 14 5
5 4 10	5 4 10	6 1 0	6 13 1	7 0 2	7 0 2	9 1 6	9 13 7	9 13 7	8 5 4	6 13 1	6 13 2	6 12 10
4 5 8	4 8 0	4 12 5	4 13 7	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 4 7	5 4 5	5 4 5	5 4 5
4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	6 4 6
8 0 11	7 8 0	8 3 1	8 14 3	...	9 7 1	...	9 11 7	9 1 7	9 7 1	9 11 7	9 11 7	9 11 7
6 14 4	7 5 8	...	9 3 1	...	8 11 9	8 11 9	8 4 5	8 15 5	8 8 4	8 15 5	8 15 5	8 15 5
6 6 0	7 0 0	6 10 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	9 4 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
7 3 7	7 9 1	7 11 8	9 4 0	8 5 10	...	8 15 10	9 7 11	8 5 0	7 9 0	8 5 0	7 14 9	8 8 6
4 12 0	4 7 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	6 10 0	6 0 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 6	6 2 6	6 11 0	6 11 0
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	5 6 0	6 0 0	6 6 0	6 10 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0
4 10 6	4 10 6	5 5 0	5 5 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 10 6	7 4 0	7 4 0
6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 4 0	8 4 0
6 1 6	6 1 6	6 1 6	6 1 6	6 12 11	6 12 11	8 3 3	8 3 3	8 3 3	9 6 7	9 6 7	9 6 7	9 6 7
5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 10 5	8 10 5	8 10 5	8 10 5
5 13 1	5 13 1	5 13 1	6 7 5	7 1 9	7 12 11	8 1 7	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9
5 2 6	5 8 0	5 8 9	6 6 0	6 12 11	6 10 6	6 8 0	6 14 6	6 14 1	6 13 10½	6 13 9	7 0 5	7 3 0
125	133	134	154	164	161	157	167	166	166	166	170	174

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province	Market	Fortnight ending 14th February 1919.	28th February 1919.	15th March 1919	31st March 1919.	15th April 1919.	30th April 1919.	15th May 1919.	31st May 1919.	15th June 1919.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi*	Karachi (white)†	6 15 5	7 7 5	7 5 5	7 1 5	6 14 5	6 12 5	6 11 4	6 10 4	6 8 4
Bombay* (port)	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	7 15 10	7 8 6	7 2 7	6 6 10	6 6 10	6 15 8	6 15 8	7 5 7	7 4 [illegible]
Calcutta*	Calcutta (Club No. 2)	8 2 6	8 0 0	7 10 0	7 6 0	6 10 0	8 1 0	7 12 0	8 1 0	7 14 0
Punjab	Lahore	7 4 8	6 15 3	6 2 6	5 14 9	5 14 9	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 4 8	6 2 6
	Ferozepur	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 2 6	5 14 9	5 11 6	5 8 3	5 11 3	6 6 6	6 6 6
	Lyallpur	7 0 0	6 11 0	6 6 0	5 2 0	5 6 0	5 8 0	5 6 0	5 10 0	5 14 0
	Amritsar	6 12 0	6 10 0	5 11 3	5 4 6	5 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 2 0	5 12 0
	Multan	5 14 0	6 11 0	5 10 6	5 0 0	5 5 0	4 14 0	5 5 3	5 7 0	5 12 0
	Rawalpindi	6 10 9	6 15 3	6 10 9	5 11 6	5 8 0	5 10 0	6 4 0	6 2 6	6 8 [illegible]
	Ambala	6 14 0	6 14 0	6 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 15 0	5 15 0	6 [illegible] 0
Delhi	Delhi	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 6 0	...	...	5 14 0	6 6 0	6 7 0	6 9 0
United Provinces	Benares	6 15 9	7 2 6	6 2 7	6 6 0	6 8 4	6 10 8	6 14 8	7 4 8	7 5 4
	Aligarh (Hathras)	7 4 0	6 4 0	5 15 0	5 14 11	6 3 6	6 6 0	6 8 6	6 11 0	6 13 3
	Cawnpore	6 12 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	6 6 0	6 10 0	6 11 0	6 12 0
	Meerut	7 5 0	6 10 3	6 2 9	5 11 6	5 8 3	5 11 6	5 15 0	6 2 6	6 6 0
	Shahjahanpur	7 0 0	6 12 0	6 10 0	6 7 0	5 6 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 2 5	6 10 0
	Agra	7 5 1	6 14 10	6 2 10	5 14 8	6 1 9	6 7 3	6 10 4	6 13 6	7 1 3
	Fyzabad	6 8 6	6 4 6	5 15 0	5 8 0	5 13 0	6 2 6	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 15 3
	Lucknow	6 15 3	6 10 8	6 6 3	5 14 9	6 2 5	6 4 6	6 15 4	6 15 3	6 15 3
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	8 10 0	10 6 5	8 9 3	8 9 5	8 9 10	8 1 10	8 10 0	8 10 0	8 10 0
	Jubbulpore	7 9 11	7 9 11	7 3 4	7 4 5	6 2 6	6 6 5	6 10 8	7 1 10	7 4 5
	Raipur	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5
	Akola	6 12 10	8 5 10	9 1 2	8 13 7	8 13 5	8 13 5	8 4 0	8 3 10	8 3 10
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	5 4 7	5 6 9	5 6 9	5 1 3	4 14 2	5 0 0	5 1 3	5 8 3	4 12 5
Baluchistan	Quetta	6 4 6	6 4 6	6 7 6	6 8 0	5 13 6	6 1 6	6 4 3½	7 1 0	6 11 0
Bombay	Poona	9 11 7	9 11 7	9 7 1	8 5 4	8 5 1	8 10 5	9 1 3	9 1 3	9 5 9
	Ahmednagar	8 12 8	8 13 10	8 11 9	8 8 1	...	8 4 5	8 9 11	8 9 11	8 10 10
	Ahmedabad	10 0 0	9 8 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 4 0	8 8 0	9 0 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	9 12 7	9 4 0	9 7 11	9 12 7	9 5 8	9 5 8	8 13 10	8 6 9	8 13 10
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	6 2 6	5 11 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 10 9	6 10 9
	Bhagalpur	7 0 0	7 3 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 10 0	8 0 0	7 2 0
	Muzaffarpur	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0
	Ranchi	8 8 0	8 6 0	8 2 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0
	Cuttack	9 6 7	8 12 3	8 12 3	8 1 7	8 1 7	8 12 3	8 12 3	8 12 3	9 6 0
Bengal	Rangpur	7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	12 0 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	8 10 5	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandalay	8 6 9	7 12 11	7 1 9	7 1 9	...	...	...	...	...
	(Median) Average	7 0 0	7 2 6	6 10 9	6 7 6	6 2 6	6 6 0	6 10 8	6 15 3	6 15 3
	Index Numbers (a)	169	173	161	156	149	154	161	168	168

* Prices at ports after 30th November 1919 are as follows:— † 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.

Ports	Rate per	On 5th December 1919.	On 12th December 1919.	On 19th December 1919.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi (white)	Maund	6 9 4	6 9 4	6 9 4
Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	"	7 11 5	7 11 5	7 11 5
Calcutta (Club No. 2)	"	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82⅞ lbs—*concld.*

Fortnight ending: 30th June 1919.	15th July 1919.	31st July 1919.	15th August 1919.	31st August 1919.	15th September 1919.	30th September 1919.	15th October 1919.	31st October 1919.	15th November 1919.	30th November 1919.	Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 30th November 1919 as compared with preceding fortnight.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent
6 7 4	6 9 4	6 11 4	6 12 5	6 13 5	6 10 4	6 6 4	6 2 4	6 2 4	6 4 4	6 9 4	+5
7 8 6	7 12 11	7 12 11	7 11 5	7 5 7	6 9 10	6 9 10	...	7 8 6	7 11 5	7 10 8	—1
7 12 0	7 12 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 12 0	7 0 0	7 4 0	7 6 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 2 0	—2
6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 8 3	6 2 3	6 2 6	5 14 9	5 14 9	6 2 6	6 6 6	6 2 6	—4
6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 2 6	5 13 3	5 8 3	5 8 3	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	*Nil*
5 10 0	6 1 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 4 0	5 9 0	5 6 0	5 12 0	5 14 0	5 12 0	—2
6 6 0	6 2 0	6 1 6	6 0 0	5 10 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 12 0	6 2 6	5 14 0	—5
5 8 3	5 10 0	5 13 3	6 0 6	6 0 6	5 12 3	5 2 6	5 5 3	5 5 3	5 13 0	5 11 6	—2
6 4 6	6 6 6	6 4 6	6 4 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	5 14 9	6 0 6	6 6 0	6 6 6	6 10 0	+3
6 2 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	6 3 0	6 3 0	5 14 0	6 2 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	*Nil*
6 15 0	6 13 0	6 13 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	6 6 9	6 2 0	6 4 0	6 6 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	*Nil*
7 2 6	7 2 6	6 15 9	6 15 9	6 15 9	7 0 6	7 0 6	6 7 9	6 12 0	6 15 5	7 2 6	+3
6 14 0	6 14 0	6 13 0	6 15 0	6 15 6	6 10 6	6 9 0	6 11 6	7 2 0	7 0 6	7 0 0	*Nil*
7 1 9	7 4 6	6 14 0	7 2 0	7 4 0	7 2 0	6 10 6	6 8 0	7 0 0	7 1 0	7 1 0	*Nil*
6 10 6	6 10 6	6 14 3	6 10 6	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	*Nil*
6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 0	6 13 0	6 8 6	6 8 6	6 6 5	6 10 8	6 8 6	6 12 11	6 15 3	+2
7 1 3	7 0 7	7 2 10	7 1 9	7 1 1	7 5 10	7 3 8	7 3 4	7 3 9	7 9 2	7 11 7	+2
6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 12 9	6 12 9	6 12 9	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 8 6	—2
7 1 6	7 1 6	6 15 3	7 1 6	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 10 8	6 10 8	7 4 4	7 1 9	—2
10 3 1	9 6 7	7 7 2	8 3 2	8 3 8	8 3 8	6 10 7	7 10 5	7 10 5	7 10 5	7 10 5	*Nil*
7 7 0	7 1 10	6 10 8	6 8 5	6 10 7	6 8 5	6 2 5	6 2 5	6 15 4	6 15 4	6 10 7	—4
7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	*Nil*
8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	6 13 0	6 4 0	7 2 1	6 15 7	7 2 8	7 2 8	*Nil*
4 14 2	5 1 3	5 9 0	5 10 7	5 10 7	5 6 2	5 6 1	5 4 7	5 4 7	5 9 10	5 9 10	*Nil*
6 13 6	7 8 0	7 14 0	8 5 0	8 3 6	7 13 6	7 13 6	...	8 0 2	...	...	...
8 8 2	8 12 9	8 8 2	8 8 2	8 12 9	9 10 4	8 11 7	8 3 8	8 3 8	8 5 1	8 9 8	+3
8 12 8	8 11 9	8 11 9	8 8 4	8 8 1	8 1 0	7 7 6	7 2 0	6 7 0	7 5 11	8 0 9	+9
9 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	*Nil*
10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	...	10 8 5	10 8 5	9 10 3	10 8 5	9 10 3	9 5 8	9 5 8	*Nil*
6 2 6	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 11 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 15 0	—8
7 2 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	—4
7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	*Nil*
8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 12 0	8 0 0	—9
9 6 0	9 0 3	9 0 3	9 0 3	8 12 3	8 1 6	8 1 6	8 1 6	7 9 6	7 9 6	7 9 6	*Nil*
12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3 6	8 0 0	7 1 6	7 10 0	—1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 1 6	7 1 0¼	6 15 1⅓	6 15 9	6 15 4½	6 11 7½	6 9 5	6 10 6	6 12 0	6 15 11½	6 15 7½	*Nil*
172	171	168	169	168	162	159	161	163	169	168	

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the fortnight ending the 30th November as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1919 and 1918:—

	1919			1918		
	15th November	30th November	Increase or Decrease	15th November	30th November	Increase or Decrease
			Per cent			Per cent
India . . .	100	100	*Nil*	100	100	*Nil*
Punjab . .	100	100	*Nil*	100	102	+2
United Provinces .	100	100	*Nil*	100	100	*Nil*
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	100	*Nil*	100	98	—2

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st July 1914.	30th September 1914.	31st December 1914.	31st March 1915.	30th June 1915.	30th September 1915.	December 1915.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi	Karachi	9 8	8 0	7 0	7 8	8 8	8 0	8 0
Bombay (port)	Bombay*	6 13	6 8	5 14	5 8	5 14	5 3	5 3
Calcutta	Calcutta	9 0	8 4	6 5	..	...	...	...
Punjab	Lahore	10 12	10 4	8 0	7 12	10 8	8 12	8 12
	Ferozepur	11 8	10 0	8 8	7 12	10 4	8 12	9 0
	Amritsar	12 4	10 8	8 8	7 12	10 4	8 12	9 0
	Rawalpindi	12 4	10 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	8 8	8 8
	Lyallpur	11 4	10 4	8 4	8 4	11 0	9 0	9 8
	Multan	11 8	10 0	8 4	8 12	10 12	8 14	9 4
	Ambala	10 12	10 0	8 0	6 8	9 12	8 2	8 12
Delhi	Delhi	9 12	9 0	7 4	6 0	9 4	8 0	8 0
United Provinces	Benares	9 3	9 1	7 7	7 5	8 8	7 15	7 11
	Cawnpore	9 8	8 12	7 4	7 12	8 8	8 0	7 12
	Meerut	10 12	9 0	7 12	6 4	10 0	8 12	8 0
	Agra	9 12	9 0	7 0	6 0	8 8	7 8	7 4
	Lucknow	9 12	8 12	7 0	8 0	8 12	8 0	7 12
	Aligarh	9 4	9 0	7 0	5 14	10 0	9 0	7 4
	Shahjahanpur	10 0	9 6	7 14	7 4	10 0	8 12	8 0
	Fyzabad	9 4	9 4	7 12	8 2	8 10	8 0	7 8
Central Provinces and Berar	Nagpur	9 9	8 15	8 4	8 15	8 15	8 2	8 2
	Jubbulpore	9 0	8 12	7 8	8 4	8 8	8 0	7 14
	Raipur	10 0	10 0	7 8	10 [illegible]	8 12	8 0	8 8
	Akola	8 6	7 6	6 5	7 6	8 6	9 7	7 6
North-West Frontier Province	Peshawar	11 6	10 0	9 2	9 2	10 0	8 14	8 11
Baluchistan	Quetta	10 2	10 0	8 12	7 8¼	9 0	9 8½	8 9½
Bombay	Poona	7 7	7 7	6 8	7 2	7 7	7 3	7 3
	Ahmednagar	8 2	8 1	5 14	8 2	7 6	7 6	8 14
	Ahmedabad	8 8	7 12	6 8	7 8	8 0	7 0	7 0
	Dharwar	9 9	8 2	8 2	10 0	10 8	9 15	9 7
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	10 8	9 12	7 8	7 8	9 6	7 12	8 0
	Bhagalpur	9 8	9 8	7 8	8 4	8 12	6 14	6 4
	Muzaffarpur	9 0	9 0	7 0	5 8	8 8	7 8	7 0
	Ranchi	9 2	[illegible] 1	6 2	8 6	7 0	6 12	6 8
	Cuttack	9 3	8 8	[illegible] 3	6 [illegible]	8 8	7 14	7 3
Bengal	Dacca	8 14	8 8	6 0	...	...	...	...
	Murshidabad	10 8	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	...
	Malda	10 0	9 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	6 13	6 13	6 13	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 1
	Mandalay	8 14	7 12	7 8	7 12	7 5	7 5	6 14
	(Median) Average	9 9	9 0	7 8	7 12	8 12	8 0	8 0
	Index Numbers (*a*)	100	106	127	128	109	120	120

NOTE.—These statistics are entirely compiled from returns furnished fortnightly by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the retail prices in the head quarters of the districts and in the ports referred to above.

(*a*) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

Relates to Khandwa wheat.

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

FORTNIGHT ENDING												
31st March 1916.	30th June 1916.	30th September 1916.	31st December 1916.	31st March 1917.	30th June 1917.	30th September 1917.	31st December 1917.	15th January 1918.	31st January 1918	15th February 1918	28th February 1918.	15th March 1918.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
8 0	9 8	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0
6 14	7 10	7 10	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 6	5 6	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 0	12 4	10 8	9 0	9 4	9 12	9 4	8 0	7 12	8 0	7 12	8 0	7 12
11 0	11 12	10 12	9 4	9 8	10 4	10 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8
11 8	12 4	11 8	9 8	10 0	10 3	10 0	8 6	8 10	8 8	8 10	8 4	8 8
10 4	10 12	10 6	8 14	8 4	9 4	8 14	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 4	6 8	6 8
12 0	12 8	10 8	9 4	9 12	10 4	9 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 4	8 8
11 8	12 4	10 8	9 8	9 8	10 4	9 12	8 2	8 2	7 14	5 2	8 2	8 2
10 8	11 8	10 6	8 10	10 0	10 0	9 12	7 12	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	8 0
9 8	11 0	10 4	8 8	8 12	9 12	9 4	7 13½	7 12	8 0	7 10	7 0	7 6
9 1	9 12	9 8	7 15	9 1	9 1	9 6¼	8 1½	8 1½	8 1½	7 5½	7 5½	7 7½
9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	9 4	9 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	7 8	7 4	8 0
10 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 4	8 0
8 12	9 4	9 0	7 8	7 12	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 4	7 0	6 12	6 8	6 8
10 0	10 8	9 12	8 8	9 12	9 4	9 4	7 14	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 4	9 0
9 12	10 4	10 0	7 8	9 4	10 7	10 12	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 4	7 12	7 12
11 0	11 8	10 8	9 0	9 8	10 12	10 4	8 14	8 4	8 1	7 10	7 10	8 10
10 6	10 0	9 14	8 10	9 12	9 4	10 2	8 4	8 0	8 2	8 0	7 14	9 2
10 0	10 8	10 8	9 9	10 3	9 9	9 4	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11
10 4	11 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 0	7 8	7 6	6 14	7 4	7 10	7 10
11 4	11 4	11 0	10 0	10 2	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 8
9 8	9 11	9 11	9 11	10 12	8 15	8 15	..	5 9	5 9	5 9	5 9	5 9
10 0	10 0	11 4	9 3	8 12	9 14	9 10	8 0	8 0	7 13	7 13	7 8	7 13
8 11	9 0	8 6½	7 8	7 8	8 3½	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
8 6	8 6	8 2	7 13	8 6	7 3	7 3	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6
9 9	9 9	9 9	10 2	10 2	8 11	8 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8
8 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 0
11 5	11 5	11 3	9 5	10 11	9 5	8 6	7 15	7 15	7 15	8 6	7 15	7 15
10 0	10 12	11 0	9 12	9 0	10 8	11 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	7 0	8 0
10 13	10 12	10 2	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 14	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
7 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
7 8	9 8	9 12	7 8	7 4	8 8	8 8	7 4	7 4	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
9 3	10 8	9 3	7 14	9 3	9 13	9 3	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 14	7 14	7 14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
8 4	7 12	7 12	8 14	9 9	9 9	8 0	7 12	7 12	8 4	7 12	7 12	7 5
10 0	10 4	10 0	8 10	9 3	9 8	9 4	7 12	7 12	7 15½	7 9	7 6¾	7 12
96	93	96	111	104	100	103	123	123	120	126	129	123

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India—*contd.*

Port or province	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st March 1918.	15th April 1918.	30th April 1918.	15th May 1918.	31st May 1918.	15th June 1918.	30th June 1918.	15th July 1918.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi	Karachi	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 4
Bombay (port)	Bombay*	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 12	4 12	4 12
Punjab	Lahore	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 8	8 12	8 12	8 8	8 0
	Ferozepore	8 12	8 12	10 6	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 4	9 8
	Amritsar	8 10	9 0	9 8	9 10	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 8
	Rawalpindi	6 4	7 8	6 12	8 0	8 4	7 8	7 10	7 8
	Lyallpur	9 8	9 0	9 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 4
	Multan	8 6	8 2	8 14	10 4	10 4	9 12	9 8	9 0
	Ambala	8 14	8 8	10 4	10 0	10 0	9 12	9 12	9 2
Delhi	Delhi	7 14	7 11	8 6	8 8	8 12	8 12	8 8	7 8
United Provinces	Benares	8 10	9 3	8 15	8 14½	8 13	8 11	8 4	8 8
	Cawnpore	8 4	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	7 0
	Meerut	7 8	8 12	10 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 12	8 4
	Agra	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 4	8 4	8 0	7 8	7 0
	Lucknow	8 12	8 12	9 4	9 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Aligarh	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	8 12
	Shahjahanpur	8 10	8 14	10 0	9 9	9 14	9 6	8 14	8 7
	Fyzabad	9 10	9 6	9 2	9 12	9 10	9 4	9 4	9 0
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	7 11	7 11	7 10	7 0	6 11	6 11	6 11	7 0
	Jubbulpore	7 10	8 14	8 8	8 8	7 14	7 8	7 8	7 8
	Raipur	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 12	8 12	8 8	7 12
	Akola	5 14	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 10	6 10	6 10
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	7 10	8 0	8 8	8 5	8 8	9 5	9 10	9 10
Bombay	Poona	5 6	5 6	5 6	4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13
	Ahmednagar	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13
	Ahmedabad	6 0	5 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 0
	Dharwar	7 15	7 15	7 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	8 12	10 8	11 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Bhagalpur	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Muzaffarpur	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Ranchi	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 12
	Cuttack	7 14	6 9	6 9	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 8	6 9
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	7 0	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10
	Mandalay	7 5	7 12	7 5	7 5	6 14	6 11	6 11	6 11
	(Median) Average	7 14	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 10	8 9½	8 6	7 10
	Index Numbers (a)	121	120	112	112	111	111	114	125

* Relates to Khandwa wheat.
(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

FORTNIGHT ENDING

31st July 1918.	15th August 1918.	31st August 1918.	15th September 1918.	30th September 1918.	15th October 1918.	31st October 1918.	15th November 1918.	30th November 1918.	15th December 1918.	31st December 1918	15th January 1919.	31st January 1919.
sr. ch	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch	sr. ch.	sr. ch	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 0	5 0	5 8	5 8
4 12	4 7	4 7	3 13	3 13	3 13	3 11	3 6	3 3	3 3	3 8	3 8	3 8
7 12	7 8	7 12	7 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	5 12	5 8	5 8
8 8	8 4	8 0	7 4	6 4	6 8	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0
8 4	8 0	8 0	7 4	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 6	6 2	5 12	5 14
7 8	6 12	7 2	7 0	6 8	6 4	6 6	6 6	6 2	6 6	5 12	5 12	6 4
8 6	8 2	8 4	7 8	6 10	6 12	6 10	6 8	6 8	6 4	5 12	6 0	5 8
8 12	8 0	7 12	7 8	7 0	6 14	7 0	6 12	6 12	6 14	6 14	6 2	6 2
8 13	7 12	7 12	7 2	6 5	6 1	6 1	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 6	5 4
7 8	7 0	7 0	5 12	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 8
7 10¼	7 9	6 14	6 8	5 12	5 11½	6 1½	5 14	5 7	5 7	5 11½	5 11½	5 7
7 4	6 8	7 0	5 12	5 4	5 8	5 14	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 4	5 4
7 8	7 0	6 12	6 0	5 8	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	6 0	6 0	5 8	5 4
6 12	7 0	7 1	6 2	5 6	5 4	5 10	5 7	5 9	5 10	6 3	5 11	5 10
7 8	7 4	7 0	6 0	4 12	5 12	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 6	5 6
8 0	7 12	7 4	6 12	6 0	5 12	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	5 12
8 0	6 14	6 14	6 1	5 6	6 6½	6 2	5 12	5 4	5 8	5 8	5 4	5 6
7 12	7 8	7 6	7 0	5 8	5 6	6 4	6 2	6 0	6 0	5 14	6 0	6 0
7 0	6 6	6 1	5 7	5 12	4 14	4 14	3 14	3 14	4 13	5 7	5 7	4 8
7 4	6 14	6 12	6 0	5 12	5 6	5 8	4 15	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 8	5 8
7 12	7 12	6 12	6 4	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	5 8	5 12	5 0
6 10	6 10	5 13	5 8	5 4	5 4	3 9	3 5	3 5	4 7	5 4	5 4	5 13
9 2	8 13	8 5	8 2	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 8	7 8	7 9	7 6
4 13	4 13	4 13	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 10	3 0	3 0
5 7	5 1	4 11	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5
6 0	5 0	5 8	4 8	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 8	3 8
5 9	5 2	5 2	4 14	5 2	4 11	4 12	4 8	4 12	4 8	5 0	4 12	4 8
8 8	9 0	8 8	8 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	6 0
9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	6 10	6 4	6 0	6 4	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2
8 8	8 8	7 0	7 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	5 0	5 0
6 4	6 4	6 0	6 0	5 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 8
6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	5 14	5 14	4 14	4 14	4 14	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4
4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 4	3 4	3 8	3 8
6 11	6 11	6 11	5 14	5 6	4 15	4 12	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9
7 8	7 0	7 0	6 3	5 10	5 11½	6 0	5 12	5 10½	5 9	5 9¾	5 8	5 6½
127	137	137	155	170	167	159	166	169	172	170	174	177

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India—*concld.*

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 14th February 1919.	28th February 1919.	15th March 1919	31st March 1919.	15th April 1919.	30th April 1919.	15th May 1919.	31st May 1919.	15th June 1919.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi	Karachi	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 [illegible]
Bombay (port)	Bombay*	3 8	3 8	3 13	3 13	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
Punjab	Lahore	5 4	5 8	6 4	6 8	6 8	7 12	7 12	7 9	6 4
	Ferozepore	5 12	5 12	6 4	6 8	6 12	7 0	6 12	6 0	6 [illegible]
	Amritsar	5 12	6 0	6 12	7 8	6 12	7 12	7 12	6 6	6 1[illegible]
	Rawalpindi	5 12	5 8	5 12	6 12	7 0	6 12	6 2	6 4	5 [illegible]
	Lyallpur	5 8	5 12	6 4	7 8	7 4	7 0	7 8	6 12	6 1[illegible]
	Multan	6 8	5 14	6 14	7 12	7 4	8 0	7 4	7 2	6 12
	Ambala	5 12	5 12	6 2	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 9	6 9	[illegible] 5
Delhi	Delhi	5 6	5 8	6 0	...	...	6 8	6 0	5 15	5 13
United Provinces	Benares	5 7	5 6¼	6 4	6 0	5 11	5 13½	5 13½	5 4	5 4
	Cawnpore	5 8	5 12	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 2	5 12	5 10	5 8
	Meerut	5 4	5 12	6 4	6 12	7 4	6 12	6 8	6 4	6 0
	Agra	5 6	5 9	6 5	6 9	6 7	6 2	5 14	5 12	5 10
	Lucknow	5 8	6 0	6 4	6 10	6 8	6 0	5 10	5 10	5 10
	Aligarh	5 12	6 0	6 12	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 4	6 0
	Shahjahanpur	5 6	5 12	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 12	6 8	6 5	5 14
	Fyzabad	5 14	6 4	6 8	7 0	6 12	6 4	5 13	5 14	5 12
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 12	4 13	4 13	4 13
	Jubbulpore	5 0	5 0	5 2	5 4	6 4	6 0	5 12	5 6	5 4
	Raipur	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
	Akola	5 2	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 8	4 9	4 6	4 6
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	7 6	7 3	7 6	7 14	8 3	7 14	7 14	7 3	8 3
Bombay	Poona	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 10	3 12	3 8	3 5
	Ahmednagar	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 11	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6
	Ahmedabad	3 8	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 0
	Dharwar	4 4	4 8	4 1	4 1	4 4	4 4	4 1	4 4	4 1
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 0
	Bhagalpur	5 12	5 10	5 10	5 10	6 8	6 8	6 0	5 0	5 0
	Muzaffarpur	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
	Ranchi	4 8	4 8	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 10	4 10	4 8
	Cuttack	4 4	4 9	4 9	4 15	4 15	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 4
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	3 4	2 15	2 15	2 15	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandalay	4 9	4 12	5 2	5 2	...	...	...	...	...
	(Median Average)	5 5	5 8	5 12	5 12	6 7	6 2	5 13½	5 10	5 9
	Index Numbers (a)	180	174	166	166	149	156	164	170	172

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100
* Relates to Khandwa wheat.

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

Fortnight ending											Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 30th November 1919 as compared with preceding fortnight.
20th June 1919.	15th July 1919	31st July 1919.	15th August 1919.	31st August 1919.	15th September 1919.	30th September 1919.	15th October 1919.	31st October 1919.	15th November 1919.	30th November 1919	
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	Per cent.
5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 4	+5
4 0	4 0	4 2	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	*Nil*
6 4	6 4	6 8	6 0	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 8	6 4	6 0	6 4	-4
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 12	7 0	7 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	+4
6 2	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 12	7 4	7 4	7 4	6 13	6 4	6 8	—4
6 2	6 0	6 2	6 2	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 6	6 0	6 0	5 12	+4
6 12	6 8	6 4	6 4	6 8	7 4	7 0	7 4	6 12	6 8	6 12	-4
7 0	6 14	6 10	6 6	6 6	6 10	7 8	7 4	7 4	6 10	6 12	—2
6 5	6 3	6 2	6 0	6 3	6 5	6 5	6 10	6 7	6 0	6 0	*Nil*
5 8	5 10	5 10	5 10	6 0	6 0	6 6	6 2	5 12	5 12	5 12	*Nil*
5 7	5 7	5 9	5 8¼	5 8	5 8½	5 8½	5 11⅓	5 11½	5 8¼	5 3¼	+6
5 4	5 4	5 8	5 4	5 6	5 6	5 10	5 12	5 6	5 4	5 4	*Nil*
5 12	5 12	5 8	5 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	*Nil*
...	5 9	5 8	5 7	5 8	5 5	5 6	5 8	5 6	*5 3	5 2	+1
5 8	5 8	5 10	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 10	5 12	5 14	5 8	5 8	*Nil*
6 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 4	5 0	+5
5 11	5 11	5 10	5 12	6 0	5 4	6 0	5 12	6 0	5 12	5 10	+2
5 12	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 9	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 14	—2
3 14	4 2	5 2	4 13	4 13	4 13	5 1	5 2	5 2	4 13	4 13	*Nil*
5 2	5 6	5 12	5 15	5 12	5 14	6 4	6 4	5 8	5 8	5 12	—4
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	*Nil*
4 6	4 6	4 6	4 7	4 7	5 8	5 12	5 8	5 8	4 7	4 7	*Nil*
8 0	7 14	7 3	6 12	6 12	7 2	6 15	7 6	7 6	6 15	6 15	*Nil*
3 8	3 12	3 12	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 6	4 6	4 10	4 10	*Nil*
4 6	4 6	4 6	4 12	4 12	4 12	5 1	5 1	5 13	5 7	5 1	+7
4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	*Nil*
4 4	4 4	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 12	*Nil*
6 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	8 0	7 12	6 8	6 8	6 0	+8
5 9	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 10	6 2	6 2	6 6	—4
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	*Nil*
4 8	4 8	4 10	4 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 14	5 0	—3
4 4	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 9	4 15	4 15	4 15	5 4	5 4	5 4	*Nil*
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 8	5 8	5 8½	5 8⅛	5 8⅛	5 8¼	5 12	5 12	5 12⅛	†5 8⅛	5 9	—1
174	174	173	174	173	173	166	166	165	†174	172	

* Since reported. † Revised figures.

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the fortnight ending the 30th November as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1919 and 1918 :—

	1919			1918		
	15th November	30th November	Increase or Decrease	15th November	30th November	Increase or Decrease
			Per cent.			Per cent.
India . . .	100	99	—1	100	102	+2
Punjab . .	100	100	*Nil*	100	102	+2
United Provinces.	100	102	+2	100	100	*Nil*
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	100	*Nil*	100	99	—1

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.

IN INDIAN PORTS.

[Index Numbers—Prices for the week ending the 30th July, 1914 = 100.]

Date	KARACHI. White (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 3% red). Price.	Index Numbers.	Red (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 92% red). Price.	Index Numbers.	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy). Price.	Index Numbers.	Calcutta Club No. 2. Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Week ending 30th July 1914	31 6	100	31 3	100	32 9	100	34 9½	100
" 6th August "	31 3	99	31 0	99	32 10½	100	34 9½	100
" 3rd September "	34 6	110	34 3	110	...	...	34 10½	100
" 1st October "	35 9	113	35 1½	112	33 7	103	...	...
" 5th November "	38 9	123	38 0	122	34 9½	106	41 8½	120
" 3rd December "	40 0	127	39 0	125	35 10½	110	44 4	127
" 30th " "	44 3	140	41 6	133	40 7½	124	...	...
" 7th January 1915	42 6	135	39 6	126	41 0	125	47 4	136
" 4th February "	45 0	143	43 0	138	42 1	128	48 10	140
" 25th " "	50 0	159	48 0	154	41 2	126	50 10	146
" 4th March "	44 6	141	42 6	136	38 4	117	49 10	143
" 1st April "	42 0	133	39 0	125	35 8½	109	40 10½	117
" 6th May "	37 6	119	36 9	118	38 5	117	34 4½	99
" 3rd June "	36 6	116	35 9	114	39 7½	121	34 10½	100
" 2nd July "	34 0	108	33 3	106	...	...	35 10½	103
" 23rd "	34 9	110	34 0	109	38 6½	118	37 1½	107
" 6th August "	34 9	110	34 0	109	...	...	38 7½	111
" 27th "	36 0	114	35 0	112	41 4½	126	39 4½	113
" 3rd September "	36 3	115	35 3	113	42 1	128	40 10	117
" 29th " "	38 0	121	37 3	119	40 0	122	40 4½	116
" 8th October "	37 6	119	36 9	118	39 5½	120	40 10½	117
" 5th November "	37 9	120	37 3	119	40 4	123	42 4	122
" 3rd December "	36 9	117	36 6	117	39 6	121	41 10	120
" 7th January 1916	37 4½	119	37 1½	119	39 11	122	42 4	122
" 4th February "	34 9	110	34 6	110	38 9	118	37 10	109
" 3rd March "	33 9	107	33 6	107	37 5	114	38 10	112
" 7th April "	30 9	98	30 6	98	35 3	108	32 11	95
" 5th May "	28 10½	92	28 7½	92	33 8	103	32 11	95
" 12th " "	34 3	109	30 0	96	33 8	103	32 5	93
" 2nd June "	30 3	96	30 0	96	34 7	106	33 3	96
" 30th " "	29 0	92	28 9	92	33 4	102	32 8	94
" 7th July "	29 9	94	29 6	94	34 0	104	32 5	93
" 14th " "	32 0	102	31 9	102	33 8	103	33 2	95
" 28th " "	33 6	106	33 3	106	35 6	108	33 4½	96
" 4th August "	34 0	108	33 9	108	35 6	108	32 10½	94
" 31st " "	36 3	115	34 3	113	36 2	111	33 4½	96
" 8th September "	35 4½	112	34 4½	110	36 7½	112	34 1½	98
" 22nd " "	34 0	108	33 0	106	35 6	108	34 1½	98
" 13th October "	35 6	113	34 6	110	34 9½	106	34 1½	98
" 27th " "	35 6	113	34 6	110	35 2	107	34 1½	98
" 3rd November "	36 3	115	35 3	113	37 0	113	34 11	100
" 24th " "	37 9	120	36 9	118	39 2	120	37 10	109
" 1st December "	38 6	122	37 6	120	39 3	120	41 1	118
" 29th " "	39 3	125	38 3	122	37 5	114	...	...
" 5th January 1917	39 0	124	38 0	122	38 1	116	39 4	113
" 30th March "	38 0	121	37 0	118	36 9	112	36 4	104
" 13th April "	38 6	122	37 6	120	37 4	114	37 4	107
" 4th May "	37 0	117	36 0	115	36 7	112	34 2	98
" 29th June "	35 6	113	34 6	110	39 6	121	36 1	104
" 27th July "	37 3	118	36 3	116	38 5	117	37 4	107
" 31st August "	36 6	116	35 6	114	35 2	107	36 4	104
" 28th September "	37 9	120	36 9	118	37 8	115	38 2	110
" 26th October "	38 9	123	37 9	121	40 8	124	...	...
" 30th November "	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 8	124	42 10	123
" 28th December "	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 5	123	...	...
" 4th January 1918	42 3	134	41 3	132	40 5	123	45 10	132
" 11th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	41 0	125	46 4	133
" 18th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	40 3	123	44 10	129
" 25th " "	40 0	127	39 0	125	40 2	123	45 7	131
" 1st February "	39 3	125	38 3	122	39 11	122	45 7	131
" 8th " "	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 5	123	44 10	129
" 15th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	40 10	125	46 1	132
" 22nd " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	40 10	125	48 10	140
" 1st March "	42 6	135	41 6	133	41 3	126	51 1	147
" 8th " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	41 1	125	48 4	139
" 15th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	40 6	124	40 4	116
" 22nd " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	40 6	124	39 4	113
" 29th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	40 9	124	40 10	117
" 5th April "	41 6	132	40 6	130	41 2	126	40 10	117
" 12th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	41 9	127	41 1	118
" 19th " "	41 0	130	40 0	128	41 10	128	42 10	123
" 26th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	41 3	126	40 4	116
" 3rd May "	42 0	133	41 0	131	42 1	128	39 4	113
" 10th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	43 5	133	39 10	114

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN LONDON.

[Index Numbers—Price on 30th July, 1914, in the case of Choice White Karachi and that on the first date available in the case of other grade taken as 100.]

Date.	Choice White Karachi		Red Karachi.		Delhi.		Choice White Bombay.		Club No. 1.		Club No. 2.	
	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		*s. d.*		*s. d*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*	
10th July, 1914 .	39 6 July-Aug.	100	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
1st August " .	41 0	104	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
3rd September, 1914 .	46 0	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st October " .	44 9	113	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
4th November " .	48 3	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd December " .	50 6	128	50 0	100		...	...	...	...	..	...	...
16th " " .	Nominal	...	...	..	50 9 May-June.	100	...	...	..	...	50 6 April-May, Sellers	100
30th " " .	51 6 May-June.	130	53 0 Jany.-Feb.	106	52 0	102	...	...	...	...	52 0 April-May.	103
8th January, 1915 .	52 3 Do.	132	...	...	53 3 May-June.	105	...	...	...	...	53 6 Do.	106
4th February " .	61 0 Do.	154	Nominal	...	61 4½ Do.	121	...	...	...	...	Nominal	...
25th " " .	60 3 Do.	153	Do. .	...	60 6 April-May.	119	...	...	...	...	64 6 Mar.-April.	128
4th March " .	59 0 Do.	149	Do. .	...	59 3 Do.	117	...	...		..	59 6 April-May.	118
8th April " .	58 0 Do.	147	Unoffered	...	Unoffered	...	...	...	...	..	64 3 Do.	127
6th May " .	66 3 June-July.	168	64 0 June-July.	128	65 0 May-June.	128	...	...	...	...	65 0 Do.	129
12th .. " .	63 9 Do.	161	63 3 Do.	126	64 3 Do.	127	68 0	100	67 0	100	...	...
4th June " .	61 0 Do.	154	60 9 Do.	121	61 6 June-July.	121	62 9 June-July.	92	62 0 June-July.	93	61 0 June-July.	121
2nd July " .	53 0 June	134	52 9 June	105	53 3 June	105	53 9 Do.	7	53 3 Do.	79	52 9 Do.	104
23rd " " .	56 0 July	142	55 7½ July.	111	56 3 July	111	56 9 July	83	56 3 July	84	55 9 July	110
6th August " .	56 6	143	56 1½	112	56 9	112	57 3 Do.	84	56 9	85	56 1½	111
27th " " .	54 0	137	56 1½	112	56 6	111	57 3 Do.	84	56 9	85	56 1½	111
3rd September " .	54 0 July. Sellers.	137	53 7½ July, Sellers.	107	...	..	Nominal	...	56 9 July, Sellers	85	...	...
24th Sept., '15 to 18th April 1916	No sellers .	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th April, 1916 .	61 0	154	60 0	120	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
28th April to 15th May, 1916	No sellers .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
19th May, 1916 .	63 0 May-June.	159	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd and 9th June, 1916	Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
17th June, 1916 .	57 0 June-July.	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23rd " " .	55 0 June, Sellers.	139	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
27th " " .	55 6, Sellers.	141	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..
29th June to 7th July, 1916.	Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
14th July, 1916 .	58 6 July-Aug.	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd " " .	59 0 Do.	149	58 6 July-Aug. Sellers	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28th " " .	61 3 Do. Sellers.	155	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
4th August " .	65 0 Aug.-Sept.	165	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	
31st " " .	72 6 Sept., Sellers.	184	Nominal .	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
8th September, 1916 .	73 0 Oct., Paid.	185	Do. .	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
22nd " " .	71 0 Do.	108	Do. .	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
14th October " .	73 9 Oct.-Nov. Sellers.	187	Do. .	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
21st " " .	75 6 Do.	191	Do. .	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	...
3rd November " .	79 0 Paid	200	Do. .	...	79 6 Sellers.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
24th " " .	81 0 Paid .	205	Do. .	.	79 6 Noml.	157	...	...	...	.	...	..
1st December " .	82 0 Buyers .	208	Do. .	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
6th to 12th Jan., 1917	No sellers .	...	Do. .	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	..	...
2nd February to 30th March, 1917	82 0 Feb.-Mar. & Mar.-April.	208	No sellers .	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	..	...	..	...	...
4th April, 1917 .	83 0 April-May	210	Do. .	...	79 6 Do.	157	.	...	...	.	..	...
13th April to 4th May, 1917	85 0 Do.	215	Do. .	...	79 6 Do.	157	87 6	129	...	...	...	..
5th to 11th May '17	86 9 May-June quoted.	220	Do. .	...	79 6 Do.	157	87 6	129	...	...	...	...
18th May to 6th July "	86 9 " .	220	86 3	172	86 9	171	87 6	129	86 9	129	...	..
13th to 20th July "	86 9 " .	220	86 3 afloat	172	86 9 afloat	171	89 6	132	86 9	129	...	...
27th July to 10th Aug. 1917	No sellers. Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th to 24th Aug. '17	86 9 sellers .	220	86 3 sellers	172	86 9 sellers	171	89 6 sellers	132	86 9 sellers	129	...	...
31st Aug. 1917 .	86 9 Nominal	220	86 3 Nom.	172	86 9 Nom.	171	89 6 Nom.	132	86 9 Nom.	129	...	...
7th September '17 to 2nd Jan. '18	78 0 .	197	77 6	155	77 6	153	79 0	116	.	...	78 0	154

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN INDIAN PORTS—*contd.*

[Index Numbers—Prices for the week ending the 30th July, 1914=100.]

Date.	KARACHI. White (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red). Price. s.	d.	Index Numbers.	KARACHI. Red (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 92% red). Price. s.	d.	Index Numbers.	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy). Price. s.	d.	Index Numbers.	Calcutta Club No. 2. Price. s.	d.	Index Numbers.
Week ending 17th May, 1918	42	0	133	41	0	131	43	9	134	40	4	11[illegible]
„ 24th „ „	42	6	135	41	6	133	43	7	133	41	1	[illegible]18
„ 31st „ „	42	6	135	41	6	133	43	11	134	40	4	116
„ 7th June „	42	0	133	41	0	131	42	6	130	41	1	118
„ 14th „ „	42	0	133	41	0	131	46	8	142	40	10	117
„ 21st „ „	41	6	132	40	6	130	42	10	131	40	10	117
„ 28th „ „	41	6	132	40	6	130	48	1	147	40	4	116
„ 5th July „	41	6	132	40	6	130	47	8	146	41	7	120
„ 12th „ „	41	6	132	40	6	130	49	8	152	43	4	125
„ 19th „ „	42	6	135	41	6	133	49	9	152	44	10	129
„ 26th „ „	43	0	137	42	0	131	50	7	154	45	1	130
„ 2nd August „	44	0	140	43	0	138	50	9	155	45	7	131
„ 9th „ „	44	0	140	43	0	138	53	9	164	46	4	133
„ 16th „ „	44	0	140	43	0	138	55	10	170	47	7	137
„ 23rd „ „	44	0	140	43	0	138	53	7	164	51	10	149
„ 30th „ „	44	0	140	43	0	138	55	3	169	48	1	138
„ 6th September „	44	0	140	43	0	138	56	2	172	50	10	146
„ 13th „ „	45	0	143	44	0	141	59	6	182	50	10	146
„ 20th „ „	46	0	146	45	6	146	60	5	184	55	10	160
„ 27th „ „	52	0	165	51	6	165	61	10	189	72	3	208
„ 4th October „	52	0	165	51	6	165	56	11	174	70	3	202
„ 11th „ „	53	0	168	52	6	168	56	7	173	59	9	172
„ 18th „ „	53	0	168	52	6	168	56	4	172	—		—
„ 25th „ „	53	0	168	52	6	168	57	3	175	59	4	171
„ 1st November „	53	0	168	52	6	168	57	3	175	65	9	189
„ 8th „ „	53	0	168	52	6	168	68	1	208	62	9	180
„ 15th „ „	54	0	171	53	6	171	68	1	208	61	9	177
„ 22nd „ „	54	6	173	54	0	173	68	1	208	59	9½	172
„ 29th „ „	54	6	173	54	0	173	66	8	204	70	9	203
„ 6th December „	55	0	175	54	6	174	65	2	199	69	9	200
„ 13th „ „	54	6	173	54	0	173	65	2	199	69	9	200
„ 20th „ „	55	0	175	54	6	174	65	11	201	67	9	195
„ 27th „ „	55	0	175	54	6	174	65	2	199	...		...
„ 3rd January, 1919	55	0	175	54	6	174	65	2	199	66	9	192
„ 10th „ „	56	0	178	55	6	178	64	5	197	61	9	177
„ 17th „ „	56	0	178	55	6	178	62	3	190	63	9	183
„ 24th „ „	55	6	176	55	0	176	62	7	191	63	6	183
„ 31st „ „	55	6	176	55	0	176	62	11	192	63	6	183
„ 7th February „	55	6	176	55	0	176	63	8	194	64	9	186
„ 14th „ „	55	6	176	55	0	176	63	8	194	65	0	187
„ 21st „ „	56	6	179	56	0	179	61	10	189	64	3	185
„ 28th „ „	59	6	189	59	0	189	60	0	183	63	9	183
„ 7th March „	60	6	192	60	0	192	60	0	183	63	3	182
„ 14th „ „	58	6	186	58	0	186	57	1	174	60	9	175
„ 21st „ „	58	6	186	58	0	186	57	1	174	62	3	179
„ 28th „ „	56	6	179	56	0	179	51	3	156	58	10	169
„ 4th April „	56	6	179	55	0	176	...		...	57	10	166
„ 11th „ „	55	0	175	54	6	174	...		...	55	4	159
„ 18th „ „	55	0	175	54	6	174	51	3	156	52	10	152
„ 25th „ „	55	0	175	54	6	174	51	3	156	63	9	183
„ 2nd May „	54	0	171	53	6	171	55	8	170	64	3	185
„ 9th „ „	54	0	171	53	6	171	55	8	170	60	3	173
„ 16th „ „	53	6	170	53	0	170	55	8	170	61	9	177
„ 23rd „ „	53	0	168	52	6	168	57	1	174	61	3	176
„ 30th „ „	53	0	168	52	6	168	58	7	179	64	3	185
„ 6th June „	52	6	167	52	0	166	58	7	179	62	3	179
„ 13th „ „	52	0	165	51	6	165	57	10	177	62	9	180
„ 20th „ „	52	0	165	51	6	165	59	4	181	65	9	189
„ 27th „ „	51	6	163	51	0	163	60	0	183	61	9	177
„ 4th July „	51	6	163	51	0	163	60	0	183	61	9	177
„ 11th „ „	51	6	163	51	0	163	64	5	197	63	9	183
„ 18th „ „	52	6	167	52	0	166	62	3	190	61	9	177
„ 25th „ „	52	6	167	52	0	166	61	6	188	62	3	179
„ 1st August „	53	6	170	53	0	170	62	3	190	63	9	183
„ 8th „ „	54	0	171	53	6	171	61	6	188	63	3	182
„ 15th „ „	54	0	171	53	6	171	61	6	188	63	9	183
„ 22nd „ „	54	6	173	54	0	173	60	0	183	63	3	182
„ 29th „ „	54	6	173	54	0	173	58	7	179	61	9	177
„ 5th September „	54	0	171	53	6	171	56	5	172	59	9	172
„ 12th „ „	53	6	170	53	0	170	55	8	170	60	3	173
19th „ „	53	0	168	52	6	168	52	9	161	55	10	160
„ 26th „ „	51	0	162	50	6	162	52	9	161	57	10	166
„ 3rd October „	48	6	154	48	0	154	52	9	161	...		...
„ 10th „ „	49	0	156	48	6	155	54	2	165	58	10	169
„ 17th „ „	49	0	156	48	6	155	...		...	58	10	169
„ 24th „ „	49	0	156	48	6	155	55	8	170	59	9	172
„ 31st „ „	49	0	156	48	6	155	60	0	183	57	10	166
„ 7th November „	49	6	157	49	0	157	...		..	57	10	166
„ 14th „ „	50	0	159	49	6	158	61	6	188	57	10	166
„ 21st „ „	52	6	167	52	0	166	61	6	188	58	10	169
„ 28th „ „	52	6	167	52	0	166	61	2	187	56	10	163
„ 5th December „	52	6	167	52	0	166	61	6	188	57	10	166
„ 12th „ „	52	6	167	[illegible]	[illegible]	166	61	6	188	57	10	166
„ 19th „ „	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN LONDON—*contd.*

[Index Numbers—Price on 30th July, 1914, in the case of Choice White Karachi and that on the first date available in the case of other grade taken as 100.]

Date.	Choice White Karachi.		Red Karachi.		Delhi.		Choice White Bombay.		Club No. 1.		Club No. 2.	
	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
3rd January to 17th October '18	80 0	203	79 6	159	79 6	157	81 0	119	...	...	80 0	158
18th October '18 to 6th January '19	80 0 afloat	203	80 0 afloat	160	80 0 afloat	158	80 0 afloat	118	...	...	80 0 afloat	158
7th January to 28th February '19	Nothing offering to London			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st March to 13th May '19 *	80 0 afloat	203	80 0 afloat	160	80 0 afloat	158	80 0 afloat	118	...	...	80 0 afloat	158

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

Increase or decrease in the Capital of Companies, incorporated in India and registered under the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, during the half-year ending the 30th June, 1919.

Provinces.	Total paid-up Capital at the close of the previous half-year		New Companies registered during the half-year		Companies wound up during the half-year		
	Share Capital	Debenture Capital	Number	Authorised Share Capital	Number	Paid-up Share Capital	Paid-up Debenture Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Madras	6,62,88,041	34,61,511	24	15,36,000	4	82,556	...
Bombay	3[illegible],17,69,645	4,95,57,083	27	13,02,90,768	26	12,41,891	...
Bengal	44,76,61,110	6,17,01,317	149	9,32,22,000	27	36,28,726	2,01,500
United Provinces	5,00,19,141	18,45 839	...	...	4	4,13,800	...
Punjab	3,08,02,323	78,03,423	...	...	3	3,74,070	...
Delhi	64,29,473	...	1	20,00,000	1	4,50,000	...
North-West Frontier Province	2,32,909	...	...	...	1	1,86,000	...
Burma	6,80,23,857	...	8	36,70,000	2	12,58,620	...
Central Provinces and Berar	48,49,874	...	2	2,56,000	2	8,07,925	...
Bihar and Orissa	15,44,205	...	4	1,95,000	1	8,994	...
Assam	18,58,075	32,547	6	9,50,000	..	...	...
Bangalore (Civil and Mily. Stn.)	7,60,102	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	24,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	17,70,529	400	3	4,00,020	...	...	...
Total British India	1,03,20,33,374	12,44,02,120	224	23,25,19,768	71	84,52,582	2,01,500
Mysore State (a)	49,64,415	...	5	4,85,000	1	1,287	...
Grand Total	1,03,69,97,789	12,44,02,120	229	23,30,04,768	72	84,53,869	2,01,500

Provinces	Increase or decrease in the paid-up Capital of Companies existing at the end of the half-year as compared with the previous half-year				Total net increase (+) or decrease (—) in paid-up Capital during the half-year		Total paid-up Capital at the end of the half-year	
	Increase		*Decrease*					
	Share Capital	Debenture Capital	Share Capital	Debenture Capital	Share Capital	Debenture Capital	Share Capital	Debenture Capital
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	35,54,483	54,000	13,73,278	3,24,212	+15,98,649	—2,70,212	6,78,86,690	31,91,299
Bombay	3,58,71,499	15,25,000	2,41,650	6,21,000	+3,43,87,958	+9,04,000	38,61,57,603	5,04,61,083
Bengal	2,96,33,938	25,00,200	5,94,097	15,19,378	+2,54,11,115	+7,79,322	47,30,72,225	6,24,80,639
United Provinces	10,39,393	...	6	8,000	+6,25,587	—8,000	5,06,44,728	18,37,839
Punjab	4,20,516	...	...	2,48,738	+46,446	—2,48,738	3,08,48,769	75,54,685
Delhi	98,325	...	2,98,916	...	—6,50,591	...	57,78,882	..
North-West Frontier Province	26	...	...	...	—1,85 974	...	47,025	...
Burma	12,50,749	...	..	...	—7,871	...	6,80,15,986	...
Central Provinces and Berar	12,761	...	...	...	—7,95,164	..	40,54,710	...
Bihar and Orissa	4,647	...	...	...	—4,347	...	15,39,858	...
Assam	2,16,312	18,294	965	16,082	+2,15,347	+2,212	20,73,422	34,759
Bangalore (Civil and Mily. Stn.)	91,202	..	41,060	...	+50,142	...	8,10,244	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,000	...
Ajmer-Merwara	27,559	...	...	...	+27,559	..	17,98,088	400
Total British India	7,22,21,410	40,97,494	30,49,972	27,37,410	+6,07,18,856	+11,58,584	1,09,27,52,280	12,55,60,704
Mysore State (a)	1,85,123	...	22,414	...	+1,61,422	...	51,25,837	...
Grand Total	7,24,06,533	40,97,494	30,72,386	27,37,410	+6,08,80,278	+11,58,584	1,09,78,78,067	12,55,60,704

NOTE.—Columns 9 and 10 include the paid-up capital of new companies registered during the half-year.
(a) Registered under the Mysore Companies Regulation, VIII of 1917.

This statement is compiled from returns furnished half-yearly by Registrars of Joint Stock Companies. From a comparison of columns 2 and 3 with columns 15 and 16, it will be seen that at the end of June, 1919, the total paid-up share capital of companies registered under the Indian Companies Act (VII of 1913) in British India amounted to over Rs. 109 crores, and the debenture capital of such companies nearly Rs. 13 crores, showing a net increase of over Rs. 6 crores in paid-up share capital, and of about Rs. 12 lakhs in debenture capital, as compared with the preceding half-year ending December, 1918. In the paid-up share capital Bombay shows a net increase of Rs. 3,43,88,000, Bengal of Rs. 2,54,11,000, and Madras of Rs. 15,99,000, while the Central Provinces and Berar show a net decrease of Rs. 7,95,000 and Delhi of Rs. 6,51,000. In the debenture capital Bombay shows a net increase of Rs. 9,04,000, and Bengal of Rs. 7,79,000, while the Punjab shows a net decrease of Rs. 2,49,000, and Madras of Rs. 2,70,000.

The following statement compares the total paid-up share and debenture capital in British India at the end of the half-year of report with the preceding half-year, the corresponding half-year of the previous year, and the pre-war half-year ending June, 1914 :—

		Share capital	Debenture capital
		Rs.	Rs.
Half-year ending June	1914	75,30,83,000	9,61,56,000
,, ,, ,,	1918	98,60,66,000	12,27,09,000
,, ,, December	1918	1,03,20,33,000	12,44,02,000
,, ,, June	1919	1,09,27,52,000	12,55,61,000

Since the outbreak of war there has been a steady increase in the paid-up share capital of companies registered under the Indian Companies Act (VII of 1913).

CALCUTTA :
December 19, 1919.

D. N. GHOSH,

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 22, 1919.

Second RICE Forecast, 1919-20.

THIS forecast is based on reports received from provinces, which contain about 99 per cent of the total area under rice in British India. It refers practically to the whole rice crop (early and late) in all the reporting provinces, with the exception of the crop in Coorg and the late (spring) crop in Bombay. The reports relate to conditions up to and including the beginning of December.

The total area reported amounts to 76,888,000 acres, as against 75,067,000 acres (the revised figure) at this time last year, showing an increase of 2 per cent. As compared with the revised final estimate of last year (76,052,000 acres), the present estimate shows an increase of 1 per cent. Weather conditions were, on the whole, favourable, and the condition of the crop is reported to be generally good.

The following table shows the acreage and estimated outturn as far as available. The table of outturn is incomplete, owing to the absence of estimates from Madras and the United Provinces. These latter provinces furnish outturn figures for the final forecasts published in February.

Second Forecast

A—ACREAGE

Provinces	1919-20	1918-19	Increase + or Decrease −
Bengal (a)	20,883,000	21,399,000	−516,000
Bihar and Orissa (a)	15,248,000	(b) 15,141,000	+107,000
Madras	10,522,000	8,347,000	+2,175,000
Burma	10,409,000	10,675,000	−266,000
United Provinces (a)	6,507,000	6,668,000	−161,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(d) 5,762,000	(b) 5,307,000	+455,000
Assam	4,098,000	(b) 4,276,000	−178,000
Bombay (including Indian States)	2,359,000	(b) 2,241,000	+118,000
Sind (including Indian States)	1,100,000	(b) 1,013,000	+87,000
TOTAL	76,888,000	75,067,000	+1,821,000

B—OUTTURN

Provinces	1919-20	1918-19	Increase + or Decrease −	Yield per acre 1919-20	Yield per acre 1918-19
	Tons	Tons	Tons	lbs.	lbs.
Bengal (a)	8,232,000	7,290,000	+942,000	883	763
Bihar and Orissa (a)	8,902,000	(b) 4,795,000	+4,107,000	1,308	709
Madras	(c)	...	..	...	...
Burma	3,997,000	4,397,000	−400,000	860	923
United Provinces	(c)	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	1,889,000	(b) 744,000	+1,145,000	734	314
Assam (a)	(d) 1,581,000	(b) 1,270,000	+311,000	864	665
Bombay (including Indian States)	1,277,000	(b) 511,000	+766,000	1,313	511
Sind (including Indian States)	570,000	(b) 295,000	+275,000	1,161	652

The provincial reports are summarised below :—

Bengal (26·1 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—(*i*) The area sown with autumn (*aus*) rice is reported to be 4,962,000 acres as against 5,067,000 acres reported at this time last year. For the province as a whole, the average outturn for autumn rice is estimated at 87 per cent of the normal, and on this basis the total yield of cleaned rice works out to 1,665,000 tons, as against 1,505,000 tons last year, or an increase of 11 per cent. Good rainfall in June favoured the growth of the crop. Heavy rainfall in July and in the early part of August caused damage in the districts of the Presidency division, Hooghly, Bogra, Pubna, Malda, Faridpur, and Bakarganj. Some injury by insects is also reported from the 24-Parganas, Jessore, and Jalpaiguri. The season, on the whole, was much better than last year.

(*ii*) The area under winter (*aman*) rice is estimated at 15,551,000 acres, which is 3 per cent below the estimate at this time last year. The average outturn is estimated at 90 per cent of the normal, as against 77 per cent estimate at this time last year. On this basis, the total yield is estimated at 6,427,000 tons, which is 14 per cent above the corresponding estimate of last year. The season is reported to have been favourable throughout for the broadcast crop. In west Bengal it has also been exceptionally good for the transplanted variety, although insufficient rain in October affected the crop on high

(a) Includes summer, autumn and winter rice.
(b) Revised figure.
(c) Not yet available.
(d) Includes estimates for six out of 12 Feudatory States, reported for the first time this year.

lands to a slight extent. In east and north Bengal the conditions in July and August were not good for the transplanted rice owing to deficient rainfall. In September, however, the rainfall was generally in excess and the heavy rain brought by the cyclone in east Bengal did great good to the late transplanted crop. On the whole, the condition of the broadcast *aman* rice is very good and that of the transplanted crop is satisfactory.

(*iii*) An area of 370,000 acres was reported in March last to be under summer (*boro*) rice, this being the same as reported in the previous year. The estimated yield was reported at that time to be 140,000 tons, as against 141,000 tons last year.

Bihar and Orissa (20·3 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—(*i*) The area under autumn rice is estimated at 3,881,000 acres, as against 3,853 000 acres last year. The increase in area sown this year is due to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time. The average outturn for the province is estimated at 120 per cent of the normal, and, on this basis, the total yield is calculated at 1,711,000 tons, as against 1,062,000 tons, the revised estimate of last year, or an increase of 61 per cent. The season was on the whole good.

(*ii*) The area under winter rice is estimated at 11,329,000 acres, as against 11,218,000 acres reported at this time last year. According to the estimates of District Officers the average outturn for the province as a whole works out to 99 per cent of the normal; but the provincial Director considers this an underestimate and raises it to 115 per cent of the normal. On this basis the total yield is estimated at 7,179,000 tons, which is 93 per cent above the estimate at this time last year. Since the issue of the first forecast, the weather has continued to be generally favourable. The late rains were very beneficial to the crop in most districts.

(*iii*) An area of 38,000 acres was reported in March last to be under summer rice, which is 5 per cent below the corresponding estimate of last year. The outturn was estimated at 12,000 tons, as against 14,000 tons in the previous year.

Madras (14·2 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The area sown up to the end of November is estimated at 10,522,000 acres, which is 26 per cent above the estimate made at this date last year. The increase, which is fairly well distributed throughout the Presidency, is due largely to the favourable season, especially in rain-fed areas, as well as the return to paddy of the precariously irrigated tracts where cotton and groundnut had taken its place in previous years. The average outturn is expected to be above normal and is at present estimated at 107 per cent of the normal. A certain amount of damage was, however, caused by heavy rains just before harvest in the deltas and the Circars.

Burma (13·4 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The area sown is reported to be 10,409,000 acres, as compared with 10,675,000 acres, the corresponding estimate of last year. The total yield for the province is provisionally estimated at 5,966,000 tons of unhusked rice (=3,997,000 tons of cleaned rice). In Lower Burma, the early rains were deferred and insufficient, and the middle rains were erratic, heavy showers being followed by long breaks. In November the rainfall was general and improved crop prospects. In Upper Burma, the rainfall was scanty and irregular. The November showers, although general, were too late to benefit the crop except in low-lying lands. The surplus available for export is expected to be 2,290,000 tons of unhusked rice (equivalent to 1,800,000 tons of cargo rice or 1,525,000 tons of cleaned rice), as against 2,974,000 tons of unhusked rice (equivalent to 2,350,000 tons of cargo rice or 2 million tons of cleaned rice) estimated at this time last year.

United Provinces (8·4 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—(*i*) The area now reported is 6,490,000 acres, which is 2 per cent below the estimate made at this time last year. Most of the rice-growing districts received sufficient rain for the crop, except in parts of Rohilkhand where more rain was required for the late crop. The condition of the early crop was, on the whole, fairly good and its outturn for the provinces is estimated at 90 per cent of the normal. The late rice was affected in parts of the provinces by want of rain during the latter half of October, and its outturn is estimated at 85 per cent of the normal.

(*ii*) The estimates for the hot weather (summer) rice were reported in October last to be 17,000 acres and 3,000 tons, as against 25,000 acres and 12,000 tons last year.

Central Provinces and Berar (6·4 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area is estimated at 5,762,000 acres (42,000 acres being in Berar and 636,000 acres in the Feudatory States*), which is 9 per cent above the area of last year. The total yield is estimated at 1,889,000 tons (7,000 tons being in Berar and 183,000 tons in the Feudatory States), as against 744,000 tons for last year. The seasonal conditions at the sowing time were favourable and germination was successful. The crop on low-lying and rich lands suffered from excessive rain during August in the Jubbulpore, Narsingpur, and Hoshangabad districts. The Berar districts, on the other hand, required more rain. An opportune break and bright sunshine in the northern districts and a few timely showers in Berar in October and November greatly improved the condition of the crop.

Assam (6 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—(*i*) The area sown with autumn rice is estimated at 705,000 acres, which is 7 per cent below the revised area of last year. The average outturn for the province is estimated at 75 per cent of the normal, and the total yield at 167,000 tons, which is 1 per cent over the estimate at this date last year.

* Six out of twelve Feudatory States have furnished estimates this year for the first time.

(*ii*) The area under winter rice is estimated at 3,142,000 acres, as against 3,267,000 acres reported at this time last year. The average outturn of the province as estimated by the District Officers is 93 per cent of the normal; but the Director of Agriculture considers this an underestimate, and raises it to 100 per cent. On this basis, the total yield is estimated at 1,335,000 tons, as against 1,015,000 tons at this time last year, showing an increase of 31 per cent. The decrease in area was due to drought during the sowing and transplanting periods. The weather conditions, however, improved since then. The rains in September and early October greatly stimulated the transplantation and growth of the crop, and the yield is turning out much better than was anticipated.

(*iii*) An area of 251,000 acres was reported in March last to be under summer rice with an outturn of 79,000 tons, as against 250,000 acres and 90,000 tons last year.

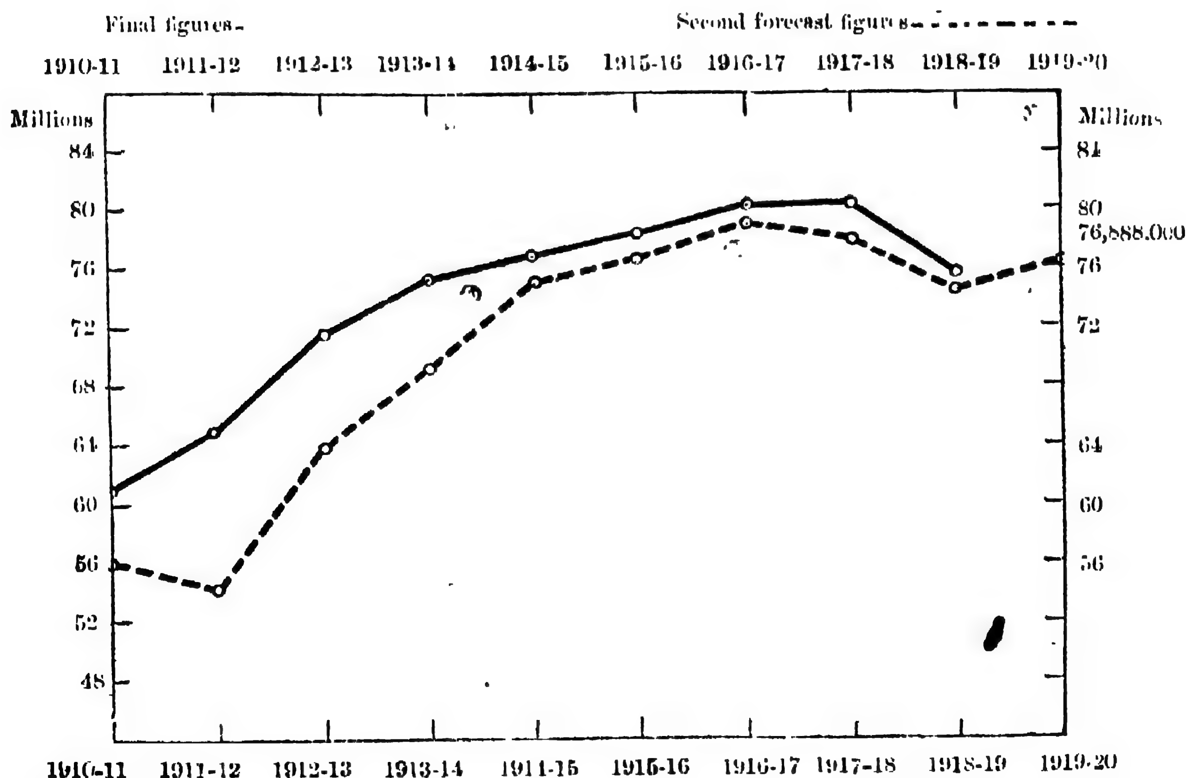
Bombay (2·4 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The area sown is reported to be 2,359,000 acres (614,000 acres being in Baroda and the other Indian States), which is 5 per cent above the area of last year. The total yield is estimated at 1,277,000 tons (314,000 tons being in Baroda and the other Indian States), as against 511,000 tons last year. In Gujarat, the crop progressed fairly well in spite of the delay in transplantation. In the Deccan and the Konkan the crop throve well under favourable conditions after tansplantation. In the Karnatak, want of sufficient rain was felt in some places for the proper growth of the unirrigated crop. The irrigated crop throve well.

Sind (1·5 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area is estimated at 1,100,000 acres (10,000 acres being in the Khairpur State), which is 9 per cent over last year's area. The total yield is estimated at 570,000 tons (3,000 tons being in the Khairpur State), as against 295,000 tons estimated at this date last year, or an increase of 93 per cent. Owing to good water supply this year, the crop generally did well except in parts of the Hyderabad district where it suffered from floods.

Chart.—The chart below shows the variations in the second forecast, as compared with those in the final figures for the last nine years. It should be borne in mind that the large increases from 1911-12 to 1913-14 are due to a considerable extent to the addition of reporting tracts from year to year.

AREA OF RICE

(In million acres)



Rice crop in foreign countries.—Information, specially obtained from the British Consulates, indicates that the area sown with rice in Siam in 1919 is estimated at 6,000,000 acres with an yield of 1,855,000 tons. The yield of rice in Japan is estimated at 8,488,000 tons (60,650,000 koku).

From the latest available information published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, it appears that the area sown with the rice crop in Italy in 1919 is estimated at 346,000 acres, which is 1 per cent above the final estimate of last year. According to the monthly Crop Report (October 1919) published by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, Washington, the estimates of the rice crop in the United States of America in 1919 are 1,091,000 acres and 887,000 tons.

From unofficial sources, it appears that the rice crop in Korea is likely to be 25 per cent below last year's crop, owing to severe drought.

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

Estimate of the Rice Crop of 1919-20.

Provinces	Area (acres)		Increase (+) or Decrease (−)		Yield (tons)		Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	
	Current year (1919-20).	Previous year (1918-19)	Actual	Per cent	Current year (1919-20)	Previous year (1918-19)	Actual	Per cent
Bengal — Summer	370,000	370,000	...	...	140,000	141,000	−1,000	−0 7
Bengal — Autumn	4,962,000	5.067.000	−105.000	−2·1	1,665,000	1,505,000	+ 160,000	+10 6
Bengal — Winter	15,551,000	15,962,000	−411,000	−2 6	6.427,000	5,644,000	+ 783,000	+13·9
Bihar and Orissa. — Summer	38,000	40,000	−2.000	−5·0	12,000	14,000	−2,000	−14·3
Bihar and Orissa. — Autumn	3,881,000	(a)3.853,000	+28,000	+0·7	1,711,000	(a)1,062,000	+649,000	+61·0
Bihar and Orissa. — Winter	11,329.000	11,248.000	+81,000	+0·7	7.179,000	3,719,000	+3,460,000	+93·0
Madras	10,522,000	8,347.000	+2,175,000	+26·1	(b)	...	...	...
Burma	10,409,000	10,675,000	−266.000	−2·5	3,997,000	4,397.000	−400.000	−9·1
United Provinces	(d)6,507.000	(d)6,668,000	−161,000	−2·4	(c)3,000	(c)12,000	−9,000	−75·0
Central Provinces and Berar	(e)5,762,000	(a)5,307,000	+455,000	+8 6	(e)1,889,000	(a) 744,000	+1,145,000	+153·9
Assam — Summer	251,000	250,000	+1,000	+0·4	79.000	90,000	−11,000	−12·2
Assam — Autumn	705,000	(a) 759,000	−54.000	−7·1	167,000	(a)165,000	+2,000	+1·2
Assam — Winter	3,142,000	3,267,000	−125,000	−3·8	1.335,000	1,015.000	+320,000	+31·5
Bombay (including Indian States)	2,359.000	(a)2,241,000	+118,000	+5·3	1,277,000	(a) 511,000	+766,000	+149·0
Sind (including Indian States)	1,100,000	(a)1,013,000	+87,000	+8·6	570,000	(a) 295,000	+275,000	+93·2
Total	76.888,000	75,067,000	+1,821,000	+2·4	...	...	...	...

(a) Revised figure.
(b) Not yet available.
(c) Summer rice only.
(d) Includes summer, autumn and winter rice.
(e) Includes estimates for six out of twelve Feudatory States, reported for the first time this year.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 23, 1919.

Third COTTON Forecast, 1919-20.

This forecast is based on reports furnished by provinces, which comprise the entire cotton area of India. It deals with reports on both the early and late varieties of cotton up to the beginning of December, 1919. A fourth and final report will, as usual, be published in the third week of February, 1920.

The total area this year amounts to 22,186,000 acres, as against 19,677,000 acres reported at this date last year, or an increase of 13 per cent. As compared with the final estimate of last year (20,497,000 acres) the present estimate shows an increase of 8 per cent.

The total estimated yield is 5,668,000 bales of 400 lbs each, as against 3,282,000 bales estimated at his date last year, or an increase of 73 per cent. As tompared with the final (February) estimate of last cear the present estimate shows an increase of 54 per yent.

The detailed figures for the provinces are as follows (the figures for previous years are given on page 15) :—

Provinces and States	Acres (thousands)	Bales of 400 lbs each (thousands)	Yield per acre (lbs)
Bombay (a) . . .	5.283	1.362	103
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	4,194	1,285	114
Madras (a) . . .	2,167	394	73
Punjab (a) . . .	2,211	615	111
United Provinces (a) .	1,268	435	137
Sind (a) . . .	317	98	124
Burma . . .	373	75	80
Bengal (a) . . .	69	21	122
Bihar and Orissa (e) .	73	20	110
North-West Frontier Prov.	50	5	40
Assam	33	13	158
Ajmer-Merwara . .	44	24	218
Hyderabad . . .	3,090	753	97
Central India . .	1.441	261	72
Baroda . . .	772	187	97
Rajputana . . .	362	103	114
Mysore . . .	139	17	49
TOTAL .	22,186	5.668	102

On the basis of these figures, the average outturn per acre of the present crop for all India is 102 lbs as against 67 lbs last year.

Weather conditions have on the whole been favourable and the condition of the crop is reported to be generally good.

A statement showing the present estimate of area and yield according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton is given below :—

Description of Cotton	Acres (thousands)		Bales (thousands)	
	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20	1918-19
Oomras—				
Khandesh . .	1,400	1,281	435	143
Central India . .	1,441	1.261	261	133
Barsi and Nagar .	(c)1,726	(b)2,431	(c)352	(b)203
Hyderabad Gaorani .	1,158	...	337	...
Berar . . .	3,084	2,887	914	494
Central Provinces .	1,406	1.325	371	295
Total .	10,219	9,185	2.670	1,268
Dholleras . .	1,990	1,630	503	105
Bengal Sind—				
United Provinces .	1,268	863	435	175
Rajputana . .	456	352	137	80
Sind-Punjab (d) .	2.578	1,888	718	608
Others . . .	77	82	22	20
Total .	4,379	3,185	1,312	883
Broach . . .	1,261	1,289	314	156
Westerns and Northerns . . .	1,718	1.566	269	191
Cocanadas . .	213	257	43	53
Tinnevellys . .	} 810	1,165	211	{ 91
Salems and Cambodias				{ 230
Coompta Dharwars .	1.058	927	234	194
Comillas, Burmas and other Sorts . .	508	473	112	111
GRAND TOTAL .	22,186	19,677	5.668	3,282

The provincial reports are summarised below :—

Bombay (27·9 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area under both early and late cotton is estimated up to 1st December at 5,283,000 acres (including 1,763,000 acres in the Indian States), which is 14 per cent above the area reported at this date last year. Sowing extended almost everywhere in Gujarat and the Deccan, owing partly to the high prices obtained for the crop last year and partly to the favourable sowing rains. The yield is at present estimated at 1,362,000 bales (including 409,000 bales in the Indian States), which is 148 per cent above the estimate made at

(a) Includes Indian States.
(b) Includes the whole crop of Hyderabad.
(c) Includes figures for non-Government areas for which details are not available.
(d) Includes Punjab-American Cotton grown in the Punjab.
(e) Excluding Indian States for which the yield is roughly estimated at 1,000 bales.

this date last year. In Gujarat the crop has progressed well and maintained healthy vigour all over. In the north Deccan the crop was slightly damaged by rains, but it improved later on and has yielded more than an average crop; in the other Deccan districts the crop suffered from prolonged drought after sowing and the rain received later on was generally too late to be useful, although it helped the crop in some places. In the Karnatak, deficient rains at the early stage delayed sowing operations and their excess later on affected the young crop, but the subsequent season has been fairly satisfactory, and the crop is making good progress.

The area and outturn of cotton by trade descriptions in the Bombay Presidency are :—

		Acres	Bales
Oomras	Khandesh	1,400,000	435,000
	Barsi and Nagar	211,000	37,000
Dholleras		1,773,000	455,000
Bengal Sind (Rajputana)		50,000	10,000
Broach		706,000	175,000
Coompta Dharwars		939,000	220,000
Westerns and Northerns		204,000	30,000

Central Provinces and Berar (19·7 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area sown is reported to be 4,494,000 acres (3,088,000 acres being in Berar), which is 7 per cent above the area reported at this date last year. The yield is estimated at 1,285,000 bales (914,000 bales being in Berar), which is 114 per cent above the corresponding estimate of last year. Sowings were made under favourable climatic conditions and germination was successful. Heavy and continuous rainfall in August in the northern districts caused some delay in the weeding operations, and also slight damage to the crop; but the area sown here is insignificant. The districts of Berar which were at that time in need of more rain received a few showers in September, while an opportune break and clear weather in the north of the Central Provinces improved the situation in all the principal cotton-growing areas. Light showers in October and November also benefited the crop.

Madras (10·1 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area sown up to the 25th November is estimated at 2,167,000 acres, which is 20 per cent less than the area reported at the corresponding date of last year. The decrease is attributed partly to the competition of other crops and partly to a fall in the price of cotton and a rise in that of almost everything else. The yield is provisionally estimated at 394,000 bales, or 23 per cent below the estimate at this date last year. The area and yield figures given above include those for the States of Banganapalle and Pudukkottai. The introduction of the Pest Act in the Coimbatore district has considerably reduced the area under perennial dry *Cambodia* cotton.

The area and outturn according to trade descriptions are as follows :—

	Acres	Bales
Tinnevellys, Salems, Cambodias	798,000	210,000
Northerns and Westerns	1,125,000	141,000
Cocanadas	215,000	40,000
Others	29,000	3,000

Punjab (6·1 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area is returned at 2,211,000 acres (187,000 acres being in the Indian States), which is 40 per cent above the corresponding area of last year. The increase is attributed to high prices of cotton, abundant supply of canal water, and heavy rainfall after July. The yield is estimated at 615,000 bales (including 69,000 bales in the Indian States), which shows an increase of 23 per cent as compared with the estimate made at this time last year. The season was not generally favourable. There was an abundance of rain in July and August, but very little in September, and the months of October and November were entirely dry. The crops on unirrigated areas suffered through drought. Both American and *Desi* cotton fared badly and in places bollworms did much damage to the crop. The yield is generally below normal.

United Provinces (5·6 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area sown is reported to be 1,268,000 acres (12,000 acres being in the Rampur State), which is 47 per cent above the area reported at this date last year. The increase is attributed to favourable weather conditions. The yield is estimated at 135,000 bales (including 3,000 bales in the Rampur State), which is 149 per cent above the corresponding estimate of last year. There was excessive rainfall in all the cotton-growing districts in August, and the growth of the crop was to a certain extent retarded by the waterlogging of the soil. Heavy and general rain fell in most districts in the first week of September, but the fine weather which prevailed from the second week of September was very beneficial to the crop and improved it greatly. For the provinces, as a whole, the estimate of yield is about 85 per cent of the normal, as against 50 per cent last year. Pickings commenced about the usual time, early in October, and the yield was good.

Sind (1·1 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area is estimated at 317,000 acres (7,000 acres being in the Khairpur State), which is 17 per cent above the area reported at this date last year. The increase is attributed to the steady and plentiful water supply and to the incentive of good prices. The yield is estimated at 98,000 bales (including 2,000 bales in the Khairpur State), which is the same as the corresponding estimate of last year. The season has been generally favourable to the crop. In the south bollworms appeared owing to excessive rains and did some damage to the crop.

Burma (1·1 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area sown is reported to be 373,000 acres, which is 10 per cent above the area reported at the corresponding date last year. The increase is attributed to the abnormally high prices for cotton prevailing in the past few years. The yield is estimated at 75,000 bales, being 7 per cent above the yield reported at the corresponding date last year. Sowings generally were normal, but a shortage of rain in June and July affected the crop, the middle rains being also poor.

Bengal (0·3 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area is estimated at 69,000 acres, being 5 per cent below last year's area at this date. The yield is estimated at 21,000 bales, which is 19 per cent below the corresponding estimate of last year. Heavy rain affected the crop in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, causing a considerable reduction in the output. The prospects of the late crop are reported to be fair. The area and outturn of cotton according to trade descriptions are :—

	Acres	Bales
Bengal Sind	4,000	2,000
Comillas	65,000	19,000

Bihar and Orissa (0·3 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area is estimated at 73,000 acres, which is 5 per cent below last year's area at this date. The yield is estimated at 20,000 bales, which is 5 per cent above the corresponding estimate of last year. The weather conditions were generally favourable for the growth of the crop. Sowing of the late variety has not as yet commenced in Cuttack.

North-West Frontier Province (0·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area is reported to be 50,000 acres, being 28 per cent above the estimate made at this time last year. The increase is generally due to the high prices obtained for cotton last year and the abnormal increase in the price of cloth. The estimated yield is 5,000 bales, as compared with 9,000 bales, the corresponding estimate of last year. The yield has been generally below average.

Assam (0·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area sown is estimated at 33,000 acres, which is the same as that reported at this time last year. The estimated yield is 13,000 bales, which is 8 per cent above the corresponding estimate of last year. The rains in September did some damage in Nowgong and the Garo Hills, but subsequently weather conditions improved considerably. The outturn is estimated to be normal in all the districts except Sylhet and the Garo Hills.

Ajmer-Merwara (0·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area sown is estimated at 44,000 acres, which is 47 per cent above the estimate made at this date last year. The yield is estimated at 24,000 bales, which is 71 per cent above the corresponding estimate of last year.

Hyderabad (14·7 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area is reported to be 3,090,000 acres, which is 30 per cent above the area reported at this date last year. The yield is estimated at 753,000 bales, as against 200,000 bales reported at this date last year. Although rainfall was somewhat irregular, the season has been generally favourable and a normal outturn is expected. The detailed district figures are as follows :—

Districts	Acres	Bales
Aurangabad	382,646	70,074
Bir	356,545	34,747
Parbhani	650,006	244,240
Nandor	399,699	80,801
Gulbargah	34,446	4,542
Raichur	362,909	92,772
Usmanabad	20,302	4,922
Bidar	80,159	33,380
Medak	3,031	1,381
Mahboobnagar	5,530	2,396
Nalgondah	3,914	863
Nizamabad	23,632	2,415
Warangal	27,903	3,054
Adilabad	160,570	65,532
Karimnagar	69,430	10,041
Non-Goverment Estates	509,530	102,070
Total	3,090,255	753,230

Central India (6 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total yield is estimated at 261,000 bales on an area of 1,441,000 acres. These figures indicate an increase of 96 per cent in yield and of 14 per cent in area. The detailed figures are :—

	Acres	Bales
Gwalior	470,496	65,177
Indore	482,188	86,072
Bhopal	154,794	27,585
Baghelkhand	30,657	21,929
Bundelkhand	22,664	4,723
Malwa	140,520	18,080
Southern States	139,609	37,131
TOTAL	1,440,928	260,697

Baroda (3·3 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area under cotton is reported to be 772,000 acres, which is 3 per cent below the corresponding estimate of last year. The yield is estimated at 187,000 bales, which is 131 per cent above the estimate at this date last year. The season has been favourable and the crop has progressed favourably. The area and outturn by trade descriptions are :—

	Acres	Bales
Dholleras	217,000	48,000
Broach	555,000	139,000

Rajputana (1·7 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area and yield are estimated at 362,000 acres and 103,000 bales, showing an increase of 24 per cent in area and of 69 per cent in yield, as compared with the corresponding estimates of last year.

The detailed figures for the States are as follows :—

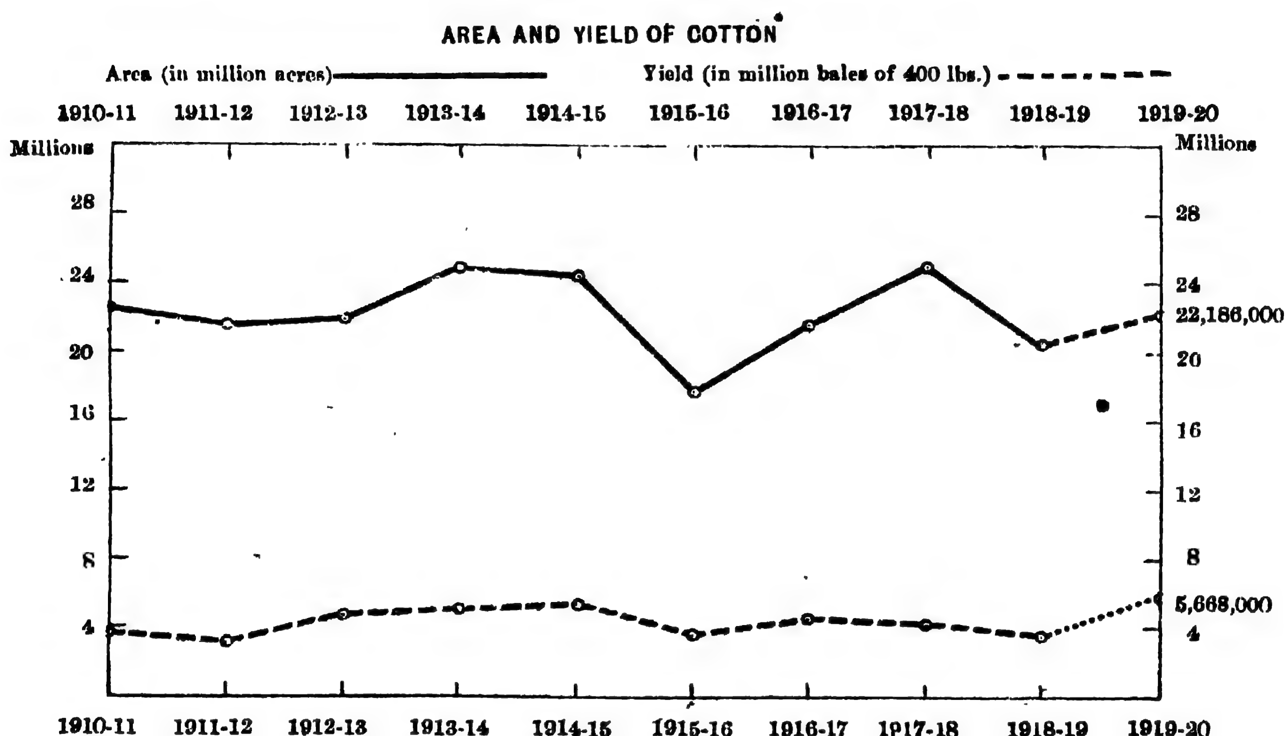
	Acres	Bales
Marwar	37,006	9,408
Sirohi	320	141
Mewar	100,000	35,000
Dungarpur	729	36
Banswara	1,280	160
Partabgarh	5,975	4,481
Kushalgarh	268	35
Shahpura	11,730	3,077
Tonk	35,069	4,763
Bundi	7,152	3,055
Kotah	29,499	4,655
Jhalawar	18,532	6,247
Kishangarh	7,196	4,520
Jaipur(a)	43,600	16,500
Alwar(a)	13,000	2,400
Karauli	4,135	1,210
Bharatpur	30,619	6,467
Dholpur	17,836	840
TOTAL	362,446	102,995

(a) Provisional estimates.

Mysore (0·5 per cent of the total area under cotton in India) returns 139,000 acres, as compared with 93,000 acres reported at this date last year. The yield is estimated at 17,000 bales, being 35 per cent below the yield of the corresponding date last year. The area and yield according to trade descriptions are :—

	Acres	Bales
Coompta Dharwars	119,000	14,000
Salems (including Cambodias)	12,000	1,000
Other sorts	8,000	2,000

Chart.—The chart below shows the present estimates of area and yield for all-India, as compared with the final figures of the preceding nine years. The curve for area represents millions of acres and that for yield millions of bales.



Cotton crop in Foreign Countries.—From a telegram received in this Department from the British Embassy in Washington it appears that according to the cotton forecast published on December 11th, 1919, the estimate for the 1919-20 crop of the United States of America is 13,787,000 bales of 400 lbs each. The area reported in October last was 32,390,000 acres. The area and yield of the Egyptian cotton crop of 1919-20 are reported to be 1,629,000 acres and 1,434,000 bales. The yield of the cotton crop in Corea for 1919 is reported to be 244,000 bales.

D. N. GHOSH,

Offg. Director of Statistics.

December Estimate of the Cotton Crop of India

Provinces and States	1919-20		1918-19		1917-18	
	Area (Acres)	Yield (Bales)	Area (Acres)	Yield (Bales)	Area (Acres)	Yield (Bales)
Bombay (a)	5,283,000	1,362,000	4,618,000	549,000	6,670,000	1,241,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,494,000	1,285,000	4,212,000	789,000	4.564,000	591,000
Madras (a)	2,167,000	394,000	2,722,000	519,000	2,524,000	498,000
Punjab (a)	2,211,000	615,000	1,580,000	501,000	1,740,000	281,000
United Provinces (a)	1,268,000	485,000	863,000	175,000	1,316.000	198.000
Sind (a)	317,000	98,000	270.000	98,000	220,000	78.000
Burma	373,000	75,000	338,000	70,000	236,000	35,000
Bengal (a)	69,000	21,000	73,000	26,000	71,000	20,000
Bihar and Orissa (b)	73,000	20,000	77,000	19,000	67,000	16,000
North-West Frontier Province	50,000	5,000	38,000	9,000	38,000	10,000
Assam	33,000	13,000	33,000	12,000	32,000	12,000
Ajmer-Merwara	44,000	24,000	30,000	14,000	63,000	14,000
Hyderabad	3,090,000	753,000	2,381,000	200,000	3,445,000	450,000
Central India	1,441,000	261.000	1,261,000	133,000	1,394,000	174,000
Baroda	772,000	187,000	796,000	81.000	827,000	218,000
Rajputana	362,000	103.000	292,000	61,000	432,000	85,000
Mysore	139,000	17,000	98,000	26,000	150,000	18,000
TOTAL	22,186,000	5,668,000	19,677,000	3,282,000	23,789,000	3,939,000

NOTE.—A bale contains 400 lbs of cleaned cotton.

(a) Including Indian States within provincial boundaries.

(b) Excluding Indian States for which the yield is roughly estimated at 1,000 bales.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

Joint Stock Companies.

NOVEMBER 1919.

During the month under report, 100 companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of over R28 crores, as against 21 companies with an aggregate authorised capital of nearly one crore in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal accounted for 51 companies (over R10 crores) and Bombay for 36 companies (over R17 crores). For the eight months, April to November, 1919, the number of companies registered was, 535 with an authorised capital of over R166 crores, as against 158 companies with nearly seven crores of authorised capital in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The largest flotation in November was that of the Indian Industrial Bank, Calcutta, and that of the Union Bank of India, Bombay, with an authorised capital of R5 crores.

Table 1.

Abstract Statement of Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of November 1919, and in the corresponding month of 1918.

Classification of Companies	November 1918		November 1919	
	Number of companies	Aggregate authorised capital	Number of companies	Aggregate authorised capital
Banking, Loan, and Insurance—		R(1,000)		R(1,000)
Banking and Loan	1	1,00	9	10,06,50
Insurance	...	...	2	75,00
Trading—				
Navigation	...	...	1	1,00,00
Printing, Publishing, and Stationery	1	50	3	12,00
Others	9	75,90	49	9,14,80
Mill and Presses—				
Cotton Mills	...	...	5	1,50,00
Jute Mill	...	...	1	26,00
Mill for Wool, Silk, Hemp, etc.	...	...	1	75 00
Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses	...	...	1	10,00
Rice Mills	...	..	4	32,00
Flour Mill	...	...	1	15,00
Other Mills and Presses	2	3,00	4	30,50
Tea and other Planting Companies—				
Tea	1	6,00	8	26,00
Mining and Quarrying				
Coal	5	5,50	2	14,00
Others	2	6,00	3	11,50
Land and Building	...	..	4	3,05,00
Sugar manufacture	.	...	1	2,50
Companies other than those specified above	...	...	1	15,00
TOTAL	21	97,90	1,00	28,20,80

Table 2.

Abstract Statement of Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the eight months, April to November, 1919, and in the corresponding period of 1918.

Classification of Companies.	April to November, 1918		April to November, 1919	
	Number of Companies	Aggregate authorised capital	Number of Companies	Aggregate authorised capital
Banking, Loan and Insurance—		R(1,000)		R(1,000)
Banking and Loan	13	27,93	49	23,74,70
Insurance	1	10,00	17	57,68,00
Trading—				
Navigation	...	...	7	12,79,00
Co-operative Association	1	20	1	50
Shipping, Landing, and Warehousing	...	...	1	30,00
Printing, Publishing, and Stationery	8	5,69	17	33,43
Others	69	2,84,25	238	37,66,76
Mills and Presses—				
Cotton Mills	3	51,00	20	7,69,75
Jute Mills	...	...	9	3,99,00
Mills for Wool, Silk, Hemp, etc.	...	...	5	5,25,00
Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses	1	5,00	6	52,30
Rice Mills	2	90,00	11	65,00
Flour Mills	...	..	4	34,00
Saw and Timber Mill	1	10,00	..	...
Other Mills and Presses	4	10,00	12	83,50
Tea and other Planting Companies—				
Tea	19	48,60	43	1,05,45
Others	6	19,90	9	1,41,75
Mining and Quarrying—				
Coal	11	24,00	40	2,28,95
Others	10	38,18	15	1,59,45
Land and Building	1	6,00	14	6,15,80
Breweries	2	1,72	...	...
Sugar manufacture	1	4,00	4	87,75
Companies other than those specified above	5	37,55	13	1,78,50
TOTAL	158	6,74,02	535	1,66,38,59

Table 3.

Detailed statement shewing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of November 1919.

No.	Class and name.	Names of agents, secretaries, etc., and situation of registered office	Objects.	Authorised capital.
	I.—Banking, Loan and Insurance.			
	(a) Banking and Loan.			Rs.
1	Gaibandha Burma Banking and Trading Co.	Dir. Jadab Chandra Mandal, Gaibandha, Bengal.	Banking, money lending, etc.	50,000
2	Bogra Banking and Trading Co.	Managing Dir. Rajendra Kumar Khasnobis, Bogra, Bengal.	" "	1,00,000
3	Indian Industrial Bank	Managing Agents, S. N. Bando, 3 to 6, Hare Street, Calcutta.	" "	5,00,00,000
4	Union Bank of India	Bombay	Banking business	5,00,00,000
5	Coimbatore Anupparpalayam Bank.	Secretary, C. M. Nagiah Naidu, Coimbatore, Madras.	" and loan	1,00,000
6	Kanjappalli Sri Ganesa Sahaya Nidhi.	Secretary, Uthandi Chetty Kanjappalli, Avanasi Taluk, Coimbatore, Madras.	" "	50,000
7	Kollegal Srimad Devanga Vamsabhi Varchana Nidhi.	Secretary, A. B. Chenniveera Chetty Kollegal, Coimbatore, Madras.	" "	50,000
8	Merchants' Bank	Dir. S. I. M. Muthusami Odayar, Tanjore, Madras.	" "	2,00,000
9	Peelamedu Karivaratharaja Devalaya Paripalana Nidhi.	Secretary, G. Rangasamy Naidu, Coimbatore, Madras.	" "	1,00,000
	Total, Banking and Loan	......	......	10,06,50,000
	(b) Insurance.			
10	Railway Insurances	Managing Agents, Christie White & Co., 1A, Vansittart Row, Calcutta.	Insurance	25,00,000
11	Argus Insurance Co.	Agents, M. M. Dave & Co., 1186, Richey Road, Ahmedabad, Bombay.	"	50,00,000
	Total, Insurance	......	......	75,00,000
	Total, Banking, Loan and Insurance.	......	......	10,81,50,000
	II.—Trading.			
	(a) Navigation.			
12	Bengal Shipbuilding and Navigation Co.	Managing Agents, Eastern Agency & Co., 2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta.	To purchase, charter, hire, build, and acquire ships or vessels, etc.	1,00,00,000
	(b) Printing, Publishing and Stationery.			
13	Democrat	1 Prayag Street, Allahabad.	Printing and publishing	1,00,000
14	Shree Bharat Art Printing Works.	Agents, Kaniyalal Manilal Jain & Co., Ahmedabad, Bombay.	" "	1,00,000
15	National Democratic Publishing Co.	Agents, Pawar Peerbhoy & Co., Bombay.	" "	10,00,000
	Total, Printing, Publishing and Stationery.	......	......	12,00,000
	(c) Others.			
16	Home Industry, Cultivating and Trading Corporation.	Dir. Atindra Nath Chakravarty, Barisal, Bengal.	Trading and helping the poor and the middle class alike, cultivators and traders.	1,00,000

Table 3—*contd.*

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of November 1919—*contd.*

No.	Class and name	Names of agents, secretaries, etc., and situation of registered office	Objects	Authorised capital
				R
	II.—Trading—*contd.*			
	(*c*) *Others*—contd.			
17	Frontier Syndicate* . .	9, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	Dealers in hides and general merchants.	20,00,000
18	Indo-General Investment Corporation.*	32, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	General merchants and manufacturers, etc.	15,00,000
19	Oriental Investment and Industrial Trust.*	" " .	" " .	30,00,000
20	Hindustan Trading and Tannery Co.	Managing Agents, White Bros., 55, Ezra Street, Calcutta.	Manufacturing and dealing in medicines, drugs, metals, hides, skins, etc.	25,00,000
21	North Bengal Industrial Trading and Banking Co.	Dir. Sirish Chandra Chakravarty, Nator, Bengal.	General trade . .	5,00,000
22	Continental Motors . .	Managing Agents, Sukdeo Dass, Ramprasad, 212, Cross Street, Calcutta.	Trading in motor cars, etc.	10,00,000
23	Utkal Tannery and Boot Manufacturing Co.	Managing Agents, C. F. Rogers & Co., 28-1, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.	To carry on business of hides, leather, skins, etc.	12,00,000
24	Indian Exports and Engineering Co.*	6, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	To carry on business of merchants and engineers, tool-makers, etc.	2,00,000
25	Bengal Paint and Varnish Works.	Managing Agents, Sen Majumdar & Co., 24, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Manufacturing paints, varnish, colour, etc.	5,00,000
26	United Paint Works . .	Dir. R. N. Sinha, 81, Clive Street, Calcutta.	" "	2,00,000
27	Assam Trading Corporation* .	2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta.	General trade, etc. .	10,000
28	Oriental Engineering and Motor Transport.	Managing Agents, C. L. Mishra & Co., 102, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Manufacturers of and dealers in motor cars, cycles, etc.	15,00,000
29	Bangiya Ayurved Shamabay .	Managing Agents, M. Sen & Co., 50, Raja Dinendra Street, Calcutta.	Manufacturing Ayurvedic medicines, etc.	25,000
30	Calcutta Iron Works . .	Managing Agents, H. C. Chatterjee & Son, 19-1, Shivagopal Banerjee Lane, Howrah, Bengal.	To carry on business of iron and brass founders, galvanizers, engineers, etc.	5,00,000
31	Millgearing Works . .	Managing Agents, K. N. Sarkar, 10, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Manufacturers, engineers, etc.	2,50,000
32	Calcutta Industries . .	Managing Agents, Sen Dastidar & Co., 71, Canning Street, Calcutta.	Manufacturing articles of steel, iron, brass, copper, tin, shell, etc.	5,00,000
33	Calcutta International Motor Works.	Managing Agents, Ray & Co., 5, Pollock Street, Calcutta.	Dealing in motor cars, etc.	10,00,000
34	Jamal Taxi Co.* . . .	12-1 and 13, Wellesley Street, Calcutta.	Manufacturing and dealing in motor cars, etc., and carrying passengers and goods, etc.	2,75,000
35	Modern Engineers and Builders	Managing Agents, Dibon & Co., 60, Metcalfe Street, Calcutta.	Manufacturing bricks, drain-pipes, etc.	2,00,000
36	Saran Engineering Co. . .	Civil lines, Cawnpore, United Provinces.	Business of electrical and mechnical engineering, etc.	5,00,000
37	Gujarat Tanneries . . .	Agents, Mehd. Kochhar & Co., Ahmedabad, Bombay.	Dealers in hides, skins and leather goods.	10,00,000
38	Phœnix Taxi and Transport Service.	Agents, Shaw Waddington & Co., Bombay.	Carrying on business of running motor cars, cycles, etc.	50,00,000
39	National Swadeshi Stores Co.	Agents, Monilal & Bros., Abdul Rahiman Street, Bombay.	General stores of all swadeshi articles.	5,00,000

* Registered as a private company

Table 3—*contd.*

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of November, 1919—*contd.*

No.	Class and name	Names of agents, secretaries, etc., and situation of registered office	Objects	Authorised capital
	II—Trading—*contd.*			
	(c) *Others*—contd.			Rs.
40	Kilachand Devchand & Co.*	Agents, Kilachand Devchand, Bombay.	General merchants	30,00,000
41	Gobhai Karanjia	Agents, M. N. Gobhai & Co., Bombay.	" "	1,00,00,000
42	Civil Engineers*	Dir., D. G. Sowani, Bombay.	Civil engineers and surveyors.	1,00,000
43	Karachi Motor Transport Co.	Agents, B. R. Herman and Mohatta, Karachi.	Motor transport service	5,00,000
44	Indian Universal Stores	Agents, Huseinbhoy Dalsukhbhai & Co., Bombay.	General stores of all articles.	2,00,00,000
45	British Nieuport and General Air Craft Co. (India)*	Dir., Reginald S. Carrol, Ford Buildings, Hughes Road, Bombay.	To deal in aerial conveyances.	50,00,000
46	Indian Steel Wire Products	Agents, Lallubhai Walchand Capadia & Co., 65, Apollo Street, Bombay.	Manufacturing and dealing in steel wires, etc.	50,00,000
47	Eastern Art Industries and Manufacturing Co.	Agents, Oza & Co., Bombay	Manufacturers of and dealers in picture frames, etc.	5,00,000
48	Bharat Oil Paint and Industrial Co.	Agents, J. D. Sanghavi & Co., Bombay.	Importers and exporters of cotton seeds and manufacturers of oil, paint, varnishes, etc.	24,00,000
49	Lakshmipur Bennani Trading Co.	Dir. Seionarayan Bennani Gaibandha, Bengal.	General merchants, bankers, etc.	1,00,000
50	Machinery Manufacturing Co.	Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents, Ambalal M. Patel & Co., Ahmedabad, Bombay.	Manufacturers of oil and steam engines, etc.	5,00,000
51	Mark Clifford (India)*	Governing Dir. A. B. Pandya, Bombay.	General merchants and commission agents.	20,000
52	Ideal Transport Co.	Agents, C. K. Lalan & Co., Bombay.	General carriers by vehicles.	25,00,000
53	Peninsular Trading Co.	Agents, Daves Parekh & Co., Bombay.	Exporters and importers of all merchandise and articles of commerce.	5,00,000
54	Ahmedabad Glass Works	Agents, Dave Ahyaru & Co., Bombay.	Manufacturers of and dealers in glass wares.	5,00,000
55	Bombay Export, Import and Manufacturing Co.	Agents, Need & Co., Bombay.	Exporters, importers, shippers and manufacturers of silk, cotton, etc.	50,00,000
56	Hirarlal Ranchhoddas & Co.*	Agents, Hirarlal Ranchhoddas & Co., Ahmedabad, Bombay.	General merchants and commission agents.	3,00,000
57	Bombay-Africa Trading Co.	Agents, W. H. Brady & Co., Bombay.	" "	30,00,000
58	Bharatkhand Swadeshi Stores and Industrial Co.	Agents, Motilal Damodar Das Rawal & Co, Ahmedabad, Bombay.	Manufacturers of and traders in swadeshi goods.	5,00,000
59	Hindustan Tanneries	Agents, Peerbhoy Kochhar & Co., Bombay.	Dealers in hides and skins and leather goods.	50,00,000
60	Acme Manufacturing Co.	Agents, J. Gordhandas & Co., Lamington Road Bombay.	Traders in motor cars, bicycles, etc.	20,00,000
61	Eswar & Co.*	Managing Dir., O. V. Muthukrishnan, Coimbatore, Madras.	General merchants	50,000
62	General Warehouse Co.*	Dir. P. E. Ramier, Coimbatore, Madras.	"	50,000
63	International Commerce Corporation.	Agents, R. Coleman & Co., Madras.	Import and export business.	5,00,000
64	Ratan Chromo Tanneries	Managing Agents, Lakshmi Ratan, Madras.	Tanners and dealers in skins and hides.	5,00,000
	Total, others	......	......	9,14,80,000
	Total, Trading	...	......	10,26,80,000

*Registered as a private company.

Table 3—*contd.*

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of November, 1919—*contd.*

No.	Class and name	Names of agents, secretaries, etc., and situation of registered office	Objects	Authorised capital
				R
	III.—Mills and Presses.			
	(*a*) *Cotton mills*			
65	Surat Industrial Mills Co.	Agents, Naginlal Magganlal and Bros, Viramgam, Bombay.	Spinning and weaving cotton, etc.	12,00,000
66	Viramgaon Industrial Mills Co.	Agents, Chunilal Jeychand & Sons, Viramgam, Bombay.	" "	5,00,000
67	Gokak Mills	Agents, Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Bombay.	Constructing and working cotton and other mills and factories.	48,00,000
68	Wardha Mills Co.	Managing Agents, Rustomji Goverdhandas & Co., Bombay.	Spinning and weaving cotton, etc.	50,00,000
69	Sir Hukumchand and Dalmia Cotton and Oil Mills.	Managing Agents, Sir Hukamchand Balkishandas & Co., Bombay.	Ginning, spinning, and weaving cotton, wool, silk, etc.	35,00,000
	Total, Cotton Mills	.....	......	1,50,00,000
	(*b*) *Jute Mill*			
70	Cheviot Mills Co.	Managing Agents, Andrew Yule & Co., 8, Clive Row, Calcutta.	Manufacturers of jute and other fibrous materials.	26,00,000
	(*c*) *Mill for wool, silk and hemp, etc.*			
71	Benares Cotton and Silk Mills Co.	Benares Bank Buildings, Benares, United Provinces.	Dyeing and bleaching raw cotton and silk, etc.	75,00,000
	(*d*) *Cotton and Jute screws and presses*			
72	Suryapur Mills Co.	Agents, Sankalia Dalal & Co., Bombay.	Ginning and pressing cotton, etc.	10,00,000
	(*e*) *Rice Mills*			
73	Ganges Rice Mills	Managing Agents, B. Rai & Co., 4 Mission Row, Calcutta.	Milling rice, grain, etc.	6,00,000
74	Purnia Rice Mills Co.	Managing Agents, Davenport & Co., 8-1, Council House Street, Calcutta.	" "	20,00,000
75	Bakarganj Rice Mills Co.	Managing Agents, United Friends & Co., 102, Clive Street, Calcutta.	" "	5,00,000
76	Assam Planters' Rice Mills	Dir., S. Sen, 5, Babu Lall's Lane, Calcutta.	Planting paddy, milling rice, etc.	1,00,000
	Total, Rice Mills	......	......	32,00,000
	(*f*) *Flour Mill*			
77	Howrah Flour Mills*	22 Rupchand Roy's Street, Calcutta.	Manufacturing flour, rice, etc.	15,00,000

* Registered as a private company

Table 3—*contd.*

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of November 1919—*contd.*

No.	Class and name	Names of agents, secretaries, etc., and situation of registered office	Objects	Authorised capital
	III.—Mills and Presses—*contd.*			R
	(*g*) *Other Mills and Presses.*			
78	Hilali Oil Mills	Managing Agents, E. Solomon & Co., 154-1, Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta.	Purchasing and acquiring all accessories necessary for oil mill.	3,00,000
79	Hatirkool Oil Co.	Managing Agents, Anderson Wright & Co., 22, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Manufacturing and dealing in all kinds of oil, etc.	20,00,000
80	Hooghly Oil Mills	Managing Agents, S. Chakrabutty & Co., 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	Manufacturing oils, etc.	6,00,000
81	Oil and Industrial	Dir. Satish Ch. Sarkar, Nator, Bengal.	" "	1,50,000
	Total, Other Mills and Presses	......	......	30,50,000
	Total, Mills and Presses	......	......	3,38,50,000
	IV.—Tea and other Planting Companies.			
82	Sylhet-Tipperah Tea Co.	Managing Agents, National Planters' Agency, Bengal.	Dealing in tea and other products.	2,00,000
83	Orang Tea Co.	Managing Agents, Shaw Wallace & Co., 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.	Planting and dealing in tea, etc.	10,00,000
84	Matidhar Tea & Co	Managing Agents, J. C. Banerjee, 20, Strand Road, Calcutta.	" "	3,00,000
85	Vikrampur Tea & Industry Co.	Dir. Jogesh Ch. Ghatak, Munshigunj, Bengal.	" "	3,00,000
86	Central Assam Tea Co.	Managing Agents, Dibon & Co., 60, Matcalfe Street, Calcutta.	" "	3,00,000
87	Auckland Tea Co.	" "	" "	3,00,000
88	Golakpur Tea Co.	Managing Agents, Golakpur Agency Co., Dacca, Bengal.	" "	1,00,000
89	East Bengal Hindu Moslem Planters'	Managing Agents, Abdul Gaffur & Friends, Karimganj, Assam.	Cultivating and manufacturing tea, etc.	1,00,000
	Total, Tea and Other Planting Companies	......	......	26,00,000
	V.—Mining and Quarrying.			
	(*a*) *Coal.*			
90	East Nandi Coal & Co.	Managing Agents, Pilchar & Co., 1-A., Hare Street, Calcutta.	Mining coal, etc.	9,00,000
91	Central Jemehari Coal Co.	Managing Agents, Oosmall Jamal & Sons, Royal Insurance Buildings, 26 & 27, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	"	5,00,000
	Total, Coal	......	......	14,00,000
	(*b*) *Others.*			
92	London Burma Development Co.*	Bengal	Exploring, prospecting oil fields, coal mines, etc.	50,000
93	Jessinia Minerals Mining Co.	Managing Agents, Mather & Co., 102, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Mica mining, etc.	10,00,000
94	Indian Minerals Exploration Syndicate.*	Dir. Pestonji Dhanjibhoy Patel, 308, Hornby Road, Bombay.	Exploring, examining and dealing in minerals, etc.	1,00,000
	Total others	......	......	11,50,000
	Total, Mining and Quarrying.	......	......	25,50,000

* Registered as a private company.

Table 3—*concld.*

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of November 1919—*concld.*

No.	Class and name	Names of agents, secretaries, etc., and situation of registered office	Objects	Authorised capital
				R
	VI.—Land and Buildings.			
95	Economic Land Buildings and Stores.	Agents, M. J. Wardhaman & Co., Bombay.	To acquire land and construct buildings.	50,00,000
96	Bobbins	Managing Agents, W. Freeman & Co., Ezra Mansions, Govt. Place, Calcutta.	To acquire land and construct buildings and manufacture bobbins, etc.	[illegible]0,00,000
97	Bengal House & Estate Syndicate.	Managing Agents, Seldana & Co., 4, Mission Row, Calcutta.	To acquire land by purchase of any tenure, etc.	25,00,000
98	Building Co.	Agents, F. G. Husein & Co., Bombay.	To acquire land and construct buildings.	2,10,00,000
	Total, Land and Buildings	......	......	3,05,00,000
	VII.—Sugar Manufacture			
99	Kushtia Sugar-Cane Mills .	Managing Agents, Roy Dutt & Co., Kushtia, Bengal.	Manufacturing sugar, etc.	2,50,000
	VIII.—Others.			
100	Barony Co.*	8, Clive Row, Calcutta .	Dealing in shares and, stocks, etc.	15,00,000
	GRAND TOTAL .	......	......	28,20,80,000

* Registered as a private company

CALCUTTA:
December 30, 1919.

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 2nd January, 1920.

No. 1.—For the purposes of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 61), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council.

No. 2.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Reid, C.S.I., of his office of Additional Member of the Indian Legislative Council.

No. 3.—For the purposes of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 61), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Basil Copleston Allen, being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council.

No. 4.—For the purposes of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 61), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Charles Augustus Kincaid, C.V.O., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council.

No. 5.—For the purposes of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 61), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Herbert Alexander Casson, C.S.I., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council.

H. M. SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 30th December 1919.

No. 2097.—Rai Prasanna Kumar Basu Bahadur, a Superintendent in the Home Department, is placed on deputation in the Reforms office with effect from the forenoon of the 12th December 1919.

No. 2099.—In supersession of the Home Department notification no. 1207, dated the 27th August 1919, Rai Bijoy Krishna Banerji Bahadur, a Superintendent in the Home Department, is granted combined leave for seven months, *viz.*, privilege leave for four months and three days and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period, with effect from the 25th August 1919.

C. W. GWYNNE,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

The 2nd January 1920.

No. 1.—In supersession of the Home Department notifications noted on the margin,* it is hereby notified—

(1) that the Honourable Sir James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I. (now Lord Meston), resigned his office as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th May 1919, and

(2) that the Governor General in Council has been pleased under the provisions of section 92 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), to appoint the Honourable Mr. Henry Fraser Howard, C.S.I., C.I.E., to be a temporary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, from the afternoon of the 28th May to the afternoon of the 9th November 1919.

*1. No. 597, dated the 28th May 1919.
2. No. 598, dated the 28th May 1919 (as modified by notification no. 755, dated the 18th June 1919).
3. Notification no. 1841, dated the 10th November 1919.

H. McPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 2nd January 1920.

No. 1.—The Reverend Percy Erskine Lee has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment.

EDUCATION.

The 2nd January 1920.

No. 1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (*c*), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to re-nominate Mr. T. H. Richardson, M.A., B.A.I., M.I C.E., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the Calcutta University with effect from the 11th December 1919.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Delhi, the 29th December 1919.

No. 43-D.—297.—On return from leave Mr. H. G. Billson, Conservator of Forests, is posted to the Central Provinces, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th December 1919, *vice* Mr. A. V. Monro, Conservator of Forests, proceeding on leave.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1920.

No. 2-S. I.—Under the provisions of Section XXI of the Statutes of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, His Excellency the Grand Master has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Sir John Wood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., to be Secretary of the Order.

By order of the Grand Master,
G. D. OGILVIE,
for *Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.*

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1920.

No. 2-I. E.—Under the provisions of Section XXII of the Statutes of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, His Excellency the Grand Master has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Sir John Wood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., to be Secretary of the Order.

By order of the Grand Master,

G. D. OGILVIE,

for *Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.*

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 1st January 1920.

No. 7-Est. A.—Major S. Williams, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for three months and twenty-five days combined with furlough for eleven months and five days under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th October 1919.

No. 25-I. C.—In consequence of the misconduct of Mallik Sherak, Abdullazai, Baluchistan, he is hereby deprived of the title of "Khan Sahib", which was conferred on him, as a personal distinction, in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1237-I. B, dated the 24th June 1910.

No. 26-I. C.—In consequence of the misconduct of Malik Akhtar Khan, of the Mandokhel Tribe, Baluchistan, he is hereby deprived of the title of "Khan Sahib", which was conferred on him, as a personal distinction, in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 275-D., dated the 1st January 1914.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 31st December 1919.

No. 3088-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. K. Walker as Acting Consular Agent for France at Madras, during the absence of Mr. F. E. L. Worke.

No. 3091-G.—With reference to Notification No. 363-G., dated the 9th April 1918, Mr. J. G. Bendien, Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 15th November 1919.

No. 3095-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Khan Bahadur Mirza Shujaat Ali Beg as Acting Consul-General for Persia at Calcutta, during the absence of Mirza Sir Davood Khan Meftah-os-Saltaneh, K.C.M.G.

The 1st January 1920.

No. 3-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. John C. Moomaw as Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Bombay.

No 3-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Trevor, C.S.I., C.I.E., of the Political Department, on return from leave, resumed charge of his special duty under the orders of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 7th November 1919.

No. 5-Est. A.—Sir J. B. Wood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., on return from leave, resumed charge of his appointment as Political Secretary to the Government of India, with effect from the 21st December 1919.

The 2nd January 1920.

No. 3-F.—Mr. J. H. Adam, O.B.E., Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, Criminal Investigation Department, is placed on special duty under the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 9th December 1919.

H. R. C. DOBBS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Delhi, the 3rd January 1920.

No. 1022-D.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 21st November 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

BOARD OF TRADE,
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,
22, CARLISLE PLACE,
WESTMINSTER, S. W.-1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 21st NOVEMBER 1919.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s*. 6*d*. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2*d*. per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Application Form A for Licence to Export.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, having regard to the circumstances now existing, and subject to any further notification which it may hereafter become necessary to make, notifies Exporters that answers need only be given to the undermentioned questions which are set forth in the above-mentioned form of application.

(*a*) Full name and address of Consignor.

(*b*) Name and address of person or company to whom the licence is to be sent.

(*c*)—1. Proposed date of despatch of goods.

2. Port of intended shipment in this country or post office of despatch.

(d) Prospective port and country to which the goods are to be exported.

(e) Route by which the goods are to be forwarded to ultimate destination.

(f) Full name and address of consignee abroad.

(k) State whether previous application has been made for all or part of the consignment, &c.

(l) Full description of goods—quantity, weight, value, number and description of packages and the shipping marks.

(t) Any special reasons in support of your request for a licence to export these goods.

Instructions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 12 on page 4 of Application Form A are now cancelled.

P. S.—Should it be desired that in any exceptional case an answer should be given to any questions set forth in the Application Form but not appearing above, a notification will be addressed to the applicant concerned after the receipt of the relative application.

Application Form B for General Licences.

The use of Application Form B for making application for licence to export goods in several consignments over a certain period is no longer necessary. Form A can now be used when making application for either specific or general licence provided that if a general licence is required a statement to that effect is endorsed on the Application Form A.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to:—

The Secretary, Import and Export Licensing Section,
Board of Trade,
22, Carlisle Place,
Westminster, S. W.-1.

List A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (**A**) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (**B**) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (**B**) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited.
(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 10).
(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft. (*See*, however, page 10).
Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.
(A) *Animals, living, for food; (12-12-16).
(A) *Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war.
Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.
(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
(A) Armoured motor-cars.
(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.
Bacon, *see* Meat.
Bags, *see* Nitrate.
Banknotes, *see* Notes.
(A) Barley, barley flour and barley meal.
(B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft.
(A) Basic slag.
(A) Bayonets and their component parts.
(A) Beans of all kinds, including haricots. (*See*, however, Appendix No. 1).
(A) Bean flour and meal.
(A) Boats and craft.
Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Bread.
Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.
(B) Bristles, of European origin.
(A) Buckwheat.
Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.
(A) Butter.

* Application for licence to export live stock should be made on Application Form "L" copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

(A) Cakes and meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—
- Calf meal;
- Coconut and poonac cake;
- Compound cakes and meal;
- Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal;
- Gluten meal or gluten feed;
- Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;
- Hemp seed cake and meal;
- Husk meal;
- Linseed cake and meal;
- Locust bean meal;
- Maize germ meal;
- Maize meal and flour;
- Meat meal;
- Palm nut cake and meal;
- Poppy seed cake and meal;
- Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal;
- Sesame seed cake and meal;
- Soya bean cake and meal;
- Sunflower seed cake and meal;
- Whale cake;

Calf meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Calfskins.
(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, page 10.)
Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.
Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
(A) Cement for building and engineering purposes. (*See*, however, Appendix No. 1).
(A) Cheese.
(A) Chicory.
(A) Chick peas.
(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.
(A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives.
(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
Coconut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof, except cocoa butter and cocoa powder.
(B) Cocoa butter.
(A) Cocoa husks.
(A) Cocoa shells.
(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.
(A) Coffee (*see*, however, Appendix No. 1.)
Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.
(A) Coke, and manufactured fuel.
Combings, *see* Malt.
Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.
Corn offals, *see* Offals.
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meal.
Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
Craft, *see* Boats.
Culms, *see* Malt.

(A) Dari.
Dhol, *see* Gram.
Distiller's grain, *see* Grains, &c.
(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
(A) *Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.
Earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Eggs in shells.
Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
Equipment web, *see* Web.
(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
(A) Explosives; *see, however*, page 10.
Fats, edible, *see* Oils.
(A) Feeding stuffs containing molasses.
(A) Firearms and their component parts. (*See, however*, page 10).
(A) Fish except the following:—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns and lobsters.
(A) Salmon, tinned.
(A) Flax, raw.
Flour, *see* Barley; Bean; Lentil; Maize; Pea; Rice; Rye; Wheat.
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, *e.g.*, Beans; Cakes; Hay; Oats, &c.
(A) Forage, green.
(A) Fruit and fruit preserves, except olives, and except the following fresh fruit which may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—
Apricots, grape fruit, green figs, grapes, peaches, pears, pineapples, nectarines, imported plums (South African), and imported melons.
Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.

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*The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes. Drummer dyes.
Diamond dyes. Dixon's home dyes.
Maypole dyes.

(A) Game.
Gluten meal, or gluten feed, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Gold coin and bullion.
(A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers'.
(A) Gram or dhol.
(A) Green forage.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.

Haricots, *see* Beans.
(A) Hay.
(A) Heliographs and their component parts.
Hempseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
Horses, *see* Animals.
Hosiery needles, *see* Needles.
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.

(A) Indigo, synthetic.
Iron the following :—
Castings, *see* Armour plates.
(A) Scrap.

(A) Jute, raw and carded.

(A) Lard ; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
Latch needles, *see* Needles.
Lentil flour and meal.
(A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Livestock, *see* Animals.
Locust bean meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Lupin seed.

(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Maize.
(A) Maize germs.
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
(A) Margarine.
Meals, *see* Barley; Bean; Cakes; Lentil; Pea; Rye; Wheat.
(A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat, horseflesh and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham.
Meat meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica splittings.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Milk, condensed or preserved.
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Millet.
(B) Mines and their component parts.
Molasses, *see* Feeding Stuffs.

(A) Needles, hosiery, machine, latch.
(A) Nicotine and its compounds.
(B) Nitrate bags.
†Notes of the Bank of France.
(A) Notes, Russian rouble.
Nuts, *see* Ground Nut, Oleaginous.

(A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following :—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
(A) Oils and fats, edible, the following :—
Cocoanut oil;
Groundnut oil;
Palmkernel oil.
Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
(A) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products of all kinds except castor seed.
(A) Oleo-margarine.
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon ; Carriages.

Palmnut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
(A) Pea flour and meal.
(A) Peas ; other than split peas.
(A) Periscopes and their component parts.
(A) Phosphate rock, namely :—Apatites ; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
(A) Pigeon peas.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
Poonac cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Poppy seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.

†Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

(A) Quinine sulphate.

(A) Range-finders and their component parts.
Rapeseed, or colza seed cake and meal, *see* Cakes.
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Rice and rice flour.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.

Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
(A) Sausages, except tinned sausages.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
Scrap metal, *see* Iron; Steel.
(B) Searchlights, and their component parts.
Seeds, *see* Lupin; Beans, Peas and Cereals mentioned by name.
Seeds, oleaginous, *see* Oleaginous.
(A) Semolina.
Sesame seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.
Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, *see* Calf; Hides.
Soya bean cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(A) Steel, scrap.
(B) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
Sunflower seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Swords and their component parts.

(A) Tea other than green tea.
(A) Tomatoes, fresh.
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo nets.
(B) Torpedo tubes.

(A) Uniform clothing, naval military and Air Force.

Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes; Tomatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
(A) Vessels.

(B) Web equipment.
(A) Whalebone.
Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Whale fins.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.

Wool and Woollen Goods :—

(A) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.
(*See also* Appendix No 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
(A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.
(A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof.
(A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

Yarns, *see* Wool.
(A) Yeast.

LIST C.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on list C (above) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Beans, imported, other than Soya, Locust or Chinese horse beans.
Bird seed.
Blanc-mange powder.
Cake mixture.
Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cement for building and engineering purposes.
Chillies.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
Coffee, the following varieties :—
Pernambuco.
West African.
Liberian.
Rio.
Bahia.
Victorian.
Custard powder.

Dates.

Gloy.

Horseflesh.

Koffio.
Lactol.
Lactogol.
Mango Chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
Marmite.
Mincemeat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Paisley flour.
Paint, other than gold paint.
"Phosto" animal food.
Pudding powder.
Puddings.
Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted (*see page* 9). Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF EXPLOSIVES, DOUBLE-BARRELLED GUNS, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, &c., industrial explosives, double-barrelled guns and sporting rifles, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates.

French Possessions and Protectorates.

United States of America.

South America.

Africa.

Japan and Korea.

Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—"Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO EXPORT REGULATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

INDEX TO COUNTRIES.

Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

Austria, Hungary.

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Belgian import licences are required in respect of arms of all kinds, sugar, wheat (grain and flour) and coal.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czechoslovakia (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia*).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteinwegsbrücke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that office. Goods may also be exported *viâ* any other available route.

All shipments to Czechoslovakia are subject to Import Licences issued by the Import and Export Commission in Prague. Applications have to be made by consignees.

Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Danish import prohibition.

Esthonia (principal port—Reval).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. The support of the Esthonian Legation is no longer required.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters should instruct their consignees to obtain any import licence that may be necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that French import licences are required for many classes of goods. Full information may be obtained from the French Customs Office, Bank Buildings, Kingsway, London, W. C.-2.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Germany, Austria, Hungary and Arabia.

In view of the raising of the blockade the Board of Trade have issued General Licences under the Trading with the Enemy legislation authorising, with certain reservations, the resumption of trade with Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Arabia.

The Licences do not remove the existing restrictions upon the payment of debts and the return of property due or deliverable to persons in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Arabia in respect of pre-war transactions.

The Licences do not permit the importation from Germany, Austria, Hungary, or Arabia of any goods included in the Prohibition of Import Proclamations and not covered by a General Licence issued under those Proclamations. Information with regard to imports into the United Kingdom can be obtained from the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, 22, Carlisle Place, S. W.-1.

Exports to unoccupied Germany.

A licence is required for the importation into unoccupied Germany of goods other than those mentioned below. Before goods other than those enumerated are despatched, therefore, the sender should apply to the Imperial Commissary for Export and Import Licences, Luetzowufer 6-8, Berlin, W.-10, with a view to ascertaining whether the German Authorities are actually prepared to admit the parcel.

1. Newspapers, periodicals and books.

2. Soaps, candles and starch of which the total weight does not exceed 2½ kilos (5½ lbs.).

3. Foodstuffs for the personal use of the addressee with the exception of butter, meat, bacon, flour, sugar, pine-apple, ginger, vanilla, caviare and caviare substitutes, pickled caviare, sea-crawfish, lobsters and oysters.

4. In the case of margarine, lard, pastry, products of dough or paste, such as macaroni, vermicelli, etc., sweets and other goods of the German Customs Tariff No. 202, coffee, tea, and products of the cocoa and chocolate industry, the quantity allowed without licence is limited to 1 kilo (35 ozs.).

A further list of goods which may now enter Germany without import licence appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 30th October last, and any further relaxations will be announced in that Journal from time to time.

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Consignment to the Netherlands Oversea Trust is no longer necessary.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that Italian import licences are required for many classes of goods; full information may be obtained from the Italian Government Commission, West Africa House, Kingsway, W. C.-2.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (*see* **Jugo-Slavia**).

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Norwegian import prohibition.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland*).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

As a consequence of the exemption of so many classes of goods from the necessity of obtaining import licences, the issue of licences by the Polish Commercial and Financial Agency in London has been suspended. A list of goods which do not now require Polish import licences and the new procedure to be followed with regard to exports are indicated in the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 30th October, 1919 (page 545).

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Roumanian import prohibition.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(*a*) *Northern District approached* viâ **Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are required for all goods, except "free" goods (a list of which can be had on application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Dept.) and except "foodstuffs" on List C. All goods imported into Northern Russia must be for consumption in the districts of Archangel and Murmansk, and they must be consigned to the British Supply Mission at Archangel or Murmansk for account of a sub-consignee. Exporters are warned that import licences must be obtained by consignees from the Archangel Government before they can take delivery of the goods.

(*b*) *Southern District—approached* viâ *Batoum and Novorossisk on the Black Sea & Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

(*c*) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Swedish import prohibition.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

NOTES.

FOODSTUFFS.

(*i*) Foodstuffs should be regarded as including all articles intended for use as human food, including articles to be manufactured into human food and including beverages and spices.

OCCUPIED RHINELAND TERRITORY.

(*ii*) The principal towns in Allied occupation are—

British Zone.—Cologne, Bedburg, Benrath, Bensberg, Bergheim, Bergisch, Gladbach, Blankenheim, Bonn, Brühl (Bz. Cöln), Burscheid, Call, Deutz, Dollendorf, Düren, Elsdorf (Rheinland), Engelskirchen, Euskirchen, Gemünd, Gräfrath, Hellenthal, Hennef, Hilden, Hochkirchen, Hürtgen, Kalk, Kerpen (Bez. Cöln), Langerwehe, Lechenich, Leichlingen,

* It is understood that there are no shipping facilities for Archangel at present.

Lindlar, Malmedy, Manderfeld, Meckenheim, Mehlem, Montjoie, Mülheim (Rhein), Münstereifel, Nideggen, Ohligs, Okoven, Opladen, Overath, Rheinbach, Rommerskirchen Rötgen, St. Vith, Schleiden (Eifel), Schönberg (Eifel), Siegburg, Solingen, Wermelskirchen, Wiesdorf, Zons, Zulpich.

American Zone.—Coblentz, Adenau, Ahrweiler, Altenahr, Andernach, Arenberg, Berncastel-Cues, Bitburg, Bleialf, Cochem, Conz, Daun, Dierdorf, Echternacherbrück, Ehrang, Eller, Gerolstein, Hermeskell, Hillesheim (Eifel), Jünkerath, Kelberg, Kempenich, Kyllburg, Manderscheid, Mayen, Montabaur, Morbach, Moselkern, Neuerburg, Neuwied, Niederbreisig, Polch, Prüm, Remagen, Rheinbrohl, Rhens, Saarburg (Bz. Trier), Schillingen, Siershahn, Sinzig, Stadtkyll, Treis (Mosel), Treves (Trier), Ulmen, Waxweiler, Winningen (Mosel), Wittlich.

French Zone.—(In addition to places in Alsace-Lorraine.)—Alsheim, Alzey, Annweiler, Bacharach, Bad Ems, Bad Dürkheim, Bingen (Rhein), Birkenfeld, Boppard, Bullay, Castellaun, C[illegible], Cronberg, Darmstadt, Diez, Eltville, Enkenbach, Flonheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Gemünden (Hunsrück), Germersheim, Groszgran, Hahn (Taunus), Heftrich, Hofheim (Taunus), Homburg (Pfalz), Kaiserslautern, Kirchheimbolanden, Kreuznach, Landau (Pfalz), Landstuhl, Langenschwalbach, Lauterecken, Lebach, Mainz, Merzig, Nastätten, Neunkirchen, Neustadt (Haardt), Niederlahnstein, Nieder Saulheim, Nierstein, Osthofen (Rheinhessen), Otterberg, Pirmasens, Rüdesheim (Rhein), Saarbrücken, Saarlouis, St. Goar, St Wendel, Simmern, Sobernheim, Speyer, Stromberg (Hunsrück), Türkismuhle, Waldfischbach, Wiesbaden, Winnweiler, Worms, Zell, Zweibrücken.

Belgian Zone.—Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Aldekerk, Aldenhoven, Bochum, Cleve, Cornelimünster, Crefeld, Dahlem, Dülken, Erkelenz, Eschweiler, Eupen, Carzweiler, Geilenkirchen-Hünshoven, Geldern, Goch, Grefrath (b. Crefeld), Grevenbroich, Heinsberg (Rheinland), Hülchrath, Jülich Kaldenkirchen, Kempen (Rhein), Linn, Mörs, München-Gladbach, Neuss, Odenkirchen, Randerath, Rheydt, Steinstrass, Stolberg (Rheinland), Viersen, Wevelinghoven, Xanten.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Import and Export Licence Section, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment:—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

Butter and cheese.

Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list :—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).
Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Ergot.
Quinine sulphate.
Caustic potash.
Potassium carbonate.
Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.
Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.
Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The 3rd January 1920.

No. 1028-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the list of officers, empowered to search for opium, *ganja* or *bhang*, noted in the margin of this Department Notification No. 771-D., dated the 1st February 1919, the following amendments shall be made :—

For items 1, 4 and 5 substitute the following :—

1. The Postmaster and Deputy Postmaster, Pondicherry.
4. The Postmaster, Deputy Postmaster and Assistant Postmaster, Dhanushkodi.
5. The Postmaster, Deputy Postmaster and Assistant Postmaster, Nagapatam.

INDUSTRIES

The 3rd January 1920.

No. 5-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the United Planters' Association of Southern India, to appoint Mr. H. L. Pinches, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Sir Fairless Barber.

No. 1005-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. R. Langford James of Messrs. James Finlay and Company, Limited, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. R. Graham.

POST OFFICE.

The 3rd January 1920.

No. 4-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8(*d*) and 10(1) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2888-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

1. The Note to rule 1 of the said rules shall be numbered Note 2 and before the said Note the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"NOTE 1.—For a postal article intended for transmission by Air service between Karachi and Bombay, a fee of eight annas shall be chargeable for every two and a half tolas or part of that weight, in addition to the ordinary postage."

2. The Note to rule 3 of the said rules shall be numbered Note 2 and before the said Note the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"NOTE 1.—For a postal article for or from the United Kingdom intended for transmission by Air service between Karachi and Bombay, the following fees shall be chargeable in addition to the ordinary postage :—

Eight annas for every ounce or part of an ounce for an article posted in India.

One shilling for every ounce or part of an ounce for an article posted in the United Kingdom".

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 29th/30th December 1919.

No. 2212-F. E.—The Honourable Mr. H. F. Howard, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, has been granted combined leave for 10 months with effect from the 24th December 1919.

The Honourable Mr. E. M. Cook, C.I.E., I.C.S., officer on special duty, has been appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, with effect from the 24th December 1919 and until further orders.

H. G. HAIG,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Delhi, the 27th December 1919.

No. 204-Accts.—Major A. G. Murray, I.A., Military Accountant, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, Military Accounts Department, reverted to the grade of Military Accountant, 4th class, with effect from the 26th August 1919.

REVERSIONS.

The 27th December 1919.

No. 203-Accts.—Major R. H. S. Whitchurch, I.A., Military Accountant, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, Military Accounts Department, reverted to the grade of Military Accountant, 4th class, with effect from the 23rd September 1919.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

INCOME-TAX.

The 27th December 1919.

No. 3269-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 44 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall not apply to the gratuities specified in the second and third columns of the schedule hereto annexed when paid to the persons mentioned in the corresponding entries in the first column thereof.

The Schedule.

Number.	Classes for whom the gratuity has been sanctioned.	Nature and amount of gratuity.	Authority
1	Officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Air Force.	Under circumstances and at rates detailed in the enclosures to the orders quoted in the next column.	Army Department endorsement No. 13187, dated the 26th September 1919.
2	Members of the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve and Territorial Force Nursing Service.	As authorised in Army Order No. 191, dated the 9th May 1919, (reproduced in Appendix 124 to the orders quoted in the next column).	Army Instruction (India), No. 853 of 1919.
3	Members of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service of India.	As admissible under the orders quoted in the next column.	Army Instruction (India), No. 1035 of 1919.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The 1st January 1920.

No. 1-F.—In modification of the notification in the Finance Department, No. 3017-F., dated the 27th November 1919, it is notified for public information that the rate for three months Treasury Bills with effect from Friday, the 2nd January 1920, and until further notice, will be Rs. 98-14 per cent., the rates for other maturities remaining unchanged.

E. M. COOK,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 2nd January 1920.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 7.—Lieutenant D. S. Paterson, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director of Ordnance Services. Dated 1st November 1919.

No. 8.—Lieutenant P. J. Gibbs, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director of Ordnance Services. Dated 11th November 1919.

No. 9.—Captain R. P. Power, O.B.E., Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General. Dated 5th December 1919.

No. 10.—Second Lieutenant J. F. Broadley, 7th Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment graded as Assistant Embarkation Staff Officer. Dated 23rd March 1919.

No. 11.—Lieutenant J. S. Steele, The Royal Irish Rifles, attached 2nd Battalion, Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding a special appointment graded as Staff Captain. Dated 8th November 1919.

No. 12.—Lieutenant A. T. Griffiths, M.C., The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 3rd grade. Dated 2nd December 1919.

No. 13.—Lieutenant F. Hill, 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Station Staff Officer, 1st class. Dated 12th December 1919.

No. 14.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Wooldridge, Indian Army, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while holding an appointment as temporary Brigade Commander. Dated 1st November 1919.

No. 15.—Brigadier-General W. C. Black, Indian Army, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retain the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while holding the appointment of Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India. Dated 16th November 1919.

No. 16.—Major E. M. Hobday, 41st Dogras, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Adjutant General. Dated 25th July 1919.

No. 17.—Lieutenant A. A. Stephen, attached 8th Cavalry, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment graded as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, from 21st August 1919 to 15th September 1919,

No. 18.—Lieutenant (temporary Captain) F. N. Hill, attached 1st Battalion, 24th Punjabis, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade. Dated 1st January 1918.

No. 19.—Lieutenant W. B. Harrison, 7th Hariana Lancers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain. Dated 11th October 1919.

No. 20.—Lieutenant A. A. Stephen, attached 8th Cavalry, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain, from 24th October 1919 to 29th October 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 21.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Captains to be Majors.

Brevet Major Martin Louis Alan Gompertz, 108th Infantry.	Dated 3rd December 1919.
Brevet Major Norman Hopkins Hargreaves Ralston, 1st Battalion, 9th Bhopal Infantry.	
Charles Philipps Gardner, 1st Battalion, 73rd Carnatic Infantry.	

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Bernard Digby Willoughby, attached 36th Jacob's Horse. Dated 1st September 1919.

William Stainer Valentine, attached 4th Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles. Dated 15th September 1919.

Reginald George Cavell, attached Army Remount Department. Dated 22nd October 1919.

John Stewart Falconer Hodson, attached 1st Battalion, 48th Pioneers. Dated 12th November 1919.

Harold Alfred Mizen, attached 8th Rajputs.	Dated 15th November 1919.
Angus Claude Bromham, attached 1st Battalion, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.	
Eric Norman Goddard, O.B.E., attached 1st Battalion, 107th Pioneers.	
Francis Valentine Goold Barton, attached 106th Hazara Pioneers.	
Geoffrey Woodburn Gemmell, attached 1st Battalion, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.	
Geoffrey Edward Fenwicke-Clennell, attached 106th Hazara Pioneers.	
Charles Frederick Dann, M.C., attached 1st Battalion, 25th Punjabis.	
Oswald Pede Plowden Russell, attached 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse).	
Frederick Malcolm Ross Salvesen, attached 82nd Punjabis (since deceased).	
Harold Eyton Wilkinson, attached 1st Battalion, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force)	

William Alfred Henry Brady, attached 1st Battalion, 35th Sikhs. Dated 23rd November 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Barnett Berlyn-Myers, attached 1st Battalion, 35th Sikhs.	Dated 21st August 1919.
Leslie Jack Martin, attached 1st Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.	
Ian Aird Roche, attached 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.	Dated 31st August 1919.
Harold Roland Donnelly, attached 1st Battalion, 11th Gurkha Rifles.	

Temporary Second Lieutenants to be temporary Lieutenants.

Ruehben Price, attached 1st Battalion, 88th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 22nd July 1919.

Albert Rudd Jennings, attached 79th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 19th October 1919.

Fred Barrett, attached 2nd Battalion, 89th Punjabis. Dated 5th November 1919.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 22.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Jagat Ram Kochhar, M.B. Dated 16th September 1919.

Temporary Lieutenant to be temporary Captain.

John Portelli. Dated 3rd October 1919.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Army.

No. 23.—Under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 935 of 1919, Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant Jonathan Balmforth is promoted Deputy Commissary with the rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 13th November 1919.

No. 24.—Conductor Peter McInnes, *seconded*, to be Assistant Commissary with the rank of Lieutenant and to remain *seconded*, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Conductor John Bennett, *seconded*, to be Assistant Commissary with the rank of Lieutenant and to remain *seconded*, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant George Gardner to be absorbed ;

vice Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant Jonathan Balmforth promoted, with effect from the 13th November 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 25.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Infantry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Henry Robert Caulfield-Giles. Dated 7th December 1918.

Hugh John Fraser. Dated 15th June 1918.

Ernest Walter Midelton. Dated 20th July 1919.

Douglas Eric Augier. } Dated 30th July 1919.
Walter Truro Norris. }

Arthur Gordon Evans. Dated 27th August 1919.

James Stanislaus Thompson. Dated 28th August 1919.

Arthur Lister-Jackson. Dated 8th September 1919.

George Ronald Newman Bartlett. Dated 23rd October 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

John Hubert Craigie. Dated 29th May 1919.

Thomas Charles Fitzherbert. Dated 25th June 1919.

John Robert Frederick Fitzherbert. Dated 15th July 1919.

Leonard Cullen. Dated 3rd September 1919.

Robert George Hardman. Dated 12th September 1919.

William Edward Hogan. Dated 14th September 1919.

Edwin Tutte. Dated 7th October 1919.

Thomas William Millett. Dated 28th October 1919.

Basil Henry Ford. Dated 30th October 1919.

Anthony Oliver Molesworth. Dated 1st November 1919.

Percival Conrad Hudson. } Dated 8th November 1919.
Bernard Neville Cooper. }

REGULAR FORCES.

No. 26.—The following acting promotion and relinquishment of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

No. 35, Special Battalion.

Lieutenant W. F. Jermy, 2nd Battalion, The Norfolk Regiment, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 25th June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. F. Jermy, 2nd Battalion, The Norfolk Regiment, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 6th August 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 27.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

35th Scinde Horse.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. C. Foreman relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a squadron. Dated 14th October 1919.

2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant J. L. Webb to be acting Major while commanding a mobilised field company of Sappers and Miners. Dated 5th August 1919.

2nd Battalion, 94th Russell's Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. R. Coulthard, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion, dated 12th June 1919, and reverts to acting Captain on ceasing to be second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 16th October 1919.

Captain (Brevet Major) M. L. A. Gompertz, attached, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 31st October 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) S. M. Boddy, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 21st October 1919.

120th Rajputana Infantry.

Lieutenant D. G. Carr, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 30th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. N. Richards, proceeded on leave from the 15th September 1919.

Lieutenant H. T. Craft, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 19th September 1919, *vice* Captain C. Hunnybun, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, vacated with effect from the 4th September 1919.

Lieutenant A. B. C. Piper to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 30th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) T. G. Howdle, proceeded on leave from the 15th September 1919.

2nd Battalion, 128th Pioneers.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) H. W. Ashburner, D.S.O., relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a battalion. Dated 23rd July 1919.

Captain (acting Major) I. Ferrier to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion. Dated 7th August 1919, *vice* Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) H. W. Ashburner, D.S.O., vacated with effect from the 23rd July 1919.

Captain H. E. Eve, M.C., to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 7th August 1919, *vice* Captain (acting Major) I. Ferrier, appointed to command a battalion.

Lieutenant F. W. Spurgeon to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 7th August 1919, *vice* Captain H. E. Eve, M.C., appointed second-in-command of a battalion.

Kapurthala Imperial Service Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) N. E. Davis, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Major while employed as Second Special Service Officer, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Major) E. S. Hicks, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, vacated with effect from the 28th October 1919.

No. 2 Imperial Service Draught Corps.

Second Lieutenant R. J. Wilby, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while Special Service Officer. Dated 20th May 1919.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 28.—Captain G. Covel is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the acting rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding No. 55, Indian General Hospital, from 6th October 1918 to 5th November 1918.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 29.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, Jagat Ram Kochhar, M.B. Indian Medical Service (Temporary Commission), has been appointed permanently to the Indian Medical Service as Lieutenant by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India. His commission will bear date 17th March 1919.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

2nd Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 30.—The undermentioned gentleman is granted a temporary commission, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Major.

Lewis Hay Irving Bell. Dated 1st April 1917.

DISMISSALS, REMOVALS AND DISCHARGES.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 31.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the services of temporary Lieutenant Hemendranath Ghosh are dispensed with, with effect from the 1st December 1919.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 32.—Lieutenant Arthur George Adams is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to relinquish his temporary commission in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, with effect from the 20th October 1919, on ceasing to be employed with the Burma Military Police.

RETIREMENTS.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

No. 33.—Commissary and Major George Farrington, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Burma, who was retained in the service after the age of 55 years, *vide* Army Department Notification No. 2238, dated the 20th June 1919, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 19th November 1919.

REWARDS.

No. 34.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Lieutenant is conferred, on retirement, on Subadar Mukhmad Jan, *Sardar Bahadur*, I.D.S.M., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 1st August 1919.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 35.—Mr. C. Rajagopala Aiyar, M.B.E., has pending the completion of the financial and accounting arrangements for the Royal Air Force in India, been appointed Financial Officer to the Air Officer Commanding, with effect from the 14th August 1919, and will perform the duties of the appointment in addition to those of Assistant Controller of War Accounts.

CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 36.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 17347.

Delhi, the 30th December 1919.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Army Department. Introduction of "*Royal Air Force Instructions* (*India*)" and "*Royal Air Force Orders* (*India*)."

In Army Department Resolution No. 2228, dated the 21st December 1917, the Government of India approved of the introduction of Army Instructions (India), as the medium for conveying the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, or the Governor General in Council, on matters affecting the Army in India.

2. Hitherto, orders relating to matters affecting the Royal Air Force in India, which require the sanction of the Government of India, have been conveyed either by means of Government letters, or, if the subject has been of general interest and of a non-confidential nature, through the medium of Army Instructions (India).

3. Following the practice adopted in the United Kingdom whereby all orders regarding the Royal Air Force are issued separately from those concerning the Army, and in view of the expansion of the Royal Air Force in India, the Government of India have decided that the procedure detailed below shall be adopted, with effect from the 1st January 1920, for the promulgation of decisions of Government and the orders affecting the Royal Air Force in India issued by the Air Officer Commanding, Royal Air Force, acting under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

(*i*) Army Department letters conveying the sanction of the Government of India on subjects relating to the Royal Air Force will, in future, be restricted to cases of individual or special application, and to matters of a confidential nature.

(*ii*) Decisions not within the powers of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and which convey the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India or the Governor General in Council, on matters of a non-confidential nature affecting the Royal Air Force in India as a whole, will, in future, be issued simultaneously to all authorities concerned, in a form of communication to be designated "*Royal Air Force Instructions* (*India*)."

(*iii*) Orders of general importance issued by the Air Officer Commanding, Royal Air Force, acting under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, which do not require the sanction of the Government of India, will, in future, be promulgated as "*Royal Air Force Orders* (*India*)." Air Ministry Orders, etc., which are deemed applicable to the Royal Air Force in India and do not involve expenditure, will be republished for general information in "Royal Air Force Orders (India)." Nothing, however, relating to the regulation of civil aviation in India should be published in these Orders Nor should any matter affecting any portion of the Land Forces serving under the Government of India be published in these Orders without the previous concurrence of the Head of the Branch of Army Headquarters concerned.

(*iv*) The Royal Air Force Instructions (India) will be printed over the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, and will appear on separate sheets numbered consecutively. They will be issued from time to time as may be necessary from the Government Press to all authorities, civil and military concerned, in accordance with a distribution list of requirements. The first issues of these Instructions will contain a reprint of all the orders special to the Royal Air Force which have appeared in Army Instructions (India) since the 1st January 1918. A bound copy of these Instructions will be issued quarterly with an Index.

(*v*) The Royal Air Force Orders (India) will be printed over the signature of the Air Officer Commanding, Royal Air Force in India, and will be issued from the Government Press regularly once a week to all concerned in accordance with a distribution list of requirements.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India;* ordered also that it should be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India, the Financial Adviser, Military Finance; all Local Governments and Administrations; Heads of Branches of Army Headquarters, the Director, Royal Indian Marine, and all Controllers of Military Accounts.

Appointments and Promotions.

Indian Army.

No. 37.—The following retired Indian officers have been re-employed in the Indian Army, with effect from the dates stated against their names :—

Rank and Name.	Former Regiment.	How employed.	Date of re-employment.
Subadar Muhammad Hussain.	2nd Battalion, 33rd Punjabis.	3rd Punjab Works Battalion .	1st November 1919.
Subadar Iswar Singh .	45th Rattray's Sikhs .	Combined Labour Corps Depôt, Lucknow.	20th April 1919.
Subadar Nihal Singh .	72nd Punjabis . .	Combined Labour Corps Depôt, Lucknow.	25th June 1917.
Subadar Fateh Muhammad	91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).	Combined Labour Corps Depôt, Jubbulpore.	24th October 1919.
Subadar Bagh Shah .	93rd Burma Infantry .	Combined Labour Corps Depôt, Jubbulpore.	23rd October 1919.
Subadar Balaji Mule Bahadur.	The 101st Grenadiers .	Marine Lines Convalescent Camp, Bombay.	14th October 1919.
Subadar Fatesha Khan .	119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).	Combined Labour and Porter Corps Depôt, Rae Bareli.	15th September 1919.
Jemadar Shahbaz Khan .	35th Scinde Horse .	3rd Punjab Works Battalion .	1st November 1919.
Jemadar Kehar Singh .	Railway Battalion Sappers and Miners.	3rd Punjab Works Battalion .	1st November 1919.
Jemadar Amir Khan .	17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).	Combined Labour Corps Depôt, Jubbulpore.	19th October 1919.
Jemadar Sapuran Singh .	28th Punjabis . .	3rd Punjab Works Battalion .	1st November 1919.
Jemadar Ishar Singh .	87th Punjabis . .	143rd Labour Corps . .	17th July 1919.
Jemadar Shamas-Ud-Din .	1st Battalion, 72nd Punjabis.	2nd Battalion, 112th Infantry	11th August 1919.
Jemadar Muhammad Din .	1st Battalion, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.	Combined Labour Corps Depôt, Lucknow.	13th July 1918.
Jemadar Nakul Singh Adhicary.	1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.	Assam Labour Corps Depôt .	3rd October 1917.

No. 38.—Item 19 of Army Department Notification No. 2465, dated the 18th October 1918, is cancelled and the following substituted :—

Subadar Despati Singh .	16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).	Combined Labour Corps Depôt, Calcutta.	18th August 1916.

No. 39.—In item 61 of Army Department Notification No. 2465, dated the 18th October 1918, regarding Jemadar Gujar Singh, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs *for* "Labour Corps Depôt, Lucknow" *read* "Combined Labour Corps Depôt, Calcutta".

No. 40.—The following temporary appointment is made :—

Combined Labour Corps Depôt, Jubbulpore.

Thakur Singh (late Jemadar, 12th Cavalry) to be temporary Jemadar, with effect from the 24th October 1919, to complete the establishment.

No. 41.—The undermentioned Indian officer of the Burma Military Police is appointed to be a temporary Indian officer in the Indian Army, with the rank and with effect from the date stated against his name :—

Jemadar Kishan Singh—Jemadar in the Burma Mounted Rifles. Dated 19th January 1918.

No. 42.—In Army Department Notification No. 192, dated the 24th January 1919, *for* "Jemadar Ram Autar Singh" *read* "Jemadar Ram Autar Upadhia."

No. 43.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on No. 18 Havildar Mir Safar Ali, 1st Battalion, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, with effect from the 1st October 1919.

No. 44.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on No. 3505 Havildar Sheikh Gela Ram, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles, with effect from the 1st May 1919.

No. 45.—The undermentioned is granted an honorary commission in the rank stated against his name while employed as an Assistant Supervisor of Tent Repair Unit No. 3, organised by the firm of *Rai Bahadur* Boota Singh and Sons :—

Sardar Madhu Sudan Singh to be honorary Jemadar.

No. 46.—The following promotions are made :—

35th Scinde Horse.

Ressaidar Ahmad Baksh to be Risaldar, with effect from the 1st December 1919; to complete the establishment.

Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) (Cavalry).

Risaldar Khwaja Muhammad Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, I.D.S.M., to be Risaldar-Major, with effect from the 16th October 1919; *vice* Bahadur Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, I.O.M., transferred to the pension establishment; and to remain *seconded*. Risaldar Abnashi Ram to be Risaldar-Major, with effect from the 16th October 1919; *vice* Risaldar-Major Khwaja Muhammad Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, I.D.S.M., *seconded*.

41st Mountain Battery.

Quartermaster-Havildar Kirpa Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 7th November 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.

Subadar Sunderamurti to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 1st December 1919; Havildar Maung Lu to be Jemadar, with effect from the 10th December 1919; to complete the establishment.

Burma Mounted Rifles.

Havildar Hazara Singh (Burma Military Police) to be Jemadar, with effect from the 13th August 1916; Havildar Khan Zaman Khan (Burma Military Police) to be Jemadar, with effect from the 21st June 1917; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.

Jemadar Mohar Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 10th October 1919; Company Havildar-Major Dan Singh and Havildar Nihal Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 8th July 1919; to complete the establishment.

31st Punjabis.

Havildar Hari Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 29th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 32nd Sikh Pioneers.

Subadar Lachman Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 1st November 1919; *vice* Bishn Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment.

2nd Battalion, 43rd Erinpura Regiment.

Jemadar Choga to be Subadar, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Havildar Govind Lal to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st December 1919; *vice* Bhola Datt transferred to the pension establishment.

2nd Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadars Sundar Singh, Muhammad Sharif and Juma Khan to be Subadars; Havildars Sohnu, Khit Khawab, Khushal Singh and Mukaim Khan to be Jemadars, with effect from the 5th September 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 69th Punjabis.

Jemadars Chajja Singh and Fateh Singh (36th Sikhs) and Wazir Singh [55th Coke's Rifle (Frontier Force)] to be Subadars, with effect from the 10th June 1919; Jemadar Aulya Khan to be Subadar, with effect from the 2nd July 1919; to complete the establishment.

3rd Battalion, 70th Burma Rifles.

Jemadar Po Mya to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st June 1919; Havildars Ba Tin, Maung Gyan, Company Havildar-Major Maung Myint and Havildar Maung Gyi to be Jemadars, with effect from the 1st November 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 76th Punjabis.

Jemadar Narain Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 13th October 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 81st Pioneers.

Jemadar Ahmed Khan to be Subadar, Havildar Mehr Khan, Company Quartermaster-Havildar Abdul Sattar and Quartermaster-Havildar Periyasawmy to be Jemadars, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 109th Infantry.

Company Havildar-Major Pir Dad to be Jemadar, with effect from the 6th November 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 113th Infantry.

Subadar Khudadad Khan, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 16th July 1919; *vice* Kana Ram, transferred to the pension establishment.

2nd Battalion, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Jemadar Khuda Dad Khan, V.C., to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st July 1919; to complete the establishment.

130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).

Jemadar Bahadur Khan to be Subadar, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Lachhman Sunwar to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 1st November 1919; to complete the establishment.

124th Labour Corps.

Headman Dulip Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st November 1919; to complete the establishment.

44th Merwara Infantry.

No. 47.—In Army Department Notification No. 3467, dated the 12th December 1919, *for* "Havildar Metha" *read* "Havildar Mehta."

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 48.—Under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 720 of 1918, Jagat Ram Kochhar, M.B., will retain the temporary rank of Captain, on permanent appointment to the Indian Medical Service as Lieutenant, with effect from the 17th March 1919.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 49.—The undermentioned 4th class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class, to be 3rd class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 16th December 1919:—

William Joseph Rowe.

James Stephen Edward Barnard.

Benjamin Oliver Samuel Herbert Holmes.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 50.—Under the provisions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the undermentioned 2nd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon ranking as Jemadar, to be 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, with effect from the 13th December 1919 :—

No. 1300 *Khan Sahib* Fazal-Ilahi.

REWARDS.

No. 51.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon Captain Charles Taylor Key, 19th Agra Company, Indian Defence Force.

No. 52.—The following reward has been granted to the undermentioned for conspicuous gallantry in the field, while serving with the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force :—

Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

No. 858 Rifleman Maji Gam, 85th Burman Rifles.

No. 53.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of the Meritorious Service Medal (without annuity) to the undermentioned for gallant conduct otherwise than in action :—

No. 15479 Driver Kundan, Royal Artillery.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 54.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Fourth Supplement, dated the 20th November, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 18th November, 1919, pages 14025 and 14028.

War Office,
20th November, 1919.

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ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

R. A. M. C.—Maj. D. G. Marshall, ret. Ind. Med. Serv., is granted the rank of Lt.-Col. on ceasing to be empld. 15th Oct. 1919.

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London Gazette, dated the 21st November, 1919, pages 14047, 14048, 14050 and 14051.

India Office,
21st November, 1919.

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NOTE.—In the notification in the Lon. Gaz. dated 10th Oct. 1919, making certain promotions in the I.A.R.O., for "L. W. Macdonald, M.C.," read "L. J. Macdonald, M.C."

* * * * *

The KING has approved the admission of the undermentioned officer to the Indian Army in the rank of Captain, with effect from the date specified :—

Major Alan Edele Crawford, M.C., R.G.A., 16th May 1919; his seniority as a Lieut. dating from 29th Oct. 1906, and as a Capt. from 29th July 1913.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the relinquishment of temporary rank in the Ind. Med. Service by the undermentioned gentleman, and the grant to him of the rank of Lieutenant :—

Lieut. Edgar Ormond Bowie. 23rd Dec. 1917.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the retirement of the following officers, and the grant of rank as shown :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel C. Bailey. 25th Oct. 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut. H. Cox, in consequence of ill-health, and is granted the rank of Lieut. 18th Nov. 1919.

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Supplement, dated the 21st November, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 21st November, 1919, pages 14259 and 14263.

War Office,
21st November, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

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ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

* * * * *

The undermentioned temp. Majs. relinquish their temp. commns. :—

* * * * *

13th Oct. 1919.

H. R. Arthur, ret. Ind. Army Dept. (C. of O. and Maj.).

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ESTABLISHMENTS.

MILITARY DETENTION BARRACKS AND PRISONS.

Military Prisons in the Field.

Dep. Dir. (*Graded as Governor, 1st Cl.*).—Lt.-Col. A. S. Rooke, O.B.E., ret., Ind. Army, relinquishes his appt. and the temp. rank of Col., 31st Oct. 1919, and is granted the rank of Col.

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Third Supplement, dated the 22nd November, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 21st November, 1919, pages 14277, 14278, 14279 and 14287.

War Office,
22nd November, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

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CAVALRY.

Remt. Serv.—The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

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Maj. G. R. de H. Smith, ret., Ind. Army, as a Supt. 25th July, 1919.

* * * * *

The undermentioned Lts. to be actg. Capts. :—

A. B. Jaques, Ind. Army Res. of Off., whilst comdg. a Remt. Sqdn. 19th Feb. 1919.

Whilst empld. with a Demobilisation Remt. Depôt :—

* * * * *

(Now temp Capt.) A. S. Matthewman, 94th Inf., Ind. Army, from 19th Mar. to 22nd May 1919.

H. C. Evennett, Ind. Army Res. of Off. 19th Mar. 1919.

H. S. Boyd, Ind. Army Res. of Off., and to relinquish the temp. rank of Capt. whilst empld. with a Remt. Depôt. 19th Feb. 1919.

The undermentioned Lts. to be actg. Capts. (with pay and allces. as Lt.) whilst empld. as Adjts. of Remt. Sqdns. 19th Mar. 1919 :—

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W. S. Moore, Ind. Army.

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CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

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Lt. E. E. Baxter, from probationer with Ind. Army, to be temp. Lt. 23rd Aug. 1919, with seniority from 5th Jan. 1918.

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VOLUNTEER FORCE

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1st Vol. Bn., Devonshire Regt.—

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The undermentioned temp. Capts. relinquish their commissions, 20th Oct. 1919, and are granted the hon. rank of Capt. :—

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C. B. Templer (Maj., ret., Ind. Army).

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Fourth Supplement, dated the 24th November, 1919 to the London Gazette of the 21st November 1919, pages 14289 and 14290.

War Office,
24th November, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

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CAVALRY.

Remt. Serv.—The date of the relinquishment of his appt. as Dep. Dir. of Remts. (Cl. X) and temp. rank of Col. by Lt.-Col. H. I. E. Palmer, C.M.G., Ind. Army, is 31st Mar. 1919, and not as in the Gazette of 8th July 1919.

* * * *

Third Supplement, dated the 26th November, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 25th November, 1919, pages 14633, 14635, 14636 and 14637.

War Office,
26th November, 1919.

The following are among the Decorations and medals awarded by the Allied Powers at various dates to the British Forces for distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign :—

His Majesty the KING has given unrestricted permission in all cases to wear the Decorations and medals in question.

Decorations conferred by

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

Ordre de Leopold avec Croix de Guerre.

Grand Officier.

Lieutenant-General Sir Claud William Jacob, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Indian Army.

* * * * *

Decorations conferred by

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF EGYPT.

Order of the Nile, 2nd Class.

* * * * *

Major-General Vere Bonamy Fane, K.C.I.E., C.B., Indian Army.

* * * * *

3rd Class.

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel William James Knowles Dobbin, C.B.E., Retired Pay, Indian Army.

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Major and Brevet Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Charles Alexander Campbell Godwin, C.M.G., D.S.O., 23rd Cavalry, Indian Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Cyril Rodney Harbord, C.M.G., D.S.O., 30th Lancers, Indian Army.

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Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick FitzHugh Lance, 19th Lancers, Indian Army.

Major and Brevet Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Walter Stewart Leslie, C.M.G., D.S.O., 31st Punjabis, Indian Army

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Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel (temporary Colonel) Walter Holland Ogilvie, C.M.G., M.B., Indian Medical Service.

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Major William Bradley Roberts, D.S.O., 101st Grenadiers, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James William Sherrard, Supply and Transport Corps, Indian Army.

* * * * *

4th Class

Captain (temporary Major Douglas Harry Acworth, M.C., 55th Rifles, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Major Dodington George Richard Shuiton Baker, Indian Medical Service.

* * * * *

Captain Hubert Horan Brown, Indian Medical Service.

* * * * *

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Claude Catty, C.M.G., D.S.O., 69th Punjabis, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Decorations conferred by

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Legion d'Honneur.

* * * * *

Croix de Guerre.

* * * * *

Major William L. Crawford, D.S.O., V.D., Coorg and Mysore Rifles, Indian Army (attached Lancashire Fusiliers).

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Fourth Supplement, dated the 26th November, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 25th November, 1919, pages 14645, 14646, 14650, 14651 and 14652.

War Office,
26th November, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts :—

* * * * *

PERSONAL STAFF.

A.-D.-C.—

* * * * *

Lt. B. S. Hartland, unattd. list, Ind. Army. 24th Aug. 1919

* * * * *

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Brig. Comdrs.—And relinquish the temp. rank of Brig.-Gen. :—

* * * * *

Bt. Col F. A. Andrew, D.S.O., 128th Pioneers, Ind. Army. 25th July 1919.

* * * *

HD.-QRS. OF ADMIN. SERVS. AND DEPTS.

* * * * *

Dep. Asst. Dir. of Labour (*Cl. FF*).—Lt. A. H. Barnett, M.B.E., Ind. Army Res. of Off., and relinquishes the temp. rank of Capt. 7th Apr. 1919.

* * * * *

Rly. Traffic Officer (*Cl. FF*).—Lt. N. W. W. Johnstone, Ind. Army Res. of Off., and relinquishes the temp. rank of Capt. 2nd Aug. 1919.

* * * * *

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

GENERAL STAFF.

G.S.Os., 3rd Grade.—Capt. C. B. Mosse, 116th Mahrattas, Ind. Army. 24th May 1919.

* * * * *

A. G.'s AND Q.M.G.'s STAFF.

A.A.G.—Lt. Col. Sir H. B. Thornhill, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., ret., Ind. Army. 16th Nov. 1919.

* * * * *

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Brig. Majs.—

* * * * *

Capt. W. E. H. Condon, 17th Inf., Ind. Army. 1st Oct. 1919.

* * * * *

HD.-QRS. OF ADMIN. SERVS. AND DEPTS.

Dep. Asst. Dir. of Labour (Cl. FF).—And to be temp. Capts. whilst so empld. :—

* * * * *

Lt. A. P. Brewin, Ind. Army Res. of Off. 27th July 1919.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Col. A. C. de L. Joly de Lotbiniere, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., retires on an Indian Pension, 27th Nov. 1919, and is granted the hon. rank of Maj.-Gen.

* * * * *

The date of the appt. of Lt. (temp. Capt.) W. L. Tyte, Ind. Army Res of Off., is 14th Nov. 1918, and not as in the Gazette of 3rd Nov. 1919.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * *

E. York. R.

Temp. 2nd Lt. J. E. Hughes relinquishes his commission on appt. to Ind. Army Res. of Off. 18 Jan. 1917.

* * * *

Fifth Supplement, dated the 27th November, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 25th November, 1919, pages 14657, 14658 and 14659.

War Office,
27th November, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * * *

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

* * * * *

HD.-QRS. OF ADMIN. SERVS. AND DEPTS.

Asst. Dir. of Rlys. (Cl. X).—Lt. (temp. Maj.) J. Izat, C.I.E., Ind. Army Res. of Off., and to be temp. Lt.-Col. whilst so empld., from 20th Nov. 1917 to 14th Apr. 1919.

* * *

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

* * * * *

The undermentioned to be temp. Majs. whilst empld. with Ind. Army :—
Lt. F. A. V. D. Matthews, D.S.O., M.C., T.F. 23rd Oct. 1919.
Temp. Capt. T. Scott. 28th Oct. 1919.

* * * * *

The undermentioned to be temp. Capts. whilst empld. with Ind. Army :—
Lt. H. C. Wightman, O.B.E., T.F. 1st Oct. 1919.
Temp. Lt. C. W. Knight. 5th Oct. 1919.
Temp. Lt. W. D. Beatty. 24th Oct. 1919.
Lt. W. B. Hossack, T.F. 10th Nov. 1919.

* * * *

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 2nd January 1920.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 2.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Engineer Lieutenant to be Engineer Lieutenant Commander.

Abraham Thomson. Dated 17th November 1919.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 2nd January 1920.

No. 820—E.-19.—Mr. G. A. R. Trimming, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, is, on return from leave, transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, as a temporary measure.

No. 2419—E.-19.—Mr. F. F. W. Browne, Officiating Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, officiated as a District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways from the 11th October to the 9th November 1919 and from the 17th to the 27th November 1919.

No. 2556—E.-19.—Mr. G. Thomson, District Locomotive Superintendent, officiated as Superintendent of the Kalka Simla Railway, in addition to his own duties, from the 2nd August to the 16th December 1919.

R. McLEAN,
Secretary, Railway Board

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 29th December 1919.

No. E.-962.—*Corrigendum.*—In Indian Munitions Board Notification No. E.-962, dated the 28th November 1919, appointing Dr. W. P. Robson as Chemist, Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, *for* " 7th November 1919 ", *read* " 17th November 1919."

I. R. R. RUDMAN,
Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 1st January 1920, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Local rain fell in the east of the United Provinces on the 25th December in connection with the disturbance which affected northwest India during the latter half of the previous week. A fresh disturbance from the west entered northwest India on the 25th December and gave between the 26th and 28th nearly general rain or snow in Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province and the Simla-Kumaon hills, with local falls in Kashmir and the north Punjab. A few falls of rain occurred in southeast Madras from the 25th to the 28th December. On the 29th December a depression formed in the southwest of the Bay and had developed into a storm to the west of Colombo by the morning of the 1st January; it gave widespread and locally heavy rain in the south of the Peninsula during this period.

2. *Burma.*—Weather was dry except for a moderate fall of rain at Lashio.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—The week was rainless except for a light fall at Barisal.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There was no rain in Central India and the Central Provinces. Nearly general rain or snow fell in the Kumaon Hills on the 27th and 28th, and there were local falls of rain in the plains in the east of the United Provinces on the 25th.

Northwest India.—Nearly general rain or snow fell in Baluchistan and in the North-West Frontier Province on the 26th, and local or isolated falls occurred on one other day in the former area and on two other days in the latter In Kashmir snowfall was local on the 26th and 27th and there were a few falls on one other day. In the Punjab a few falls were recorded between the 26th and 28th.

The Peninsula.—In southeast Madras rainfall was nearly general on the 29th and 31st and local on the 25th and 30th, with a few falls on three other days. Over the rest of the division Bangalore, Trivandrum, Cuddapah and Nellore were the only stations that reported rain during the week.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows :—

December 25th. Bahraich 0·72", Parachinar 0·18" and Tinnevelly 0·48".

" 26th. Lashio 0·54", Rawalpindi 0·30", Peshawar 0·42", Cherat 1·05", Parachinar 0·18", Quetta 0·46", Chaman 0·23", Kalat 0·36", Pasni 0·52" and Negapatam 0·55".

" 27th. Mussooree 0·20", Chakrata 0·25", Rawalpindi 0·20", Srinagar 0·37", Sonamarg 0·42", Dras 0·23" and Cherat 0·46".

" 28th. Mussooree 0·36", Chakrata 0·53" and Dehra Dun 0·52".

" 29th. Bangalore 0·53", Trivandrum 3·60", Madura 0·56", Negapatam 1·98", Madras 0·70" and Nellore 0·66".

" 30th. Pamban 2·75", Negapatam 1·25", Cuddalore 2·29" and Madras 0·42".

" 31st. Trichinopoly and Cuddalore each 2·64".

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Upper Burma, the United Provinces East, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Mysore, Malabar and Madras Southeast; and was 20 per cent. or more in defect in Assam, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab East and North, Kashmir, Rajputana West, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the Madras Coast North. It was normal in the United Provinces West, the Punjab Southwest and the Madras Deccan. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Sind, Rajputana East, Gujarat and the Konkan.

The rainfall from the 28th November to date is 20 per cent. or more in defect in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces East, Rajputana West, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan; and is 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, the United Provinces West, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Rajputana East, the Konkan, Hyderabad, Malabar, Madras Southeast and the Madras Coast North. It differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent. in Kashmir, Baluchistan and Mysore. No rain is expected at this time of year in Gujarat.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 1st January 1920.			Rainfall data from 28th November 1919 to 1st January 1920.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	1·3	0·8	+0·5	12·7	8·2	+4·5	+55	+54
Lower Burma	0	0	0	1·5	0·7	+0·8	+114	+114
Upper Burma	0·1	0	+0·1	1·0	0·6	+0·4	+67	+50
Assam	0	0·1	−0·1	0·3	0·5	−0·2	−40	−25
Bengal	0	0	0	0	0·2	−0·2	−100	−100
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0·4	−0·4	−100	−100
Chota Nagpur	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·3	−0·3	−100	−100
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0·1	−0·1	−100	−100
United Provinces, East	0·2	0·1	+0·1	0·2	0·3	−0·1	−33	−100
United Provinces, West	0·1	0·1	0	0·7	0·4	+0·3	+75	+100
Punjab, East and North	0·1	0·2	−0·1	1·5	0·6	+0·9	+150	+250
Punjab, South-West	0·1	0·1	0	1·2	0·4	+0·8	+200	+267
Kashmir	0·3	0·4	−0·1	2·0	1·7	+0·3	+18	+31
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·3	0·1	+0·2	2·5	0·4	+2·1	+525	+633
Baluchistan	0·3	0·1	+0·2	0·8	0·8	0	0	−29
Sind	0	0	0	0·2	0·1	+0·1	+100	+100
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·2	−0·2	−100	−100
Rajputana, East	0	0	0	0·5	0·2	+0·3	+150	+150
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central India, West	0	0·1	−0·1	0·1	0·2	−0·1	−50	0
Central India, East	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·5	−0·5	−100	−100
Berar	0	0·2	−0·2	0	0·7	−0·7	−100	−100
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·5	−0·5	−100	−100
Central Provinces, East	0	0·1	−0·1	0·1	0·4	−0·3	−75	−67
Konkan	0	0	0	0·8	0·1	+0·7	+700	+700
Bombay Deccan	0	0·1	−0·1	0·2	0·4	−0·2	−50	−83
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	−0·1	0·3	0·2	+0·1	+50	+200
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	−0·1	0·2	0·1	+0·1	+100	—
Mysore	0·2	0·1	+0·1	0·7	0·6	+0·1	+17	0
Malabar*	0·9	0·2	+0·7	4·9	1·6	+3·3	+206	+186
Madras, South-East*	2·1	0·9	+1·2	10·1	5·7	+4·4	+77	+67
Madras Deccan*	0·1	0·1	0	0·4	0·6	−0·2	−33	−40
Madras Coast, North*	0·1	0·2	−0·1	3·2	1·6	+1·6	+100	+121

* Information incomplete.

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 1st January 1920.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 27th December 1919.

Burma.—The week end was practically rainless in both parts of the Province. Reaping of winter rice is progressing. In Upper Burma sowing of island crops is proceeding, gathering of groundnuts and plucking of cotton have been completed, reaping of sesamum is progressing and standing crops are generally healthy except in a few districts. In Amherst the number of persons on relief works is unchanged at 2,700. The price of new white rice (specials) at Rangoon was Rs. 445 and of unhusked rice (new) Rs. 175 which is Rs. 5 below the controlled price.

Assam.—The weather is reasonable and favourable. Harvesting of winter rice, plucking of cotton and pressing of sugarcane continue. The outturn of winter rice and cotton is fair and that of sugarcane is good. Prospects of crops are fair. Cattle disease is reported from three districts. The price of common rice is practically stationary.

Bengal.—No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of winter paddy and sugarcane is in full swing. Prospects of standing crops are promising. The average price of common rice has fallen by 3·27 per cent.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light rain fell in Saran and in parts of Patna, Gaya and Shahabad. There was no rain in the rest of the Province. Harvesting of paddy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Standing crops are, on the whole, doing well. More rain is wanted in parts of Tirhut and Bhagalpur. The price of common rice has risen in four districts, fallen in four and remained stationary in the remaining districts The average price of local common rice at headquarters was 6·69 seers per rupee against 6·72 seers in the preceding week and that of maize was 7·76 seers against 7·85 seers in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from five districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and in Chota Nagpur is good.

United Provinces.—Except in a few districts light to moderate rain fell throughout the Province. Slight damage by insects is reported from Jalaun. Irrigation of spring crops and pressing of sugarcane continue. Standing crops are doing well. Prospects are favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are generally stationary.

Punjab.—During the week light rain fell in all the reporting districts and was useful. More rain is wanted. The condition of standing crops is generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated areas. Picking of cotton and pressing of sugarcane continue with yield below normal to normal. Sowings of spring crops continue in some districts and are generally normal. *Toria* is being harvested. Cattle are healthy. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices are generally stationary and above scarcity rates. Price of wheat :—Ferozepore 6, Ambala $6\frac{3}{16}$ and Lyallpur $6\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—During the week good rain fell throughout the Province and benefitted the cultivation of spring crops. Sowings of spring crops and harvesting of certain autumn crops continue. The outturn of cotton is below average. Standing crops are generally average but prospects of crops on unirrigated areas in one district are reported to be poor. The price of wheat in Peshawar is $7\frac{1}{12}$ and in Dera Ismail Khan, $6\frac{9}{16}$ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Good rain fell during the week. Prices are stationary. Fodder is sufficient. There is no cattle disease.

Kashmir.—During the week the weather was snowy and cold. Cattle disease in Gurez is subsiding. Prices are fluctuating.

Rajputana.—During the week the weather was clear and cool. Spring crops are being irrigated and doing well. Prospects are favourable. The condition of cattle is good. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Prices are generally high and steady.

Central India.—The rainfall during the week was partial in Bhopal and insufficient in Gwalior north. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress. Sowing of spring crops is nearing completion. Picking of cotton continues in Gwalior, Bhopal and Malwa. Standing crops and their probable outturn are fair to good. Agricultural stock is generally good except for cattle disease in Gwalior, Baghelkhand and Malwa. Prices are high. Sowing of opium is nearing completion in Gwalior.

Central Provinces.—No rain fell during the week. The weather continues to be clear and cool. Picking of cotton and reaping, threshing and winnowing of autumn crops are proceeding. Pulses are reported to have been slightly affected in parts of eight districts. Prospects of spring crops are excellent but a shower of rain would be welcome in Seoni and Bhandara. Fodder and water are ample. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition, but cattle disease is reported from parts of eight districts. Rice in Narsinghpur and *juar* in Amraoti fell and gram in Nimar and Akola rose by 1 to 1½ seers per rupee. Prices elsewhere remained steady or fluctuated slightly.

Feudatory States:—Autumn crops are being gathered. Prospects of spring crops are generally good.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in Sind. The rainfall was beneficial to spring crops which are generally in good condition except in parts of Karachi and Sholapur, where they have been slightly damaged by insects and in parts of Poona where they are withering. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Cotton picking is in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, Broach, West Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur and Rewa Kantha. The supply of fodder and water is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices of food-grains have risen slightly in seven districts, have fallen in one and are generally steady elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—The week was almost rainless. Cotton is being picked. Spring crops are doing well and are being weeded. Castor seed crop has been damaged by insects in parts of three districts and entirely in the Nalgonda district. Harvesting of the early rice crop has been nearly completed. Sowings for late rice are progressing. Cattle disease prevails in parts of the Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal and Karimnagar districts. Prices of grain continue to be high. *Juar* is selling at 4 seers per rupee in the Adiladad district.

The weekly report on famine is as follows:—Situation is not yet satisfactory, though famine distress is confined to a few *talukas*. *Toor* crops have been damaged in parts. The number of persons on relief is almost stationary. Prices of grains show upward tendency. *Rice* sells at 3½ seers and *juwar* at 6½ seers per rupee. Number of persons on relief in thousands for week ending 18th December :— works 7, gratuitous relief 2, total 9.

Mysore.—Rainfall *nil*. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available. Prices of food-grains are high and generally rising. Prospects of the season are good. Harvesting of rice, *ragi* and sugarcane is proceeding with outturn fair to good.

Coorg.—The weather is cold. Reaping of rice and picking of coffee and cardamum continue. Harvesting of rice has commenced. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is fair. Prices of food grains are high.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was fair in Nellore and Tinnevelly and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair generally, but have been damaged in small areas in Chittoor by disease and in Ramnad by excessive rain. The outturn of the harvested paddy and dry crops is generally fair. Fresh sowings of paddy and dry crops are progressing. The condition of cattle is good generally. Water is generally sufficient. Pasture and fodder are sufficient generally. Prices of dry crops tend to rise and those of rice are steady. Prospects are fair generally.

The weekly report on famine in Ganjam is as follows:—The number of works and of workers in Ronabha has not been reported. Gratuitous relief (incomplete figures) 48. Cloth distribution has been provided by private charity.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

Delhi, the 2nd January 1920.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 20th December 1919 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	1	...
		Thana District	6	6
	Central	West Khandesh District	132	83
		East Khandesh District	54	37
		Satara District	45	25
	Southern	Kolaba District	2	2
		Hubli Town	55*	56*
		Dharwar District	62*	32*
	Political Charges.	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	22	17
		Mangrol Port	1	...
		Kathiawar Agency	11	9
		Savanur State	5*	5*
		TOTAL	396	272
MADRAS.	...	Anantapur District	2 (a)	...
		North Arcot District	9	4
		Bellary District	43 (a)	27 (a)
		Coimbatore District	50 (a)	31 (a)
		Guntur District	7	8
		Madura District	46	3[illegible]
		Salem District	2	...
		Dhanushkodi Port	3 (b)	...
		TOTAL	162	103
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.	Presidency	Calcutta	1	1
		TOTAL	1	1
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Patna	Patna Town	5	5
		Patna District	15	7
		Shahabad District	1[illegible]	3
	Tirhut	Saran District	26	24
		Champaran District	3	3
		Muzaffarpur District	7	6
		Darbhanga District	55	35
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	38	21
		Bhagalpur Town	6	5
		TOTAL	167	109

* For two weeks.
(a) One imported. (b) Suspicious and imported.
In the return for the week ending 13th December 1919, the following addition should be made :—
Bombay Presidency—Bijapur District add 2 cases, 7 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Benares	Ghazipur District	32	36
	Gorakhpur	Basti District	35	33
		Azamgarh District	9	9
		TOTAL	76	78
PUNJAB	Lahore	Gujranwala District	8	6
	Rawalpindi	Jhelum District	2	2
		Rawalpindi District	2	1
	Multan	Multan District	25	16
		TOTAL	37	25
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	5	5
		Insein District	5	2
		Tharrawaddy District	1	1
		Pegu District	1	1
		Prome District	8	8
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	3	2
		Henzada District	15	13
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	1	1
	Mandalay	Maymyo Town	1	...
		Mandalay Town	38	35
		Mandalay District	1	1
		Katha District	4	4
	Sagaing	Sagaing District	1	2
	Native States.	Northern Shan States	8	8
		TOTAL	92	83
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	171	162
		Nagpur District	206	129
		Bhandara District	23	1[illegible]
		Wardha District	12	5
		Balaghat District	100	64
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	168	120
		Jubbulpore District	91	63
		Seoni District	2	1
		Mandla District	3	2
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	84	56
		Betul District	6	2
		Chhindwara District	171	98
		TOTAL	1,037	716

In the return for the week ending 13th December 1919, the following addition and correction should be made :—
Punjab—Multan District, *add* 36 cases, 20 deaths.
Burma—Henzada District, *read* 10 cases, *for* 9 cases.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	16	16
		Bangalore City	1	1
		Bangalore District	48	31
		Mysore City	11	8
		Mysore District	32	23
		Hassan District	26	15
		Kadur District	2	3
		Shimoga District	13	12
		Chitaldroog District	4	4
		Tumkur District	18	13
		Kolar District	1	..
		TOTAL	172	126
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Parbhani District	49	46
		Nander District	25	23
		Gulbargah District	41	37
		Raichur District	20	11
		Usmanabad District	36	30
		Bidar District	147	131
		Medak District	74	64
		Mahbubnagar District	49	40
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	72	51
		Atrafibalda Sarfikhas	115	101
		TOTAL	628*	544*
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Sehore Cantonment	1	1
		Bhopal State	98	57
		TOTAL	99	58
		GRAND TOTAL	2,867	2,103

* Includes previous weeks. The actual number of cases and deaths during the week ending December 20th were 251 and 242, respectively.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

DELHI;
The 2nd January 1920

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings* audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week During official year 1918-19.	Mean mileage worked. 1913.	1918.	1919.	Total earnings for week ending 19th December 1913.	20th December 1918.	20th December 1919.	Earnings per mean mile worked for week. 1913.	1918.	1919.	Total earnings from 1st April to— 19th December 1913.	20th December 1918.	20th December 1919.	Compared with corresponding period, 1913-14, +1 day. Increase.	Decrease.	Compared with corresponding period, 1918-19. Increase.	Decrease.	Serial Number.
State Railways.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	443	2,669	2,695	2,701	9,17,400	12,36,309	12,44,000	344	459	461	2,87,97,392	4,27,88,131	4,60,21,000	1,72,23,608	...	32,32,869	...	1
Beswada Extension	481	21	21	21	6,955	8,350	8,100	331	398	386	2,66,938	3,59,846	3,76,000	1,09,062	...	16,154	...	2
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,008	998	1,002	1,002	7,19,714	10,73,160	10,40,000	721	1,071	1,038	2,45,36,808	3,63,37,779	3,58,33,000	1,12,96,192	...	...	5,04,779	3
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	470	1,572	1,581	1,575	8,40,954	7,80,258	7,88,000	535	494	500	2,72,15,953	2,75,23,829	3,13,73,000	41,57,047	...	38,49,171	...	4
East Indian	991	2,549	2,612	2,615	20,17,339	24,42,249	23,73,000	791	935	907	7,33,38,537	9,76,35,442	9,36,29,000	2,03,90,463	...	...	40,06,442	5
Great Indian Peninsula	873	2,537	2,621	2,621	19,87,732	25,43,670	26,09,000	734	970	995	5,65,47,591	8,25,01,099	8,62,60,000	2,97,12,409	...	37,58,901	...	6
Agra-Delhi Chord	679	126	126	126	48,035	71,085	82,000	333	564	651	15,78,782	30,84,169	31,37,000	15,58,218	...	52,831	...	7
Baran-Kotah	88	40	40	40	3,265	2,057	3,200	81	51	80	1,14,341	1,39,652	1,37,000	22,659	...	...	2,652	8
Bhopal-Itarsi (British Section)	1,789	*57	12	12	*26,922	19,637	19,200	474	1,634	1,600	*11,63,146	8,03,642	7,38,000	...	4,25,146	...	65,642	9
Cawnpore-Banda	81	33	76	76	423	4,997	5,500	13	66	72	43,335	2,20,787	2,71,000	2,27,665	...	50,213	...	10
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	409	2,585	2,550	2,550	7,41,778	9,37,146	9,96,000	287	368	391	2,61,86,848	3,91,24,585	4,02,99,000	1,41,12,152	...	11,74,415	...	11
North Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	599	4,012	4,001	4,115	16,89,664	20,91,939	22,80,000	421	523	554	6,21,18,973	9,18,59,092	8,45,11,000	2,23,92,027	...	...	73,48,092	12
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	398	1,600	1,592	1,592	4,76,432	3,69,632	5,75,000	298	232	361	1,67,31,328	2,40,05,525	2,15,95,000	48,63,672	...	...	24,10,525	13
Aden	...	...	...	22	...	...	3,500	...	...	159	...	...	(a) 2,55,000	2,55,000	...	2,55,000	...	14
Assam-Bengal	174	812	893	893	1,32,081	1,51,909	1,79,000	164	170	200	48,36,417	53,05,789	71,35,000	22,98,583	...	18,29,211	...	15
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	451	1,828	1,839	1,839	6,07,180	8,21,729	8,32,000	332	447	452	2,02,65,658	2,98,72,409	2,97,38,000	94,72,342	...	...	1,34,409	16
Burma	377	1,553	1,342	1,342	4,33,489	5,16,190	5,49,000	279	385	409	1,62,17,831	1,79,40,744	2,02,50,000	40,32,169	...	23,09,256	...	17
Burma Extensions	262	...	187	187	...	39,106	43,000	...	209	230	...	17,42,033	18,06,000	18,06,000	...	63,967	...	18
Southern Shan States	132	...	70	70	...	10,520	7,000	...	150	100	...	3,49,251	3,80,000	3,80,000	...	30,749	...	19
Dhone-Kurnool	89	...	32	32	...	2,519	3,200	...	79	100	...	1,03,783	1,21,000	1,21,000	...	17,217	...	20
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	294	124	124	124	24,753	23,382	26,400	199	189	213	9,68,398	14,26,669	11,43,000	1,74,602	...	...	2,83,669	21
Lucknow-Bareilly	196	287	287	302	35,107	58,894	42,300	122	205	140	15,36,451	22,88,761	19,31,000	3,94,549	...	...	3,57,761	22
Mysore	205	*411	401	261	*82,145	78,488	53,500	300	196	205	*27,15,395	30,63,527	29,25,000	2,09,605	...	...	1,38,527	23
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	432	1,451	1,587	1,587	5,28,609	6,40,743	7,36,000	364	404	464	2,00,86,338	2,56,87,797	2,83,03,000	82,16,662	...	26,15,203	...	24
Travancore Branch	199	108	146	146	17,977	28,697	32,600	166	197	223	6,60,324	10,58,827	12,96,000	6,35,676	...	2,37,173	...	25
Tirhoot	255	785	819	809	2,36,576	2,15,843	1,96,000	301	264	242	71,18,543	75,16,828	76,92,000	5,73,457	...	1,75,172	...	26
Broach-Jambusar	104	...	30	30	...	2,912	3,500	...	97	117	...	99,118	1,10,000	1,10,000	...	10,882	...	27
Jorhat (Provincial)	66	32	33	33	2,480	1,820	3,200	76	55	97	92,138	84,636	94,900	2,762	...	10,264	...	28
TOTAL	549	26,189	26,719	26,723	1,15,77,010	1,41,73,210	1,47,33,200	442	530	551	39,31,37,465	54,29,23,750	54,73,59,900	15,42,22,435	...	44,36,150	...	

Petlad-Cambay	432	34	34	33	5,932	8,673	8,400	176	255	255	2,08,656	3,77,053	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	...	
Phagwara-Rahon	103	...	47	47	..	3,837	6,600	..	83	140	..	1,77,736	1,84,000	1,84,000	..	6,264	...	44
Rajpura-Bhatinda	493	108	108	108	37,951	41,739	46,400	350	398	430	12,66,884	21,07,494	15,27,000	2,60,116	...	...	5,80,484	45
Salem District Board	165	...	4	4	...	514	1,200	..	129	300	...	18,948	46,700	46,700	...	27,752	...	46
Sara-Sirajganj	155	...	53	53	...	12,221	13,600	...	231	256	...	2,85,153	5,91,000	5,91,000	...	3,05,848	...	47
Sialkot-Narwal	114	...	38	38	...	3,765	6,000	..	99	158	..	1,62,307	1,72,000	1,72,000	...	9,693	...	48
Southern Punjab (Main Line)	412	435	428	428	1,14,790	1,59,453	1,54,000	270	373	360	38,48,834	70,20,793	51,65,000	13,16,166	...	...	18,55,793	49
Jullundur-Doab	62	99	133	133	9,843	6,410	9,900	97	49	74	1,72,127	2,95,675	3,26,000	1,53,873	...	30,325	...	50
Ludhiana Extension	168	155	155	155	23,165	21,505	25,500	143	130	165	9,50,522	9,61,383	9,04,000	...	46,522	...	57,383	51
Sutlej Valley (b)	...	208	...	...	14,641	...	...	70	..	..	4,69,392	...	...	...	4,69,392	...	...	52
Tapti Valley	247	155	154	156	43,882	46,298	45,600	276	297	292	9,73,194	12,88,729	13,71,000	3,97,816	..	82,271	...	53
Tenali-Repalli	89	...	23	22	..	2,039	2,100	..	93	95	...	71,354	80,300	80,300	...	2,946	...	54
Ahmedabad-Dholka	89	34	34	34	3,331	2,842	2,800	69	84	82	91,472	1,04,774	1,17,000	25,528	...	12,828	...	55
Ahmedabad-Parantij	98	89	89	89	8,280	7,938	8,300	93	89	93	2,70,451	3,21,416	3,64,000	93,549	...	42,584	...	56
Bengal and North-Western	230	1,239	1,246	1,244	2,07,583	2,90,418	3,31,000	168	225	186	78,46,638	1,05,57,121	97,80,000	21,33,362	...	...	7,77,121	57
Bengal-Dooars	223	153	158	158	36,798	34,238	32,800	240	217	208	12,11,375	14,17,185	13,21,000	89,625	...	...	96,185	58
Bezwada-Masulipatam	141	52	52	52	6,768	6,764	7,900	131	130	150	2,49,513	2,61,659	3,12,000	61,487	...	50,350	...	59
Bhavnagar State	212	227	249	206	28,892	43,116	38,800	127	173	188	10,49,903	19,42,634	18,27,000	7,77,098	...	...	1,15,634	60
Cooch Behar State	187	33	33	33	6,200	7,131	5,800	187	216	176	2,02,733	2,14,983	2,41,000	38,267	...	26,017	...	61
Dhrangadra	...	...	...	40	..	...	3,000	..	..	75	...	...	41,500	41,500	...	41,500	...	62
Dibru-Sadiya	308	86	86	86	27,380	31,892	26,400	318	253	307	9,66,094	9,53,613	10,04,000	37,916	...	50,387	...	63
Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	130	184	209	209	15,817	23,596	25,800	85	112	123	5,59,723	10,25,978	9,11,000	3,51,277	...	...	1,14,978	64
Gondal	201	211	231	231	29,028	41,398	55,800	138	179	242	9,67,339	17,16,141	18,11,000	8,43,661	...	94,859	...	65
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	235	442	441	441	1,09,271	1,17,319	1,41,000	247	266	320	27,30,470	33,13,569	43,72,000	16,41,530	...	10,58,432	...	66
Jaipur State	73	73	122	122	5,656	7,591	9,000	78	62	74	2,12,035	3,22,590	3,34,000	1,21,965	...	11,410	...	67
Jamnagar	176	54	54	54	6,011	7,797	7,200	111	144	133	3,05,915	3,66,997	3,52,000	1,46,085	...	...	14,997	68
Jodhpur-Bikaner	150	1,030	1,106	1,106	1,06,493	1,34,629	1,16,000	103	132	105	39,20,771	60,94,502	54,02,000	14,81,229	...	...	6,92,502	69
Junagad State	141	113	136	136	11,929	18,749	16,900	105	188	124	4,16,837	6,72,141	7,05,000	2,88,163	..	32,859	...	70
Kolhapur State	282	29	29	29	8,449	7,883	6,500	291	273	224	2,20,566	2,95,791	2,88,000	67,434	...	...	7,791	71
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khairo Section)	60	100	100	100	5,310	5,780	5,800	53	58	58	1,50,043	2,03,176	2,45,000	94,957	...	41,824	...	72
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2'6" gauge)	299	93	93	93	13,993	22,141	19,900	150	339	214	5,67,467	10,43,091	8,88,000	3,20,533	...	...	1,55,081	73
Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar	115	...	101	101	...	10,538	16,000	...	104	158	...	4,12,675	6,49,000	6,49,000	...	2,36,325	...	74
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	216	55	56	56	10,544	14,084	16,000	191	252	286	3,54,600	4,59,494	5,88,000	2,33,400	...	1,29,596	...	75
Mysore-Arsikere	71	...	103	243	...	6,584	44,300	..	64	182	...	2,39,949	7,64,000	7,64,000	...	5,35,051	...	76
Podanur-Pollachi	149	...	25	25	...	4,674	4,500	..	187	180	...	1,36,056	1,69,000	1,69,000	...	32,944	..	77
Rohilkund and Kumaon	186	268	270	270	33,099	43,959	46,200	134	163	171	14,86,395	19,66,963	17,82,000	2,95,605	...	...	1,84,963	78
Sangli State	230	5	5	5	920	1,021	900	134	219	180	25,811	43,776	46,700	20,889	...	2,924	...	79
Secunderabad-Gadwal	64	...	103	103	..	5,203	7,500	..	51	73	...	2,55,062	2,49,000	2,40,000	...	...	6,062	80
Shoranur Cochin	263	65	65	65	12,630	16,816	19,200	194	259	295	4,65,592	6,27,620	6,99,000	2,33,498	...	71,380	...	81
Tanjore District Board	152	103	112	135	15,205	14,472	17,000	149	129	126	7,25,575	6,44,952	7,84,000	58,425	...	1,39,048	...	82
Udaipur-Chitorgarh	97	67	67	67	6,693	6,258	8,100	98	93	121	2,05,906	2,25,415	3,01,000	95,194	...	75,565	...	83
Barsi	166	116	117	118	28,497	24,076	27,900	243	205	237	8,06,939	6,41,836	10,96,000	2,89,061	...	4,54,164	...	84
Bilimora-Kalamba	45	...	35	35	...	1,274	1,400	.	36	40	...	55,846	73,600	73,600	..	17,754	..	85
Bodeli Chhota Udaipur	50	...	23	23	...	1,526	1,400	...	66	61	...	38,057	45,700	45,700	...	7,643	..	86
Champaner-Shivrajpur	78	20	32	32	1,267	2,583	2,900	63	81	91	61,270	82,223	1,13,000	51,730	..	30,777	..	87
Dhond-Baramati	89	...	27	27	...	2,271	2,800	..	84	104	..	86,117	1,52,000	1,52,000	...	65,883	..	88
Ellichpur-Yeotmal	126	...	139	139	...	22,164	27,400	..	159	197	..	5,54,269	8,11,000	8,11,000	..	2,56,732	...	89
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	111	142	154	187	13,580	21,476	22,100	96	139	118	4,43,983	6,97,630	7,35,000	2,86,012	...	37,370	...	90
Godhra-Lunavada	61	...	25	25	...	1,750	1,600	.	70	64	...	51,051	50,400	50,400	...	..	651	91
Jacobabad-Kashmor (c)	34	...	76	...	...	2,364	..	...	31	..	...	93,446	24,900	24,900	...	...	68,546	92
Khulna-Bagerhaut	46	..	20	20	...	1,748	1,600	.	87	80	..	(d) 29,486	53,900	53,900	...	24,414	...	93
Kolar District (including Bangalore-Chick-Ballapur)	57	...	102	102	...	4,967	6,100	..	49	60	...	2,15,329	2,56,000	2,56,000	...	40,671	...	94
Kosamba-Zankhvav	36	26	26	26	455	1,036	1,500	17	49	58	18,354	30,876	43,500	25,146	..	12,624	..	95
Nadiad-Kapadvanj	141	[illegible]	28	28	2,009	3,835	3,600	72	139	129	71,642	1,42,839	1,51,000	79,358	..	8,170	...	96
Pachora-Jamner	47	[illegible]	25	35	..	1,903	3,700	...	76	106	..	30,599	1,01,000	1,01,000	..	70,401	..	97
Petlad-Vaso	92	..	19	19	..	1,666	1,600	...	98	84	..	63,049	60,800	60,800	..	...	2,249	98
Rajpipla State	80	37	39	39	1,932	3,744	2,700	53	70	69	86,390	1,15,078	1,11,000	24,610	...	...	4,078	99
Darjeeling-Himalayan	516	51	51	51	19,565	17,387	20,500	384	341	402	3,99,873	10,71,422	10,90,000	1,90,127	...	18,578	...	100
Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions	84	...	100	100	..	8,270	9,300	..	83	93	..	2,77,927	3,13,000	3,13,000	...	35,073	...	101
Pipar-Bilara	23	25	25	25	424	569	600	17	23	24	19,301	21,179	26,600	7,299	...	5,421	...	102
TOTAL	203	7,461	8,837	8,962	13,19,174	17,01,692	17,67,900	177	193	197	4,48,42,485	6,57,41,071	6,66,01,600	2,17,59,115	...	8,60,529	...	
GRAND TOTAL	463	33,650	85,556	35,685	1,28,96,184	1,58,74,902	1,65,01,100	383	445	462	43,79,79,950	60,86,64,821	61,39,61,500	17,59,81,550	...	52,96,679	...	

*Include figures for Native State Section.
(a) From 1st April 1919.
(b) Dismantled from 15th December 1917.
(c) The booking of all traffic stopped.
(d) From 10th June 1918.

Simla, the 31st December 1919.

S. TOMKINS,
Joint Secretary, Railway Board.

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DELHI, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 7th January, 1920.

An Ordinance to prohibit certain transactions in order to give effect to the provisions of the Treaty of Peace made at Versailles on the twenty-eighth day of June, 1919.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it expedient, for the purpose of enabling effect to be given in due course to the provisions of the Treaty of Peace made at Versailles on the twenty-eighth day of June, 1919, to prohibit certain transactions as from the date on which the said Treaty comes into force;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:— 5 & 6 Geo. V, c. 61.

ORDINANCE No. I OF 1920.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Ordinance may be called the Treaty of Peace Ordinance, 1920;

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas, the District of Angul, the Shan States and the Pargana of Spiti; and it applies also to—

(*a*) all British and Indian subjects of His Majesty within any State in India; and

(*b*) all servants of His Majesty, whether British subjects or not, within any State in India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on the date on which the Treaty comes into force.

2. In this Ordinance, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(*a*) "custodian" means a custodian of enemy property appointed under the Enemy Trading Act, 1915; XIV of 1915.

(*b*) "enemy debt" means any pecuniary obligation of the kind referred to in the first paragraph of Article 296 of the Treaty, as set out in the Schedule, and includes any sum which under the Treaty has to be treated or dealt with in like manner as an enemy debt;

(*c*) "national" in relation to any State other than a State in India means a subject of that State, and includes any company or corporation incorporated therein according to the law of that State, and, in the case of a Protectorate, the natives thereof; and

"British national in India" includes any person being a British national who resides or carries on business in India and any subject of a State in India; and

(*d*) "the Treaty" means the Treaty of Peace with Germany made and signed on behalf of His Majesty at Versailles on the twenty-eighth day of June, 1919, together with all Protocols annexed thereto.

3. (*1*) No person shall pay or accept payment of any enemy debt, nor shall any person interested in any such debt as debtor or creditor have any communications with any other person interested therein as creditor or debtor.

Prohibition of payment or receipt of payment of enemy debts.

(*2*) Any person contravening the provisions of this section shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

4. No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie in any court of law for the recovery of any enemy debt.

Prohibition of legal proceedings for recovery of enemy debts.

5. All property, rights and interests belonging to German nationals at the date when the Treaty comes into force (not being property, rights or interests acquired under any general licence issued by or on behalf of His Majesty) and the net proceeds of their sale, liquidation or other dealings therewith are hereby charged—

Creation of charge on enemy property.

(*a*) in the first place, with the payment of the amounts due in respect of claims by British nationals in India with regard to their property, rights and interests, including companies and associations in which they are interested in German territory and debts owing to them by German nationals, and with the payment of any compensation which may hereafter be awarded by any Tribunal which may be set up under or in pursuance of the terms of the Treaty or by any arbitrator appointed by any such Tribunal and with payment of claims growing out of acts committed by the German Government or by German authorities since the thirty-first day of July and before the fourth day of August, 1914;

(*b*) secondly, with payments of the amounts due in respect of claims by British nationals in India with regard to their property, rights and interests in the territories of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, in so far as those claims are not otherwise satisfied;

(*c*) thirdly, with payments of amounts due in respect of claims by any British nationals of the nature referred to in clauses (*a*) and (*b*):

Provided, that any particular property, rights or interests so charged may at any time be released from the charge so created by order of the Governor General in Council.

Prohibition of transactions in enemy property.

6. (*1*) No person shall, without the consent of the custodian appointed for the Province in which such person resides or carries on business, transfer, part with or otherwise deal in any property, right or interest which has become subject to a charge by virtue of section five.

(*2*) Any person contravening the provisions of this section shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

Cognisance of offences against the Act.

7. No Court shall take cognisance of any offence punishable under this Act, unless the Local Government has by order in writing consented to the initiation of the proceedings.

THE SCHEDULE.

[*See section 2* (*b*).]

The following are the classes of pecuniary obligations referred to in the first paragraph of Article 296 of the Treaty :—

(*1*) Debts payable before the war and due by a national of one of the Contracting Powers, residing within its territory, to a national of an Opposing Power, residing within its territory;

(*2*) Debts which became payable during the war to nationals of one Contracting Power residing within its territory and arose out of transactions or contracts with the nationals of an Opposing Power, resident within its territory, of which the total or partial execution was suspended on account of the declaration of war;

(*3*) Interest which has accrued due before and during the war to a national of one of the Contracting Powers in respect of securities issued by an Opposing Power, provided that the payment of interest on such securities to the nationals of that Power or to neutrals has not been suspended during the war;

(*4*) Capital sums which have become payable before and during the war to nationals of one of the Contracting Powers in respect of securities issued by one of the Opposing Powers, provided that the payment of such capital sums to nationals of that Power or to neutrals has not been suspended during the war.

CHELMSFORD,

Viceroy and Governor General.

CALCUTTA;

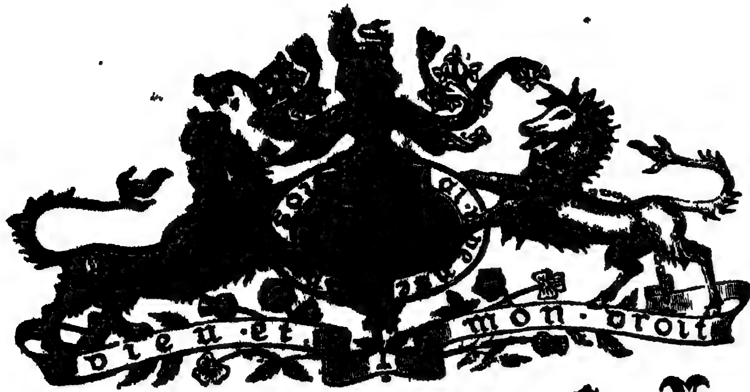
The 7th January, 1920.

H. M. SMITH,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

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The Gazette of India.

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No. 2.} DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1920.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 9th January 1920.

No. 55-M.— His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India will leave Calcutta by special train on the evening of the 11th instant. His Excellency's departure will be private.

The Viceroy will visit Benares and return to Delhi on the morning of Thursday, the 15th instant. The arrival at Delhi will be private.

The party accompanying the Viceroy to Benares will be:—

Her Excellency the Lady Chelmsford, G.B.E., C.I.
The Hon'ble Sir J. B. Wood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Political Secretary.*
J. L. Maffey, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. Verney, Military Secretary.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. Austen Smith, C.I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon.
Captain C. M. G. Gordon Ives, A.-D.-C.
Captain E. R. Hoare, A.-D.-C.
Captain D. S. Fraser, A.-D.-C.
Captain the Hon'ble D. E. F. O'Brien, A.-D.-C.*

* Will join at Benares.

By Command,

R. VERNEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

I A

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 6th January 1920.

No. 6.—Mr. D. D. Baird, an Assistant in the Legislative Department, Government of India, is appointed a temporary Superintendent in that Department with effect from the 1st January, 1920.

The 7th January 1920.

No. 7.—For the purposes of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 61), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Leonard Frederick Morshead, being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council.

The 8th January 1920.

No. 8.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. W. F. Rice, C.S.I., of his office of Additional Member of the Indian Legislative Council.

No. 9.—For the purposes of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 61), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Kiran Chandra De, C.I.E., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council.

The 9th January 1920.

No. 10.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel Robert Erskine Holland, C.I.E., of his office of Additional Member of the Indian Legislative Council.

No. 11.—For the purposes of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6, Geo. 5, c. 61) and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Sir John Barry Wood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council.

H. M. SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 3rd January 1920.

No. 8.—Sir Frank George Sly, K.C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of that Office.

The 7th January 1920.

No. 38.—Sir H. Verney Lovett, K.C.S.I., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 24th October 1919.

H. McPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MEDICAL.

The 9th January 1920.

No. 15.—Colonel R. C. Macwatt, C.I.E., M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Inspector General of il Hospitals, Punjab, is granted, with effect from the 28th December 1919, or any subse- t date on which he availed himself of it, privilege leave for six months under article 260 e Civil Service Regulations and the Government of India, Finance Department, letter 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919.

No. 10.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. M. Davidson, M.D., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Lahore is appointed to hold charge of the office of Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of that office, until further orders.

PORT BLAIR.

The 8th January 1920.

NOTIFICATION OF CONCURRENCE IN ORDER OF REMOVAL OF A PRISONER.

Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884.

No. 11.—Whereas an Order has been made under the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884, by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the removal of Kiriha-milagedera Nambiralage Kapuruhamy, a convict now in custody in the Colony of Ceylon, to the Andaman Islands; it is hereby notified that the Governor General of India in Council concurs in the said Order of Removal.

No. 12.—Whereas an Order has been made under the Colonial Prisoners' Remova Act, 1884, by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the removal of Palle-kandalage Kaluwa, a convict now in custody in the Colony of Ceylon, to the Andaman Islands; it is hereby notified that the Governor General of India in Council concurs in the said Order of Removal.

No. 15.—Whereas an Order has been made under the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884, by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the removal of Singha-pulleradage Manuel Fernando, a convict now in custody in the Colony of Ceylon, to the Andaman Islands; it is hereby notified that the Governor General of India in Council concurs in the said Order of Removal.

PUBLIC.

The 9th January 1920.

No. 91.—The services of Mr. A C. McWatters, C.I.E., I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 3rd January 1920.

H. D. CRAIK,
Offg. Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

REFORMS OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 8th January 1920.

No. 111-G.—Mr. G. H. Spence, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed Under Secretary to the Government of India (Reforms Office) with effect from December 28, 1919.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 8th January 1920.

No. 113-G.—Mr. S. P. O'Donnell, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed Secretary to the Government of India (Reforms Office) with effect from January 3, 1920.

G. H. SPENCE,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

Delhi, the 8th January 1920

No. 8.—In modification of the Department of Education Notification no. 243, dated the 28th August 1919, Pandit V. A Natesa Aiyer is appointed Superintendent, Archæological Survey, sub. *pro tempore* with effect from the date on which he returned from leave until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 5th January 1920.

No. 4.—The Reverend H. J. Kerridge is appointed to be a temporary chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the 31st December 1919. His services are placed at the disposal of the Army Department.

SANITARY.

The 9th January 1920.

No. 17.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that the Bengal Presidency is threatened with an outbreak of the dangerous epidemic diseases known as influenza and acute-pneumonia, the Governor-General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section 3, of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), is pleased to direct that all the powers conferred by the said Act may be exercised, to prevent the outbreak of influenza and acute-pneumonia or the spread thereof, by the Government of Bengal with respect to territories administered by that Government.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Delhi, the 9th January 1920.

No. 27.—Mr. T. McDonnell, Superintendent, 2nd grade, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is granted privilege leave for one month under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 2nd January 1920.

The following officiating promotions are made during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. McDonnell or until further orders:—

(1) Mr. H. H. Lincoln, Superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

(2) Mr. P. C. Dey, Secretariat Assistant, Prov. Sub. 3rd grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade.

LAND SURVEYS.

The 8th January 1920.

No. 11—III-8.—The following officers are appointed to the Survey of India as Assistant Superintendents on probation with effect from the dates noted against their names:

Bt. Major E. O. Wheeler, M.C., R.E., 9th December 1919.

Captain E. A. Glennie, D.S.O., R.E., 20th December 1919.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 3rd January 1920.

No. 1.—Mr. Ram Das, Sub-Engineer, Punjab, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, and is posted to the Punjab.

The 8th January 1920

No. 2.—The services of Mr. N. G. Dunbar, Executive Engineer, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bihar and Orissa with effect from the 2nd December 1919.

No. 3.—Mr. L. M. Baines, temporary Engineer, Punjab, is appointed as Executive Engineer, Imperial Construction Division, Simla, with effect from the 27th November 1919, and until further orders.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Delhi, the 6th January 1920.

No. 52-Est. A.—Mr. R. E. Holland, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, with effect from the 22nd December 1919.

No. 67-Est. A.—Major H. Crossle, Indian Medical Service, was granted privilege leave from the 30th September to the 26th November 1919, inclusive.

The 8th January 1920.

No. 77-Est. A.—The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Fraser, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., a Resident of the 1st class and Resident at Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for five months combined with furlough for one month under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st January 1920.

No. 78-Est. A.—Mr. C. L. S. Russell, a Resident of the second class, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and as Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the 1st January 1920.

No. 81-Est. A.—Mr. S. E. Pears, C.I.E., of the Political Department, has been appointed to hold charge of the duties of Vice-President, Indian Soldiers' Board, etc., in addition to his own duties as officiating Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 18th October 1919.

No. 82-Est. A.—Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, K.C.I.E., Khan Bahadur, of the Political Department, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 12th December 1919, on the expiry of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 3708-Est. A., dated the 30th October 1919.

The 9th January 1920.

No. 93-I. C.—*Erratum.* In the notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No 5211-I. C., dated the 30th December 1919, announcing certain appointments to, and promotions in the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire under the heading :—

To be Members.

(CIVIL DIVISION.)

for the words "Miss Geraldine Hunt" *read* "Geraldine, Mrs. Hunt."

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 6th January 1920.

No. 56-Est.-A.—Captain A. G. H. Sievwright, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, on special duty under the orders of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, was granted privilege leave for two months and five days, with effect from the 2nd September 1919.

No. 63-Est.-A.—Captain L. N. Brown, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Indian Civil Service (Bombay), on special duty under the orders of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted privilege leave for six months, combined with furlough for six months, with effect from 8th September 1919, under Articles 233 and 305 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations.

H. R. C. DOBBS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS,

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 7th January 1920.

No. 11-F. E.—In Notification No. 2177-F. E, dated 19th December 1919, published on pages 2410 and 2411 of Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated 20th December 1919, substitute the following :—

(1) " A. C. Badenoch " for " A. C. Badenock " and " R. Waterfield " for " B. Waterfield " in the portion headed " with effect from the 15th October 1919 ".

(2) " A. C. Badenoch " for " A. C. Badenock " in the portion headed " with effect from the 23rd October 1919 ".

No. 12-F. E.—Mr W. F. Milne, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, has been granted combined leave for 6 months, *viz*, privilege leave for 4 months and in continuation furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 24th November 1919.

Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyar was posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 24th November 1919.

No. 13-F. E.—Mr. H. F. P. Judge, Deputy Auditor, North Western Railway, has been granted privilege leave for 1 month and 1 day, with effect from the 17th December 1919.

No. 14-F. E.—Mr. T. H Pruce has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Central Provinces, with effect from the 21st December 1919.

Simla, the 7th January 1920.

No. 20-F. E.—Mr. J E C. Jukes, I.C S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, has been appointed Joint Secretary to the Government of India in that Department, with effect from the 30th December 1919, and until further orders.

Mr. H. G. Haig, I.C.S, has been appointed as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India substantively *pro-tempore* in the Finance Department, with effect from the 30th December 1919, and until further orders.

The 8th January 1920.

No. 30-F. E.—Mr. A. Rajagopala Iyer, an officer of the Public Works List of the Indian Finance Department, on special duty in the Finance Department Secretariat, has been granted, with effect from the 9th December 1919, privilege leave for 4 months and 28 days and in continuation furlough on average salary for 1 month and 3 days.

RETIREMENTS.

Delhi, the 7th January 1920.

No. 223-Accts.—Finance Department Notification No. 1735-Accts., dated the 5th December 1919, regarding the retirement of Mr. H. R. Grinnol, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, Military Accounts Department, is hereby cancelled.

RESIGNATIONS.

The 8th January 1920.

No. 231-Accts.—Lieutenant C. H. Shaw, M.B.E., Military Accountant 2nd class, has been permitted to resign his appointment in the Military Accounts Department, with effect from the 27th December 1919.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 8th January 1920.

No. 60-F.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

November 1919. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

	NOVEMBER.		TO END OF NOVR.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1919-1920.	1918-191	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	Budget, 1919-1920.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1918-1919
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	72	6	13,94	15,76	36,97	34,49
Opium	19	73	1,88	2,54	4,58	4,47
Salt	59	41	4,13	8,92	5,87	6,42
Stamps	90	63	6,92	5,69	9,15	9,08
Excise	1,37	1,28	12,01	10,92	18,23	17,34
Provincial Rates	...	...	3	2	5	4
Customs	2,14	1,80	13,04	11,92	20,08	18,18
Income Tax	2,02	65	8,38	5,23	20,00	11,27
Forest	35	21	2,48	1,98	5,63	4,67
Registration	9	5	73	54	85	86
Tributes from Native States	5	5	31	28	92	89
Other Civil Revenue	73	56	12,75	6,80	9,56	11,58
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	9,15	6,43	76,60	65,60	1,31,21	1,19,24
Major Irrigation Revenue	6	4	2,81	2,43	4,83	4,70
Other Public Works Ordinary Revenue	4	5	44	43	88	86
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE (including Ordinary Public Works)	9,25	6,52	79,85	68,46	1,36,95	1,24,80
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—71	—49	—8,29	—6,50	—18,35	—12,62
Opium	—2	—3	—1,23	—1,57	—1,57	—1,96
Famine Relief (Civil)	—3	...	—62	...	—1,92	—48
Other Civil Expenditure	—,78	—4,05	—38,45	—34,75	—58,59	—58,40
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	—5,54	—4,57	—48,59	—42,82	—75,83	—73,46
Major Irrigation Working Expenses	—16	—15	—1,34	—1,23	—2,13	—2,07
Buildings and Roads Expenditure	—51	—46	—4,86	—3,44	—8,93	—7,16
Famine Relief (Public Works)	—5	—2	—68	—26	—76	—55
Other P. W. Ordinary Expenditure	—8	—7	—80	—67	—1,54	—1,40
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE (including Public Works)	—6,34	—5,27	—55,77	—48,42	—89,19	—84,64
Irrigation Capital Expenditure	—2	—3	—11	—20	—64	—36
Delhi Capital Expenditure	—2	—5	—25	—32	—34	—40
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	—4	—8	—36	—52	—98	—76
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from these Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.						
Posts and Telegraph (Net)	+1	+81	—87	—5,98	—1,84	—6,86
Marine (Net)	—21	—58	—1,74	—5,92	—6,37	—7,84
Military Works (Net)	—46	—49	—3,52	—4,28	—89	—6,66
Military Receipts	+50	+80	+6,37	+5,93	+8,36	+11,20
Military Issues	—9,83	—18,58	—88,28	—1,06,09	—77,76	—1,64,45
Railway Receipts	+6,21	+5,18	+48,18	+49,70	+75,00	+75,79
Railway Issues	—8,86	—8,55	—34,56	—29,50	—45,82	—41,76
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—7,64	—11,21	—73,92	—96,14	—54,82	—1,43,08
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, — receipts less than payments)	...	+4	+18,34	+52,77	[illegible]4,88	+56,66
Treasury Bills	—1,88	—1,56	+16,89	—15,59	—22,50	+5,67
Ways and Means advances	...	—8,00	+8,00	+1,50	...	—4,00
Cash certificates	—12	+2	—1,75	+30	...	—69
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	—4	+13	—1,94	+2,48	...	—2,84
Credits against American silver	...	+5,00	+9,50	+36,12	+11,07	+50,81
Payments on account of American silver	...	—87	—44	—14,11	...	—19,09
Australian Wheat	+8	...	+2,54	..	+3,77	...
Transfers through Currency	...	...	...	+3,00	...	+9,50
Credits against Secretary of State's silver	+26	+4,25	+14,14	+15,38	+22,20	+22,60
Remittance of Gold	+8,21	...	+15,40	...	...	...
Deposits of District Funds	+15	—18	23	+22	—1	+61
Loans by Governments	—4	—81	—2,45	—62	—1,20	—1,99
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at 1s15 per £	—1,83	+2,95	—33,30	—9,18	—18,37	—12,16
Sterling Transfers on London	...	+1,87	+22	+1,98	...	+7,97
Telegraphic transfers from New York	—8	...	—2,27	...	...	...
Other Debt Heads	+35	—1,08	+1,19	—6,96	—2,53	—6,41
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	+5,59	+6,81	+43,80	+67,29	+7,31	+1,06,64
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+82	—8,23	—6,40	—9,33	—28	+2,96
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	18,73	16,89	25,95	22,99	18,71	22,99
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	19,55	18,66	19,55	18,66	18,46	25,95

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Delhi, the 10th January 1920.

No. 110-D.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 5th December 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,
BOARD OF TRADE,
22, CARLISLE PLACE,
WESTMINSTER, S. W.-1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 5th DECEMBER 1919.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s*. 6*d*. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2*d*. per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Application Form A for Licence to Export.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, having regard to the circumstances now existing, and subject to any further notification which it may hereafter become necessary to make, notifies Exporters that answers need only be given to the undermentioned questions which are set forth in the above-mentioned form of application.

(*a*) Full name and address of Consignor.

(*b*) Name and address of person or company to whom the licence is to be sent.

(*c*)—1. Proposed date of despatch of goods.

2. Port of intended shipment in this country or post office of despatch.

(d) Prospective port and country to which the goods are to be exported.
(e) Route by which the goods are to be forwarded to ultimate destination.
(f) Full name and address of consignee abroad.
(k) State whether previous application has been made for all or part of the consignment, &c.
(l) Full description of goods—quantity, weight, value, number and description of packages and the shipping marks.
(t) Any special reasons in support of your request for a licence to export these goods.

Instructions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 12 on page 4 of Application Form A are now cancelled.

P.S.—Should it be desired that in any exceptional case an answer should be given to any questions set forth in the Application Form but not appearing above, a notification will be addressed to the applicant concerned after the receipt of the relative application.

Application Form B for General Licences.

The use of Application Form B for making application for licence to export goods in several consignments over a certain period is no longer necessary. Form A can now be used when making application for either specific or general licence, provided that if a general licence is required a statement to that effect is endorsed on the Application Form A.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to:—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,
Board of Trade,
22, Carlisle Place,
Westminster, S. W.-1.

List A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked **(A)** to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked **(B)** to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked **(B)** can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited.
(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 47.)
(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft (*See*, however, page 47).
Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.
(A) *Animals, living, for food (other than horses).
Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts
(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
(A) Armoured motor-cars.
(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.
Bacon, *see* Meat.
Banknotes, *see* Notes.
(A) Barley, barley flour and barley meal.
(B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft.
(A) Basic slag.
(A) Bayonets and their component parts.
(A) Boats and craft.
Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Bread.
Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.
(A) Buckwheat.
Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.
(A) Butter.

(A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—
Calf meal;
Coconut and poonac cake;
Compound cakes and meal;
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal;

* Application for license to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

Gluten meal or gluten feed ;
Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal ;
Hemp seed cake and meal ;
Husk meal ;
Linseed cake and meal ;
Maize germ meal ;
Maize meal and flour ;
Meat meal ;
Palm nut cake and meal ;
Poppy seed cake and meal ;
Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal ;
Sesame seed cake and meal ;
Soya bean cake and meal including Soya bean cake, meal and flour ;
Sunflower seed cake and meal ;
Whale cake ;

Calf meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Calfskins.
(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, page 47.)
Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.
Cattle Hides, *see* Hides.
Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
(A) Cheese.
(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.
(A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives.
(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
Coconut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Cocoa raw, and manufactures thereof, except cocoa butter and cocoa powder.
(B) Cocoa butter
(A) Cocoa husks.
(A) Cocoa shells.
(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.
Coin, *see* Gold ; Silver.
(A) Coke and manufactured fuel.
Combings, *see* Malt.
Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.
Corn offals, *see* Offals.
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meal.
Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
Craft, *see* Boats.
Culms, *see* Malt.

(A) Dari.
Dhol, *see* Gram.
Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, etc.
(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
Dried fruit, *see* fruit.
(A) *Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.

Earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Eggs in shells.
Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
Equipment web, *see* Web.
(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
(A) Explosives. (*See*, however, page 47.)

Fats, edible, *see* Oils.
(A) Feeding stuffs containing molasses.
(A) Firearms and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 47.)
(A) Fish except the following :—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, and prawns and lobsters.
(A) Salmon, tinned.
(A) Flax, raw.
Flour, *see* Barley ; Maize ; Rice ; Rye ; Wheat.
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, *e.g.*, Cakes ; Hay ; Oats, etc.
(A) Forage, green.
(A) Fruit dried, and preserves.
Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.

(A) Game.
Gluten meal, or gluten feed, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Gold, coin and bullion.
(A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers'.
(A) Gram or dhol.
(A) Green forage.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.

(A) Hay.
(A) Heliographs and their component parts.
Hempseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

* The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—

Dolly dyes. Drummer dyes.
Diamond dyes. Dixon's home dyes.
Maypole dyes.

(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
(A) Indigo, synthetic.

(A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
(A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Livestock, *see* Animals.

(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Maize.
(A) Maize germs.
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
Meals, *see* Barley; Cakes; Rye; Wheat.
(A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat, horseflesh and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham.
Meat meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica splittings.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Milk, condensed or preserved.
Milk dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Millet.
(B) Mines and their component parts.
Molasses, *see* Feeding Stuffs.

(A) Nicotine and its compounds.
†Notes of the Bank of France.
(A) Notes, Russian rouble.
Nuts, *see* Ground Nut, Oleaginous.

(A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
(A) Oils and fats, edible, the following:—
Cocoanut oil;
Groundnut oil;
Palmkernel oil;
Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
(A) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds and products of all kinds, except castor, sunflower, poppy seeds and rhea, illife and babassa nuts.

(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.
Palmnut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
(A) Periscopes and their component parts.
(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
Poonac cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Poppy seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.

(A) Quinine sulphate.

(A) Range-finders and their component parts.
Rapeseed, or colza seed cake and meal, *see* Cakes.
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Rice and rice flour.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.

Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
(A) Sausages, except tinned sausages.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Searchlights, and their component parts.
Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name
Seeds, oleaginous, *see* Oleaginous.
(A) Semolina.
Sesame seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.
Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, *see* Calf; Hides.
Soya bean cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(B) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.

† Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

Sunflower seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Swords and their component parts.

(A) Tea other than green tea.
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo nets.
(B) Torpedo tubes.

(A) Uniform clothing, naval military and Air Force.

Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
(A) Vessels.

(B) Web equipment.
(A) Whalebone.
Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Whale fins.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.

Wool and Woollen Goods:—

(A) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof. (*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
(A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.
(A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof.
(A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

Yarns, *see* Wool.
(A) Yeast.

LIST C.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C (*see* above) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Bird seed.
Blanc-mange powder.

Cake mixture.
Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cement for building and engineering purposes.
Chillies.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
Custard powder.

Gloy.

Horseflesh.

Koffio.

Lactol.
Lactogol

Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
Marmite.
Mincemeat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Paisley flour.
Paint, other than gold paint.
"Phosto" animal food.
Pudding powder.
Puddings.

Restorine.

Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted (*see* above). Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is

desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF EXPLOSIVES, DOUBLE-BARRELLED GUNS, ETC.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, etc., industrial explosives, double-barrelled guns and sporting rifles, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department:—

British Possessions and Protectorates.

French Possessions and Protectorates.

United States of America.

South America.

Africa.

Japan and Korea.

Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, ETC.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned:—"Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and not for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO EXPORT REGULATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

INDEX TO COUNTRIES.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.-2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

Austria, Hungary.

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Syria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czechoslovakia (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia*).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteinwegsbrücke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that Office. Goods may also be exported *viâ* any other available route.

Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Esthonia (principal port—Reval).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence if containing the following goods only :—

1. Newspapers, periodicals and books.

2. Soaps, candles and starch, of which the total weight does not exceed 2½ kilos (5½ lbs).

3. Foodstuffs for the personal use of the addressee, with the exception of butter, meat, bacon, flour, sugar, pine-apple, ginger, vanilla, caviare and caviare substitutes, pickled caviare, sea-crawfish, lobsters and oysters.

4. In the case of margarine, lard, pastry, products of dough or paste, such as macaroni, vermicelli, etc., sweets and other goods of the German Customs Tariff No. 202, coffee, tea, and products of the cocoa and chocolate industry, the quantity allowed without licence is limited to 1 kilo (35 ozs).

5. Wearing apparel for the personal use of the addressee.

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (*see* Jugo-Slavia).

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland*).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(*a*) *Northern District—approached* viâ *Archangel or the Murman.*

Licences are only required for goods on List A and B.

(*b*) *Southern District—approached* viâ *Batoum and Novorossisk on the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Asov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

(*c*) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

NOTES.

FOODSTUFFS.

(*i*) Foodstuffs should be regarded as including all articles intended for use as human food, including articles to be manufactured into human food and including beverages and spices.

OCCUPIED RHINELAND TERRITORY.

(*ii*) The principal towns in Allied occupation are.—

British Zone.—Cologne, Bedburg, Benrath, Bensberg, Bergheim, Bergisch Gladbach, Blankenheim, Bonn, Brühl (Bz. Cöln), Burscheid, Call, Deutz, Dollendorf, Düren, Elsdorf (Rheinland), Engelskirchen, Euskirchen, Gemünd, Gräfrath, Hellenthal, Hennef, Hilden, Hochkirchen, Hürtgen, Kalk, Kerpen (Bz. Cöln). Langerwehe, Lechenich, Leichlingen, Lindlar, Malmedy, Manderfeld, Meckenheim, Mehlem, Montjoie, Mülheim (Rhein), Münstereifel, Nideggen, Ohligs, Okoven, Opladen, Overath, Rheinbach, Rommerskirchen Rötgen, St. Vith, Schleiden (Eifel), Schönberg (Eifel), Siegburg, Solingen, Wermelskirchen, Wiesdorf, Zons, Zulpich.

American Zone.—Coblentz, Adenau, Ahrweiler, Altenahr, Andernach, Arenberg, Berncastel-Cues, Bitburg, Bleialf, Cochem, Conz, Daun, Dierdorf, Echternacherbrück, Ehrang, Eller, Gerolstein, Hermeskell, Hillesheim (Eifel), Jünkerath, Kelberg, Kempenich, Kyllburg, Manderscheid, Mayen, Montabaur, Morbach, Moselkern, Neuerburg, Neuwied, Niederbreisig, Polch, Prüm, Remagen, Rheinbrohl, Rhens, Saarburg (Bz. Trier), Schillingen, Siersbahn, Sinzig, Stadtkyll, Treis (Mosel), Treves (Trier), Ulmen, Waxweiler, Winningen (Mosel), Wittlich.

French Zone.—(In addition to places in Alsace-Lorraine.)—Alsheim, Alzey, Annweiler, Bacharach, Bad Ems, Bad, Dürkheim, Bingen (Rhein), Birkenfeld, Boppard, Bullay, Castellaun, Caub, Cronberg, Darmstadt, Diez,. Eltville, Eukenbach, Flonheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Gemünden (Hunsrück), Germersheim, Groszgerau, Hahn (Taunus), Heftrich, Hofheim (Taunus), Homburg (Pfalz), Kaiserslautern, Kirchheimbolanden, Kreuznach, Landau (Pfalz), Landstuhl, Langenschwalbach, Lauterecken, Lebach, Mainz, Merzig, Nastätten, Neunkirchen, Neustadt (Haardt), Niederlahnstein, Nieder Saulheim, Nierstein, Osthofen (Rheinhessen), Otterberg, Pirmasens, Rüdesheim (Rhein), Saarbrücken, Saarlouis, St. Goar, St. Wendel, Simmern, Sobernheim, Speyer, Stromberg (Hunsrück), Türkismuhle, Waldfischbach, Wiesbaden, Winnweiler, Worms, Zell, Zweibrücken.

Belgian Zone.—Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Aldekerk, Aldenhoven, Bochum, Cleve, Cornelimünster, Crefeld, Dahlem, Dülken, Erkelenz, Eschweiler, Eupen, Carzweiler, Geilenkirchen-Hünshoven, Geldern, Goch, Grefrath (b. Crefeld), Grevenbroich Heinsberg (Rheinland), Hülchrath, Jülich Kaldenkirchen, Kempen (Rhein), Linn, Mörs, München-Gladbach, Neuss, Odenkirchen, Randerath, Rheydt, Steinstrass, Stolberg (Rheinland) Viersen, Wevelinghoven, Xanten.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Import and Export Section, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, care of Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1-3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller-General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W.-1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment :—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

Butter and cheese.

Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports:

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S.-90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list :—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Synthetic dyestuffs.

Ergot.

Quinine sulphate.

Caustic potash.

Potassium carbonate.

Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.

Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.

Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The 10th January 1920.

No. 82-D.—In supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in this Department No. 931-8, dated the 5th February 1916, Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, I.C.S., was appointed to act as Director General of Commercial Intelligence sub. *pro tem* from the 26th January 1916 to the 12th August 1918.

Mr. Lindsay officiated as Director General of Commercial Intelligence from the 13th August 1918 to the 22nd December 1918 and was again appointed to act as Director General of Commercial Intelligence sub. *pro tem* from the 23rd December 1918 until further orders.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 10th January 1920.

No. 139-D.—On his return from leave on the forenoon of the 18th November 1919, Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S., an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, was reposted to the Bombay Presidency.

No. 140-D.—Mr. R. W. Maidment, 1st Assistant Collector of Customs in the Bombay local cadre, is granted privilege leave for five months and twenty-six days with effect from the 12th December 1919.

No. 141-D.—The following officiating promotions of officers in the Imperial Customs Service are notified, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name	From	To	With effect from
Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S.	Assistant Collector	Collector, class III, officiating.	27th November 1919.
Mr. A. E. Boyd	Collector, class III, officiating.	Collector, class II, officiating.	29th November 1919.
Mr. H. H. Hood	Collector, class II, officiating.	Collector, class I, officiating	10th December 1919.
Mr. G. S. Hardy, I.C.S.	Collector, class III, officiating.	Collector, class II, officiating.	10th December 1919.

INDUSTRIES.

The 10th January 1920.

No. 12-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, to appoint Mr. C. Simpson of Messrs. Harrisons and Crossfield, Calcutta, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. C. E. Wood.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 9th January 1920.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 55.—Lieutenant W. C. Dawson, Royal Army Ordnance Crops, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding a special appointment. Dated 23rd September 1919.

No. 56.—Lieutenant D. Campbell, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), attached 1st Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain, from 8th November 1919 to 8th December 1919.

No. 57.—Lieutenant (temporary Captain) C. H. O. D. Burrell, 2nd Battalion, The Leicestershire Regiment, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retain the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain. Dated 20th December 1919.

No. 58.—Brevet Major G. V. Heriz-Smith, M.C., 27th Punjabis, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, from 30th June 1919 to 21st July 1919.

No. 59.—Captain (temporary Major) E. P. Ball, 110th Mahrattas, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retain the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General. Dated 3rd December 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 60.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Matthew John Clarke, attached 1st Battalion, 70th Burma Rifles. Dated 2nd September 1919.

John Riversdale Warren Herrick, attached 3rd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles). Dated 5th September 1919.

John Mildmay Wallington, attached 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Cavalry. Dated 10th September 1919.

Lionel Leverett Ogier, attached 2nd Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry. Dated 12th September 1919.

James Richard Holcombe Cruickshank, attached 18th King George's Own Lancers Dated 14th September 1919.

Frank Railton Stranger, attached 2nd Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry. Dated 23rd September 1919.

Oliver Torlesse Durrant, attached 1st Battalion, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles). Dated 26th September 1919.

Andrew Alexander Wallace, attached Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 28th October 1919.

Stephen Fenemore Irwin, attached 1st Battalion, 76th Punjabis. Dated 9th November 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Gerald O'Brien Hourihane, attached 1st Battalion, 69th Punjabis. Dated 31st July 1919.

Frederick Ward Sisley, attached Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 28th August 1919.

Frank Julian Griffiths, attached 1st Battalion, 113th Infantry. Dated 31st August 1919.

Gerald Ivan Crozier Peacocke, attached 108th Infantry.
Terence Patrick Charles Seymour Keenan, attached 1st Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
} Dated 1st October 1919.

Charles Chandler Power, attached 2nd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 19th November 1919.

Temporary Second Lieutenants to be temporary Lieutenants.

Leonard French, attached 1st Battalion, 27th Punjabis.
Samuel Charles Smith, attached 1st Battalion, 112th Infantry.
} Dated 15th October 1919.

Bernard Joseph Murray, attached 1st Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs. Dated 5th November 1919.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 61.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

James Drummond Graham, C.I.E., M.B., (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel).
Cuthbert Allan Sprawson, C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., (Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel).
Maxwell Mackelvie, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel).
William Lapsley, M.B., (Acting Lieutenant-Colonel).
William Henry Cazaly, M.B., (Acting Lieutenant-Colonel).
Walter Valentine Coppinger, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
Alfred Spitteler, M.B.
James Charles Stewart Oxley, F.R.C.S.E.
Leonard Joseph Montagu Deas, M.B., F.R.C.S.E. (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel).
William Mitchell Houston, M.D.
William David Acheson Keys, C.I.E., M.D.
George Joseph Grafton Young, M.B.
James Good, M.B.
Alexander Chalmers, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.
William Gavin Hamilton.
Samuel Robert Godkin, D.S.O., F.R.C.S.I.
} Dated 28th December 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 62.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Infantry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

George Gemmell. Dated 23rd November 1919.
Arthur James Wigley, M.C. Dated 1st December 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Norman Iredale. Dated 11th September 1919.
Cyril Conrad Martyn Treloar. Dated 19th October 1919.
Philip Thomas Ashcroft.
Thomas Beetford.
} Dated 5th November 1919.
Shirley Wilfred Franks. Dated 11th November 1919.
Alick Hector Winson Ramsay. Dated 23rd November 1919.

Albert George Valentine Smith. Dated 24th November 1919.
Eustace Gerald Dunbar-Mackay. Dated 30th November 1919.
Cyril Goldney Lee. Dated 2nd December 1919.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

6th Bangalore, Coorg and Mysore Battalion.

No. 63.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Guthrie Tait is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retain the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on retirement. Dated 12th July 1919.

1-7th East Indian Railway Battalion.

No. 64.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Ralph Strachey. Dated 1st October 1918.

Charles George Henry Danby. Dated 2nd January 1919, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. Strachey appointed Regimental Commandant. Dated 2nd January 1919.

To be Majors.

Charles George Henry Danby. (Seconded.)
Clement Daniel Maggs Hindley.
Francis Cecil Legge.
William Alexander Buyers. (Seconded.)
Sidney John Kendrick.
George Cecil Arthur Cox. (Seconded.)
} Dated 1st October 1918.

2-7th East Indian Railway Battalion.

No. 65.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

William Jameson Tomes. Dated 1st October 1918.

To be Majors.

George Lethbridge Colvin. (Seconded.)
Albert Burbidge. (Seconded.)
George Alfred Ormiston.
} Dated 1st October 1918

3-7th East Indian Railway Battalion.

No. 66.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Kenneth Smale Laurie. Dated 1st October 1918.

To be Majors.

Walter Inglis Ferrar.
Harry Howard Yule.
John Robertson. (Seconded.)
} Dated 1st October 1918.

REGULAR FORCES.

No. 67.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Infantry.

1st Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment.

Captain (acting Major) C. C. Malden to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion. Dated 27th August 1919, *vice* Colonel E. L. Mackenzie, C.I.E., D.S.O., vacated with effect from the 12th August 1919.

Captain W. Holderness to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 27th August 1919, *vice* Captain (acting Major) C. C. Malden, vacated with effect from the 12th August 1919.

Lieutenant J. T. Nixon to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 27th August 1919, *vice* Captain W. Holderness, vacated with effect from the 12th August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. T. Nixon relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 25th September 1919.

Lieutenant S. J. Davis to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 10th October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. T. Nixon, vacated with effect from the 25th September 1919.

Captain (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) C. C. Malden relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a battalion, dated 1st November 1919, but retains the acting rank of Major granted under India Army Order No. 677 of 1917.

Captain (acting Major) W. Holderness relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 1st November 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) S. J. Davis relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 1st November 1919.

1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry.

The undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919 :—

Captain (acting Major) J. O. C. Hasted, D.S O. } Dated 1st November 1919.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. D. Charles. }

1st Battalion, The Connaught Rangers.

Lieutenant M. J. Kenny to be acting Captain while commanding the 3rd Divisional Details. Dated 13th June 1918.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) M. J. Kenny relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command the 3rd Divisional Details. Dated 7th April 1919.

TERRITORIAL FORCES.

2-4th (Cumberland and Westmorland) Battalion, The Border Regiment.

The undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919 :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. Glasson. } Dated 1st November 1919.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. H. Barker. }

SPECIAL SERVICE BATTALIONS.

Captain T. B. Cunninghame, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st Battalion, 26th Punjabis, to be acting Major while second-in-command of No. 35 Special Battalion. Dated 20th June 1919, *vice* Major J. P. Henderson-Roe, Royal Army Service Corps, vacated.

Captain (acting Major) T. B. Cunninghame, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st Battalion, 26th Punjabis, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of No. 35 Special Service Battalion. Dated 10th July 1919.

27TH COMBINED CASUALTY CLEARING STATION.

Captain L. Braun to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a Medical Unit, from 28th September 1919 to 14th October 1919, both dates inclusive; *vice* Major Jefferiss, vacated with effect from the 13th September 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 68.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

36th Jacob's Horse.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. C. E. Caiger relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be Depôt Commander. Dated 28th November 1919.

2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.

The undermentioned officer relinquishes his acting rank under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919 :—

Captain (acting Major) J. M. B. Stuart. Dated 1st November 1919.

39th Divisional Signal Company, Sappers and Miners.

The undermentioned officer relinquishes his acting rank under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919 :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. A. Young. Dated 1st November 1919.

Sirmoor Imperial Service Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant R. S. Swithenbank to be acting Captain while holding an appointment as a Special Service Officer. Dated 3rd June 1919.

Lieutenant W. T. Dear to be acting Captain while holding an appointment as a Special Service Officer. Dated 15th October 1919.

1st Battalion, 11th Rajputs.

The undermentioned officer relinquishes his acting rank under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919 :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. E. Bramfitt. Dated 1st November 1919.

2nd Battalion, 27th Punjabis.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. C. Pine-Coffin retains his acting rank, but with pay and allowances of rank while holding an appointment as Adjutant, from 26th August 1918 to 1st February 1919, both dates inclusive.

2nd Battalion, 33rd Punjabis.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) N. L. Thompson relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 24th July 1919.

Captain (acting Major) C. V. Fitton, M.C., relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as second-in-command. Dated 24th July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) N. L. Thompson relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 15th September 1919.

Second Lieutenant D. R. St. J. Shannon to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 15th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. A. Tumber relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 22nd October 1919.

The undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919 :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) T. C. Cunningham
Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. E. Penny.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. R. Roberts.
} Dated 1st November 1919.

2nd Battalion, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

The undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919 :—

Captain (acting Major) L. H. Tinney.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) V. T. Smith.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) D. Mac L. Macmillan.
} Dated 1st November 1919.

2nd Battalion, 35th Sikhs.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) H. A. Murray relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a battalion. Dated 12th September 1919.

Captain (acting Major) R. O. Chamier relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 12th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) N. J. Rodd relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 12th September 1919.

Lieutenant A. A. Hope to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 26th September 1919, *vice* Captain E. R. Magenty, vacated with effect from the 11th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. R. Magenty relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 11th September 1919.

Major H. A. Murray to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion. Dated 27th September 1919.

Captain R. O. Chamier to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 8th October 1919, *vice* Major H. A. Murray, vacated with effect from the 23rd September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. A. Hope retains his acting rank, but with pay and allowances of rank while holding an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 8th October 1919.

Lieutenant N. J. Rodd to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 8th October 1919, *vice* Captain R. O. Chamier, vacated with effect from the 23rd September 1919.

Lieutenant W. Lockhart to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 22nd October 1919, *vice* Captain A. R. Wallis, vacated with effect from the 7th October 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. R Wallis relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 7th October 1919.

The undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919 :—

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) H. A. Murray.
Captain (acting Major) R. O. Chamier.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. A. Hope.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) N. J. Rodd.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. Lockhart.
} Dated 1st November 1919.

37th Dogras.

Lieutenant C. Seller to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st October 1919.

The undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No 910 of 1919 :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. Seller.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) M. L. Hayne.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. E. Powell.
} Dated 1st November 1919.

3rd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

The undermentioned officer relinquishes his acting rank under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919 :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. A. C. Neale. Dated 1st November 1919.

2nd Battalion, 50th Kumaon Rifles.

The undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919 :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. S. Mehew.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. E. Draffen.
} Dated 1st November 1919.

1st Battalion, 61st King George's Own Pioneers.

The undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919 :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. M. Evans.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. C. Smith.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. Bullard.
} Dated 1st November 1919.

2nd Battalion, 66th Punjabis.

The undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919 :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. T. De Coverley.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. Cook.
Second Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. J. Blake.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. P. Williams.
} Dated 1st November 1919.

1st Battalion, 90th Punjabis.

The undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919 :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. G. G. Hislop.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. J. Tobin.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) V. M. H. Cox.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. W. Meates.
} Dated 1st November 1919.

2nd Battalion, 91st Punjabis.

Army Department Notification No. 2488, dated the 26th July 1919, in so far as it relates to Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. W. Shenton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd Battalion, 91st Punjabis, is cancelled under the provisions of Government of India Army Deparment letter No. 14638, dated the 28th October 1919

Army Department Notification No. 3308, dated the 21st November 1919, in so far as it relates to Captain E. W. Shenton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd Battalion, 91st Punjabis, is cancelled.

Lieutenant H. W. Clark, attached 2nd Battalion, 91st Punjabis, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 5th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. W. Clark, Indian Army (Temporary Commission), attached 2nd Battalion, 91st Punjabis, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 6th June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain, additional) C. J. Parker to retain his acting rank while commanding a company Dated 19th September 1919, *vice* Captain H. James, vacated.

2nd Battalion, 109th Infantry.

The undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919:—

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) R. Todd.
Captain (acting Major) J. H. Souter.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. P. W. Robertson.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. A. Mayes.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. R. Moore.
} Dated 1st November 1919.

1st Battalion, 144th Bharatpur Infantry

Captain M. R. Keene to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 8th December 1918.

Lieutenant (acting Major) W. S. MacKenzie relinquishes his acting rank, but retains the acting rank of Captain while commanding a company on ceasing to be second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 8th December 1918.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. J. O'B. Ross-Hurst relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 8th December 1918.

3rd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles. (The Sirmoor Rifles).

The undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919:—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. R. W. Herrick.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. O. Foot.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. W. Hodgshon.
} Dated 1st November 1919.

2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

The undermentioned officer relinquishes his acting rank under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919:—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. H. Crozier. Dated 1st November 1919.

3rd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. L. Fawcett, M.C., retains his acting rank, but with pay and allowances of rank while holding an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant D. J. Dow, M.C., to be acting Captain while commanding a company Dated 28th May 1919, *vice* Major A. L. M. Molesworth, vacated with effect from the 13th May 1919.

Major A. L. M. Molesworth to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion. Dated 22nd June 1919, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. B. Mackinnon, vacated with effect from the 7th June 1919.

Lieutenant E. T. Kerr to be acting Captain while commanding a company Dated 1st July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant C. V. R. Blackwood, vacated with effect from the 30th June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. V. R. Blackwood relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 30th June 1919.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) A. L. M. Molesworth relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a battalion. Dated 9th July 1919.

Captain L. C. J. B. Walton to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 22nd June 1919, *vice* Major A. L. M. Molesworth, vacated with effect from the 7th June 1919.

Lieutenant C. V. R. Blackwood to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 22nd June 1919, *vice* Captain L. C. J. B. Walton, vacated with effect from the 7th June 1919.

Captain L. C. J. B. Walton to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 29th August 1919, *vice* Major A. L. M. Molesworth, vacated with effect from the 14th August 1919.

Lieutenant C. V. R. Blackwood to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 29th August 1919, *vice* Captain L. C. J. B. Walton, vacated with effect from the 14th August 1919.

Captain (acting Major) L. C. J. B. Walton relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command. Dated 9th July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) D. J. Dow, M.C., relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 9th July 1919.

Lieutenant D. J. Dow, M.C., to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 24th August 1919, *vice* Lieutenant R. H. Hurst, vacated with effect from the 9th August 1919.

2nd Battalion, 11th Gurkha Rifles.

The undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919 :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) S. H. Ballance.
Captain (acting Major) E. C. Mockler.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) D. L. Duncan.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. D. Craig.
} Dated 1st November 1919.

100th Labour Corps.

The undermentioned officer relinquishes his acting rank under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919 :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. K. Occam. Dated 1st November 1919.

119th Labour Corps.

The undermentioned officer relinquishes his acting rank under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919 :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. W. K. Green. Dated 1st November 1919.

Military Works Services.

Lieutenant R. G. Wilsden, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, to be acting Captain while commanding an Advanced Engineer Park. Dated 25th October 1919.

Special Appointments.

1st Kashmir Infantry.

Captain (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) St. J. A. Browne relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as Senior Special Service Officer. Dated 16th September 1919.

Captain (acting Major) D. A. Christie to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Senior Special Service Officer. Dated 1st October 1919, *vice* Captain (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) St. J. A. Browne, vacated with effect from the 16th September 1919.

Captain I. R. Dyer to be acting Major while holding an appointment as Second Special Service Officer. Dated 1st October 1919, *vice* Captain D. A. Christie, vacated with effect from the 16th September 1919.

Lieutenant B. N. Call to be acting Captain while holding an appointment as Special Service Officer. Dated 1st October 1919.

Captain G. B. Fyldes to be acting Major while holding an appointment as Second Special Service Officer. Dated 14th November 1919, *vice* Captain (acting Major) I. R. Dyer, vacated with effect from the 30th October 1919.

Captain (acting Major) I. R. Dyer relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment as Second Special Service Officer. Dated 30th October 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 69.—The undermentioned officers whose admission to the Indian Army on probation, was notified in Army Department Notifications No. 2128, dated the 14th December 1917, No. 1518, dated the 12th July 1918, No. 712, dated the 12th April 1918, No. 1392, dated the 28th June 1918, No 1193, dated the 7th June 1918, No. 1638, dated the 26th July 1918, No. 2191, dated the 27th September 1918, No. 2370, dated the 11th October 1918, No. 3232, dated the 7th November 1919, No. 2500, dated the 25th October 1918, No. 2553, dated the 1st November 1918, No. 2612, dated the 8th November 1918, No. 2719, dated the 22nd November 1918, are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified :—

Oscar Clark Seaton. Dated 22nd November 1918.
Graham Brunel Ingle Nokes. Dated 12th January 1919.
Eric Parker. Dated 6th February 1919.
Cyril Walter Stevens. Dated 14th April 1919.
Reginald Anderson Slater, M.C. } Dated 13th May 1919.
William Maryechurch Morgan. }
William Gordon Curtis Morgan. Dated 18th May 1919.
Harry Hall Johnson. Dated 1st June 1919.
Robert Hartley Borwick. Dated 4th July 1919.
George Burford Fyldes, M.C. Dated 27th August 1919.
Roland Faulkner, M.C. Dated 31st August 1919.
Edgar Ernest Aldworth. Dated 5th September 1919.
Herbert Cyril James. Dated 24th September 1919.
Francis William Walter Carruthers. Dated 30th September 1919.
John Edward Mills. Dated 12th October 1919.
Frank Harold Barfield. Dated 1^th October 1919.
Charles William Hebron. Dated 29th October 1919.

No. 70.—Army Department Notification No 3028, dated the 27th December 1918, in so far as it relates to Frederick Oscar Edwards, is cancelled.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 71.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, Anil Chandra Chatterji, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Temporary Commission), has been appointed permanently to the Indian Medical Service as Lieutenant by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India. His Commission will bear date 17th March 1919.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

7th East Indian Railway Battalion.

No. 72.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted temporary commissions, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Charles Marshall Pearce. Dated 1st April 1917.

To be Majors.

Kenneth Smale Laurie.	Dated 1st April 1917.
William Jameson Tomes.	
Bertram Vernon Radley.	
Ralph Strachey.	

To be Captains.

Charles George Henry Danby.	Dated 1st April 1917.
Walter Inglis Ferrar.	
Clement Daniel Maggs Hindley.	
Francis Cecil Legge.	
William Alexander Buyers.	
George Lethbridge Colvin.	
Sidney John Kendrick.	
Harry Howard Yule.	
John Robertson	
George Cecil Archer Cox.	
Albert Burbidge.	
George Alfred Orminston.	
Graham Campbell Lathbury.	
Arthur Henry Johnstone.	
Charles Henry Dyer.	
Cyril Eyers.	
Fredrick Ewart Robertson.	
Norman Aubery Samuel Bond.	
William Crafnant Mould.	
John Arthur Collister.	
William George Burn.	
Hugh Augustus Macnish Hannay.	
Joseph Valentine Francies.	
Donald Murray Sladen Robertson.	
Henry Merson Davies.	
George Reginald Graham Huddleston.	
Robert Ewart Rutherford.	

To be Lieutenants.

Eugene Augustus Day.	Dated 1st April 1917.
Edward Cameron Ker.	
Edward Speechly.	
Norman Arthur Shove.	
Edward Heton Roberton.	
Richard Lionel Ray.	
Guy Talbot Lemon.	
Maurice Conroy O'Brien.	
Hill Cecil Wallace.	
James Stuart Colquhoun.	
Fredrick Michael Daley.	
John Grove White.	
Edward Walter Willett.	
George Strafford Robertson.	
Wilfred Benjamin Haughton.	
William Henry Burnand.	
Thomas Pearce.	
Leslie Neeve Flatt.	
Reginald Geoffrey Torrens.	
George James Harris.	

James Rawdon Wylde.	Dated 1st April 1917
Harry Ashood Collett.	
Kenneth Peddie.	
Percy Harrold Galvin.	
William Sydney Baker.	
Alexander Melidore Hunter.	
Harold Chisman Muggeridge	
Fredrick Frank Whyte.	
Robert Lys William Meehan.	
Donald Malcolm Francis Chisolm.	
Arthur Culham Dunsdon.	
Herbert Gordon Emmerson.	
Charles Wulstan Ignatius Parsons.	
Ralph Samuel Ravenscroft Scrivener.	
Percy Hackforth.	
Robert Arthur Sarge.	
Charles Francis Satow.	
Julian Rogerson.	
William Bagley Roe.	
Edwin Rogerson.	

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cecil Donovan.	Dated 1st April 1917.
George Dewar Wilson	
Alexander MacDonald.	
James Edmondson Monk	
William Edwin Pincombe.	
George Walker MacMillian	
Wilfred Saunders.	
Samuel Telford Dutton	
Ian William Knighton Smith	
William Stuart Rashleigh.	
George Ward Marshall.	
Frederick Sponcer Pearce.	
Arthur Boyd	
Charles Albert King.	
Henry Howe.	
Ernest Edward Joy.	

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 73.—Lieutenant Leslie Muir Wilson, attached 1st Battalion, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment), is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission in the Indian Army, with effect from the 5th November 1919.

No. 74.—Lieutenant Francis Tom Commeline, attached 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission in the India Army, with effect from the 31st December 1919.

No. 75.—Lieutenant Thomas Cathbert Chalmers, attached 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission in the Indian Army, with effect from the 31st December 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 76.—Lieutenant Harry Melville Griffiths is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, with effect from the 2nd December 1919.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

7th East Indian Railway Battalion.

No. 77.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Marshall Pearce, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission. Dated 1st January 1919.

23rd Sind Battalion.

No. 78.—Major S. E. Anastasiadi, V D., is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission. Dated 3rd December 1919.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 79.—Colonel Harold Richard Meade, Indian Army, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 30th April 1919.

No. 80.—Colonel Charles Oriel Oliphant Tanner, Indian Army, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 29th November 1919.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 81.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on *Rai Sahib* Havildar Kamta Prasad Dube, Sub-Overseer, 1st grade, and temporary Overseer, Military Works Services, *late* 9th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 1st November 1919.

No. 82.—The following temporary appointment is made :—

Combined Porter Corps Depôt, Kamptee.

Wahid Ali Khan (late Risaldar, Rampur Lancers, Imperial Service Troops) to be temporary Subadar, with effect from the 3rd September 1918; to complete the establishment.

Army Department Notification No. 2644, dated the 15th August 1919, is hereby cancelled.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

4th (Mesopotamia) Camel Corps.

No. 83.—Troop Dafadar Muhamad Nawaz Khan, 62nd Granteo Camel Corps, to be Ressaidar to complete the establishment; with effect from the 7th January 1919.

4th Government Camel Corps.

No. 84.—Troop Dafadar Ghulam Haider Khan, 56th Silladar Camel Corps, to be Ressaidar to complete the establishment; with effect from the 6th March 1919.

No. 6 Camel Depôt.

No. 85.—Squadron Dafadar Major Muhamad Aslam Khan, 28th Light Cavalry, to be Ressaidar to complete the establishment; with effect from the 15th October 1919.

50th Silladar Camel Corps.

No. 86.—Troop Dafadar Ghulam Haider Khan to be Ressaidar to complete the establishment; with effect from the 7th November 1918.

51st Silladar Camel Corps.

No. 87.—Troop Dafadar Nizam Din to be Ressaidar to complete the establishment; with effect from the 26th October 1918.

60th Grantee Camel Corps.

No. 88.—Troop Dafadar Kala Khan, 50th Silladar Camel Corps, to be Ressaidar to complete the establishment; with effect from the 25th October 1918.

71st Government Camel Corps.

No. 89.—Troop Dafadar Topan Ram, 53rd Silladar Camel Corps, to be Ressaidar to complete the establishment; with effect from the 7th November 1918.

Depôt Unit of Transport.

No. 90.—Troop Dafadar Muhammad, 52nd Silladar Camel Corps, to be Ressaidar to complete the establishment; with effect from the 7th November 1918.

No. 7 Mechanical Transport Company.

No. 91.—No. 101 Havildar Chajju Ram, No. 6 Mechanical Transport Company, to be Jemadar to complete establishment; with effect from the 8th December 1919.

No. 10 Mechanical Transport Company.

No. 92.—No. 2123 Havildar-Major Surjan Singh, Mechanical Transport Training School, Dehra Dun, to be Jemadar to complete establishment; with effect from the 8th December 1919.

Army Department Notification No. 3494, dated the 19th December 1919, is cancelled.

No. 93.—In Army Department Notification No. 773, dated the 11th April 1919, against the name of Hira Singh *add* " with effect from the 28th October 1918 " and against the name of Malak Fateh Khan *add* " with effect from the 7th November 1918 ".

PROMOTIONS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 94.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. N. Leslie, Indian Army, Supernumerary List, is granted increased staff pay at the rate of Rs. 500 per mensem; with effect from the 1st January 1920.

No. 95.—Major A. C. D. Thorne, Indian Army, is granted increased staff pay at the rate of Rs. 400 per mensem; with effect from the 6th January 1920.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 96.—Under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 720 of 1918, Anil Chandra Chatterji, M B., will retain the temporary rank of Captain on permanent appointment to the Indian Medical Service as Lieutenant, with effect from the 17th March 1919.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 97.—The undermentioned 1st class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons, ranking as Subadars, are granted the rank of Subadar-Major, with effect from the 1st January 1920:—

Sher Muhammad, *Khan Sahib*, *Bahadur*, Honorary Assistant Surgeon.

Saiyid Ali Naki, *Khan Sahib*, *Bahadur*, Honorary Assistant Surgeon.

Muhammad Mihrdin, *Khan Sahib*.

Gurditt Singh, *Rai Sahib*.

Thakurdas *Rai Sahib*.

Sital Ram Varma, *Bahadur*.

Madras Establishment.

No. 98.—The undermentioned 1st class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons, ranking as Subadars, are granted the rank of Subadar-Major, with effect from the 1st January 1920:—

Ramanu Julu Nayudu.

Sivaprakasa Mudaliar.

ORGANISATION.

No. 99.—In Army Department Notification No. 3474, dated the 13th December 1919, sub-paragraph 8, remove the asterisk against the word "existing" in line 7, and insert it against the word "provided" in line 8.

RETIREMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—GENERAL LIST.

No. 100.—Sub-Conductor Frederick Sheppard, Ordnance Department, General List, is transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd October 1919.

REWARDS.

No. 101.—The following amendment is made to Army Department Notification No. 314, dated the 7th February 1919, under the heading "Awarded the Meritorious Service Medal (without annuity)":—

For "No. 1547 Lance Dafadar (Acting Havildar-Major) Sheikh Nizam-ud-din, Cavalry" *read* "No. 1547 Sowar (Acting Havildar-Major) Sheikh Nizam-ud-din, Cavalry.

No. 102.—The following amendments are made to Army Department Notification No. 2088, dated the 3rd June 1919:—

Under the heading "Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal."

For "No 5447 Mate Phun Tai, 78th Burma Labour Company" *read* "No. 5447 Labourer Phun Tai, 78th Burma Labour Company".

For "No. 4175 Mate Maung Dawna, 78th Burma Labour Company" *read* "No. 4175 Labourer Maung Dawna, 78th Burma Labour Company".

Under the heading "Awarded the Meritorious Service Medal (without annuity)."

For "No. 3041 Lance Dafadar Muzaffar Khan, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse) *read* "No. 3041 Sowar Muzaffar Khan, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).

For "No. 1722 Sepoy Daulat Khan, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, attached Lucknow Casualty Clearing Station" *read* "No. 2605 Sepoy Daulat Khan, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, attached Lucknow Casualty Clearing Station".

For "No. 4241 Havildar Abdul Satar Khan, 99th Deccan Infantry, attached Lucknow Casualty Clearing Station" *read* "No. 4241 Temporary Havildar Abdul Satar Khan, 99th Deccan Infantry, attached Lucknow Casualty Clearing Station".

For "No 4629 Bearer Rattan Singh, No. 4 Company, Army Bearer Corps, attached Lucknow Casualty Clearing Station" *read* "No. 4629 Naik Rattan Singh, No. 4 Company, Army Bearer Corps, attached Lucknow Casualty Clearing Station".

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 103.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

Sixth Supplement, dated the 28th November, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 25th November, 1919, page 14669.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S. W. 1.
28th November, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, for exceptional devotion in the performance of military duties. To be dated 28th November, 1919:—

* * * * *

To be Officers of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order:—

* * * * *

King, Maj. James Sinclair Henry, 46th Punjabis, Ind. Army.

* * * * *

To be Members of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

Barry, Lt. Jack Leslie, 1st Bn., King George's Own Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army.

Davies, Lt. John Trevor, 19th Lcrs., attd. 46th Punjabis, Ind. Army.

* * * * *

London Gazette, dated the 28th November, 1919, pages 14703, 14704, 14708 and 14709.

Air Ministry,
28th November, 1919.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

* * * * *

FLYING BRANCH.

* * * * *

The undermentioned relinquish their temp. R.A.F. commns. on return to Army duty :—

* * * * *

Flying Officer L. H. Forrest (Lt., Indian Army). 23rd Oct. 1919.

* * * * * *

India Office,
28th November 1919.

The KING has approved the promotion of the following officers of the * * , and Indian Army Reserve of Officers .—

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Captain to be temp. Lieut.-Colonel.

R. H. N. Baxter. 6th May 1919.

(Substituted for the notification in the Lon: Gaz. dated 24th Oct. 1919, in which he was described as Major R. H. N. Baxter, and promoted under the heading Indian Defence Force.)

* * * * *

The undermentioned officer, who has been admitted to the Indian Army on probation, is permitted to revert to the British Service, with effect from the date shown against his name :—

Lieut. Arthur Jutting Page. 16th Sept. 1919.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the grant of the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service to the undermentioned gentleman :—

Vasudeo Dinkar Nimbkar. 16th July 1918.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the resignation of the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers :—

Lieut. H. W. Hawkins. 18th October 1919.

The KING has approved the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the temporary non-effective list :—

Captain W. L. Farwell. 20th Aug. 1919.

The KING has approved the retirement of the following officers :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel H. Templer, O.B.E. 18th Aug. 1919.

Colonel W. D. Thomson, C.M.G. 1st Oct. 1919.

Lieut.-Colonel W. C. R. Stratton, C.I.E. 18th Aug. 1919.

* * * * *

Lieut.-Colonel E. G. R. Wilkins. 3rd Nov. 1919.

Maj. F. W. J. Paterson, M.C., in consequence of ill-health. 25th Oct. 1919.

Lieut. F. H. French, in consequence of ill-health. 31st Oct. 1919.

* * * *

NOTE.—In the notification in the Lond. Gaz. dated 11th Nov. 1919, regarding the retirement of certain officers of the Indian Army, for "Lieut.-Colonel G. B. Stevens" read "Lieut.-Colonel (Hon. Brig.-Gen.) G. B. Stevens."

* * * *

Supplement, dated the 28th November, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 28th November, 1919, pages 14773, 14774 and 14781.

War Office,
28th November, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * * *

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

PERSONAL STAFF.

A.D.C.—Lt. M. H. Francis, Unattd. List, Ind. Army. 12th November 1919.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

Labour Corps.

* * * * *

The notification regarding temp. 2nd Lt. H. Lee (Ind. Army Res. of Off.), in Gaz. 12 Feb. 1919, is cancelled.

The relinquishment of his commission by temp. Lt. H. Lee, notified in Gaz. 23 May 1919, is cancelled.

* * * * *

Second Supplement, dated the 29th November, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 28th November, 1919, pages 14785, 14786 and 14787.

War Office,
29th November, 1919.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the following awards to the undermentioned officers, in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty in the field :—

AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Maj. Henry Whitten Hickie, 84th Punjabis, I.A. (Black Sea)

By his skilful handling of a tactical situation at Shusha on the 4th June 1919, he enabled one company of the 84th Punjabis to be interposed, with very slight loss, between considerable forces of Tartars and Armenians engaged in a faction fight. To carry this out he walked under heavy rifle fire from the Armenian trenches to the Tartar positions, showing great coolness and resource.

Capt. Norman Henry Prendergast, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides, attd. North Waziristan Militia, I.A. (India)

He has led detachments of his corps gallantly on all operations, especially on 27th May, 1919, at Miranshah, and has always shown high soldierly qualities. The fact that practically the whole of his corps has remained loyal is chiefly due to his personal influence and power of command.

AWARDED A BAR TO THE MILITARY CROSS.

Capt. Norman Burgan, M.C., 2/11th Gurkha Rifles, I.A. (India)

He commanded the leading company of his battalion in the attack on Khargali Ridge on 11th May, 1919, with great courage and determined leadership. By his dash and rapidity of movement in seizing the centre of the position he enabled other portions of the battalion to reach the hostile gun emplacements, resulting in the capture of four guns with ammunition and horses.

(M.C. gazetted 11th January, 1919.)

Lt. (A./Capt.) Geoffrey Pigot, M.C., 1/19th Punjabis, I.A. (Black Sea)

For gallantry in action on Bahram Ali front on 16th January, 1919. By his prompt action and able disposition of the advanced British troops, of which he was in command, he enabled an attack by the enemy in overwhelming numbers to be held off till reinforcements arrived. His coolness and decision throughout the action inspired confidence in all ranks.

(M.C. gazetted 12th September, 1919.)

AWARDED THE MILITARY CROSS.

* * * * *

T./Lt. (A./Capt) Ernest Frank Bugler, 35th Sikhs, I.A. (India)

For conspicuous gallantry on 17th May, 1919, at Dakka. Several times during the fight he collected and got forward parties of our men who had become leaderless. He directed fire on to parties of the enemy who were holding up our advance. He assisted in the removal of wounded, continually exposing himself whilst doing so to a very heavy fire. All through the attack he set a very fine example to the men.

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* * * * *

Lt. (A./Capt.) Stewart Dudley, 27th Light Cavalry, I.A. (India)

By the bold leading of his squadron he delivered a decisive defeat to the enemy on 31st May 1919, at Murtaza. He personally disposed of six of the enemy himself. The moral effect of this charge was great, and some 150 of the enemy were killed or wounded. He did fine work.

Lt. Reginald Leonard Haine, V.C., H.A.C., attd. 35th Sikhs, I.A. (India)

For conspicuous gallantry on 17th May 1919, at Dakka. On many occasions during the fight near the summit of the hill he did everything in his power to collect the men for an attack on the enemy entrenches on the top in face of very heavy fire. When it was decided to retire and take up a position further down the hill, he collected all the men he could gather, and before descending, assisted in getting all the wounded away.

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* * * * *

Capt. John Sydney Lethbridge, R.E., attd. 57th Coy., Sappers and Miners, I.A. (India)

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Thal, 27th May-2nd June, 1919. During the siege he was untiring in helping all units to improve their defences. He improvised a fresh hospital, and showed great energy throughout, working for the most part under shell and sniping fire.

Lt. Thomas Ivor Stevenson, K.R.R.C., Spec. Res., attd. 2/8th Gurkha Rif., I.A. (India)

For good leadership and conspicuous gallantry during the withdrawal to camp from Orange Patch Ridge on 15th May, 1919. The enemy pressed the retirement heavily, and being without signallers, he went from one position to another under continual fire and personally arranged the retirement of each party of his force. The retirement was carried out most successfully.

Lt. Wilfred Charles Tungate, I.A.R.O., attd. 1/9th Gurkha Rif., I.A. (India)

On the 17th May, 1919, on the attack on the Ridge he led a party with the greatest gallantry to within twenty yards of the summit, and maintained himself there unsupported in the face of greatly superior forces for many hours. When eventually reinforced, he and his party were the first on the summit.

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AMENDMENTS.

* * * * *

Military Cross Awards.

* * * * *

London Gazette, 8th March 1919.

For 2nd Lt. Arthur Stevens Sullivan, I.A.R.O., attd. 71st Punjabis, I.A.

Read Lt. Arthur Stevens Sullivan, I.A.R.O., attd. 1/91st Punjabis (L.I.), I.A.

* * * * *

Third Supplement, dated the 29th November, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 28th November, 1919, pages 14789, 14790 and 14792.

War Office,
29th November, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

* * * * *

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

* * * * *

Sub-Area Comdt. (Cl. FF).—Hon. Brig.-Gen. G. H. Turner, ret. Ind. Army, 31st Oct. 1919.

* * * * *

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

* * * * *

Temp. Hon. Col. Sir Peter J. Freyer, K.C.B., M.D. (Surg. Lt.-Col., Ret. Ind. Med. Serv.) is granted the hon. rank of Col. on ceasing to be re-empld. 10th May 1919.

* * * * *

London Gazette, dated the 2nd December, 1919, pages 14928 and 14929.

India Office,
2nd December, 1919.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the grant of the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service to the following gentlemen :—

* * * * *

Ambadi Rama Poduval, M.B., C.M. 22nd Oct. 1919.

I. A. R. O. NOTE. The admission of Frank Norris Punchard to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers as a Second Lieutenant, notified in the Lon. Gaz. dated 19th May 1916, is antedated to 27th Dec. 1915.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the relinquishment of his commission by the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army in consequence of ill-health :—

*Lieut. W. Francis. 18th Nov. 1919.

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 2nd December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 2nd December, 1919, pages 15012 and 15013.

War Office,
2nd December, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

Bedf. & Herts. R.

Temp. Capt. P. P. Steel, M.C., is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. Res. of Off., 6 Nov. 1918, with seniority 9 Sep. 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 4 Dec. 1918, under Gen. List.)

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K. R. Rif. C.

* * * * *

Temp. 2nd Lt. H. E. Smerdon is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army Res. of Off., 11 Sept. 1918, with seniority 22 Nov. 1917. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 7 Oct. 1918, under Gen. List.)

* * * * *

R. Dub. Fus.

* * * * *

Temp. 2nd Lt. A. O. L. Burke is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 15 Apr. 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 15 May 1918, under Gen. List.)

* * * * *

Third Supplement, dated the 3rd December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 2nd December, 1919, pages 15023, 15027, 15028, 15029 and 15030.

War Office,
3rd December, 1919.

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MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Capt. O. C. Pulley, Ind. Army, relinquishes the temp. rank of Lt.-Col on vacating appt. as Comdt., P. of W. Camp. 8th Nov. 1919.

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INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

Bord. R.

* * * *

Temp. 2nd Lt. A. D. Miller is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army, 25 Sept. 1918, with seniority 28 Nov. 1917. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 23 Oct. 1918, under Gen. List.)

* * * * *

Welsh R.

* * * * *

Temp. 2nd Lt. J. S. McCrohon (13th Bn.) is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army, 18 Dec. 1918, with seniority 26 Sept. 1917. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 11 Jan. 1919, under Gen. List.)

* * * * *

Essex R.

Temp. Lt. J. J. Willoughby is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army, 29 July 1918, with seniority 1 Aug. 1917. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 14 Sept. 1918, under Gen. List.)

* * * * *

Temp. 2nd Lt. F. W. Sisley is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army, 29 Aug. 1918, with seniority 28 Nov. 1917. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 25 Sept. 1918, under Gen. List.)

* * * * *

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 7th January 1920.

No. E.-13.—The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., F.R.S., etc., on return from leave resumed charge of his duties as President of the Indian Munitions Board, on the forenoon of the 19th December 1919.

No. E.-51 (1).—The services of Mr. A. Rodger, O.B.E., Deputy Controller (Timber Supplies), Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma, with effect from the 3rd January 1920.

No. E.-51 (2).—Mr. J. C. Hopwood, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma, is appointed Deputy Controller (Timber Supplies), Burma, in succession to Mr. A. Rodger, with effect from the 3rd January 1920.

No. E.-476.—Major R. H. Brown, R.A., Assistant Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, is granted special war leave for 60 days combined with privilege leave for 60 days and furlough for 30 days with effect from the 25th October 1919, under Army Instruction (India) No. 320 of 1919 and paragraphs 220 and 222 of the Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

The 9th January 1920.

No. E.-199.—The services of Mr. P. D. Woods, Assistant Controller (Hardware, Implements and Metals), Calcutta, are replaced at the disposal of the Railway Board, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th December 1919.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,
Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 8th January 1920, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. A disturbance, which passed from the south of Ceylon to the Arabian Sea towards the end of the previous week, travelled slowly northwards till the 6th, when it disappeared. During this period widespread rain fell in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, and local rain in south Gujarat. A feeble depression was crossing the northwest frontier on the morning of the 8th and light rain had appeared on the Mekran coast.

2. *Burma.*
Northeast India, including Orissa. } There was no rain.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain fell in Central India West on the 5th and in the west of the Central Provinces on the 5th and 6th; there were local falls in the former area on two other days. Over the rest of the division weather was dry.

Northwest India.—In Gujarat moderate to heavy rain fell at Surat between the 4th and 6th, and light rain at Veraval on the 4th and 5th. Over the rest of the division the week was rainless except for a light fall of snow at Dras, and of rain at Kotah and Pasni.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall was nearly general in southeast Madras on the 1st and 2nd, and in the Madras Deccan on the 3rd; it occurred locally or at a few stations during the rest of the week in the former area and on one other day in the latter. Local rain fell in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad on the 5th and 6th, and in Malabar on the 1st, 3rd and 7th; there were also a few falls on two other days in the first named sub-division. In the rest of the division Bombay, Bangalore and Nellore were the only stations that received rain during the week.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows :—

January 1st. Trivandrum 1·47″, Tinnevelly 2·42″, Pamban 2·24″, Madura 2·51″, Kodaikanal 3·03″, Trichinopoly 1·50″, Salem 0·99″, Cuddalore 3·61″, Madras 3·93″ and Ootacamund 1·78″.

„ 2nd. Trichinopoly 1·02″, Coimbatore 1·34″, Ootacamund 1·09″, Cuddalore 5·13″ and Nellore 1·38″.

„ 3rd. Cuddapah 3·21″ and Kurnool 0·75″.

„ 4th. Indore 0·40″, Veraval 0·22″ and Surat 0·54″.

„ 5th. Indore 3·17″, Khandwa 1·95″, Hoshangabad 1·20″, Seoni 0·83″, Pachmarhi 1·30″, Kotah 0·18″, Veraval 0·27″, Surat 1·72″, Bombay 0·73″, Malegaon 0·67″, Ahmadnagar 1·22″, Aurangabad 2·03″ and Pamban 2·60″.

„ 6th. Indore 0·50″, Akola 0·88″, Amraoti 0·56″, Khandwa 1·75″, Hoshangabad 0·46″, Seoni 0·74″, Pachmarhi 0·90″, Surat 1·34″, Malegaon 0·44″, Ahmadnagar 0·72″, Aurangabad 0·57″, Tinnevelly 1·09″, Pamban 1·04″, Coimbatore 0·69″ and Kodaikanal 0·70″.

„ 7th. Ahmadnagar 0·38″, Calicut 0·85″ and Pamban 0·90″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in Gujarat, Central India West, Berar, the Central Provinces West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North, Mysore and the Madras Presidency; and was 20 per cent or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Rajputana East, Central India East, the Central Provinces East and Hyderabad South. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Burma, Bengal, Sind and Rajputana West.

The rainfall from the 28th November to date is 20 per cent or more in defect in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces East, Baluchistan, Rajputana West, Central India East and the Central Provinces East; and is 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Rajputana East, Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North, Mysore and the Madras Presidency. It differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent in the remaining divisions.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 8th January 1920.			Rainfall data from 28th November 1919 to 8th January 1920.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0·1	0·3	−0·2	12·8	8·5	+4·3	+51	+55
Lower Burma	0	0	0	1·5	0·7	+0·8	+114	+114
Upper Burma	0	0	0	1·0	0·6	+0·4	+67	+67
Assam	0	0·1	−0·1	0·3	0·6	−0·3	−50	−40
Bengal	0	0	0	0	0·2	−0·2	−100	−100
Orissa	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·5	−0·5	−100	−100
Chota Nagpur	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·4	−0·4	−100	−100
Bihar	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·2	−0·2	−100	−100
United Provinces, East	0	0·2	−0·2	0·2	0·5	−0·3	−60	−33
United Provinces, West	0	0·2	−0·2	0·7	0·6	+0·1	+17	+75
Punjab, East and North	0	0·3	−0·3	1·5	0·9	+0·6	+67	+150
Punjab, South-West	0	0·1	−0·1	1·2	0·5	+0·7	+140	+200
Kashmir	0·1	0·5	−0·4	2·1	2·2	−0·1	[illegible]5	+18
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·1	−0·1	2·5	0·5	+2·0	+400	+525
Baluchistan	0	0·2	−0·2	0·8	1·0	−0·2	−20	0
Sind	0	0	0	0·2	0·1	+0·1	+100	+100
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0	0·2	−0·2	−100	−100
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	−0·1	0·5	0·3	+0·2	+67	+150
Gujarat	0·6	0	+0·6	0·6	0	+0·6	—	0
Central India, West	2·1	0	+2·1	2·2	0·2	+2·0	+1000	−50
Central India, East	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·6	−0·6	−100	−100
Berar	0·9	0·2	+0·7	0·9	0·9	0	0	−100
Central Provinces, West	1·4	0·1	+1·3	1·4	0·6	+0·8	+133	−100
Central Provinces, East	0	0·1	−0·1	0·1	0·5	−0·4	−80	−75
Konkan	0·3	0	+0·3	1·1	0·1	+1·0	+1000	+700
Bombay Deccan	0·6	0	+0·6	0·8	0·4	+0·4	+100	−50
Hyderabad, North	1·4	0·1	+1·3	1·7	0·3	+1·4	+467	+50
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	−0·1	0·2	0·2	0	0	+100
Mysore	0·2	0	+0·2	0·9	0·6	+0·3	+50	+17
Malabar	0·9	0·1	+0·8	5·8	1·7	+4·1	+241	+205
Madras, South-East	4·1	0·3	+3·8	15·3	6·0	+9·3	+155	+96
Madras Deccan	1·5	0·1	+1·4	1·9	0·7	+1·2	+171	−33
Madras Coast, North	0·3	0·2	+0·1	3·5	1·8	+1·7	+94	+100

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 8th January 1920.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 3rd January 1920.

Burma.—The week was rainless. Reaping of winter rice is proceeding apace. Threshing and winnowing have commenced in a few districts in Upper Burma. Cultivation of island and other miscellaneous winter crops and of spring rice crop is progressing. Reaping of late sesamum continues. The outturn of the rice crop is expected to be about 12 annas. Island crops are promising. Cattle are generally healthy. In Amherst the number of persons on relief works is unchanged at 2,700. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon is much above normal and is about Rs. 5 below the control price. The market for white rice (specials) is unchanged at Rs. 445 per hundred baskets.

Assam.—During the week the weather was seasonable and favourable. Harvesting of winter rice, plucking of cotton, pressing of sugarcane, ploughing for spring rice in Sylhet and preparation of lands for spring crops are in progress. The outturn of winter rice and cotton is fair to good and that of sugarcane is good. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Cattle disease is reported from three districts. The price of common rice has fallen slightly.

Bengal.—The week was rainless. Reaping of winter paddy is nearing completion. Transplanting of summer rice is progressing. Prospects of standing spring crops are fair to good. The average price of common rice has fallen by about 0·72 per cent.

Bihar and Orissa.—There was no rain during the week. Harvesting of paddy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Standing crops are, on the whole, doing well. More rain is wanted in parts of Tirhut, Bhagalpore and Purnea. The price of common rice has risen in nine districts, fallen in four and remained stationary in the remaining districts. The average price of local common rice at headquarters was 6·56 seers a rupee against 6·72 seers in the preceding week and that of maize was 7·48 seers against 7·76 seers in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from seven districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is good.

United Provinces.—During the week good rain fell in Garhwal and Tehri State and a little elsewhere. Preparation of lands for extra crops and sugarcane continues in some districts. Irrigation of spring crops and pressing of sugarcane continue. Standing crops are doing well. Prospects are favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are generally stationary.

Punjab.—During the week light rain fell in parts of one district and was useful. Rain is wanted for standing spring crops which are generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated areas. Picking of cotton and pressing of sugarcane continue. The yield is below normal to normal. Spring crops are being sown in some districts. The area sown is generally normal. Harvesting of *toria* continues. The yield is below normal to normal. Cattle are healthy and fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices are generally stationary and above scarcity rates. Price of wheat :—Rawalpindi 5¾, Ferozepore 6, Ambala 6¼ and Lahore and Lyallpur 6¼ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—During the week light showers fell in one tahsil. Sowings of spring crops and harvesting of certain autumn crops continue. The condition of standing crops and the outturn of sugarcane are generally average. Wheat is selling in Peshawar at $7\frac{3}{16}$ and in Dera Ismail Khan at $6\frac{3}{16}$ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—No rain fell during the week. Prices are stationary. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—During the week the weather was cloudy and cold. Cattle disease is subsiding in Gurez. Prices are fluctuating.

Rajputana.—During the week the weather was cold and clear except for light showers received in Bharatpur. Spring crops are being irrigated and are in good condition. Prospects are hopeful. Picking of cotton continues in a few places. The condition of agricultural stock is good except in the district of Kotah where cattle disease prevails. Water and fodder are ample. Prices are generally steady.

Central India.—No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops is nearing completion. Sowings for spring crops have been completed. Picking of cotton continues in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and the Southern States. Standing crops and their probable outturn are fair to good. Agricultural stock is generally good except for cattle disease in Gwalior, Baghelkhand and Malwa. Prices are high. Opium is being weeded in Gwalior and Indore.

Central Provinces.—During the week the weather has been cold and occasionally cloudy. Amraoti, Yeotmal and the districts of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh divisions received no rain and elsewhere the quantity of rain registered at headquarters ranged from 75 cents in Damoh to about 3 inches in Buldana. Damoh, Chanda and Bilaspur require more rain. Picking of cotton continues. Cutting, harvesting and winnowing of autumn crops are approaching completion. Pressing and cutting of sugarcane are proceeding in the cane-growing districts. The condition of spring crops is generally satisfactory except that of gram, wheat and *juar* which have been damaged to some extent by insects and cloudy weather in parts of Hoshangabad, Chanda, Chindwara, Balaghat, Drug and Raipur. Cattle disease prevails in a sporadic form in several districts. Rice in Jubbulpore and *juar* in Chanda became dear by one seer per rupee. Other variations are unimportant but exhibit a tendency to rise slightly.

Feudatory States.—Harvesting, threshing and winnowing of autumn crops are proceeding. Spring crops are faring well.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of Surat, Broach and West Khandesh. The rainfall was injurious to cotton crops in Surat but somewhat beneficial to spring crops in Surat, Broach and West Khandesh. Standing crops are generally in good condition except in parts of Karachi, Sholapur and Bijapur where they are withering. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Cotton picking is in progress in parts of Hyderadad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, Broach, West Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur and Rewa Kantha. The supply of fodder and water is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices of food-grains have risen slightly in six districts, fallen in three and are generally steady elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—Reports not received.

Mysore.—The rainfall during the week was light. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available. Prices of food-grains are high and are generally rising. Prospects of the season are good. Harvesting of rice, *ragi* and sugarcane is proceeding with outturn fair to good.

Coorg.—During the week the weather was cold. Reaping and harvesting of rice continue. The outturn is good. Picking of cardamum and coffee continues. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is fair. Prices of food-grains are high.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was very heavy in Chingleput, Madras, South Arcot, Tanjore, Pudukkottai, Ramnad, Tinnevelly and Travancore, heavy in Chittoor, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura and the hills, good in Salem, fair in Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Malabar and Cochin and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are in fair condition generally. The outturn of harvested paddy and dry crops is generally fair. Fresh sowings of paddy and dry crops are progressing. The condition of cattle is generally good. Water is generally sufficient. Pasture and fodder are sufficient generally. Prices have risen. Prospects are fair generally.

The weekly report on famine in Ganjam is as follows :—Operations in Ronabha were closed on 31st December. Numbers on one relief work from the 21st to the 31st December were 242 and on gratuitous relief (incomplete figures) 142, total 384.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 15th November 1919.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				BRITISH PROVINCES.						
	BIHAR AND ORISSA.									
1	Santal Parganas	...	...	70	...	...	...	...		767
2	Bhagalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	14,571
3	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,496
4	Puri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,277
	Total Bihar and Orissa	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	26,111
	MADRAS.									
1	Ganjam	1,092	531,000	52,501	39,961	39,9·5	79,876	132,377	...	...
	Total Madras	1,092	531,000	52,501	39,961	39,915	79,876	132,377	...	...
				NATIVE STATES.						
	CENTRAL INDIA.									
1	Orchha State	555	92,858	...	...	145	145	145	...	...
2	Datia State	911	125,000	3,375	2,067	1,782	3,849	7,224	...	...
3	Samthar State	180	81,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Panna State	2,164	192,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Charkhari State	754·78	127,530	...	...	105	105	105	...	...
6	Ajaigarh State	734	79,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Bijawar State	973	125,202	...	...	206	206	206	...	...
8	Beoni State	121	20,121	...	...	153	153	153	...	...
9	Chhatarpur State	1,118	166,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Sarila State	82·28	6,711	...	...	[illegible]	26	26	...	...
11	Beri Jagir	32	4,219	40	...	11	11	51	...	...

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	CENTRAL INDIA—contd.									
12	Gaurihar Jagir	35	4.225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Jigni Jagir	18	3,598	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
14	Banka Pahari Jagir	5	1,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Bijna Jagir	8	1,326	...	...	5	5	5	...	...
16	Dhurwai Jagir	15	1,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Tori-Fatehpur Jagir	36	6,171	10	...	20	20	30	...	...
18	Lugasi Jagir	45·33	6,738	...	...	93	93	93	...	...
19	Nowgong Cantonment	...	7,000	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
20	Naigawan Rebai Jagir	12·25	2,393	...	...	11	11	11	...	...
21	Bilehri Muafi	5	3,000	..	...	16	16	16	...	...
22	Alipura Jagir	73	16,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Garrauli Jagir	39	5.222	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
24	Bihat Jagir	16	5,387	...	...	57	57	57	...	...
	Total Central India States	7,882·64	1,037,229	3,425	2,067	2,630	4,697	8.122	...	...
	Three Feudatory States of Orissa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,626	002
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,626	602
	Hyderabad	17,170	3,069,060	8,460	1,534	4,181	5,715	14,175	...	...
	Total Hyderabad	17,170	3,069,060	8,460	1,534	4,181	5,715	14,175	...	...
	Total of British Provinces	1,092	531,000	52,571	39,961	39,915	79,876	132,377	...	26,111
	Total of Native States	25,052·64	4,106,289	11,885	3,601	6,811	10,412	22,297	2,626	602
	GRAND TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES.	26,144·64	4,637,289	64,456	43,562	46,726	90,288	154,674	2,626	26,713

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 22nd November 1919.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BRITISH PROVINCES.									
	BIHAR AND ORISSA.									
1	Santal Parganas	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	728
2	Bhagalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,261
3	Cuttack	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,146
4	Puri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,042
	Total Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,177
	MADRAS.									
1	Ganjam	983	522,000	32,977	26,044	33,090	59,134	92,111	...	...
	Total Madras	983	522,000	32,977	26,044	33,090	59,134	92,111	...	...
	NATIVE STATES.									
	CENTRAL INDIA.									
1	Orchha State	555	92,858	...	...	171	171	171	...	...
2	Datia State	911	125,000	3,375	2,067	1,782	3,849	7,224	...	...
3	Samthar State	180	31,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Panna State	2,164	192,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Charkhari State	751·78	127,530	...	...	85	85	85	...	...
6	Ajaigarh State	734	79,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Bijawar State	973	125,202	...	...	240	240	240	...	...
8	Beoni State	121	20,121	...	...	153	153	153	...	...
9	Chhatarpur State	1,118	166,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	CENTRAL INDIA—*contd.*									
10	Sarila State	32·28	6,711	...	...	27	27	27	...	...
11	Beri Jagir	32	4,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Gaurihar Jagir	35	4,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Jigni Jagir	18	3,598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Banka Pahari Jagir	5	1,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Bijna Jagir	8	1,326	...	...	5	5	5	...	...
16	Dhurwai Jagir	15	1,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Tori Fatehpur Jagir	36	6,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Lugasi Jagir	45·33	6,738	...	...	93	93	93	...	...
19	Nowgong Cantonment	...	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Naigawan Rebai Jagir	12·25	2,393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Bilehri Muafi	5	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Alipura Jagir	73	16,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Garrauli Jagir	39	5,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Bihat Jagir	16	5,387	...	...	56	56	56	...	...
	Total Central India States	7,882·64	2,037,228	3,375	2,067	2,612	4,679	8,054	...	...
1	Hyderabad	17,170	3,069,060	7,847	683	2,788	3,471	11,318	...	...
	Total Hyderabad	17,170	3,069,060	7,847	683	2,788	3,471	11,318	...	...
	Total of British Provinces	983	522,000	32,977	26,044	33,090	59,134	92,111	...	22,177
	Total of Native States	25,052·46	5,106,288	11,222	2,750	5,400	8,150	19,862	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES.	26,035·64	5,628,288	44,199	28,794	38,490	67,284	111,473	...	22,177

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

MEMORANDUM ON THE PROBABLE CHARACTER OF THE WEATHER IN NORTHWEST INDIA IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1920.

DATA OF RECENT WEATHER.

(*a*) *The retreat of the monsoon.*—The monsoon retreated from northwest India on the 4th September—about ten days before the usual time. Over the rest of the country the rainfall was on the whole below normal in October, except in Central India and the Central Provinces, and above normal generally in November. In December rainfall was heavier than usual in Madras and Burma. The monsoon has not yet retreated from southern India.

(*b*) *The conditions in Persia and northwest India.*—Weather was extremely dry in Persia in October and November. In December several disturbances of the cold weather type passed into northern India giving rain in very large excess in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, large excess in Persia, Sind and the United Provinces West, and slight excess in Baluchistan, Kashmir and Rajputana. Snowfall began about the usual time in Kashmir; and the fall there as well as in the North-West Frontier Province was much above the average. Snowfall was normal or in slight defect in the Punjab hills, and in slight excess in the Kumaon hills.

(*c*) *The seasonal changes in the upper air in northern India.*—Before October the winds at heights of about six miles are as a rule of moderate strength but before the end of November they have increased to eighty miles an hour. This year these high winds were established at Agra by the middle of November, somewhat later than usual.

DISCUSSION.

2. The depressions from Europe which bring the winter rains of northwest India were much less active than usual in November last in the western regions where their strength can be estimated, and in northwest India the precipitation was much lighter than usual in the first half of December; but since then the rainfall and snowfall have been so great that the total for December has been in general in moderate or large excess. This lateness in the setting in of winter conditions has been associated, as usual, with delay in the establishment of the strong upper winds at Agra and delay in the retreat of the monsoon from southern India.

3. There is a marked tendency towards persistence in the character of the winter, so that the weather of December is likely to afford an indication of that in January and February; and the inference from the previous data is that in the approaching winter there will be appreciably more rain and snow than usual. But experience shows that the persistence is not complete enough to give an accurate measure, and a winter precipitation either normal or in large excess is almost as likely as one in moderate excess.

SUMMARY.

The total rainfall of northwest India in January and February and the snowfall on the neighbouring hills is likely to be normal or in excess.

SIMLA:
The 3rd January 1920.

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

Delhi, the 9th January 1920.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 27th December 1919 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Central	West Khandesh District	191	62
		East Khandesh District	50	45
		Satara District	118	84
	Southern	Kolaba District	2	2
		Belgaum District	22*	14*
		Hubli Town	65	59
		Dharwar District	115	59
		Bijapur District	5	1
	Political Charges.	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	61	31
		Savanur State	2	1
		TOTAL	631	358
MADRAS.	...	Anantapur District	Report not received.	
		North Arcot District		
		Bellary District		
		Coimbatore District		
		Guntur District		
		Madura District		
		Salem District		
		Dhanushkodi Port		
		TOTAL		
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Patna	Patna District	21	15
		Shahabad District	27	10
	Tirhut	Saran District	51	29
		Champaran District	10	9
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	2	2
		Monghyr District	17	9
		TOTAL	128	74
UNITED PROVINCES.	Allahabad	Fatehpur District	6	6
	Benares	Ghazipur District	8	6
		Ballia District	40	35
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	76	38
		Basti District	62	47
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	2	2
		Gonda District	4	1
		TOTAL	198	135

* For two weeks.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Lahore	Gujranwala District	6	3
	Rawalpindi.	Jhelum District	4	4
		Rawalpindi District	4	3
	Multan	Jhang District	1*	1*
		Multan District	24	12
	Native States.	Patiala State	33	3
		TOTAL	72	56
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	6	5
		Insein District	1	2
		Tharrawaddy District	2	2
		Prome District	23	22
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	1	1
		Henzada District	11	11
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	1	1
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	46	47
		Katha District	8	8
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	1	1
	Meiktila	Yamethin District	4	2
	Native States.	Northern Shan States	14	12
		TOTAL	117	114
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	129	121
		Nagpur District	259	156
		Bhandara District	15	13
		Wardha District	13	11
		Chanda District	2	1
		Balaghat District	52	33
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	238	185
		Jubbulpore District	91	53
		Seoni District	1	...
		Mandla District	3	3
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	22	19
		Betul District	6	7
		Chhindwara District	95	68
	Chattisgarh	Bilaspur District	1*	1*
		TOTAL	917	671

*Imported.

In the return for the week ending 20th December 1919, the following additions should be made :—

United Provinces .
- Fatehpur District, *add* 10 cases, 13 deaths.
- Ballia District, *add* 100 cases, 78 deaths.
- Gorakhpur District, *add* 44 cases, 26 deaths.
- Sultanpur District, *add* 3 cases, 2 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	29	24
		Bangalore District	88	24
		Mysore City	22	14
		Mysore District	21	11
		Hassan District	17	15
		Kadur District	26	21
		Chitaldroog District	2	2
		Tumkur District	2	1
		Kolar District	7	3
		TOTAL	164	115
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Parbhani District	81	32
		Nander District	38	33
		Raichur District	7	5
		Usmanabad District	76	45
		Bidar District	230	178
		Medak District	24	22
		Mahbubnagar District	86	27
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	71	44
		Atrafibalda Sarfikhas	199	151
		TOTAL	762*	537*
		GRAND TOTAL	2,984	2,060

* Includes previous weeks. The actual number of cases and deaths during the week ending December 27th were 247 and 187, respectively.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

DELHI:

The 8th January 1920.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings* audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Serial Number.	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week: During official year 1918-19.	Mean mileage worked: 1913.	Mean mileage worked: 1918.	Mean mileage worked: 1919.	Total earnings for week ending: 26th December 1913.	Total earnings for week ending: 27th December 1918.	Total earnings for week ending: 27th December 1919.	Earnings per mean mile worked for week: 1913.	Earnings per mean mile worked for week: 1918.	Earnings per mean mile worked for week: 1919.	Total earnings from 1st April to—: 27th December 1913.	Total earnings from 1st April to—: 27th December 1918.	Total earnings from 1st April to—: 27th December 1919.	Compared with corresponding period, 1913-14, +1 day: Increase.	Compared with corresponding period, 1913-14, +1 day: Decrease.	Compared with corresponding period, 1918-19: Increase.	Compared with corresponding period, 1918-19: Decrease.	Serial Number.
	State Railways.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	443	2,669	2,695	2,701	9,50,309	10,57,090	11,65,000	356	392	431	2,97,47,701	4,38,45,221	4,71,86,000	1,74,38,299	...	33,40,779	...	1
2	Bezwada Extension	481	21	21	21	7,159	9,139	8,500	341	435	405	2,74,097	3,68,985	3,84,000	1,09,903	...	15,015	...	2
3	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,008	998	1,002	1,002	7,22,428	10,16,588	10,15,000	724	1,015	1,013	2,52,59,236	3,73,54,367	3,68,48,000	1,15,88,764	...	...	5,06,367	3
4	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	470	1,572	1,581	1,575	7,32,311	6,98,960	7,64,000	466	442	485	3,79,48,264	2,82,32,789	3,21,38,000	41,89,736	...	39,15,211	...	4
5	East Indian	991	2,549	2,612	2,615	19,88,451	24,66,786	23,87,000	780	944	913	7,53,26,988	10,01,03,228	9,60,16,000	2,06,89,012	...	...	40,86,228	5
6	Great Indian Peninsula	873	2,537	2,621	2,621	19,53,469	25,67,810	28,52,000	779	980	1,088	5,85,01,060	8,50,68,909	8,91,12,000	3,06,10,940	...	40,43,091	...	6
7	Agra-Delhi Chord	679	126	126	126	49,443	73,734	83,000	393	585	659	16,28,225	31,57,903	32,20,000	15,91,775	...	62,097	...	7
8	Baran-Kotah	88	40	40	40	2,716	2,126	3,400	67	53	85	1,17,057	1,41,778	1,40,000	22,943	...	...	1,778	8
9	Bhopal-Itarsi (British Section)	1,789	*57	12	12	*25,915	19,346	19,400	457	1,612	1,617	*11,89,061	8,22,988	7,58,000	...	4,31,061	...	64,988	9
10	Cawnpore-Banda	81	33	76	76	593	5,293	6,000	18	70	79	43,928	2,26,080	2,77,000	2,33,072	...	50,920	...	10
11	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	409	2,585	2,550	2,550	7,53,456	9,28,158	10,15,000	291	364	398	2,69,40,304	4,00,52,743	4,13,13,000	1,43,72,696	...	12,60,257	...	11
12	North Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	599	4,012	4,001	4,115	16,66,355	19,64,376	21,50,000	415	491	522	6,37,85,328	9,38,23,468	8,66,61,000	2,28,75,672	...	...	71,62,468	12
13	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	398	1,600	1,592	1,592	4,72,152	5,73,750	5,60,000	295	360	352	1,72,03,480	2,45,79,275	2,21,54,000	49,50,520	...	...	24,25,275	13
14	Aden	...	...	...	22	...	...	3,500	...	...	159	...	...	(a) 2,58,000	2,58,000	...	2,58,000	...	14
15	Assam-Bengal	174	812	893	893	1,32,081	1,43,925	1,84,000	164	161	206	49,68,498	54,49,714	73,20,000	23,51,502	...	18,70,286	...	15
16	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	451	1,828	1,839	1,839	6,03,820	7,68,517	7,64,000	330	418	415	2,08,69,478	3,06,40,926	3,05,02,000	96,32,522	...	...	1,38,926	16
17	Burma	377	1,552	1,342	1,342	4,34,159	5,10,282	5,82,000	280	380	434	1,66,51,990	1,84,51,026	2,08,32,000	41,80,010	...	23,80,974	...	17
18	Burma Extensions	262	...	187	187	...	42,260	49,000	...	226	262	...	17,84,293	18,55,000	18,55,000	...	70,707	...	18
19	Southern Shan States	132	...	70	70	...	10,873	10,000	...	156	143	...	3,60,124	3,89,000	3,89,000	...	28,876	...	19
20	Dhone-Kurnool	89	...	32	32	...	2,511	3,200	...	78	100	...	1,06,294	1,24,000	1,24,000	...	17,706	...	20
21	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	294	124	124	124	24,752	23,383	25,000	209	189	202	9,93,150	14,50,052	11,68,000	1,74,850	...	...	2,82,052	21
22	Lucknow-Bareilly	196	288	295	313	37,926	55,173	55,900	132	187	179	15,74,377	23,43,934	19,87,000	4,12,623	...	...	3,56,934	22
23	Mysore	205	*411	401	261	*83,448	78,098	54,200	203	195	208	*27,98,843	31,41,625	29,79,000	1,80,157	...	...	1,62,625	23
24	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	432	1,451	1,587	1,587	5,26,124	6,29,869	7,29,000	363	397	459	2,06,12,462	2,63,17,666	2,90,33,000	84,20,538	...	27,15,334	...	24
25	Travancore Branch	199	108	146	146	17,972	28,027	32,400	166	192	222	6,78,296	10,86,854	13,28,000	6,49,704	...	2,41,146	...	25
26	Tirhoot	255	785	819	809	2,25,373	2,09,541	1,98,000	287	256	245	73,43,916	77,26,369	79,89,000	6,45,084	...	2,62,631	...	26
27	Broach-Jambusar	104	...	30	30	...	2,912	2,900	...	97	97	...	1,02,030	1,12,000	1,12,000	...	9,970	...	27
28	Jorhat (Provincial)	66	32	33	33	2,460	1,820	2,700	76	55	82	94,598	86,456	97,700	3,102	...	11,244	...	28
	TOTAL	549	26,190	26,722	26,734	1,14,12,872	1,38,90,347	1,47,34,100	436	520	551	40,45,50,337	55,68,14,097	56,21,80,700	15,76,30,363	...	53,66,603	...	
	All other Railways.																		
29	Amritsar-Patti	183	56	56	56	15,480	7,047	10,400	276	126	186	5,49,035	3,75,162	3,86,000	...	1,63,035	10,838	...	29
30	Bhopal-Itarsi (Native State Section)	579	...	45	45	...	23,378	23,100	...	520	513	...	9,99,903	9,12,000	9,12,000	...	...	87,903	30
31	Bhopal-Ujjain	251	114	114	114	21,589	29,605	30,000	189	260	263	7,63,586	8,60,908	12,96,000	5,32,414	...	4,35,092	...	31
32	Bina-Goona-Baran	65	148	149	149	12,217	7,325	8,500	83	49	57	4,02,318	3,50,947	3,70,000	...	32,318	19,053	...	32
33	Delhi-Umbala-Kalka	367	192	239	239	58,218	85,674	86,700	303	358	363	23,74,213	34,17,172	36,23,000	12,48,787	...	2,05,828	...	33
34	Hardwar-Dehra	398	33	33	33	9,697	9,916	9,800	303	310	306	3,50,763	4,87,317	5,14,000	1,63,237	...	26,683	...	34
35	Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	153	16	16	16	2,600	2,594	2,300	163	162	144	86,725	92,197	81,700	...	5,025	...	10,497	35
36	Jullundur-Mukerian	76	...	45	45	...	3,255	5,300	...	72	118	...	1,17,067	1,46,000	1,46,000	...	28,933	...	36
37	Khanpur-Chachran	24	22	22	22	802	472	700	36	21	32	27,441	19,959	23,300	...	4,141	3,341	...	37
38	Kolar Gold Fields	315	...	10	10	...	3,101	3,300	...	310	330	...	1,21,107	1,22,000	1,22,000	...	893	...	38
39	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	201	79	79	79	48,130	16,512	16,300	609	209	206	6,58,698	5,89,563	6,82,000	23,302	...	92,487	...	39
40	Mandra-Bhaun	61	...	47	47	...	2,169	2,100	...	46	45	...	1,12,054	1,03,000	1,03,000	...	...	9,054	40
41	Nagda-Ujjain	233	34	33	33	6,328	7,826	[illegible]	184	237	258	2,07,244	2,38,363	3,42,00[illegible]	1,34,756	...	1,03,737	...	41
42	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	4,85,127	[illegible]	42
43	[illegible]	[illegible]	34	34	33	5,903	8,673	[illegible]	176	255	261	2,14,658	[illegible]85,735	3,00,[illegible]	85,348	...	14,265	...	43
44	[illegible]	108	...	47	47	...	3,614	5,800	...	77	123	...	1,81,350	1,90,[illegible]	1,90,000	...	8,650	...	44
45	[illegible]-Bhatinda	493	108	108	108	39,327	49,559	[illegible]9,800	364	394	369	13,06,211	21,50,048	15,67,[illegible]	2,60,789	...	...	5,83,048	45
46	Salem District Board	165	...	4	4	...	540	1,300	...	135	325	...	19,488	48,000	48,000	...	28,512	...	46
47	Sara-Sirajganj	155	...	53	53	...	9,830	13,300	...	186	251	...	2,95,032	6,04,000	6,04,000	...	3,08,968	...	47
48	Sialkot-Narwal	114	...	38	38	...	4,475	4,300	...	118	113	...	1,66,782	1,76,000	1,76,000	...	9,218	...	48
49	Southern Punjab (Main Line)	412	425	428	428	1,25,788	1,48,224	1,60,000	296	346	374	39,74,622	71,69,017	53,24,000	13,49,[illegible]	...	...	18,45,017	49
50	Jullundur-Doab	62	99	133	133	10,642	6,307	8,600	107	47	65	1,82,769	3,01,982	3,35,000	1,52,231	...	33,018	...	50
51	Ludhiana Extension	168	155	155	155	24,550	21,419	27,100	158	138	175	9,75,072	9,82,802	9,31,000	...	44,072	...	51,802	51
52	Sutlej Valley (b)	...	208	...	...	13,711	...	...	66	...	...	4,85,103	...	...	...	4,85,103	...	...	52
53	Tapti Valley	247	155	156	156	42,882	46,298	40,700	276	297	261	10,16,066	13,35,027	14,11,000	3,94,934	...	75,973	...	53
54	Tenali-Repalli	89	...	22	22	...	2,055	2,100	...	93	95	...	73,409	82,400	82,400	...	8,991	...	54
55	Ahmedabad-Dholka	89	34	34	34	2,331	2,842	2,500	69	84	74	93,803	1,07,616	1,19,000	25,197	...	11,384	...	55
56	Ahmedabad-Parantij	98	89	89	89	8,260	7,938	7,700	93	89	87	2,78,711	3,29,354	3,71,000	92, 89	...	41,646	...	56
57	Bengal and North-Western	230	1,239	1,246	1,244	1,99,021	2,72,229	2,33,000	161	218	187	78,45,659	1,08,29,350	1,00,01,000	21,55,341	...	...	8,28,350	57
58	Bengal-Dooars	223	153	158	158	35,957	27,185	38,900	235	172	246	12,67,332	14,44,370	13,59,000	91,668	...	...	85,370	58
59	Bezwada-Masulipatam	141	52	52	52	6,933	6,699	8,000	134	129	154	2,56,446	2,68,349	3,20,000	63,554	...	51,651	...	59
60	Bhavnagar State	212	227	249	206	27,016	48,309	38,500	119	194	187	10,76,918	19,90,943	18,66,000	7,89,082	...	...	1,24,943	60
61	Cooch Behar State	187	33	33	33	5,749	6,798	5,500	174	206	167	2,08,482	2,21,781	2,46,000	37,518	...	24,219	...	61
62	Dhrangadra	...	...	...	40	...	...	3,600	...	...	90	...	...	45,100	45,100	...	45,100	...	62
63	Dibru-Sadiya	308	86	86	86	24,842	20,308	24,200	289	236	281	9,90,926	9,73,931	10,28,000	37,074	...	54,079	...	63
64	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	130	184	209	209	15,617	23,506	26,900	85	112	129	5,75,340	10,49,494	9,38,000	3,62,660	...	...	1,11,494	64
65	Gondal	201	211	231	231	28,943	43,862	68,400	137	190	296	9,96,282	17,60,003	18,89,000	8,92,718	...	1,28,997	...	65
66	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	235	442	441	441	1,13,000	1,25,174	1,58,000	256	284	358	28,43,470	34,38,742	45,30,000	16,86,530	...	10,91,258	...	66
67	Jaipur State	73	73	122	122	5,656	7,581	9,300	78	62	76	2,17,691	3,30,171	3,43,000	1,25,309	...	12,829	...	67
68	Jamnagar	176	54	54	54	4,997	8,583	6,900	92	159	128	2,10,912	3,75,580	3,59,000	1,48,088	...	...	16,580	68
69	Jodhpur-Bikaner	150	1,030	1,106	1,106	1,06,484	1,34,629	1,09,000	103	122	99	40,27,255	62,29,131	55,11,000	14,83,745	...	...	7,18,131	69
70	Junagad State	141	113	136	136	11,384	19,397	16,400	101	143	121	4,28,221	6,91,538	7,20,000	2,91,779	...	28,462	...	70
71	Kolhapur State	282	29	29	29	8,457	7,869	6,600	292	271	228	2,29,023	3,03,660	2,95,000	65,977	...	...	8,660	71
72	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	60	100	100	100	5,311	5,780	6,600	53	58	66	1,55,354	2,08,956	2,51,000	95,646	...	42,044	...	72
73	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2'6" gauge)	299	93	93	93	13,993	22,141	19,500	150	238	210	5,81,460	10,65,222	9,08,000	3,26,540	...	...	1,57,222	73
74	Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar	115	...	101	101	...	12,532	19,000	...	124	188	...	4,25,207	6,68,000	6,68,000	...	2,42,793	...	74
75	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	216	55	56	56	12,532	12,643	15,700	227	226	280	3,67,132	4,71,047	6,04,000	2,36,868	...	1,32,953	...	75
76	Mysore-Arsikere	71	...	103	243	...	6,638	44,000	...	64	181	...	2,45,587	8,02,000	8,02,000	...	5,56,413	...	76
77	Podanur-Pollachi	149	...	25	25	...	4,376	4,300	...	175	172	...	1,40,432	1,73,000	1,73,000	...	32,568	...	77
78	Rohilkund and Kumaon	186	268	270	270	37,036	48,302	50,100	138	179	186	15,23,431	20,15,364	18,41,000	3,17,569	...	...	1,74,364	78
79	Sangli State	230	5	5	5	933	1,085	900	187	217	180	26,744	44,861	47,600	20,856	...	2,739	...	79
80	Secunderabad-Gadwal	64	...	103	103	...	5,225	7,300	...	51	71	...	2,60,287	2,56,000	2,56,000	...	...	4,287	80
81	Shoranur-Cochin	263	65	65	65	12,589	16,473	19,000	194	253	292	4,78,091	6,44,093	7,18,000	2,39,909	...	73,907	...	81
82	Tanjore District Board	152	103	112	135	15,251	13,489	17,100	148	120	127	7,40,826	6,58,441	8,01,000	60,174	...	1,42,559	...	82
83	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	97	67	67	67	6,608	6,258	7,500	98	93	112	2,12,414	2,31,693	3,08,000	95,586	...	76,307	...	83
84	Barsi	166	116	117	118	28,497	24,076	25,400	246	205	215	8,35,436	6,65,912	11,22,000	2,86,564	...	4,56,088	...	84
85	Bilimora-Kalamba	45	...	35	35	...	1,274	1,300	...	36	37	...	57,120	74,900	74,900	...	17,780	...	85
86	Bodeli Chhota Udaipur	50	...	23	23	...	1,526	1,600	...	66	70	...	39,583	47,300	47,300	...	7,717	...	86
87	Champaner-Shivrajpur	78	20	32	32	1,267	2,583	2,700	63	81	84	62,537	84,806	1,16,000	53,463	...	31,194	...	87
88	Dhond-Baramati	89	...	27	27	...	2,367	2,800	...	88	104	...	88,484	1,55,000	1,55,000	...	66,516	...	88
89	Ellichpur-Yeotmal	126	48	139	139	1,399	21,577	22,600	29	155	163	4,733	5,75,845	8,34,000	8,29,267	...	2,58,155	...	89
90	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	111	142	154	187	13,580	21,476	17,900	96	139	96	4,62,568	7,19,106	7,53,000	2,90,432	...	33,894	...	90
91	Godhra-Lunavada	61	24	25	25	651	1,750	1,400	27	70	56	2,046	52,801	51,800	49,754	...	...	1,001	91
92	Jacobabad-Kashmor (c)	34	...	76	...	...	2,504	...	...	33	...	...	95,950	24,900	24,900	...	...	1,050	92
93	Khulna-Bagerhaut	46	...	20	20	...	1,277	1,400	...	64	70	...	(d) 30,763	55,300	55,300	...	24,537	...	93
94	Kolar District (including Bangalore-Chick-Ballapur)	57	11	102	102	400	5,353	5,700	36	52	56	755	2,20,682	2,60,000	2,59,245	...	39,318	...	94
95	Kosamba-Zankhvav	36	26	26	26	455	1,036	1.400	17	40	54	18,809	31,912	44,900	26,091	...	12,988	...	95
96	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	141	28	28	28	2,099	3,885	3,300	72	139	118	73,651	1,46,715	1,54,000	80,349	...	7,285	...	96
97	Pachora-Jamner	47	...	25	35	...	2,001	3,800	...	80	109	...	32,600	1,05,000	1,05,000	...	72,400	...	97
98	Petlad-Vaso	92	...	19	19	...	1,666	1,500	...	88	79	...	64,715	62,300	62,300	...	...	2,415	98
99	Rajpipla State	80	37	39	39	1,932	2,744	2,600	52	70	67	88,322	1,17,822	1,14,000	25,678	...	...	3,822	99
100	Darjeeling-Himalayan	516	51	51	51	19,232	16,098	17,200	377	315	337	9,19,105	10,87,510	11,07,000	1,87,895	...	19,490	...	100
101	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions	84	...	100	100	...	8,758	9,300	...	88	93	...	2,86,685	3,22,000	3,22,000	...	35,315	...	101
102	Pipar-Bilara	23	25	25	25	424	569	600	17	23	24	19,725	21,748	27,300	7,575	...	5,552	...	102
	TOTAL	203	7,544	8,837	8,962	13,37,699	16,91,930	17,62,500	177	191	197	4,61,85,268	6,74,33,001	6,82,57,800	2,20,72,532	...	8,24,799	...	
	GRAND TOTAL	463	33,734	35,564	35,696	1,27,50,571	1,55,82,277	1,64,86,600	378	438	462	45,07,35,605	62,42,47,098	63,04,38,500	17,97,02,895	...	61,91,402	...	

*Include figures for Native State Section.
(a) From 1st April 1919.
(b) Dismantled from 15th December 1917.
(c) The booking of all traffic stopped.
(d) From 10th June 1918.

Simla, the 8th January 1920.

S. TOMKINS,
Joint Secretary, Railway Board.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1920.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th November 1919.

On and after 15th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi, Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 10th January 1920.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 8.

December 22.

5127. L. N. Flatt. *Improved tubular type of foundry ladle carrier, shank or bow.*
5128. T. Govindon. *High Monocycle.*
5129. A. C. Auden. *Improvements in the method of extracting potash from potash bearing minerals and the manufacture of the residual products of such method of conversion into cement.*
5130. A. J. Mainwaring. *Improvements in and relating to safety razors and hair cutting appliances.*
5131. F. L. Rapson. *Improvements in or relating to hoods or covers for motor road and other vehicles.*
5132. S. D. Marr and R. D. Marr. *Improved construction of appliance for locking steering wheels or road motor vehicles.*
5133. H. P. Bray and H. A. Stenning. *Improvements in and relating to apparatus for connecting tubes to plates, headers or the like.*
5134. C. H. Rowe. *Improvements relating to the valves of automobile engines and the like.*
5135. Y. Hitaka. *Improvements in net-making machines.*
5136. Westlake-European Machine Co. *Improvement in blow pipe operating mechanism for glass forming apparatus.*
5137. Westlake-European Machine Co. *Improvements in or relating to gathering and cut off mechanisms for glass-blowing machines.*
5138. Westlake-European Machine Co. *Improvements in or relating to glass-blowing machines.*
5139. T. Wishart. *Improvements in connection with the handling and storing of sugar cane in sugar factories.*
5140. C. E. Jeffcock and W. H. Yardley. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus suitable for purifying or otherwise conditioning air or other gases and for other purposes.*

December 23.

5141. A. Jana. *Artificial stone.*
5142. F. L. Rapson. *Improvements in or relating to resilient wheels for vehicles.*
5143. G. G. Hepburn and Mather and Platt Ltd. *Improvements in bi-polar electrode electrolysers.*

January 2, 1920.

5144. Aktieselskapet Turbo-Separator. *Improvements in centrifugal separators.*
5145. Standard Cotton Co., of America. *Process and apparatus for treating immature or frost-beaten cotton bolls.*
5146. C. H. Bennett. *Improvements in gas mixers.*
5147. W. J. Walker. *Improvements in apparatus for soaking or similarly treating with liquid, leather or other goods.*
5148. The Universal Tool Coy., Incorporated. *Portable machine for reboring engine cylinder.*
5149. S. D. Master. *Cushion tire*
5150. S. D. Master. *Rotary engine.*
5151. S. D. Master. *Gun.*
5152. S. D. Master. *Tyres.*
5153. S. D. Master. *Tyres.*
5154. S. D. Master. *Tires and tire treads.*
5155. S. D. Master. *Horns.*
5156. S. D. Master. *Tidal energy.*
5157. S. D. Master. *Submersible ship.*
5158. S. D. Master. *Brakes.*
5159. J. F. Wells. *Improvements in and relating to gas producers.*
5160. J. F. Wells. *Improvements in connection with a process and apparatus for carbonising wood and other carbonaceous materials.*
5161. L. J. Stephenson. *Improvements in dynamo-electric mechinery.*
5162 L. W. Williams, O. R. Williams, and D. D. Williams. *Improvements in or relating to fish plates for railway and like purposes.*

5163. V. Angyal. *Improvements in and connected with musical instruments operated by percussion.*
5164. M. Oonde. *Improved race game.*
5165. John Macdonald & Son Ltd., and J. B. Neesham. *Improvements in moulding machines.*
5166. Universal Oil Products Co. *Process of converting hydrocarbons.*
5167. I. Koechlin. *Improvements in tractor ploughs.*
5168. Sir C. A. Parsons. *Improvements in packing glands for rotating bodies.*
5169. Sir C. A. Parsons. *Improvements in the manufacture of blading for turbines.*
5170. E. Hee. *Improvements in multiple-share-ploughs.*
5171. H. L. Boyer. *Improvements in storage battery separators.*
5172. Aladdin Renew Electric Lamp Corporation Ltd. *Improvements in or relating to the renewal of incandescent electric lamps.*
5173. Aladdin Renew Electric Lamp Corporation Ltd. *Improvements in or relating to the renewal of incandescent electric lamps.*
5174. Southey Gas Products Ltd. *Improvements in apparatus for the production of gaseous fuel for internal combustion engines.*
5175. Westlake-European Machine Co. *Improvements in or relating to automatic valve mechanism for glass-blowing machines.*
5176. New Jersey Zinc Co. *Manufacture of zinc oxide.*
5177. New Jersey Zinc Co *Production of metal oxides and other compounds of metals.*
5178. New Jersey Zinc Co. *Production of metal oxides and other compounds of metals.*
5179. R. W Badock. *Process for treating rubber to retard the formation of mould.*
5180 W. R. Lascelles. *Improvements in or relating to axlebox covers for railway and tramway vehicles and the like.*
5181. Mulchand & Thakur Dass. *Jali.*

January 3.

5182. Dissolved Acetylene Company Ltd. *Improved method of and means for controlling the discharge of fluids under pressure.*
5183. Westlake-European Machine Co. *Improvements in or relating to air-controlling mechanism for glass-blowing machines.*
5184. J. Johannes. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of lac.*
5185. W. Russel and Minerals Separation Ltd. *Improvements in or relating to coal washing and apparatus therefor.*
5186. Minerals Separation Ltd. *Improvements in or relating to the treatment of materials containing coal.*
5187. T. Zweigbergk. *Improvements in or relating to electric-motor control-systems.*
5188. S. Ghatak. *Improved Dheki, Ukli, and Hamandista.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

4863. S. A. Raghava Aiengar. *Improved cooker.*
5045. B. T. P. Parker. *Improvements in and in the production of pectous substances.*
5070. L. C. Harvey. *Improved metal melting furnace.*
5071. A. S. Gush. *Improved means for mounting electrodes employed in the prevention of corrosion in steam boilers, condensers and like structures.*
5072. E. S. Luard. *Improvements in or relating to vacuum brake systems and apparatus for railway vehicles and the like.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1706. R. Kutschinski. *Improvements in fuels for internal combustion engines.*
2214. C. F. Boehringer & Soehne. *Process of preparing derivatives of bismethylaminotetraminoarsenobenzene which are soluble in water.*
4193. R. E. Larson. *Improvements in bricks or stones for building.*

4540. E. C. Bowden-Smith and A. R. Baker. *Improvements in or relating to oil fuel burners.*
4889. E. C. Hanson. *Wireless transmission of energy.*
4976. J. Wells. *Improvements in gas producers.*
4981. J. N. Stables. *Improvements in vehicle wheels.*
4984. J. A. Launder. *Improvements in or relating to coat hangers and the like.*
4989. A. H. Jorgensen. *Improvements in alarm apparatus.*
4994. T. Culshaw. *Improvements in and connected with the construction of [illegible]*
[illegible] A. M. O'Brien. *Improvements in or relating to continuous [illegible]*
[illegible] O. E. Williams. *Improvements in the manufacture of railway [illegible]*
[illegible] J. Wells. *Improvements in gas producers.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

3936. Smith.
3954. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate Ltd,
4277. Arentox Co.
4525. Morris.
4693. Vaz.
4710. Metcalfe.
4731. Calatayud.
4737. Floyd.
4755. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd.
4766. Walton.
4788. Pyle-National Co.
4793. MacIlwaine and Holdcroft.
4794. Geer.
4802. Mehta.
4807. Stocks.
4810. Buckley and Buckley.
4811. Master.
4815. Mendis.
4816. Benham & Sons, Ld., and Allensby.
4818. Carrad.
4819. Collett and Dombal.
4820. Stockton.
4821. Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., of America.
4822. Poore.

PATENTS SEALED.

3939. Stent.
3940. Stent
4012. Roe.
4242. Roe.
4292. Roe.
4293. Glanfield.
4314. Roe.
4389. Roe.
4419. Roe.
4426. Roe.
4472. Dennett.
4577. Weinrich
4581. Dunstan.
4639. Pipe.
4655 Roe.
4679. Marret
4686. Marum.
4705 Barraclough.
4726. White Jr. & Wall.
4727. White Jr. & Wall.
4729. Holle.
4741. Brown.
4745. Roch & L. G. Mouchel & Partners Ld.
4746. Roch & L. G. Mouchel & Partners Ld.
4747. Saunders.
4748. Atock.
4749. Badder, Burrows and Allender.
4750. Biddle.
4751. Linden.
4760. Hall Motor Fuel Ltd.
4761. Goudie.
4762. Mulligan.
4763. Vaughan.
4764. Coatalen, Stevens and Sunbeam Motor Car Co., Ltd.
4772. Stott & Jones.
4773. Luard.
4774. Luard.
4775. Luard & Rawlings
4776. Ford.
4780. Reece.
4789. Hayward.
4795. Pickering.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

270 of 1906. Hoyle & anr. (To 9 January 1921.)
383 of 1906. Lobnitz. (To 1 March 1921.)
16 of 1907. Stuart-Brown. (To 14 February 1921.)
325 of 1907. Steele. (To 29 January 1921.)
577 of 1907. Rees. (To 27 January 1921.)
578 of 1907. Rees. (To 27 January 1921.)
605 of 1907. Schoop. (To 26 March 1921.)
58 of 1909. Barlow and anr. (To 13 March 1921.)

141 of 1909. Barton. (To 24 April 1921.)
345 of 1909. Lancaster-Sutton. (To 15 March 1921.)
667 of 1909. Bondfield. (To 20 January 1921.)
694 of 1909. Watson. (To 16 February 1921.)
89 of 1910. Rawlings & ors. (To 31 March 1921.)
[illegible] of 1910. Handcock and ors. (To 18 April 1921.)
[illegible] of 1910. Stock. (To 9 January 1921.)
[illegible] of 1910. Leslie. (To 25 January 1921.)
[illegible] of 1910. Lancaster-Sutton. (To 10th February 1921.)
[illegible] W. [illegible] (To 8 March 1921.)
[illegible] of 1911. [illegible] Co. (To 27 February 1921.)
[illegible] of 1911. Lancaster-Sutton. (To [illegible] February 1921.)
[illegible] of 1912. [illegible] (To 2 January 1921.)
20 of 1912. Belanger Spinning Process Co. (To 9 January 1921.)
67 of 1912. W. W. Pilkington & ors. (To 5 February 1921.)
696 of 1913. Gum Tragasol Supply Co., Ltd. (To 13 January 1921.)
719 of 1913. Stephen. (To 28 January 1921.)
744 of 1913. Dalen. (To 10 February 1921.)
755 of 1913. Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (To 17 February 1921.)
776 of 1913. Kinney. (To 24 February 1921.)
810 of 1913. Hayes (Universal) Printing Machinery Ltd. (To 4 March 1921.)
825 of 1913. Tenchno-Chemical Laboratories Ltd. (To 10 March 1921.)
1330 of 1913. Kinney. (To 1 December 1920.)
1399 of 1914. Muntz. (To 5 January 1921.)
1403 of 1914. Barnfather. (To 6 January 1921.)
1404 of 1914. Barnfather. (To 6 January 1921.)
1411 of 1914. Lancaster-Sutton. (To 12 January 1921.)
1430 of 1914. Breitung. (To 26 January 1921.)
1445 of 1914. Spencer. (To 2 February 1921.)
1479 of 1914. Strachan. (To 19 February 1921.)
1589 of 1914. Adams. (To 14 April 1921.)
1604 of 1914. Burke. (To 17 April 1921.)
1962 of 1914. Olsson & anr. (To 18 December 1920.)
1963 of 1914. Olsson & anr. (To 18 December 1920.)
1964 of 1914. Olsson & anr. (To 18 December 1920.)
1972 of 1915. Standard Oil Co. (To 2 January 1921.)
1973 of 1915. Groom & anr. (To 2 January 1921.)
2060 of 1915. Manganese Steel Rail Co. (To 15 March 1921.)
2139 of 1915. Macfarlane & anr. (To 17 May 1921.)
2398 of 1915. Williams. (To 6 December 1920.)
2418 of 1916. Moodie & ors. (To 3 January 1921.)
2421 of 1916. Robinson. (To 3 January 1921.)
2425 of 1916. Luard. (To 3 January 1927.)
2456 of 1916. Reaks. (To 27 January 1921.)
2458 of 1916. Rabady and anr. (To 29 January 1921.)
2480 of 1916. Merry. (To 17 February 1921.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1907.

166. (International Cigar Machinery Co.)

1912

534. (Rechnitzer.)

1913.

1213. (Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik.) 1214. (Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik.)

1914.

2252. (Milne.)

1915.

2307. (Bernard.) 2313. (Irwin.) 2314. (Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Products Co., Ld. and anr.) 2316. (Anderson.)

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) must be made in English and addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed and a full address given in all communications.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, together with current regulations and instructions. *These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.*

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs or on their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Models are not required unless specially asked for. Drawings must be on tracing cloth and the Rules and Instructions for the preparation of drawings as given in the Handbook should be strictly followed. A provisional patent cannot be secured under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

4. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India application should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

5. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission for which due allowance should be made. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

6. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs, etc.*, for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

7. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office. 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.
WASHINGTON (U.S.A.)	The Patent Office.

8. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the

Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Offices, Calcutta, in the Record Office, Bombay, and in the Connemara Library, Madras.

9. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price. R	a.
(a) Patent Office Handbook (Acts, Rules and instructions)		1	0
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(d) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(e) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)		0	1
Annual subscription with postage		3	0
(f) Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index, 1900-1906, and Chronological lists, 1900-1904)		2	0
(g) Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index, 1900-1911, and Chronological lists, 1905-1911)		3	0
(h) Patent Office Journals (Issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(i) Patent Office Journals, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918	each	1	0
(j) Printed specifications of inventions since 1912	each	0	8

V. LOUGH,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th January 1920

LIABILITIES

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0			
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments *see below*	25,00,000	0	0			
				1,75,00,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments				25,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	2,58,06,307	7	11	4,31,89,179	8	7
Public Deposits at Branches	1,73,82,872	0	8			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				32,80,24,134	6	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.				32,15,073	13	11
Sundries				46,82,674	0	3
RUPEES				41,91,11,061	12	10

ASSETS

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				7,27,10,610	0	0
Other authorized Investments				1,39 20,644	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				13,51,67,754	14	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				5,50,98,665	3	3
Bills discounted and purchased				2,65,49,768	6	1
Balances with other Banks				38,77,477	2	1
Bullion						
Dead Stock				29,06,344	9	1
Stamps				18,356	10	2
Sundries				20,22,042	10	9
				31,22,75,658	7	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	3,79,57,051	2	6	10,68,35,403	5	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	6,88 78,352	2	9			
RUPEES				41,91,11,061	12	1

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value Rs. 3,85,147 8 0

† Do. do. do. „ 5,16,900 0 0

Rs 9,02,047 8 0

*By the order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 8th January 1920.

C. M. TALLACK,
Chief Accountant.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 28·18.

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LUDHIANA—
M. Kishori Lall Jethi, Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana.
M. Amar Nath Yogi, Professor of oriental languages, Ludhiana.
MADRAS—
M. Muhiddin Hussain Sahib, 15/16, Vathiar Chinniah Pillai Street, Royapettah, Madras.
Saiyed Mahmud Padshah, General Collins' Road, Vepery.
MEERUT—
M. Ahmad Bux, Regimental Munshi, 21st (Empress of India) Lancers.
M. Mohamed Sarwar, Regimental Munshi, 12th Brigade, R. H. A., Lalkurti Bazar
MHOW—
Mr. Thomas Shah, son of Shaikh Mahomed Shah, C/o Commandant, Machine Gun Centre, Mhow.
Mr. Syed Muhammad Umar, C/o Post Master, Mhow.
MOZUFFERPORE.—M. Mohd. Shuaib, Arabic Teacher, Zilla School, Mozufferpore.
MULTAN—
M. M. Ghulam Haider Khan (of Nowshera), Officers' Munshi.
M. Sultan Mohammad, Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment.
M. Sher Ali Khan Rind, House No. 634, Sudder Bazar, Multan.
M. S. M. Ramzan Masrur, Cantonment School, Multan.
M. Sahibzada Dost Mohd. Khan, Durrani, Chahwala Hata of L. Jagannath, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantt.
*M. Din Mohammad Khan Talib, Officer Cadet Unit.
MURREE HILLS—
M. S. C. Bagchi, Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din, Regimental Munshi, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment (summer only).
M. Bodh Raj, Regimental Munshi (summer only).
M. Abdul Karim Khan, Regimental Munshi, 2/4th Borderers, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.
MUSSOORIE.—*M. S. Aulad Ali Gilani, Oakgrove European School, Jharipani.
NAINI TAL—
M. Faqir Ulla, St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.
M. Mahmud Hasan Israili, Talli Tal.
NASIK—
M. Mohd. Arif, Officers' School of Instruction.
M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat, Officers' School of Instruction.
*M. Mohamad Sharafat Ali, Officers' School of Instruction.
M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid, Officers' School of Instruction.
NASIRABAD.—M. S. Sadiq Ali, Munshi Fazil, C/o Peerjee Mohd. Ali, Sugar and Tea Merchant, Nasirabad (Rajputana).
NOWSHERA—
M. Ahmed Din, Regimental Munshi, Warwickshire Regiment, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.
M. Sadal Mahud, Officers' Munshi, Nowshera City.
PATNA.—†M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi, Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.
PESHAWAR—
M. Abdur Rahim, Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
M. Ajab Shah Anand, Officers' Munshi, Daki Nama, Peshawar City.
M. Kazi Ghulam Nabi, opposite General Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
*M. Saiyid Zafar Shah Bukhari, Head clerk, office of the Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, N.-W. F. P., Peshawar.
M. S. Ali Hussain Shah, Garhi Hazrat Karim Shah Sahib Bukhari, Karimpura, Peshawar City.
M. H. S. Wajid Ali Shah, Mohalla Sayedan, Karimpura, Peshawar City.

POONA—
M. S. R. Kapur, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Bn., Warwickshire Regiment, C/o Pandit Diwan Chand, Accountant. M. W. S. Office, opposite Divisional Library, Poona.
M. S. Karim Baksh, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Bn., The Lincoln Regiment, Gharpuri, Poona.

QUETTA—
M. Mohd. Rahim Shah, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
Pt. Hirday Narayan, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. S. Abdul Aziz, The King's Regiment, Quetta.
M Syed Inam Ali, Mission Road, Quetta.
M. Sher Mohamed, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. Sita Ram Mehta, Babu Muhalla, near Arya Samaj, Quetta.
M. Jawala Prashad, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
*M. S. Barkat Ali, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Dittu Ram, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Syed Hadi Hussain, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. Syed Aulad Husain, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Abdul Hakim Khan, Nishter—Shair Manzil (M. W. S., Military District).
M. Jiya Lall, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Ram Kishan, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Haji Ahmad Fakhriey, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Mohd. Sarwar Khan, Mirza, Persian Professor, Government High School, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI—
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi (winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Bodh Raj, Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi, C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq, C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Bukhsh Gyani, M. F., Professor of Oriental Languages, Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

RISALPUR.—M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan, Regimental Munshi, Royal Flying Corps, Risalpur Cantonment.
ROORKEE CITY.—M. Fazl-i-Haq, Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City

ROHTAK.—
M. Mohammad Akeeluddin, Fort, Rohtak.
M. Abrar Ali, Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.

SAUGOR—M. Rameshwar Dayal, Officers' Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Saugor, C. P.

SIALKOT—
M. Abdul Hamid Khan, Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street, Sialkot.
M. Ghulam Rasul Syed, Raja Street, Sialkot.

SIMLA.—M. Abdul Latif, Urdu Instructor, C/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.

SUBATHU—
M. Amar Nath Varma, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Anand Swarup, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Khalil-ur-Rahman, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Miyan Khan Haidari, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
*M. Habib Ullah, Syed, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Mool Chand Saihgal, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.

WELLINGTON—
M. Syed Khurshed Ali, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Wellington.
M. Abdul Majid Sharif Quraishi, Munshi, Cadet College.
S. Aftab Ali, Munshi, Wellington Market Post Office, Victoria Villa.

Qualified Bengali Teachers.

CALCUTTA.—Babu Suresh Chandra Chatterjee, 6, Muktaram Row, Calcutta.
RUNGPUR.—Babu Mukunda Lal Das Gupta, Kakina, District Rungpur.

Qualified Canarese Teacher.

BANGALORE.—M. R. Ry. K. Hanumantha Rao, No. 1, Main Road, Seshadripuram, Bangalore.

Qualified Malayalam Teachers.

ADICHANALLORE.—M. R. Ry. N. Sankara Pillai, First Assistant, H. G. E. School, Adichanallore.
KOTTAYAM.—M. R. Ry. A. I. Pothen, Malayalam Munshi, Basel Mission High School, Kottayam.

Qualified Marathi Teachers.

EAST KHANDESH.—Mr. Laxman Narayan Phandis, B.A., C/o Mr. M. N. Phandis, Editor, Kavya Ratnawali, Jalgaon.

POONA CITY—
Mr. Govind Krishna Modak, Sanskrit Teacher, New English School, Poona City.
Mr. D. K. Pathak, 442, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.
Mr. V. L. Deshpande, 641, Budhwar Peth, Poona City.

RATNAGIRI.—M. Waman Vishnu Vaidya, C/o Mr. R. K. Bal, B.A., LL.B., Sub-Judge, Malwan, District Ratnagiri.
SHOLAPUR.—Mr. Vishnu Anant Salgarkar, C/o Mr. Harichand Amichand Shah, Sholapur.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.—M. Muhammad Zafar Ali, Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

Qualified Tamil Teachers.

MADRAS—
M. R. Ry. K. Raghavachari, Senior Tamil Pandit, Wesley College, Royapettah.
M. R. Ry. A. M. Satakoparamanuja Acharya, Senior Tamil Pandit, National High School, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.

Qualified Telugu Teachers.

GODAVARI.—M. R. Ry. V. Subba Rao, Stewartpetta, Pithapuram, Godavari District.
NELLORE.—K. Subrahmanya Sarma, Telugu Pandit, A. B. M. Girls' High School, Nellore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teachers whose names are preceded by a cross (†) are out of India.

CALCUTTA, C. L. PEART, MAJOR,

The 23rd December 1919. *Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.*

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J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

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These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. QUININE can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their Districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms. CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms and CINCHONIDINE can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta. QUINOIDINE or *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid* and *Residual Alkaloid* or *Amorphous Cinchona Alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance but private purchasers may use the V. P. P. system*, and are obtainable from the SUPERINTENDENT, JUVENILE JAIL, ALIPORE.

The rates for these drugs from 16th May 1919 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities 60 lbs. and above in one delivery	Rs. 24 per lb.
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. but below 60 lbs. in one delivery	,, 25 ,,
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	,, 26 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	,, 12 ,,

(Only small quantities available when in stock.)

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For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 5 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	,, 6 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 6 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	,, 7 ,,
QUINOIDINE in non Tablet form (when in stock) and Residual Alkaloids.	,, 4 ,,

QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 6 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. in one delivery (when in stock) .	,, 7 ,,

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb., 4-lb., and 6¼-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 1-lb., 5-lb. and 10-lb. boxes.
Quinoidine is available in 1-lb. box.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. box.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.
Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V. P. Post. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below;—

[For ½ lb. 4 As.; ¾ lb. 5 As.; 1 lb. 8 As.; 1½ lb. 11 As.; 2 lbs. 14 As.; 2½ lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3 lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 4 lbs. Re. 1 As. 7; 4½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 10; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 13; 6 lbs. Rs. 2; 6½ lbs. Rs. 2 As. 3.]

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab: 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	0
Quinoidine tab: 2 lbs. Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	2	0	0
Quinoidine tab: 3 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage	3	0	9

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 5th January 1920.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st December 1919.

Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In His Majesty's Dominions.	In transit between India, England and H. M.'s Dominions.		In the U. S. A. and in transit therefrom.		Securities (Purchase Price).		Total.	Remarks.
In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
3,36,500	56,06,55,068	56,09,91,568	6,90,50,838	6,65,62,425	13,10,29,397	4,29,00,000	...	...	4,89,31,890	...	...	92,00,000	(a) 17,02,99,946	(b) (c) 82,49,87,556	1,36,32,62,055	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 of rupee paper and R7,40,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills. (b) Nominal value—R83,95,95,001. (c) Includes Treasury Bills purchased under section 3, Act XI of 1917, as amended by Act VI of 1918 and Act II of 1919.
...	9,54,48,044	9,54,48,044	5,14,05,025	47,73,330			...				...	...			5,61,78,355	
	12,19,17,234	12,19,17,234	2,13,43,423	1,80,04,559			..		..		...	..			3,93,47,982	
7,99,910	53,42,90,936	53,50,90,846	10,29,00,425	19,59,17,456	92,78,998		...				...	...	..		30,80,96,879	
...	8,02,13,823	8,02,13,823	1,01,27,306	21,52,658	...		...		...		...	...			1,22,79,964	
10,21,545	23,50,09,586	23,60,31,131	2,60,68,751	47,34,405	...		...		...		...	...	..		3,08,03,156	
...	19,94,17,191	19,94,17,191	1,55,81,380	36,10,066	..	...			...		...	...		...	1,91,41,446	
21,57,955	1,82,69,51,882	1,82,91,09,837	29,64,27,148	29,60,54,902	14,03,06,395	4,29,00,000	...	...	4,89,31,890	...	...	92,00,000	17,02,99,946	82,49,87,556	1,82,91,09,837	
Withdrawn from circulation by Circles and in course of remit- to Circles of Issue		...	*Deduct*—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another												...	
Total Circulation R		1,82,91,09,837											Total Reserve R		1,82,91,09,837	

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 31st December 1919.
There was no gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st December 1919.

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December 1919.

3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1842-43.	of 1854-55	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	4 PER CENT. Terminable Loan of 1915-16.	Conversion Loan of 1916-17.	INDIAN WAR LOAN. 5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922.	5½ per cent War Bonds 1921.	2ND INDIAN WAR LOAN. 5½ per cent War Bonds 1923.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1925.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928.	TOTAL.
25,59,900	81,22,200	3,64,65,800	1,51,34,300	55,30,800	15,59,300	5,900	40,07,700	74,850	17,900	9,84,125	725	800	14,400	7,59,000	7,52,37,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	12,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,900
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	200	...	400	...	...	800
...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	3,200
25,59,800	81,22,200	3,64,67,800	1,51,34,300	55,30,800	15,72,200	6,100	40,07,700	74,850	17,900	9,85,525	725	1,200	14,400	7,59,000	7,52,54,500
14,900	86,100	2,71,700	1,47,000	3,46,300	18,900	...	...	...	1,800	10,000	...	...	...	...	8,96,700
25,44,900	80,36,100	3,61,96,100	1,49,87,300	51,84,500	15,53,300	6,100	40,07,700	74,850	16,100	9,75,525	725	1,200	14,400	7,59,000	7,43,57,800

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Oct. 1919 Enfaced from India 12,514 lakhs, re-transferred from London 13,092 lakhs.
" 1st Nov. " " 15th Novr. " ditto ... ditto 3 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto ... ditto 17 "
" 1st Dec. " " 15th Dec. " ditto ... ditto 5 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto ... ditto 9 "

12,514 13,126

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the First M. B. Examination held in November, 1919.

(In Alphabetical order.)

	Bagchi, Achyutalal	Medical College, Calcutta.
	„ Asitchandra	Ditto.
	„ Dwijadas	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	Baksi, Alakananda	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Bandyopadhyay, Bijendrakumar	Ditto.
	„ Durgadas	Ditto.
	„ Jitendranath	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	„ Nirmalkumar	Medical College, Calcutta.
	„ Sudhansukumar	Ditto.
10	Basu, Achintyaprasad	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	„ Muralimohan	Medical College, Calcutta.
	„ Narendrakrishna	Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Bholanath	Ditto.
	„ Kshetranath	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	Bhaumik, Manomohan	Ditto.
	Brahma, Haripada	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Chakrabarti, Charubhushan	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	Chattopadhyay, Nalinimohan	Medical College, Calcutta.
	„ Sachikumar	Ditto.
20	„ Simadriprasun	Ditto.
	Chaudhuri, Bhabanicharan	Ditto.
	„ Hemchandra	Carmichael Medical College Belgachia.
	Das, Haricharan	Ditto.
	„ Pulinkrishna	Medical College, Calcutta.
	„ Ramgopal	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	Dasgupta, Niradbihari	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Datta, Arunchandra	Ditto.
	„ Hirankumar, II	Ditto.
	„ Moheswar	Ditto.
30	De, Narendrakrishna	Ditto.
	„ Rasbihari	Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Harendrachandra	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Badalchandra	Ditto.
	„ Bishnupada	Ditto.
	„ Jyotiprasad	Ditto.
	„ Sailendranath	Ditto.
	Guha, Nagendrachandra	Ditto.
	„ Nagendranath	Ditto.
	Gupta, Bibhutibhushan	Ditto.
40	„ Jatindranath	Ditto.
	Haldar, Prahladchandra	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	Karmakar, Radhaballabh	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Kole, Pramathanath	Ditto.
	Lahiri, Praphullakamal	Ditto.
	„ Sudhendusekhar	Ditto.
	Majumdar, Hiran Ch.	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	„ Pramathanath	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Mallik, Hirendrachandra	Ditto.
	„ Krishnalal	Ditto.
50	Md. Mobaruk Ali	Ditto.
	Md. Rafee Ahmad	Ditto.
	Mitra, Madhabchandra	Ditto.
	„ Sachindranath	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Ramranjan	Ditto.
	Nandi, Panchugopal	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	„ Sureschandra	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Nayak, Balmukunda	Ditto.
	Palit, Jitendramohan	Ditto.
	Ray, Bijaychandi	Ditto.
60	„ Hemchandra	Ditto.
	„ Narendrachandra	Ditto.

	Ray, Prabhaschandra	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	„ Syamapada	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Sarbadhikari, Sachindra	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Sen, Haribinod	Ditto.
	„ Manischandra	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	„ Pulinbihari	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Sengupta, Kaminikumar	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	„ Rakhaldas	Medical College, Calcutta.
70	Shaw, Sibnarayan	Ditto.
71	Sinha, Subodhchandra	Ditto.

The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the Preliminary Scientific M. B. Examination, held in November, 1919.

(*In Alphabetical order*).

	Adhya, Manindranath	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Bandyopadhyay, Dhirendranath	Ditto.
	Basu, Abhimathanath	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	Asutosh	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Bhaktasakha	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	Chittaranjan, II	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Hirendrakumar	Ditto.
	Kalipada	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	Nabanikanta	Ditto.
10	Pasupatinath	Ditto.
	Tulsicharan	Ditto.
	Biswas, Chandicharan	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Nandalal	Ditto.
	„ Jagatbandhu	Ditto.
	„ Upendranath	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Chattopadhyay, Balaichand	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	„ Debidas	Medical College, Calcutta.
	„ Dhirendranath	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	„ Krishnapada	Medical College, Calcutta.
20	Chinmiah, S. E. N.	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	Das, Debendraprasad	Medical College, Calcutta.
	„ Nanigopal	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	Dasgupta, Akhilchandra	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Datta, Hemendralal	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	„ Surendrachandra	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Ghosh, Krishnapada	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	Goolbanoo Hormusjee	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Guha, Prankumar	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	Haldar, Prasaddas	Medical College, Calcutta.
30	Kamla Prasad	Ditto.
	Kundu, Himansubhushan	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	„ Nirmalchandra	Ditto.
	Maitra, Praphullakumar	Ditto.
	„ Syamapada	Ditto.
	Mallik, Kalidas	Ditto.
	Mandal, Kapileswar	Ditto.
	Maung Tha Kyaw	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Mukhopadhyay, Baladeb	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	„ Brindabanchandra	Ditto.
40	„ Dibyendubhushan	Ditto.
	Patra, Susilkumar	Ditto.
	Rakshit, Harimohan	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Raychaudhuri, Hariprasanna	Ditto.
	„ Kalipada	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia
	Saiyed Enamul Huque	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Sengupta, Gunendranath	Ditto.
47	Syed Mahboob Ali	Ditto.

A. C. BOSE,

Controller of Examinations.

SENATE HOUSE,

The 5th January, 1920.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 7th January 1920.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's European Establishment:—

Mr. J. Lapraik, M.B.E., on return from leave, to be Agent at Bombay Agency, as from 3rd January 1920, *vice* Mr. H. Fisher, granted leave preparatory to retirement.

Mr. F. E. Dalton, to act as Agent at Dacca Branch, as from 3rd January 1920, *vice* Mr. K. M. MacDonald, transferred.

By order of the Directors,

N. H. Y. WARREN,

Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd January 1920.

No. 833.—Bt.-Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Browne, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E., Deputy Superintendent, is granted provisionally privilege leave for 6 months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and the Government of India, Finance Department letter No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, combined with furlough for 6 months, under articles 233 and 308(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th October 1919.

The 3rd January 1920.

No. 834.—Mr. J. C. St. C. Pollet, Extra Assistant Superintendent, was granted privilege leave for 3 months and 21 days, from 19th August to 9th December 1919, both dates inclusive, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919.

No. 835.—Mr. T. A. Ferrier, C.B.E., Officer-in-charge, Mathematical Instrument Office, is granted privilege leave for 5 months and 22 days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, combined with furlough for 1 year 6 months and 8 days, under articles 233, 305(*a*) and 308(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 12th January 1920, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

C. H. D. RYDER, Colonel, R.E.,

Surveyor General of India.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated the 23rd December 1919.

No. 21.—Mr. B. L. Harvey, Assistant Engineer, is granted under articles 233, 260 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C.S.R., dated 24th February 1919, combined leave for 6 months, *viz.*, privilege leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period with effect from the 31st July 1919.

The 6th January 1920.

No. 1.—Mr. H. M. Baikie, Assistant Engineer, passed the professional examination prescribed in paragraphs 639 to 641, Chapter VII, State Railway Construction Code, held on the 2nd December 1919.

J. H. WHITE,

Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1918-19.

From—M. M. S. GUBBAY, ESQ., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Controller of Currency,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, Simla.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the operations of the Currency Department, on the movement of funds, and on the resource operations of the Government of India for the year 1918-19.

It will be convenient for the purpose of a summary introduction to the history of the financial and currency events of the year to distinguish between the period preceding the armistice and the months succeeding the termination of hostilities, though, of course, it is to be understood that this distinction cannot be pressed too far, for there are many factors common to both periods. The year opened under the shadow of the great crisis caused by the final German offensive in the spring. To help to meet this crisis a call was made on India for an increase of her efforts in the supply of men and material. The first few months of the year thus witnessed great activity in the export of Indian goods and produce required for the prosecution of the war, thereby adding to the difficulties which previous reports have noticed as attending the financing of India's export trade. At the same time larger demands on the Government's financial resources arising not only out of the increased supply of men and material but also in connection with the financing of military operations which were extending to new areas materially intensified the strain to which the Indian financial system has been exposed by reason of the obligations undertaken by the Indian Government on behalf of His Majesty's Government. The position during those months was thus one of considerable tension, and superimposed on the anxieties connected with the financing of the Government and trade requirements there arose yet another cause for apprehension in the breaking out of an unprecedented silver crisis. The generous and ready assistance extended by the American Government through the release of the silver dollars in their Reserve materially helped in overcoming that crisis, but, as will be observed from a later section of the report where the events connected therewith are described at greater length, the position at the end of the year still remained one of considerable anxiety and uncertainty. Introductory.

The second period was marked by a decline of activity in the export trade and a consequent weakness in exchange. The possibility of such a decline was indicated by the occurrence of a weak south-western monsoon. This pointed to a probable contraction in the shipments of cereals and foodstuffs, and ultimately resulted in the taking of measures to prevent the outflow from India of foodstuffs, stocks of which had been depleted by the heavy shipments in the preceding 18 months to which reference was made in my report for 1917-18. It is, however, doubtful whether the indifferent agricultural outlook would by itself have caused so marked a depression in

NOTE.—Throughout this report and the statements appended rupees are converted into sterling at £15=£1.

trade activity as to give rise to any apprehension as to India's trade transactions showing an excess of exports over imports. But when by the middle of October the military situation in the Near East foreshadowed an early collapse of the enemy's opposition, there arose certain anticipations as to the future course of the import and export trades. Prices, particularly of cotton, began to fall; the cloth market showed certain indications of collapse consequent on the reduction in the price of raw material; while, generally, the substitution of unknown peace possibilities for a continuation of profitable war conditions brought about considerable hesitation and uncertainty. For the first time since August 1915 the demand for trade remittances to India ceased, and from the end of October to the end of the financial year there were no sales by the Secretary of State of Council bills; on the contrary, it was found necessary in November to resume the sales of sterling drafts on London in order to support exchange at the level to which, consequent on the conclusion of the negotiations with the American Government, it had been raised in April.

Nevertheless, as will appear from the next succeeding section, the year's transactions ended in a substantial balance in favour of India. As in the previous year, the adjustment of the finance required to meet the excess of exports over imports was to a very large extent provided by Government, for the restrictions on the movement to India of the precious metals were drastically maintained. Imports of silver and gold were unprecedentedly low. The strain on the financial and currency mechanism was accordingly no less marked than in 1917-18, for Government's disbursements continued on a scale exceeding that of the previous year, while the activity of the export trade, which was largely of a war character, necessitated the adoption of abnormal measures. These included the issue of Treasury Bills and of a Second Indian War Loan, resulting in a net addition of $55\frac{1}{2}$ crores to the floating and permanent debt of the Government of India; the purchase in the open market of $22\frac{1}{2}$ crores of silver; the acquisition, under arrangements with the United States Government, of silver of which $50\frac{3}{4}$ crores were brought to account during the year; and, finally, the issue of currency notes against investments to the value of 31 crores in British Treasury Bills and of 6 crores in India Treasury Bills.

Following the model of previous reports the present report will in the first section deal with India's foreign trade, the imports and exports of precious metals and the methods whereby the balance of exports over imports was financed. The second and third sections deal with the price of silver, Exchange and Council bills. In the fourth section an account will be found of the financial transactions of Government leading to a review in the fifth section of the money conditions in India and of the Government's relations with the Presidency Banks. The demand for the various forms of currency is treated in the sixth section where also will be found a detailed account of the events connected with the currency crisis referred to above. Finally in the last two sections the usual statistics of the note circulation and miscellaneous matters connected with currency notes are discussed.

I.—India's Foreign Trade.

Statistics of Foreign trade.

2. The statement below gives, in the form adopted in former reports, a summarised record of the statistics of India's foreign trade in 1918-19 and in the preceding eight years, as also of some other transactions in the same period which are usually taken into account in estimating the trade balance. Certain adjustments are, for reasons which will be explained in paragraphs 6 and 7 below, necessary in the trade figures of the exports of gold and silver, and the adjusted figures for the year under report and for each of the three preceding years are shown in *italics* below.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Year.	Gross exports of private merchandise.	Gross imports of private merchandise.	Net exports of private merchandise.	IMPORTS OF FUNDS AND TREASURE ON PRIVATE ACCOUNT. Council Bills. (Payments in India.)	Gold—Sovereigns. (Net.)	Gold bullion. (Net.)	Silver bullion and coin. (Net.)	Government Securities. (Net.)	TOTAL 4 to 8.	Balance. Net export transactions + Net import transactions —.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1910-11 . .	2,09,88	1,29,35	**80,53**	39,43	12,24	11,74	8,57	2,43	**74,41**	+6,12
1911-12 . .	2,27,84	1,38,57	**89,27**	40,17	27,34	10,42	5,29	1,06	**84,28**	+4,99
1912-13 . .	2,46,09	1,61,00	**85,09**	38,83	26,43	11,15	6,57	53	**83,51**	+1,58
1913-14 . .	2,48,88	1,83,25	**65,63**	46,60	11,34	11,98	6,24	1,12	**77,28**	*−11,65*
1914-15 . .	1,81,59	1,37,93	**43,66**	(a)−2,27	1,05	6,80	10,01	35	**16,54**	+27,12
AVERAGE FOR 5 YEARS.	**2,22,86**	**1,50,02**	**72,84**	**32,55**	**15,80**	**10,42**	**7,33**	**1,10**	**67,20**	**+5,64**
1915-16 . .	1,97,38	1,31,99	**65,39**	(a)23,71	*−2,68*	1,54	5,58	90	**29,05**	+36,34
					(b)32	*(b)4,58*			*35,09*	*+30,30*
1916-17 . .	2,15,15	1,49,62	**95,53**	47,07	1,77	11,51	*−8,32*	52	**57,55**	+37,98
						(c)2,43	*(c)−2,16*		*49,68*	*+45,90*
1917-18 . .	2,12,56	1,50,42	**92,14**	50,72	6,42	13,52	69	83	**72,18**	+19,96
						(d)15,04	*(d)1,46*		*74,47*	*+17,67*
1918-19 . .	2,53,85	1,69,03	**84,82**	(a)23,83	...	—2,49	1,02	−70	**21,66**	+63,16
						(e) 2	*(e) 6*		*23,21*	*+61,61*

	1914-15	1915-16	1918-19
(a) Council bills and transfers	10,79	31,05	30,91*
Sterling drafts on London	13,06	7,34	7,08
	−2,27	23,71	23,83

* Includes 501 paid by the issue to the Exchange Banks of 12 months' Indian Treasury Bills.
(b) Figures adjusted as explained in paragraph 7 of the Currency Report of 1915-16.
(c) Figures adjusted as explained in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Currency Report of 1916-17.
(d) Figures adjusted as explained in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Currency Report for 1917-18.
(e) Figures adjusted as explained in paragraphs 6 and 7 below.

3. A detailed exposition of the trade statistics of the year does not fall within the scope of this report and will be found in the Review of Trade published by the Director of Statistics; it will be sufficient to refer here briefly to the salient features of the year's foreign trade in their relation to the currency and exchange problems of the year. In the year under report India exported goods to the value of nearly 254 crores. Indian produce and merchandise accounted for slightly over 239¼ crores of this value, re-exports of foreign merchandise, returned at over 14½ crores, having been unusually large. In exchange India received from other countries goods to the value of 169 crores, so that the excess of exports of private merchandise over imports of the same was just under 85 crores. This excess, though substantially smaller than that recorded in the two preceding years, compares very closely with the excess recorded in the three years from 1910-11 to 1912-13. Under normal conditions, as indeed in the three years just mentioned, such an excess would have been adjusted, to a large extent, by importations of the precious metals on private account. But, for reasons which have been explained at length in previous reports, the normal method of liquidating the debts due to India could in the year under report, as in the preceding three years, not be brought into play. Indeed, the adjusted figures of the imports of gold and silver on private

account disclose an insignificant net import of gold and silver, respectively, of 2 lakhs and 6 lakhs. Due weight must be given to this absence of any import of the precious metals in any critical discussion of the absorption of metallic currency during the year and I refer to this factor in greater detail in a subsequent paragraph.

The effect of the restrictions on the movements of the precious metals has been, as was explained in my report for 1917-18, to throw a great share of the burden of financing exports on the alternative method whereby for the assistance of the export trade the Government releases funds in India against payment in London. Council Bills were accordingly sold to the extent of 30,91 lakhs, but in computing the net effect of this method of importing funds into India, account must be taken of the sales of sterling drafts on London; for these operate to reduce the net balance of such imports. As will be explained in a subsequent paragraph, a demand for these drafts set in in October 1918 when a collapse of the enemy's resistance seemed imminent as a result of the defection of Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria. The sales of these drafts amounted to over 7 crores, so that the net import of funds into India by means of Council Bills was reduced to 23,83 lakhs.

Finally there was a comparatively insignificant export of 70 lakhs of Government securities. The net result, then, is that the apparent balance in favour of India, as disclosed by striking a balance between the items which are taken into account in the statement above, was no less than 61,69 lakhs, a figure without precedent in the period covered by this statement. As a matter of fact, we shall find, when we take into consideration other factors, such as the release of rupee funds by Government by methods other than Councils, and the invisible imports, that this very large figure must be substantially reduced.

Exports

4. Of the exports valued at Rs. 253·85 crores, shipments of Indian merchandise were valued at Rs. 239·29 crores. The pride of place falls this year to raw jute and jute manufactures shipments of which were valued at the record figure of 65,37 lakhs. Quantitatively the largest increase here is in raw jute, shipments of which expanded by 40 per cent., their value being nearly double that of the shipments of the previous year. Prices of raw jute, partly as a result of a shorter crop, and partly, too, in anticipation of a large world demand on the conclusion of hostilities, showed a remarkable advance. Shipment of jute goods in spite of an increase in value of 23 per cent. were, quantitatively, materially smaller than in the previous year; the yardage of gunny cloth showing a decline of 8 per cent., and the number of bags of 6 per cent. The next important group, falling, however, a long way behind the exports of jute and jute goods, is that represented by cotton and cotton manufactures of which shipments were valued at Rs. 45,10 lakhs, representing a decrease of nearly 11 crores as compared with the shipments of 1917-18. The decrease occurs almost wholly under raw cotton; for cotton twist, yarn and manufactures were returned at a slightly higher figure. Whereas in the case of raw jute the anticipation of a termination of hostilities helped to harden prices, in the case of raw cotton the effect was just in the opposite direction and the break in prices in November and December which continued till the end of the financial year accounts for the decline in the shipments in that period. Shipments of grain, pulse and flour, were profoundly affected by the failure of the south-west monsoon in June to September, which resulted in a practical loss of the *kharif* crops over a large area, and necessitated the imposition of severe restrictions on the shipments of wheat, rice and all food grains to foreign destinations. Exports of grain, pulse and flour fell by 34 per cent. to 40,07 lakhs, rice alone showing an increase; wheat shipments tailed off to just over 476,000 tons as against an export of nearly 1,500,000 tons in 1917-18, while equally marked reductions are observed in those of barley, gram and pulse. Tea (17,77 lakhs), seeds (11,22 lakhs), hides and skins, raw and tanned, (19,01 lakhs), were the remaining most important individual items. Of these seeds and hides and skins show substantial advances on the exports of the preceding year.

Imports.

5. Imports were valued at 169·03 crores. Though this figure represents an increase of over eighteen per cent on the aggregate value of imports in 1917-18, it is probably the case that the volume of imports was substantially smaller than

in the preceding year. Thus, taking the important head of yarns and textile fabrics, which represent no less than 40 per cent. of the value of imports, a quantitative decline of nearly 30 per cent. is recorded under cotton piece-goods, of 50 per cent. under woollen piece-goods, and of 10 per cent. under silk piece-goods; yet the total group returns an increase in value of 15 per cent. Metals, iron and steel and manufactures thereof, show an increase of 60 per cent. in value, and a quantitative increase of 30 per cent. Imports of sugar on the other hand expanded in value by 2 per cent. and in quantity by 3 per cent. As has been remarked in previous reports an advance in prices in the case of imported articles has the effect of retarding and impeding the return of silver from up country by reducing the demand for these goods.

Imports and exports of treasure. Gold.

6. Certain adjustments are necessary in the figures of the net imports of treasure as disclosed by the statistical returns. These show the net exports of gold bullion at 2,49 lakhs, but this figure includes certain import and export transactions on behalf of the Bank of England which do not enter into India's trade account. With these excluded the value of the net import of gold bullion into India was 2 lakhs.

Silver.

7. The table in the margin shows the monthly imports and exports of silver on private account as furnished by the Statistical Department. There was an apparent net import of 1,02 lakhs, but the gross imports include 1,14 lakhs of dollar silver sent by the Straits Government for re-coinage at the Bombay Mint, while the exports represent 12 lakhs of re-coined dollars shipped to the Straits Government, and 6 lakhs worth of silver coin minted for the Egyptian Government at the Bombay Mint. These imports and exports do not affect the balance of trade. With these excluded there was, therefore, during the year under report, an import of 6 lakhs of silver only.

[In Lakhs of Rupees.]

Month.	Gross imports of silver.	Gross exports of silver.	Net imports.
April . .	61	1	60
May . . .	1	...	1
June . .	34	1	33
July . .	21	3	18
August . .	...	2	—2
September . .	...	2	—2
October . .	...	3	—3
November . .	2	1	1
December . .	...	2	—2
January . .	1	2	—1
February . .	...	1	—1
March . .	...	...	...
TOTAL .	120	18	102

The adjustment of the trade balance.

8. I now proceed to discuss the methods whereby the excess of exports over imports in the year under review was adjusted. A correction is necessary, as explained in the preceding paragraphs, in the figures published by the Department of Statistics of the imports and exports of treasure and a further adjustment is necessary for reasons which have been explained in paragraph 4 of Appendix I of Mr. Howard's report for 1913-14 in the trade figures of the imports of Railway plant and rolling stock. With these corrections the net trade balance in favour of India in 1918-19 amounted to just over 85¾ crores, arrived at as follows:—

	Lakhs.
Net exports of merchandise	85,86
Net imports of treasure	8
Balance .	85,78

This figure represents the value of exports which was not liquidated by the shipment of goods or treasure to India. It is now necessary to consider the methods whereby foreign consumers of Indian goods were able to effect payment otherwise than by shipping to India goods or gold or silver. In addition, India exported 70 lakhs worth more of Government securities than she imported and this amount must be added to the balance in her favour which had to be liquidated.

Remittance through Government.

9. A considerable portion of the funds required for the purpose of financing these exports was found through the agency of Government. As in the previous year so in 1918-19 the necessity for selling Council Bills arose not from any requirement by the Secretary of State for additions to his sterling resources but

simply from the insistent demand from the trade for finance for exports. To meet this demand there were sold in the year under review 30,91 lakhs of Council Bills but for the purposes of the adjustment of the balance of trade this amount must be reduced as explained in paragraph 3 above by the amount of sterling drafts sold on London. The net amount then of rupees thus released by Government through Councils was 23,83 lakhs.

The remittance of funds to India through Councils is, however, only one of the methods whereby, during the year under review, finance was found through Government agency in connection with exports. Remittances through the Post Office by means of postal money orders, though not as abnormally heavy as in the previous year, resulted in the disbursement from Indian treasuries of 4,96 lakhs. Under arrangements with certain Colonial Administrations, mainly on behalf of East Africa, various sums, amounting in all to 4,32 lakhs, were paid out by the Indian Treasury to Banks or firms in India to provide funds for the payment of goods exported to those destinations, repayment being made to the Secretary of State in London. Payments in India on behalf of the Federal Reserve Board of New York under the arrangements described in paragraph 10 of my report of 1917-18 amounted to 16 crores. Telegraphic transfers drawn on India from Persia and Mesopotamia totalled 15,56 lakhs. Once again, as in the preceding year, not an inconsiderable portion of the exports to Australia was financed from rupees paid out by Government in discharge of bills drawn on them against stores or Australian produce purchased on their behalf for the use of their troops, and as these stores do not, because they were imported on Government account, appear in the trade statistics, while the exports shipped from India in exchange of these imports are so included, these transactions must be specially accounted for; the payments in India for this purpose amounted to 3,77 lakhs. In the aggregate, then, the amount of the funds released by the Government in India in favour of the trade against payment outside India amounted to 44$\frac{2}{3}$ crores: and this figure must be added to the net amount, namely 23,83, lakhs which was remitted to India through Council Bills. The remittances of funds to India through Government agency thus totalled 68$\frac{1}{2}$ crores and served to adjust the excess of exports over imports which, as shown above, amounted to 86·48 crores. The balance namely 18 crores, in so far as it was not adjusted by invisible imports, represents the credits in foreign countries due to India on private account.

Private Remittances. 10. The invisible imports are, of course, not susceptible of an approximate estimate, even under normal conditions, and are even more difficult to gauge when a fluctuating exchange with the attendant possibility of a higher sterling equivalent disturbs the normal flow of remittance homewards on private account. Normally, as has been explained in previous reports there is a demand for sterling from firms and individuals who have payments to make abroad for such purposes as investment, payment of dividends, profits, and insurances, home charges, etc. Such remittances will naturally pass through the hands of the Exchange Bank in whose returns they appear as sales of sterling. As I explained in paragraph 11 of my report for 1917-18 the six British Exchange Banks whose operations have since 1917 been regulated by a working agreement with the Secretary of State furnish to Government certain returns of their transactions in sterling; and it is possible from these returns to gauge the tendency, and, very roughly, the extent, of these private remittances. In the first six months of the year the sales of sterling of these six Banks fell short of their purchases by over £12 millions: in the second half the sales exceeded the purchases by over £10 millions. Even more striking is the variation in the sales of sterling in the two half-yearly periods: the sales in the second half exceeded the sales in the first half by nearly £14$\frac{1}{2}$ millions. If the transactions of these six Banks can be regarded as an index of those of all Exchange Banks, it is a reasonable inference that, as was surmised in my report for 1917-18, private remittances have not in recent years served to the same extent as under normal conditions to finance the excess of exports over imports and that there is a substantial balance in India's favour which has still to be liquidated.

II.—Price of Silver.

Price of Silver.

11. I give in the margin the highest and lowest as well as the average quotations in London and New York of silver in each month of the year. The history of the year's silver prices can be very briefly summarised. It was only during the first three weeks of April that there was any open market in silver: for, with the passage into law on April the 22nd of the Pittman Act a 'control' basic price of 1 dollar per ounce fine was established. Such fluctuations as the marginal statement discloses arise from reductions in freight and insurance. The control basic price was raised to 101½ cents per ounce on August the 16th, the increase representing Mint and certain other charges involved in the breaking down of the United States dollars for delivery to India and other countries admitted to the benefit of the scheme for the utilisation of the dollar reserves of the United States of America.

Price of bar silver per ounce.

—	London.			New York.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
	d.	d.	d.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
April	(24th to 30th) 40½	(8th to 10th) 45½	$47\frac{9}{16}$	(24th and 25th). 99¾	(8th to 10th). 91⅜	95½
May	(1st) . . 49½	(13th to 31st) 48⅞	49	(1st) 99⅝	(2nd to 31st). 99½	99½
June	(throughout the month). 48⅞	(1st to 30th) 48⅞	48⅞	(1st to 30th). 99½	(1st to 30th). 99½	99½
July	(do.) $48\frac{15}{16}$	(1st to 31st) $48\frac{15}{16}$	$48\frac{15}{16}$	(1st to 31st). 99⅝	1st to 31st). 99⅝	99⅝
August	(21st to 31st) 49½	(1st to 20th) $48\frac{15}{16}$	$49\frac{3}{16}$	(19th to 31st). 101½	(1st to 17th). 99⅝	100
September	(1st to 30th) 49½	(1st to 30th) 49½	49½	(1st to 30th). 101½	(1st to 30th). 101½	101½
October	(1st to 31st) 49½	(1st to 31st) 49½	49½	(1st to 31st). 101½	(1st to 31st). 101½	101½
November	(1st to 11th) 49½	(12th to 30th) 48½	49	(1st to 30th). 101½	(1st to 30th). 101½	101½
December	(1st to 5th) 48½	(6th to 31st) $48\frac{7}{16}$	48½	(1st to 31st). 101½	(1st to 31st). 101½	101½
January	(1st to 31st) $48\frac{7}{16}$	(1st to 31st) $48\frac{7}{16}$	$48\frac{7}{16}$	(1st to 31st). 101½	(1st to 31st). 101½	101½
February	(1st to 10th) $48\frac{7}{16}$	(20th to 28th) 47¾	48	(1st to 28th). 101½	(1st to 28th). 101½	101½
March	(28th) . . 50	(1st to 24th) 47½	$48\frac{5}{16}$	1st to 31st). 101½	(1st to 31st). 101½	101½

The London price of silver was stabilised by a Treasury regulation dated the 9th August and published on the 13th idem under the Defence of the Realm Act, fixing a maximum of 48⅞d., which was, for the reasons already mentioned, subsequently raised to 49½d. per standard ounce. The enhancement on the 28th March 1919 of this rate to 50d. followed on the 'unpegging' of the London—New York exchange, the Treasury regulation being amended so as to provide that the maximum price for silver in London should be the equivalent of 101½ cents at the current rate of exchange for the day.

As I explained in paragraph 13 of my report for 1917-18, the fluctuations in the price of silver in the Indian bullion market have since the closing down of imports into and exports from India, followed a course of their own and do not now reflect the tendencies outside India. The highest point reached for foreign bar silver in the year namely Rs. 117-2 *ex* duty was recorded on the 6th May, and the lowest Rs. 82-10 on the 28th November. Throughout October, November and December the price re-acted to the poorness of the agricultural outlook; but subsequently recovered. From the currency point of view greater significance attaches to the price of country silver, as when this price rises substantially above Rs. 109 per 100 tolas the melting of rupees becomes theoretically a profitable transaction. Country silver was sold at above the rupee melting point until the end of September when supplies began to come down to the Bombay market and the price fell, steadily reaching its lowest point in November. Thereafter, as in the case of foreign silver, there was a recovery in the price; and at the close of the year country silver was quoted at Rs. 113.

The rupee coinage of the year amounted to 50,79 lakhs involving 190½ million ounces of standard silver. In addition to the silver obtained from America under the Pittman Act, there were purchased in America 59 million ounces, in Australia 9 million ounces and from the East 8 million ounces. The Bawdwin mines of which the output is under arrangement between the Secretary of State and the Burma Mines Company entirely reserved for the use of the Government of India supplied 2 million ounces.

III.—Exchange and Councils.

Council Drawings.

12. As has already been observed, the first six months of the year saw a strong demand for rupee exchange, and this demand is reflected in the monthly figures, quoted in the margin, of the sales of Council Bills. These sales were limited to the period from April to November, for, as already explained, with the cessation of hostilities, the demand for Councils ceased towards the end of October, and no sales took place in the later months of the year. The aggregate payments of the year reached the figure of 30,91 lakhs—a figure considerably smaller than that reached in 1917-18.

[In lakhs of Rs.]

	Drawings.	Payments.
April . . .	4.95	4,35
May . . .	6,00	5,98
June . . .	5.22	5,09
July . . .	5,35	5,75
August . . .	3,10	4,53
September . .	2.26	2,18
October . . .	1,74	2,59
November . .	3	14
	28,65	30.91

The year opened with a weekly allotment of 60 lakhs: this allotment was maintained until the 2nd August, when for two weeks the allotment was reduced to 40 lakhs, and, subsequently, to 30 lakhs till with effect from the 22nd October the regular weekly sales were discontinued. The total amount of the regular weekly sales was 15,50 lakhs. In addition there were allotted, at different times and in some cases for continued periods during this year, special councils as follows :—

	Lakhs.
(i) For the financing of the Royal Commission's wheat and rice export bills.	4,21
(ii) For the financing of exports of tea from Ceylon . . .	1,82
(iii) For military and other disbursements in connection with Persia	1,91½
(iv) For the purpose of liquidating the overbought positions of the Exchange Banks (493½) and the Bank of Bengal (7½).	5,01

No comment is called for with reference to the first three items just mentioned. The fourth item calls for explanation. Under an agreement with the Secretary of State, the six British Exchange Banks undertook to devote their resources to the fullest extent possible to the financing of war exports, and in return received a guarantee that such funds as might in discharge of this undertaking be transferred to London in excess of remittances in the opposite direction would be retransferred to India through Council Bills at the rate at which the overbuying had taken place. A beginning was made in the year under review of the retransfer to India of the funds so transferred by the Exchange Banks; and Council Bills to the extent of 493½ lakhs were accordingly sold. These, however, were paid to the Exchange Banks in the form of 12 months Treasury Bills to be renewed till a year from the signing of peace had elapsed but the Banks were allowed the option to tender these bills in payment of their subscription to the Loan.

Reverse Councils

13. From October 1918 till the end of the year the demand for rupees was not in excess of the supply of rupees which the trade and others were seeking to convert into foreign currency, so that the Banks found it unnecessary to resort to Council Bills to supply themselves with rupee exchange. On the contrary the flow of rupees seeking conversion into sterling currency was such as to cause a demand for Reverse Councils. These were first sold on November the 14th when against an offer of £1 million tenders to the amount of £4,870,000 were received. The offer was consequently raised to £2 millions and remained at that figure for two weeks, being reduced on the 5th December to £1 million. The total amount of Sterling sold from the 14th November 1918 to the 31st March 1919 was £5,315,000 distributed as shown below.

(In thousands £.)

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total.
Deferreds . . .	1,809	2,174	69	4,052
Immediates . . .	884	379	nil	1,263
TOTAL .	2,693	2,553	69	5,315

14. The year opened with a rate of 1*s*. $4\frac{29}{32}$*d*. for Deferred and 1*s*. 5*d*. for Immediate transfers. These rates were in force until the 11th April when, as a result of the agreement with the United States of America for the release of the Dollar Reserve silver, they were advanced respectively to 1*s*. $5\frac{29}{32}$*d*. and 1*s*. 6*d*. These rates remained in force until the close of the year. Rate of Exchange.

The rates for Reverse Drafts on London were fixed at 1*s*. $6\frac{1}{32}$*d*. for Deferreds and 1*s*. $5\frac{31}{32}$*d*. for Immediates from the 11th April.

IV.—The Government Balances and Reserves. Ways and Means.

15. The usual details regarding the Treasury Balances, the Gold Standard and the Paper Currency Reserves will be found in Statements Nos. I and II appended to the Report. A summary of these details is given in the following table which sets out the amounts and the distribution of these balances at the commencement and the close of the year and also at the end of September 1918.

[In thousands of £]

		1st April 1918.			30th September 1918.				31st March 1919.			
		India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	U.S.A.	Total.	India.	England.	U.S.A.	Total.
Treasury		15,325	10,625	25,950	18,433	7,824	...	26,257	17,299	8,715	...	26,014
Paper Currency Reserve	Silver	7,194	...	7,194	13,284	...	5,308	18,592	21,568	...	3,360	24,928
	Gold	17,900	450	18,350	13,588	82	.	13,670	11,580	82	...	11,662
	Securities	6,667	34,319	40,986	6,667	50,660	...	57,327	10,720	54,999	..	65,719
Gold Standard Reserve	Gold	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
	Securities	...	28,453	28,453	...	29,308	...	29,308	...	29,729	...	29,729
	Cash placed at short notice	...	6,000	6,000	...	6,001	...	6,001	...	6,016	...	6,016
Total Gold in P. C. R. & G. S. R.		17,900	450	18,350	13,588	82	...	13,670	11,580	82	...	11,662

16. The above figures give a general indication of the effect on the resources of the Government of India of their ways and means operations of the year. The main features of these will be best appreciated by the following very brief summary of the transactions of the year. Outgoings amounted to just over 236 crores accounted for mainly as follows :— Indian ways and means transactions.

	In crores.
(*a*) Army, Military Works, and Marine issues (net)	107·25
(*b*) Post Office issues (net)	6·86
(*c*) Council Bill payments	30·91
(*d*) Payments on behalf of certain Colonial Governments	4·65
(*e*) Payments on behalf of the Federal Reserve Board of New York	16·01
(*f*) Remittance of gold to the United States Treasury in part payment of Pittman silver	3·08
(*g*) Ways and Means Advances from Presidency Banks (net discharged)	4·00
(*h*) Post Office Cash Certificates (net discharged)	·69
(*i*) Treasury Bills (net discharged)	·71
(*j*) Loans by Government	1·99
	236·15

and the finance for these transactions was provided for in the following ways.

	In crores.
(1) From excess of Civil Revenue over Civil Expenditure . .	35·60
(2) From excess of Railway receipts over issues	27·66
(3) By borrowings—	
(a) Indian War Loan	50·31
(b) From Paper Currency reserve by issue of Indian Treasury Bills	6·08
(4) By remittances to India of Silver—	
(a) Purchased by the Secretary of State	22·60
(b) Purchased under the Pittman Act	50·81
(5) By receipts from sales of sterling drafts on London . .	7·08
(6) By transfer of Home Treasury Balances through investments in British Treasury Bills—	
(a) for payment of Council Bills	21·52
(b) for general Treasury purposes	9·50
	237·16

A full account of the Indian ways and means operations of the year has been given in paragraphs 26 to 30 of the Narrative of the Hon'ble Finance Member introducing the Financial Statement for 1919-20, and I need here only refer very briefly to a few of the items in the above summary. The payments, amounting to 16 crores, on behalf of the Federal Reserve Board of New York, served a twofold purpose. In the first place, as already explained in paragraph 9 above, they operated to release Government funds for the assistance of trade : and in the second place the dollar equivalents thereof were applied towards the liquidations of the sums due to the United States Treasury for the silver transferred to the Government of India under the Pittman Act. In addition, as shewn in item (*f*) above a remittance of 3,08 lakhs in gold was made to America for the same purpose. It will also be noticed from paragraph 19 that a sum of £24 millions was paid from the Home balances by the Secretary of State to His Majesty's Government in further discharge of the payments due to the United States Treasury in the same connection. In all, then, by the end of the financial year, there were paid £30¾ millions towards the cost of the Pittman silver, while, on the other hand, the amount of such silver for which credit has been taken in the year's account, amounts to Rs. 50·81 crores.

Mention should also be made here, of the Ways and Means advances from the Presidency Banks. These transactions consist (1) of a loan of 4 crores from the Bank of Bombay taken in the previous year which was finally discharged in the year under review and (2) of loans of 10½ crores from the Bank of Bombay and of 7 crores from the Bank of Bengal in the current year. These latter were liquidated before the beginning of the busy season.

Indian Treasury Bills.

17. It will also be convenient to deal at this stage with the more important statistics and features connected with Treasury Bills. Save for the two and half months from June to the middle of September when the loan operations were in progress, recourse was had to the sales of these Bills for ways and means purposes and I give below the monthly figures of sales and discharges.

Sales and Discharges of Treasury Bills.

[In thousands of rupees.]

	Sales 1918-19.					Discharges 1918-19.
	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	Total.	
April	5,36,95	2,49,70	1,16,35	4,45	9,07,45	12,13,20
May	13,86,10	2,05,70	1,81,20	1,32,25	19,05,25	8,98,20
June	2,72,60	...	...	1,28,00	4,00,60	10,43,85
July	...	...	...	1,60,00	1,60,00	7,71,30
August	...	...	...	78,00	78,00	19,91,20
September	...	10,96,80	76,20	84,85	12,57,85	3,41,20
October	...	4,13,65	29,85	30,30	4,73,80	3,22,45
November	1,55,85	98,55	6,40	19,95	2,80,75	4,37,40
December	76,30	51,75	21,60	26,45*	1,76,10	1,02,05
January 1919	68,90	29,45	57,45	1,19,55†	2,75,35	1,25,85
February "	1,19,60	1,65,05	5,63,45	12,60	8,60,70	2,97,55
March "	3,13,85	8,99,40	6,86,85	33,10	19,33,20	11,75,50
TOTAL	29,30,15	32,10,05	17,39,35	8,29,50	87,09,05	87,19,75

* Excludes 280 lakhs issued to the Paper Currency Reserve.
† Excludes 360 lakhs issued to the Paper Currency Reserve.

The total sales to the public amounted to Rs. 87,09,05,000, while there were discharged Bills amounting to Rs. 87,19,75,000,—the result being a small net discharge of about 11 lakhs. On the 31st March 1919 there were out-standing about 43½ crores of Treasury Bills. These exclude twelve months' bills of the nominal value of 6,40 lakhs issued to the Paper Currency Reserve as explained in paragraph 28 of the Narrative of the Hon'ble Finance Member.

The following are the rates at which the different maturities of Treasury Bills have sold since their introduction :—

Issue price per cent. of Treasury Bills.

Dates.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
October 16th, 1917	No sale	97 9	96 4	95 0
November 1st, 1917	No sale	97 9	96 0	95 0
January 14th, 1918	98 12	97 8	96 0	95 0
May 13th, 1918	98 14	No sale	No sale	No sale
June 1st, 1918		No sale	to the public.	
September 17th, 1918	No sale	97 12	96 6	95 2
November 12th, 1918	98 14	97 9	96 4	95 0
January 27th, 1919	98 12	97 8	96 0	95 0
February 17th, 1919	98 12	97 6	96 0	95 0
March 17th, 1919	98 14	97 9	96 7	95 0
March 31st, 1919	99 0	97 13	96 12	95 3

Treasury Balances in England

18. The transactions in England will, of course, be largely a counterpart of the Indian transactions. The year opened with a balance in the Home Treasury of £10,625,000 which gradually increased till by the end of May it had reached over £16,660,000. Thereafter, mainly on account of the payments for the Pittman silver, payments in connection with India's financial contribution to the war, and the drawings from India on account of Reverse Councils the balance fell till at the close of the year it stood at £8,700,000. The lowest point reached, *viz.*, £6,307,000 was at the end of October.

19. In Statement II appended to this report will be found a summary of the cash transactions of the Secretary of State. The net sterling charges against

revenue amounted to £20⅝ millions while capital transactions resulted in the discharge of debt amounting to £2,031,900. The purchase of silver resulted in disbursements of £43,686,700, of which £24,037,900 represent payments for Pittman silver. Payments to His Majesty's Treasury on account of India's financial contribution to the war amounted to £33,415,000. Towards the financing of these transactions the Home Treasury received £82,879,600 on account of disbursements in connection with the war made in India while the net sterling proceeds of the sale of Council drafts, after deduction of the payments on account of sterling drafts drawn from India during the period of weak exchange referred to in paragraph 13 above yielded £15,811,300.

Paper Currency Reserve.

20. The silver balance in the Paper Currency Reserve fluctuated greatly during the year and the history of the events connected with these fluctuations is detailed in the section of this Report which deals with the absorption of rupees.

The year opened with a silver balance of about £7·2 millions, bullion included. With the promulgation of Ordinance I of 1918 on the 15th April, subsequently re-enacted as Act XII of 1918, it became possible to hold as part of the Currency Reserve silver held by the Secretary of State in America or in transit therefrom. The resulting effect was to increase the silver balances which at the end of April stood at £9·15 millions. The improvement thus shown was maintained throughout May which closed with a balance of £10·37 millions; but June saw a relapse, the balance falling to £9·96 millions at the end of that month. Thereafter with the continuous large transfer of the Pittman silver, the silver balance showed further increases till at the close of the year it stood at £24·93 millions.

The gold balance of the Paper Currency Reserve on the opening day of the year was £17·9 millions, but fell to £11·58 millions at the end of the year. The reduction was due to the following causes. There issued principally in connection with the wheat and cotton crops, to supplement the shortage of silver coin £3 millions, while exchanges with Native States of gold for silver amounted to a further £·6 millions. As already explained, a remittance of £2 millions was made to America in part payment for the Pittman silver, while gold to the extent of £·37 million was released at Home in exchange for silver received from His Majesty's Treasury.

The securities held in the Paper Currency Reserve increased from £40·98 millions to £65·72 millions and, save in respect of £1·05 millions invested in Indian Treasury Bills, the additions were all in the form of British Treasury Bills. These additional investments were authorised by Act VI of 1918 and Act II of 1919, raising in all to £66·67 millions the total amount of admissible investment. Consols of the nominal value of £1·63 millions were sold during the year and the sale proceeds supplemented by transfers from the Depreciation Fund were invested in British Treasury Bills. Details of the composition of the Reserve will be found in Statement III.

The Gold Standard Reserve.

21. The fluctuations in the Gold Standard Reserve resulted in an increase in the holding of securities from £28,153,000 to £29,729,000. This increase was solely due to the accumulation of interest on the securities held in the Reserve, as there was no transfer to it as profit on coinage. Details of the balance in the Reserve and of the securities held therein will be found in Statement XXII.

V.—The Presidency Banks and Money conditions in India.

22. Conditions in the money market during the year under report were in many respects similar to those described in paragraph 22 of my report for 1917-18. The Government was again, as will have been gathered from the previous section, continuously in the market as a borrower, first through Treasury Bills, then through the Second Indian War Loan, and finally, on the closure of the Loan, again through Treasury Bills; while a new feature is to be found in the large Ways and Means borrowings from the Presidency Banks in July and August. Nevertheless there was again as in 1917-18, a marked steadiness in the Bank rate; for the borrowings by Government were returned almost at once to the market through the heavy expenditure connected directly with the war and through the disbursements by Government in the form of Council Bills and other remittances required for trade purposes. I ought, however, to notice at this stage that there were observable

signs of slackening in the rapidity with which the sums disbursed by Government were again returned to the market. This slackening was more observable in the latter half of the year, when after the conclusion of hostilities, a period of uncertainty set in. Among the causes to which may be attributed the absence of stringency in the money market there should probably be included the control exercised by Government on fresh capital issues. This control was maintained through the operation of Act XII of 1918 which required the previous sanction of the Government of India to any new flotation, and to the public issue of new shares and debenture capital by any existing joint stock company. Such sanction was ordinarily granted in cases when it was shown that the new or enlarged venture was directly connected with industrial enterprises likely to assist in the production of goods required for the prosecution of the war.

On the other hand, as will be observed from a later paragraph, the cash balances of the Presidency Banks were throughout the year markedly lower than in the previous year. In explanation of this contrast it should be observed that there were no large importations of gold such as, as explained in paragraph 24 of my report for 1917-18, helped to swell the cash balances of the Exchange Banks, and, through them, the balances of the Presidency Banks.

23. The following table gives the usual statistics of the Government balances at each of the three Presidency Banks on the last day of each month of the last three years, and I have added to the statement a column to show the statistics of the balances in Reserve Treasuries on the same dates :— Government Balances at the Presidency Banks.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Reserve Treasuries Balance.			Last day of month.	1916-17.			1917-18.			1918-19.		
1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.		Head-quarters.	Branches.	TOTAL.	Head-quarters.	Branches.	TOTAL.	Head-quarters.	Branches.	TOTAL.
1,85	82	4,56	April .	2,09	2,77	4,86	11,38	4,41	15,79	3,76	2,79	6,55
1,74	4,08	1,58	May .	2,21	2,63	4,84	14,81	5,41	20,22	9,13	2,66	11,79
3,53	5,53	2,35	June .	3,95	2,97	6,92	15,68	6,97	22,65	9,87	4,39	14,26
4,75	8,88	1,14	July .	4,93	2,90	7,83	9,31	6,84	16,15	3,48	4,22	7,70
4,37	7,73	2,19	August .	3,72	2,90	6,62	2,29	6,41	8,70	3,26	4,15	7,41
5,28	2,93	2,52	September	2,60	2,75	5,35	2,07	6,50	8,57	13,94	4,66	18,60
4,05	3,32	1,02	October .	2,70	3,12	5,82	6,18	3,09	9,27	5,79	3,97	9,76
3,68	3,54	82	November .	2,53	2,74	5,27	4,41	2,97	7,38	4,47	2,59	7,06
3,11	3,54	78	December .	2,41	2,79	5,20	4,94	2,80	7,74	5,77	2,90	8,67
4,34	3,78	1,72	January .	2,73	3,16	5,89	8,31	3,06	11,37	3,98	3,17	7,15
4,96	4,39	1,68	February .	2,23	3,30	5,53	9,79	3,28	13,07	6,01	3,57	9,58
4,58	2,43	3,58	March .	5,95	4,17	10,12	9,56	3,40	12,96	11,81	3,33	15,14
3,85	4,25	1,99	Average .	3,17	3,02	6,19	8,23	4,59	12,82	6,77	3,53	10,30

Attention will be directed to the low average of Government funds in Reserve Treasuries. As a result of the policy, referred to in paragraph 23 of my report for 1917-18 of placing with the Presidency Banks Government balances to the largest possible extent, the year in question saw a reduction in the average amount retained in the Reserve Treasuries to just under 2 crores : while the average of the Government balances left with the Presidency Banks amounted to 10,30 lakhs. Generally speaking, Treasury balances in 1918-19 were on the whole lower than in 1917-18, particularly in the months of June, July and

August and it is this cause which accounts for the lower average retained in 1918-19 with the Presidency Banks. So far as the Reserve Treasury balances are concerned, these are probably not capable of further reduction, for they are needed for resource operations with district Treasuries where no Branch of a Presidency Bank is yet in existence, and it ought to be observed that the business of transferring to the Presidency Banks the main portion of the balances in Reserve Treasuries has been facilitated by the arrangements now in existence under which the sales of Council Bills by the Secretary of State are subject to a fixed limit of amount. A return to the normal system of sales of Councils, and of ' Specials, ' might conceivably necessitate a reversion to the previous practice of retaining in Reserve Treasuries a larger amount of the Government funds unless, of course, there should, in the meantime, come about a development and expansion of the Presidency Banks' banking system.

Cash Balances of the Presidency Banks.

24. Among other advantages which have resulted from the policy of retaining the bulk of the Government funds with the Presidency Banks has been the stabilisation of money rates. This result has also been furthered by the sale, continuously throughout the year, save during the Loan operations, of Treasury Bills. This aspect of the case was referred to in paragraphs 23 and 24 of my report for 1917-18 and the progress of events during the year under report affords further illustration of this tendency. I give, in the first place, the usual statement of the cash balances of the three Presidency Banks in the last week of each month of the year.

(In lakhs of Rs.)

Cash balances on the last week of	Bank of Bengal.		Bank of Bombay.		Bank of Madras.		TOTAL.	
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.
April . . .	11,86	9,03	5,72	6,47	3,86	3,83	20,94	19,33
May . . .	12,59	11,00	9,24	7,32	3,65	3,52	25,48	21,84
June . . .	14,96	12,91	10,02	6,58	4,33	3,67	29,31	23,16
July . . .	16,37	15,24	11,39	9,49	4,14	3,60	31,90	28,33
August . .	15,13	15,34	16,79	14,03	4,45	4,43	36,37	33,80
September . . .	16,99	11,62	20,31	12,60	5,28	4,04	42,58	28,26
October . . .	17,09	10,10	24,97	9,59	5,20	3,34	47,26	23,03
November . . .	17,15	8,02	20,85	6,70	5,22	2,70	43,22	18,32
December . . .	14,55	8,11	13,99	5,73	4,96	2,71	33,50	16,55
January . . .	12,66	8,32	11,74	5,39	4,49	3,04	28,89	16,75
February . . .	10,91	9,11	10,51	5,29	3,84	3,30	25,26	17,70
March . . .	9,37	8,79	6,62	7,21	3,26	3,96	19,25	19,96

I have already referred to the main cause accounting for the diminution in the cash balances of the Banks throughout the year, as compared with the corresponding dates in 1917-18. The monthly fluctuations were due to the usual seasonal causes. In April and May there was a strong demand for cash in Bombay in connection with the financing of the Broach cotton crop : and to meet this demand, and to obviate its reacting on money conditions generally, Government funds were during this period transferred to a considerable extent to that centre. April maturities of Treasury bills in Bombay were specially heavy, the trade having obviously invested in three months' bills in the earlier part of the year, so as to make full use of their resources at a time when they were not required for trading purposes, in the knowledge that these investments would be convertible into cash when the cotton crop came down. The wheat export season did not create the demand for finance which might have been expected partly because, owing to the currency difficulties, the requirements of the Royal Commission for wheat supplies were substantially reduced. Between June and August the cash balances of the three Banks showed the increase which is expected at a time of slackness. The demand for finance in connection with jute is reflected in the drop in the cash balances of the Bank of Bengal in September: indeed from that month onwards, despite the unpromising agricultural outlook, there was a steady decline in the balances of the three Banks. High prices, and the great demand for foodstuffs

in the areas affected by the failure of the monsoon no doubt account for these demands on the money market. In particular in the last three months of the year funds were in urgent demand for moving the Burma rice crop to Western India and Madras which were known to be largely dependent on this crop for their food. The financing of this crop is largely effected from Calcutta through the Bank of Bengal and to ease the strain on its resources that institution applied for and took a loan from Government on the 22nd January which was repaid a fortnight later.

Bank rate.

25. As regards Bank rates these were at 6 per cent at the beginning of the year, the rate at Madras being one per cent higher. The Banks of Bengal and Bombay reduced their rates to 5 per cent on the 23rd May and maintained them at this figure until the 7th November, when they were raised to 6 per cent and to 7 per cent on the 16th January.* The next variation was not till the 27th March when both these Banks brought their rates down to 6 per cent. The rate of the Bank of Madras was reduced to 6 per cent on the 5th August and rasied to 7 and 8 per cent on the 10th November and the 20th January respectively. The following table shows for each of the years 1917-18 and 1918-19 the maximum and the minimum rates of each of the Banks and the number of changes in the rate :—

Presidency Bank.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Number of changes in Bank rate.	
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.
Bank of Bengal .	6	7	5	5	2	4
Bank of Bombay .	6	7	5	5	2	4
Bank of Madras .	8	8	6	6	3	3

Movement of funds (a) through Currency.

26. The movement of funds through Currency will appear from the following statement which shows the issue of Currency Transfers for each month of the year in each circle. There was a very marked expansion in these movements, the aggregate value of transfers having advanced from 39,19 lakhs to 55,13 lakhs. All circles except Rangoon share in the increase; and, as usual, the Bombay circle was the chief source from which funds were distributed to other centres.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Currency T. T. issued from Circle.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
Calcutta . . .	3,31	63	70	1,04	1,07	1,90	1,40	96	1,94	2,89	1,03	85	17,72
Cawnpore . .	18	9	9	9	12	6	...	45	34	6	1	1	1,50
Lahore . . .	24	5	1	9	22	13	15	12	5	18	22	6	1,52
Bombay . . .	1,73	2,10	2,67	1,36	1,22	3,07	2,98	84	1,74	3,65	4,12	3,00	28,48
Karachi . . .	1,43	65	28	26	37	19	22	26	25	35	33	47	5,06
Madras . . .	...	...	...	...	...	10	28	26	4	13	2	2	85
Rangoon . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total .	6,89	3,52	3,75	2,84	3,00	5,45	5,03	2,89	4,36	7,26	5,73	4,41	55,13

(b) Through Treasury and Currency.

27. As will be seen from Statements IV and V, the total movement of funds through Government agency, *i.e.*, through Treasuries as well as through Currency offices, amounted to just over 100 crores. Statement IV shows the movements between Provinces: these amounted to 59 crores. The transactions within the Provinces are shown in Statement V and amounted to 41 crores.

Clearing House figures.

28. There has been a remarkable expansion of over 40 per cent in the totals of the clearances through the Clearing House, as will appear from the statement below. All centres show an increase, the largest being returned at Calcutta. In any estimate of the development of banking which these figures indicate, it must not be overlooked that the statistics of cheque clearances have in recent years been greatly affected by payments in connection with the War Loans and Treasury Bills; these are features which may not be repeated to the same extent in the financial transactions of future years. Further I also imagine that the recent substitution of monthly for annual settlements in the Bombay Cotton market may have served to swell the totals recorded for that centre. Nevertheless after allowing for all these causes it is reasonable to infer from the continuously growing figures which the record of the past five years' transactions reveal that substantial progress is being made with the use of cheques.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Year.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Karachi.	Rangoon.	Total.
1914-15 . . .	2,66,95	1,57,83	18,81	11,62	43,12	4,98,33
1915-16 . . .	3,52,36	1,77,18	20,21	14,09	39,50	6,03,34
1916-17	4,92,89	2,62,28	25,29	17,36	50,08	8,48,50
1917-18	5,24,90	3,83,53	23,01	22,17	52,86	10,06,47
1918-19	7,41,13	5,69,46	25,45	22,30	73,85	14,32,19

VI.—Demand for the various forms of Currency.

Absorption or return from circulation of the various forms of currency

29. The money conditions of the year are reflected in the demands for currency. The table below shows the nature of the additions made to the circulating media during the year and in each of the preceding five years.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
(1) Silver—						
New rupee coinage . .	+9,51	..	...	+29,98	+23,12	+50,79
Increase (—) or decrease (+) in the Currency Reserve of rupees.	−4,08	−11,80	+9,28	+5,97	+6,68	−6,26
Transfer from or to the Gold Standard Reserve.	...	+6,00	...	.	...	...
Exports from India . .	...	−85	−69	−1,25	−1,62	—41
TOTAL SILVER .	+5,43	−6,65	+8,59	+34,70	+28,18	+44,12
(2) Gold—						
Coinage in India . .	..	...	...	...	...	+5,11
Net imports of sovereigns (through Currency).	+9,49	−11	−3,33	−7	+9,03	+2,26
Increase (—) or decrease (+) in Currency Reserve of gold coin in India.	+6,94	+14,79	−4,60	+24	+2,42	−2,17
Transfer from or to the Gold Standard Reserve.	...	−7,86	+7,50	+20	+15	...
TOTAL GOLD .	+16,43	+6,82	−43	+37	+11,60	+5,20
(3) Increase (+) or decrease (−) in the circulation of currency notes.	−2,86	−4,49	+6,10	+18,64	+13,42	+53,67
(4) Increase (—) or decrease (+) in Treasury balances.	+4,84	+1,24	+4,14	−4,92	−5	−2,98
GRAND TOTAL CURRENCY DEMANDS.	+23,84	−3,08	+18,40	+48,79	+53,15	+100,01

After distributing the increase in the Treasury balances among the different forms of currency the total absorption of each form will be as shown below :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
Gold	16,26	7,48	—40	1,37	11,64	5,21
Silver (rupees and half-rupees) .	5,32	—6,70	10,40	33,81	27,86	45,02
Currency notes	2,87	—3,43	7,87	18,18	15,48	51,72
Bank and other balances . . .	—61	—43	53	—4,57	—1,83	—1,94
	23,84	—3,08	18,40	48,79	53,15	100,01

30. The net absorption of each form of currency is set out in the following statement which exhibits the absorption or return in each circle during the busy and slack seasons. The figures given below refer only to Currency transactions and will accordingly differ from the figures given in paragraph 29, which include Treasury transactions. The Currency transactions are the best guide of the public's requirements of the different forms of currency.

Net absorption of Currency by season in each circle.

(+ indicates absorption and — return from circulation.) [In lakhs of rupees.]

Circles.	Seasons.		Rupees.	Notes.	Gold coin.	TOTAL.
Calcutta . . .	Slack .	April to July . .	—2,36	+8,03	...	+5,67
	Busy .	August to October . .	+4,32	+5,35	...	+9,67
	Slack .	November to March .	+3,70	—2,60	...	+1,10
		TOTAL .	+5,66	+10.78	...	+16,44
Cawnpore . .	Busy .	April and May . .	+1,90	+62	+74	+3,26
	Slack .	June to September . .	+47	+21	—4	+64
	Busy .	October to March . .	+3,62	+6,24	...	+9,86
		TOTAL .	+5,99	+7,07	+70	+13,76
Lahore . . .	Busy .	April and May . .	+3,68	+1,77	+62	+6,07
	Slack .	June and July .	2,48	—1,33	+65	+1,80
	Busy .	August to March . .	+7,77	+4,96	+10	+12,83
		TOTAL .	+13,93	+5,40	+1,37	+20,70
Bombay and Karachi .	Busy .	April and May . .	+6,23	+3,94	+3,14	+13,31
	Slack .	June to October . .	+2,05	+9,75	—28	+11,52
	Busy .	November to March .	+6,73	—55	—3	+6,15
		TOTAL .	+15,01	+13,14	+2,83	+30,98
Madras . . .	Busy .	April and May . .	+1,24	+2,28	+16	+3,68
	Slack .	June to November . .	+16	+2,49	...	+2,65
	Busy .	December to March .	—73	+4,21	...	+3,48
		TOTAL .	+67	+8,98	+16	+9,81
Rangoon . . .	Busy .	April	+34	+27	+14	+75
	Slack .	May to August . .	—23	—63	...	—86
	Busy .	August to March . .	+2,14	+7,29	...	+9,43
		TOTAL .	+2,25	+6,[illegible]3	+14	+9,82
		GRAND TOTAL .	+43,51	+52,30	+5,20	+101,01

NOTE.—The above figures exclude 41 lakhs of rupees exported to Basra but include 7,62 lakhs remitted from the Bombay Circle to Basra in currency notes

Absorption of rupees.

31. I give in the margin the monthly figures

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Absorption (+) or return from Circulation (−) of		
	Rupees.	Notes.	Total.
April	+5,79	+4,05	+9,84
May	+5,47	+8,63	+14,10
June	+2.91	+2,49	+5,40
July	+1,52	+6,98	+8.50
August	+1,97	+9.99	+11,96
September	+2.84	+2,46	+5,30
October	+4,55	+3,56	+8,11
November	+4,68	+4,50	+9,18
December	+6,19	+6,29	+12,48
January	+1,79	+1,44	+6,23
February	+1,90	+1,79	+3,69
March	+90	+12	+1,02
Total	+43,51	+52,30	+95,81

The usual statistical details regarding the note circulation will be found in a subsequent section and, though in 1918-19 the normal seasonal interchange between these two circulating media was almost totally absent, a comparison of the absorption of silver and of notes still possesses significance.

Attention will at once be directed to the total absence of any reflow of rupees such as usually marks the slack season off from the busy season. Taking the weekly figures I may observe that in no fewer than 21 weeks the withdrawal of silver exceeded 1 crore and only in two weeks, *viz.*, the last week of June and the last week of March was the withdrawal of rupees less than the receipts. Taking the absorption by circles, once again the Bombay and Karachi circles head the list with an absorption of 15,01 lakhs, the Lahore circle came next with an absorption of 13,93 lakhs. A long way behind will be found the Cawnpore circle with an absorption of 5,99 lakhs. The Calcutta circle with an absorption of 5,66 lakhs stands next, while as regards Madras and Burma these were content with a comparatively small absorption of 67 and 2,25 lakhs respectively. The total absorption in the year was thus 43,51 lakhs. This excludes the absorption through the treasuries which amounted to the very high figure of 1,51 lakhs during the year, it having been found necessary to reduce the whole rupee balance in the Treasuries to strengthen the Currency Reserve.

Absorption of metal.

32. I may perhaps at this stage insert a table which groups together for a period of 10 years the actual absorption of metal whether in the form of currency or bullion. The significance of the figures in this table will be at once apparent, for no critical discussion of the causes of the heavy absorption in the year and no estimate of the extent to which the issues of rupees in 1918-19 passed into hoards or into the melting pot can overlook the very important effect caused on a country accustomed to the consumption of precious metals by the restrictions imposed on the movement into India of gold and silver necessitated by war conditions.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

——	Private net Imports of Gold Coin and Bullion. 1	Private net Imports of Silver Coin and Bullion. 2.	Absorption of Rupees. 3.	Total of Columns 2 and 3. 4.	Total of Columns 1, 2 and 3. 5.
1909-10	21,67	9,36	13,22	22,58	44,25
1910-11	23,98	8,57	3,34	11,91	35,89
1911-12	37,77	5,29	11,54	16,83	54,60
1912-13	37,58	6,57	10,49	17,06	54,64
1913-14	23,32	6,24	5,32	11,56	34,88
1914-15	8,45	10,01	—6,70	3,31	11,76
1915-16	4,90	5,58	10,40	15,98	20,88
1916-17	4,20	—2,16	33,81	31,65	35,85
1917-18	3,09*	1,46	27,86	29,32	32,41
1918-19	2	6	45,02	45,08	45,10

* In additio [illegible] 18,27 lakhs of gold import [illegible]

If then we take together for a period of years the consumption in India of metal whether in the form of currency or bullion, we find that the abnormality represented by an absorption of over 45 crores is only apparent, for in 1911-12 and 1912-13 there was an even heavier absorption of bullion and currency while in 1909-10 the absorption of bullion and currency was comparable with that recorded in 1918-19. In 1918-19 the absorption in the form of currency was, it is true, considerably greater than in any previous year but the cause may be that owing to the inability of the community to obtain any other form of metal it resorted to the Currency Offices as the only source from which it could satiate its normal demand for gold and silver.

33. I now pass to a description of the very important events connected with the currency crisis of the year. It may at once be said that the possibility of such a crisis arising had been anticipated for some time and some of the remedial measures which it was thought possible to take in anticipation were referred to in paragraph 33 of my report for 1917-18. Nevertheless, it is at least doubtful whether any competent observer was prepared for the suddenness and extent of the crisis. The storm centre was in Bombay. On the re-opening of the Currency Office in April after the Easter holidays the silver balance at Bombay stood at 130 lakhs. Within 3 days this balance was reduced to 19 lakhs and it was clear that a crisis was imminent. It was staved off solely by the magnificient co-operation of the Mints and by the rapid transfer to that office of such surplus rupees as could be made available from Bengal and Central Provinces. Within 6 days no fewer than 187 lakhs were despatched from these areas to Bombay, while special measures were adopted at the Bombay Mint to accelerate the deliveries by dispensing with formalities. Simultaneously, however, difficulties arose in Madras and Rangoon. The former Currency Office closed on the 12th April with a balance of 1 lakh of silver after having issued 4 lakhs worth of sovereigns. In Rangoon actually on the same date one tenderer was refused silver. At both these places the situation was saved by the closing of offices on account of local holidays which rendered it possible to collect for issue thereat rupees lying at Treasuries and sub-Treasuries. At Calcutta, however, there was fortunately no trace of any abnormal developments. Doubtless the primary factor in the demand for silver at the time was the requirement of those engaged in the financing of the cotton crop and to a large extent at all times, and certainly at the outset almost entirely, the demand was legitimate and *bonâ fide*. It is, however, probably quite true that individual cotton traders being fully aware of the deficient stocks of silver were themselves anxious to make certain of the supplies which they needed and this anxiety must have been reflected in the demands made by them on the Currency Office. In explanation of this anxiety it must be remembered that a serious shortage of currency, though not previously unknown in Northern India was absolutely without precedent in Western India. The daily rise in the price of cotton again added to the anxiety of the trader to provide himself with the currency most acceptable to the seller. Nevertheless, these circumstances will not account entirely for the withdrawals at Bombay during the first fortnight in April for there were indications of panic encashment during this period. On the 11th April an abnormally large number of small tenderers presented themselves at the Currency Office to demand rupees. Rumours were abroad that the Government intended to close down the issues of silver with effect from the 15th April and the afternoon of the 12th April saw what looked very much like a run on the Currency Office. Matters were very much worse in this respect on the 13th April and it was not until the 16th that this excitement subsided. The position was complicated by the fact that the negotiations with America had reached a stage at which it was deemed inadvisable to permit any announcement being made and it was only natural that the public, who had only the bare record of the weekly currency statement to refer to and observed the regular and appreciable melting away of the silver metallic backing to the note issue, should have regarded the outlook as of the darkest and looked upon inconvertibility as imminent and unavoidable. The position, however, was distinctly relieved by the issue of the two communiqués on the 15th and 19th April. The first referred to the Ordinance which had just been promulgated and which made it possible for silver purchased in America and in transit

Currency crisis.

therefrom to be included as belonging to the Paper Currency Reserve. The second definitely announced that legislation had been introduced in America to enable transfers to be made to India of part of the American Silver Reserve. As a result of the first communiqué the statutory statement showing the silver holding of the Paper Currency Reserve exhibited an immediate increase of 4½ crores and this addition to the silver balances made a distinctly favourable impression on the situation. The second, foreshadowing the acquisition by India of 150 million ounces, had an even more marked effect in removing the note of anxiety which had characterised earlier appreciations of the situation and of the prospects lying immediately ahead. It was now known that the arrivals of silver were merely a question of transport and, therefore, of time, and the outlook of those who were charged with the administration of the Currency Offices underwent a visible, if not conscious, change.

In May the position remained critical at all points and there was some deterioration at Calcutta which had hitherto shown no evidence whatever of any panic. The demand in this month was most intense at Lahore. The Punjab wheat season was then in full swing and the demand for currency to finance this crop was naturally strong. Moreover the Government wheat purchases were at that time paid for entirely with notes and the notes so disbursed very soon found their way back to the Currency Office for encashment. The operation of these two factors threw a great strain on the Currency Office. On the 20th May the drastic step was taken of prohibiting the carriage of specie by rail on private account. The immediate effect of this measure was to cause at first an almost complete stoppage of large issues at Lahore and Madras. A further restriction was shortly afterwards introduced in the form of a prohibition on the transmission of specie by post. This measure followed almost directly on the prohibition of the carriage by rail, for no sooner had the latter become known than Marwaris and traders proceeded to dump parcels of 440 tolas of silver at the post offices to be transmitted to destination. At one time at Bombay there were actually no fewer than 8 tons of such parcels awaiting despatch.

Meanwhile large quantities of silver amounting to 9,66 lakhs were on their way from America. Special measures were taken to expedite their transmission and a special ship, the R. I. M. "Northbrook" was despatched to meet the arrivals across the Pacific. Further relief was also provided by the issue of gold mohurs in part payment for the wheat purchases in the Punjab. The coinage of these gold pieces had begun in April when it was realised that the delay in the despatch to India of dies might result in the postponement until August of the issue of sovereigns coined in India.

Actually the lowest point reached in the silver coin balances was in the first week of June when these stood at 4,14 lakhs. On the 10th June the opening balance at the Currency Offices had fallen to 3½ lakhs in Calcutta, 2⅝ lakhs in Cawnpore, 12 lakhs at Lahore, 30 lakhs at Bombay, 19⅝ lakhs at Madras, and 10¾ lakhs in Rangoon The position was saved by the splendid work by the Mints. Also the fact was generally known to the public that enormous shipments of silver were arriving and wide publicity had been given in the press to the arrival of these reinforcements from America. The turn of the tide came in the third week of June when the Currency coin balance rose to 4,74 lakhs while the fourth week actually saw a return of 16 lakhs bringing the closing coin balance on the 30th of June up to 5,65 lakhs with silver under coinage at 2,78 lakhs and in transit at 6,51 lakhs.

The events from June onwards, though less sensational, did not really bring about an improvement in the position. The arrival of the American silver and the steady purchases by the Secretary of State removed anxiety on the score of bullion, but rupees flowed out almost as fast as bullion could be

pushed through the Mints. The table in the margin shows the new coinage and the net absorption for each of the 12 months of the year. In July the issues at Bombay still averaged between three and six lakhs daily. At Lahore they were frequently from 5 to 6 lakhs. In August, however, the Bombay issues fell off but issues continued at Lahore and commenced at Calcutta which in the previous month had shown a net return of rupees of over a crore. In September the chief centre of absorption was in Calcutta. In October the position showed a deterioration due partly to the usual increase in issues which occurs at the close of the monsoon and partly to the fact that owing to the Puja holidays in Calcutta and the very serious influenza epidemic at Bombay the output at the Mints fell off considerably. In November all circles except Madras, Rangoon and Karachi, showed heavy issues and the absorption at Bombay began again to be on a large scale. In December the absorption was the highest on record, namely 6¼ crores and at Bombay no fewer than 53 lakhs were issued on one day alone.

1918-19.	New coinage.	Net absorption
April	2,79	6,85
May	3,39	5,60
June	3,49	3,10
July	3,96	1,68
August	5,17	2,10
September	4,21	2,99
October	2,78	4,58
November	2,70	4,87
December	8,37	6,29
January	5,84	4,56
February	3,95	1,44
March	4,14	1,01

34. As regards gold coin the absorption as indicated below amounted to 5,20 lakhs. The coin so absorbed consisted of 4,60 lakhs of sovereigns, and of the 60 lakhs of gold mohurs coined in India in the circumstances explained in the preceding paragraph. For the reasons stated in paragraph 33 of my report for 1917-18, it may be taken as reasonably certain that only a comparatively inconsiderable number of the sovereigns and of the gold mohurs so issued have remained in the currency of the country. There is, indeed, evidence to support the inference that many of the sovereigns have passed into the melting pot; and the rapid appreciation in the price of gold in India during the year lends further support to this conclusion. The scarcity value attaching to the gold coin must undoubtedly have led to its having changed hands as a commodity, in spite of the legal prohibition imposed by the Ordinance of the 22nd August 1918 on dealings in King's coin above its face value. Absorption of sovereigns and mohurs.

Currency gold coin was released between April and August, purely as an emergency measure, to supplement the shortage of silver coin. But in selecting the areas in which such gold coin should be issued, preference was naturally given to those districts in which a disposition to use gold coin as currency had in pre-war times manifested itself. The inset table gives the detailed absorption in each month, and distinguishes between the issues of sovereigns and mohurs. The absorption was largest in Bombay where, in the cotton districts of Gujarat, gold coin was issued in April and May to the amount of 2,83 lakhs. In Lahore the issues continued till August and amounted to 1,37 lakhs: and were made, as also in Cawnpore, essentially in connection with wheat purchases. The inconsiderable issues in Madras and Rangoon were emergency issues due to a local and temporary shortage of silver rupees.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

1918-19.	Sovereigns.	Mohurs.	Total.
April	4,25	...	4,25
May	45	...	45
June	5	17	22
July	—8	35	27
August	—1	11	10
September	—5	—1	—6
October	—1	—1	—2
November	...	...	...
December	...	...	...
January	...	—1	—1
February	...	...	...
March	...	...	...
Total	4,60	60	5,20

It is difficult to gauge with any pretence to precision the effect of these issues of gold coin. Primarily, as I have already explained, they were designed to ensure that, pending the receipt and coinage of the silver expected or arriving from overseas, the convertibility of the note should be maintained; and there can be no doubt that in so far as this object was concerned, the issue of gold was completely effective, for without the addition to its coin resources, the Currency Department might have found itself in April, May and June unable to meet its legal obligations to pay out metal against notes tendered to it. But there have been indications in district officers' reports that not a little distrust was caused thereby. Certainly, in Gujarat, the discrimination

which naturally had to be applied in these issues of gold coin was the cause of many complaints from those who were not entitled to receive payment in gold. That there should have been such complaints will cause no surprise; for the fortunate recipients of gold were thereby placed in a more favourable position than their less favoured competitors. This preference was, of course, enhanced as the premium which the gold coin fetched as a commodity advanced; and it is perhaps worth noticing in connection with the events of 1918-19 that, with the large and increasing value attaching to gold, the administrative and other disadvantages attaching to a limited issue of gold coin have assumed greater prominence.

Price of sovereigns and gold.

35. Sovereigns were quoted at the end of March 1918 at Rs. 16-7 and rose gradually in value till by the 30th May they were quoted at Rs. 20-4. It does not appear that the price reacted in April and May to the release of Currency gold coin as was the case in the previous year. Possibly the uncertainty of the military and currency situations tended to counteract the effects which the opening up of a new source of supply bring about in the price of a commodity of which the stock is limited. By the end of June, however, there was a relapse to Rs. 18-12 and the price fluctuated between Rs 19 and 20 till the issue of the notification prohibiting transactions in King's coin above face value made open dealings at any rate impossible.

From August onwards, therefore, the value of the sovereign can only be determined by the quotations for gold bullion. The price of gold bullion fell, after the issue of the notification just referred to, from Rs. 34 per tola to Rs. 30 but rose again in September to Rs. 32-4. At the close of the year the quotation was Rs. 32.

The new gold mohurs are reported to have changed hands at prices slightly below those for sovereigns.

VII.—The Note Circulation.

Statistics of the note circulation.

36. Statements XI to XIX contain the usual statistics regarding the currency note circulation. The table below compares the gross, net and active circulation on the 31st March, and also the average for the year in each case with the corresponding figures for previous years.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Year.	Circulation on 31st March.			Average Circulation.			Increase in average active circulation.
	Gross.	Net	Active.	Gross	Net.	Active.	
1899-1900	28,74	27,04	22,10	27,96	25,48	21,27	.
1904-05	39,18	36,30	28,46	39,20	35,33	28,11	+6,34*
1909-10	54,41	40,10	39,98	49,66	47,02	37,21	+9,10*
1910-11	54,99	48,41	40,17	51,35	48,53	38,75	+1,54
1911-12	61,36	56,17	44,61	57,37	51,83	41,89	+3,14
1912-13	68,98	56,30	47,32	65,62	54,92	45,39	+3,50
1913-14	66,12	58,72	49,97	65,55	55,62	46,63	+1,24
1914-15	61,63	55,65	43,96	64,04	59,28	45,43	−1,20
1915-16	67,73	64,13	53,19	64,10	60,39	48,08	+2,65
1916-17	86,37	81,98	67,08	76,14	72,36	59,36	+11,28
1917-18	99,79	97,78	84,30	1,01,77	98,03	71,87	+12,51
1918-19	1,53,46	1,50,06	1,33,58	1,33,20	1,31,56	1,13,84	+41,97

* These figures represent 5 years' increase.

The figures for the net circulation exclude the value of notes held in the Reserve Treasuries. Those for the active circulation further, exclude the value of notes in all other Government Treasuries and also of notes held in the Head Offices of the Presidency Banks.

The gross circulation stood just below the 100 crore mark on the 31st March 1918, but rapidly outstripped this figure and increasing steadily month by month reached its maximum at the close of the year when it stood at a figure rather more than 50 per cent. higher than that at the commencement of the year. The average gross circulation, as in the previous year, increased by roughly one-third. More marked was the growth in the average active circulation which rose from 71,87 lakhs in 1917-18 to 1,13,84 lakhs in 1918-19 having nearly doubled in two years. The growth in the active circulation was continuous throughout the earlier part of the year, but after reaching a maximum of 1,35,39 lakhs in the months of December and January fell slightly at the close of the year when it stood at 1,33,58 lakhs. Holdings by the Presidency Banks at their Head Offices, as shown in Statement XV, were at a much lower level than in the preceding year as a result of the falling off in balances at the Banks discussed in section V.

All circles continue to show increased note circulations and, as in the past year, the Bombay circle has again recorded the largest increase with a record average gross circulation of 46·24 crores. The biggest proportional increase appears in the Cawnpore Circle where the average gross circulation more than doubled during the year. To an even greater extent than in the previous year the note requirements of Mesopotamia helped to swell the circulation of the Bombay and Karachi circles, the remittances of notes to Basra amounting to 7,62 lakhs. The figures for the circulation of five and ten rupee notes in Mesopotamia on 31st December 1918 were 1,86 and 5,35 lakhs respectively.

37. The following statement shows by circles the number of notes of each denomination (excluding the Rs. 10,000 note) in circulation on the 31st December in each of the last three years for each 10,000 of the population :— Character of the note circulation.

Circle.	Year.	Re. 1.	Rs. 2-8.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.
Calcutta	1916 . .	...	...	47	1,125	5	81	2	...
	1917 . .	54	...	85	1,011	6	78	2	...
	1918 . .	2,232	112	146	2,164	6	41	2	6
Cawnpore	1916 . .	...	..	27	32	3	5	1	1
	1917 . .	...	...	39	71	3	19	·6	·7
	1918 . .	1,235	173	50	247	43	132	·7	·7
Lahore	1916 . .	...	...	279	454	22	68	2	1
	1917 . .	...	...	385	608	24	96	2	1
	1918 . .	2.433	476	770	931	29	130	3	1
Bombay	1916 . .	...	...	419	648	39	62	1	5
	1917 . .	94	...	712	967	53	81	2	9
	1918 . .	4,021	263	1,336	1,748	49	122	2	12
Karachi	1916 . .	...	...	317	1,413	69	156	2	9
	1917 . .	...	...	488	2,037	128	171	2	15
	1918 . .	12,732	18	594	3,247	422	553	3	17
Madras	1916 . .	...	...	215	198	—5	129	1	1
	1917 . .	59	...	243	220	—11	136	·9	·7
	1918 . .	1,890	387	631	408	—15	232	·9	·9
Rangoon	1916 . .	...	...	134	2,318	7	177	...	1
	1917 . .	...	...	186	1,984	7	170	...	1
	1918 . .	5,467	159	358	3,052	9	422	...	2
All-India	1916 .	...	...	189	673·5	14	76	1·4	2·9
	1917 .	48	...	290	787	17	86	1·5	4
	1918 . .	2,728	239	566	1,405	26	185	1·5	5·2

A marked characteristic of recent years has been the increase in the circulation of all the universal notes. During the year under report for notes of each denomination the increase was not only maintained, but was very largely accelerated. The very rapid growth of the circulation of notes of the one rupee denomination and the comparative unpopularity of the Rs. 2-8 issue are a noticeable feature. For both these denominations it should be explained that the circle distribution shown in the table does not accurately represent the actual circulation of the notes within the circles owing to the fact that registration of these notes by circles was discontinued in November 1918. The one-rupee note was largely used in connection with the financing of the jute and cotton crops. Provided that there is adequate provision of small change, the experience of the year would seem to indicate that there is a field for the development of this denomination of note. One other feature which calls for comment is the high circulation of each denomination of notes in proportion to population shown by the Karachi circle. This is apparently an illustration of the much greater use to which notes are put in commercial centres like Karachi than in rural tracts which provide a larger percentage of the population of other circles.

Encashment at Treasuries.

38. The usual statement giving the classification of Treasuries according to the encashment of notes has been omitted as facilities for cashing notes were necessarily largely curtailed during the year and could be given only in a spasmodic and limited manner. This appears from the statistics of transactions at Treasuries given in the statement which follows where a very considerable decrease in the exchange of notes for silver and *vice versâ* is recorded. The growing employment of notes for the discharge of dues to and by Government commented on in last year's report is an even more marked feature of the figures for the year 1918-19.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Year.	Receipts from public.				Issues to public.			
	In payment of dues to Government.	For silver.	In exchange of notes of other values.	Total.	In payment of dues by Government.	For silver.	In exchange of notes of other values.	Total.
1910-11 . . .	20,31	3,92	1,19	25,42	14,93	5,58	1,19	21,70
1911-12 . . .	22,68	4,00	1,22	27,90	16,24	6,00	1,22	23,46
1912-13 . . .	25,99	4,34	1,68	32,01	17,41	5,96	1,68	25,05
1913-14 . . .	27,16	4,02	1,55	32,73	19,08	6,61	1,55	27,24
1914-15 . . .	26,41	5,86	1,77	34,04	21,92	8,53	1,77	32,22
1915-16 . . .	33,16	8,89	2,44	44,49	25,06	8,60	2,44	36,10
1916-17 . . .	42,44	14,17	3,02	59,63	31,31	10,22	3,02	44,55
1917-18 . . .	51,79	13,68	3,13	68,60	39,74	12,02	3,13	54,89
1918-19 . . .	86,71	8,72	8,75	1,04,18	85,32	8,15	8,75	1,02,22

Life of Currency Notes.

39. The following statement compares the mean circulation for the year with the total number of cancellations for notes of the denominations of Rs. 5 and upwards. The figures are in thousands of pieces in each case.

	Re. 1.	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs 1,000.	Rs 10,000
Total Cancellation . . .	73,724	7,754	6,252	14,251	1,020	7,270	161	756	63
Mean Circulation . . .	54,171	4,047	14,640	37,127	835	3,817	50	145	16
Ratio of circulation to cancellations.	·73	·52	2·34	2·6	·82	·52	·31	·2	·26
Corresponding ratio in 1917-18 .	...	...	1·0	·88	·65	·41	·28	·17	·26
Ditto in 1916-17 .	...	...	·72	·69	·44	·32	·24	·12	·15
Ditto in 1915-16 .	...	...	·49	·56	·41	·31	·25	·12	·15
Ditto in 1914-15 .	...	...	·58	·64	·40	·30	·27	·17	·25
Ditto in 1913-14 .	...	...	·58	·76	·44	·32	·25	·18	·20
Average of five years ending with 1912-13.	...	...	·65	·81	·44	·36	·28	·16	·20

The ratio of circulation to cancellation (taken to two places of decimal) is a rough measure of the life of each denomination. In considering these figures, however, it should be borne in mind that with a rapidly growing circulation the life so arrived at tends to be in excess of the actual life of the note.

VIII.—Miscellaneous matters connected with Currency Notes and Coinage.

40. In the year 1917-18 a large increase occurred in the number of forged notes received in the Currency Offices, the aggregate being 396 against 96 and 97 in the two previous years. In the year 1918-19 the number of forged notes received was almost three times that in the previous year amounting to 1,174. The majority of these, no less in fact than 842, were five-rupee note forgeries of the $\frac{YB}{34}$, $\frac{LC}{60}$ and $\frac{LC}{61}$ series, which were specially referred to in last year's report. Notes of these series were received during the year in all our Currency Offices, but the majority were received at Calcutta where the number was 710. It is satisfactory to note that since the close of the year a case has been instituted against a gang in connection with the forgeries of these series which has resulted in the conviction of one man with a sentence of ten years rigorous imprisonment. Full details of the case are not yet to hand. Note forgeries.

New forgeries occurred during the year, but none of these exhibited features of any particular interest. In Madras no less than 22 forged notes of the five-rupee series $\frac{BD}{2}$ occurred and in Cawnpore 11 new forgeries of the hundred rupee series $\frac{FC}{3}$ were received. It is satisfactory that in connection with these last notes four prosecutions were successfully instituted. In addition to these prosecutions there were two successful prosecutions in Calcutta, but otherwise such cases as were instituted were unsuccessful; no less than six cases brought into Court in Burma failed.

Forgeries of two-and-a-half-rupee notes were scarce. Those of the one-rupee notes were more common and were specially so in Rangoon where as many as 82 were presented. These were a new forgery printed from metal blocks on ordinary paper with imitation water marks.

41. The figures below show the number of wholly destroyed, half and mutilated notes claims in respect of which were admitted during the year 1918-19 and the three preceding years:— Claims on lost notes, etc.

		1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19
Whole notes destroyed		42	579	88	206
Half notes	Lost by post	710	615	462	482
	Lost otherwise	621	806	1,030	1,217
Mutilated notes		883	999	1,506	1,741

The value of notes written off to Government during the year under section 19 of Act II of 1910 amounted to Rs. 81,755 as compared with Rs. 67,670, Rs. 70,830, and Rs. 66,740 in the three years 1915-16 to 1917-18. Writing off old notes.

42. The total value of withdrawn coins amounted to 56½ lakhs against Rs. 1,22¾ lakhs in 1917-18. The details are as shown in the statement below:— State of the coinage.

Province.	In thousands of rupees.				
	1835.	1840.	1911.	Shroff marked.	Other uncurrent.
1	2	3	4	5	6
India	39	4,15	8	...	9,18
North-West Frontier Province	...	6	...	...	...
Madras	10	1,96	2	...	4,09
Bombay	8	1,82	...	...	1,03
Bengal	37	2,32	...	1	1,68
United Provinces	78	8,13	...	10	6,16
Punjab	27	2,54	...	...	2,32
Burma	2	23	1	...	91
Bihar and Orissa	35	2,97	...	...	2,66
Central Provinces	4	91	1	1	25
Assam	7	41	...	...	7
TOTAL	2,47	25,50	12	12	28,35*

*The total includes worn small silver coins to the value of Rs. 6½ lakhs.

II F

The following table shows the number of light weight coins withdrawn or remitted to the Mints during the year :—

	NUMBER OF COINS REDUCED IN WEIGHT.				
	WHOLE RUPEES.		SMALL SILVER COINS.		ALL SILVER COINS.
	Over 2 per cent. but not more than 6¼ per cent.	Over 6¼ per cent. but not more than 25 per cent.	Over 2 per cent. but not more than 12½ per cent.	Over 12½ per cent. but not more than 25 per cent.	Over 25 per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rupees	1,261,261	11,942	...	...	3,715
Half Rupees	...	...	254,169	16,741	92
Quarter Rupees	...	...	...	197,408	132
Eighth Rupees	...	...	...	184,185	243
TOTAL	1,261,261	11,942	254,169	398,334	4,182

Grand Total 1918-19	1,929,888
Do. 1917-18	4,624,449
Do. 1916-17	5,120,259
Do. 1915-16	5,186,853
Do. 1914-15	6,812,907
Do. 1913-14	13,705,088

Silver coinage.

43. Information regarding the counterfeit silver coins which came to light during the year will be found in the review of the reports of the working of the Mints in Bombay and Calcutta.

Absorption of small silver, nickel and bronze.

44. Statement XX contains details of the absorption of small coin in each province during each of the last three years. These are summarised in the table below together with the corresponding figures for the years from 1910-11 onwards (a *minus* sign indicating a return from circulation):—

In thousands of rupees.

Year.	Four-anna pieces.	Two-anna pieces.	One-anna pieces.	Single pice.	TOTAL.
1910-11	14,18	14,10	20,36	9,37	58,01
1911-12	15,23	14,05	24,76	11,11	65,15
1912-13	25,72	19,53	23,76	16,51	85,52
1913-14	15,38	12,89	19,91	7,95	56,13
1914-15	—10,23	—4,63	6,87	—12,57	—20,56
1915-16	8,33	7,44	18,60	2,06	36,43
1916-17	32,99	23,17	32,50	8,59	97,25
1917-18	38,11	28,53	25,86	6,15	98,65
1918-19	1,17,02	93,21	55,46	23,92	2,89,61

The total for the year 1918-19 excludes about Rs. 4 lakhs of small coin sent to Basra. The absorption for the year amounted to Rs. 2,89⅝ lakhs against about 98⅝ in the previous year.

Receipts and expenditure of the Currency Departments

45. Statement XXI gives the usual details of the receipts and expenditure of the Currency Department for the year 1918-19. The receipts, it will be seen, have increased by 60 per cent. and amounted to Rs. 2,92,83,823, the increase in investments accounting for the larger receipts. The expenditure consequent on a larger consumption of note forms increased by Rs. 22,59,891 to 52·48 lakhs.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. M. S. GUBBAY,

Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the Treasury balances in India on the first day of each month during 1917-18 and 1918-19 and their distribution.

[In thousands of rupees.]

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	March closing balances.
1917-18.													
Reserve Treasuries	4,56,23	81,66	4,08,00	5,58,02	8,88,26	7,73,41	2,92,45	3,32,35	3,54,48	3,54,37	3,78,01	4,38,51	2,43,19
Presidency Banks (Head Offices).	5,94,77	11,37,61	14,80,91	15,67,82	9,31,47	2,28,74	2,06,97	6,18,51	4,40,60	4,93,62	8,31,35	9,79,27	9,55,90
District Treasuries	12,42,98	12,53,37	13,59,79	18,36,09	17,76,52	16,44,77	15,74,33	9,07,22	8,56,73	8,31,49	10,75,06	11,07,79	10,99,68
TOTAL	22,93,98	24,72,64	32,48,70	39,56,93	35,96,25	26,46,92	20,73,75	18,58,08	16,51,76	16,79,48	22,84,42	25,25,57	22,98,77
1918-19.													
Reserve Treasuries	2,43,19	4,54,91	1,58,34	2,85,19	1,13,68	2,19,21	2,52,28	1,01,92	82,00	77,66	1,72,44	1,67,88	3,57,59
Presidency Banks (Head Offices).	9,55,90	3,76,14	9,12,83	9,87,39	3,48,14	3,25,65	13,94,16	5,78,78	4,46,93	5,77,43	3,97,75	6,01,21	11,81,29
District Treasuries	10,99,68	9,16,67	9,15,06	11,13,45	11,54,87	9,44,76	11,18,51	10,08,48	8,37,25	8,17,51	10,05,67	11,52,13	10,55,97
TOTAL	22,98,77	17,47,72	19,86,23	23,36,03	16,16,69	14,89,62	27,64,95	16,89,18	13,66,18	14,72,60	15,75,86	19,21,22	25,94,85
Difference	+4,79	—7,24,92	—12,62,47	—16,20,90	—19,79,56	—11,57,30	+6,91,20	—1,68,90	—2,85,58	—2,06,88	—7,08,56	—6,04,35	+2,96,08

STATEMENT II.

Cash transactions of the Secretary of State under the more important heads for the years from 1909-10 onwards and the cash balances held by him at the close of each year.

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
Net Debt incurred (a)	8,890,173	1,156,920	78 903	—3,477,000	—1,781,200	6,500,000	—909,000	—7,500,000	—500,163	—500,000
Gold Standard Reserve— Net receipt of interest (b)	255,416	499,399	498,882	517,725	575,061	457,909	569,985	794,742	1,700,565	1,356,208
Remittances—										
(i) Councils	27,096,583	26,783,303	27,058,549	25,759,706	31,200,827	7,748,111	20,354,517	32,998,095	34,880,682	20,946,314
(ii) Gold: (a) Treasury	...	...	...	327,501	453,024	604,754	2,000,000	...	...	...
(b) Paper Currency	...	...	...	1,600,000	...	...	...	—3,500,000	—4,000,000	—3,67,609
(c) G.S. Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Capital deposited by Railway Companies—										
(i) Companies working purchased Railways	2,459,426	2,294,278	...	...	...	2,325,244	3,459,580	...	...	...
(ii) Other Companies	—54,583	...	—40,000	495,000	4,552,785	1,557,337	—375,200	—75,000	—1,082,500	—1,531,900
Purchase and sale of wheat	...	...	...	...		...	6,303,881	82,674	75	...
Postal and money order transactions	117,919	565,301	539,304	1,000,511	1,199,545	522,626	654,897	922,386	6,335,259	3,621,429
War Transactions (Net)	...	...		...	...	8,685,936	14,250 592	33,195,213	61,994,298	82,879,627
Other Miscellaneous transactions	—343,489	6,767	—261,697	—354,340	—450,745	—481,606	—119,551	3,825,206	7,899,619	4,693,187
Opening balances on 1st April—										
(i) Treasury	7,983,897	12,799,090	16,696,991	18,390,013	8,783,970	8,132,770	7,904,914	7,010,717	5 390,537	10,624,918
(ii) Paper Currency Reserve — Securities	1,383,333	1,333,333	1,333,333	2,666,666	2,666,666	2,666,666	2,666,666	6,666,962	25,661,280	34,319,252
(ii) Paper Currency Reserve — Gold	1,500,000	2,500,000	5,045,000	5,700,000	6,100,000	6,100 000	5,100,000	7,950,000	4,450,000	450,000
(iii) Gold Standard Reserve — Securities	7,414,511	13,219,217	15,851,786	16,748,085	16,906,561	17,745,543	13,168,219	16,731,053	25,652,457	28,776,725
(iii) Gold Standard Reserve — Gold (d)	469,818	3,010,528	1,477,358	1,073,710	2,625,664	4,344,962	1,258 322	5,792,631	6,001,456	6,000,199
(iv) Special Reserve—Securities	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	20,000,309
TOTAL	57,123,007	64,168,136	68,578,409	70,446,977	72,829,161	66,940,312	76,287,822	104,894,679	174,383,565	211,268,969
Net charges against revenue	18,411,709	18,605,706	18,865,246	19,302,292	19,455,055	19,525,856	19,403,940	20,268,182	24,016,010	20,400,499
India's Financial contribution to the war (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,073,000	33,415,000
Capital Outlay	2,133,514	1,922,180	2,310,197	2,577,434	3,111,960	2,531,784	899,042	847,475	446,182	634,694
" " of Companies—										
(i) Working purchased Railways	2,191,797	2,115,748	2,152,576	3,449,179	4,956,669	4,567,397	2,047,140	654,950	885,259	871,953
(ii) Other Companies	1,367,819	1,120,034	671,916	976,592	1,757,480	1,513,292	642,638	320,557	299,399	540,043
Purchase of Silver. (a) Direct purchase by Secy. of State	...	..	...	7,055,619	4,528,056	—3,138	983,200	16,093,978	13,492,012	19,648,698
Purchase of Silver. (b) Purchase under the Pittman Act	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	24,087,967
Payment of sterling bills on London	156,000	...	...	...	...	8,707,000	4,893,000	...	...	5,135 000
Purchase and sale of wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,267,499	53,807	...	...
Closing balances—on 31st March—										
(i) Treasury	12,799,090	16,606,991	18,390,013	8,783,970	8,132,770	7,904,914	7,010,717	5,390,537	10,624,918	8,700,155
(ii) Paper Currency Reserve — Securities	1,333,333	1,333,333	2,666,666	2,666,666	2,666,666	2,666,666	6,666,962	25,661,280	34,319,252	54,998,958*
(ii) Paper Currency Reserve — Gold	2,500,000	5,045,000	5,700,000	6,100,000	6,100,000	5,100,000	7,950,000	4,450,000	450,000	82,391
(iii) Gold standard Reserve — Securities	13,219,217	15,851,786	16,748,085	16,906,561	17,745,543	13,168,219	16,731,053	25,652,457	28,776,725	29,848,332*
(iii) Gold standard Reserve — Gold (d)	3,010,528	1,477,358	1,073,710	2,625,664	4,344,962	1,258,322	5,792,631	6,001,456	6,000,499	6,015,672
(iv) Special Reserve—Securities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000,309	6,939,612
TOTAL	57,123,007	64,168,136	68,578,409	70,446,977	72,829,161	66,940,312	76,287,822	104,894,679	174,383,565	211,268,969

(a) The figures for net debt incurred include the amounts raised to pay off certain Railway obligations and applied to that purpose.
(b) i.e., excluding loss on sale of investments.
(c) In addition to £31,512,000 British Government 5 per cent War Loan (1929-47) taken over by India.
(d) Includes amounts placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice.
* Represents cost price of the securities.

STATEMENT III.

Composition of the Currency Reserve held against the note circulation at the end of each month.

(In lakhs of rupees.

MONTH.	Gross circulation.	Coin and Bullion Reserve.								Securities.
		Silver coin in India.	Gold coin and bullion in India.	Silver bullion under coinage.	Gold coin and bullion in England.	Silver bullion in England.	Gold coin and bullion in His Majesty's Dominions.	Gold coin and bullion in transit between India and England and His Majesty's Dominions	Silver bullion in transit between India and England, U.S.A. and His Majesty's Dominions.	
April 1918 .	1,05,96	7,26	22,60	66	45	...	...	...	5,80	69,19
May " .	1,11,58	5,14	19,11	76	45	...	...	2,25	9,66	74,16
June " .	1,14,79	5,66	20,99	2,78	45	...	...	...	6,51	78,40
July " .	1,21,41	8,02	20,21	10,40	12	...	...	...	...	82,66
August " .	1,31,41	11,18	20,33	7,07	12	...	...	...	6,12	85,99
September " .	1,34,38	12,38	20,38	7,54	12	...	...	...	7,97	85,99
October " .	1,36,43	10,49	20,41	9,09	12	...	...	...	10,33	85,99
November " .	1,40,76	8,48	20,45	12,49	12	...	...	...	13,23	85,99
December " .	1,47,09	10,56	19,68	12,84	12	...	.	...	8,74	95,15
January 1919 .	1,49,74	11,58	18,91	8,38	12	...	...	...	12,17	98,58
February " .	1,51,48	13,50	18,14	10,16	12	...	...	...	10,98	98,58
March " .	1,53,46	16,66	17,37	15,69	12	...	...	...	5,04	98,58*

Distribution of the Metallic Reserve on the 31st March 1919 by Circles.

CIRCLE.	Silver coin in India.	Gold coin and bullion in India.	Silver bullion under coinage.	Gold coin and bullion in England.	Silver bullion in England.	Silver bullion* in transit between India and England, U. S. A. and His Majesty's Dominions.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
At Calcutta .	5,31,84,559	2,36,48,437	8,13,51,701	12,35,865	...	5,04,05,185
" Cawnpore .	67,64,101	52,34,940	...	...	...	...
" Lahore . .	92,18,782	1,80,26,864	...	...	...	...
" Bombay . .	7,20,92,586	11,71,60,679	7,55,60,021	...	...	...
" Karachi . .	30,38,651	21,39,630	...	...	...	...
" Madras . .	1,66,84,054	40,35,135	...	...	...	...
" Rangoon .	56,28,923	34,53,435	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	16,66,11,656	17,36,99,120	15,69,11,722	12,35,865	...	5,04,05,185
	54,88,63,548					

* Made up of :—

	Nominal Value.	Cost price.		
	R	R	a.	p.
In rupee securities—				
3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 .	8,15,95,000	8,00,00,000	0	0
3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 .	2,04,86,500	1,99,99,945	10	0
	10,20,81,500	9,99,99,945	10	0
Indian Treasury Bills . .	6,40,00,000	6,08,00,000	0	0
	16,60,81,500	16,07,99,945	10	0

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
In sterling securities—						
2½ per cent. Consols . .	1,000,000	0	0	852,395	10	10
British Treasury Bills .	55,066,000	0	0	54,146,557	17	11
	56,066,000	0	0	54,998,953	8	9

STATE

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Payments by Government on account of Transfers of Funds

	1st Quarter — On account of									
	India and Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Assam.	Total.
India and Bengal	...	1,18	1,75	22,78	42,53	...	11,56	..	12,81	92,60
Madras	1,12,55	...	2,96,92	...	...	..	...	...	...	4,09,47
Bombay	1,43,51	...	...	26,29	44,22	...	...	6	...	2,14,08
United Provinces	19,06	...	61,08	...	3,50	...	...	...	...	83,64
Punjab	51,83	25	3,50,78	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,02,86
Burma	1,66,04	...	34,50	...	...	..	...	...	...	2,01,14
Bihar and Orissa	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Central Provinces	...	...	54,00	..	...	...	...	...	...	54,00
Assam	13,99	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,99
TOTAL	5,07,75	1,43	7,59,03	49,07	90,24	...	11,56	6	12,81	14,71,05

	2nd Quarter — On account of										3rd Quarter — On account of		
	India and Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Assam.	Total.	India and Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.
India and Bengal	...	17,21	2,75,85	5,15	48,09	...	15,11	...	7,96	3,70,27	...	33,28	2,13,80
Madras	36,45	...	89,90	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,26,35	50,75	...	70,60
Bombay	59,59	1,09	...	25,69	39,30	...	...	1	2	1,25,60	26,45	5,65	...
United Provinces	24,35	...	17,20	...	4,50	...	...	...	...	46,05	7,35	...	38,85
Punjab	18,42	...	1,20,48	30	...	...	...	...	...	1,39,20	34,81	...	93,94
Burma	62,00	9,00	78,55	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,49,55	1,44,50	22,75	1,89,43
Bihar and Orissa	7,04	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	7,20	1,69	...	...
Central Provinces	25	...	7,25	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,50	1,03,50	...	3,37,42
Assam	13,03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,03	10,05	...	...
TOTAL	2,22,02	27,21	5,89,23	31,30	92,79	...	15,11	1	7,96	9,85,65	3,85,10	61,68	9,42,24

ENT IV.

ffected by the Public between Provinces during the year 1918-19.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Quarter							4th Quarter										Total									
ccount of							On account of										On account of									
United Provinces.	Punjab.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Assam.	Total.	India and Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Assam.	Total.	India and Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Assam.	Total
30,56	52,11	...	5,49	...	4,38	3,74,62	...	2,76	2,75,57	2,57	55,10	...	6,34	1,700	7,47	3,66,00	...	54,43	7,65,97	97,06	1,98,61	...	38,50	17,00	32,62	12,0
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,30,55	91,80	...	3,94,65	...	...	...	...	...	..	4,86,45	2,91,55	...	8,61,27	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,5
13,97	28,48	...	...	4	9	74,68	21,12	...	...	6,64	21,74	...	...	1	4	49,55	2,50,66	6,65	..	72,59	1,33,74	...	...	12	15	4,6
...	8	...	...	...	..	47,02	7,20	...	7,65	...	4,70	...	...	...	...	17,64	56,05	...	1,24,76	...	13,52	...	...	...	...	1,04
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,75	7,80	...	66,58	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,28	1,12,80	25	6,31,78	30	...	...	..	.	...	7,45
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,56,69	3,55,35	17,00	4,27,74	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,00,09	7,28,49	48,75	7,30,22	...	...	...	.	..	...	15,0
...	...	..	...	...	...	1,60	2,46	...	..	2	..		..	..	...	2,48	11,36	...	...	16	...	.	...	..	...	11,
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,30,92	5,00	...	83,00	...	...	..	.	...	..	89,00	1,09,75	...	4,71,?7	..	..	.		..	..	5,60,
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,05	22,80		...	...	.	...	...	..		22,80	66,77	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	66,
0,53	81,41	...	5,49	4	4,47	15,60,96	5,11,62	10,76	12,55,19	9,73	91,63	...	6,34	17,01	7,51	19,09,20	16,26,49	1,10,08	35,85,69	1,70,13	3,46,07	...	38,50	17,12	32,77	59,2

STATEMENT V.

Movement of Funds within the Provinces during the year 1918-19.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	India and Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces.	Assam.	TOTAL
Supplies of funds to Presidency Banks in Districts.	...	5,28	4,96	...	...	2,60	10	...	...	12,94
Receipts of funds from Presidency Banks in Districts.	...	49	1,45	...	...	...	11	...	...	2,05
Sale of supply bills and transfers to the public.	10,01	38	3,53	28	3,81	4,61	...	8	2	22,72
Transfers to head quarters by Bank post-bills.	53	...	2,78	...	...	...	6	...	...	3,37
TOTAL	10,54	6,15	12,72	28	3,81	7,21	27	8	2	41,08

STATEMENT VI.

Gross imports of sovereigns during 1916-17, 1917-18, and 1918-19.

(In thousands of £.)

	1916-17.		1917-18.		1918-19.	
	Tendered to Government.	Not so tendered.	Tendered to Government.	Not so tendered.	Tendered to Government.	Not so tendered.
April	...	10	...	220	2	...
May	...	25	...	116	1	...
June	...	25	250	1,412	1,500	...
July	...	21	1,300	...	...	...
August	...	65	2,611	...	1	...
September	...	64	756	...	...	...
October	...	44	680	...	...	...
November	...	42	100	...	...	...
December	...	1,09	189	...	...	...
January	...	47	...	...	...	...
February	...	3,60	256	...	...	...
March	...	3,88	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	1,200	6,142	1,748	1,504	...
	1,200		7,890		1,504	

STATEMENT VII.

Absorption of gold coin during 1918-19.

(In thousands of £.)

	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	TOTAL.
Opening balance—					
Currency	5,738	5,118	6,426	7,180	5,738
Treasuries	11	34	7	2	11
Gold Standard Reserve	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5,749	5,152	6,433	7,182	5,749
Add—Imports tendered to Government	3	1	...	...	4
Sovereigns received from Australia and New Zealand.	1,500	...	...	...	1,500
Coinage in India—					
(*a*) Sovereigns	...	562	733	...	1,295
(*b*) Mohurs	1,154	956	...	...	2,110
Deduct—exports	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	8,406	6,671	7,166	7,182	10,658
Closing balance—					
Currency	5,118	6,426	7,180	7,180	7,180
Treasuries	34	7	2	3	3
Gold Standard Reserve	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5,152	6,433	7,182	7,183	7,183
Absorption after passing through Government Treasuries and Currency Offices	3,254	238	—16	—1	3,475
Add—Imports on private account *not* tendered to Government but absorbed direct	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ABSORPTION	3,254	238	—16	—1	3,475

STATEMENT VII-A.

Absorption of gold coin by Provinces and quarters.

(In thousands of £.)

Name of Province.	1917-18.					1918-19.				
	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	TOTAL.	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	TOTAL.
India and Bengal	...	...	...	109	109	1	...	3	...	4
Madras	...	—1	...	7	6	103	—1	...	1	103
Bombay	575	83	109	1,058	1,825	2,031	—27	—12	1	1,993
United Provinces	177	192	—1	443	811	467	—3	4	...	468
Punjab and North-West Frontier Province	2,563	1,763	—14	694	5,006	560	271	—11	—5	815
Burma	...	...	...	1	1	92	...	...	2	94
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	—2	...	...	—2
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,315	2,037	94	2,312	7,758	3,254	238	—16	—1	3,475

STATEMENT VII-B.

Receipts of sovereigns from the public at Treasuries, Post Offices and Railway Stations.

	India and Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	United Provinces.	Punjab and N.-W. F. Province.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Assam.	Total Treasuries.	Post Offices.	Railways.
1907-08 . . .	293	1,145	1,204	674	802	135	...	180	26	4,409	1,358	1,045
1908-09 . . .	168	771	696	502	529	31	...	39	12	2,748	1,001	710
1909-10 . . .	31	55	679	102	67	2	...	8	1	945	265	134
1910-11 . . .	171	636	1,130	457	646	38	...	63	6	3,177	638	597
1911-12 . . .	248	902	1,845	946	1,472	41	...	162	10	5,626	1,363	1,222
1912-13 . . .	437	958	2,146	1,964	2,118	41	33	298	7	8,002	1,961	1,810
1913-14 . . .	1,011	1,398	2,939	2,019	2,443	41	35	329	8	10,223	2,737	1,987
1914-15 . . .	296	598	1,485	879	1,474	18	17	79	3	4,849	1,098	738
1915-16 . . .	11	9	174	44	48	3	...	4	...	293	67	33
1916-17 . . .	...	5	144	...	2	5	...	...	...	156	1	...
1917-18 . . .	1	2	47	6	23	...	...	...	...	79	...	...
1918-19 . . .	...	11	57	61	33	...	2	...	...	164	...	...

STATEMENT VIII.

Absorption of rupees and half-rupees during 1917-18 and 1918-19.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1917-18.					1918-19.				
	April to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	Total April to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	Total April to March.
Opening Balance—										
Currency . . .	17,08	19,61	28,88	18,27	17,08	10,40	5,66	12,38	10,56	10,40
Treasury . .	4,56	4,93	4,21	2,91	4,56	3,61	2,23	1,84	1,55	3,61
TOTAL .	21,64	24,54	33,09	21,18	21,64	14,01	7,89	14,22	12,11	14,01
Closing Balance—										
Currency . . .	19,61	28,88	18,27	10,40	10,40	5,66	12,38	10,56	16,66	16,66
Treasury . .	4,93	4,21	2,91	3,61	3,61	2,23	1,84	1,55	2,10	2,10
TOTAL .	24,54	33,09	21,18	14,01	14,01	7,89	14,22	12,11	18,76	18,76
Net difference + or —	—2,90	—8,55	+11,91	+7,17	+7,63	+6,12	—6,33	+2,11	—6,65	—4,75
Add—new coins issued	+8,51	+5,47	+4,09	+5,05	+23,12	+9,67	+13,34	+13,85	+13,93	+50,79
Deduct—Remittances to Mints for recoinage . . .	—34	—34	—25	—34	—1,27	—21	—15	—10	—15	—61
Do. Exports from India . .	—58	—62	—29	—13	—1,62	—3	—14	—15	—9	—41
Net Absorption (+) or return from circulation (—)	+4,69	—4,04	+15,46	+11,75	+27,86	+15,55	+6,72	+15,71	+7,04	+45,02
Net receipts into (+) or payments from (—) treasuries . . .	+16,62	—18,88	—3,94	+6,20	+5	+37	+4,29	—12,92	+11,22	+2,96
Net Currency Note circulation increase (+) decrease (—) . .	+2,28	+19,79	+1,78	—8,37	+15,48	+13,49	+20,05	+15,28	+2,88	+51,70

Distribution of net absorption by quarters and Provinces.

(In lakhs of rupees.

CIRCLE OR PROVINCE.	1917-18.					1918-19.				
	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	TOTAL.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	TOTAL.
Bengal and India . .	—2,61	+1,56	+79	—60	—86	—2,44	+2,43	+4,66	+1,64	+6,29
Madras	+99	—1,36	—8	+1,98	+1,53	+1,86	+25	—38	—72	+1,01
Bombay	+4,15	—1,45	+6,99	+3,85	+13,54	+7.95	+3.10	+3,79	+2,04	+15,88
United Provinces . .	+49	—1,13	+2,07	+1,45	+2,88	+1,83	+66	+2,11	+1,30	+5,90
Punjab and N.-W. Frontier	+3,33	+56	+3,93	+2,98	+10,80	+5,53	+1,90	+3,71	+2,58	+13,72
Burma	—1	—54	+41	+2,53	+2,39	+55	+10	+1,01	+92	+2,58
Bihar and Orissa . .	—47	—77	—20	—54	—1,98	+19	—4	+30	—37	+8
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	—94	—1,07	+1,41	+30	—30	—25	—84	+53	—28	—84
Assam	—24	+16	+14	—20	—14	+32	+16	—1	—7	+40
TOTAL	+4,69	—4,04	+15,46	+11,75	+27,86	+15,54	+6,72	+15,72	+7,04	+45,02

STATEMENT IX.

Whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835.

Calendar years.	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total Coined.
	R	R	R	R
William IV, 1835 . .	10,90,88,070	11,78,000	5,37,12,502	16,39,78,572
Victoria, 1840, 1st issue .	17,99,34,670	2,18,98,181	10,98,38,073	31,16,70,924
" 1840, 2nd " .	39,85,53,660	5,50,49,201	31,29,58,076	76,65,60,937
" 1862 . .	26,94,27,222	2,94,81,923	40,80,03,034	70,69,12,179
" 1874 . .	1,50,13,834	...	2,85,08,566	4,35,22,400
" 1875 . .	1,16,31,951	...	1,93,59,597	3,09,91,548
" 1876 . .	1,20,01,264	...	2,89,49,037	4,09,50,301
" 1877 . .	3,92,51,692	...	9,55,54,320	13,48,06,012
" 1878 . .	3,26,57,837	...	6,39,27,196	9,65,85,033
" 1879 . .	1,59,28,325	...	7,27,99,904	8,87,28,229
" 1880 . .	1,83,99,894	...	5,37,85,624	7,21,85,518
" 1881 . .	24,35,719	...	31,61,858	55,97,577
" 1882 . .	1,50,90,289	...	5,63,97,278	7,14,87,567
" 1883 . .	51,23,372	...	1,80,22,789	2,31,46,161
" 1884 . .	1,16,41,757	...	3,68,46,570	4,84,88,327
" 1885 . .	3,41,52,203	...	6,48,78,000	9,90,30,203
" 1886 . .	1,08,78,075	...	4,11,46,457	5,20,24,532
" 1887 . .	4,02,00,148	...	4,84,00,000	8,86,00,148
" 1888 . .	75,68,000	...	6,32,00,000	7,07,68,000
" 1889 . .	93,68,310	...	6,53,00,000	7,46,68,310
" 1890 . .	2,47,41,865	...	9,29,00,000	11,76,41,865
" 1891 . .	1,46,69,903	...	4,95,00,000	6,41,69,903
" 1892 . .	3,24,55,120	...	7,22,00,000	10,46,55,120
" 1893 . .	91,40,310	...	6,95,90,000	(a)7,87,30,310
" 1897 . .	4,70,184	...	10,54,593	(b)15,24,777
" 1898 . .	12,50,976	...	62,68,437	(c)75,19,413
" 1900 . .	5,29,02,591	...	6,52,36,908	(d)11,81,39,499
" 1901 . .	3,37,22,243	...	7,54,13,718	(e)10,91,35,961
" 1901 coined in 1902	3,82,94,644	...	5,48,44,740	(f) 9,31,39,384
Edward VII, 1903 ditto .	25,000	...	...	25,000
" " 1903 .	4,93,78,355	...	5,29,69,151	(g)10,23,47,506
" " 1904 .	5,83,38,617	...	10,19,40,291	(h)16,02,78,908
" " 1905 .	5,12,57,883	...	7,62,02,223	(i)12,74,60,106
" " 1906 .	10,47,97,164	...	15,89,53,269	(j)26,37,50,433
" " 1907 .	8,13,38,000	...	17,09,11,816	(k)25,22,49,816
" " 1908 .	2,02,17,728	...	1,07,14,770	3,09,32,498
" " 1909 .	1,27,58,580	...	95,38,746	(l)2,22,97,326
" " 1910 .	85,00,000	...	91,88,673	1,76,88,673
" " 1910 coined in 1911.	41,27,013	...	16,96,273	58,23,286
George V, 1911 .	42,99,924	...	51,43,125	94,43,049
" " 1912	4,51,22,132	...	7,90,67,074	(m)12,41,89,206
" " 1913 .	7,58,00,163	...	8,74,65,788	(n)16,32,65,951
" " 1914 .	3,31,00,150	...	1,52,70,000	4,83,70,150
" " 1915 .	99,00,139	...	53,71,979	1,52,72,118
" " 1916 .	11,50,00,210	...	9,79,00,000	21,29,00,210
" " 1917 .	11,32,00,217	...	15,15,82,659	26,47,82,876
" " 1917 coined in 1918.	17,74,025	...	...	17,74,025
" " 1918 .	20,13,26,240	...	21,05,50,363	41,18,76,603
" " 1919* .	7,80,00,000	...	5,91,06,104	13,71,06,104
TOTAL .	2,51,42,55,668	10,76,07,305	3,43,53,29,581	6,05,71,92,554

* Up to 31st March 1919.
(a) Includes R5,90,000 coined for the Bikaner State.
(b) On account of Kashmir and Bhopal re-coinage.
(c) Ditto ditto.
(d) Includes R2,09,02,414 coined for Native States.
(e) " R1,90,43,904 coined for Native States.
(f) " R2,98,86,014 coined for Native States.
(g) " R11,66,451 coined for Native States.
(h) " R5,94,221 coined for Native States.
(i) " R3,28,000 coined for Native States.
(j) " R3,90,810 coined for Native States and R167 lakhs (Calcutta R32 lakhs and Bombay R135 lakhs) coined from Gold Standard Reserve Silver.
(k) " R94,766 coined for Native States and R433 lakhs (Calcutta R168 lakhs and Bombay R265 lakhs) coined from Gold Standard Reserve Silver.
(l) " R1,01,459 coined for Native States.
(m) " R16,56,250 coined for Native States.
R12,78,441 coined for Native States.

STATEMENT X.

Rupee Census.

		1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
William IV.	1835	·4	·4	·3	·3	·25	·2	·19	·19	·15	·15	·17	·12	·11	·08	·07	·07	·07	·06	·06	·05	·06
VICTORIA.	1840, 1st issue	4·5	4·5	4·1	2·1	1·5	·95	·8	·75	·5	·43	·45	·32	·32	·26	·19	·19	·18	·18	·18	[illegible]	·12
	1840, 2nd issue	13·1	12·6	11·8	8·2	4·3	2·8	2·13	1·6	1·2	1·04	·99	·73	·61	·50	·39	·37	·30	·27	·27	·31	·28
	1862	20·95	20·2	19·0	19·85	20·15	18·35	17·2	15·7	14·35	13·54	13·72	13·50	13·52	13·09	12·18	11·42	11·17	11·10	9·64	9·22	7·95
	1874	·85	·9	·76	·75	·75	·75	·75	·65	·55	·56	·59	·53	·54	·61	·52	·48	·51	·50	·43	·52	·4
	1875	1·25	1·2	1·03	1·15	1·15	1·09	·99	·95	·85	·77	·84	·80	·79	·79	·74	·73	·73	·75	·66	·62	·60
	1876	1·5	1·5	1·36	1·4	1·4	1·3	1·25	1·1	1·0	·96	1·01	1·00	·98	·96	·89	·90	·88	·91	·80	·81	·66
	1877	4·7	4·5	4·2	4·4	4·5	4·09	3·85	3·5	3·2	2·95	3·09	3·05	3·09	3·04	2·78	2·70	2·68	2·67	2·32	2·20	1·79
	1878	3·15	3·0	2·9	2·95	3·0	2·85	2·55	2·4	2·2	2·04	2·13	2·12	2·12	2·11	1·91	1·80	1·84	1·86	1·58	1·48	1·23
	1879	2·8	2·8	2·5	2·55	2·6	2·5	2·24	2·0	1·95	1·80	1·87	1·82	1·82	1·82	1·68	1·60	1·62	1·61	1·34	1·25	1·09
	1880	2·7	2·7	2·4	2·45	2·5	2·25	2·08	1·95	1·8	1·66	1·68	1·69	1·67	1·68	1·55	1·50	1·52	1·51	1·29	1·23	1·03
	1881	·37	·4	·3	·3	·3	·35	·28	·25	·25	·23	·24	·24	·20	·22	·22	·22	·23	·23	·22	·26	·21
	1882	3·0	3·0	2·73	2·8	2·8	2·5	2·4	2·2	2·0	1·84	1·87	1·87	1·85	1·78	1·67	1·60	1·68	1·65	1·49	1·35	1·13
	1883	1·1	1·1	1·0	1·0	1·0	·95	·9	·8	·75	·70	·72	·69	·67	·67	·68	·63	·66	·65	·58	·61	·48
	1884	2·2	2·2	1·92	2·0	1·95	1·85	1·75	1·6	1·45	1·33	1·38	1·38	1·36	1·34	1·25	1·20	1·23	1·24	1·05	1·08	·88
	1885	4·2	4·1	3·7	3·65	3·8	3·55	3·25	2·05	2·8	2·51	2·61	2·59	2·60	2·60	2·36	2·30	2·28	2·25	1·90	1·80	1·44
	1886	2·45	2·35	2·15	2·15	2·2	2·01	1·88	1·75	1·6	1·46	1·51	1·50	1·49	1·52	1·35	1·33	1·34	1·36	1·15	1·13	·95
	1887	4·3	4·3	3·9	4·0	4·0	3·65	3·4	3·1	2·8	2·59	2·64	2·58	2·60	2·56	2·34	2·24	2·28	2·33	2·05	1·96	1·58
	1888	3·25	3·2	2·9	3·0	2·95	2·7	2·5	2·35	2·1	1·98	2·03	1·98	1·98	1·07	1·84	1·80	1·78	1·80	1·58	1·55	1·30
	1889	3·7	3·7	3·33	3·35	3·35	3·04	2·85	2·6	2·35	2·16	2·23	2·25	2·23	2·18	2·02	2·00	1·99	2·03	1·73	1·67	1·40
	1890	6·3	6·4	5·6	5·7	5·65	5·04	4·8	4·3	3·85	3·53	3·60	3·70	3·65	3·60	3·34	3·28	3·28	3·26	2·80	2·64	2·14
	1891	3·3	3·4	3·0	3·0	3·0	2·75	2·6	2·35	2·1	1·99	2·00	2·02	2·00	2·00	1·87	1·70	1·79	1·84	1·62	·52	1·25
	1892	5·55	5·6	4·9	5·0	5·0	4·5	4·2	3·85	3·35	3·13	3·21	3·23	3·22	3·20	2·92	2·87	2·82	2·89	2·50	2·30	1·94
	1893	4·32	4·3	3·8	3·75	3·8	3·4	3·2	2·85	2·6	2·37	2·48	2·42	2·37	2·37	2·24	2·18	2·19	2·17	1·90	1·85	1·48
	1897	·01	·1	·17	·15	·15	·18	·15	·17	·15	·18	·16	·17	·13	·16	·14	·15	·14	·15	·16	·17	·19
	1898	·05	·35	·4	·45	·4	·5	·4	·44	·35	·38	·42	·34	·34	·45	·40	·38	·35	·32	·27	·33	·38
	1900	...	1·2	6·8	7·0	7·05	6·3	5·85	5·25	4·7	4·34	4·32	4·30	4·30	4·21	3·84	3·67	3·75	3·78	3·27	3·04	2·45
	1901	...	...	3·05	6·4	9·75	9·4	9·03	8·1	7·35	6·84	6·89	6·74	6·68	6·57	6·07	5·90	5·90	5·90	4·98	4·55	3·64
EDWARD VII.	1903	...	...	...	...	·75	6·6	5·83	4·8	4·2	3·94	3·84	3·58	3·59	3·60	3·46	3·23	3·19	3·23	2·79	2·78	2·27
	1904	...	...	...	...	...	3·6	8·4	8·0	6·8	6·48	6·03	5·82	5·79	5·58	5·21	4·90	4·92	4·92	4·28	3·89	3·13
	1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	7·8	6·6	6·00	5·74	5·41	5·32	5·14	4·74	4·20	4·40	4·39	3·87	3·60	2·89
	1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7	11·6	10·56	9·92	10·95	10·20	10·02	9·40	8·70	8·86	8·86	7·86	7·36	5·99
	1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	8·92	8·22	8·56	8·66	9·38	9·17	8·51	8·54	8·40	7·37	6·57	5·29
	1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·64	1·20	1·48	1·55	1·52	1·75	2·57	1·52	1·46	1·28	1·26	1·01
	1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·25	·95	·90	·96	·95	·91	·85	·83	·75	·61	·67
	1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·17	·75	1·09	·94	·95	·85	·85	·82	·85	·69
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·03	·13	...	...	...	...	...	...
George V.	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·13	...	·18	·14	·13	·10	·20	·56
	1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·21	4·63	4·40	4·69	4·62	4·24	8·74	2·88
	1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·22	5·80	5·79	5·51	5·56	4·79	3·60
	1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·44	1·05	1·17	1·44	1·32	1·26
	1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·01	·34	·74	·97	·72
	1916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·07	7·41	6·68	5·14
	1917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·71	7·66	6·11
	1918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·07	14·05
	1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·67
TOTAL		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTE.—This statement shews the result of the examination undertaken once a year of a portion of the rupees held at the different treasuries in India, to determine the composition of the rupee circulation according to the dates borne by each coin.

STATEMENT XI.

STATE

Value of Currency Notes in circulation

	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
April	5,13	5,68	7,48	7,02	7,84	8,92	9,80	9,65	10,13	13,34	11,01	9,27	10,75	10,75	11,13	13,30	11,27	12,89	12,86	14,20	13,35
May	5,01	6,04	7,46	7,87	8,19	10,04	10,38	8,68	10,49	13,49	11,31	9,96	11,06	10,70	11,55	13,09	11,17	13,10	13,01	14,67	13,09
June	5,09	5,99	8,34	8,60	8,53	10,04	10,80	8,70	10,83	13,51	11,83	10,15	11,29	11,59	12,67	13,87	11,82	13,64	13,72	14,91	13,01
July	5,11	6,31	8,58	8,67	8,72	10,06	10,53	9,12	10,72	13,47	11,95	10,73	11,18	11,54	12,85	14,07	12,24	13,91	14,01	15,29	13,54
August	5,16	6,37	8,69	8,48	9,39	10,13	10,21	9,45	11,29	13,22	12.05	10,87	11,19	11,91	12,15	14.27.	12,74	13,75	14,22	15,29	13,79
September	5,26	6,48	8,87	9,28	9,58	10,41	10,18	10,07	11,32	13,35	12,09	10,60	11,77	11,75	12,39	14,06	13,33	13,47	13,55	15,28	14,40
October	5,63	7,09	7,84	10,16	9,96	10.61	10,76	10,19	11,31	13,00	12,06	10,88	12,04	11,45	13,19	13,70	13,58	13,55	13,39	15,82	14,40
November	5,16	7,13	7,83	10,10	10,21	10,41	11,33	10,27	11,09	13,30	11,73	11,02	11,69	11,93	14,74	13,16	13,75	14,50	13,07	16,25	14,47
December	5,11	7,48	7,40	9,96	10 32	10,30	11,31	10,35	10,87	12,88	10,91	11,08	11,22	11,97	15,05	12,69	13,80	14,38	13,15	16,16	13,39
January	5,15	7,39	6,91	8,68	10,11	10,20	11,42	10,76	13,08	12,16	9,98	11,10	11,77	12,44	15,64	12,15	14,28	14.12	13,39	15,37	12,11
February	5,08	7,40	6,87	8,87	9,56	10,68	10,83	10,07	12,69	11,52	9,69	11,13	11,28	12,07	14,07	12,20	13,28	13,25	13,74	14,42	12,96
March	5,35	7,43	6,90	8,09	9,07	9,96	10,47	10,44	13,17	11,14	9,25	11,24	11,00	11,62	13,57	11,42	12,36	1?,40	13,91	14,51	12,76
Average	5,19	6,73	7,76	8,81	9,29	10,15	10,67	9,81	11,42	12,86	11,15	10,67	11,35	11,64	13,25	13,19	12,80	13,66	13,50	15,18	13,39
Reserve Treasury balances held in Notes Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	1,44	2,35	1,36
Metallic Reserve Average Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,72	7,49	9,18	7,40
Currency investment on 31st March	2,49	3,57	3,98	3,25	3,25	3,91	3,60	3,23	5,91	5,69	5,69	5,69	5,69	6,00	5,69	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00
Profits of Paper Currency Department	...	13	8	7	10	7	14	12	11	21	19	20	20	21	20	19	25	23	22	21	21

MENT XI

on the last day of each month.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.
12,34	13,02	13,7	14,02	16,51	15,82	17,42	25,71	23,96	24,22	30,64	30,76	25,92	23,91	24,28	28,02	27,90
13,24	13,54	14,17	13,90	17,03	15,77	17,65	26,18	25,28	24,99	31,13	30,17	26,89	22,86	23,25	28,25	28,65
13,83	14,86	13,78	14,08	17,69	16,21	17,94	26,81	26,77	26,40	31,40	30,86	27,78	23,39	24,92	29,14	30,41
14,56	14,50	14,26	15,48	18,05	16,49	19,18	27,04	28,46	27,05	31,20	32,48	29,59	24,76	26,24	29,27	30,78
14,97	14,36	14,44	15,66	17,60	16,15	20,50	26,93	29,07	28,30	31,57	31,54	28,23	24,60	26,32	28,76	28,44
15,01	15,55	14,30	16,78	16,94	16,14	22,97	26,24	28,97	28,98	31,23	30,37	26,89	24,74	25,64	27,63	28,81
15,16	15,71	14,53	17,78	16,74	16,63	25,66	25,99	28,94	28,50	31,81	29,98	25,08	24,59	25,84	27,67	28,30
15,76	15,64	14,68	18,61	15,50	16,67	26,54	25,88	28,83	29,62	32,35	28,39	24,53	2[illegible],65	25,70	27,33	28,35
15,08	15,20	14,41	17,69	15,15	15,47	27,04	24,85	26,05	30,13	31,45	27,82	25,26	23,79	25,20	26,26	28,06
14,97	15,41	14,10	17,08	15,28	16,20	27,66	22,62	26,61	30,52	29,50	27,12	24,27	24,32	25,67	27,18	29,37
14,53	14,56	14,07	16,45	14,83	16,37	26,42	22,90	25,86	30,20	30,35	25,99	23,58	24,53	26,24	27,27	28,10
14,51	14,17	13,88	16,42	15,74	15,77	25,69	24,08	26,40	30,41	30,70	25,94	23,75	24,76	28,20	28,74	29,87
14,54	14,71	14,20	16,16	16,43	16,15	22,89	25,44	27,10	28,29	31,11	29,28	25,98	24,24	25,63	27,96	28,88
1,49	79	86	62	1,15	1,01	1,74	2,14	2,27	6,08	7,16	3,42	1,85	1,49	2,11	2,47	2,34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	6,54	12,19
8,45	8,72	8,21	10,19	10,40	10,17	16,64	18,33	19,10	20,29	23,11	21,28	17,31	14,22	14,93	11,42	6,68
6,00	5,99	5,99	5,99	5,98	6,00	7,00	8,00	8,00	8,00	8,00	8,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00
22	20	21	21	21	21	21	24	29	27	28	29	22	24	28	29	29

STATEMENT XI—*contd.*

Value of Currency Notes in circulation on the last day of each month.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
April . .	28,59	31,25	38 04	36,11	40,78	43,76	46,22	46,26	43,65	52,84	54,09	58,34	66,44	65,46	60,24	65,47	82,72	1,05,90
May .	29,08	31,56	35,13	37,20	40 19	42,89	46,07	44,81	46,77	4,30	55,10	58,89	66,25	66,77	61,99	66,31	88,81	1,11,53
June . .	31,82	33,59	36,57	40,65	41,36	45,56	48,05	45,15	49,20	56,95	58,22	64,12	68,48	70,20	66,48	71,39	93,29	1,14,79
July . .	31,69	35,20	37,57	42 55	41,58	47,30	50,32	48,10	51,53	59,16	60,29	66,59	69,90	75,45	68,06	75,48	99,31	1,21,41
August .	30,89	35,58	37,70	41,35	43,79	45,70	51,77	44,61	51,74	58,00	59,69	68,16	67,23	65,79	66,41	74,01	1,05 15	1,31,41
September .	30,55	34,65	36,61	39,96	42,73	44,40	52,74	43,84	50,82	56,10	56,32	65,33	61,80	60,52	63,81	71,55	1,08 43	1,34,38
October . .	31,36	34,36	37 00	39 45	41,58	45,22	50,65	44,25	50,50	53,35	56,61	65,79	61,90	60,78	63,50	73,32	1,14,77	1,36, 3
November .	30,60	34 26	36,98	39 80	39, 3	41,15	47 43	43,55	46,53	52,10	58,05	67,27	64,79	61,19	62,06	76,50	1,12,98	1,40,76
December .	28,07	33,74	34,43	36,79	39,77	45,61	43,27	42,07	48,25	49,67	56,18	65,70	64,57	60,83	62,34	82,17	1 08,31	1,47,09
January .	27,93	32,13	35,47	37,62	40,49	44,65	41,82	42,21	51,84	51,12	54,70	67,75	68,94	60,26	62,42	84,36	1,04,82	1,49,74
February .	27,68	32,85	37,29	37,73	42,63	45,49	42,60	43,86	50,57	53,52	57,19	67,54	65,18	59,55	64,01	86,76	1,03,46	1,51,48
March .	31,66	35,72	38,21	39,18	44,66	46,95	46,69	45,49	54,41	54,99	61,36	68,98	66,12	61,63	67,78	86,37	99,79	1,53,46
Average .	30,03	33,74	36,41	39,20	41,52	45,14	47,32	44,52	49,66	54,35	57,37	65,02	65,55	64,04	64,10	76,14	1,01,77	1,33,20
Reserve Treasury balances held in Notes Average .	4,16	4,13	3,65	3,87	3,57	3,66	4,82	3,76	2,04	5,80	5,53	10,71	9,98	4,76	3,70	3,78	3,74	1,64
Metallic Reserve Average Gold .	7,02	10,24	15,11	16,07	16,31	12,69	13,40	4,09	4,75	12,34	20,30	36,03	33,54	19,22	16,49	23,22	20,86	20,27
,, Silver	12,42	13,50	11,30	12,53	13,87	20 45	21,93	25,43	32,91	30,01	23,01	14,99	18,01	30,82	32,61	31,85	20,67	26,33
Currency investment on 31st March .	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	12,00	12,00	12,00	12,00	12,00	12,00	14,00	14,00	14,00	14,00	20,00	48,40	61,48	93,58
Paper Currency Department	24	77	27	25	27	33	35	26	27	18	22	23	20	27	24	71	1,53	2,40

STATEMENT XII.

Value of Currency Notes in circulation throughout India during 1918-19 and previous years.

	CALCUTTA.	CAWNPORE.	LAHORE.	BOMBAY.	KARACHI.	MADRAS.	CALICUT.	RANGOON.	TOTAL
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Note circulation.	Value of Notes circulation.
Average of 1862-63 to 1866-67	2,69,33,972	20,98,127(a)	20,77,591(a)	3,04,52,274	9,61,243(b)	60,14,446	3,45,821(a)	......	6,64,96,113
" 1867-68 to 1871-72	3,77,08,263	35,03,095	30,29,804	4,73 69,682	21,04 702	81 07,317	8,40,554	......	10,26,57,327
" 1872-73 to 1876-77	4 85,28,273	66,13,6 3	55,48,411	3,96 91,351	19 17,039	1,15, ,593	21,58,582	......	11,58,47,901
" 1877-78 to 1881-82	6,36 26 928	58,39,749	68,53,463	3,75,04,227	28,35,309	1,43,99,405	17,54,136	......	13,28,13,287
" 1882-83 to 1886-87	6,32,94.733	73,46,597	78,90,464	4,44.29,612	37,55,266	1,41,73,405	12,42,570	23,45,849(c)	14,40,39,938
" 1887-88 to 1891-92	7,55,28,706	93,32 570	1,03,35,142	6,61,13,610	49,21,086	2,17,27,645	15,86,244	45,96,834	19,41,41,897
" 1892-93 to 1896-97	11,66,66.705	1,24,39.476	1,63,68,145	9,14.38 035	74,74,756	3,11,78,919	15,70,975	63,73,527	28,35,28,538
" 1897-98 to 1901-02	11,66,12.090	1,35,80 579	2 02,93,085	7,52,18.545	72.85,468	3,04,66,242	15,24.750	85,13,134	27,34,93,893
" 1902-03 to 1906-07	16,37,64 515	2.04.82,663	2,83,93 678	10,84,39,796	1,03,28 794	4,22,65 899	18,28,615	1,65,07,822	39,20,11,782
" 1907-08 to 1911-12	20.82,06 121	2 56 99 534	3,35,22,552	13,11,96,698	1,49 82,723	5,93,91 275	19,61,808(b)	3,25,74,992	50,64,18,668
" 1912-13	28,42 62 019	2,40 57.345	2,91 66,391	17,06,56,935	1,18,43 344	8,34,41,987	... ..	5,27.79,991	65,62,08,012
" 1913-14	28,37,07 570	2,63.73 121	3 62 26,090	15 76,38,493	1,51,41 950	8,45,37 578	...	5,18,82,638	65,55,07,240
" 1914-15	27,02,58,260	3,09.54 [illegible] 94	3,64.41,395	15,94,45 574	1,89 71 025	7,59.56,874	......	4,83,74,447	64,04,01,769
" 1915-16	25,47,40,180	2,95.73 852	4 27.02,157	15,41 94,926	2 66,83 420	8.05,58.249	..	5,25,37,640	64,09,59.374
" 1916-17	28.45 50 700	2,25 92,672	5,59,63 332	21,63 21 052	2,63 22,231	9,39 78,294	......	5,96,68,300	76,14,16,581
" 1917-18	33,89.23,146	3,18 20,596	6.88,12,770	36.65,63,255	3.03,79,001	11,13,80,713	...	6,18,55,687	1,01,77,85,168
" 1918-19	38,08,76,505	6,41 22 759	10,96,87 056	46,23,87 165	5.24 53,622	16,60.04 082	... ..	9,44,34,960	1,33,20,36,209
Increase in 1918-19 as compared with 1917-18	+4,19,53,359	+3,23,72,193	+4,08,74,316	+9,38,23,910	+1.60,74,621	+5 66.23,369	......	+3,25,79,273	+31,43,01,041
Percentage of increase in 1918-19 on average circulation of 1917-18	12 379	101 734	59·399	25 456	44 156	50·538	... ..	52·669	30·882

(a) Average for 3 years.
(b) " " 2 "
(c) " " 4 "

STATEMENT XI—*contd.*

Value of Currency Notes in circulation on the last day of each month.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
April	28,59	31,25	33,94	36,11	39,78	43,76	46,22	46,26	43,65	52,84	54,69	58,34	66,44	65,46	60,24	65,47	82,72	1,05,90
May	29,08	31,56	35,13	37,26	40,19	42,89	46,07	44,81	46,77	54,30	55,10	58,89	66,25	66,77	61,99	66,31	88,31	1,11,53
June	31,82	33,59	36,57	40,65	41,36	45,56	48,05	45,15	49,20	56,95	58,22	64,12	68,48	70,26	66,48	71,89	93,39	1,14,79
July	31,69	35,20	37,57	42,52	41,58	47,30	50,32	48,10	51,53	59,16	60,29	66,59	69,90	75,45	68,06	75,48	99,31	1,21,41
August	30,89	35,58	37,70	41,35	43,79	45,70	51,77	44,61	51,74	58,06	59,69	68,16	67,23	65,79	66,41	74,01	1,05,15	1,31,41
September	30,55	34,65	36,61	39,96	42,73	44,40	52,74	43,84	50,82	56,10	56,32	68,33	61,80	60,52	68,81	71,55	1,08,43	1,34,38
October	31,80	34,36	37,00	39,45	41,58	45,22	50,65	44,25	50,50	53,35	56,61	65,79	61,90	60,78	63,59	73,32	1,14,77	1,36,[illegible]3
November	30,60	34,26	36,98	39,80	39,63	44,13	47,43	43,55	46,53	52,10	58,05	67,27	64,79	61,19	62,06	76,50	1,12,93	1,40,76
December	28,07	33,74	34,43	38,79	39,77	45,61	43,27	42,07	48,25	49,67	56,18	65,70	64,57	60,83	62,84	82,17	1,08,31	1,47,09
January	27,93	32,13	35,47	37,62	40,49	44,65	41,82	42,21	51,84	51,12	54,70	67,75	63,94	60,26	62,42	84,36	1,04,82	1,49,74
February	27,68	32,85	37,29	37,73	42,63	45,49	42,60	43,86	50,57	53,52	57,19	67,54	65,18	59,55	64,01	86,76	1,08,46	1,51,48
March	31,66	35,72	38,21	39,18	44,66	46,95	46,89	45,49	54,41	54,09	61,36	68,98	66,12	61,63	67,78	86,87	99,79	1,53,46
Average	30,03	33,74	36,41	39,20	41,52	45,14	47,32	44,52	49,66	54,35	57,87	65,62	65,55	64,04	64,10	70,14	1,01,77	1,33,20
Reserve Treasury balances held in Notes Average	4,16	4,13	3,65	3,87	3,57	3,66	4,82	3,76	2,64	5,80	5,53	10,71	9,98	4,76	3,70	3,78	3,74	1,64
Metallic Reserve Average Gold	7,62	10,24	15,11	16,67	16,31	12,69	13,40	4,09	4,75	12,34	20,36	36,63	33,54	19,22	16,49	23,22	20,86	20,27
„ Silver	12,42	13,50	11,30	12,53	13,87	20,45	21,93	28,43	32,91	30,01	23,01	14,99	18,01	30,82	32,61	31,85	20,67	26,33
Currency investment on 31st March	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	12,00	12,00	12,00	12,00	12,00	12,00	14,00	14,00	14,00	14,00	20,00	48,40	61,48	98,58
Paper Currency Department	24	27	27	25	27	33	25	26	27	18	22	23	20	27	24	71	1,58	2,40

STATEMENT XII.

Value of Currency Notes in circulation throughout India during 1918-19 and previous years.

	Calcutta	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	Total
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Note circulation.	Value of Notes circulation.
[illegible]age of 1862-63 to 1866-67	2,69,33,972	20 98,127(a)	20,77,591(a)	3,04,52,274	9,61,243(b)	60,14,446	3,45,821(a)	......	6,64,98,113
" 1867-68 to 1871-72	3,77,08,363	35,03,0[illegible]5	30,29,804	4,73 69,682	21,04,702	81 07,317	8,40,554	......	10,26,57,327
" 1872-73 to 1876-77	4,85,26,[illegible]73	66,13 [illegible] 2	55,48,411	3,86,91,351	19,17,039	1,1[illegible],[illegible] ,593	21,58,582	......	11,53,47,901
" 1877-78 to 1881-82	6,36,26 926	58,39,719	68,53,483	3,75,04,227	28,35,309	1,43,99,405	17,54,136	......	13,28,13,287
" 1882-83 to 1886-87	6,32,94,733	73,46,597	78,90,464	4,44,29,612	37,85,266	1,41,73,405	12,42,570	23,45,849(c)	14,40,39,336
" 1887-88 to 1891-92	7,55,28,706	93,32,570	1,03,35,142	6,61,13,610	49,21,086	2,17,27,645	15,86,244	45,96,834	19,41,41,837
" 1892-93 to 1896-97	11,66,66,705	1,24,39,476	1,63 58,145	9,14,38 035	74,74,756	3,11,76,919	15,70,975	63,73,527	28,35,28,538
" 1897-98 to 1901-02	11,66,12,090	1,35,80 579	2,02,93,085	7,52,19,545	72,85,468	3,04,66,242	15,24,750	85,13,134	27,34,93,893
" 1902-03 to 1906-07	16,37,64,515	2,04,82 663	2,83,93 678	10,84,39,796	1,03,28,[illegible]94	4,22,65,899	18,28,615	1,65,07,822	39,20,11,782
" 1907-08 to 1911-12	20,82,66 121	2,56,90 584	3,35,22,552	13,11,96,698	1,49,52,723	5,93,91 275	19,61,808(b)	3,25,74,992	50,64,18,668
" 1912-13	28,42 62 019	2,40 57,345	2,91 66,391	17,06 56,935	1,18,43,344	8,34,41,987	... ..	5,27,79,991	65,62,08,012
" 1913-14	28,37,07 370	2,63,73,121	3,62,26 090	15,76,38,493	1,51,41 950	8,45,37,578	...	5,18,82,638	65,55,07,240
" 1914-15	27,02,[illegible] 360	2,09,54 [illegible]94	3,64,41,395	15,94,45 574	1,89 71 025	7,59,56,874	......	4,83,74,447	64,04,01,769
" 1915-16	25,47,40 130	2 95 [illegible] 852	4,27,02,157	15,41,94 926	2 66 83 420	8,05,58,249	. .	5,25,37,640	64,09,50,374
" 1916-17	28,45 50 709	2,25 92,672	5,59,83 332	21,83,21 052	2,63 22,231	9,39 78,294	......	5,96,68,300	76,14 16,581
" 1917-18	33,89,23 146	3,18 20,596	6,88,12,770	36,85,63,255	3,63,79 001	11,13,80,713	...	6,18,55,687	1,01,77,35,168
" 1918-19	38,08,76,505	6,41,92,789	10,96 97 086	46,23,87 165	5,24 53,622	16 80,04 082	... ..	9,44,34,960	1,33,20 36,209
Increase in 1918-19 as compared with 1917-18	+4,19, [illegible],359	-3,23 72,193	+4,08,74,316	+9,38,23,910	+1,60,74,621	+5,66,23,369	......	+3,25,79,273	+31,43,01,041
Percentage of increase in 1918-19 on average circulation of 1917-18	12 379	101 7[illegible]	59·399	25 456	44 1[illegible]6	50·[illegible]38	......	52 669	30·882

(a) Average for 3 years.
(b) " " 2 "
(c) " " 4 "

STATEMENT XIII.

Value of Currency Note in circulation in India in the years 1913-14 to 1918-19.

(In thousands of rupees.)

LAST DAY OF	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
1913-14.								
April 1913	30,93,36	2,14,64	3,07,90	12,93,57	1,40,68	10,35,31	5,58,25	66,43,71
May	31,91,06	1,99,07	2,88,65	13,57,49	1,30,34	9,80,17	5,28,07	66,24,85
June	32.06,72	2,33,58	3,07,25	15,54,47	1,38,21	9,06,92	5,01,35	68,48,50
July	31,06,47	2,35,87	4,30,41	17,56,40	1,28,10	8,72,19	4,60,40	69,89,84
August	28,09,00	2,83,91	4,53,12	17,16,26	1,37,18	8,55,72	4,68,29	67.23,48
September	25,01,26	2,47,57	4,18,60	16,29,98	1,32,71	8,11,46	4,38,37	61,79,95
October	24,82,18	2.58,85	3,81,91	17,32,87	1,60,24	7,52,98	4,21,45	61,90,48
November	28,04,16	2,62,51	3,41,90	17,68,55	1,77,02	7,25,15	4,00,01	64,79,30
December	27,26,70	2,78,19	3,85,01	17,24,92	1,77,27	7.48,88	4,65,81	64,56,78
January 1914	26,71,20	3,27,70	3,71,93	14,67,03	1,59,71	7,76,77	6,20,07	63,94,41
February	26,32,48	3,11,08	3,54,02	14,88,26	1,59,73	8,44,80	7,27,38	65,17,81
March	28,20,30	3,11,78	3,56,45	14,26,81	1,75,84	8,84,11	6,86,47	66,11,76
1914-15.								
April 1914	28,77,13	3,17,34	3,97,56	18,48,30	1,83,50	8,36,22	5,85,74	65,45,79
May	30.41,84	3,19,60	3,42,69	14,88,44	1,62,99	7,98,60	5,22,70	66,70,86
June	31,80,93	3,41,43	3,61,92	16,59,49	1,48,05	8,15,80	5,18,47	70,26.09
July	33,83,91	3,58,82	4,72,58	19,11,11	1,57,08	8,16,53	4,94,50	75,44,53
August	29,56,66	3.38,86	3,27,24	15,65,67	1,79,50	7,67,20	4,48,58	65,78,71
September	24,85,61	3,37,41	3,26,64	16,10,53	1,79,89	6,93,89	4,18,28	60,52,25
October	24,84,35	3,29,64	3,13,50	16,93,61	1,89,25	6,54,43	4,18,45	60,78,23
November	24.40,29	2,79,61	3,30,34	18,11,99	2,03,53	6,27,53	4,25,57	61,18,86
December	24,50,75	2,65,75	3,20,17	16,53,63	2,10,04	7,17,68	4,50,26	60,83,28
January 1915	24,93,69	2,66,82	3,55,58	14,89,80	2,03,88	7,48,93	4,67.74	60,25,94
February	22,82,71	2,80,25	3,90,21	14,53,98	2,09,27	7,87,86	5,50,39	59,54,67
March	24,03,12	2,83,95	4,25,65	14,46,91	2,44,01	8.50,16	5,00,27	61,63,00
1915-16.								
April 1915	23,68,57	2.64,80	4,63,84	13,66,20	2,61,33	7,88,91	5,11,27	60,24,42
May	25,26,46	2,77,01	4,33,11	13,94,12	3,36,39	7,19,79	5,11,30	61,99,08
June	28,02,92	3,12,60	4,00,23	15,56,57	3,57,54	7,08,67	5,09,35	66,47,88
July	29,01,94	3,41,49	4,08,09	16,39,61	2,94,99	7,10,97	5,14,01	68,06,10
August	26,45,50	3,43,57	3,99,48	16,30,28	2,67,31	8,48,22	5,11,62	66,40,98
September	24,22,92	3,51,19	3,79,20	16,45,74	2,65,05	[illegible]27,23	4,89,21	63,80,54
October	24,70,37	3,32,22	3,83,00	16,31,51	2,39,76	[illegible]22,68	4,79,07	63,58,61
November	24,60,50	2,97,01	4,18,63	15,16,80	2,32,39	8,17,64	4,63,15	62,06,12
December	24,25,55	2,56,09	4,62,57	15,33,60	2,35,45	8,35,57	4,85,66	62,84,49
January 1916	23,98,37	2,48,67	4,33,79	14,93,47	2,29,76	8,73,08	5,64,51	62,41,65
February	25,07,21	2,48,14	4,18,63	14,83,12	2,27,34	8,46,25	6,70,11	64,00,80
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STATEMENT XIII—*contd.*

Value of Currency Notes in circulation in India in the years 1913-14 to 1918-19.

(In thousands of rupees.)

LAST DAY OF	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
1916-17.								
April 1916	24,74,94	2,09,01	5,74,28	15,72,93	2,79,83	8,57,95	5,77,96	65,46,90
May	26,32,89	1,71,07	5,21,06	16,60,59	2,62,95	8,44,38	5,38,16	66,31,10
June	28,86,22	1,97,99	5,15,04	19,09,77	2,58,23	8,89,42	5,32,82	71,39,49
July	30,75,34	2,65,83	5,32,95	20,72,58	2,20,47	8,61,26	5,19,51	75,47,94
August	28,09,99	3,48,74	5,16,40	21,15,11	2,33,04	8,72,60	5,05,21	74,01,09
September	24,80,67	2,93,84	5,70,36	21,52,51	2,22,45	8,82,61	5,52,29	71,54,73
October	26,32,92	3,01,80	5,79,36	21,26,06	2,14,24	9,37,98	5 39,19	73,31,55
November	29,07,79	2,43,86	5,50,88	21,24,36	2,45,73	10,22,44	5,55,51	76,50,57
December	29,37,14	1,98,88	5,90,65	25,43,25	2,91,74	10,44,76	6,10,25	82,16,67
January 1917	30,52,49	1,42,79	5,58,51	26,25,15	2,94,36	10,42,48	7,20,52	84,36,30
February	30,80,30	1,65,39	5,55,05	26,76,66	3,24,81	10,56,10	8,17,82	86,76,13
March	31,75,40	1,71,93	6,53,46	26,19,56	3,10,80	10,15,41	6,90,96	86,37,52
1917-18.								
April 1917	31,03,72	1,17,80	6,69,28	24,80,97	3,04,62	9,67,20	6,28,76	82,72,35
	33,00,88	62,09	6,71,95	29,04,63	3,04,12	10,00,80	5,86,26	88,30,73
June	34,50,89	3,99,18	6,05,44	29,86,27	2,90,19	10,17,67	5,79,01	93,28,65
July	36,15,55	4,83,25	5,92,33	33,01,31	2,91,68	10,60,79	5,86,30	99,31,21
August	35,64,79	5,07,96	6,22,13	37,89,63	3,36,76	10,93,65	6,00,35	1,05,15,27
September	34,53,28	5,00,06	6,47,72	41,67,88	3,51,10	11,29,55	5,90,34	1,08,42,93
October	35,57,90	3,19,75	6,58,40	48,52,58	3,76,07	11,56,18	5,55,09	1,14,76,87
November	35,47,22	3,10,49	6,93,15	45,68,05	3,87,21	12,05,22	5,81,25	1,12,93,59
December	34,85,84	2,85,73	7,43,38	40,47,11	3,94,08	12,44,92	6,29,51	1,08 30,57
January 1918	33,48,21	2,50,94	7,58,44	38,45,58	4,33,48	11,93,43	6,51,55	1,04,81,63
February	32,18,64	2,72,36	7,53,62	37,76,90	4,42,82	11,60,09	7,26,62	1,03,46,05
March	30,28,88	3,08,87	8,41,69	35,06,68	4,49,44	11,36,17	7,07,65	99,79,38
1918-19.								
April 1918	31,69,49	2,95,12	9,39,38	38,10,93	3,86,54	12,97,85	6,96,74	1,05,96,05
May	34,00,72	3,70,29	10,18,67	39,54,70	3,53,08	13,89,40	6,66,06	1,11,52,92
June	35,44,15	3,39,97	9,63,71	41,40,24	3,82,70	14,66,85	6,41,07	1,14,78,69
July	37,15,19	3,73,76	8,86,15	45,72,94	4,46,93	14,88,53	6,57,34	1,21,40,83
August	40,05,67	3,80,06	9,50,43	50,10,34	4,61,93	16,21,35	7,11,33	1,31,41,11
September	41,27,13	3,91,21	11,03,01	48,99,90	4,90,72	16,66,34	7,60,07	1,34,38,38
October	42,54,98	4,84,21	11,65,73	47,74,58	5,11,71	16,09,37	8,42,38	1,36,42,96
November	39,55,63	8,54,85	11,94,34	49,73,35	6,69,04	15,99,25	8,28,82	1,40,75,78
December	37,07,51	11,24,30	11,13,71	49,46,37	7,27,38	19,37,82	11,52,31	1,47,08,90
January 1919	37,09,66	10,72,22	11,87,11	48,82,17	7,74,65	19,31,09	14,16,99	1,49,73,89
[illegible]	40,40,94	10,03,61	12,57,01	47,01,07	5,55,34	20,31,53	15,58,85	1,51,48,35

STATEMENT XIV.

Statement of Net note Circulation during 1918-19 and the preceding two years by circles.

(i.e., *gross circulation less the balances held in Reserve Treasuries in notes.*)

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Last Day of	Calcutta.			Cawnpore.			Lahore.			Bombay.		
	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
April	23,55	30,66	29,69	2,09	1,18	2,95	5,74	6,69	9,39	15,14	24,77	36,53
May	24,91	30,81	33,38	1,71	62	3,70	5,21	6,72	10,19	16,54	27,67	39,49
June	26,52	30,99	33,91	1,98	3,99	3,40	5,15	6,05	9,64	18,23	28,73	41,30
July	27,12	30,56	36,93	2,66	4,83	3,74	5,33	5,92	8,86	20,03	31,02	44,69
August	25,53	31,34	38,96	3,49	5,08	3,89	5,17	6,22	9,50	19,69	37,65	50,03
September	22,81	32,95	39,90	2,94	5,00	3,91	5,70	6,48	11,03	18,55	40,07	48,79
October	23,81	33,68	42,25	3,02	3,20	4,84	5,79	6,58	11,66	19,99	47,75	47,65
November	26,33	34,28	39,29	2,44	3,11	8,55	5,51	6,93	11,94	20,63	43,99	49,73
December	27,73	33,43	36,90	1,99	2,86	11,24	5,91	7,43	11,14	24,25	38,59	49,10
January	28,56	31,77	36,71	1,43	2,51	10,72	5,58	7,53	11,37	24,79	37,24	47,79
February	28,39	30,90	39,68	1,65	2,72	10,04	5,55	7,54	12,57	25,64	36,11	46,81
March	29,10	28,89	39,66	1,72	3,09	10,13	6,53	8,42	13,83	25,13	34,60	46,89
Average	26,20	31,69	37,27	2,26	3,18	6,42	5,60	6,88	10,97	20,72	35,78	45,75

Last Day of	Karachi.			Madras.			Rangoon.			Total.		
	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
April	2,90	3,05	3,57	8,45	9,44	12,44	5,78	6,29	6,97	63,55	82,08	1,01,84
May	2,63	3,04	3,53	8,16	9,70	13,52	5,35	5,86	6,66	64,54	84,42	1,10,47
June	2,58	2,90	3,83	8,15	9,76	14,57	5,33	5,79	6,41	67,94	88,21	1,12,96
July	2,90	2,92	4,47	8,27	9,77	14,66	5,20	5,86	6,58	70,81	90,68	1,19,93
August	2,33	3,37	4,62	8,47	10,24	15,90	5,05	6,00	7,11	69,73	99,90	1,29,92
September	2,23	3,54	4,91	8,62	10,93	16,33	5,52	5,90	7,60	68,37	1,05,77	1,32,87
October	2,14	3,77	5,12	9,16	11,22	15,99	5,39	5,55	5,42	69,30	1,11,75	1,35,93
November	2,46	3,87	6,09	9,93	11,73	15,94	5,55	5,81	8,29	72,90	1,09,72	1,40,43
December	2,92	3,94	7,28	10,21	12,26	19,23	6,10	6,30	11,52	79,11	1,05,11	1,46,71
January	2,94	4,38	7,75	9,65	11,17	19,15	7,21	6,52	14,17	80,16	1,01,12	1,48,16
February	3,25	4,43	5,55	9,30	10,70	19,70	8,18	7,26	15,59	81,96	99,66	1,49,94
March	3,11	4,49	5,34	9,48	11,21	20,21	6,91	7,08	14,09	81,98	97,78	1,50,06
Average	2,63	3,64	5,25	8,99	10,68	16,46	5,96	6,18	9,44	72,36	96,03	1,31,56

STATEMENT XV.

Statement of Active Note Circulation during 1918-19 and the preceding two years.

[In lakhs of rupees]

Last day of month.	Gross circulation on last day of month.			Amounts held in Reserve Treasuries.			Amounts held in other Treasuries.			Total held in Treasuries.			Balance being notes in circulation with the public.			Notes held by Presidency Banks at Head Offices.			Active circulation among the people.		
	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
April	65,47	82,72	1,05,96	1,92	65	4,12	3,79	3,84	3,27	5,71	4,49	7,39	59,76	78,23	98,57	6,09	12,02	12,23	53,67	66,21	86,34
May	66,31	88,31	1,11,53	1,77	3,89	1,06	2,73	3,56	3,76	4,50	7,45	4,82	61,81	80,66	1,06,71	9,92	16,33	16,00	51,89	64,53	90,71
June	71,39	93,29	1,14,79	3,45	5,07	1,83	2,52	7,14	5,19	5,97	12,21	7,02	65,42	81,08	1,07,77	12,75	18,61	15,35	52,67	62,27	92,42
July	75,48	99,31	1,21,41	4,67	8,43	1,48	2,88	6,63	4,30	7,55	15,06	5,78	67,93	84,25	1,15,63	15,11	20,11	19,55	52,82	64,14	96,08
August	74,01	1,05,15	1,31,41	4,28	5,26	1,49	2,57	8,16	4,39	6,85	13,42	5,88	67,16	91,73	1,25,53	11,98	24,74	23,44	55,18	66,99	1,03,09
September	71,55	1,08,43	1,34,38	5,17	2,66	2,01	2,50	4,90	4,55	7,67	7,56	6,56	63,88	1,00,87	1,27,82	7,22	30,88	17,14	56,66	69,99	1,10,68
October	73,32	1,14,77	1,36,43	4,01	3,02	50	2,58	2,34	4,02	6,59	5,36	4,52	66,73	1,09,41	1,31,91	5,61	36,00	11,93	61,12	73,41	1,19,98
November	76,50	1,12,93	1,40,76	3,61	3,21	33	2,76	2,38	4,03	6,37	5,59	4,36	70,13	1,07,34	1,36,40	6,37	33,15	9,03	63,76	74,19	1,27,37
December	82,17	1,06,31	1,47,09	3,06	3,20	38	2,94	2,46	3,61	6,00	5,66	3,99	76,17	1,02,65	1,43,10	9,29	23,83	7,71	66,88	78,77	1,35,39
January	84,36	1,04,82	1,49,74	4,20	3,69	1,58	3,63	3,80	5,06	7,83	7,49	6,64	76,53	97,33	1,43,10	12,27	19,06	7,71	64,26	78,27	1,35,39
February	86,76	1,03,46	1,51,48	4,80	3,80	1,54	3,83	4,03	5,46	8,63	7,83	7,00	78,13	95,63	1,44,48	11,76	16,28	9,50	66,37	79,35	1,34,98
March	86,37	99,79	1,53,46	4,40	2,02	3,40	3,17	3,49	4,08	7,57	5,51	7,48	78,80	94,28	1,45,98	11,72	9,98	12,40	67,05	84,30	1,33,56
Average .	76,14	1,01,77	1,33,20	3,78	3,74	1,64	2,90	4,39	4,31	6,77	8,13	5,95	69,37	93,64	1,27,25	10,01	21,77	13,41	59,36	71,87	1,13,84

STATEMENT XVI.

Gross circulation of each denomination of note on the 31st March 1919.

Circle.	Number of Notes for Rupees										Total.	
	1	2/8	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
												Rs.
Calcutta . . .	18,887,006	772,278	1,347,379	18,454,346	3,825	289,674	642,793	17,140	52,445	5,546	40,472,482	40,74,12,556
Cawnpore . .	10,214,398	961,422	554,660	1,584,699	1,466	191,755	468,848	3,163	3,872	817	13,975,100	10,18,58,613
Lahore	8,960,680	1,581,085	2,263,259	3,171,514	3,311	193,539	540,293	8,391	7,085	782	16,729,895	13,83,17,803½
Bombay . . .	29,548,438	1,191,052	9,290,327	12,861,881	5,670	334,076	1,046,197	14,015	75,076	7,079	54,374,411	48,19,36,918
Karachi . . .	6,478,026	8,592	256,832	1,615,226	904	65,963	110,649	791	6,368	836	8,545,087	5,34,41,456
Madras	16,694,933	2,509,248	3,794,938	2,151,465	1,778	*−108,769	1,202,818	4,951	4,851	2,700	26,258,393	21,21,61,803
Rangoon . . .	14,291,263	355,035	874,443	7,082,808	735	12,690	368,934	936	1,883	975	22,989,792	14,00,23,645¼
TOTAL .	105,065,650	7,378,712	18,381,888	46,022,029	17,689	979,508	4,380,532	49,387	151,080	18,685	183,345,110	1,53,46,47,790
Percentage of increase .	+3,107·2	+930·4	+68·7	+71·7	−9·7	+41·8	+31·7	−1·0	+9·5	+31·7	...	...
Total for 31st March 1918	3,275,931	716,129	10,897,857	27,331,814	19,581	690,652	3,253,072	49,879	137,993	14,190	46,387,098	99,79,37,599
Percentage of increase .	...	...	+64·5	+20·9	−9·6	+37·0	+28·5	+1·9	+22·7	−24·8	...	...
Total for 31st March 1917	...	...	6,624,239	22,598,076	21,659	504,180	2,532,181	48,944	112,420	18,890	82,460,539	86,37,51,785

* The anomaly of a *minus* sign is due to the procedure under which foreign circle notes held in currency chests are treated as home notes for the purpose of the currency accounts. The foreign notes of the R50 denominations held on the 31st March in the currency chests of the Madras circle where the *minus* sign occurs and thus temporarily withdrawn from circulation exceeded the total of the notes of these denominations in the circle in circulation.

STATEMENT XVII.

Details of comparative circulation of notes on the 31st March in 1918-19 and the two preceding years.

Circle and Period.	CIRCULATION IN LAKHS OF RUPEES OF NOTES FOR									PERCENTAGE TO GROSS CIRCULATION (EXCLUDING Rs. 10,000 NOTES) OF THE CIRCULATION OF NOTES FOR									
	Re. 1.	Rs. 2-8.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Re. 1.	Rs. 2-8.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	TOTAL.
Calcutta.																			
1916-17 .			29	9,98	1	32	7,82	1,05	4,72			1·2	41·3	·1	1·3	32·3	4·3	19·5	100
1917-18 .	16	20	54	10,02	1	34	7,97	96	4,72	·6	·8	2·2	40·2	...	1·1	32·0	3·8	19·0	100
1918-19 .	1,59	19	67	18,45	1	1,45	6,43	86	5,24	5·4	·5	1·9	52·4	...	4·1	18·3	2·5	14·9	100
Cawnpore.																			
1916-17 .			8	14	1	9	33	22	47			6·0	10·4	·8	6·7	24·6	16·4	35·1	100
1917-18 .	−4	−10	12	48	..	9	1,14	17	42	−1·7	−4·4	·3	21·0	.	3·9	50·0	7·5	18·4	100
1918-19 .	1,02	24	28	1,58	.	96	4,69	16	39	10·9	2·6	3·0	17·0		10·3	50·3	1·7	4·2	100
Lahore.																			
1916-17 .			48	1,54	1	88	2,88	37	52			7·6	25·0	·1	6·1	46·6	6·0	8·4	100
1917-18	...	−1	75	2,16	1	40	3,75	38	52	.	−·1	9·4	27·2	·1	5·0	47·1	4·8	6·5	100
1918-19 .	90	39	1,13	3,17	1	97	5,40	42	71	6·9	3·0	8·6	24·2	·1	7·4	41·2	3·2	5·4	100
Bombay																			
1916-17 .			1,70	5,24	1	1,68	4,64	58	4,65			9·2	28·3	·1	9·1	25·1	3·1	25·1	100
1917-18	11	5	3,06	8,33	1	2,91	8,04	71	7,04	·4	·1	10·1	27·5	...	9·6	26·6	2·4	23·3	100
1918-19 .	2,95	30	4,05	12,86	1	1,67	10,46	70	7,51	7·2	·7	11·2	31·3	...	4·1	25·4	1·7	18·3	100
Karachi.																			
1916-17 .			6	71	...	21	59	4	42			3·0	36·0	..	10·1	28·6	2·0	20·3	100
1917-18 .	...	...	11	1,12	...	31	94	5	56	...	...	3·6	35·3	..	10·0	30·4	1·6	18·1	100
1918-19 .	65	...	13	1,61	..	33	1,11	4	64	[illegible]	...	2·9	35·7	...	7·3	24·6	·9	14·2	100
Madras.																			
1916-17 .			61	1,09	1	−23*	6,77	18	27			7·0	12·5	·1	−2·6*	77·8	2·1	3·1	100
1917-18 .	9	4	74	[illegible]	1	−64*	8,18	22	35	·8	·4	7·[illegible]	13·3	·1	−6·2*	79·0	2·1	3·4	100
1918-19 .	1,67	63	1,90	2,15	...	−54	12,0[illegible]	25	43	9·0	3·4	10·3	11·6	.	−3·0	65·0	1·4	2·3	100
Rangoon																			
1916-17 .			9	3,87	...	7	2,29	1	19			1·4	59·3		1·0	35·1	·2	3·0	100
1917-18 .	1		18	3,84	...	5	2,51	1	19	·2		1·9	57·0	...	·8	37·3	...	2·8	100
1918-19 .	1,43	9	44	7,08	...	6	3,69	5	19	11·0	·7	3·4	54·3	...	·5	25·3	·4	1·4	100
All Circles.																			
1901-02 .			40	5,60	68	1,22	7,79	2,55	5,50			1·7	23·4	3·6	5·1	32·6	10·7	22·9	100
1911-12 .			1,30	15,09	13	1,90	10,52	2,80	9,30			2·8	32·1	·3	4·0	35·1	5·9	19·8	100
1912-13 .			1,48	17,94	10	1,72	17,76	2,72	9,04			2·9	35·3	·2	3·4	35·0	5·4	17·8	100
1913-14 .			1,61	17,78	8	1,78	17,81	2,64	9,17			3·2	34·9	·2	3·5	35·0	5·2	18·0	100
1914-15 .			1,56	14,99	6	1,75	16,05	2,36	9,20			3·4	32·6	·1	3·8	35·0	5·1	20·0	100
1915-16 .			2,25	18,80	5	2,24	20,39	2,33	8,99			4·0	34·2	·1	4·2	37·0	4·2	16·3	100
1916-17			3,31	22,60	5	2,53	25,32	2,45	11,24			4·9	33·5	·1	3·7	37·5	3·6	16·7	100
1917-18 .	33	18	5,45	27,38	4	3,45	32,53	2,49	13,80	·4	·2	6·4	34·6	...	4·1	38·0	2·9	16·1	100
1918-19 .	10,51	1,94	9,20	46,90	3	4,90	43,81	2,48	15,11	7·8	1·4	6·8	34·8	...	3·6	32·5	1·9	11·2	100

* For explanation of the minus entry, *vide* footnote to the preceding statement (Statement XVI).

STATEMENT XVIII.

Encashment of Foreign Circle Notes.

Circle.	CASHED BY							TOTAL.			
	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Rangoon.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta . .	..	71,12,742½	75,81,228	2,08,23,296	23,29,627	58,15,914	8,11,751½	4,44,74,559	4,60,79,983	4,72,35,290	4,09,87,190
Cawnpore . .	4,37,73,978	...	1,35,64,553	1,42,37,408	20,31,600	16,64,086½	1,45,356½	7,54,16,932	3,03,99,585	3,82,39,375	4,04,33,785
Lahore . .	3,65,13,154	65,50,890	...	2,08,46,754	99,58,045	18,57,624	1,60,940½	7,58,87,407½	5,56,84,181	5,31,00,950	5,28,27,605
Bombay . .	4,03,62,111	72,63,743½	1,63,98,578½	...	63,21,145	3,50,12,112	7,33,888½	10,58,91,578½	7,29,76,611	5,11,48,775	3,43,16,080
Karachi . .	57,64,161	11,60,555	97,21,748	97,22,499	...	11,67,915	58,346	2,75,95,227	1,53,09,860	1,49,81,570	2,39,69,525
Madras . .	1,78,97,235½	20,26,335	31,58,795	2,87,15,449	8,21,974½	...	3,52,509½	5,33,02,298½	4,80,80,665	4,25,07,670	3,43,45,515
Rangoon . .	1,26,54,411	5,70,307	5,54,193	21,98,848	1,25,856	21,67,209	...	1,82,70,824	96,60,099	95,88,715	94,47,800
Total of 1918-19 .	15,68,65,053½	3,46,84,573	5,12,09,095½	9,65,44,254	2,15,88,247½	4,76,84,810½	22,62,792½	40,08,38,828½	...	...	...
" 1917-18 .	8,88,78,539½	1,45,83,380½	3,30,48,810½	8,24,65,478½	2,40,58,265	3,28,41,460	23,18,991	...	27,81,90,934	...	...
" 1916-17 .	7,83,86,040	1,07,85,175	2,49,17,950	8,64,66,010	2,05,81,505	2,30,29,785	17,40,880	...	...	25,18,57,345	...
" 1915-16 .	713,68,110	1,17,89,860	1,93,10,820	9,04,30,765	1,82,02,400	2,32,87,170	14,38,435	...	...	...	23,58,27,560

STATEMENT XIX.

Statistics of Treasury and other Balances on the 31st December 1918.

	DENOMINATIONS OF NOTES.											TOTAL.			TOTAL.	PERCENTAGE OF NOTES IN TOTAL BALANCE.		PERCENTAGE EXCLUDING RESERVE TREASURY BALANCES.	
	R1.	R2-8.	R5.	R10.	R20.	R50.	R100.	R500.	R1,000.	R10,000.	Foreign Circle Notes	Notes	Sovereigns.	Rupees.		December 1918.	December 1917.	December 1918.	December 1917.
...uries and ...ch Banks.																			
Circle . .	25,99,674	4,20,551	12,64,490	49,85,690	20,680	6,19,500	33,30,500	5,90,000	12,19,000	17,00,000	1,12,500	1,68,62,675	2,09,572	1,13,29,995	2,64,02,442	59	63	53	38
" . .	15,98,372	8,19,870	8,47,145	22,90,710	700	3,92,650	31,37,500	3,43,900	4,43,000	22,40,000	...	1,21,13,247	95,302	48,03,064	1,70,11,683	71	52	...	...
" . .	6,71,289	5,25,182	5,70,075	16,00,010	1,100	2,95,200	11,66,600	2,51,000	4,02,000	25,20,000	62,000	89,67,456	2,23,455	21,73,434	1,04,64,345	77	64	...	...
" . .	12,75,711	10,31,296	15,09,025	36,33,240	480	7,16,650	33,92,900	16,37,000	25,73,000	6,50,000	8,200	1,64,27,502	7,695	29,49,137	1,93,84,334	85	58	82	39
" . .	1,52,550	59,3?2	82,465	4,73,800	260	1,52,550	7,20,700	26,000	7,67,000	28,40,000	1,01,500	53,76,127	11,648	4,43,536	58,31,311	92	90	...	...
" . .	13,73,361	7,08,897	7,97,250	11,70,020	460	4,86,550	29,36,500	3,64,000	2,10,000	13,60,000	...	93,76,538	25,658	26,98,998	1,21,01,194	77	56	66	49
n " .	6,99,055	2,44,580	1,55,390	17,71,190	260	44,000	16,44,900	10,500	3,09,000	81,20,000	2,000	1,30,00,865	11,392	17,27,002	1,47,39,259	88	78	...	...
TOTAL ..	83,70,312	35,09,178	52,25,820	1,59,24,660	23,940	26,57,100	1,63,29,900	32,24,500	59,23,000	1,94,50,000	2,86,200	8,12,24,610	5,84,722	2,61,25,186	10,79,34,518	75	63	...	...
... Offices of ...ency Banks																			
... Bengal .	3,03,401	21,390	1,24,550	26,93,380	...	1,48,200	18,10,500	6,61,500	52,72,000	1,35,90,000	33,47,500	2,79,77,921	3,77,205	9,53,030	2,93,08,156	95	92	...	...
Bombay .	82,749	70,010	1,72,195	6,63,870	500	1,16,150	10,92,100	5,33,000	19,94,000	3,36,40,000	22,000	3,83,86,574	2,18,805	73,865	3,86,79,244	99	98	...	...
Madras .	1,73,930	13,677	19,235	1,04,350	...	40,000	6,11,700	94,500	2,94,000	94,00,000	...	1,07,51,392	94,678	3,55,100	1,12,01,165	96	99	...	...
TOTAL .	5,60,280	1,05,377	3,15,980	34,66,600	500	3,04,350	35,14,300	12,89,000	75,60,000	5,66,30,000	33,69,500	7,71,15,887	6,90,683	13,81,995	7,91,88,565	97	96	...	...

STATEMENT XX.

Absorption of Small Coins.

[In thousands of rupees

	India.	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab and N.-W. Frontier.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Assam.	TOTAL.
½ RUPEES—											
Opening Balance	3,38	2,50	3,60	1,75	3,25	2,46	1,02	1,11	1,08	2,58	22,68
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	48,39	10,07	17,36	8,95	8,03	11,05	7,76	27	2,58	6,17	1,20,63
Closing Balance	2,0[illegible]	2,21	4,14	1,95	4,87	3,92	1,37	2,11	1,70	2,01	26,29
Net Local Absorption in 1918-19	49,76	10,36	16,82	8,75	6,41	9,59	7,41	—75	1,91	6,74	1,17,02
Ditto ditto in 1917-18	8,71	1,98	14,84	4,31	—60	4,38	4,55	—2,40	46	1,88	38,11
Ditto ditto in 1916-17	5,16	1,40	10,81	4,17	23	3,04	3,09	—1,71	89	2,01	32,99
¼ RUPEES—											
Opening Balance	3,80	2,95	2,77	87	3,63	2,53	90	66	1,35	1,39	20,85
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	25,67	10,35	18,37	9,15	3,36	10,66	8,09	2,52	9,56	4,75	1,02,48
Closing Balance	2,43	3,13	6,33	1,12	3,50	4,22	98	2,10	3,97	1,74	30,12
Net Local Absorption in 1918-19	27,04	9,37	14,81	8,60	3,49	8,97	8,01	1,08	6,94	4,40	93,21
Ditto ditto in 1917-18	4,94	3,09	13,97	55	—2,12	4,11	4,94	—1,36	—14	55	28,53
Ditto ditto in 1916-17	4,40	4,72	7,87	66	—1,43	2,96	4,29	—91	—6	67	23,17
NICKEL ANNA PIECES—											
Opening Balance	2,31	1,25	2,16	61	3,81	2,57	63	83	3,36	1,04	18,57
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	6,18	6,75	13,59	3,75	5,10	8,82	5[illegible]	2,36	7,73	4,30	59,10
Closing Balance	2,60	1,93	3,68	62	4,29	2,45	11	1,02	3,74	1,77	22,21
Net Local Absorption in 1918-19	5,89	6,07	12,07	3,74	4,62	8,94	1,04	2,17	7,35	3,57	55,46
Ditto ditto in 1917-18	2,64	2,10	3,71	2,23	3,26	3,39	23	97	6,31	1,62	25,86
Ditto ditto in 1916-17	—13	2,60	5,93	3,63	5,58	3,02	25	1,92	8,16	1,51	32,50
DOUBLE PICE—											
Opening Balance	5	12	3	...	2	..	...	1	3	...	26
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	—13	—16	—13	...	—3	—1	...	...	—5	...	—51
Closing Balance	1	9	2	.	2	6	...	2	2	...	24
Net Local Absorption in 1918-19	—9	—13	—12	..	—3	—7	...	—1	—4	...	—49
Ditto ditto in 1917-18	—15	—24	—19	.	—12	—1	—5	—2	—10	...	—88
Ditto ditto in 1916-17	—23	—40	—20	...	—9	—1	...	—2	—7	...	—1,12
SINGLE PICE—											
Opening Balance	1,42	1,28	1,01	88	5,73	1,10	1,24	1,06	4,45	84	18,99
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces	1,51	4,57	1,25	3,12	—1,25	2,65	2,17	1,76	2,54	1,72	20,04
Closing Balance	76	1,87	1,12	65	4,20	1,02	50	94	3,20	85	15,11
Net Local Absorption in 1918-19	2,17	3,98	1,14	3,33	28	2,73	2,01	1,88	3,79	1,71	23,92
Ditto ditto in 1917-18	16	59	—1,46	1,38	42	1,31	1,06	96	49	66	6,15
Ditto ditto in 1916-17	—4,06	75	—21	2,16	1,84	1,00	1,52	1,98	3,50	71	8,59
HALF PICE—											
Opening Balance	6	.	13	4	15	15	...	4	2	3	65
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	47	11	7	11	—5	12	...	2	2	...	87
Closing Balance	2	9	13	4	14	11	...	4	2	1	60
Net Local Absorption in 1918-19	51	2	7	11	—1	16	...	2	2	2	92
Ditto ditto in 1917-18	28	...	22	8	1	14	...	—1	2	1	75
Ditto ditto in 1916-17	40	...	8	6	...	14	...	—1	3	...	70
PIE PIECES—											
Opening Balance	5	16	17	...	14	6	1	1	1	4	35
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	32	92	34	1	...	2	...	3	2	...	1,66
Closing Balance	3	35	21	1	8	4	1	8	2	3	81
Net Local Absorption in 1918-19	34	73	30	...	6	4	...	1	1	1	1,50
Ditto ditto in 1917-18	27	58	43	1	7	5	...	8	1	...	1,45
Ditto ditto in 1916-17	23	49	27	..	7	3	1	4	...	...	1,14

STATEMENT XXI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Currency Department for the year 1918-19.

	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...st realised on Government Securities	83,32,979	8,22,461	24,69,603	1,06,20,595	9,83,984	36,16,963	17,86,588	2,91,33,172
SUNDRY CASH RECEIPTS.								
...llaneous	21,864	414	2,019	5,695	277	9,638	...	39,902
...e of unclaimed Currency Notes	17,298	2,200	2,768	—218	630	5,820	966	28,994
...e of old Currency Notes no longer in circulation	42,890	3,325	3,070	19,395	2,210	11,365	...	81,755
TOTAL RECEIPTS DURING 1918-19	89,145 1	8,28,400	24,77,490	1,06,45,467	9,87,101	36,43,280	17,87,554	2,92,93,823
TOTAL RECEIPTS DURING 1917-18	69,71,661	1,47,155	13,54,857	56,73,590	6,63,160	22,16,741	12,64,944	1,82,72,108
DISBURSEMENTS.								
...ies (including Exchange Compensation, House rent and Local allowance)	88,598	9,340	7,934	21,640	7,200	8,900	8,524	1,52,186
...blishment (including Local allowances)	3,07,569	38,297	51,177	1,69,339	22,123	68,451	1,25,694	7,82,671
...pensation for dearness of provision and other special allowances	1,118	1,336	...	215	11	3,156	...	5,836
...porary establishment	17,206	5,292	...	15,798	922	4,503	1,705	45,426
...rges for remittance	...	...	...	46,096	330	271	...	46,697
...ionery	10,667	38	3,059	428	46	2,014	...	16,252
...ting charges	21,710	...	920	2,127	430	1,173	...	26,360
...ice postage and telegram charges	28,734	4,779	3,809	5,956	2,167	4,004	1,123	50,572
...se, lighting, police, water rates, etc.	13,553	490	83	5,128	6,757	666	135	26,815
...t of Note forms, including freight	6,27,511	1,93,473	3,11,854	11,90,099	68,381	3,67,932	3,59,767	31,19,317
...sions and gratuitie	17,950	353	1,462	11,405	143	8,142	...	39,455
...t of repairs, etc., to Currency buildings	18,599	...	4,290	1,299	..	1,216	...	25,395
...t of chests, bags and locks	10,647	80	209	2,141	...	...	18	13,095
...tingencies	80,290	9,722	3,024	14,951	2,340	3,026	5,446	1,18,799
...velling allowances	59,177	3,160	...	18,621	1,390	7,907	1,722	92,377
...adstock, Cost of office furniture	1,772	246	...	4,401	516	682	607	8,224
...t of coining gold bullion into sovereigns	6,76,662	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,76,662
...nd of value of old Currency Notes	1,305	35	60	115	...	210	...	1,725
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1918-19	19,83,323	2,67,041	3,87,931	15,09,789	1,12,756	4,82,253	5,04,741	52,47,864
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1917-18	16,05,227	71,134	1,33,100	8,97,328	43,096	—97,582	3,35,667	29,87,970
PROFIT DURING 1918-19	69,31,178	5,61,359	20,89,559	91,35,678	8,74,345	31,61,027	12,82,813	2,40,35,959

STATEMENT XXII.

Details of the balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st March 1919.

	£
In England—	
Estimated value on the 31st March 1919 of the Sterling Securities of the nominal value of £30,156,924 (as per details below) . .	29,729,505
Cash placed by the Secretary of State in Council at short notice .	6,015,672
TOTAL	35,745,177

Details of investments :—

	Face value. £
British Treasury Bills	2,938,000
Canada 3¾ per cent. Bonds	161,000
Local Loans 3 per cent. Stock	200,000
Guaranteed 2¾ per cent. Stock	438,720
Transvaal Government 3 per cent. Guaranteed Stock (1923—53) .	1,092,023
Exchequer 5 per cent. Bonds, 1922	5,977,700
Ditto 1921	999,800
Ditto 1919	40,000
Exchequer 6 per cent. Bonds	5,545,500
Exchequer 3 per cent. Bonds	2,998,000
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47	3,762,181
National 5 per cent. War Bonds	6,004,000
TOTAL .	30,156,924

STATEMENT XXIII.

Statistics of Work in Currency Offices.

	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Rangoon.	Total, 1918-19.	Total, 1917-18.	Total, 1916-17.
s of home notes over the counter (value lakhs of rupees)	1,13,90	8,37	20,26	1,33,82	7,90	35,28	38,6[illegible]	3,61,21	2,59,99	2,74,64
do.	1,06,59	6,32	16,22	1,28,93	9,45	41,14	36,33	3,44,98	2,59,35	2,80,04
s of coin over the counter (value in khs of rupees)—										
Gold	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	5	88	3,84
Silver	6,41	54	40	4,26	17	68	52	12,98	17,38	23,61
of coin over the counter (value in khs of rupees)—										
Gold	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,58	6,18
Silver	14,79	5,07	9,60	18,[illegible]2	78	2,71	3,10	54,87	33,74	41,04
hment of home notes over the counter average number for each working day)	221,853	77,338	144,461	203,712	6,848	131,816	62,231	848,259	229,431	191,673
do. do. .	256,014	126,144	192,589	193,670	9,485	208,131	135,178	1,121,211	277,785	221,647
llations do. do. .	141,872	14,744	49,692	107,546	7,715	54,662	28,376	401,607	177,055	169,648
of home notes (in thousands of pieces)	106,855	36,077	50,651	97,838	11,134	59,317	36,363	398,235	86,027	65,877
llations do. do. . .	40,717	4,217	13,069	27,854	2,183	15,579	7,683	111,252	48,185	46,949
mption of note forms do. . .	91,149	28,371	33,788	87,825	10,865	48,763	26,658	327,419	64,952	56,031

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors.
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

W. G. WOOD,

Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAD P. O., MANBHUM.

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

NOTICE.

An examination for First Class Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held on the 16th, 17th and 18th February 1920. An examination for Second Class Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency will be held on the 23rd, 24th and 25th February 1920. Both examinations will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbad.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age and have had at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates. By rule 34 of Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Notification No. 2968—82, dated the 21st April 1906, "these fees shall be paid, not less than one month prior to the date of the examination, to the Chief Inspector of Mines at his office." The fees may be remitted by money order or paid in any other manner.

Applications and fees should be addressed to the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, Dhanbad P.O., E. I. Railway, and not to any Officer by name. No candidate will be permitted to sit at the examination unless his application, supported by original certificates as to experience and character, and fee, is received, in the case of a candidate for the first class certificate examination on or before the 15th January 1920, and, in the case of a candidate for the second class certificate examination on or before the 22nd January 1920. Candidates are advised to send all papers under registered cover.

G. F. ADAMS,

Chief Inspector of Mines in India,
and *ex-officio* President of the Board of Examiners.

DHANBAD,
The 18th October 1919.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
Revenue Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 20th December 1919.

No. 14857-A.—The following agreement executed on behalf of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited, of the one part, and the Secretary of State for India in Council of the other part, under Section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act, No. I of 1894, is hereby published for general information under Section 42 of that Act:—

Dated__________________1919.

THE ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

AGREEMENT UNDER SECTION 41 OF THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT.

AN AGREEMENT made this twenty-fifth day of November One thousand nine hundred and nineteen BETWEEN THE ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED hereinafter called "the Company" (which expression shall unless excluded by or repugnant to the context be deemed to extend to and include The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited and their successors and assigns) of the one part and THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL hereinafter called "the Secretary of State" (which expression shall unless excluded by or repugnant to the context be deemed to extend to and include the Secretary of State for India in Council and his successors and assigns) of the other part WHEREAS the objects for which the Company are established are (*inter alia*) To acquire take over and work a certain concession for the development of the Andhra Valley in the Maval Taluka of the Poona District of the Presidency of Bombay with a view to the establishment of an undertaking for the generation of Electrical Energy by the storage of water power in a lake to be formed in that valley and the supply of such energy to the public And to apply to the proper authority for and to obtain a License under the Indian Electricity Act 1910 to work the said concession and to work the undertaking of such License And to generate and develop electrical power at the place or places contemplated by the said License and to transmit distribute and supply such power throughout the area of supply named therein And to carry on the business of an Electric Power, Light and Supply Company in all its branches and to construct lay down and carry out all necessary power stations cables wires lines and works And to acquire construct maintain carry out work control and manage any tramways railways and other works and conveniences which the Company may think conducive to any of its objects And generally to acquire in India by purchase lease or otherwise for the purposes of the Company any real or personal immoveable or moveable property rights or privileges And in particular and without in any way derogating from the general powers vested in the Company by reason of the objects contained in its Memorandum of Association to exercise all or any of such powers towards or in connection or conjunction with The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited in such manner and to such extent as the Company may think proper AND WHEREAS the Company are the holders of a License granted by the Government of Bombay under the Indian Electricity Act 1910 for the supply of electrical energy which License is known as "The Andhra Valley (Hydro-Electric) License 1919" AND WHEREAS in connection with the undertaking and business of the Company for the purpose of the construction of a reservoir and dam at Thakarwadi in the said Andhra Valley for collecting and storing a supply of water and of aqueducts conduits canals and tunnels and headraces for water carriage therefrom and engine houses power houses and buildings pipe lines and other works connected therewith the Company are desirous of acquiring certain land situated within the villages in the said Maval Taluka of the Poona District and the Karjat Taluka of the Kolaba District which are mentioned in Part I of the Schedule hereunder written AND WHEREAS the Company have decided to construct and erect a Power House in connection with their undertaking and business within the limits of the village of Bhivpuri in the said Karjat Taluka of the Kolaba District and to construct lay down and carry out an aerial main cable wire or line for the transmission of electrical energy from such Power House to the Receiving Station of the Company within the City and Island of Bombay and to other places within the area of supply within which the Company are authorised by the License granted by the Government of Bombay to supply such energy to the public and for such purposes are desirous of acquiring certain land forming a strip of sixty feet in width situated within the villages in the Salsette and Kalyan Talukas of the Thana District and the said Karjat Taluka of the Kolaba District which are mentioned in Part II of the Schedule hereunder written and also within the limits of the City and Island of Bombay AND WHEREAS in order to secure the better supply of such electrical energy to the public the Company have decided to construct lay down and carry out an inter-communication cable wire or line for the transmission of such energy between the said Power House of the Company at Bhivpuri and the Power House of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited which has already been constructed within the village of Khopoli in the said Karjat Taluka of the Kolaba District and for such purposes are desirous of acquiring certain land situated within the villages in the said Karjat Taluka of the Kolaba District which

are mentioned in Part III of the Schedule hereunder written AND WHEREAS in order to transmit convey and carry safely efficiently and conveniently to the said Power House of the Company at Bhivpuri the very heavy machinery required for the generation and development at and the supply to the public from the said Power House of the Company at Bhivpuri of electric energy the Company have decided to construct maintain and carry out a private branch railway line with other works and conveniences appurtenant thereto from the Chinchavli Railway Station on the great Indian Peninsula Railway to the said Power House of the Company at Bhivpuri aforesaid and for such purposes are desirous of acquiring certain land situated within the villages in the said Karjat Taluka of the Kolaba District which are mentioned in Part IV of the Schedule hereunder written AND WHEREAS for brevity sake and convenience all the said purposes and works of the Company are hereinafter in these presents collectively referred to as "the said works" AND WHEREAS the Company have applied to the Government of Bombay to put in force the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act") in order to acquire for the Company such land situated within the said villages and in the City and Island of Bombay as is needed for the construction of the said works of the Company AND WHEREAS the Government of Bombay having caused an enquiry to be held in conformity with the provisions of Section 40 of the said Act and being satisfied on the report of the result of such enquiry that the acquisition of land within the said villages and in the City and Island of Bombay is needed for the construction of the said works of the Company and that the said works are and the electrical energy to be supplied by means of the said works is likely to prove useful to the public has consented to the provisions of the said Act being put in force in order to acquire land for the purposes of the Company and has pursuant to Section 41 of the said Act required the Company to enter into such agreement with the Secretary of State as is herein contained NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS and it is hereby agreed between and by the Company on the one hand and the Secretary of State on the other hand as follows :—

1. From time to time whenever the Company shall apply in writing to the Government of Bombay (hereinafter referred to as "the said Government") to put in force the provisions of the said Act for the purpose of acquiring for the Company any land situated within any of the said villages or in the City and Island of Bombay of which sufficient plans and full and correct particulars shall be given by the Company and which the Company allege is needed for the construction of some of the said works the said Government on being satisfied that the acquisition under the said Act of the land so applied for is necessary and is *bona fide* needed for the construction of some of the said works shall put in force the provisions of the said Act in order to acquire the same for the Company. The particulars to be given by the Company of the land shall include the Survey Number, Plot Number and area of each separate plot of land desired to be acquired together with the name of the village within which any such plot is situated if such plot is situated outside the City and Island of Bombay and together also with the description of the boundaries of any such plot which is situated within the limits of the City and Island of Bombay and also in every case the particular nature of the said works for which the plot is to be acquired.

2. The Company shall and will provide for and reimburse or pay to the said Government the entire cost as determined by the said Government of the acquisition under the provisions of the said Act of all land which has been applied for by the Company and acquired for the Company by the said Government under the terms of this Agreement (hereinafter referred to as "the said acquired land") including all compensation damages interest costs charges and expenses whatsoever which have been or may be paid or incurred in respect of or on account of such acquisition and all law costs and other expenses which have been or may be incurred by the said Government upon or in respect of or incidental to such acquisition or any litigation arising thereout and either in the Original or Appellate Courts and including the cost of any establishment and salary of any Officer or Officers of Government whom the said Government may think it necessary to employ or assign on special duty for the purpose of such acquisition and of the providing of other land for expropriated rayats whenever with the sanction of the said Government that course is adopted. The Company shall also pay to the Secretary of State in respect of every portion of the said acquired land from which in consequence of the acquisition proceedings any rayat has been expropriated except such of the said acquired land as forms the strip of land sixty feet in width situate within the limits of the City and Island of Bombay or within the villages mentioned in Parts II, III and IV of the Schedule hereunder written, an additional sum of money (the amount of which shall be fixed by the Collector and shall not be disputed by the Company) equivalent to the amount of compensation (including the percentage awarded under Section 23 (2) of the said Act for compulsory acquisition) which would be or is payable under the said Act in respect of such land as agricultural land excluding all claims in respect of any buildings thereon or in respect of the several matters mentioned as thirdly, fourthly, fifthly, and sixthly in Section 23 (1) of the said Act. The monies which shall be payable by the Company under this Clause shall be paid by the Company by the initial deposit with the Collector of the sum of Rupees Twenty-five thousand within three days after the publication in the Bombay Government Gazette of the notice under Section 9 of the said Act with reference to the land to be acquired in pursuance of these presents and by payment to the Collector within seven days after demand by the Collector in writing of such amount or amounts as the Collector shall from time to time estimate to be required or provided by the Company for the purpose of meeting or disbursing any of the monies compensation damages interest costs charges or expenses hereinbefore referred to. In these presents the expression "Collector" shall extend

to mean and include (as the case may be) the Collector of Bombay or the Collector for the time being of the particular District in which any land the subject of applications by the Company under these presents is situated and also the persons meant and included in such expression by the said Act.

3. On payment of the entire monies compensation damages interest costs charges and expenses referred to in Clause 2 of these presents incidental to the acquisition of any portion of the said acquired land such portion shall as soon as conveniently may be after the award of the Collector is made in respect thereof and possession has been taken thereof by the Collector under the said Act be transferred at the cost in every respect of the Company by the Secretary of State so as to vest legally in the Company subject however to the provisions of Clauses 4 to 14 (inclusive) of these presents in any deed of transfer executed by the Secretary of State for the purpose of effectuating this clause the Secretary of State shall not be required to enter into any covenant save only a trustee's usual limited covenant against incumbrances.

4. The said acquired land when so transferred to and vested in the Company shall be held by the Company as their property to be used for the purpose of their undertaking and business subject nevertheless as to such portions of the said acquired land as shall be situate within any of the villages mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written to the payment of the rents assessments and outgoings and to the conditions hereinafter set out.

The Company shall and will pay without any deduction to the said Government :—

(a) In respect of such of the said acquired land as at the date of acquisition thereof was subject to Land Revenue assessment—an annual rent equivalent to the amount of the Land Revenue assessment thereon at the date of the said acquisition ;

(b) In respect of such of the said acquired land (excepting Inam land) as was not at the date of the acquisition thereof subject to Land Revenue assessment—an annual rent calculated as if such acquired land was fully assessed as agricultural land under the Land Revenue assessment prevailing in the particular Taluka in which such acquired land was situated at the time of the acquisition ;

(c) In respect of such of the said acquired land as at the date of acquisition thereof was Inam land—an annual rent equivalent to the amount of judi paid in respect thereof at the date of the said acquisition.

The Company shall and will also pay Local Fund Cess in respect of every portion of the said acquired land for the time being held used or required for the purposes of the Company calculated as if such portion of the said acquired land were fully assessed land under the Land Revenue assessment for the time being prevailing in the particular Taluka in which as the case may be the said acquired land is situated.

During the period that the said acquired land shall be held used or required by the Company for the purposes of their undertaking and business the said annual rents shall be subject to revision by the said Government from time to time and at all times in respect of any portion of the said acquired land which may for the time being be utilized or occupied as a site for a bungalow not immediately tenanted by an employe or person on the staff of the Company and such revised annual rents together with any fine which the Company may be required to pay in addition thereto in respect of such portion shall be calculated from time to time according to the Bombay Land Revenue Code and the rules for the time being in force thereunder relating to land appropriated for building sites and shall also be subject to revision by the said Government from time to time and at all times in respect of any portion of the said acquired land (except land which at the date of the acquisition was Inam land) whenever the Land Revenue assessment of the particular Taluka in which such portion of the said acquired land is situated shall be revised and on such revision the said annual rents may be increased rateably in the same proportion as the Land Revenue assessment fixed for wet and dry crop lands in the particular group of villages containing the village in which such land is situated shall then be increased or in the case of any of the said acquired land which is or was situate within a village which owing to any of the said works has been totally submerged in water then ordinarily according as the said assessment fixed for the group of villages to which such submerged village originally belonged shall be increased but if that group has been split up into new groups then according as the said assessment fixed for the then group of villages containing the nearest village thereto shall be increased And after receipt of notice in writing signed by the Collector stating the amount of any such revised rents payable in respect of the said acquired land or any part thereof the Company shall and will pay thenceforth without any objection to the said Government until further and subsequent revision the full amount of such revised rents without any deduction therefrom.

No charge shall be made by the said Government in respect of the storage of water or for any water so stored in the said reservoirs constructed by the Company but the tail water outflowing from the said reservoirs after the same has been untilized by the Company's undertaking at the said Power House to be constructed by the Company at the foot of the Ghat at Bhivpuri in the Karjat Taluka of the Kolaba District shall be the exclusive property of and under the absolute control of and in the sole use and management of the said Government subject nevertheless to the terms of any separate Agreement which may hereafter be entered into between the said Government in their absolute discretion and the Company whereby the Company may be permittted the use or management of such tail water or any specified portion thereof and defining the shares of the said Government and the Company respectively in any pecuniary benefit derived from such use or management by the Company.

5. If at any time or times any part or parts of the said acquired land not actually utilized or intended to be utilized as a site for any of the said works (meaning in the case of any aerial transmission line of the Company the site for any tower pillar post or pole supporting such aerial transmission line) shall in the opinion of the said Government be necessary to be possessed by the said Government for purposes of revenue administration or either by the said Government or by a local authority for the purpose of making any new public road for any purpose connected with public health safety or necessity (as to which matters the Company shall accept the decision of the said Government who shall be the sole judge) the Company on being thereunto required by the said Government in writing (which shall be sufficient if signed by the Collector) shall transfer to the Secretary of State such part or parts of the said acquired land as the said Government shall specify to be necessary for any of the purposes aforesaid and in consideration of such transfer the Secretary of State shall pay to the Company a sum equal to the amount of the compensation awarded under the said Act and paid by the Company in respect of the land the subject of the transfer upon the acquisition thereof for the Company including the percentage awarded under Section 23 (2) of the said Act.

6. Subject to Clause 5 hereof any part or parts of the said acquired land or any part thereof which shall no longer be used or required for the purposes of the undertaking and business of the Company or which shall not be used for the purposes of the undertaking and business of the Company within the period prescribed by Clause 7 hereof for the construction of the said works shall subject to the rents payable for the time being in respect thereof to the said Government by the terms of these presents and to the Local Fund Cess payable in respect thereof for the time being and to any special conditions applicable thereto arising out of these presents be offered through the said Government for sale to the respective persons or to the heirs or the legal representatives of the respective persons from whom the same had been actually acquired or to the occupants of adjoining lands at a price not exceeding the price which the Company shall fix as their minimum limit for such sale and in the event of such sales being declined may be sold subject to said rents and the said Local Fund Cess and to any special conditions applicable thereto arising out of these presents by the Company at their discretion.

7. The construction of the said works on the said acquired land shall be completed by the Company within five years from the date of these presents or within such further time as the said Government shall allow and shall be carried out in every respect in accordance with plans designs and specifications which previously shall have been submitted to and approved of in writing by the said Government in the Public Works Department and the Company shall expend in the construction of the said works wheresoever situate not less than the sum of Rupees Twenty lacs. The said works so far as they relate to the generation and development transmission distribution supply and use of electric energy shall be executed and maintained by the Company in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act 1910 and the Rules thereunder or any amended or modified law or Rules for the time being in force in British India relating to the supply and use of Electricity and in all respects in conformity with the conditions and provisions of the License hereinbefore referred to or any other License granted by the said Government to the said Company under Section 3 of the said Indian Electricity Act 1910 and for the time being in force.

8. The Company shall carry out all such works and make all such arrangements as they may be called upon by the said Government to execute and do for the purpose of effectually removing abating minimising or preventing any insanitary or unhealthy conditions which in the opinion of the said Government are due to or arise from or which are considered as likely at any future time to arise or result in consequence of any of the said works on the said acquired land or the operations carried on by the Company in or at the said works.

9. The Company shall from time to time and at all times permit the said Government or any Officer or Officers deputed by the said Government in that behalf to inspect the said acquired land and all parts of the said works of the Company upon the said acquired land whether in course of construction or otherwise and shall furnish to the said Government from time to time on demand correct statements of the monies expended by the Company in the construction of the said works of the Company upon the said acquired land. The Company shall at all times keep and maintain the said acquired land in good order to the satisfaction of the Collector.

10. In the event of any of the said works of the Company interfering with obstructing or stopping any public road track path or right of way or passage which the said Government shall consider should be protected kept open or maintained or in the event of it appearing to the Collector that the transfer to the Company after acquisition of any land in pursuance of this Agreement is likely to interfere with obstruct or stop any public or private road track path or right of way or passage which the Collector shall consider should be protected kept open or maintained or to interfere with or obstruct the reasonable access of any person from or to any other land belonging to such person the Company shall at their own expense take such action to the satisfaction of the Collector as the said Government or the Collector shall determine to protect the same and to prevent or abate the interference obstruction or stoppage thereof as the case may be and if so required in writing by the said Government or the Collector shall provide at the expense of the Company for the use of the public or the person or persons concerned and to the satisfaction of the Collector other convenient suitable and sufficient means of inter-communication in lieu thereof and also the Company shall likewise at their expense make alter or improve any road bridge or culvert the making altering or improving of which

is in the opinion of the said Government necessitated in the interests of the public in consequence of the said works and the operations of the Company.

11. If the owner of any piece or parcel of land which has been notified for acquisition in pursuance of this Agreement desires to retain without any claim for severance any portion of such land which is not actually necessary to be utilized for the purposes for which the land is to be acquired under this Agreement (meaning in the case of any aerial transmission line of the Company which is not actually necessary to be utilized as a site for a tower pillar post or pole supporting such aerial transmission line) or if the owner of any land part only of which has been notified for acquisition in pursuance of this Agreement desires without any claim for severance to have a defined right of way or passage from and to his unacquired land over a portion of the said acquired land which is not actually necessary to be utilized for the purposes for which the land is acquired under this Agreement (meaning in the case of any aerial transmission line of the Company which is not actually necessary to be utilized as a site for a tower pillar post or pole supporting such aerial transmission line) the Company shall if so required in writing by the Collector provide for the said owner at the expense of the Company and to the satisfaction of the Collector convenient and reasonable access at all times over the said acquired land (as the case may be) from and to such severed and retained portion of land or from and to such unacquired land.

12. The Company shall not without the pevious permission of the said Government in writing which shall be sufficient if signed by the Collector (which permission it shall be in the absolute discretion of the said Government to give with or without conditions or to refuse) fence in or permit to be fenced in any portion of the said acquired land which is acquired for the purposo of any aerial transmission line of the company (except such portions of the said acquired land as are referred to in Clause 13 hereof) or interfere with or obstruct the free and unrestricted right of way or passage over such portion of the said acquired land by any person from the lands on one side of such portion of the said acquired land to the lands on the other side thereof and shall not do or permit to be done anything which shall prevent or interfere with the flow or passage through or over such portion of the said acquired land of water for purposes of irrigation or of storm water drainage through creeks or to or over fields or lands or with any streams or watercourses or water-ways running over or through such portion of the said acquired land.

13. Whenever any aerial transmission line of the Company passes over a salt work of which the said acquired land shall have formed part the Company may and shall if required so to do by the said Government construct and maintain a suitable hard tract to the satisfaction of the said Government beneath the aerial transmission line on such portion of the said acquired land and in such case may fence in every such track and the Company shall provide and maintain in good order all such culverts and passages for the flow of water through or under such track from one portion of such salt work to another as may be necessary in the opinion of the said Government to prevent the existence of the track being prejudicial to any part of such salt work.

14. The Company shall make and maintain or cause to be made or maintained effectual arrangements to the satisfaction of the said Government or the Collector for preventing any accident or injury directly or indirectly due to or arising from the existence of any aerial transmission line of the Company or from the electrical energy supplied by any such aerial transmission line happening to any person or to the property of any person while making use of any road track or path for the time being constructed or existing under or otherwise lawfully passing under any part of such aerial transmission line.

15. In the event of any person interested in any land whether situated within or outside the said villages complaining to the Collector at any time during the progress of constructing the said works or within the period of five years from the date when the proposed reservoir in the said Andhra Valley is first completely filled with stored water that such land has deteriorated and been rendered less profitable by reason of any part of the said works or the operations of the Company and applying to the Collector that the Company should be required either to apply to the said Government to acquire such land for the Company or to pay compensation on account of the matter complained of and in the event of the Collector being satisfied after enquiry that the facts alleged in such complaint are correct the Company on being required by the Collector in writing so to do shall apply to Government to acquire the said land for the Company under the terms of this Agreement or shall pay such an amount of money by way of compensation to the applicant as the Collector shall fix and the Collector's decision in all matters determined by him under this clause shall be final and binding on the Company.

16. The public without any exception shall subject to such provisions and conditions as are specified in the License hereinbefore referred to or may be specified in any other License granted to the Company by the said Government under section 3 of the Indian Electricity Act 1910 and for the time being in force and to the provisions of such Act and the Rules thereunder or any amended or modified Law or Rules for the time being in force in British India relating to the supply and use of electricity be entitled to purchase from the Company and use the electric energy generated by means of the water supply derived from the water stored and brought into utilization by means of and transmitted and supplied or to be transmitted and supplied by the said works of the Company.

17. All the costs and expenses of and incidental to the preparation and execution of this Agreement (including stamp duty and the costs of registration if required by the said Government) shall be paid by the Company.

IN WITNESS whereof the Common Seal of THE ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED has been hereunto affixed in the presence of two Directors and the Agents of the Company and by direction of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council one of the Secretaries to the said Government has for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year above written.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

PART I.

List of Villages at which the Reservoir and Dam at Thakarwadi and other works are to be constructed.

(POONA DISTRICT, MAVAL TALUKA.)

1. Malegaon Budruk.
2. Shil.
3. Kivle.
4. Kusur.
5. Dahuli.
6. Kambre.
7. Inglun.
8. Mankoli.
9. Unsute.
10. Kune Budruk.
11. Kune Khurd.
12. Pimpri.
13. Malegaon.
14. Khurd.
15. Khand.
16. Nilshi.
17. Boravli.
18. Kusavli.
19. Vahangaon.
20. Nagthali.
21. Vadeshwar.
22. Andrao.
23. Savla.

(KOLABA DISTRICT, KARJAT TALUKA.)

24. Bhivpuri.
25. Tapkirvadi.

PART II.

List of Villages through which the Bombay-Bhivpuri Main Transmission Line passes.

(THANA DISTRICT, SALSETTE TALUKA.)

1. Kurla.
2. Chembur.
3. Ghatkopar.
4. Vikhroli.
5. Harialli.
6. Kanjur.
7. Bhandup.
8. Nahur.
9. Mulund.
10. Thana Creek.
11. Irauli.
12. Ilton.
13. Degha.

(THANA DISTRICT, KALYAN TALUKA.)

14. Mubra.
15. Diva.
16. Dativli.
17. Matardi.
18. Bhopar.
19. Ira.
20. Patharli.
21. Chola.
22. Asdegolauli.
23. Netivli.
24. Tisgaon.
25. Katimanevli.
26. Shahad.
27. Varuli.
28. Kansai.
29. Jausai.
30. Kahoj.
31. Morevli.
32. Chickloli.
33. Belivli.
34. Manjarli.
35. Kulgaon.
36. Kharvai.
37. Budlapore.
38. Jambla.
39. Devloli.
40. Savra.
41. Goregaon.
42. Dhaula.
43. Kudsavra.
44. Vagnimujivli.
45. Loni.

(KOLABA DISTRCT, KARJAT TALUKA.)

46. Shelu.
47. Bandevli.
48. Dhamot.
49. Mamdapur.
50. Dhamota.
51. Bopel.
52. Kolhar.
53. Borla.
54. Jita.
55. Mamgaon.
56. Ambivli B.
57. Yeksal.
58. Ukrul.
59. Chandhai.
60. Salvad.
61. Chinchavli.
62. Kadav.
63. Takva.
64. Bhalavli.
65. Hilalpur.
66. Potal.
67. Humgaon.
68. Bhivpuri.

PART III.

List of Villages through which the Khopoli-Bhivpuri Inter-Transmission Line passes.

(KARJAT TALUKA, DISTRICT KOLABA.)

1. Khopoli.
2. Vyhari.
3. Bhatauda.
4. Vasrang.
16. Shirsa.
17. Akurli.
18. Dahivli.
19. Nigda.

5. Lavhej.
6. Chincholi.
7. Shengaon.
8. Mankivali.
9. Dolauli.
10. Kharwai.
11. Kelavli,
12. Vangni.
13. Talavli.
14. Palasdhari.
15. Aulas.
20. Venagaon.
21. Parada.
22. Varhai.
23. Dahegaon.
24. Gaurkamat.
25. Jambivli.
26. Dona.
27. Salokha.
28. Potal.
29. Humgaon.
30. Bhivpuri.

PART IV.

List of Villages through which the Chincharli-Bhivpuri Railway Line passes.

(KOLABA DISTRICT, KARJAT TALUKA.)

1. Diksal.
2. Garpoli.
3. Vava.
4. Vadavali.
5. Tambas.
6. Kadav.
7. Takva.
8. Bhalavli.
9. Hilalpur.
10. Humgaon.
11. Chinchavli.
12. Bhivpuri.

THE COMMON SEAL OF THE ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED, was hereunto affixed pursuant to a Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company passed at a Meeting of the Board held on the twenty-ninth day of October One thousand nine hundred and nineteen in the presence of—

H. P. GIBBS,
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, } *Directors.*

TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS.
J. D. GHANDY, *Agents.*

Director.

SIGNED SEALED and DELIVERED by the Honourable Mr. P. J. Mead, C.I.E., I.C.S., one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bombay, in the presence of— } P. J. MEAD.

1. KHARSHEDJEE D. BILLIMORIA,
Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Department.
2. SHIVRAM SAKHARAM SHIRKE,
Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Department.

Seal.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

P. J. MEAD,
Chief Secretary to Government.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, 6th January 1920.

No. 84.—Notification of this Department, No. 2257, dated the 22nd August 1919 granting privilege leave for six months to Mr. J. Coggin Brown, O.B.E., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India is cancelled.

H. H. HAYDEN,
Director, Geological Survey of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—NORTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 2nd January 1920.

No. 1.—Mr. L. Williams, Extra Assistant Superintendent, attached to the North East Persia Survey Department, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 3 months with effect from forenoon 2nd January 1920 *vide* articles 246 and 260, of the Civil Service Regulations.

L. G. CROSTHWAIT, Major, I. A.,
Superintendent, Northern Circle.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 29th December 1919.

No. 51.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India, with effect from the date and for the period specified against his name.

Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Maundrell, R.I.M., 13 days special war leave combined with 8 months' leave on private affairs, with effect from 19th December 1919.

B. H. JONES,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 18th December 1919.

No. 7611-*C. & I.*—The following amendments, which it is proposed to make in the rules made under section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, and issued in Punjab Government Notification No. 90, dated the 15th February 1909, as applied to the Delhi Province, are published for criticism. The amendments will be taken into consideration on or after the 20th January 1920, together with any remarks or suggestions received on or before that date :—

AMENDMENTS IN THE PETROLEUM RULES.

(1) In rule 2, Chapter V, Part II of the said rules, the words " otherwise than in bulk " shall be omitted.

(2) In rule 6, Chapter V, Part II of the said rules, the words " other than in bulk " shall be omitted.

(3) In Form II—

(*a*) the words " otherwise than in bulk," wherever they occur, shall be omitted ; and

(*b*) in condition 1 of the conditions attached to the Form, after the words " The petroleum " the words " if not in bulk " shall be inserted.

(4) In Form I—

(*a*) for the words " otherwise than in bulk / in bulk or otherwise than in bulk " the words " in bulk or otherwise than in bulk " shall be substituted ; and

(*b*) in condition 1 of sub-head I of the conditions attached to the Form, after the words " The petroleum " the words " if not in bulk " shall be inserted.

(5) In Form I-A for the words " in bulk or otherwise than in bulk / otherwise than in bulk ," wherever they occur, the words " in bulk or otherwise than in bulk," shall be substituted.

(6) In Form K—

(*a*) the words " cases or packages containing in all " shall be enclosed in brackets and an asterisk placed before the opening bracket; and the following marginal reference shall be inserted, namely :

" To * be omitted when petroleum is transported in bulk," and

(*b*) in condition 1 of the conditions attached to the Form, after the words " The petroleum " the words " if not in bulk " shall be inserted.

Delhi, the 2nd January 1920.

No. 21-*Home*.—The following returns of births and deaths in the Delhi Province for the month of November 1919 are published for information :—

Division.	No.	Name of District or Municipal Towns.	Population according to the census of 1911. Male.	Population according to the census of 1911. Female.	Population according to the census of 1911. Total.	Births registered. No. registered excluding still-births.	Births registered. Still-born No.	Deaths registered. Cholera. No. Registered.	Deaths registered. Small-pox. No. Registered.	Deaths registered. Plague. No. Registered.	Deaths registered. Fever. No. Registered.	Deaths registered. Dysentery and Diarrhœa. No. Registered.	Deaths registered. Respiratory disease. No. Registered.	Deaths registered. Injuries including suicide. No. Registered.	Deaths registered. Other causes. No. Registered.	Deaths registered. Total all causes. Number. Males.	Deaths registered. Total all causes. Number. Females.	Deaths registered. Total all causes. Number. Total.	Deaths registered. Total of corresponding month of previous year. Number. Males.	Deaths registered. Total of corresponding month of previous year. Number. Females.	Deaths registered. Total of corresponding month of previous year. Number. Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Delhi Province.		District excluding Delhi Municipal Town.	102,699	88,486	191,185	893	5	...	1	..	716	6	190	2	10	444	481	925	5,323	6,199	11,522	
		Total of corresponding month of previous year.	102,699	88,486	191,185	906	...	...	5	...	11,220	...	283	9	5	5,323	6,199	11,522	...	...	...	
		Increase	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		or Decrease	...	...	...	13	...	...	4	...	10,504	...	93	7	...	4,879	5,718	10,597	...	...	...	

Division.	No.	District excluding towns.	Population according to the census of 1911. Male.	Population according to the census of 1911. Female.	Population according to the census of 1911. Total.	Births registered. No. registered excluding still-births.	Births registered. Still-born No.	Deaths registered. Cholera. No. Registered.	Deaths registered. Small-pox. No. Registered.	Deaths registered. Plague. No. Registered.	Deaths registered. Fever. No. Registered.	Deaths registered. Dysentery and Diarrhœa. No. Registered.	Deaths registered. Respiratory disease. No. Registered.	Deaths registered. Injuries including suicide. No. Registered.	Deaths registered. Other Causes. No. Registered.	Deaths registered. Total all causes. Number. Males.	Deaths registered. Total all causes. Number. Females.	Deaths registered. Total all causes. Number. Total.	Deaths registered. Total of corresponding month of previous year. Number. Males.	Deaths registered. Total of corresponding month of previous year. Number. Females.	Deaths registered. Total of corresponding month of previous year. Number. Total.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Delhi Province.		Delhi Municipality	129,521	95,950	225,471	1,170	39	...	1	...	464	36	318	5	124	436	512	948	944	1,203	2,147	
		Total of corresponding month of previous year.	129,521	95,950	225,471	920	17	...	...	...	1,266	18	757	3	103	944	1,203	2,147	...	...	...	
		Increase	...	...	...	250	22	...	1	...	...	18	...	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		or Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	802	...	439	...	...	508	691	1,199	...	...	...	

The 7th January 1920.

No. 152-*C. & I.*—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current in Delhi Province are published for information :—

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the head-quarters of the Delhi District at the close of the half month ending the 31st December 1919.

(Seers of 80 tolas only.)

ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.		ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.	
	Srs.	Chts.		Srs.	Chts.
Wheat, white	5	12	Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	6	0
	8	8			
Barley „			Maize	7	12
Rice: Best sort	2	0	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál): Cawnpuri	3	0
Rice: Best sort	2	8	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál): Desi	3	8
Rice: Common sort	3	12	Firewood	40	0
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	8	0	Salt (Sambhar): Wholesale	...	
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	7	0	Salt (Sambhar): Retail	13	0
Mandwa (Eleusine Coracana)	...		Gur (Lawar)	3	8
Kangni (Setaria Italica)	...		Cotton (unginned)	...	
			Bejhar	8	8

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the head-quarters of the Delhi District during the fortnight ending the 31st December 1919.

WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND OF 82⅔ LBS. OR 40 SEERS OF 80 TOLAS EACH.

ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.			ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Rice: unhusked	...			Cotton seed	4	12	0
Rice: husked, Rangoon	7	8	0	Ghi	104	0	0
Wheat, white	6	12	0	Flour (wheat)	7	8	0
Barley	4	8	0	Tobacco leaf (dry)	8	0	0
Oats	7	8	0	Turmeric (unground)	17	0	0
Jowár	4	12	0	Salt (Sambhar)	2	12	0
Bájra	5	8	0	Raw hides (cow)	75	0	0
Maize	5	0	0	Bran	4	4	0
Gram	6	6	0	Grass (dry)	3	0	0
Arhar Dál: Cawnpuri	12	4	0	Bhusa (white)	1	4	0
Arhar Dál: Desi	10	8	0	Jowár stalks	0	12	0
Linseed	19	0	0	Bengal coal	1	4	0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	13	8	0	Kerosine oil (per tin), Elephant mark.	4	6	0
Poppy-seed	...			Plough bullocks, per pair	400	0	0
Til (Jinjili seed) white	16	0	0	Sheep, per score	...		
Sugar (raw), gur (Lawar)	10	8	0				
Cotton (cleaned)	85	0	0				

No. 154-Home.—The following return of deaths registered in the Province of Delh during the half month ending the 15th December 1919 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			15
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half months.	Total in present half month.	Deaths registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.			Remarks.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
P. S. Alipur	96	67	...	...	...	54	1	12	...	...	...	...	4	7	11	
Nangloi	111	109	...	...	...	82	...	24	...	...	3	1	14	9	23	
Najafgarh	85	48	...	...	...	43	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	
Subzimundi	3	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Paharganj	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mehrauli	72	80	...	...	...	55	1	19	...	...	5	3	5	6	11	
Raisina	7	46	...	...	...	44	...	1	...	...	1	...	5	8	13	
Shahdara	37	18	...	...	...	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
New Cantonment	24	26	...	...	...	20	1	4	...	...	1	1	1	5	6	
Total of the District	436	398	...	...	...	317	3	68	...	...	10	5	33	39	72	

No. 156-Home.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 20th December 1919 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and Chicken-pox.	Males.	Females	Total.		
	Delhi	225,471	129	132	261	107	115	222	...	...	...	86	11	99	...	26	...	33	30	63	60·19	51·20
	Notified area	3,673	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·47	14·15
	Total	229,144	130	134	264	107	116	223	...	...	...	87	11	99	...	26	...	33	30	63	59·90	50·60

No. 158-R. & A.—The following list of Revenue Agents, who are qualified to appear in the Court of the Chief Commissioner of the Province of Delhi and subordinate Courts and offices is published for general information.

Serial No.	Name.	Father's name.	Grade.	Place of business.	Date of first admission as Revenue Agent.	Date on which the certificate was renewed for the year 1920.
1	Din Dayal	Parmesari Das	2nd	Delhi	13th December 1879	2nd January 1920.
2	Gopal Das	Jagan Nath	"	"	21st February 1881	Ditto.
3	Balkishen Das	Mohan Lal	"	"	8th January 1918	Ditto.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi

Catalogue of books published in the Delhi Province during the year ending 30th September 1919.

ART—URDU.

1. **French Cookery No. 1 or Luqmai Laziz barai farhang** by S. Ahmed Ali of Umballa, 22nd September 1919, 208 pages, Royal 8vo., 3rd Edition, price Rs. 1-14, Delhi Printing Works, 1,000.

DRAMA (RELIGIOUS) HINDI.

2. **Arya Sangit Ramayan Part IV,** by S. Jaswant Singh of Tohana, 10th June 1919, 220 pages, Demy 8 pages, 2nd Edition, price 10 annas, Saddharam Pracharak Press, 3,000.

DRAMA—URDU.

3. **Arya, Sangit Ramayan, Part IV,** Poetical Drama of the Holy Ramayana, by S. Jaswant Singh of Tohana, 25th July 1919, 168 pages, 18 x 22/8, 3rd Edition, price 9 annas. Delhi Printing Works, 4,000.

4. **Arya Sangit Ramayan in 4 Parts.**—Poetical Drama of the Holy Ramayana by S. Jaswant Singh of Tohana, 25th July 1919, 528 pages, 18 x 22/8, 5th Edition, price Rs. 1-12, Delhi Printing Works, 5,000.

FICTION—URDU.

5. **Siah Posh Sangit—Poetry tale of the black dressed** by Chiranji Lal Natha Ram of Hathras, published by Gokal Chand, bookseller, Meerut, 31st August 1919, 52 pages, Demy 8vo., 10th Edition, price 4 annas, Delhi Printing Works, 2,000.

6. **Amar Singh ka Sakha,** Poetry drama of the wedding of Amar Singh, Part I or the Battle of Agra by Bhudh Sen of Hathras, published by L. Sham Lal Hira Lal, Muthra, 25th August 1919, 84 pages, Demy 8vo., 1st Edition, price 6 annas, Delhi Printing Works, 2,000.

7. **Arya Sangit Mahabharat,** the events of Mahabharat in poetry, Part I, by S. Jaswant Singh of Tohana, 26th July 1919, 112 pages, 18 x 22 8vo., 1st Edition, price 7 annas, Delhi Printing Works, 3,000.

8. **Sangit Raja Harish Chandra Satbadi,** a poetical drama of Raja Harish Chandra by Lala Durga Pershad of Agra, 9th July 1919, 64 pages, 18 x 22, 8vo., 1st Edition, price 8 annas, Delhi Printing Works, 2,000.

9. **Noha-i-Zindagi,** the miseries of life by Rashid ul Khairi, published by Abbas Hussain Qari, 1st September 1919, 18 x 22 1st Edition, price 12 annas, Mahbub-ul-Mataba Press, 1,000.

10. **Tamacha ba Rukhsar-i-Yazeed,** a slap on the face of Yazeed by Khuaja Hasan Nizami, published by Manager of the Darul Ishaat, Delhi, 30th September 1919, 104 pages, 18 x 22, 8vo., 1st Edition, price Re. 1, Delhi Printing Works, 2,000.

11. **Sangit Sankar Garh or Neoli ka Biah,** Poetical drama of the Marriage of Neola by Natha Mal Chhitar Mal, Jotshi of Hathras, published by Sham Lal Hira Lal, Muthra, 25th August 1919, 110 pages, Demy 8vo., 1st Edition, price 6 annas, Delhi Printing Works, 2,000.

GEOGRAPHY—URDU.

12. **Mukhtasir Jughrafia-i-Hind Jadeed,** a new concised Geography of India, by Master Girdhari Lal of Delhi, 26th August 1919, 24 pages, 22 x 19/16 mo., 3rd Edition, price 4 annas, Delhi Printing Works, 2,000.

HISTORY—URDU.

13. **Tarikh-i-Mewat,** a history of Mewat by M. Abu Mohammad Abdul Shakur, Mewati, Ferozepore Nawab, 10th September 1919, 104 pages, 18 x 22, 1st Edition, price Re. 1, Mahbub-ul-Mataba, 250.

LAW—ENGLISH.

14. The Nabha Motor Vehicles Act I of 1919 passed on 1st, April 1919, be H. H. Maharaja Ripu Daman Singh of Nabha State, 10th July 1919, 8 pages, 18 x 22/8vo., 1st Edition, price not known, Delhi Printing Works, 100.

LITERATURE—HINDI

15. **Balpatra or Letter writer for beginners** by P. Bhagwan Sahai Sharma, Muradnagar, 1st August 1919, 48 pages, 20 x 26/16, 3rd Edition, price 2 annas, Art Printing Works, 4,000.

LITERATURE—ARABIC.

16. **Moallimul Nahav**, Teacher of Arabic Grammar, by M. Hakim Mohammed Abdul Khalik of Shahjahanpur, 29th August 1919, 24 pages, Demy 8vo., 2nd Edition, price 2 annas, Delhi Printing Works, 500.

LITERATURE—URDU.

17. **Sharah (key)** B. A. Course of Arabic, Punjab University, by M. Abdul Aziz of Rajkot, Professor, Edwards College, Peshawar, 28th August 1919, 208 pages, Royal 8vo., 1st edition, price 0-3-0, Delhi Printing Works, 1,000.

18. **Anis-ul-Ghuraba**, a collection of writings to help the poor by Qari Sarfaraz Hussain Azmi of Delhi, 3rd September 1919, 53 pages, 18 x 12, 1st edition, price Re. 1 Mahbub-ul-Mataba Press, 750.

19. **Tashrih-ul-Huruf**, explanation of Urdu Alphabet by P. Debi Pershad, published by Sham Lal Hira Lal at Muttra, 25th August 1919, 16 pages, 20 x 30, 16mo., 1st edition, price 0-1-0, Delhi Printing Works, 2,000.

20. **Moallim-ul-Saraf (Urdu Grammar)**, complete 3 parts, by Mohd. Abdul Khaliq of Shahjahanpur, 29th August 1919, 39 pages, Demy 8vo., 2nd edition, price 0-6-0, Delhi Printing Works, 500.

21. **Talim-ul-Moalmin**, Training of Teachers, Part I, by Nur Mohd. of Ludhiana, 13th August 1919, 32 pages, Demy 8vo. 1st edition, price not known, Delhi Printing Works, 500.

22. **Shab-i-Zindagi.** The night of life (A Social story), by Allama Rashid-ul-Khairi, 25th August 1919, 128 pages, 18 x 22/8., 1st edition, price Re. 1, Dervesh Press, 1,000.

LITERATURE—PERSIAN.

23. **Guldastai Mohsni**, Gulistan of Sheikh Sadi with commentary notes on margin by M. Mohd. Khitab, August 1919, 348 pages, 22 x 29, 8vo., 1st edition, price not known, Delhi Printing Works, 1,500.

MEDICINE—HINDI.

24. **Bhojan ki Gati.** How to take food, by Dr. Guru Datta Kalal, 13th June 1919, 31 pages, Foolscap 8 pages, 1st edition, price *nil*, Saddharam Pracharak Press, 1,000.

25. **Chikitsa Sopan, Part II.** Materia Medica for the use of Compounders, by Dr. B. K. Mitra, L.M.S., 29th August 1919, 116 pages, 18 x 22 = 8 pages, 1st edition, price Re. 1, Saddharam Pracharak Press, 475.

26. **Haizai se bachne ke upai.** Prevention from Cholera] and its remedy by Dr. Gurudatta, of Delhi, 4th August 1919, 8 pages, foolscap 8 pages, 1st edition, price *nil*, Saddharam Pracharak Press, 1,000.

MEDICINE—ENGLISH.

27. **Eye Strain No. 1** by Major M. Corry and R. B. Dr. Hari Shankar, Delhi, 15th June 1910, 43 pages, Demy 8 pages, 1st edition, price *nil*, Saddharam Pracharak Press, 200.

MEDICINE—URDU.

28. **Tashrih-i-Kabir Kabir's Anatomy**, by Hakim Mohd. Kabir Uddin, Delhi, 30th July 1919, 380 pages, Demy 8vo., 1st edition, price Rs. 5, Delhi Printing Works, 500.

29. **Tibbi Lugatcha.** A concise Medical Dictionary by H. Mohd. Kabir Uddin, 27th July 1919, 184 pages, Demy 8vo., first edition, price 0-5-0, Delhi Printing Works, 500.

30. **Afadai Kabir.** Urdu translation of Medical book, by Hakim Kabir Uddin, 23rd July 1919, 184 pages, 8 x 22/8, 2nd edition, price 0-5-0, Delhi Printing Works, 1,000.

MISCELLANEOUS—HINDI.

31. **Ratan Amolya.** A valuable book on Commerce by L. Hira Lal of Delhi; 23rd July 1919, 275 pages, 1/8 of 18 x 22, 1st edition, price Rs. 4-1-0, Ratan Press, Delhi, 1,000.

32. **Shri Adi Nath Bivahli.** Marriage of Shri Adinath, by Devi Gulab Kaur of Hathras, published by Seth Jawahar Lal Jain of Secunderabad, 20th August 1919, 50 pages, 20 x 30 = 16 pages, 1st edition, price *nil*, Saddharam Pracharak Press, 250.

33. **Speech by Seth Sohan Lalji**, President, Bharat Varshia Digambar Jain Sabha, Malwa Pranta, Udepur, 16th May 1919, 16 pages, 20 x 30 = 16 pages, 1st edition, price *nil*, Saddharam Pracharak Press, 500.

POETRY—URDU.

34. **Jangi Farang.** European War by S. Bashir Husain of Bijnaur District, 1st July 1919, 24 pages 18 x 22, 8vo., 1st edition, price 0-2-0, Delhi Printing Works, 2,000.

35. **Hasinon ki Mahfil.** The meeting of the beautiful by Asim book agency, 30th June 1919, 16 pages, 18 x 22=8, 1st edition, price 0-1-0, Indian Press, Delhi, 2,000.

36. **Qasida or Arz-i-Ikhlas.** An Humble Petition to His Majesty the King-Emperor by Amir Uddin Maizban, Loharu, 6th September 1919, 12 pages, 22 x 29/8, 2nd Edition, free, Delhi Printing Works, 100.

RELIGIOUS—URDU.

37. **Haqiqt-i-Tariqat.** The true history of devotion to God by Shah Mohd. Abdul Samad and published by Sanauddin alias Aziz Mian, 31st August 1919, 48 pages, 20 x 30/16 mo. 1st edition, free, Delhi Printing Works, 1,000.

38. **Shahadat Nama wa Qasida.** The account of Martyrdom of Hazrat Imam Husain by Sh. Ahmad Husain, 11th September 1919, 16 pages, 1st edition, 18 x 22/8, price 2 annas, Delhi Printing Works, 1000.

39. **Risalai Jalila dar Bayan-i-Masail-i-Qurbani wa Aqiqa.** A treatise on the principles of sacrifice, etc., by M. Abdul Karim, Chittauri Mufti, Ajmer, 5th September 1919, 16 pages, 18 x 22, 1st Edition, price 1 anna, Mahbub-ul-Mataba Press, 1,000.

40. **Mailad Sharif Akbar.** The praise of the Holy Prophet by Akbar by Mohd. Akbar Khan Varsi of Meerut, published by Sheikh Ahmad Hussain and Zakrul Rahman, booksellers, Delhi, 19th August 1919, 96 pages, Royal 8 vo., 1st Edition, price 8 annas, Delhi Printing Works, 1,000.

41. **Izhar-ul-Sidq or the revealing of the truth.** A speech by Seth Abdulla Ala Din Sikandarabadi, 31st July 1919, 36 pages, 18 x 22/16, 1st Edition, price not known, Indian Press, 500.

42. **Tafsir-i-Quran, Para biast-o-Nahum.** Explanation of the holy Quran by Shayaq Ahmad Usmani, of Bhagalpur, 29th September 1919, 240 pages, 18 x 22/8, 1st Edition, price Rs. 2, Delhi Printing Works, 1,000.

43. **Dua-i-Uns,** the prayer by Hazrat Uns for saving from all miseries and evil spirits by M. Nur Mohd. of Ludhiana, 9th June 1919, 16 pages, 18 x 22/32 mo., 1st Edition, free, Delhi Printing Works, 8,000.

RELIGIOUS—HINDI.

44. **Bhajan Pakhand Khandan,** New Series, Part I by Ch. Fatteh Singh of Patiala State, 26th June 1919, 96 pages, 20 x 26=16 pages, 1st Edition, price 6 annas, Saddharam Pracharak Press, 1,000.

45. **Sanatam Dharm Bhajan Mandli II Part or Hindi Songs** by Raja Ram of Delhi, 23rd June 1919, 16 pages, 1/8 30 x 30/8 vo., 1st Edition, price 1 anna, Khanna Press, 1,000.

46. **Sachchi Haqiqat,** the true history of Jainism by Satya Asatya Nirnaya Committee, published by Nagar Seth Sobhagya Mal, Jawra Wala, 26th July 1919, 43 pages, 20 x 30, 1st Edition, free, Saddharam Pracharak Press, 250.

47. **Niyama Wali Yog Sadhan Yantra,** Rules for the use of Magic Apparatus by Manager Yog Sadhan Yantra Karyala, Karnal, 13th September 1919, 24 pages, 17 x 27/32 mo., 2nd Edition, free, Delhi Printing Works, 1,000.

RELIGIOUS—PERSIAN & ARABIC.

48. **Ba Meyar-ul-Haq,** Muslim Tradition by M. Nazir Hussain, 14th August 1919, 280 pages, 20 x 26, 2nd Edition, price Rs. 2, Rahmani Press, 500.

49. **Shamsher-i-Hilabi,** Praise of God and Prophet in Poetry by Zain-ul-Abdin and Nadir Ali, 12th August 1919, 16 pages, 18 x 22/8, 1st Edition, price 1 anna, Mustafai Press 500.

50. **Haqiqat-ul-Tawassul wa Wasilat,** the meaning of recommendation or the proof of bearing the dead, by M. Abdul Sattar Kalanori, published by H. Hamid Ulla, Merchant, Delhi, 1st August 1919, 40 pages, 20 x 26/4, 1st Edition, free, Indian Press, 1,000.

51. **Aljawahar-ul-Zawahar,** the light and bright pearls by M. Ashiq Ilahi of Meerut, published by Hakim Mohd. Ibrahim, Rangoon, 29th July 1919, 780 pages, Royal 8 vo. 1st Edition, price 3 annas, Delhi Printing Works, 2,000.

52. **Sarat-i-Mohammadi,** Path of Mohammadan Religion by M. Kifayat Ulla, Manager, Madrasa Darul Kitab, Surat, published by Sh. Hamid Ulla, Merchant, 22nd July 1919, 18 pages, 20 x 26, 1st Edition, free, Nami Press, 6,000.

53. **Tahzib-i-Ahmadi or the etiquette of Ahmad** by Hakim S. Tajammul Husain, Fazli Broach, 25th June 1919, 22 x 39/32 mo., 2nd Edition, 64 pages, free, Delhi Printing Works, 3,000.

SOCIAL REFORM—HINDI.

54. **Shastrarth on Varan Vivastha.** A debate on caste system by P. Ram Sarup Sharma of Dabar, 4th August 1919, 16 pages, 1st Edition, 20 x 26/16, price 1 anna, Saddharam Pracharak Press, 500.

H. A. SMITH,
Deputy Commissioner.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Raisina, the 6th January 1920.

No. 222-E.—Mr. R. W. Mantle, having been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State as a Works Assistant (Plumber), assumed charge of his duties in the Public Works Department, Delhi, on the forenoon of the 22nd December 1919.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Udaipur, the 18th December 1919.

No. 2192-C.—1093.—The following draft of a Notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner on or after the 15th February 1920.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendments in the Ajmer-Merwara Petroleum Rules issued in this office Notification No. 1530-1093, dated the 14th October 1909 :—

(1) In rule 2, Chapter V, Part II of the said rules, the words "otherwise than in bulk" shall be omitted.

(2) In rule 6, Chapter V, Part II of the said rules, the words "other than in bulk" shall be omitted.

(3) In Form H—

(a) the words "otherwise than in bulk," wherever they occur, shall be omitted; and

(b) in condition 1 of the conditions attached to the Form, after the words "The petroleum" the words "if not in bulk" shall be inserted.

(4) In Form I—

(a) for the words "$\frac{\text{otherwise than in bulk}}{\text{in bulk or otherwise than in bulk}}$" the words "in bulk or otherwise than in bulk" shall be substituted; and

(b) in condition 1 of sub-head I of the conditions attached to the Form, after the words "The petroleum" the words "if not in bulk" shall be inserted.

(5) In Form I-A for the words "$\frac{\text{in bulk or otherwise than in bulk}}{\text{otherwise than in bulk}}$" wherever they occur the words "in bulk or otherwise than in bulk" shall be substituted.

(6) In Form K—

(a) the words "cases or packages containing in all" shall be enclosed in brackets and an asterisk placed before the opening bracket; and the following marginal reference shall be inserted, namely :—

"To be omitted when petroleum is transported in bulk"

and

(b) in condition 1 of the conditions attached to the Form, after the words "The petroleum" the words "if not in bulk" shall be inserted.

Abu, the 5th January 1920.

No. 14—908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 24 of the Excise Regulation 1915, I of 1915, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, to impose a duty of Rs. 24 a seer on charas imported for consumption in Ajmer-Merwara, with effect from the 1st April 1920.

By order,
R. R. MACONACHIE,
First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 2nd January 1920.

No. 2406-*C*.—3—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 24 (1) (*b*) and 112 (2) (*b*) of the Abu Municipal Law, 1919, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to make the following rules for the assessment and collection of tax on hawkers plying their trade in the Abu Municipal area.

1. The term "hawker" shall mean and include all itinerant vendors who take and expose goods for sale outside the limits of the Abu Bazar: but it shall not apply to the sale of goods by a shop-keeper or hotel-keeper at his shop or hotel situated outside bazar limits nor to goods taken out of bazar limits for sale by a *bonâfide* shop-keeper on a written order of a customer.

2. The limits of the Abu Bazar are the group of houses comprised in Blocks A to H of the Municipal Register.

3. No hawker shall ply his trade within Municipal limits unless he shall have first obtained a license from the Municipal Committee.

4. Such license shall be valid for one year commencing from the 1st April, and shall be subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The licensee shall deposit a sum of Rs. 10 as security for due observance by him of the conditions of the license.

(2) No goods shall be exposed for sale at night, *i.e.*, after half an hour after sunset and before half an hour before sunrise.

(3) The licensee shall not make any loud cry or noise for the purpose of attracting attention to his goods.

(4) The licensee shall not sell or attempt to sell, or to attract attention to, his goods on any road, path or other public place prohibited by the Municipal Committee.

(5) On expiry or surrender of his license the licensee shall declare what income he has derived from such hawking and shall pay a tax on such income calculated as follows:—

(*a*) An income not exceeding Rs. 500—a tax at Rs. 2½ per cent., subject to maximum of Rs. 5.

(*b*) An income exceeding Rs. 500 but not exceeding Rs. 750—a tax of Rs. 7-8-0.

(*c*) An income exceeding Rs. 750 but not exceeding Rs. 1,000—a tax of Rs. 10.

(*d*) An income exceeding Rs. 1,000—a tax at Rs. 1-8-0 per cent. on each complete Rs. 100.

(6) On payment of the prescribed tax the security deposit shall forthwith be refunded to the licensee.

5. These rules shall come into force with effect from 1st April 1920.

By order,

R. R. MACONACHIE,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 3rd January 1920.

No. 1172-*An*.—Mr. T. K. Ratnavelu Mudaliar, officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 9th (Secunderabad) Division, reverted to his own grade, with effect from the 5th December 1919.

Delhi, the 6th January 1920.

No. 1206-*An*.—Mr. H. R. Grinnol, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, in the office of the Senior Controller of Military Supply Accounts, is granted leave for 3 months and 11 days in extension of the leave granted to him in Military Accounts Department Notification No. 508-G., dated the 13th June 1919.

B. N. MITRA,

Military Accountant General.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 5th January 1920.

No. 1.—Mr. F. H. Reaks, Deputy Traffic Manager, is granted, under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, and Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, combined leave for one year, *viz.*, privilege leave due and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 2nd January 1920 for the subsequent date of relief.

M. T. PORTER, Major,, R.E.,
for Agent.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the British Concentration Camp, Deolali, dated 29th December 1919.

Number, Rank and Name—24552, Private, T. Gillan, 1st Garrison Battalion, Scottish Rifles.
Date of Desertion or Absence—21st December 1919.
Place of Desertion or Absence—British Concentration Camp, Deolali.

R. W. PALMER, Capt. and Adjt.,
for Commandant, British Concentration Camp, Deolali.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, dated at Peshawar, this 4th day of January 1920.

Number, Rank and Name—38403, Private Gerald Stanley.
Age—23 years.
Height—5 feet, 8 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; eyes, grey.
Date of Enlistment - 13th May 1912 for 12 years.
Date of Desertion or Absence—27th December 1919.
Marks—Thin, smart appearance, clean shaven. This man was employed under the F. C. D. O., Poona, up to a short time ago.

F. CROWSLEY, Lt. & A. Adjt.,
for Lt.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, AJMER.

MISCELLANEOUS CASE NO. 104 OF 1919.

Pakharlal, son of Kalu Ram, Mahajan of Ajmer . . . . . . Applicant

versus

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Must. Ganga, wife of Bakhtawer	150	0	0
2. Pirthi Raj Oswal	80	0	0
3. L. Bishenlal	52	0	0
4. Ram Bilas Jagan Nath	42	0	0
5. Sujan Mal	35	0	0
6. Modu Teli	30	0	0
7. Ghesulal	28	0	0
8. Sardar Mal Saravgi	24	0	0
9. Chogalal, son of Goralal	22	0	0
10. Zorawer Khan	20	0	0
11. Ganeshilal	20	0	0
12. Balu Teli	18	0	0
13. R. B. Seth Tikam Chand	11	8	0
14. Piyara Teli	10	0	0
	542	8	0

Whereas the insolvent has filed an application under Section 11, Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard on the 28th January 1920. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear in person or through the recognized agent. In default of appearance the application will be heard *ex-parte*.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court.

DURGA PRASAD,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

II M

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) :—

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
1—1920	Sakoor Jan Mahomed *alias* Sakoor Mahomed *alias* Sakoor Abdool Rahimon Memon.	Mahomedan	Mahim Bazar Road	Lately dealer in milk and now unemployed	5th	January	1920	5th	January	1920
2—1920	Bhima Satoo Patkar	Hindu	Lower Parel	Boiler-maker in the B., B. & C. I. Railway at Parel.	„	„	„	„	„	„

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 5th d ayof January 1920.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 141 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 22nd December 1919.

In the matter of Maung Ba Gyi, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba Gyi, clerk, Messrs. Finlay Fleming & Co., Rangoon, on the 18th day of December 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba Gyi.

CASE No. 142 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 22nd December 1919.

In the matter of Mohamed Afzal Khan, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mohamed Afzal Khan, Contractor of Dhoby Line, Rangoon, on the 10th day of December 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 19th day of December 1919 against the said Mohamed Afzal Khan.

CASE No. 108 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 23rd December 1919.

In the matter of K. V. Subramonia Iyer, No. 11, 126th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said K. V. Subramonia Iyer an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 16th day of December 1919.

E. W. W. XAVIER,
Offg. Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 1 OF 1920.

Dated the 3rd January 1920.

Re Nogendra Lall Dutt, residing at No. 22, Jeliapara Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business as a trader in glassware at No. 192, Old Chinabazar Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, but at present of no occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. Messrs. B. N. Basu & Co. Debtor's Solicitors.

On the 2nd day of January 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 2 OF 1920.

Dated the 7th January 1920.

Re Harold Edward Wale, residing at No. 89, Metcalfe Street, in the town of Calcutta, employed as an Assistant, Calcutta Tramways Company.

Ex parte the debtor.

On the 5th day of January 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 3 OF 1920.

Dated the 7th January 1920.

Re Alfred Devereux, residing at No. 99, Corporation Street, in the town of Calcutta, employed as 2nd Engineer at I. G. S. N. Co., Calcutta.

Ex parte the debtor.

On the 5th day of January 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

G. McD. FALKNER,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd January 1920.

No. 16-*Ap*.—Mr. Dina Nath Gossain, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month, with effect from the 29th November 1919.

Mr. Durga Prasanna Das Gupta, Clerk, office of the Postmaster-General, Bihar and Orissa, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Dina Nath Gossain, or until further orders.

The 5th January 1920.

No. 23-*Ap*.—Khan Ata Ullah Khan, Postmaster, Jullundur, and officiating Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is appointed Reserve Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, United Provinces Circle, on probation for one year, with effect from the 22nd November 1919.

No. 51-*Ap*.—Mr. T. G. Chiodetti, Postmaster, Lucknow, pay Rs. 500—600, is granted privilege leave for 6 months, with effect from the 1st November 1919.

The following officiating appointments are made during the absence on leave of Mr. T. G. Chiodetti or until further orders:—

Mr. F. J. Loughlin, M.B.E., Postmaster, Peshawar, pay Rs. 400—500, to act as Postmaster, Lucknow, pay Rs. 500—600, from 12th December 1919. Mr. Kali Shanker, Deputy Postmaster, Agra, pay Rs. 150—200, and officiating Deputy Postmaster, Lucknow, pay Rs. 200—300, acted as Postmaster, Lucknow, pay Rs. 500—600, from 1st November 1919 to 11th December 1919 inclusive.

Mr. W. B. Roderick, Postmaster, Ambala, pay Rs. 300—400, to act as Postmaster, Peshawar, pay Rs. 400—500, from 30th November 1919.

The 7th January 1920.

No. 99-*Ap*.—Mr. W. R. Rehill, Postmaster, Lahore, pay Rs. 600—40—800, is granted privilege leave for 4 months and 14 days, in combination with furlough, out of India, for 1 year, with effect from the 19th December 1919.

Mr. S. H. Glackan, M.B.E., Postmaster, Simla, pay Rs. 500—20—600, is appointed to officiate as Postmaster, Lahore, during the absence on combined leave of Mr. W. R. Rehill, or until further orders.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th January 1920.

No. 11-*F.A*.—Mr. A. P. Manning, C.I.E., M.C., O.B.E., Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, is granted privilege leave for 5 months and 9 days combined with furlough for 9 months and 22 days, with effect from the 21st October 1919.

The 8th January 1920.

No. 64-*F.-A*.—Mr. B. C. Wrenicke, Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, is granted privilege leave for 6 months, with effect from the 3rd January 1920.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th January 1920.

No. 11-*T. G.*—Mr. P. E. W. Rosemeyer, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, Madras, Telegraph Office, has been granted privilege leave for four months, with effect from the 15th December 1919.

Mr. T. G. Slark, Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, is appointed to officiate in the Superior Traffic Branch, 2nd Division, as Assistant Superintendent, Madras Telegraph Office, with effect from the 15th December 1919, *vice* Mr. Rosemeyer or until further orders.

The 3rd January 1920.

No. 14-*T.*—Mr. B. M. Dasu, Telegraph Master and Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, is appointed permanent Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 21st November 1919.

The 8th January 1920.

No. 20-*T.G.*—Mr. J. W. Platel, Officiating Superintendent of Post Offices, Traffic, Bengal and Assam Circle, reverted to his substantive rank of Telegraph Master, with effect from the 24th December 1919.

No. 40-*T.G.*—Mr. P. N. Mitra, Deputy Postmaster-General, Traffic, United Provinces Circle, has been granted privilege leave for nineteen days, with effect from the 24th December 1919 in extension of the leave sanctioned in Notification No. 7179-T., dated the 17th November 1919.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 7th January 1920.

No. 48-*T. H.*—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 11th December 1919 to 7th January 1920 :—

Name of office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government telegraph offices.		
Bombay Mandvi	Bombay	17th November 1919	Closed.
Gulkach	Baluchistan	1st " "	"
Kalyan City	Bombay	1st " "	"
Manikhwah	Baluchistan	1st " "	"
Miralikhel	"	1st " "	"
Moghalkot	"	1st " "	"
Port Albert Victor	Bombay	19th December 1919	Opened.
Ribandar	(Goa) Portuguese territory.	23rd November 1919	"
Shinbaz	Baluchistan	1st " "	Closed.
Taungthu	Burma	5th December 1919	Opened.
Thugaon	Central Provinces	20th " "	"
	Railway telegraph offices.		
Kaurialaghat	Rohilkhand Kumaon Railway.	16th December 1919	Opened.
Killa Zaffaragarh	North Western Railway	1st November 1919	"

The following alterations in the names of Government telegraph offices are notified :-

"Coonoor R. S." instead of "Coonoor Road."

"Shivpuri" instead of "Sipri."

M. A. THOMPSON,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

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REGISTERED No. C. 696



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{209 \text{ B. \& O.}}{\text{F.-1}}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922 for Rs. 100, originally issued in the name of Lalji Ram, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

LALJI RAM,
Puranigodam, Gaya.

NOTICE.

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. 103905 of the 5½ per cent. loan of 1920 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Madras and endorsed to T. R. Parthasarathy Iyengar or order having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the Interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—T. R. PARTHASARATHY IYENGAR,
Residence—Pattukottai, Tanjore District.

Estate Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Wiggens, I.A., Retired, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Francis Edwin Wiggens, a retired Lieutenant-Colonel of the Indian Army ; formerly of 72, Cambridge Street, Eccleston Square, London, who died at 37 Western Gardens, Ealing Common, Middlesex, on 10th March 1919, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 2nd February next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. E. VALLANCE.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th December 1919.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 090348-49 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds of 1920 for Rs. 500 each, originally standing in the name of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and last endorsed to Frederick William Lloyd, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

FREDERICK WILLIAM LLOYD,
No. 12 Surgent House, Appollo Bunder, Bombay.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. D.-045125, A.-015572 and D.-019627 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1921 for Rs. 100, Rs. 25, and Rs. 100, respectively, the first two notes originally standing in the name of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and the last note in the name of the Accountant-General, Punjab, and were endorsed to Sunder Das and Mohammed Din respectively, by whom they were endorsed in blank to Makhan Lal Suri, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—MAKHAN LAL SURI,
Residence—Clerk, Central Bank of India Limited, Lahore.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. E.-001807 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1921 for Rs. 200, originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Bengal, and last endorsed to Duni Chand Brojalall, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—DUNI CHAND BROJALALL,
Residence—Domar (Rangpur).

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(1) Admittance of Partner.

Mr. Mortimer Innes Ker has been admitted as a partner in our Indian Firms from this date.

The 1st January 1920. GRINDLAY & CO.

(2) *Retirement of Partner.*

The interest of Mr. Perceval Richard Wilson in the Firm of Messrs. Grindlay & Co. ceased on the date of his retirement, namely, 31st December 1919.

The 1st January 1920. GRINDLAY & CO.

Abstract statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the quarter ending 31st January 1919, being the third quarter of the year 1918-19, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1917-18.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 31st January 1919. Rs. A. P.	For the quarter ending 31st January 1918. Rs. A. P.	Increase. Rs. A. P.	Decrease. Rs. A. P.
Balance in favour of the Fund at the end of the previous quarter	1,34,65,024 14 4	1,38,08,781 9 11	......	3,43,756 11 7
ADD INCOME—				
Subscriptions from 1st November to 31st January in the Widows' Fund	62,208 15 7	65,537 5 0	.....	3,328 5 5
Subscriptions from 1st November to 31st January in the Children's Fund	{ 19,802 5 0 20 10 0 }	22,474 13 0	......	2,591 14 0
Income and outlay on Office buildings and grounds	1,221 15 0	914 15 0	307 0 0	......
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 55 transferred to Divisible surplus	677 4 0	......	677 4 0	......
Amount of credit of subscribers under Rule 54A transferred to Excess surplus Children's Fund	36 5 0	......	36 5 0	.....
Amount of fine imposed on subscriptions in arrears	.....	7 11 4	......	7 11 4
Total Income	84,027 6 7	88,934 12 4	1,020 9 0	5,927 14 9
GRAND TOTAL	1,35,49,052 4 11	1,38,97,716 6 3	1,020 9 0A	3,49,084 10 4
DEDUCT EXPENDITURE—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,97,045 8 7	1,93,124 15 3	3,920 9 4	.....
Ditto ditto in the Children's Fund	93,163 6 9	1,00,797 14 0	.....	7,634 7 3
Establishment and contingencies	7,125 7 3	6,820 13 1	304 10 2	......
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	4,873 3 6	9,870 9 7	......	4,097 6 1
Commission paid for money-orders	573 4 0	614 0 0	.....	40 12 0
Commission to Messrs. Coutts & Co.	4,507 11 0	4,429 7 0	78 4 0	......
Total Expenditure	3,07,288 9 1	3,15,657 10 11	4,303 7 0B	12,673 9 4
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,32,41,763 11 10	1,35,82,058 11 4	−3,282 14 6C	3,37,012 1 0
GRAND TOTAL	1,35,49,052 4 11	1,38,97,716 6 3	1,020 9 0	3,49,684 10 4
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	64,103 1 0	71,536 5 0	.....	7,438 4 0

	1919 Widows' Fund.	1919 Children's Fund.	1918 Widows' Fund.	1918 Children's Fund.	Increase Widows' Fund.	Increase Children's Fund.	Decrease Widows' Fund.	Decrease Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers (on 31st January)	588	271	619	302	...	..	31	31
Number of incumbents (on 31st January)	759	803	749	814	10	.	..	11
Number of subscribers sharing abatement (on 1st May)	609	293	654	313	...	...	45	20

	Rs. A. P.
(A)—Net decrease in grand total of income	3,48,664 1 4
(B)—Net increase in total expenditure	8,369 1 10
(C)—Decrease in balance	3,40,294 15 6

S. B. THOMSON,
Accountant.

NORMAN HAMILTON & Co., *Chartered Accountants.* } *Auditors.*
R. A. FREITAS.

Published by order of the Directors,

J. M. MENDES,
Secretary.

U. S. F. P. Fund Office, Calcutta, the 22nd December 1919.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. 082218 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1920 for Rs. 300 originally standing in the name of Amirullah Bepari and last endorsed to Udai Chand Bothra, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost or stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—UDAI CHAND BOTHRA,
Residence—C/o Kaluram Sookhlal, 46, Strand Road, Calcutta

STOLEN.

The Temporary Scrip for Bearer Bond No. 7167 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 500, originally issued in the name of Pokersing Issarsing, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Temporary Scrip for Bearer Bond and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—POKERSING ISSARSING,
General Merchant and Commission Agent,
Residence—Shikarpur Sind.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India

No. 2.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1920.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE DURING NOVEMBER, 1919.

REVIEW of the SEA-BORNE TRADE of BRITISH INDIA for the month of November, 1919, and for the eight months ended November, 1919.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

NOVEMBER AND THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDED NOVEMBER, 1919.

Large favourable balance of trade.

The trade returns of British India for November, 1919, as compared with those of its immediate predecessor, showed increases in the value of the import, export and re-export trade. The total imports of merchandise in November, 1919, were valued at R17,56 lakhs as against R16,52 lakhs in the preceding month, and the value of the exports was R29,19 lakhs as against R27,89 lakhs and of the re-exports R1,42 lakhs as against R1,41 lakhs. Imports increased by 6 per cent, exports by 5 per cent, and re-exports by 1 per cent. As compared with November, 1918, imports, exports, and re-exports showed increases of 53 per cent, 82 per cent, and 21 per cent, respectively. A review of the trade of the eight months ended November, 1919, will be found on page 7.

The most interesting features of the month, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year, were (1) a large decrease in the exports of rice, wheat, barley, castor seed, linseed, and jute gunny bags, (2) a considerable increase in the shipments of tea, raw hides and skins, cotton seed, raw cotton, raw jute, raw wool, tanned hides and skins, cotton twist and yarn, and jute gunny cloth, (3) a large increase in the imports of kerosene oil, sugar, and sheets and plates (iron or steel), and (4) a large decrease in the imports of cotton twist and yarn.

The quantity of wheat shipped in November, 1919, was only 372 tons as against 7,886 tons in November, 1918. The shipments were made mainly to Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, and Hongkong. Shipments of rice not in the husk decreased to 53,846 tons from 112,539 tons in November, 1918. The imports of kerosene oil amounted to over 15 million gallons as against only 29 gallons and sheets and plates to 13,865 tons as against 2,751 tons, in November, 1918.

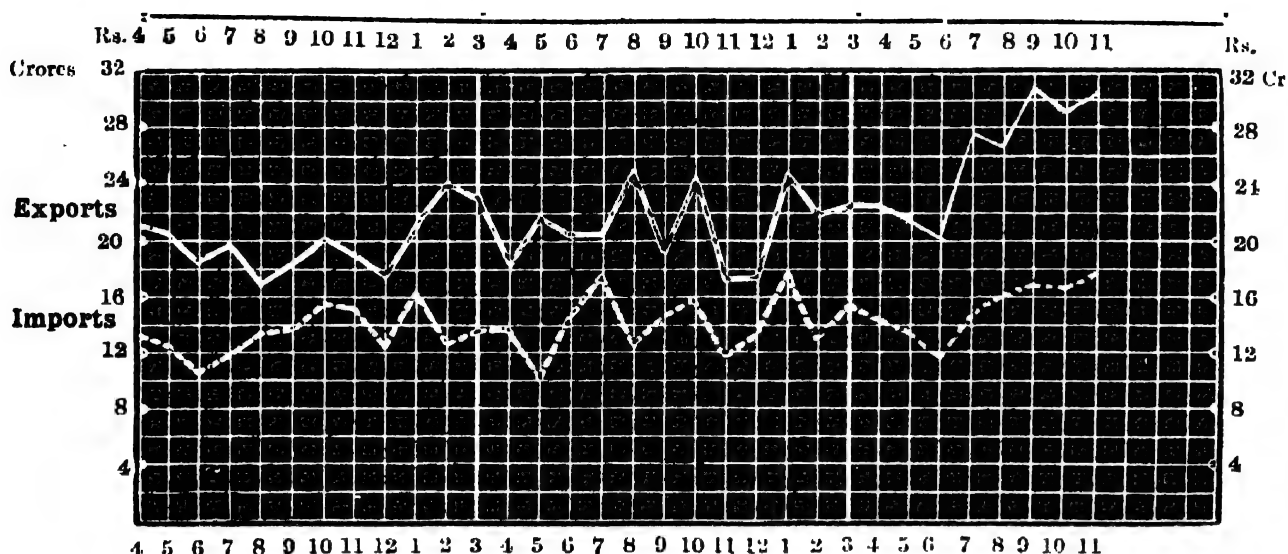
The following statement shows the monthly imports and exports of merchandise during April to November, 1919, as compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year :—

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS, INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS			
	1919	1918	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1919 as compared with 1918.	Per cent	1919	1918	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1919 as compared with 1918	Per cent
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)		R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	
April	14 38	13,72	+66	+5	22,53	18,21	+4,32	+24
May	13,80	10,02	+3,78	+38	21,52	21,78	—26	—1
June	11,83	14,45	—2,62	—18	20,43	20,34	+9	+·4
July	14,94	17,54	—2,60	—15	27,90	20,35	+7,55	+37
August . . .	16,15	12,41	+3,74	+30	26,74	25,00	+1,74	+7
September . . .	16,79	14,36	+2.43	+17	31,02	19,37	+11,65	+60
October . . .	16,52	15,78	+74	+5	29,30	24,86	+4,44	+18
November . . .	17,56	11,50	+6,06	+53	30,61	17,20	+13,41	+78
TOTAL (8 months) .	121,97	109,78	+12,19	+11	210,05	167,11	+42,94	+26

The chart showing the course of monthly imports and exports, including re-exports, from April, 1918, to November, 1919, as compared with the pre-war average, is appended below :—

MONTHLY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS) FROM APRIL, 1918, TO NOVEMBER, 1919, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE (1911-12 TO 1913-14).

(Private merchandise only.)



NOTE.—The numerical figure at the end of each vertical line represents the month beginning from January.

The actual net excess of exports, including re-exports, over imports was R13,05 lakhs in November, as against R12,78 lakhs in October, 1919. The statement below shows the figures of imports and exports, including re-exports, during October and November of the years 1917, 1918, and 1919, and the actual net excess of exports over imports during the same periods :—

	1917		1918		1919		Actual net excess of exports over imports		
	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	1917	1918	1919
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
October . . .	14,01	20,65	15,78	24,86	16,52	29,30	6,64	9,08	12,78
November . . .	16,80	20,67	11,50	17,20	17,56	30,61	3,87	5,70	13,05

Comparisons with October, 1919.—As compared with October, 1919, the most noticeable changes * were :—

Under imports : *increases* under Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (+R 37 lakhs), kerosene oil (+R36 lakhs), other mineral oils (+R19 lakhs), cotton piecegoods, white (+R26 lakhs), but *decreases* under salt and silk, raw (—R16 lakhs each).

Under exports : *increases* under black tea (+R1,31 lakhs), coffee (+R12 lakhs), raw hides (+R55 lakhs), coconut oil (+R16 lakhs), raw cotton (+R1,21 lakhs), rubber and opium (+R22 lakhs each), cotton twist and yarn (+R83 lakhs), and coir (+R11 lakhs), but *decreases* under rice (—R17 lakhs), raw skins (—R19 lakhs), cotton seed (—R26 lakhs), groundnut (—R11 lakhs), rape seed (—R21 lakhs), raw jute (—R1,66 lakhs), tanned hides (—R32 lakhs), tanned skins (—R16 lakhs), cotton piecegoods (—R13 lakhs), jute gunny cloth (—R64 lakhs), and oil cakes (—R11 lakhs).

* The articles of which the fluctuations were less than R10 lakhs are not specially noticed.

Comparisons with November, 1918.—As compared with November, 1918, the most noticeable changes * were :—

Under imports: *increases* under sugar, 16 D. S. and above and kerosene oil (+R1,02 lakhs each), lubricating oils (+R14 lakhs), fuel oils (+R11 lakhs), motor cars and motor cycles (+R27 lakhs), sheets and plates (iron or steel) (+R31 lakhs), hardware (+R16 lakhs), jute mill machinery (+R12 lakhs), cotton hosiery (+R10 lakhs), grey piecegoods (+R68 lakhs), white piecegoods (+R55 lakhs), silk piecegoods (+R22 lakhs), and railway carriages and wagons (+R25 lakhs), but *decreases* under tea (—R11 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (—R57 lakhs), chemicals (—R12 lakhs), articles imported by post (—R17 lakhs).

Under exports: *increases* under black tea (+R2,31 lakhs), coffee (+R13 lakhs), raw hides (+R81 lakhs), raw skins (+R70 lakhs), shellac (+R27 lakhs), cotton seed (+R22 lakhs), sesamum seed (+R15 lakhs), raw cotton (+R3,55 lakhs), raw jute (+R2,77 lakhs), raw wool (+R21 lakhs), opium (+R12 lakhs), tanned hides (+R41 lakhs), tanned skins (+R36 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+R1,09 lakhs), jute gunny cloth (+R49 lakhs), coir (+R12 lakhs), and bran and pollards (+R13 lakhs), but *decreases* under barley (—R19 lakhs), rice (—R72 lakhs), wheat (—R12 lakhs), castor seed (—R18 lakhs), linseed (—R63 lakhs), and jute gunny bags (—R18 lakhs).

VARIATIONS IN CLASSES.

The variations in November, 1918 and 1919, as compared with October, 1918 and 1919, respectively, according to the four main classes of merchandise, are as follows :—

	October, 1918 R(lakhs)	November, 1918 R(lakhs)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) R(lakhs)	October, 1919 R(lakhs)	November, 1919 R(lakhs)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) R(lakhs)
IMPORTS						
1. Food, drink, and tobacco . .	2,57	2,11	—46	3,38	3,52	+14
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured . . .	99	55	—44	1,49	1,93	+44
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured . .	11,78	8,27	—3,51	11,36	11,78	+42
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified	44	57	+13	29	33	+4
Total	15,78	11,50	—4,28	16,52	17,56	+1,04
EXPORTS						
1. Food, drink, and tobacco . .	7,48	4,01	—3,47	3,87	5,53	+1,66
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured . . .	6,92	5,09	—1,83	14,01	13,74	—27
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured . .	9,17	6,75	—2,42	9,68	9,57	—11
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified .	15	20	+5	33	35	+2
Total .	23,72	16,05	—7,67	27,89	29,19	+1,30

*The articles of which the fluctuations were less than R10 lakhs are not specially noticed.

COMPARISON WITH THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PRECEDING MONTH (OCTOBER, 1919)*

I.—Imports.

AN INCREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF SUGAR AND A DECREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF SALT.

The imports of Food, drink, and tobacco in November, 1919, increased by R14 lakhs, as compared with the preceding month, to R3,52 lakhs. The imports of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, in November, 1919, increased in quantity by 3,459 tons to 34,268 tons and the value (R1,92 lakhs) also showed an increase of 24 per cent, as compared with the preceding month (October, 1919). Imports from Java and Egypt increased, while those from the Straits Settlements and China decreased. In the eight months ended November, 1919, the imports of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, amounted to 238,707 tons, valued at R11,48 lakhs, as against 287,905 tons, valued at R8,53 lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year. The imports of salt decreased to 32,957 tons, valued at R16 lakhs, from 63,240 tons, valued at R31 lakhs, in the preceding month.

Sugar.

Salt.

AN INCREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF KEROSENE OIL AND A DECREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF RAW SILK.

The value of the imports of Raw materials in November, 1919, increased by R44 lakhs to R1,93 lakhs. The quantity of kerosene oil imported in November, 1919, rose to over 15 million gallons from 10 million gallons in October, 1919. The quantity of raw silk imported decreased by 200,793 lbs as compared with the preceding month to 62,760 lbs, valued at R4 lakhs.

Kerosene oil.

Raw silk.

A DECREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF COTTON YARN AND AN INCREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.

The value of the imports of Manufactured articles in November, 1919, increased by R42 lakhs to R11,78 lakhs. The quantity of cotton yarn imported in November, 1919, decreased by 182,888 lbs to 1,152,791 lbs. The imports of cotton piecegoods, including fents, in November, 1919, increased by 2 million yards to 99 million yards, and the value (R4,48 lakhs) by R29 lakhs, as compared with the preceding month. White goods increased by 5 million yards to 26 million yards, while grey goods showed a decrease of 4 million yards; coloured goods maintained the level of the preceding month at 17 million yards. In the eight months ended November, 1919, the total imports of cotton piecegoods amounted to 566 million yards, valued at R26,10 lakhs, as against 775 million yards, valued at R35,02 lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Cotton yarn.

Cotton piecegoods.

II.—Exports.

A DECREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF RICE AND WHEAT AND A LARGE INCREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF TEA.

The exports of Food, drink, and tobacco increased in November, 1919, by R1,66 lakhs, as compared with the preceding month, to R5,53 lakhs. Exports of rice not in the husk amounted to 53,846 tons in November, 1919, as against 56,680 tons in the preceding month, and the value decreased by 18 per cent to R74 lakhs. The marginal table shows the exports to the principal countries. Exports to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and China increased, while those to the United Kingdom, Asiatic Turkey, and Mauritius decreased. In the eight months ended November, 1919, the exports of rice amounted to 338,538 tons, valued at R5,17 lakhs, as against 1,610,477 tons, valued at R17,74 lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports of wheat amounted to 372 tons, as against 778 tons in October, 1919. In the eight months ended November, 1919, the total exports of wheat amounted to 5,448 tons, as against 470,365 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Rice.

Exports of Rice not in the husk

	October, 1919 Tons	November, 1919 Tons
To United Kingdom	8,002	8
,, Turkey, Asiatic	822	649
,, Mauritius	7,065	...
,, Ceylon	18,665	28,875
,, Straits Settlements	13,715	15,142
,, China	151	5,116
Total (including other countries)	56,680	53,846

Wheat.

Shipments of tea in November, 1919, increased by 52 per cent to 66 million lbs, as compared with 43 million lbs in the preceding month. The United Kingdom took 61 million lbs as against 40 million lbs in October, 1919. The

Tea.

*Comparison is made with the previous month, and not with the corresponding month of last year, owing to the present abnormal circumstances brought about by the war.

total exports in the eight months ended November, 1919, amounted to 251 million lbs, as against 239 million lbs in the corresponding period of 1918.

AN INCREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON AND A DECREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE.

The value of the exports of Raw materials decreased by R27 lakhs to R13,74 lakhs. The marginal tables show the exports of raw cotton and jute to the principal countries. The shipments of raw cotton increased in November, 1919, by 36 per cent to 31,540 tons, valued at R4,13 lakhs. Exports to the United Kingdom, Japan, Spain, Italy, and China increased, while those to France decreased. In the eight months ended November, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the exports rose by 114 per cent to 217,275 tons, valued at R29,38 lakhs. The exports of raw jute in November, 1919, decreased by 25 per cent to 89,123 tons, valued at R4,06 lakhs. Exports to Spain, Italy, and Japan increased, while those to the United Kingdom, France, and the United States decreased. In the eight months ended November, 1919, the exports amounted to 408,854 tons, valued at R17,90 lakhs, as against 261,982 tons, valued at R7,29 lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Raw cotton.

Exports of raw cotton

	October, 1919 Tons	November, 1919 Tons
To Japan . .	12,636	14,653
,, United Kingdom	955	2,131
,, France . .	3,499	640
,, Spain . .	125	814
,, Italy . .	4,165	5,257
,, China . .	420	2,867
Total (including other countries)	23,203	31,540

Raw jute.

Exports of raw jute

	October, 1919 Tons	November, 1919 Tons
To United Kingdom	63,609	37,353
,, France . .	23,004	12,624
,, Spain . .	88	9,230
,, Italy . .	4,831	13,273
,, Japan . .	1,331	2,367
,, United States .	11,591	9,437
Total (including other countries)	119,080	89,123

AN INCREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN AND A DECREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF JUTE GUNNY CLOTH.

The value of the exports of Manufactured articles decreased by R11 lakhs to R9,57 lakhs. The marginal tables show the exports of cotton twist and yarn and jute gunny cloth to the principal countries. Shipments to the Straits Settlements and China increased, while those to Asiatic Turkey, Persia, and Egypt decreased. In the eight months ended November, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918, the exports rose by 200 per cent to 102 million lbs, valued at R11,82 lakhs. Exports of jute gunny cloth amounted to 93 million yards, valued at R2,77 lakhs. It will be seen from the marginal table that shipments to all the principal importing countries decreased. In the eight months ended November, 1919, the exports increased by 64 million yards, while the value thereof decreased by R1,93 lakhs.

Cotton twist and yarn.

Exports of Cotton twist and yarn

	October, 1919 lbs.	November, 1919 lbs.
To Turkey Asiatic .	471,620	469,500
,, Persia . . .	313,155	219,500
,, Straits Settlements	382,280	612,250
,, China . . .	8,491,610	15,944,501
,, Egypt . . .	1,018,920	496,000
Total (including other countries)	11,071,648	18,027,757

Jute gunny cloth.

Exports of jute gunny cloth

	yards.	yards.
To United Kingdom .	8,788,600	4,338,400
,, Canada . .	3,912,000	3,654,000
,, United States .	59,335,100	38,700,500
,, Uruguay . .	4,358,000	3,208,000
,, Argentine Republic	45,134,000	40,393,300
,, Australia and New Zealand	620,900	...
Total (including other countries) yards	123,485,700	92,873,200
Total (including other countries) tons	33,716	25,455

The exports of jute gunny bags in November, 1919, amounted to 29,347,000 in number as against 29,748,000 in the preceding month. The shipments in the eight months, April to November, 1919, were 232 millions in number, valued at R13 crores, as against 454 millions, valued at R16 crores, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

EIGHT MONTHS ENDED NOVEMBER, 1919.

The summary of the results for the eight months ended November, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 (pre-war eight months) and of 1918 is as follows :—

	April to November 1913 (Pre-war eight months).	April to November 1918.	April to November 1919.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent as compared with 1918.
Merchandise (private)—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	
Exports, including re-exports	1,58,55	1,67,11	2,10,05	+26
Imports	1,21,85	1,09,78	1,21,97	+11
Actual net excess of exports over imports . . .	36,70	57,33	88,08	+54

In the eight months ended November, 1919, exports, including re-exports, were higher by R42,94 lakhs or 26 per cent than in 1918, and by R51,50 lakhs or 32 per cent than in 1913. In the same period imports were higher by R12,19 lakhs or 11 per cent than in 1918, but were almost on the same level as in 1913. The net excess of exports over imports in these eight months was R88,08 lakhs, as compared with R57,33 lakhs in 1918 and R36,70 lakhs in 1913. The total value of merchandise increased by R55 crores, or 20 per cent, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918, and amounted to R3,32 crores.

TRADE IN THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDED NOVEMBER, 1919.

In the eight months ended November, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, the quantity of imported cotton piecegoods decreased by 209 million yards to 566 million yards, and the value (R26 crores) was less by 26 per cent. The value of cotton twist and yarn imported decreased by R4,03 lakhs to R2,19 lakhs, of woollen piecegoods by R60 lakhs, of raw cotton by R58 lakhs, of chemicals by R57 lakhs, and of articles imported by post by R1,09 lakhs. Wheat increased by R2,58 lakhs, sugar, 16 D. S. and above by R2,95 lakhs, kerosene oil by R3,63 lakhs, raw silk by R61 lakhs, motor cars and motor cycles by R1,59 lakhs, hardware by R91 lakhs, railway carriages and wagons by R1,28 lakhs, electrical machinery by R74 lakhs, jute mill machinery by R71 lakhs, sheets and plates (iron or steel) by R2,11 lakhs, and silk piecegoods by R1,16 lakhs. Under exports, the quantity of rice not in the husk decreased by 1,271,940 tons to 338,538 tons and the value by R12,57 lakhs to R5,17 lakhs, and wheat by 464,917 tons to 5,448 tons in quantity and by R6,51 lakhs to R13 lakhs in value. The quantity of raw cotton exported increased by 115,973 tons and the value by R11,58 lakhs. The quantity of raw jute exported showed an increase of 146,872 tons or 56 per cent. The value of coffee exported increased by R81 lakhs, of cotton twist and yarn by R8,01 lakhs and piecegoods by R2,09 lakhs, of raw hides by R4,60 lakhs, of raw skins by R7,92 lakhs, of tanned skins by R3,23 lakhs, of tanned hides by R2,34 lakhs, and of seeds by R13,30 lakhs, while the value of barley decreased by R2,54 lakhs, of gram by R3,05 lakhs, of gunny cloth by R1,93 lakhs, and of gunny bags by R3,59 lakhs.

Comparing the values of the imports and exports during the eight months ended November, 1919, with those in the corresponding period of 1918, the chief increases and decreases are as follows :—

I.—Imports.

	R (thousands)		R (thousands)
Increases			
Kerosene oil	3,62,69	Railway materials for construction	75,14
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	2,94,71	Electrical machinery	73,98
Wheat	2,58,38	Jute mill machinery	71,09
Iron or steel, sheets and plates	2,11,23	Silk, raw	61,46
Motor cars and motor cycles	1,59,24	Hosiery (cotton)	40,96
Railway carriages, etc.	1,27,83	Molasses	43,21
Silk piecegoods	1,15 83	Wood (timber)	42,36
Hardware	91,12	Mineral oil, other than kerosene	59,56
Decreases			
Cotton yarn	4,02,97	Articles imported by post	1,09,24
„ piecegoods, coloured	3,84,48	Wool, piecegoods	60,00
„ „ white	2,36,04	Cotton, raw	58,28
„ „ grey	2,28,41	Chemicals	57,40

II.—Exports.

	R (thousands)		R (thousands)
Increases			
Cotton, raw	11,58,81	Rape seed	2,22,05
Jute, raw	10,61,26	Cotton, piecegoods	2,09,23
Cotton, twist and yarn	8,00,93	Lac	1,89,85
Skins, raw	7 91,78	Groundnuts	1,79,42
Linseed	6,67,27	Hemp, raw	94,64
Hides, raw	4,60,07	Coffee	81,42
Skins, tanned	3,22,93	Oilcakes	73,98
Cotton seed	2,76,88	Bran and Pollards	66,01
Hides, tanned	2,33,95	Sesamum (til) seed	64,77
Decreases			
Grain, pulse, etc.—barley	2,54,01	Jute, gunny bags	3,58,70
gram	3,04,75	„ gunny cloth	1,92,86
rice	12,47,24	Castor seed	1,74,75
wheat	6,51,06	Wool, raw	86,54

TRADE BY PROVINCES.

The total imports and exports, including re-exports, of private merchandise into and from the several maritime provinces during the month of November, 1919, as compared with those of October, 1919, are stated below :—

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS, INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS	
	October, 1919	November, 1919	October, 1919	November, 1919
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Bengal	7,26	7,46	15,64	15,38
Bombay	5,60	6,18	7,08	8,57
Sind	1,17	1,56	1,91	1,34
Madras	1,16	88	3,28	3,47
Burma	1,33	1,48	1,39	1,90
Total	16,52	17,56	29,30	30,61

Under imports, Sind showed an increase of 33 per cent, Burma of 11 per cent, Bombay of 10 per cent, and Bengal of 3 per cent, while Madras showed a decrease of 24 per cent. Under exports, Bombay showed an increase of 21 per cent, Madras of 6 per cent, and Burma of 37 per cent, while Bengal showed a decrease of 2 per cent and Sind of 30 per cent. These comparisons are with the preceding month (October, 1919).

BALANCE OF TRADE.

India's balance of trade during the eight months ended November, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918, is shown in the appended table. The table takes into account the imports and exports of merchandise, and the net imports of treasure, on private account only :—

	Eight months, April to November, 1918	Eight months, April to November, 1919
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Exports of Merchandise, including Re-exports *	1,67,11	2,10,05
Imports ,, *	1,09,78	1,21,97
Excess of Exports over Imports	57,33	88,08
Net imports of Gold (private)†	3	2,12
,, ,, ,, Silver (private)†	4	—1
Net Imports of Treasure (private)†	7	2,11
Net (private) Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	57,26	85,97
Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers paid in India	30 91	25,84
Sterling Bills on London sold in India	*4,74*	*20*
Enfaced Rupee paper (net imports)	5	60
Interest on Enfaced Rupee paper	15	18
Net Balance of Trade in favour of India	30,89	59,55
	November, 1918	November, 1919
	d.	d.
Average rate of exchange	18·00	24·31(a)

In the eight months ended November, 1919, the excess of exports over imports of private merchandise was R88,08 lakhs, as against R57,33 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1918, and the net imports of treasure on private account (excluding transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade) were R2,11 lakhs, as against R7 lakhs in the preceding year. The net exports (merchandise and treasure) were thus R85,97 lakhs, as against R57,26 lakhs in 1918. The balance of trade, so far as shown by the statistics of merchandise, treasure, Council Bills, and Enfaced Rupee paper, was R59,55 lakhs in favour of India in the eight months, April to November, 1919, as compared with R30,89 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1918.

The amount of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers paid in India in the eight months ended November, 1919, was R25,84 lakhs, all of which were paid through the Treasuries, except R10,000 which were paid through the Paper Currency Reserve, but Reverse Council Bills were sold to the extent of R20 lakhs during the period, the net imports of funds by Council Bills thus amounting to R25,64 lakhs. In the eight months ended November, 1918, the amount of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers was R30,91 lakhs, of which R21,51 lakhs were paid through the Paper Currency Reserve and R9,40 lakhs through the Treasuries. In the eight months ended November, 1917, the amount paid was R39,66 lakhs. As regards Enfaced Rupee paper, about R3 lakhs represented the amount of paper enfaced to London and nearly R63 lakhs the amount re-transferred from London in the eight months, April to November, 1919, while in the corresponding period of 1918, R10 lakhs represented the amount of paper enfaced to London and over R15 lakhs the amount re-transferred from London.

* Exclusive of Government transactions.
† Exclude transactions which do not ent-

MOVEMENTS OF GOLD AND SILVER (PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT).

In the month of November, 1919, the imports of gold were valued at nearly R4,54 lakhs (R4,34 lakhs being in the form of bullion and R20 lakhs in sovereigns and other gold coin), as against nearly R19 lakhs in the preceding month. There were no exports of gold in November, 1919, as against R2,600 in October, 1919.

The imports of silver during the month of report were valued at R29 lakhs, of which nearly R26 lakhs were on Government account, as against R21½ lakhs on both private and Government account in October, 1919. The exports of silver in November, 1919, were valued at R22,500, entirely on Government account, as against over R4 lakhs, both on private and Government account, in the preceding month.

DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF SELECTED ARTICLES.

The declared values per unit of certain selected articles imported and exported during November, 1913, 1918, and 1919, are noted below :—

Imports		November 1913			November 1918			November 1919		
		R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.
Coal	ton	18	4	11	35	7	5	32	10	1
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	cwt	8	12	1	15	8	0	28	0	11
Cotton, twist and yarn	lb	0	15	1	2	1	8	2	12	0
,, grey, piecegoods	yard	0	2	8	0	6	4	0	6	8
,, white ,,	,,	0	2	9	0	7	10	0	7	7
,, coloured ,,	,,	0	3	4	0	8	0	0	9	0

Exports		November 1913			November 1918			November 1919		
		R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.
Coal	ton	9	1	4	16	0	0	12	10	3
Coffee	cwt	50	15	5	41	10	0	70	0	1
Indigo	,,	162	12	10	423	15	8	378	2	4
Rice, not in the husk	,,	5	7	0	6	9	4	6	14	2
Wheat	,,	5	9	8	8	2	1	11	10	1
Manganese ore	ton	17	12	5	18	3	0	19	15	0
Tea (Black)	lb	0	8	4	0	8	11	0	8	9
Cotton, raw	cwt	38	10	8	100	3	0	65	8	9
Jute, raw	bale	77	10	1	67	15	2	81	4	10
,, gunny bags	no.	0	5	7	0	6	9	0	9	4
,, gunny cloth	yard	0	2	6	0	4	1	0	4	9

As compared with the corresponding month of the previous year (November, 1918), under imports, the declared unit value of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, rose in November, 1919, by 81 per cent, of cotton twist and yarn by 31 per cent, of cotton piecegoods, coloured, by 12 per cent and of grey piecegoods by 5 per cent; while that of coal decreased by 8 per cent and of white piecegoods by 3 per cent. Under exports, raw jute showed an increase of 20 per cent, coffee of 68 per cent, rice of 5 per cent, wheat of 43 per cent, manganese ore of 10 per cent, jute gunny bags of 38 per cent, and jute gunny cloth of 16 per cent, while coal showed a decrease of 21 per cent, indigo of 10 per cent, tea of 2 per cent, and raw cotton of 35 per cent.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.*

The following table shows the gross Indian sea customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) collected on principal articles in November, 1919, as compared with October, 1919, and November, 1918 and 1913 :—

	November, 1913 (pre-war month)	November, 1918	October, 1919	November, 1919	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in November, 1919, as compared with October, 1919	November, 1918	November 1913
IMPORT DUTY	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)
Special duties							
Arms	57	19(a)	80(a)	80(a)	...	+61	+23
Liquors	11,66	9,09	11,87	12,22	+35	+3,13	+56
Petroleum	5,29	62(b)	4,06(b)	12,83(b)	+8,77	+12,21	+7,54
Silver bullion and coin	5,24	...	...	...	...	..	—5,24
,, manufactures	—	3	17	24	+7	+21	—
Sugar	11,20	12,21(c)	11,96(c)	11,13(c)	—83	—1,08	—7
Tobacco	2,77	7,99	6,51	7,45	+94	—54	+4,68
Duty at 2½ per cent							
Machinery	—	67	1,08	1,58	+50	+91	—
Metals—Iron and steel	1,49	1,61	3,98	3,71	—27	+2,10	+2,22
Railway plant and rolling stock	—	8	98	97	—1	+89	—
Duty at 7½ per cent							
Articles of food and drink, excluding sugar and vinegar	3,45	6,53	6,99	6,90	—9	+37	+3,45
Raw materials, etc.	1,45	2,66	5,42	4,02	—1,40	+1,36	+2,57
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—							
Cotton manufactures	18,12	20,58	36,64	34,51	—2,13	+13,93	+16,39
Others	19,66	20,70	36,70	34,63	—2,07	+13,93	+14,97
Total Import duty (including other articles)	81,87	85,75	1,31,18	1,33,79	+2,61	+18,04	+51,92
EXPORT DUTY							
Hides and skins, raw†	—	—	6,09	17,79	+11,70	—	—
Jute	—	18,20	43,72	38,84	—4,88	+20,64	—
Rice	7,15	6,47	3,03	2,79	—24	—3,68	—4,36
Tea	—	3,99	5,23	6,66	+1,43	+2,67	—
Total Export duty	7,15	28,66	58.07	66,08	+8,01	+37,42	+58,93

* The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, IV of 1916, took effect from 1st March, 1916.
† Subject to duty from 11th September, 1919.
(a) Excludes the 7½ per cent duty on explosives.
petroleum.

The customs duty figures are an index to the volume of the import trade only, since under exports hides and skins (raw), jute, rice, and tea only are subject to duty. In the eight months ended November, 1919, the import duties increased to about R8,90 lakhs from nearly R8,20 lakhs in the same period of 1918, while the export duties rose to R2,92 lakhs from over R2,57 lakhs. The grand total of gross Indian sea and land customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) in the eight months, April to November, 1919, amounted to about R13,09 lakhs, as compared with nearly R11,97 lakhs in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

SHIPPING.

The following table shows the number and tonnage (net register tonnage) of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes at ports in British India during November, 1919, as compared with October, 1919, and November, 1918 and 1913 :—

Entered with cargoes.

	STEAMERS.		SAILING VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
November, 1919	180	446,670	154	16,467	334	463,137
October, 1919	197	485,224	190	20,420	387	505,644
November, 1918	150	305,224	121	13,431	271	318,655
November, 1913 (pre-war month)	196	566,596	84	8,692	280	575,288

Cleared with cargoes.

	STEAMERS.		SAILING VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
November, 1919	232	574 055	120	10,228	352	584,283
October, 1919	230	583,283	86	9,179	316	592,462
November, 1918	155	309,611	188	20,866	343	330,477
November, 1913 (pre-war month)	228	643,235	39	3,608	267	646,843

The total tonnage entered and cleared with cargoes in November, 1919, as compared with that in the preceding month (October, 1919) and in the corresponding month of 1913 and 1918, is shown in the last column of the table above. In the month of November, 1919, there were 334 arrivals* and 352 sailings† with cargoes in and from India. As regards tonnage, if a comparison be made with November, 1913, the corresponding pre-war month, it will be seen that there was a decrease in the tonnage of vessels cleared with cargoes of 62,560 tons or 10 per cent. The decrease in the entries (with cargoes) amounted to 112,151 tons or 19 per cent.

The shipping clearances with cargoes in the foreign trade from the ports of British India in the eight months, April to November, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913, *i.e.*, before the war broke out, were as follows :—

	TONNAGE (NET REGISTER TONNAGE) CLEARANCES IN THE EIGHT MONTHS, APRIL TO NOVEMBER.	
	1913 (Pre-war period)	1919
British ships (including British Indian)	4,188,666	3,219,902
Foreign ships	1,202,042	600,796
TOTAL	5,390,708	3,820,698

In 1919, as against 1913, the total tonnage clearances with cargoes declined 29 per cent. In 1913 the British (including British Indian) tonnage was 78 per cent and foreign tonnage 22 per cent of the total, while in 1919 the British (including British Indian) tonnage was 84 per cent and foreign tonnage 16 per cent.

* The details were as follows :—Bengal 37, Bombay 113, Sind 96, Madras 66, and Burma 22.
† The details were as follows :— Bengal 71, Bombay 82, Sind 70, Madras 82, and Burma 47.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

Railway statistics, like the import and export statistics above, are a valuable index to the general movement of trade throughout the country, and show that the earnings from 1st April to 29th November, 1919, were R56,33 lakhs, as against R56,21 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1918, or an increase of R12 lakhs.

TRADE OF ADEN IN NOVEMBER, 1919.

The grand total value of the imports and exports of merchandise, by sea, into and from the port of Aden amounted to R1,77 lakhs in the month of November, and R12,26 lakhs in the eight months ended November, 1919. The value of the principal articles of import and export was as follows:—

	NOVEMBER, 1919		EIGHT MONTHS, APRIL TO NOVEMBER, 1919	
	Imports into Aden	Exports from Aden	Imports into Aden	Exports from Aden
	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R thousands)	R (thousands)
Cotton manufactures	24,74	28,91	2,00,45	2,07,06
Hides and skins, raw	18,92	37,54	1,24,34	2,00,95
Grain and pulse	10,25	5,78	57,37	29,91
Coffee	4,89	6,37	35,82	51,56
Coal	8,06	—	59,86	—
Tobacco, unmanufactured	44	2.55	15,73	19,32
Provisions	61	22	5,22	1,27
Sugar	1,68	—	12,51	—
Spices	96	—	9,23	—
Salt	—	2,65	—	12,93
Kerosene oil	..	—	8,33	—
Other articles	10,98	11,74	91,25	82,30
TOTAL VALUE	81,53	95,76	6,20,21	6,05,30

SHIPPING AT THE PORT OF ADEN IN NOVEMBER, 1919.

In November, 1919, 107 steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 293,546 entered at the port of Aden, while 114 steamers with 309,121 tons cleared from the port, and 78 sailing vessels (country craft) with 3,163 tons entered and 96 vessels with 2,621 tons cleared. These figures exclude Government vessels and vessels in ballast.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
January 5, 1920

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the Nine months, April to December, of									
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Sea Customs—Imports										
Special duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	3,74	3,67	4,67	4,94	4,31	4,09	5,79*	3,71*	3,36*	7,19*
Coal, coke, and patent fuel (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	26	15
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	5,93	5,80	6,35	6,21	5,38	3,92	5,28	3,55	4,04	4,85
Spirits and liqueurs	79,52	80,38	79,90	85,46	81,66	75,88	82,71	76,98	73,54	84,24
Wines	4,17	4,22	4,03	4,21	3,29	3,32	4,49	3,25	3,27	4,47
Opium	5	5	5	5	3	3	5	2	2	2
Petroleum	43,57	55,90	49,25	49,03	62,02	51,68	29,97†	28,50†	11,94†	59,15†
Silver—										
Silver bullion and coin	1,26,90	79,83	83,54	63,81	1,07,84	75,33	12,97	17,04	1	2
,, manufactures (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,72	2,32	1,21	1,12
Sugar, all sorts (c)	47,65	42,63	53,84	73,32	34,81	39,81	96,91‡	96,78‡	1,26,36‡	87,31‡
Tobacco	22,32	19,88	19,80	21,74	19,15	20,14	34,08	45,51	57,41	62,32
Duty at 2½ per cent										
Machinery (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,29	6,80	6,75	14,12
Metals—Iron and Steel	7,20	7,79	8,19	11,79	8,66	6,93	13,55	12,29	17,49	33,86
Railway plant and rolling stock (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,21	1,10	3,00	9,48
Other articles	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,12	2,81	2,64	2,31
Duty at 7½ per cent										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar and vinegar) (d)	19,09	19,98	21,58	22,72	20,57	23,13	39,82	39,72	40,20	50,32
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured (e)	11,85	11,90	14,31	11,70	11,61	11,59	28,06	30,66	28,23	41,59
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—										
Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	18,65	20,27	22,15	27,17	20,62	17,52	31,73	26,31	32,89	41 88
Metals, other than Iron and Steel	17,50	15,62	11,97	21,18	17,84	7,47	8,05	12,53	16,70	39,56
Cotton manufactures—										
Piecegoods, grey	42,90	50,00	63,74	65,23	58,21	45,21	42,24	95,08	1,39,11	1,12,90
,, white	22,69	27,28	32,27	36,34	30,38	25,93	32,67	84,72	69,49	69,52
,, coloured	29,75	32,71	36,47	49,61	31,78	20,55	38,44	1,02,10	76,59	53,81
Other goods	6,49	6,69	7,23	10,28	5,26	3,37	6,74	10,96	8,18	13,09
Yarn and textile fabrics (other than cotton manufactures) (f)	27,68	30,52	33,57	36,28	22,73	21,47	47,00	39 59	44,93	54,63
All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured (g)	59,52	63,11	67,53	79,85	59,92	64,12	1,31,49	1,30,16	1,35,00	1,54,74
Miscellaneous (h)	5 93	6,34	8,58	7,36	5,98	5,79	18,89	14,05	19,01	24,14
Total Imports	6,03,13	5,84,66	6,29,11	6,88,28	6,12,05	5,27,28	7,28,37	8,86,65	9,21,63	10,26,29
Sea Customs—Exports										
Hides and skins, raw (i)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51,44
Jute (a)—										
Raw	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,43	30,47	45,39	1,06,58
Manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,69	94,08	1,08,06	1,22,84
Rice	69,23	74,93	86,11	75,53	54,53	42,22	58,19	65,10	94,04	21,88
Tea (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,29	28,65	33,31	38,94
Total Exports	69,23	74,93	86,11	75,53	54,53	42,22	1,70,60	2,19 30	2,80,80	3,41,68
Sea Customs—Miscellaneous (j)	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,67	7,12	6,68§	6,9
Land Customs (k)	7,37	8,55	9,50	10,16	10,88	10,07	3,85	5,57	3,78	4,85
Excise duty on cotton manufactures	25,50	31,37	34,49	34,89	33,11	28,67	28,45	47,00	1,09,92	1,00,09
,, ,, on motor spirit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,57	31,34	31,14
Warehouse and wharf rents (j)	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	19	31	28
Miscellaneous (j)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,40	2,50	4,58	7,45
GRAND TOTAL	7,05,23	6,99,51	7,59,30	8,08,86	7,10,57	6,08,24	9,39,54	11,86,90	13,58,99	15,17,71
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	1,89,73	2,05,03	2,14,73	2,47,10	2,14,44	1,88,27	2,59,39	3,46,52	3,57,58	4,09,36
Bengal — Exports	12,87	15,65	18,93	12,38	7,53	2,72	1,11,25	1,52,71	1,90,14	3,03,18
Bihar and Orissa — Imports	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa — Exports	—	—	83	76	14	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay — Imports	2,68,47	2,21,85	2,47,23	2,48,58	2,41,79	2,00,78	2,72,75	3,13,80	3,34,94	3,71,59
Bombay — Exports	1,55	99	1,29	1,74	1,88	1,87	4,61	6,68	8,09	12,09
Sind — Imports	53,05	57,86	59,62	60,83	52,54	49,21	65,28	84,62	88,05	90,90
Sind — Exports	1,57	1,51	1,59	2,45	1,94	2,29	3,49	3,90	2,80	7,88
Madras — Imports	43,59	47,69	49,06	57,20	53,99	41,26	65,79	75,89	69,35	69,59
Madras — Exports	4,62	5,87	4,68	0,80	7,47	10,00	10,58	7,99	5,82	2,97
Burma — Imports	48,29	52,23	58,47	68,62	49,29	47,76	65,16	65,82	71,71	84,76
Burma — Exports	48,62	50,91	58,79	51,90	35,57	25,84	40,67	47,93	73,95	15 56

(a) Not subject to duty prior to March, 1916
(b) Figures prior to March, 1916, are included with "All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured"
(c) Figures prior to March, 1916, were shown under "General Import Duties" of the old tariff
(d) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 include vinegar
(e) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 are exclusive of raw silk, raw hemp, and raw flax, which are included with "Yarn and textile fabrics"
(f) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 include raw silk, raw hemp, and raw flax, but exclude haberdashery and millinery
(g) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 include haberdashery and millinery and coral
(h) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 represent articles imported by post only
(i) Subject to duty from 11th September, 1919; the figure against this item in the last column represents duty collected during the period from 11th September to 31st December, 1919
(j) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 are included under "Land Customs"
(k) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 represent the old combined head "Land Customs and miscellaneous"
* Exclude the duty collected on explosives, namely, blasting gun powder, etc., at 7½ per cent *ad valorem*
† Exclude the duty collected on petroleum which has its flashing point at or above 150°F. or 200°F. at 7½ per cent *ad valorem*
‡ Exclude the duty collected on confectionery at 7½ per cent *ad valorem*
§ Include indigo cess

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30, 1919

First Forecast WINTER OILSEEDS (Rape, Mustard, and Linseed) 1919-20

THIS forecast is based on reports received from those provinces where rape, mustard, and linseed are grown to any considerable extent. These provinces contain 98·5 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard, and 99 per cent of the total linseed area in British India. Of the Indian States, estimates are furnished only for Hyderabad, Baroda and the States in the Bombay Presidency. Estimate for linseed from five Feudatory States in the Central Provinces have, for the first time, been received this year. No report is made by any other Indian State. Weather conditions have, on the whole, been favourable for sowing, and the present condition and prospects of the crops are generally good. Rain is urgently wanted in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

I

The total estimated area under rape and mustard reported up to date is 3,293,000 acres (excluding the mixed crop* of the United Provinces for which no estimate is made at this stage). This is 11 per cent above the revised area at this time last year. As compared with the final estimate of last year (excluding the mixed crop of the United Provinces), the present estimate shows an increase of 10 per cent. The detailed figures for the provinces are :—

Rape and Mustard

First forecast, December

Provinces	1919-20	1918-19	Increase + or Decrease—
	Acres	Acres	Acres
United Provinces (unmixed crop) . .	121,000	120,000	+1,000
Bengal	1,097,000	1,119,000	—22,000
Punjab	674,000	573,000	+101,000
Bihar and Orissa . .	823,000	706,000	+117,000
Assam	272,000	270,000	+2,000
Bombay and Sind (a) .	159,000	109,000	+50,000
North-West Frontier Province.	109,000	47,000	+62,000
Hyderabad . . .	5,000	6,000	—1,000
Baroda	33,000	(b)14,000	+19,000
Total .	3,293,000	2,964,000	+329,000

II

The total estimated area under linseed reported up to date is 2,245,000 acres (excluding the mixed crop* of the United Provinces for which no estimate is at present available). This is 10 per cent above the revised area at this time last year. As compared with the final estimate of last year (excluding the mixed crop of the United Provinces) the present estimate shows an increase of 36 per cent. The detailed figures for the provinces are :—

Linseed

First forecast, December

Provinces	1919-20	1918-19	Increase + or Decrease —
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Central Provinces and Berar (a).	831,000	(c)716,000	+115,000
United Provinces (unmixed crop).	175,000	210,000	—35,000
Bihar and Orissa . .	699,000	582,000	+117,000
Bengal . . .	145,000	141,000	+4,000
Bombay (a) . . .	77,000	41,000	+36,000
Punjab . . .	32,000	29,000	+3,000
Hyderabad . . .	286,000	313,000	—27,000
Total .	2,245,000	2,032,000	+213,000

The following is a summary of the provincial reports in respect of each crop :—

I.—RAPE AND MUSTARD

United Provinces (39·6 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The area sown with the unmixed rapeseed crop is estimated, on the basis of reports furnished by selected landholders, at 121,000 acres, which is 1 per cent above the area reported at this date last year. There was sufficient moisture almost everywhere for sowings, which were carried out under favourable conditions. Germination is reported to have been good and prospects are favourable. Future prospects however, depend on rains, which are now generally wanted.

Bengal (19·3 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The area sown is estimated at 1,097,000 acres, which is 2 per cent below the area reported at this date last year. The rainfall in September was generally in excess of the normal in north and east Bengal but was somewhat defective in west Bengal. Light rain in October facilitated the sowings of the crops, which were somewhat retarded in parts of west Bengal in early November through lack of soil moisture, but rainfall in the middle of the month greatly facilitated matters. The outlook is so far promising.

(a) Including Indian States. (b) Final figure. (c) Revised.

* The area under rape, mustard, and linseed sown interspersed with other crops, such as gram, barley, etc., in the United Provinces, is given in the final forecast published in June.

Punjab (16·5 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The area sown is estimated at 674,000 acres, which is 18 per cent above the area reported at this date last year. The increase is attributed to favourable weather for sowings and also to the high prices that ruled for the crop. The present condition and prospects of the crop are reported to be good on irrigated and fair on unirrigated areas. Rain is now urgently wanted.

Bihar and Orissa (11·4 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The area sown is at present estimated at 823,000 acres, which is 17 per cent above the area reported at this date last year. The increase is attributed to favourable weather conditions. The present condition of the crops is on the whole good in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and fair in Orissa.

Assam (4·4 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The area sown is estimated at 272,000 acres, which is 1 per cent above the area reported at the corresponding date last year. The weather was good for sowing except in the northern parts of the Assam Valley where there was heavy rain in October. Since then conditions have throughout been favourable. The average outturn comes to 82 per cent of the normal according to the district estimates, but the provincial Director is of opinion that a normal crop (100 per cent) may be expected.

Bombay and Sind (5·3 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The area sown up to the 5th December is estimated at 159,000 acres (41,000 acres being in the Indian States), which is 46 per cent above the area reported at this date last year. Favourable inundation and good rains have extended cultivation and the condition of the crop is reported to be fairly satisfactory.

North-West Frontier Province (2 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The area sown up to the end of November is estimated at 109,000 acres, as compared with 47,000 acres reported at the corresponding date last year. The increase is chiefly attributed to timely rainfall and consequent flow of hill torrents at the time of sowing. The prospects of the crop are at present average on irrigated lands, but for the crops on unirrigated areas rain is deficient.

Hyderabad reports 5,000 acres under mustard, which is 17 per cent below the area reported at this time last year. The condition of the crop is satisfactory.

Baroda reports 33,000 acres under rape and mustard, as compared with 14,000 acres last year. Sowings were generally successful and the crop germinated well.

II.—Linseed.

Central Provinces and Berar (36·2 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—The area sown is estimated at 831,000 acres (including 40,000 acres in the Feudatory States), which is 16 per cent above the area reported at the corresponding date last year. Favourable climatic conditions at sowing time, dearness of wheat seed, and high prices of linseed are the chief causes for the expansion in area. The prospects are at present excellent in Saugor and Nimar, fair in Mandla, and generally good elsewhere.

United Provinces (28·9 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—On the basis of the reports furnished by selected landholders, the area under unmixed linseed is at present estimated at 175,000 acres, which is 17 per cent less than the area estimated at this date last year. The figure reported at this date last year was, however, an over-estimate. As compared with the actual area of last year, the present estimate shows an increase of 154 per cent. There was sufficient moisture almost everywhere for the sowings of the crop which were generally carried out under favourable conditions. Germination was good and prospects are favourable. Future prospects depend on rains which are now generally wanted.

Bihar and Orissa (22 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—The area sown is at present estimated at 699,000 acres, which is 20 per cent above the area reported at this date last year. The expansion in area is attributed to favourable weather conditions at sowing time. The present condition of the crop is on the whole good in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and fair in Orissa.

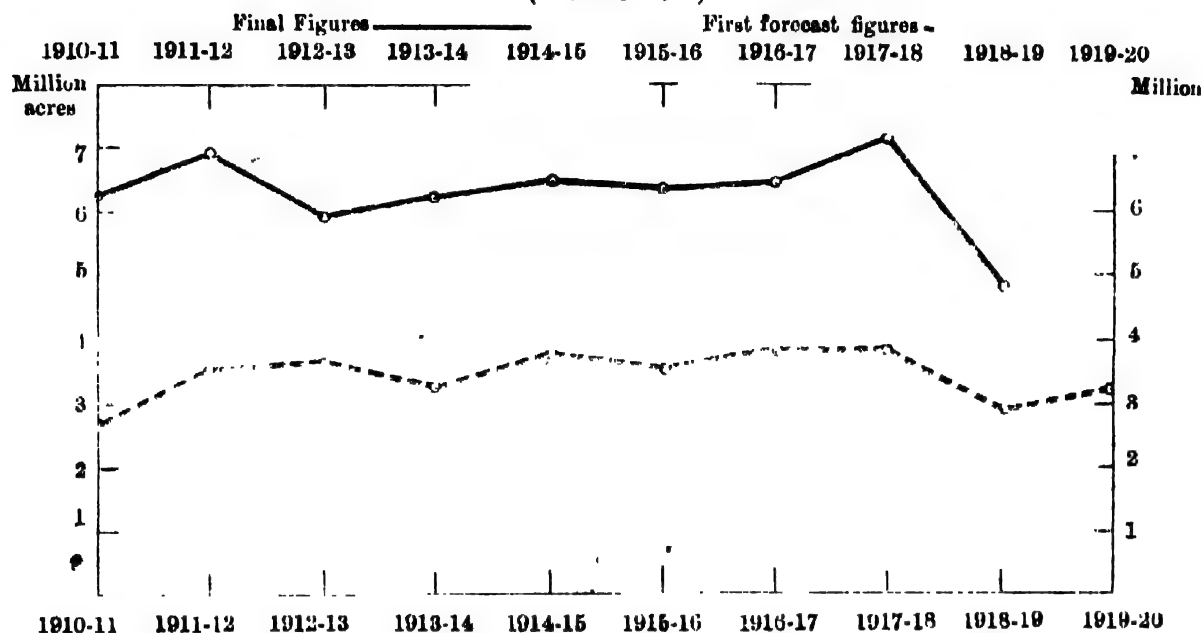
Bengal (5·5 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—The area under linseed is estimated at 145,000 acres, as compared with 141,000 acres estimated at this date last year. The rainfall in September was generally in excess of the normal in north and east Bengal but was somewhat defective in west Bengal. Light rain in October facilitated the sowings of the crops, which were somewhat retarded in parts of west Bengal in early November; but rainfall in the middle of that month greatly facilitated matters. The outlook is so far promising.

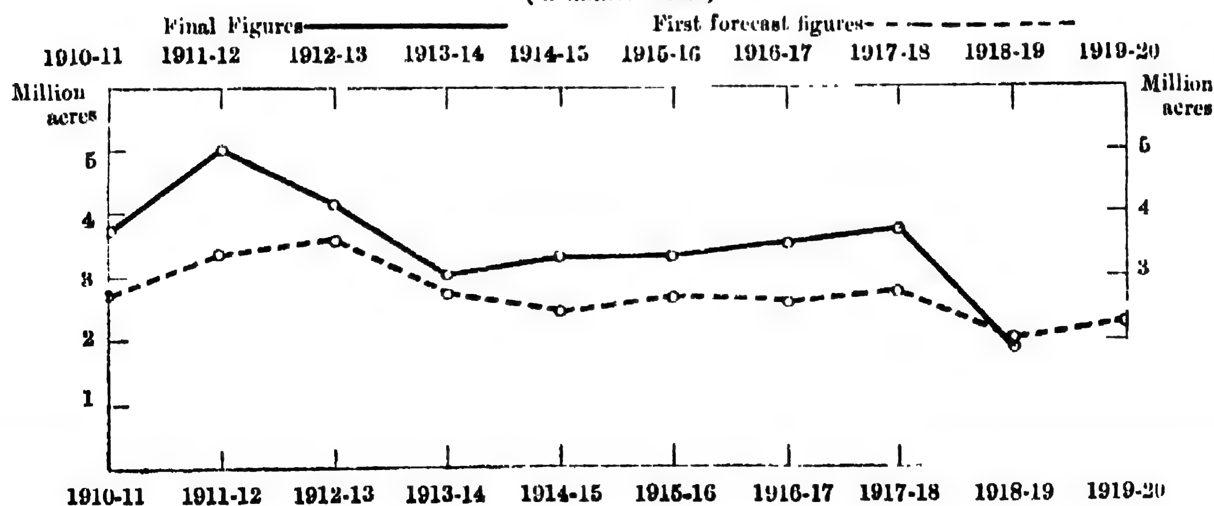
Bombay (5·2 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—The area sown up to the 5th December is estimated at 77,000 acres (10,000 acres being in the Indian States), which is 88 per cent above the area reported at this date last year. The increase is attributed to favourable late rains. The crop is doing well everywhere except in parts of Sholapur and Ahmednagar and a few places in the Karnatak, where it suffered from deficiency of moisture. Later rains, however, improved the condition. In the Deccan and the Karnatak sowings were delayed owing to heavy rains in September and are still going on in places.

Punjab (1·2 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—The area sown is estimated at 32,000 acres, which is 10 per cent above the estimate at this date last year. The present condition and prospects of the crop are reported to be good on irrigated and fair on unirrigated area. Rain is urgently wanted.

Hyderabad.—The area under linseed is estimated at 286,000 acres, which is 9 per cent below that reported at this date last year. The condition of the crop is reported to be satisfactory.

Chart.—The charts below illustrate the variations in the preliminary estimates of acreage, as compared with those in the final estimates, for all the reporting provinces, in respect of each crop :—





Oilseeds crops in foreign countries.—The latest information published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, shows that the estimates of the linseed crop of 1919 in the United States of America are 1,850,000 acres and 286,000 tons, as compared with 1,937,000 acres and 394,000 tons in the preceding year. The estimates for the Canadian crop of linseed are 1,069,000 acres and 198,000 tons, as against 1,068,000 acres and 163,000 tons in 1918.

From unofficial sources it appears that the yield of the North American linseed crop is disappointing owing to the unfavourable weather at the growing time. The yield of the Argentine crop is reported to be 1,075,000 tons.

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 14th January, 1920.

No. 12.—For the purposes of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 61), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr Philip James Griffiths Pipon, C.I.E., M.C., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council.

The 16th January, 1920.

No. 13.—For the purposes of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 61), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Claude Fraser de la Fosse, C.I.E., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council.

No. 14.—For the purposes of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 61), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation I. B. of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterjee, Bahadur, being a non-official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council, for the period of the forthcoming Council Session.

H. M. SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLICE.

Delhi, the 16th January 1920.

No. 106.—The services of Major M. H. Seymour, 2-10th Gurkha Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment with the Burma Military Police, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

PORT BLAIR.

The 15th January 1920.

No. 26.—Assistant Surgeon A. E. D. Harvey, Assistant to the Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner in the Settlement with effect from the 10th November 1919 for as long as he holds charge of the office of Senior Medical Officer.

The 16th January 1920.

No. 32.—Major F. A. Barker, M.B., O.B.E., I.M.S., is appointed to be Senior Medical Officer, and Civil Surgeon, Port Blair, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

PUBLIC.

The 16th January 1920.

No. 165.—The following addition to the rules regarding the submission of petitions to the Government of India is published for general information, in continuation of the Home Department notification no. 534, dated the 30th June 1916.

Rule 11 (17).

When the petition refers to matters in which the petitioner has not a direct personal interest, unless it is a petition of the kind described in the note to clause (7).

H. D. CRAIK,
Offg. Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EDUCATION.

Delhi, the 13th January 1920.

No. 41.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897 (VIII of 1897), as applied to the District of Abu, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Reformatory School at Chunar in the Mirzapur District of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh shall be available for the reception of youthful offenders directed to be sent to any Reformatory School by the District Magistrate of Abu.

SANITARY.

The 12th January 1920.

No. 22.—Major J. A. Cruikshank, M.C., M.B., I.M.S., Officiating Assistant Director General, Indian Medical Service (Sanitary), is granted privilege leave for six months combined with furlough for three months with effect from the afternoon of the 19th December 1919.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

Delhi, the 15th January 1920.

No. 70-232.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (*i*), of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Schedule attached to the order published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 13-C., dated the 7th November 1917, namely :—

Under paragraph 4 (*ii*), after the entry relating to Australia the following shall be added, namely :—

"New Zealand . . . Department of Agriculture, Industries and Commerce, Wellington."

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 16th January 1920.

No. 83-89.—In pursuance of clause (*a*) of section 2 of the Live-stock Importation Act, 1898 (IX of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to specify the disease known as bovine tuberculosis as an infectious or contagious disorder.

No. 84-89.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Live-stock Importation Act, 1898 (IX of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased with effect from 16th January 1921 to prohibit the bringing or taking by sea into British India of kine (except from another Indian port) at any port other than Calcutta, Bombay, Madras or Rangoon.

FORESTS.

The 14th January 1920.

No. 57-D.-236.—Mr. C. G. Trevor, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests in charge of the temporary Working Plans and Sylvicultural Research Circle, United Provinces, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st December 1919.

LAND SURVEYS.

The 13th January 1920.

No. 37-6-2.—Captain L. H. Jackson, I.A., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Department by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, is posted to the Survey of India with effect from the 19th December 1919.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 15th January 1920.

No. 14-I. E.—The following extract from the Second Supplement, dated the 5th March 1919, to the *London Gazette*, dated the 4th March 1919, is published for general information :—

* * * * *

Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood,
St. James's Palace, S. W.,
5th March 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire for services in, and in connection with, the Military Operations in Mesopotamia :—

To be Additional Companions of the said Most Eminent Order :—

* * * * *

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Joseph Crossley, R.A.M.C.

Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Colonel) William Alexander Gordon, C.M.G., D.S.O., Worcestershire Regiment.

* * * * *

Temporary Major (temporary Colonel) John Chappell Ward, D.S.O., M.B.E., Royal Engineers.

* * * * *

Captain Francis Cecil Campbell Balfour, M.C., 6th Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.

* * * * *

By Order of the Grand Master,

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 12th January 1920.

No. 147-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Grant, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is posted as Residency Surgeon, Western Rajputana States, with effect from the 16th December 1919

No. 149-Est. A.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. B. Williams, Indian Medical Service, is posted as Residency Surgeon and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Resident in Nepal, with effect from the 20th December 1919.

No. 153-Est. A.—Mr. A. T. Holme, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for four months combined with special leave for two months and fifteen days under Articles 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th November 1919.

The 15th January 1920.

No. 170-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 17 and 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), as applied to Berar, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 623-I. B. dated the 29th April 1915 :—

I. The Governor General in Council is pleased hereby to declare that acetylene, when liquid or when subject to a pressure above that of the atmosphere capable of supporting a column of water exceeding two hundred and fifty inches in height, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, or when in admixture with atmospheric air or with oxygen gas in whatever proportion and at whatever pressure, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act as applied, subject to the following exception, that if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council that acetylene declared to be an explosive by this notification when in admixture with any substance, or in any form or condition, is not possessed of explosive properties, the Governor General in Council may, by order, exempt such acetylene from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act as applied:

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to acetylene in admixture with air when such admixture takes place only in a burner or contrivance in which the mixture is intended to be burnt :

Provided also that nothing in this notification shall be held to apply to an admixture of acetylene and air which may unavoidably occur in the first use or re-charging of an apparatus properly designed and constructed with a view to the production of pure acetylene :

Provided also that acetylene, when in admixture with oil-gas (that is to say, a gas manufactured from mineral oil), shall not when under compression be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act as applied, if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely :—

(1) The acetylene shall be generated only by the Atkins Dry Process.

(2) The proportion of acetylene shall not exceed fifty parts by volume in every one hundred parts of the mixture of acetylene and oil-gas.

(3) The acetylene and oil-gas shall be mixed together in a chamber or vessel before the gases are subjected to compression

(4) The mixture shall not be compressed to a pressure exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds to one square inch.

Provided also that acetylene when contained in a homogeneous porous substance with or without acetone or other solvent, shall not be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act as applied if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely :—

(1) The porous substance shall fill as completely as possible the cylinder into which the acetylene is compressed.

(2) The porosity of the substance shall not exceed eighty per cent

(3) Any acetone or other solvent used shall not be capable of chemical reaction with the acetylene gas or with the porous substance or with the metal of the cylinder, and the quantity of acetone or other solvent shall be such that when fully charged with acetylene it shall not completely fill the porosity of the porous substance at any temperature likely to be met with in ordinary practice or use.

(4) A drawing showing the method of construction of every type of cylinder it is proposed to use for the storage of compressed acetylene gas shall be deposited with the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India, and no cylinder shall be so used unless it is of a design approved in writing by the said Chief Inspector :

Provided that this shall not be deemed to prohibit the use of existing cylinders for a period of five years from the date of this notification.

(5) The pressure in the cylinder shall not exceed two hundred and twentyfive pounds to the square inch at a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit :

Provided that no cylinder capable when empty of containing one cubic foot of water or more, which has the ends secured to the body by welding only, and no cylinder in which a porous substance is used without acetone or other solvent shall be charged to a pressure exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch at a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit This condition shall not apply to cylinders used exclusively for marine lighting by an officer appointed by a Local Government in that behalf.

(6) Every cylinder capable when empty of containing one cubic foot of water or more in which under this notification the pressure allowed may be two hundred and twentyfive pounds to the square inch, shall be annealed, and every cylinder shall be tested by hydraulic pressure to a pressure of not less than four times the pressure to which the cylinder is to be subjected in use, such hydraulic pressure to be maintained for a period of not less than fifteen minutes, and no cylinder shall be used which on the first occasion of its being subjected to this test shall show any permanent stretch.

(7) The compression of the acetylene shall be carried out only on such premises as shall have been approved in writing by the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India. Such approval may be withdrawn at any time by that officer.

(8) No firm shall charge with acetylene any cylinder manufactured by any other firm unless it is in full possession of full particulars and previous history of such cylinder or has otherwise assured itself that the cylinder complies with the requirements of this notification.

(9) Whenever a cylinder is charged with acetylene it shall be subjected to a thorough visual examination if the history of the cylinder shows that it has not been subjected to such an examination within the previous twelve months, and at the same time the valve shall be removed and the condition of the porous substance at the neck of the cylinder ascertained.

(10) Every cylinder shall have permanently and conspicuously marked upon it or upon a brass plate soldered to it the name of the manufacturer and the words "Acetylene compressed into porous substance exempted by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 170-I.B., dated the 15th January 1920, and every cylinder shall bear a label giving the date when it was last charged, together with the name of the firm by which it was charged, the address of the last charging station and the maximum pressure allowed in the cylinder. Every cylinder capable when empty of containing one cubic foot of water or more and manufactured after the date of this notification shall have stamped upon it the name or the trade mark of the manufacturer and the serial number of the cylinder.

(11) Each charging firm shall keep a record of every cylinder charged by it. This record shall give the following information, namely :—

(*a*) the date of each charging of the cylinder ;

(*b*) the dates upon which solvent has been added ;

(*c*) the dates upon which the cylinder has been thoroughly examined as provided in condition (9), the results of each such examination, and the name of the person carrying out such examination ; and in the case of cylinders first issued by the firm, the tare weight of the cylinder including porous substance and acetone or other solvent, the nature of the solvent and the maximum pressure allowed in the cylinder.

The record shall be open to the inspection of the Chief Inspector of Explosives and Inspectors of Explosives with the Government of India.

(12) Every facility shall be given to the Chief Inspector of Explosives and Inspectors of Explosives with the Government of India to inspect the apparatus and methods by which the cylinders are charged.

II. The Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit absolutely the manufacture, possession and importation of such acetylene as is declared by paragraph I of this notification to be an explosive.

No. 158-I. C.—*Erratum.*—In the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 19-I. C, dated the 1st January 1920, *for* "Mr. Ramnad Kaliappa Chellaperumal Pillai, Accountant, Office of Government Examiner of Accounts, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly, Madras Presidency" *read* "Mr. Ramnad Kaliappa Chellaperumal Pillai, Assistant Audit Officer, Office of the Chief Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh."

No. 166-I. C.—*Erratum.*—In the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 16-I. C, dated the 1st January 1920, *for* "Sardar Sundar Singh, Karora, Qila Mubarik, Jind State, Punjab" *read* "Sardar Sundar Singh, Karora, Qila Mubarik, Patiala State, Punjab."

No. 125-G.—The following promotions were made in the Secretariat:—

Mr. C. W. Kirkpatrick, M.B.E., Superintendent, 1st Grade, officiated as Registrar from the 23rd to the 26th November 1919.

Mr. F. P. Buckner, M.B.E., Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiated as Superintendent, 1st grade, from the 23rd to the 26th November 1919.

Mr. R. C. Albert, Superintendent, 3rd grade, officiated as Superintendent, 2nd grade, from the 23rd to the 26th November 1919.

Mr. M. Smith, Assistant, Class II, officiated as Superintendent, 3rd grade, from the 23rd to the 26th November 1919.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 13th January 1920.

No. 163-Est. A.—Lieutenant P. J. A. Bartlett, attached 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers, is placed on special duty under the orders of His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Sistan and Kain, for employment with the Sistan Levy Corps, with effect from the 14th December 1919.

The 14th January 1920.

No. 98-G.—With reference to Notification No. 127?-G., dated the 22nd May 1919, Mr. E. L. Price, Consular Agent for France at Karachi, resumed charge of his office on the 1st December 1919.

The 15th January 1920.

No. 202-Est. A.—Lieutenant H. E. Dickens, attached 2-98th Infantry, is placed on special duty under the orders of His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General and Agent to the Government of India in Khorasan, for employment with the Khorasan Levy Corps, with effect from the 1st January 1920.

No. 205-Est. A.—Lieutenant A. D. M. G. Laing, 79th Carnatic Infantry, attached 1-127th Baluch Light Infantry, is placed on special duty under the orders of His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General and Agent to the Government of India in Khorasan, for employment with the Khorasan Levy Corps, with effect from the 6th January 1920.

No. 206-Est. A.—The services of Lieutenant H. A. Carless, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 2nd January 1920.

H. R. C. DOBBS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
PUBLIC DEBT.

Delhi, the 16th January 1920.

No. 35-A.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Indian Securities Act, 1886 (XIII of 1886) applies to the office of Deputy Controller of Currency at Bombay.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 16th January 1920.

No. 247-Accts.—The following promotions of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made, with effect from the 7th August 1919, *vice* Colonel T. A. Harrison, C.S.I., I.A., Senior Controller of Military Supply Accounts, who vacated his appointment from that date :—

Name.	From	To
Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Bagshawe, C.I.E.	Junior Controller of Military Supply Accounts and Military Deputy Auditor General, sub. *pro tem.*	Senior Controller of Military Supply Accounts.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Hudson . .	Military Accountant, 1st class and Junior Controller of Military Supply Accounts, sub. *pro tem.*	Junior Controller of Military Supply Accounts.
Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) D. A. E. Will.	Military Accountant, 2nd class, and Military Accountant, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*	Military Accountant, 1st class.
Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) H. F. Shairp, O.B.E.	Military Accountant, 3rd class, and Military Accountant, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Major L. F. G. S. Wylde, O.B.E. . .	Military Accountant, 4th class, and Military Accountant, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Military Accountant, 3rd class.

No. 248-Accts.—In consequence of the promotions sanctioned in the foregoing notification the following sub. *pro tem.* promotions of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made :—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Payne, Deputy Military Accountant-General, to be Military Deputy Auditor General, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 7th August 1919, and to continue to remain seconded while employed as Field Controller of Military Accounts, North-West Frontier Force.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Hudson, Junior Controller of Military Supply Accounts, to be Military Deputy Auditor-General, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 14th August 1919.

Lieutenant-Colonel (local Colonel) R. E. Carr-Hall, C.I.E., Military Accountant, 1st class, seconded, to be junior Controller of Military Supply Accounts, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 7th August 1919, and to continue to remain seconded while employed as Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. E. L. Bruce, Military Accountant, 2nd class, to be Military Accountant, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 7th August 1919.

Majors (local Lieutenant-Colonels) C. J. G. Bird and S. G. V. Ellis, D.S.O., sub. *pro tem.*, Military Accountants, 3rd class, seconded, to be Military Accountants, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 7th August 1919, and to continue to remain seconded while holding field appointments.

Major C. W. Butler, Military Accountant, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 7th August 1919.

No. 249-Accts.—Finance Department Notification No. 1351-Accts., dated the 14th October 1919, so far as it relates to Lieutenant-Colonel M. E. L. Bruce, is hereby cancelled, and the following is substituted :—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. D. deLabilliere, Military Accountant, 2nd class, is promoted to the grade of Military Accountant, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 27th August 1919.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 13th January 1920.

No. 45-F. E.—Mr. T. E. McCullagh, an officiating Assistant Accounts Officer in the office of the Deputy Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi, has been confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 8th November 1919.

Rai Sahib N. C. Ganguli, an officiating Assistant Accounts Officer in the office of the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, has been confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 18th December 1919.

Mr. G. W. Glass, an officiating Assistant Accounts Officer in the office of the Deputy Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, Nagpur, has been confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 18th December 1919.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Ayyer, a Superintendent in the office of the Deputy Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, Madras, has been promoted substantively as an Assistant Accounts Officer in that office, with effect from the 24th December 1919.

Mr. P. Roy, Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Accounts Officer in the office of the Deputy Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, Postal Branch, Calcutta, with effect from the 2nd January 1920, and until further orders.

No. 46-F. E.—Mr. Tulsi Ram, a senior Accountant in the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Accounts Officer, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 11th December 1919, and until further orders.

No. 47-F. E.—Mr. P. R. Kirkpatrick, Assistant Accounts Officer, Class II, temporary, in the office of the Field Examiner of Military Works Accounts, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th December 1919.

No. 48-F. E.—Mr. B. N. Mitra, Deputy Auditor, North-Western Railway, has been granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 8th December 1919.

L. Faqir Chand, a senior Accountant in the office of the Chief Auditor, North-Western Railway, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Audit Officer in that office, with effect from the 8th December 1919, and until further orders.

No. 49-F. E.—Mr. J. C. Connell, Assistant Accounts Officer, Class II, in the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 2nd January 1920.

Mr. K. M. Elijah, a senior Accountant in the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 2nd January 1920 and during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Connell.

The 14th January 1920.

No. 100-Gl. (F. E.).—Mr. G. G. Sim, C.I.E., I.C.S., has been placed on special duty in the Finance Department Secretariat, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd January 1920.

The 15th January 1920.

No. 67-F. E.—The privilege leave for 1 month and 6 days granted to Mr. A. D. Butterfield, Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways, from the 9th September 1919 in Notification No. 1575-F. E., dated 25th September 1919, published on page 1932 of Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated 27th September 1919, was extended by 28 days.

No. 68-F. E.—Dewan Bahadur J. S. Chakravarti has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Central Revenues, with effect from the 5th January 1920.

Mr. P. B. Das has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Central Revenues, with effect from the same date.

No. 71-F. E.—Mr. H. G. Ward, a senior Accountant in the office of the Chief Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Audit Officer, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 1st January 1920, and until further orders.

No. 72-F. E.—Mr. K. C. Biswas has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 6th January 1920.

E. M. COOK,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

INSURANCE.

Delhi, the 17th January 1920.

No. 275-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 27 and 39 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 5555-97, No. 2184-6 and No. 2298, dated, respectively, the 19th July 1913, the 1st April 1914 and the 6th March 1915, and of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Rules, 1913, published therewith, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Indian Life Assurance Companies Rules, 1919.

Definitions.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "the Act" means the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912;

(*b*) "Company" means a Life Assurance Company to which the Act applies;

(*c*) "dividing insurance business" means any form of insurance business under which the policy money payable on the happening of the contingency insured against is not fixed, but depends either partly or wholly on the results of the division of any portion of the premium income or funds amongst the policies which have become due for payment in proportion to the premiums received under each class in any specified period.

Qualifications of Actuaries under the Act.

3. Any person who, as an Actuary, investigates the financial condition of a Company, signs valuation returns of a Company, or reports on any proposed amalgamation or transfer in conformity with clause (*b*) of sub-section (2) of section 20 of the Act, shall be either—

(*a*) a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London, or a Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland; or

(*b*) where application is made by a Company and where, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, special circumstances exist :—

(*i*) an Associate of such Institute of Actuaries or of such Faculty of Actuaries; or

(*ii*) such other person having actuarial knowledge as the Governor General in Council may authorize to be employed to perform the duties of an Actuary;

(*c*) every application by a Company for permission to employ as an Actuary any person other than a Fellow of the Institute or Faculty of Actuaries shall state the work for the performance of which such person is required, and the Governor General in Council, if he grants the application, shall cause a certificate to be issued to the Company permitting, subject to such conditions and restrictions as he thinks fit, the employment of the person mentioned in the application.

4. Any person who, as an Auditor, audits the accounts of a company shall be either—

Qualifications of Auditors under the Act.

(a) a member of any of the following Institutes and Societies, namely :—

(i) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales;
(ii) The Society of Accountants in Edinburgh;
(iii) The Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow;
(iv) The Society of Accountants in Aberdeen;
(v) The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland;
(vi) The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors;

or

(b) the holder of a certificate granted by any Local Government under sub-section (1) of section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, entitling him to act as an Auditor of companies under the said Act, subject to such restrictions and conditions as may be contained in the said certificate.

5. An Actuary, when investigating the financial condition of a Company, shall either satisfy himself as to the accuracy of the particulars extracted from the books or require a certificate of their accuracy from the manager and one other responsible officer of the Company.

Accuracy of particulars.

6. An Actuary, after investigating the financial condition of a Company, shall, along with the statement required by the Fourth Schedule to the Act, furnish a statement regarding the following matters, namely :—

Particulars to be given by Actuary.

(a) whether the calculations are correct and made on the principles which are contained in the statement furnished under the Fourth Schedule to the Act;

(b) whether these principles have his approval;

(c) whether he has obtained all the information and explanations that he has required;

(d) what adjustment was used in the valuation to allow for unequal incidence of the premium income, and for premiums payable more often than once a year;

(e) the method by which both the ages at entry and the ages at valuation were arrived at;

(f) the rate at each age of the mortality assumed and of the annuity values used in the valuation where the tables employed are not published;

(g) whether all negative values were eliminated from the valuation; and

(h) the reserve values which the methods of valuation adopted would show as held against policies effected at ages 20, 30, 40 and 50 and which have been in force for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15 and 20 years, respectively, in respect of—

(i) Whole Life Assurances with premiums payable throughout life;
(ii) Whole Life Assurances with premiums payable for 20 years;
(iii) Endowment Assurances payable at age 60 or previous death.

7. In the event of the Actuary finding that the financial condition of the Company is such that, in his opinion, no payment should be made either of bonus to policyholders or of dividend to shareholders he shall, along with the statement required by the Fourth Schedule to

Further particulars in case of Company not in a position to distribute surplus.

the Act, state whether or not he finds the Company to be solvent. If he finds it to be insolvent—

(a) he shall state whether he considers that the Company could be made solvent as regards existing contracts by the transfer of its subscribed capital (whether paid or unpaid) to make good the deficiency in the life assurance fund. If so, he shall state what in his opinion is the amount so required, and whether or not any alteration should be made in the rates of premium for future entrants;

(b) if he considers that the Company cannot be made solvent as regards existing contracts by the transfer of the whole of the subscribed capital to the credit of the life assurance fund, he shall state what proportion of the sum assured the Company would, in his opinion, be able to meet under such contracts if all subscribed capital were fully paid up and transferred to such fund and (1) if all the premiums thereunder were reduced proportionately with the sum assured and (2) if the premiums were not reduced.

Preliminary expenses, etc.

8. (a) Any sum for which credit is taken in the balance sheet as an asset and which represents either the adverse balance of any profit and loss or revenue account or such bad debts and preliminary or organisation expenses as may not have been included in the profit and loss or revenue account either as loss or outgo must be considered as a deduction from the capital for the purpose of transfer under clause (a) of rule 7.

(b) No sum shall be treated as divisible surplus which includes either the paid up capital or any sum by which the assets referred to in sub-rule (a) exceed the paid up capital.

(c) Particulars of the assets referred to in sub-rule (a) shall be drawn up each year in Form I set out in the schedule to these rules and submitted and published with the balance sheet. The statement shall be signed by the persons who signed the balance sheet.

Audit of accounts of Companies not registered under the Indian Companies Act.

9. The accounts of every Company not subject to audit in accordance with the provisions of any law for the time being in force in British India regarding the registration of companies shall be audited in accordance with that law.

Audit necessary at time of valuation

10 No actuarial investigation of a Company's financial condition as at a date other than the close of the Company's financial year shall be made public or used as a basis for the distribution of profits unless the accounts up to the date as at which such investigation is made have been audited and dealt with in the manner prescribed for the accounts up to the close of a financial year.

Particulars to be stated in Auditor's report

11. Every Auditor auditing under the Act the accounts of a Company shall, in his report to the members, state the following particulars along with those specified in sub-section (2) of section 145 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, namely:—

(a) whether the provisions of these rules, so far as they affect the accounts, have been complied with;

(b) whether or not he has personally verified the whole of the investments with the securities and other vouchers and is satisfied as to their correctness;

(c) whether, in the certificate given in conformity with Note 2 to Form (A) and Note 4 to Form (B) of the Third Schedule to the Act, stock exchange securities have, in his opinion, been assumed to have a value which, after due allowance is made for any relative investment reserve fund, is not in excess of the market value at the close of the valuation period less an allowance for accrued interest in cases where it is included in the market price and taken credit for in the balance sheet; and

(*d*) any other matters that he considers should be brought to the notice of the shareholders or policyholders of the Company.

Alterations permissible in the form of accounts.

12. Companies transacting life assurance business only may include in the life assurance revenue account the paid up capital and all the other funds of the Company, such as investment reserve fund, dividend reserve fund, sinking fund, etc., stated separately both at the beginning and at the end of a year, so as to show any increase or diminution in such individual funds during the year.

Separate revenue accounts for business other than ordinary life assurance.

13. Every Company which has any policies remaining in force under either life assurance business on the dividing insurance principle or any other form of insurance business besides that of life assurance shall submit a separate revenue account for each different class of insurance business which it transacts, and if under any class of dividing insurance business which it transacts the sum assured or benefit receivable in the event of the happening of the contingency insured against in the period immediately after issue of the policy be less than might be receivable after it is qualified for maximum benefits, both the premium income and the amount of benefit or sum assured payable under that class shall be shown in the accounts separately for each period in which a different method obtains for the determination of the benefits or sum assured.

Hypothecation of assets.

14. Every Company shall, in a footnote to the balance-sheet required by section 7 of the Act, state whether or not there is any mortgage or charge on any of its assets. If any such mortgage or charge exists, the Company shall state which of the assets has been so dealt with, the amount of the mortgage or charge and the name of the mortgagee or person in whose favour the charge is created.

Outstanding premiums.

15. If, in the preparation of the accounts required by section 7 of the Act, credit is being taken for any premiums or instalments of primiums which have not actually become due for payment, or in respect of which the periods during which payment may be made without penalty have expired before the close of the financial year, such premiums or instalments of premiums shall be stated separately both from the other premium income in the revenue account and from the other outstanding premiums in the balance sheet and shall be described in each of these accounts as nearly as may be as follows:—

"Outstanding premiums and instalments of premiums which have not actually fallen due for payment or in respect of which the periods during which payment may be made without penalty have expired."

Statement of new policies issued.

16. Every Company shall, along with the particulars specified in Form D to the First Schedule to the Act, submit a statement of the number of policies issued under each different class of policy.

Additional information required from all Companies in respect of the financial year to which the accounts relate.

17. Every Company shall, in depositing with the Governor General in Council, as required by section 11 of the Act, the annual accounts referred to in section 7 thereof, deposit four copies of a statement showing:—

(*a*) the stock exchange securities set forth in the balance sheets of the Company with particulars regarding (1) the par value of each different security, (2) the value placed on each in the balance sheets after allowing for any relative investment reserve fund, and (3) the market value of each at the close of the financial year, less an allowance for accrued interest in cases where it is included in the market price and taken credit for in the balance sheets. The information relating to market values must be given in respect of each financial year at the end of which an actuarial investigation falls to be made in compliance with

section 8 of the Act, but it may also be given in respect of the other financial years if the Company so desires ;

(b) in Form II set out in the schedule to these rules, the additions to and the deductions from the number of policies and the sums assured thereunder, for each class of life assurance or dividing insurance business for which a separate revenue account is submitted ;

(c) in Form III set out in the schedule to these rules, particulars of the policies forfeited or lapsed under each class of life assurance or dividing insurance business for which a separate revenue account is submitted ; and

(d) the method of apportioning the interest and other income and the expenses between each class of business for which a separate revenue account is submitted.

Additional information required from Companies transacting dividing insurance business.

18. Every Company which has any policies remaining in force under dividing insurance business shall, in depositing with the Governor General in Council, as required by section 11 of the Act, the annual accounts referred to in section 7 thereof, deposit four copies of a statement showing:—

(a) the provision, if any, made by its rules as to the proportion of premiums under each different class of dividing insurance business which may be applied to expenses of management and commission ;

(b) the total amount of outgo due to expenses in respect of each year since the passing of the Act under each different class of dividing insurance business, the expenditure due to (i) new business charges, (ii) renewal commission, and (iii) management and other expenses being, if the Company so desires, shown separately ;

(c) the ratio of total expenses to premium income in each year since the passing of the Act under each different class of dividing insurance business ;

(d) particulars in Form IV set out in the schedule to these rules of the relationship existing between the lives assured and those effecting dividing insurance policies in the last financial year under review insuring sums payable at death ;

(e) particulars in Form V set out in the schedule to these rules of the numbers of dividing insurance policies effected at different ages in the last financial year under review insuring sums payable at death ;

(f) particulars in Form VI set out in the schedule to these rules showing, for the last financial year under review, the number of dividing insurance policies of each different class which became claims by the happening of the contingency insured against, and the total sum assured or benefit paid under such claim policies, arranged according to the duration of the policies ;

(g) the total amount of the sum assured or benefit paid in the last financial year under review under policies of each different class of dividing insurance business which became claims, and the amount by which it exceeded the corresponding minimum amount guaranteed by the Company ;

(h) particulars in Form VII set out in the schedule to these rules showing the number of dividing insurance policies of each different class which were effected in each year since the formation of the Company, the number of these policies which still remain in force, and the number which have gone off the books for various reasons ;

(i) particulars, as nearly as may be, in Form VIII set out in the schedule to these rules of the exact method adopted in past years for determining the sums payable on the happening of each of the

contingencies insured against under dividing insurance policies of each different class ;

(j) particulars in Form IX set out in the schedule to these rules giving examples of the sums assured or benefit paid in past years on the happening of each different class of contingency insured against under dividing insurance business ;

(k) particulars of such surrender value, advance or loan as may be guaranteed after payment of premiums for a stated number of years under each class of dividing insurance business ; and

(l) particulars of any method adopted, such as ballot or the relative order either of the occurrence of the contingency insured against or of the date on which intimation of the claim to the sum assured was received or admitted, which might secure a larger payment to the legal holder of one policy than of another of the same class of insurance business under which the same amount had been paid as premiums and under which the claim arose in the same distribution period.

Deposit of copies of documents.

19. Copies of the reports mentioned in section 12 of the Act and of the documents mentioned in section 14 of the Act shall be deposited at the head office and the principal branch office in each Province in which the Company transacts business, for the inspection of any shareholder or policyholder of the Company.

Fees.

20. Copies of all documents deposited with the Governor General in Council under the Act, except reports on the affairs of the Company submitted to the shareholders or policyholders, shall be kept by the Registrar of the Province in which the head office in British India of the Company is situated, and shall be open to inspection on payment of a fee of one rupee ; and any person may procure a copy of any such document or any part thereof on payment of a fee of six annas for every hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

Form of notice under section 19.

21. Notice under section 19 of the Act of any alteration in—

(a) the charter, statute, or memorandum and articles or other instrument constituting or defining the constitution of a Company constituted outside British India, or

(b) the list of directors of such Company, or

(c) the names and addresses of persons resident in British India authorised to accept on behalf of such Company service of process and other notices required to be served by the Act

shall, within three months from the date upon which such alteration was effected, be filed with the Registrar of the Province in which the head office in British India is situated in Form X set out in the schedule to these rules. The notice shall be signed by the person or persons authorised under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Act, or of some other duly authorised agent of the company in British India, and, with regard to any alteration specified in sub-clause (a) of this rule, must be accompanied by a certified copy of the resolution, order, deed or instrument effecting the alteration.

Translation of documents.

22. If any portion of any document required to be deposited under the Act is not in the English language, a translation thereof, certified by a responsible officer of the Company to be correct, shall be furnished along with each copy deposited with the Governor General in Council.

THE SCHEDULE.

Form I.

(*See rule 8.*)

Statement regarding preliminary expenses, etc., submitted by the Company for the year ending 19 .

	Rs.
Balance at beginning of year either of the adverse balance of any profit and loss or revenue account or such bad debts and preliminary and other expenses as may not have been included in the profit and loss or revenue account either as loss or outgo but for which credit is taken in the balance sheet as assets .	
Addition thereto during the year not shown as loss or outgo in either the profit and loss or revenue account	
Less amount written off during the year as per profit and loss or revenue account	
Balance at the end of year still shown as assets in the balance sheet	
Total Rs. .	

Form II.

(*See rule 17.*)

Submitted by the Company for the year ending 19 .

—	Ordinary life assurance policies insuring money to be paid on death or survivance.			Annuities.		Dividing insurance policies insuring money to be paid on death.		Dividing insurance policies insuring money to be paid on marriage.		And so on for each other class of dividing insurance business for which a separate revenue account is submitted.
	No.	Sum assured.	Reversionary Bonus additions.	No.	Annuity per annum.	No	*Minimum sum assured guaranteed.	No.	*Minimum sum assured guaranteed.	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
(1) Policies at beginning of year.										
(2) New policies issued as per Form D of the First Schedule to the Act.										
(3) Old policies revived .										
(4) Old policies changed and increased.										
(5) Bonus additions allotted.										
Total .										
Discontinued during year.										
(6) By death										
(7) By survivance or the happening of the contingencies insured against other than death.										
(8) By expiry of term under temporary insurances.										
(9) By surrender of policy .										
(10) By surrender of bonus .										
(11) By forfeiture or lapse .										
(12) By change and decrease										
(13) By being not taken up										
Total discontinued .										
Total existing at end of year .										

* If there be no minimum amount guaranteed to be paid on the happening of the contingency insured against, the column may remain blank.

Form III.

(*See rule 17.*)

Submitted by the Company for the year ending 19 .

Particulars of the policies forfeited or lapsed in the last financial year under review, less those revived and reinstated for full benefits, classified according to the year in which they were issued :—

Financial year in which the policies were issued.	Number of policies forfeited or lapsed.	Sum assured under policies forfeited or lapsed.
		Rs.
Year ending 19 , being the year under review ;	...	...
Year ending 19 , being the year previous to that under review ;	...	...

And so on, the number of and sum assured under policies forfeited or lapsed in the last financial year under review being stated after classification according to each of the preceding years in which they were issued.

A separate statement must be given in respect of each class of life assurance or dividing insurance business for which a separate revenue account is submitted.

Form IV.

(*See rule 18.*)

Submitted by the Company for the year ending 19 .

—	Number of dividing insurance policies effected in the year under review insuring sums payable at death. Under table No. 1.	Under table No. 2.	And so on for each other table of dividing insurance business insuring sums payable at death.
(1) Number of Policies assuring money to be paid on the death of a male life—			
effected during the year by the life assured			
" " his wife			
" " " son			
" " " daughter . . .			
" " " father			
" " " mother			
" " " brother			
" " " sister			
" " any person other than the above relations.			
(2) Number of Policies assuring money to be paid on the death of a female life—			
effected during the year by the life assured . . .			
" " her husband			
" " " son			
" " " daughter			
" " " father			
" " " mother			
" " " brother			
" " " sister			
" " any person other than the above relations.			
Total number of Policies (assuring money to be paid on death) effected in the year under each different class.			

If the different tables be not distinguished from one another by numbers, as assumed in the above Form, the headings to the Form may be altered accordingly.

Form V.

(See rule 18.)

Submitted by the Company for the year ending 19

Age of life on the death of whom the policy monies become payable.	Number of dividing insurance policies effected in the year under review insuring sums payable at death.			
	Under table No. 1.	Under table No. 2.	Under table No. 3.	And so on for each other table of dividing insurance business insuring sums payable at death.
Under 5 years				
Over 5 and under 10				
" 10 " 15				
" 15 " 20				
" 20 " 25				
" 25 " 30				
" 30 " 35				
" 35 " 40				
" 40 " 45				
" 45 " 50				
" 50 " 55				
" 55 " 60				
" 60 " 65				
" 65 " 70				
" 70 " ...				
Total number effected under each of the life assurance tables.	(These totals should agree with the totals in Form IV.)			

If the different tables be not distinguished from one another by numbers, as assumed in the above Form, the headings to the Form may be altered accordingly.

Form VI.

(See rule 18.)

Statement submitted by the Company
of claims by death in the year ending 19 .
Number and amount of claims by death under dividing insurance business—

After payment of premium.	Number.	Amount.	Method by which sum assured under the claim policies in each different period stated in column (1) was determined.
1	2	3	4
		Rs	
for less than one year			
" one year but less than two years			
" two years " three "			
" three " " four "			
and so on.			

If the amount of the sum payable in event of death in the first few months be ascertained by a different rule than for deaths occurring later, the first column should be altered accordingly, so that the deaths may be ascertained during each period for which a different method of calculation applies. For instance, in the case of a company paying nothing in event of death before six months' premiums have been paid and returning the premiums paid in the case of claims when six but less than nine months' premiums have been paid, the first column would be shown as follows :—

For less than six months ;
" six months but less than nine months ;
" nine months but less than twelve months ;
" one year but less than two years ;
and so on.

A similar statement must be given of claims payable on marriage, on birth or under any other class of dividing insurance business for which a separate revenue account is submitted, and a reconcilement shown between the figures in such statements and the amounts shown in the revenue account.

Form VII.

(*See rule 18.*)

Submitted by the Company up to the close of the year ending 19 .

Showing the number of dividing insurance policies of each different class which were effected in each year since the formation of the company, the number of these policies which still remain in force and the number which have gone off the books for various reasons such as by the happening of the contingencies insured against, by surrender, by forfeiture, etc.

Financial year when policy effected.	Number of dividing insurance policies effected in each financial year.	Number remaining in force at end of financial year under review.	The difference between the figures of columns (2) and (3) being made up of the following.				
			Claims by death.	Claims by maturity of policy other than by death.	Surrenders.	Forfeitures or lapses.	Other causes if any, to be stated.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1st year up to 19 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd year up to 19 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd year up to 19 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
And so on up to and including the last financial year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A statement in similar form must be given for each different table under which the Company has at any time issued dividing insurance policies.

Form VIII.

(*See rule 18.*)

Statement submitted by the Company up to the close of the year ending 19 , giving particulars of the terms of the dividing insurance policy contracts in force in past years and of the rate of distribution which was adopted on the happening of the contingency insured against.

Class of insurance ———————— (*a*)

Age at entry ———————— (*b*)

Amount of premium payable each month Rs.————

Terms in force and result of division of premium income in each year since policies of this class were first issued.

Year.	Number of months after date of entry during which the Company pays nothing in the event of a claim occurring.	Number of months thereafter during which the Company pays a sum (in event of claim) which is either fixed in amount or which bears to the amount of the premiums received a ratio which is fixed before issue of policy.	Ratio referred to in column (2) which the sum paid bears to the premiums received under the policy.	Minimum guaranteed amount payable by the Company in event of claim after policy is fully qualified.	Ratio which the total amount of claim actually paid under fully qualified policies bears to the total amount of premiums received under such claim policies.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

(*a*) State here "death," "marriage," "birth" or whatever may be the contingency on the happening of which the policy money is payable.

(*b*) If the particulars required by the form of statement vary for different ages at entry, particulars must be given separately for age at entry 40 as well as for the youngest and for the oldest ages at entry for which policies have been obtainable according to the rules of the Company.

If the period of division be other than one year the form of statement will be adjusted accordingly.

Form IX.

(*See rule 18.*)

Statement submitted by the ______ Company ______ up to the close of the year ending ______ 19 , ______ relating to claims by Death under each class of its dividing insurance business.

Statement showing what, according to the rate actually adopted in each year since the formation of the Company, would have been the total sum paid under a policy if it had become a claim by death immediately after payment of premiums for 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 full years respectively.

TOTAL SUM WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN PAID AT DEATH UNDER A SINGLE POLICY IN RETURN FOR PREMIUMS OF Rs............... RECEIVED IN EACH YEAR

if death had occurred in each of the under-noted financial year.	and if premiums had been paid for the under-noted number of years.				
	1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19 (this being 1st year of company)	...				
19	...	...			
19	...	...	...		
19	...	...	...	...	
19	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	...	...	...
and so on up to and including the last financial year.					

If the particulars required by the above table vary for different ages at entry, particulars must be given separately for age at entry 40 as well as for the youngest and for the oldest ages at entry for which such policies have been obtainable according to the rules of the company.

If the period of division be other than one year the form of statement will be adjusted accordingly.

A similar statement must be given of claims by marriage, by birth and under each other class of dividing insurance policy issued by the company.

Form X.

(*See rule 21.*)

In pursuance of section 19 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, notice is hereby given by the ______ Company constituted in ______ which has established a place of business / has appointed an agent to obtain life assurance business at ______ in British India of the following alterations in the ______.

Date ______ 19 .

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The 17th January 1920.

No. 296-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the book in German entitled "Indiens Elend", and of its translation into English with the title "The True Verdict of India", issued by the Indian Nationalist Committee (European Centre) and published by Ferdinand Wyss, Berne.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

The 17th January 1920.

No. 254-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended :—

Add as a new entry—

(*a*) Russian rouble notes.

GENERAL.

The 17th January 1920.

No. 308-D.—In consequence of the deputation of Mr. G. L. Corbett, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, on special duty, Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary in this Department, with effect from the 12th January 1920 and until further orders.

MINES REGULATIONS.

The 17th January 1920.

No. 219-D.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the rules regarding Mines Managers and their certificates published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2968-82 (G. and M.), dated the 21st April 1906, as subsequently amended, the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(1) For rule 29 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"29. Certificates of competency under these rules shall be granted by the Board of Examiners and their decision regarding the grant of such certificates shall be final. Certificates granted by the Board shall hold good throughout British India, and shall be of two classes, namely, first and second class".

(2) Rules 38, 39 and 40 of the said rules are hereby cancelled.

2. The amendments shall take effect from the 30th June 1920.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

I D

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 16th January 1920.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 104.—Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) L. G. Hopkins, O.B.E., D.S.O., Royal Engineers, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retain the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Director of Works. Dated 9th October 1919.

No. 105.—Captain F. H. Aulton, 1st Garrison Battalion, The South Staffordshire Regiment, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment graded as Assistant Quartermaster General. Dated 15th November 1919.

No. 106.—Captain J. Robertson, Royal Army Veterinary Corps, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director of Veterinary Services. Dated 17th September 1919.

No. 107.—Lieutenant H. J. Wogan, Royal Engineers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director of Works. Dated 1st October 1919.

No. 108.—Captain H. R. Sandford, Royal Engineers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director of Works. Dated 1st October 1919.

No. 109.—Lieutenant E. Allen, 1st Garrison Battalion, The South Staffordshire Regiment, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Railway Transport Officer. Dated 1st January 1920.

No. 110.—Lieutenant H. G. A. Bitschine, 9th Battalion, The London Regiment, attached 1-25th Battalion, The London Regiment, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Assistant Embarkation Staff Officer. Dated 1st January 1920.

No. 111.—Major G. E. D. Mouat, D.S.O., 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, from 1st October 1919 to 28th October 1919.

No. 112.—Major C. L. D. H. Whitaker, 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Quartermaster General. Dated 1st January 1920.

No. 113.—Lieutenant J. E. Thomas, 26th Punjabis, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, from 1st October 1919 to 28th October 1919.

No. 114.—Captain A. F. R. Lumby, 69th Punjabis, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade. Dated 24th December 1919.

No. 115.—Lieutenant M. F. Edwards, attached 1st Battalion, 19th Punjabis, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, from 1st October 1919 to 15th October 1919.

No. 116.—Captain T. D. Murison, Indian Medical Service, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services (Sanitary). Dated 13th December 1919.

No. 117.—Captain G. G. T. Toller, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director of Works. Dated 15th October 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 118.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Captains to be Majors.

Robert Evelyn McCallum, Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 10th October 1918.

Alistair Dudley Gunn, D.S.O., 110th Mahratta Light Infantry. Dated 2nd August 1919.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Clement Erwin Simon Abraham, M.C., attached 1st Battalion, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry. Dated 24th September 1919.

Alan Charles Ewen, attached 3rd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 22nd October 1919.

Frank Mason Widdows, attached 1st Battalion, 22nd Punjabis. Dated 24th October 1919.

Alfred Andrew Fraser Harris, attached 1st Battalion, 25th Punjabis. Dated 25th October 1919.

Neville Leander Angelo, attached 1st Battalion, 96th Berar Infantry. Dated 12th November 1919.

Arthur Gwythor Adams, attached 1st Battalion, 98th Infantry. Dated 14th November 1919.

Edward Pye Rich, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's).

Alan Daniel Mackinlay Gordon Laing, attached 79th Carnatic Infantry.

Michael Long Barrett, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's).

Cecil Mickleburgh Spaull, attached 87th Punjabis.

George Edward Tinney, attached 28th Punjabis.

Charles Edmund Vyvyan Phillips, attached 106th Hazara Pioneers.

George Henry Connor, attached 87th Punjabis.

Dennis Adair Garbett, attached 1st Battalion, 96th Berar Infantry.

} Dated 15th November 1919.

Arthur John St. Leger Hansard, attached 2nd Battalion, 89th Punjabis. Dated 17th November 1919.

Peirse Ignatious Kelly, attached 86th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 23rd November 1919.

Reginald William Hargrave Grey, attached 3rd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Reginald Matthews, attached 39th King George's Own Central India Horse.

} Dated 24th November 1919.

George Henry Maunder, M.C., attached 1st Battalion, 107th Pioneers. Dated 25th November 1919.

Albert Bryant Cullen, M.C., attached 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.

Laurence Foley Atteridge, attached 2nd Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

} Dated 26th November 1919.

Robert Lewes Maxwell, attached 2nd Battalion, 73rd Carnatic Infantry. Dated 27th November 1919.

Herbert Edwin Abrahall Morris, attached 1st Battalion, 30th Punjabis. Dated 1st December 1919.

Charles Crawford Craig, attached 2nd Battalion, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry. Dated 5th December 1919.

John Griffith Frith, attached 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

Leonard Stephen Smallwood, attached 1st Battalion, 94th Russell's Infantry.

John Donaldson, attached 99th Deccan Infantry.

Henry Norman Heath, attached 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry.

Reynald George Tewson, attached 4th Battalion, 11th Gurkha Rifles.

} Dated 10th December 1919.

Gordon Blackburne Kane, attached 2nd Battalion, 150th Indian Infantry. Dated 11th December 1919.

Alexander Albert Nicholas, M.C., attached 1st Battalion, 27th Punjabis.

Cecil Arthur Newbold Nicholas, attached 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

Joseph Anthony Bostock, attached 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

Dated 18th December 1919.

Kenneth Hills Bond, M.C., attached 2nd Battalion, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis. Dated 16th December 1919.

John Johnstone Dedman, attached 2nd Battalion, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).

Roderick Fulton, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Norman Leslie Crozier Irwin, D.S.O., attached 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Dated 19th December 1919.

Kenneth Harvey Preston, attached 1st Battalion, 151st Sikh Infantry. Dated 20th December 1919.

Walter James Manley, attached 1st Battalion, 21st Punjabis. Dated 22nd December 1919.

Victor Clarkson Alderson, M.C., attached 2nd Battalion, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

James Laurie, attached 1st Battalion, 42nd Deoli Regiment.

Dated 24th December 1919.

Allan Thomas Davis, attached 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry. Dated 25th December 1919

Arthur George Jenkins, attached 1st Battalion, 50th Kumaon Rifles.

Richard Percy Macrae Tipping, attached 1st Battalion, 155th Indian Pioneers.

Charles Henry Buckingham, attached 24th Punjabis.

Dated 26th December 1919.

George Salt, attached 1st Battalion, 73rd Carnatic Infantry.

Reginald Blaxland Clarabut, attached 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Dated 27th December 1919.

Arthur Edward Cumming, attached 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Reginald Bryan Watts, attached 28th Punjabis.

Dated 28th December 1919.

Arthur Kemp Rice, attached 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 29th December 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Rodney Warwick Howell, attached 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 21st August 1919.

Victor Phillips Francis Walsh, attached 5th Light Infantry. Dated 27th November 1919.

Richard Alfred Cropper, attached 37th Dogras.

Walter Francis Homor Scutt, attached 2nd Battalion, 11th Rajputs.

Derrick Norris Hill, attached 38th Dogras.

Bernard Charles Hamilton Gerty, attached 2nd Battalion, 150th Indian Infantry.

Dated 16th December 1919.

Temporary Second Lieutenants to be temporary Lieutenants.

Alexander Gunn, attached 2nd Battalion, 25th Punjabis. Dated 10th July 1919.

Henry George Runnals, attached Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 22nd July 1919.

John Clifford Dawson, attached 2nd Battalion, 88th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 12th November 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 119.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Cavalry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Alfred Ernest Parr. Dated 20th August 1919.
Henry Hebberd Clifford. Dated 18th November 1919.
Robert Grant. Dated 20th November 1919.
Frank Henry Pegge. Dated 11th December 1919.

Infantry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Francis Edward Noel Faithfull. Dated 2nd April 1919.
Andrew Romilly Langlands. Dated 2nd December 1919.
Basil Eden. } Dated 9th December 1919.
William James Burns Miller. } Dated 9th December 1919.
George Hamilton. Dated 19th December 1919.
Charles Herbert Baldrey. } Dated 23rd December 1919.
William Francis Harding. } Dated 23rd December 1919.
Cecil Percy Winckler. Dated 1st January 1920.
James McMorran. Dated 6th January 1920.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Archibald Meredith Johnstone. Dated 5th January 1919.
Frank Strange. Dated 22nd July 1919.
John Scott Ivan McGregor. Dated 31st July 1919.
Herbert Walter Warner. Dated 29th August 1919.
Ernest Harry Warren. Dated 3rd September 1919.
William Henry Hamilton Leslie. Dated 2nd October 1919.
Cecil Charles Swayne. Dated 18th October 1919.
Arnold Edwin Wyndham. Dated 19th October 1919.
Ernest William Clen-Murphy. Dated 23rd October 1919.
Donald Stuart Grant. Dated 24th October 1919.
Arthur Lofthouse. Dated 5th November 1919.
John Jackson Stewart. Dated 6th November 1919.
Horace Parkhouse. Dated 20th November 1919.
Cecil Axford Boumphrey. Dated 30th December 1919.

BRITISH CONCENTRATION CAMP.

No. 120.—The following relinquishment of acting rank is notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captain (acting Major) H. S. Cranswick, 5th Battalion, Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), attached 1st Garrison Battalion, The South Staffordshire Regiment, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of a British Concentration Camp. Dated 24th November 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 121.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

1st Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant F. G. Stewart, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st September 1919.

2nd Battalion, 76th Punjabis.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) N. F. Hawley, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 2nd December 1919.

1st Battalion, 97th Deccan Infantry.

Lieutenant K. Morfey, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company, from 17th August 1917 to 23rd October 1917.

2nd Battalion, 101st Grenadiers.

Captain R. L. Cuscaden to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion. Dated 19th June 1919, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Strong, vacated with effect from the 4th June 1919.

Captain (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) R. L. Cuscaden relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a battalion. Dated 15th August 1919.

Major R. J. K. Potter to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion, with effect from the 24th September 1919, to complete establishment.

Temporary Captain J. E. Davies to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 11th June 1919, *vice* Major R. J. K. Potter, vacated with effect from the 27th May 1919.

Temporary Captain (acting Major) J. E. Davies relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 28th August 1919.

Captain H. M. K. Gracey to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 12th September 1919, *vice* temporary Captain J. E. Davies, vacated with effect from the 28th August 1919.

Lieutenant R. H. D. Bolton to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 2nd June 1919, *vice* Captain A. G. C. Grant, vacated with effect from the 17th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. H. D. Bolton relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 4th September 1919.

Lieutenant E. K. M. Godfrey to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 19th June 1919, *vice* Captain J. McK. Anderson, M.C., vacated with effect from the 4th June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. K. M. Godfrey relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 19th September 1919.

Lieutenant C. W. Retallack to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 24th June 1919, *vice* Captain H. M. K. Gracey, vacated with effect from the 9th June 1919.

Lieutenant J. W. C. Slade to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 4th July 1919, *vice* Captain R. L. Cuscaden appointed to command a battalion, with effect from the 19th June 1919.

Lieutenant E. C. Whitehead to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 15th September 1919, *vice* temporary Captain J. E. Davies, vacated with effect from the 31st August 1919.

Lieutenant E. N. Peach to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 15th October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. C. Whitehead, vacated with effect from the 1st October 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. C. Whitehead relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 1st October 1919.

Lieutenant E. C. Whitehead to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while Adjutant of a battalion, with effect from the 1st October 1919; to complete establishment.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. N. Peach relinquishes his acting rank, with effect from 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) R. J. K. Potter relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a battalion. Dated 20th October 1919.

Captain (acting Major) H. M. K. Gracey relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 20th October 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. W. C. Slade retains his acting rank (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while Adjutant of a battalion. Dated 20th October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. C. Whitehead, vacated.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. C. Whitehead relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be Adjutant of a battalion. Dated 20th October 1919.

Lieutenant J. Stevenson to be acting Captain while commanding a company, with effect from the 8th October 1919; to complete establishment.

The undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank, with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919:—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. Stevenson.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. W. Retallack.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. W. C. Slade.

2nd Battalion, 112th Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. Southern, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 23rd September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. S. Hearn, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 23rd September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. V. Carter, M.C., M.M., relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 23rd September 1919.

Lieutenant N. R. Taitt, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 8th October 1919.

Lieutenant J. D. K. Lunnon, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 8th October 1919.

Lieutenant W. Southern, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 8th October 1919.

2nd Battalion, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).

The undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank, with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919 :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. B. Cooke.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. E. Allen.

2nd Battalion, 125th Napier's Rifles.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) B. S. Challen, attached, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion, from 27th July 1919, and reverts to acting Captain on ceasing to be second-in-command of the battalion, from 26th August 1919.

Lieutenant D. I. Gardiner, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 24th May 1919.

Second Lieutenant W. Elliott, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 8th June 1919.

Captain (acting Major) E. H. Staples, attached, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 10th September 1919.

Lieutenant W. D. Taylor, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 30th August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. Elliott, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to perform the duties of Adjutant. Dated 15th August 1919.

3rd Battalion, 152nd Punjabis.

Captain B. A. S. Brunskill, M.C., Indian Army, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 22nd August 1919.

Lieutenant W. A. Power, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 18th October 1919.

Lieutenant W. H. Fish, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 14th October 1919.

1st Battalion, 154th Indian Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) D. H. P. Yates, attached, retains his acting rank (with pay) while performing the duties of Adjutant, from 10th July 1919 to 19th October 1919.

Lieutenant A. St. J. Macdonald, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company, from 10th July 1919 to 26th July 1919.

Lieutenant R. H. Whistler, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company, from 10th July 1919 to 26th July 1919.

Captain (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) R. M. Corke, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command the battalion. Dated 13th October 1919.

Lieutenant R. A. Yeomans, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company, from 10th July 1919 to 14th July 1919.

Army Department Notification No. 2932, dated the 26th September 1919, as far as it relates to the acting promotion of Lieutenants D. H. P. Yates, A. St. J. Macdonald, R. H. Whistler, from 25th July 1919 and Lieutenant H. C. E. Mason, from 29th July 1919, is cancelled.

3rd Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

Lieutenant J. R. Reynolds, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while Special Service Officer. Dated 21st May 1919.

Lieutenant H. F. Hogan, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while Special Service Officer. Dated 21st May 1919.

Lieutenant J. B. Knocker, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while Special Service Officer. Dated 22nd May 1919.

Lieutenant C. H. Cooper, Indian Army, to be acting Captain (with pay of Lieutenant) while Special Service Officer, from 22nd May 1919 and to be acting Captain (with pay) while Special Service Officer, from 30th September 1919.

15th Labour Corps.

Lieutenant H. Davidson to be acting Captain while commanding a Labour Corps. Dated 6th May 1919.

103rd Labour Corps.

Lieutenant K. E. Ward, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a Labour Corps. Dated 9th May 1919.

106th Labour Corps.

Lieutenant W. J. Breething, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a Labour Corps. Dated 10th October 1919.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

No. 122.—The following acting promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captain A. W. Bevis, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a Casualty Clearing Station. Dated 15th September 1919.

Major W. B. Cullen, Indian Medical Service, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a Combined Field Ambulance, from 14th May 1919 to 11th November 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 123.—Major Robert Evelyn McCallum, The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), is admitted to the Indian Army in the rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 19th November 1915.

Captain McCallum will have seniority in the rank of Lieutenant with effect from the 10th January 1906, and in the rank of Captain, from the 10th October 1912.

No. 124.—The undermentioned officers whose admission to the Indian Army on probation, was notified in Army Department Notifications No. 2076, dated the 8th December 1917, No. 2187, dated the 21st December 1917, No. 656, dated the 5th April 1918, No. 1050, dated the 24th May 1918, No. 1193, dated the 7th June 1918, No. 1778, dated the 9th August 1918, No. 1638, dated the 26th July 1918, No. 689, dated the 4th April 1919, No. 2500, dated the 25th October 1918, No. 2719, dated the 22nd November 1918, No. 3029, dated the 27th December 1918, No. 2889, dated the 13th December 1918, No. 280, dated the 31st January 1919, are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified :—

James Louis Hunt. Dated 5th November 1918.

Randall Evelyn Hunt. Dated 22nd November 1918.

George Ballantine Halloran. Dated 24th January 1919.

John William McCarthy.
John Stanley Collings.
John Frederic Jelf Pocklington. } Dated 27th April 1919.

Charles Augustus Percival Walker. Dated 13th May 1919.

Bruce Humfrey. Dated 27th May 1919.

George Bertram Faulder. Dated 30th June 1919.

Graham Stewart Carstairs. Dated 29th July 1919.

Wilfred Vaughan Davies. Dated 28th September 1919.

Percy Wright. Dated 30th September 1919.

Horace Edward Baness. Dated 29th October 1919.

Walter Beale Cornock. Dated 3rd November 1919.

William Sinclair McHardy. Dated 6th November 1919.

Donald Geoffrey Sundius Smith. Dated 19th November 1919.

Bertram Owen Jones. Dated 4th January 1920.

Harry Cunningham Davidson. Dated 7th January 1920.

No. 125.—The following officer is appointed to the Indian Army on probation, with a view to permanent appointment, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the date specified :—

To be Lieutenant.

Captain Brian Seymour Gaynor, 4th Australian Divisional Artillery, attached 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force). Dated 20th January 1919, but to rank from the 16th September 1916.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 126.—The following officer is admitted to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers on probation, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Cavalry Branch.

To be Lieutenant.

Shirley Reginald Simpson, Royal Field Artillery (Territorial Force), attached 42nd Cavalry Regiment. Dated 14th October 1918, but to rank from the 16th September 1916.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

2-32nd Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Battalion.

No. 127.—The undermentioned gentleman is granted a commission, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Second Lieutenant.

Edwin Stephen Faulconer. Dated 15th December 1919.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 128.—Temporary Captain Ardeshir Byramji Mistri is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission on account of medical unfitness, with effect from the 14th December 1919.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

44th Calcutta Scottish.

No. 129.—Lieutenant Roy Charles Donaldson is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission. Dated 30th August 1919.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 130.—Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Seymour Arnold, Indian Army, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 10th August 1919.

REWARDS.

No. 131.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred, on retirement, on Subadar-Major Prem Sing Bisht, *Sardar Bahadur*, 2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 1st November 1919.

No. 132.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction, under the provisions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the special promotion of Conductor John Lionel Flowerdew, India Miscellaneous List, to the grade of Assistant Commissary with the rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, in recognition of the exceptional services rendered by him in the Military Farms Department.

The promotion will have effect from the 17th November 1919.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

No. 133.—The services of the Reverend J. J. Wright, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his civil duties.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 134.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 17th December 1919:—

To be Honorary Surgeon.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. McCarrison, M.D., F.R.C.P., Indian Medical Service, *vice* Colonel J. B. Smith, C.B., Indian Medical Service, appointed Honorary Physician to the King.

No. 135.—The services of Major A. F. Stewart, D.S.O., Supply and Transport Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department for a period of two years, for employment as Executive Commissariat Officer, Port Blair, from the date on which he assumes such duties.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 136.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on No. 93 Dafadar Maula Dad Khan, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), with effect from the 1st January 1920.

No. 137.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on No. 4476 Pay Havildar Jiwand Singh, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force), with effect from the 1st January 1920.

No. 138.—The following temporary appointment is made :—

Combined Labour Corps Depôt, Pallavaram.

Varikodan Moosa to be temporary Jemadar, with effect from the 8th August 1919; to complete the establishment.

No. 139.—The following direct appointment is made :—

2nd Battalion, 75th Carnatic Infantry.

Zain-ul-Abidin to be Jemadar, on probation, with effect from the 4th August 1919; to complete the establishment.

No. 140.—The following promotions are made :—

15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).

Ressaidar Didari to be Risaldar, with effect from the 17th November 1918; to complete the establishment.

3rd Battalion, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's.) (Infantry).

Jemadar Muhammad Khan to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st July 1919; Regimental Havildar-Major Ujagar Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st September 1919; Havildar Chandarbir Thapa to be Jemadar, with effect from the 17th November 1919 and Havildar Kalandar Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 23rd November 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.

Jemadar Bo Luglay to be Subadar and Havildar Bo Sein to be Jemadar, with effect from the 3rd October 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 69th Punjabis.

Havildars Raj Bahadur Pande and Lal Bahadur Upadhya to be Jemadars, with effect from the 17th November 1919; to complete the establishment.

3rd Battalion, 70th Burma Rifles.

Jemadar Ba Oh to be Subadar, with effect from the 16th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

111th Mahars.

Jemadar Shaikh Aminuddin to be Subadar, with effect from the 2nd December 1919; to complete the establishment.

120th Rajputana Infantry.

Jemadar Phula Ram to be Subadar, with effect from the 23rd November 1915; Jemadar Indar Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 3rd December 1915; Havildar Sawal Ram to be Jemadar, with effect from the 23rd November 1915; Havildar Rarmal Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 3rd December 1915; Havildar Panne Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 31st December 1915; Havildar Sohan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 15th April 1916; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Havildar Khanzada Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 29th November 1919; Havildar Imam Din to be Jemadar, with effect from the 30th November 1919; to complete the establishment.

126th Baluchistan Infantry.

Jemadar Lal Shah Gul to be Subadar, with effect from the 16th November 1919; *vice* Id Muhammad, transferred to the pension establishment.

1st Battalion, 150th Indian Infantry.

Jemadar Butti Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st December 1919; *vice* Shiu Mangal Singh, deceased.

Combined Labour Corps Depôt, Bhim Tal.

Pensioner Havildar Gurmukh Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th November 1919; to complete the establishment.

28th Light Cavalry.

No. 141.—The promotion of Jemadar Abdul Rahiman Khan and Kot-Dafadar Shaitan Singh, as published in Army Department Notification No. 3060, dated the 10th October 1919, has effect from the 9th March 1919 and not as stated therein.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 142.—The promotion to his present rank of honorary temporary Major Sorab Kaikhashru Engineer is antedated from the 18th May 1918, to the 1st March 1918.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—GENERAL LIST.

No. 143.—Under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 104 of 1918, the undermentioned Staff Serjeants are promoted Sub-Conductors, with effect from the 1st January 1920:—

Staff Serjeant Thomas Morland Johnson.

Staff Serjeant Hugh Patrick Sexton.

Staff Serjeant Charles Clifford Hill.

Staff Serjeant Sidney Main Hall, *seconded*, and to remain *seconded*.

Staff Serjeant George Norfolk Burdett.

Staff Serjeant William Samuel Hammond.

JUDICIAL.

No. 144.—Under paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, notice is hereby given :—

First.—That information has been received by me of the deaths of the officers named and described in the subjoined table.

Secondly.—That there have been received by me, as the surplus of their properties, the amounts set opposite their respective names in the same table.

Thirdly.—That all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be lodged with the official referred to in the column of remarks within two calendar months from the date of this notice.

Rank and name.	Corps or Department.	Place of death.	Date of death.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of surplus.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	
Major G. F. C. Shakespear, D.S.O., M.C.	1st Battalion, 88th Carnatic Infantry.	England .	24th February 1919.	Not known .	807 4 11	Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.
Second Lieutenant E. W. Wyatt.	4th Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.	Ali Masjid	22nd June 1919.	Intestate .	753 15 4	

RETENTIONS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Army.

No. 145.—Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant James Charles Stanley is retained in the service after the age of 55 years, with effect from the 3rd December 1919, until further orders, and will be borne as supernumerary in his rank and grade.

REWARDS.

No. 146.—The following rewards have been granted to the undermentioned for acts of gallantry or devotion to duty in the field while serving with the Waziristan Force :—

Awarded the Indian Order of Merit, 2nd class.

No. 771 Havildar Gopal Singh, 1st Battalion, 150th Indian Infantry.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on the 5th October 1919. While his platoon was escorting a telegraph party it was attacked by the enemy and, although this non-commissioned officer was wounded at the beginning of the action, he succeeded in keeping it together and rejoining the main body.

Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

No. 2186 Havildar Lall Singh, 1st Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 4624 Havildar Aitbir Thapa, 3rd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 428 Kot Dafadar Ram Bahal Pandy, No. 12 Bullock Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 3565 Bearer Kallu, No. 3 Company, Army Bearer Corps.

No. 6671 Sepoy Nur Shamal, Northern Waziristan Militia.

No. 147.—The following amendment is made to Army Department Notification No. 1387, dated the 17th November 1916, under the heading "For Admission to the 2nd Class of the Order."

For "No. 1189 Naik Khan Khel, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force)" *read* "No. 1189 Havildar Khan Khel, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force)."

No. 148.—The following amendment is made to Army Department Notification No. 2913, dated the 19th September 1919, under the heading "Awarded the Indian Order of Merit, 2nd Class."

For "No. 995 Havildar Bari Sher, I.D.S.M., 76th Punjabis" *read* "No. 991 Havildar Bari Sher, I.D.S.M., 76th Punjabis."

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 149.—Under the provisions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the promotion of Captain Henry Mansfield, notified in Army Department Notification No. 2666, dated the 15th November 1918, is antedated to the 27th October 1917.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 150.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Sixth Supplement, dated the 8th March, 1918, to the London Gazette of the 5th March, 1918, pages 2973 and 2974.

War Office,
8th March, 1918.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned rewards for distinguished service in the Field. Dated 1st January, 1918 :—

* * * * *

Awarded the Military Cross.

* * * * *

Subadar (A./Sub.-Maj.) Dulsing Thapa, 1/8th Gurkha Rif., I.A.

* * * * *

Fifth Supplement, dated the 26th July, 1918, to the London Gazette of the 23rd July, 1918, pages 8733, 8869 and 8870.

War Office,
26th July, 1918.

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AMENDMENTS.

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INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

(*London Gazette, 18th July, 1917.*)

The following is now correctly described :—

828 Sepoy Harnam Singh, Burma Mil. Police, attd. Sikhs.

Also *add* :—

360 L./Naik Kirpal Singh, Burma Mil. Police, attd. Sikhs.

Fourth Supplement, dated the 12th September, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 9th September, 1919, pages 11460 and 11462.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S.W.-1,
12th September, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, in recognition of distinguished services rendered in India in connection with the War. To be dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

To be Commanders of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

* * * * *

Young, Lt.-Col. (T.-/Brig.-Gen.) Henry Alfred, C.I.E., R.A.

* * * * *

To be Members of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

* * * * *

Hodgen, T./Capt. Gordon West, 1/23rd Rif.

* * * * *

London Gazette, dated the 5th December, 1919, pages 15066, 15068, 15069 and 15070.

India Office,
5th December, 1919.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the grant of the temp. rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service to the following gentlemen :—

Jiwanda Ram Katariya, M.B., Ch.B. 16th Oct. 1919.

Kathira Vellu Muttu Kumaru, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 23rd Oct. 1919.

Shiva Deva Singh Greval, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. 12th Nov. 1919.

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The KING has approved the resignation of the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army :—

2nd Lieut. L. B. Stacey. 28th Aug. 1919.

NOTE.—The notification in the *London Gazette* dated 30th Sept. 1919 regarding the relinquishment of his commission by Lieut. F. C. Collins, Ind. Army, is cancelled.

The KING has approved the transfer of the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army to the temporary non-effective list :—

Lieut. W. B. Bletsoe. 1st Dec. 1919.

The KING has approved the retirement of the following officers :—

INDIAN ARMY.

* * * * *

Colonel H. Kennedy, C.B. 16th Nov. 1919.

Lieut.-Colonel W. E. F. Burlton. 9th Feb. 1919.

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INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Calvert, C.I.E., M.B. 6th Oct. 1919.

India Office,
5th December, 1919.

The following appointments have been made :—

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Brigade Commanders.

Lieut.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) L. N. Beatty, I.A. 20th Nov. 1917.

Lieut.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) G. A. Dale, C.M.G., 19th Punjabis. 1st Jan. 1918.

Lieut.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) G. M. Morris, D.S.O., 62nd Punjabis. 2nd Mar. 1918.

Bt. Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) E. W. Costello, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., 22nd Punjabis. 4th May 1918.

General Staff Officers.

1st Grade.

Major (temp. Lieut.-Col.) G. P. Grant, D.S.O., 106th Hazara Pioneers. 1st Aug. 1917.

Bt. Lt.-Col. C. J. B. Hay, D.S.O., Corps of Guides. 16th Sept. 1917.

Lt.-Col. W. F. Bainbridge, C.M.G., D.S.O., 54th Sikhs. 24th Oct. 1917.

Major (temp. Lieut.-Col.) W. E. Wilson-Johnston, D.S.O., 36th Sikhs. 5th Dec. 1917.

Major (temp. Lieut.-Col.) W. Dent, D.S.O., 103rd Mahratta L. I. 25th Jan. 1918.

Major (temp. Lieut.-Col.) C. A. Milward, D.S.O., 53rd Sikhs. 4th May 1918.

2nd Grade.

Major P. R. Chambers, D.S.O., 10th Lancers. 5th Dec. 1917.

Major L. C. Wagstaff, C.I.E., 2nd Rajput L. I. 13th Mar. 1918.

Major C. H. G. H. Harvey-Kelly, 127th Baluch L. I. 22nd June 1918.

Capt. (temp. Major) R. W. Hornsby, 19th Punjabis. 30th June 1918.

3rd Grade.

Capt. G. L. Blair, 36th Sikhs (since deceased). 10th Sept. 1915 to 7th Feb. 1916.

Capt. M. Saunders, D.S.O., 36th Sikhs. 18th Jan. 1918.

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major (temp. Lieut.-Col.) D. E. Robertson, 11th Lancers. 8th Feb. 1918.

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

Major (temp. Lieut.-Col.) H. F. E. MacMahon, M.C., S. & T. Corps. 12th Dec. 1917.

Assistant Quartermaster-Generals.

Major (temp. Lieut.-Col.) H. C. Duncan, D.S.O., 9th Gurkha Rifles. 11th Jan. 1918.

Major (temp. Lieut.-Col.) J. H. F. Lakin, 7th Gurkha Rifles. 24th Jan. 1918.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major M. A. Hamer, D.S.O., M.C., 129th Baluchis. 5th Dec. 1917.

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-Generals.

Major A. E. S. Scott, 37th Lancers. 20th Feb. 1917.

Captain J. C. H. Holliday, 122nd Rajputana Infantry. 8th Dec. 1917.

Major C. W. G. Walker, 37th Dogras. 20th Jan. 1918.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals.

Capt. J. W. S. Hobson, 16th Rajputs. 10th Nov. 1917.

Capt. (temp. Major) G. C. G. Gray, 3rd Skinner's Horse. 30th June 1918.

Brigade Majors.

Capt. A. N. J. Lilly, 7th Rajputs. 15th Jan. 1918.

Capt. R. W. Hornsby, 19th Punjabis. 1st Feb. 1918.

Capt. C. C. Crick, 109th Infantry. 7th May 1918.

Staff Captains.

Capt. G. L. Blair, 36th Sikhs (since deceased). 16th July 1915 to 9th Sept 1915.

Capt. M. H. Seymour, 10th Gurkha Rifles. 26th June 1916.

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Lieut. (temp. Capt.) H. C. Stork, I.A.R.O. 11th Jan. 1918.

Capt. G. C. G. Gray, 3rd Skinner's Horse. 1st Feb. 1918.

Personal Appointments.

Aides-de-Camp.

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2nd Lieut. S. Topham, Gren. Gds., attd. 15th Sikhs. 18th Jan. 1918.

Major R. D. Alexander, 1-3rd Gurkha Rifles. 25th Feb. 1918.

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Special Appointments.

Graded as Brigadier-General.

Lieut.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. E. C. B. Nepean, C.M.G., I.A. 11th Feb. 1918.

Graded as Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieut.-Col. G. A. Becher, 8th Cav. 1st Nov. 1917.
Lieut.-Col. A. G.B. Turner, D.S.C., I.A 1st Nov. 1917.

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Graded as Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

Major (temp. Lieut.-Col.) F. F. Hunter, D.S.O., I.A. 1st Nov. 1916.
Major (temp. Lieut.-Col.) G. L. Farran, D.S.O., M. C., 4th Cav. 23rd Feb. 1917.
Major (temp. Lieut.-Col.) H. C. Oakes, 28th L. Cav. 24th July 1917.
Major (temp. Lieut.-Col.) V. P. B Williams, 4th Cav. 24th Oct. 1917.
Major (temp. Lieut.-Col.) F. A. Hamilton, 8th Cav. 1st Apr. 1918.

Graded as Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Lieut.-Col. A. S. Capper, D.S.O., 39th Central India Horse. 24th Mar. 1918.

Graded as General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade.

Lieut.-Col. C. W. O'Bryen, I.A. 8th Mar. 1918.

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Deputy Inspector-General.

Major (temp. Col.) E. F. Orton, 37th Lancers. 1st Apr. 1918.

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Administrative Commandant (graded as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General).

Major A. D. Massy, D.S.O., 29th Punjabis. 12th June 1917.

Post Commandants (graded as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General).

Major V. P. B. Williams, 4th Cav. 1st Aug. 1917.
Major S. M. Bruce, 37th Lancers. 25th Oct. 1917.
Major A E. Stewart, M.C., 124th Baluchistan Infy. 5th Dec. 1917.

Base Commandants (graded as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General).

Capt. (temp. Major) E. J. D. Colvin, I.A. 18th Oct. 1917.
Major (temp. Lieut.-Col.) W. B. White, 39th Central India Horse. 19th June 1918.

NOTE.—In the notification in the *London Gazette*, dated 15th Dec. 1916, under the heading Special Appointments, *delete* the name of Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) d'A. C. Brownlow, I A.

Administrative Services and Departments.

Assistant Directors of Supplies and Transport.

Major (temp. Lieut.-Col.) G. F. E. Wardell, S. & T. Corps. 8th May 1917.
Major (temp. Lieut.-Col.) R. T. McEnery, S. & T. Corps. 26th Apr. 1918.

Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport.

Lieut. (temp. Capt.) F. W. Hurst, I.A.R.O. 26th Apr. 1918.

Attached to Headquarter Units.

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Assistant Directors of Works.

Lieut. (temp. Major) J. K. Williams, I.A.R.O. 1st Aug. 1917.
Lieut. (temp. Major) F. C. Lowis, C.I.E., I.A.R.O. 1st Aug. 1917.

India Office,
5th December, 1919.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S MILITARY NURSING SERVICE FOR INDIA.

The undermentioned lady has been appointed a Nursing Sister:—
Miss Norah Frances Mary O'Connor. 23rd Feb. 1918.

The undermentioned lady nurse has been permitted to resign the service : —

Nursing Sister Miss L. F. M. Heal. 1st Jan. 1918.

India Office,
5th December, 1919.

The undermentioned officer of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers is dismissed the service by sentence of a General Court-Martial :—

Second-Lieutenant Charles Theodore Jefferies. 21st Jan. 1918.

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Supplement, dated the 5th December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 5th December, 1919, pages 15152, 15153 and 15154.

War Office,
5th December, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES

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INFANTRY.

Service Battalions

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R. W. Fus.

Temp. Lt H. E Tewson is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army, 29 July 1918, with seniority 10 Dec. 1916. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 3 Sept. 1918, under Gen. List.)

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Temp. 2nd Lt. R. M. Evans is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army, 3 May 1918, with seniority 26 Apr. 1917. (Substituted for Gaz notification 23 May 1918, under Gen List.)

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Glouc. R.

Temp. Lt. H. E. Stenson is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army, 18 June 1918, with seniority 30 Jan. 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 31 July 1918, under Gen. List.)

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Welsh R.

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Temp. 2nd Lt. W. Roberts is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army, 18 Dec. 1918, with seniority 29 May 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 21 Jan. 1919, under Gen. List.)

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R. Ir. Fus.

Temp. Lt. A. C. Saxton is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army, 21 Dec. 1917. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 13 Feb. 1918, under Gen List.)

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Second Supplement, dated the 6th December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 5th December 1919, pages 15159, 15160 and 15165.

War Office,
6th December, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

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The undermentioned appts. are made :—

GENERAL STAFF.

Brig.-Gen.—Bt. Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) W. S. Leslie, D.S.O., 31st Punjabis, Ind. Army, from a Brig. Comdr, and to retain his temp. rank whilst so empld. 6th May 1919.

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INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

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Bedf. and Herts. R.

Temp. Lt. M. F. Edwards is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army, 8 July 1918, with seniority 7 July 1917. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 22 Aug. 1918, under Gen. List.)

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Third Supplement, dated the 8th December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 5th December, 1919, pages 15169, 15170, 15173, 15174, 15175 and 15176.

War Office,
8th December, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

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The undermentioned temp. appts. are made :—

Inspr. of Qr.-Mr. Gen.'s Servs. (Cl. BB).—Temp. Lt. (temp. Capt.) W. F. Cale, Serv. Bn., W. York. R. from an Asst. Inspr. (Cl. GG), and to be temp. Maj. whilst so empld., *vice* Col. W. F. Cahusac, ret., Ind. Army. 31st Aug. 1919.

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The undermentioned appts. are made :—

PERSONAL STAFF.

A. D. C.—Lt. J. B. Woodman, 32nd Light Cav., Ind. Army, from 12th Feb. to 12th Apr. 1919.

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GENERAL STAFF.

G. S. Os., 2nd Grade—

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Maj. C. M. Hawes, 20th Inf., Ind. Army, from the 3rd Grade, *vice* Capt. A. T. McMurrough-Kavanagh, M.C., 7th Hrs., who relinquishes the temp. rank of Maj. 2nd June 1919.

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A. G.'s & Q. M. G.'s STAFF.

A. A. & Q. M. G.—

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Lt.-Col. W. M. Fordham, 20th Inf., Ind. Army, *vice* Bt. Lt.-Col. T. Nisbet, C.M.G., D.S.O., 28th Light Cav., Ind. Army, who relinquishes the temp. rank of Lt.-Col. 27th June 1919.

D. A. A. G.—Major E. Milford, 76th Punjabis, Ind. Army. 22nd Apr. 1919.

Capt. (temp. Maj.) G. B. Howell, 19th Lrs., Ind. Army, from a D. A. A. & Q. M. G., and to retain his temp. rank whilst so empld. 7th July 1919.

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ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

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Staff Capts.—

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Capt. E. N. Appelbe, Midd'x R., *vice* Capt. D. St. J. Baxter, 91st Punjabis, Ind. Army, 28th May 1919.

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MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned to be temp. Capts., with pay and allces. as Lt. :—

Lt. A. R. Lindsay, 56th Rif., Ind. Army, whilst empld. as Adjt. of an Ind. Inf. Base Depôt. 10th Dec. 1918.

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INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

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W. York. R.

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Temp. Capt. A. J. Vann is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army in the rank of temp. Lt. 6 Nov. 1918, with seniority 23 Sept. 1916. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 16 Dec. 1918 under Memoranda, page 14786.)

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York. R.

Temp. Lt. T. A. A. Addinsell is seconded on appt as probr. to Ind. Army. 5 Oct. 1918, with seniority 28 Aug. 1916. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 20 Nov. 1918, under Gen. List.)

Lan. Fus.

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Temp. Lt. C. B. Westoby, M.C., is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army with the rank of 2nd Lt. 7 June 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 18 July 1918, under Gen. List.)

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MACHINE GUN CORPS (INFANTRY)

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Temp. Lt. T. Laidler is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army in the rank of 2nd Lt. 27 May 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 25 June 1919, under Gen. List)

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Temp. 2nd Lt. S. C. Auty is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 14 Feb. 1918. Substituted for Gaz. notification 20 Mar. 1918, under Gen. List.)

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London Gazette, dated the 9th December, 1919, pages 15195 and 15196.

Air Ministry,
9th December, 1919.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

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FLYING BRANCH.

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The undermentioned relinquish their tem. R.A.F. commns. on return to Army duty :—

* * * * *

Pilot Officer (Hon. Flying Officer) H. J. Vickers (Lt., Indian Army Reserve). 3rd Dec. 1919.

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Supplement, dated the 9th December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 9th December, 1919, pages 15265, 15266, 15269, 15270, 15271 and 15273.

War Office,
9th December, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

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HD.-QRS. OF ADMN. SERVS. AND DEPTS.

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Rly. Trans. Officer (Cl. FF.)—Temp. Capt. W. B. Wright, C.I.E., V.D. (Lt.-Col. & Hon. Col., Ind. Vols.). 20th Aug. 1919.

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MEMORANDA.

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Col. H. Kennedy, C.B., Ind. Army, is granted the hon. rank of Brig.-Gen. on retirement. 16th Nov. 1919.

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INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

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E. York. R.

* * * * *

Temp. 2nd Lt. C. L. Penn is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army, 15 Apr. 1918, with seniority 11 Dec. 1916. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 16 May 1918, under Gen. List.)

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York. R.

Temp. Capt. L. V. C. Hawkes is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army in the rank of temp. Lt., 29 Aug. 1918, with seniority 12 June 1916. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 3 Oct. 1918, under Gen. List.)

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TANK CORPS.

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Temp. Lt. C. A. Maycock is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army, 6 Nov. 1918, with seniority 29 July 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 11 Dec. 1918, under Gen. List.)

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Second Supplement, dated the 10th December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 9th December, 1919, pages 15279, 15280, 15283, 15290, 15313, 15327, 15333, 15336, 15340, 15348, 15353, 15358, 15364, 15368, 15370 and 15373.

War Office,
10th December, 1919.

With reference to the awards conferred as announced in the *London Gazette*, dated 2nd April, 1919, the following are the statements of services for which the decorations were conferred :—

* * * * *

AWARDED A BAR TO THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

* * * * *

Maj. David George Bromilow, D.S.O., 14th Murray's Jat Lrs., Ind. Army. (Mesopotamia.)

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty north of Shargat on 30th October, 1918. When advancing to cut off a body of the enemy, heavy fire was suddenly opened on his squadron. He thereupon immediately attacked the enemy with great daring, causing the surrender of 200, including 25 officers and several machine guns. He did fine work.

(D. S. O. gazetted 25th August, 1917.)

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AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

* * * *

Maj. Thomas William Slingsby, 22nd Cav., I.A. (Mesopotamia.)

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Tuz Khurmatli on 29th April, 1918. He boldly led his squadron at a gallop against two guns, which he captured, and going through them, charged to the top of the ridge and caused the enemy to surrender.

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AWARDED THE MILITARY CROSS.

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Lt. (A./Capt.) John Waugh Davidson, 12th Cavalry, I.A. (Mesopotamia.)

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Tauq on 18th October, 1918. He reconnoitred a route through unsurveyed hills and guided the regiment successfully round the enemy's outposts to seize a stone bridge over a river, forestalling the enemy by a few minutes. Subsequently he led his squadron with great dash in the attack, and pursued and captured over 20 prisoners

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Lt. Charles James Stewart Fraser, 54 Sikhs, I.A., attd. 1st Corps Signal Company. (Mesopotamia.)

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty, near Huwaish, on 27th and 28th October, 1918. He was in command of a cable section and maintained communication over very broken country with great skill and resource. During the operations he had to keep touch with a column operating practically in rear of the enemy, but in spite of all difficulties and heavy fire, he never once failed in keeping the line intact. His assistance throughout proved invaluable.

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Lt. (A./Capt. Duncan St. Vincent Gordon, 39th C. I. Horse, attd. 12th Cavalry, I.A. (Mesopotamia.)

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty near Altun Keupri on 27th October, 1918. He reconnoitred towards a town under fire, driving in the hostile cavalry outposts and causing the enemy to disclose his infantry and gun positions so that they could be shelled by our artillery. He skilfully performed the same task later, and throughout the operations handled his squadron with cool judgment.

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Lt. Walter Scott Hogg Hearn, 34th Poona Horse Cav., I.A. (Egypt.)

For the skilful handling of his squadron in an attack on a body of the enemy, south of Daraya, near Damascus, on the morning of the 1st October, 1918. When acting as a flank guard to the regiment, he, by his clever use of ground and Hotchkiss rifles, combined with the speed with which he carried out his mounted attack, succeeded in capturing 270 prisoners without incurring any casualties. He did fine work.

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Risaldar (A./Risaldar-Maj.) Kishan Singh, 22nd Cav., I.A. (Mesopotamia.)

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Tuz Khurmatli, on 29th April, 1918. When his squadron was ordered to charge the enemy's position he was the first man to reach the objective, and by his courage and able leadership his troops captured 300 of the enemy and two field guns. He has at all times displayed coolness and determination, and set a fine example to the regiment.

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Lt. Neville Edward Marriott, 25th attd. 23rd Cavalry, I.A. (Mesopotamia.)

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty near Huwaish on 27th October, 1918. When his squadron was in action within 100 yards of the enemy his squadron leader was dangerously wounded; shortly afterwards the squadron had to withdraw. Lt. Marriott, accompanied by two men, then went back, under heavy fire, and carried his squadron leader to safety. His fine action undoubtedly saved his squadron leader's life.

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Capt. James Farquhar White Ogilvie, Corps of Guides (Cavalry), I.A. (Mesopotamia.)

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty near Huwaish on 28th and 29th October, 1918. He commanded his squadron with great ability and coolness in the defence of a position which was repeatedly attacked by superior enemy forces. Although many of his men became casualties, and his line was weakly held, he beat off all attempts by the enemy to break through and maintained his position. His conduct throughout was splendid.

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Lt. John Claude Thurlow Rivett-Carnac, I.A.R.O., attd. 13th Lrs. (Mesopotamia.)

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 24th October, 1918. He pushed forward with great determination to reconnoitre the Zab river, which he succeeded in crossing. He then established his patrol in some old enemy trenches overlooking the river, and with their assistance, captured one officer and several men and horses. As hostile patrols were eventually working round his flanks, he was forced to withdraw, bringing back his prisoners and rendering a valuable report as to the enemy's dispositions, and the crossing over the river.

*   *   *   *   *

Lt. Egerton Charles Spencer, I.A., attd. 34th Poona Horse. (Egypt.)

For conspicuous gallantry on 28th September, 1918. When in command of the vanguard troop in an attack on a hostile column resulting in the capture of 300 prisoners, seven lorries and motor cars. Seeing that the advance of his troop was threatened by four enemy firing rifles at close range from a car, he charged them single-handed and drove them off. He showed a very fine example of initiative and dash.

*   *   *   *   *

Risaldar-Maj. Sundar Singh, 21st Cav., I.A. (Mesopotamia.)

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Kirkuk on 6th May, 1918. He was sent forward with a patrol to verify a report that the enemy was retiring. He came under heavy fire from front and flank, but with great skill and coolness manœuvred his patrol into a hollow whence he made a close personal reconnaissance and rendered a report on the enemy's dispositions which proved invaluable.

* * * * *

Subadar-Major Tulsiram Gharti, 1/2nd Gurkha Rifles, I.A. (Mesopotamia.)

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Resht, on 20th July, 1918. During an attack by the enemy on a town, he led his men with exceptional ability and dash, and by the rapidity of his advance, inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy, taking a number of prisoners. Later, he displayed marked initiative and daring in the relief of a beseiged garrison. His conduct throughout the operations was splendid.

* * * * *

Third Supplement, dated the 10th December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 9th December, 1919, pages 15407 and 15408.

War Office,
10th December, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

R. Fus.

* * * * *

Temp. 2nd Lt. S. I. Barlow is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army, 3 Nov. 1918, with seniority 26 June 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 25 Nov. 1918, under Gen. List, page 13882.)

* * * * *

Welsh R.

* * * * *

Temp. 2nd Lt. J. F. Sawle is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 14 Aug. 1918, with seniority 27 Feb. 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 26 Sept. 1918, under Gen. List).

* * * * *

Fourth Supplement, dated the 11th December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 9th December, 1919, pages 15413, 15417, 15419, 15420 and 15421.

War Office,
11th December, 1919.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

The undermentioned Majs. relinquish the temp. rank of Lt.-Col. :—

* * * * *

A. H. T. Rouse, ret., Ind. Army, on vacating appt. as Comdt., P. of W. Camp, 20th Nov. 1919, and is granted the rank of Lt.-Col.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

E. York. R.

Temp. Capt. T. C. Herring, M.C., is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army in the rank of temp. Lt., 19 July 1918, with seniority 4 July 1917. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 16 Aug. 1918, under Gen. List.)

* * * * *

E. Surr. R.

Temp. Lt. C. E. C. Stileman is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army, 12 May 1919 with seniority 6 Nov. 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 29 May 1918, under Gen. List.)

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MACHINE GUN CORPS (INFANTRY).

* * * * *

Temp. 2nd Lt. D. A. Davis is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army, 23 Jan. 1918, (Substituted for Gaz. notification 20 Mar., 1918, under Gen. List.)

Temp. 2nd Lt. W. H. G. Beard is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army, 3 May 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 18 June, 1918, under Gen. List.)

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A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 16th January 1920.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 3.—Engineer Lieutenant A. J. Williams, Royal Indian Marine, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to relinquish his commission in the Royal Indian Marine with effect from the 1st December 1919.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 4.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 28th November, 1919, page 14709.

India Office,
28th November, 1919.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

The KING has approved the discharge of the undermentioned officer from the Service :—
Sub-Lieutenant F. W. H. Beauchamp. 4th Mar. 1919.

* * * * *

London Gazette, dated the 2nd December, 1919, page 14930.

India Office,
2nd December, 1919.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

The KING has approved the promotion of the following officers of the Royal Indian Marine :—

* * * * *

Engr.-Lieut.-Comdrs. to be Engr.-Commanders.

F. B. Phillips. 20th Oct. 1918.

* * * * *

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 13th January 1920.

No. 2316-E.—19.—Mr. A. J. Chase, O.B.E., Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is placed on special duty under the Railway Board with effect from the 7th January 1920.

No. 2580-E.—19.—Mr. D. H. Harrison, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent, in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1919 and until further orders.

The 15th January 1920.

No. 988-P.—16.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a reconnaissance survey being carried out by the agency of the Eastern Bengal Railway for a loop line of railway on the metre gauge from Nalbari to Tangla, both stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway, a distance of about 50 miles.

2. The survey will be known as the Nalbari Tangla Railway reconnaissance survey.

The 16th January 1920.

No. 16-E.—19.—With reference to Railway Board's notification No. 367-E.—19, dated the 21st March 1919, Mr. H. C. Sparke, Officiating Traffic Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Traffic Manager from the 2nd January 1920 and is retransferred to the North Western Railway from that date and placed on special duty.

R. McLEAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 12th January 1920.

No. E-200.—The services of Mr. N. V. Holberton, Controller (Timber Supplies), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma with effect from the afternoon of the 12th January 1920.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,
Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 15th January 1920, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. A depression from the west entered Baluchistan on the 10th and gave during that day and the next widespread rain or snow in Baluchistan, the Punjab, Kashmir, lower Sind and the west of the United Provinces, with local falls in the North-West Frontier Province and east Rajputana There were also a few falls of rain in the extreme south of the Peninsula at the beginning of the week.

2. *Burma.*—Bhamo was the only station that reported rain.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Except for a light fall of rain at Shillong weather was dry.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rainfall was nearly general in the west of the United Provinces on the 11th and there were a few falls in the Kumaon hills on one other day Over the rest of the division the week was rainless.

Northwest India.—Nearly general rain or snow fell in Kashmir and the Punjab on the 11th, and in lower Sind on the 10th; local falls of rain occurred in the southwest Punjab on one other day. There was local rain or snow in Baluchistan on the 10th and 11th, and in the North-West Frontier Province and east Rajputana on the 11th.

The Peninsula.—During the week rain was limited to a few falls in southeast Madras.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows :—

January 8th. Trichinopoly 0·79″.

" 10th. Dalbandin 0·91″, Pasni 3·56″, Panjgur 1·28″ and Multan 0·27″.

" 11th. Jhansi and Mukteswar each 0·27″, Meerut 0·50″, Roorkee 0·34″, Mussooree 0·35″, Chakrata 0·42″, Delhi 0·41″, Hissar 0·33″, Ambala 0·62″, Simla 0·96″, Dharampore 0·98″, Ludhiana 0·81″, Lahore 0·86″, Sialkot 0·58″, Rawalpindi 0·56″, Murree 1·09″, Khushab 0·50″, Lyallpur 0·64″, Montgomery 0·71″, Multan 0·32″, Sonamarg 0·54″, Parachinar 0·22″, Dras 0·52″, Peshawar 0·80″, Cherat 1·35″, Fort Sandeman 0·26″, Harnai 0·35″, Jaipur 0·98″ and Ajmer 0·40″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Rajputana East; and was 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces East, Kashmir, Central India East, the Central Provinces West, Hyderabad South, Mysore, Malabar, Madras Southeast and the Madras Coast North. It was normal in the United Provinces West, Sind and Rajputana West. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Gujarat, Central India West, Berar, the Central Provinces East, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North and the Madras Deccan.

The rainfall from the 28th November to date is 20 per cent. or more in defect in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces East, Rajputana West, Central India East, the Central Provinces East and Hyderabad South; and is 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana East, Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North, Mysore and the Madras Presidency. It differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent. in the remaining divisions.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 15th January 1920.			Rainfall data from 28th November 1919 to 15th January 1920.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·4	−0·4	12·8	8·9	+3·9	+44	+51
Lower Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	1·5	0·8	+0·7	+87	+114
Upper Burma	0	0	0	1·0	0·6	+0·4	+67	+67
Assam	0	0·1	—0·1	0·3	0·7	—0·4	—57	—50
Bengal	0	0	0	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0·5	—0·5	—100	—100
Chota Nagpur	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·5	—0·5	—100	—100
Bihar	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
United Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	0·6	—0·4	—67	—60
United Provinces, West	0·2	0·2	0	0·9	0·8	+0·1	+13	+17
Punjab, East and North	0·6	0·3	+0·3	2·1	1·2	+0·9	+75	+67
Punjab, South-West	0·6	0·1	+0·5	1·8	0·6	+1·2	+200	+140
Kashmir	0·3	0·7	—0·4	2·4	2·9	—0·5	—17	—5
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·4	0·2	+0·2	2·9	0·7	+2·2	+314	+400
Baluchistan	0·9	0·3	+0·6	1·7	1·3	+0·4	+31	—20
Sind	0·1	0·1	0	0·3	0·2	+0·1	+50	+100
Rajputana, West	0·1	0·1	0	0·1	0·3	—0·2	—67	—100
Rajputana, East	0·3	0·1	+0·2	0·8	0·4	+0·4	+100	+67
Gujarat	0	0	0	0·6	0	+0·6	—	—
Central India, West	0	0	0	2·2	0·2	+2·0	+1000	+1000
Central India, East	0	0·3	—0·3	0	0·9	—0·9	—100	—100
Berar	0	0	0	0·9	0·9	0	0	0
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	1·4	0·7	+0·7	+100	+133
Central Provinces, East	0	0	0	0·1	0·5	—0·4	—80	—80
Konkan	0	0	0	1·1	0·1	+1·0	+1000	+1000
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·8	0·4	+0·4	+100	+100
Hyderabad, North	0	0	0	1·7	0·3	+1·4	+467	+467
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	0·3	—0·1	—33	0
Mysore	0	0·1	—0·1	0·9	0·7	+0·2	+29	+50
Malabar	0	0·1	—0·1	5·8	1·8	+4·0	+222	+241
Madras, South-East	0·1	0·2	—0·1	15·4	6·2	+9·2	+148	+155
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	1·9	0·7	+1·2	+171	+171
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	3·5	1·9	+1·6	+84	+94

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 15th January 1920.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 10th January 1920.

Burma.—The week was rainless. Reaping of winter rice is progressing. Threshing and winnowing are becoming general in Upper Burma. Sowings of tobacco, onions and cultivation of spring rice and miscellaneous winter crops are proceeding normally. Reaping of late sesamum and gathering of groundnuts are nearing completion. The outturn of rice crops is not likely to exceed by about twelve annas. Island crops are promising. Cattle are generally healthy. In the Amherst district the number of persons on relief works remains unchanged at 2,700. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief was about 100. The price of unhusked rice remains stationary and much above normal and is about Rs. 7 below the control price. The market for white rice (specials) is unchanged at Rs. 145.

Assam.—During the week the weather was seasonable and favourable. Harvesting of winter rice and pulses, picking of cotton, ploughing for and transplanting of spring rice crops in Sylhet and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. Ploughing for autumn rice and jute has commenced in places. The outturn of winter rice and pulses is fair to good. Cotton and sugarcane are in good condition. Prospects of mustard are fair. Cattle disease is reported from two districts. The price of common rice is practically stationary.

Bengal.—The week was rainless. Harvesting of winter paddy is nearly over. Prospects of standing crops are generally good. The average price of common rice has risen by 9·65 per cent.

Bihar and Orissa.—There was no rain during the week. Harvesting of paddy is nearly finished. Threshing of paddy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Standing crops are, on the whole, doing well. More rain is wanted in parts of Tirhut and Bhagalpur. The price of common rice has risen in eight districts, fallen in two and remained stationary in the remaining districts. The average price of local common rice at headquarters was 6·45 seers a rupee against 6·56 seers in the preceding week and that of maize was 7·33 seers against 7·48 seers of the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from six districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is good.

United Provinces.—The rainfall during the week was insignificant. Preparation of lands for sugarcane and extra crops, irrigation of spring crops and poppy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Standing crops are doing well. Prospects are favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are generally stationary.

Punjab.—During the week light rain fell in parts of all the reporting districts and was beneficial to standing crops which are generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated areas. Picking of cotton, pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of *toria* are in progress. The yield is below normal to normal. Sowings of spring crops have been nearly completed and are generally normal. Cattle are healthy and fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices are generally stationary and above scarcity rates. Prices of wheat:—Rawalpindi 5¾, Ferozepore 6, Ambala 6, Lyallpur 6½ and Lahore 6¾ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—During the week beneficial rain fell throughout the province. Sowings of spring crops and harvesting of certain autumn crops are in progress. The condition of standing crops and the outturn of sugarcane are generally average. Wheat:—Peshawar 7$\frac{3}{16}$ and Dera Ismail Khan 6¼ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—During the week no rain fell. There was no perceptible fall in prices. Fodder sufficient.

Kashmir.—During the week the weather was snowy and cold. Cattle disease in Gurez is subsided. Prices are fluctuating.

Rajputana.—During the week rain fell in the centres of Tonk, Partabgarh, Banswara, Karauli, Kotah and Jhalawar. The weather was cool and cloudy. Crops are being irrigated and are in good condition. Prospects are good. The condition of agricultural stock is good, except in one district of Kotah. Water and fodder are sufficient. Prices are generally steady.

Central India.—The rainfall during the week was partial except in Bundelkhand where the rain is badly wanted. Harvesting of autumn crops continues in Bhopal, Malwa and the Southern States. Picking of cotton continues in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and the Southern States. Pressing of sugarcane has been commenced in Gwalior. Standing crops with their probable outturn are fair to good. Agricultural stock is generally good except for cattle disease in Gwalior, Baghelkhand and the Southern States. Prices are high. Opium is being weeded in Gwalior and Indore.

Central Provinces.—During the week the weather continues to be cool with occasional clouds. Twelve districts received rain ranging from 22 cents in Narsingpur to 3¼ inches in Chhindwara. Harvesting, threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton still continue. Spring crops are in excellent condition and prospects are good. Agricultural stock is good, but disease prevails in parts of eleven districts. Fodder and water are ample. Prices remained steady or fluctuating slightly with an upward tendency.

Feudatory States :—Spring crops are in flourishing condition.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in most parts of Presidency proper, the fall was slightly injurious to cotton in Gujarat, Rewa Kantha and to certain crops in parts of Surat, Broach, Kaira, West Khandesh and Kathiawar but beneficial to late crops in parts of the Panch Mahals, Broach, West Khandesh and crops are generally in good condition elsewhere except in parts of Karachi and Bijapur where they were slightly damaged by insects and in parts of Poona and Sholapur where they are withering. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Cotton picking continues in parts of Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Broach and Nasik. The supply of fodder and water is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in six districts, fallen in two and are generally steady elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—During the week scattered falls were received in Mahratwara *talukas*. The chief amounts recorded were 2·65 inches in Bhokardan, 3·05 inches in Ashti. The average fall in the dominions was 0·26 inches. Picking of autumn cotton still continues. Spring crops are in fair to good condition except in parts of the four districts where they have been damaged by insects. Harvesting of early rice continues in parts. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from the Mahbubnagar, Raichur, Nalgonda, Warangal, Adilabad and Karimnagar districts. Prices of grains continue to be high and are showing an upward tendency. *Juar* is selling at 4 seers per rupee in the Adilabad and Mahbubnagar districts.

The weekly report on famine is as follows :—There was no marked improvement in situation. Numbers on relief are increasing in a few camps. Prices of grains show an upward tendency. *Juar* is selling at 6½ seers and rice at 4½ seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief in thousands :—works 8 and gratuitous relief 3, total 11.

Mysore.—The rainfall during the week was light. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available. Prices of food-grains are high and rising. Prospects of season are good. Harvesting of rice, *ragi* and sugarcane proceeds with outturn fair to good.

Coorg.—During the week the weather was cold. Harvesting and picking of coffee continue. Picking of cardamum has nearly completed with outturn fair. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is fair. Prices of food-grains are high.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was good in Banganapalle, Cuddapah, Nellore, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevelly and the hills, fair in Kurnool, Anantapur, Chingleput, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Pudukotai and Travancore and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are generally in fair condition. The outturn of harvested paddy and dry crops is generally fair. Fresh sowings of paddy and dry crops are progressing. The condition of cattle is generally good. Water is sufficient. Pasture and fodder are sufficient generally. Prices continue to rise. Prospects are fair generally.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 29th November 1919.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF. Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST." Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				BRITISH PROVINCES.						
	BIHAR AND ORISSA.									
1	Santal Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	728
2	Bhagalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,277
3	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900
4	Puri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,831
	Total Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,736
	MADRAS.									
1	Ganjam	983	522,000	27,719	23,022	32,894	55,916	83,635	...	...
	Total Madras	983	522,000	27,719	23,022	32,894	55,916	83 635	...	...
				NATIVE STATES.						
	CENTRAL INDIA.									
1	Orchha State	555	92,858	...	...	156	156	156	...	...
2	Datia State	911	125,000	...	...	844	844	844	...	...
3	Samthar State	180	31,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Panna State	2,104	192,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Charkhari State	754·78	127,530	...	...	65	65	65	...	...
6	Ajaigarh State	734	79,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Bijawar State	973	125,202	...	...	245	245	245	...	...
8	Baoni State	121	20,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Chhatarpur State	1,118	166,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Sarila State	32·28	6,711	...	...	27	27	27	...	...
11	Beri Jagir	32	4,219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	CENTRAL INDIA—*contd.*									
12	Gaurihar Jagir	25	4,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Jigni Jagir	18	3,598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Banka Pahari Jagir	5	1,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Bijna Jagir	8	1,326	...	...	5	5	5	...	...
16	Dhurwai Jagir	15	1,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Tori-Fatehpur Jagir	26	6,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Lugasi Jagir	45·33	6,738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Nowgong Cantonment	...	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Naigawan Rebai Jagir	12·25	2,393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Bilehri Muafi	5	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Alipura Jagir	73	16,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Garrauli Jagir	39	5 222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Bihat Jagir	16	5,387	...	...	59	59	59	...	...
	Total Central India States	7,882·64	2,037,228	...	...	1,551	1,551	1,551	...	...
1	One Feudatory State of Orissa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	567	33
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	567	33
1	Hyderabad	17,170	3,069,060	7,320	821	2,179	3,000	10,320	...	...
	Total Hyderabad	17,170	3,069,060	7,320	821	2,179	3,000	10,320	...	...
	Total of British Provinces	983	522,000	27,719	23,022	32,894	55,916	83,635	...	13 736
	Total of Native States	25,052·64	5,106,288	7,320	821	3,730	4,551	11,871	567	33
	GRAND TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES.	26,035·64	5,628,288	35,039	23,843	36,624	60,467	95,506	567	13,769

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 6th December 1919

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				BRITISH PROVINCES.						
	BIHAR AND ORISSA.									
1	Puri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
	Total Bihar and Orissa .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
	MADRAS.									
1	Ganjam	212	28,000	502	256	2,021	2,277	2,779	...	...
	Total Madras .	212	28,000	502	256	2,021	2,277	2,779	...	...
				NATIVE STATES.						
	CENTRAL INDIA.									
1	Orchha State . . .	555	92,858	...	...	156	156	156	..	...
2	Datia State . . .	911	125,000	...	...	844	844	844	..	...
3	Samthar State . . .	180	31,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Panna State . . .	2,164	192,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Charkhari State . .	751·78	127,530	...	...	65	65	65	...	...
6	Ajaigarh State . .	734	79,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Bijawar State . . .	973	125,202	...	...	242	242	242	...	...
8	Beoni State . . .	121	20,121	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
9	Chhatarpur State . .	1,118	166,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Sarila State . . .	32·28	6,711	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Beri Jagir . . .	32	4,219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Gaurihar Jagir . . .	35	4,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	CENTRAL INDIA—*contd.*									
13	Jigni Jagir	18	3,598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bauka Pahari Jagir	5	1,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Bijna Jagir	8	1,326	...	...	5	5	5	...	...
16	Dhurwai Jagir	15	1,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Tori Fatehpur Jagir	36	6,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Lugasi Jagir	45·33	6,738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Nowgong Cantonment	...	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Naigawan Rebai Jagir	12·25	2,393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Bilehri Muafi	5	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Alipura Jagir	73	16,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Garrauli Jagir	39	5,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Bihat Jagir	16	5,887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Central India States	7,882·64	2,037,228	...	...	1,312	1,312	1,312	...	...
1	One Feudatory State of Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	14
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	14
1	Hyderabad	17,170	3,069,060	6,799	816	2,046	2,862	9,661	...	...
	Total Hyderabad	17,170	3,069,060	6,799	816	2,046	2,862	9,661	...	...
	Total of British Provinces	212	28,000	502	256	2,021	2,277	2,779	...	450
	Total of Native States	25,052·64	5,106,288	6,799	816	3,358	4,174	10,973	89	14
	GRAND TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES.	25,264·64	5,134,288	7,301	1,072	5,379	6,451	13,752	89	464

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

Delhi, the 16th January 1920.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 3rd January 1920 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, Towns of 50 000 or more inhabitants, and Ports	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Central	East Khandesh District	24	27
	Southern	Kolaba District	5	5
		Belgaum District	8	6
		Bijapur District	9	9
	Political Charges	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	54	55
		Kathiawar Agency	8	8
		TOTAL	108	110
MADRAS		Anantapur District	6	2
		Coimbatore District	93	70
		Guntur District	1	1
		Salem District	6	1
		TOTAL	106	74
BENGAL PRESIDENCY	Presidency	24 Parganas District	3	3
		TOTAL	3	3
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Patna	Patna Town	15	11
		Patna District	27	21
		Shahabad District	64	13
	Tirhut	Saran District	30	61
		Champaran District	1	1
		Muzaffarpur District	5	5
	Bhagalpur	Darbhanga District	34	15
		Monghyr District	87	58
		TOTAL	263	185
UNITED PROVINCES.	Allahabad	Fatehpur District	9	9
	Benares	Ghazipur District	14	14
		Ballia District	149	105
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	30	82
		Basti District	60	44
		Azamgarh District	14	14
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	3	3
		TOTAL	279	271

In the return for the weeks ending 13th, 20th and 27th December 1919, the following additions should be made

Bombay Presidency— Week ending 13th December 1919, Kathiawar Agency, *add* 3 cases, 4 deaths
" 20th " " " 6 " 8 "

Madras Presidency—Week ending 27th December 1919—
Anantapur District, *add* 10 cases, 4 deaths
North Arcot " " 3 " 6 "
Bellary " " 66 " 49 "
Coimbatore " " 28 " 18 "
Guntur " " *nil* case, 1 death
Madura " " 104 cases, 82 deaths
Dhanushkodi Port, " 4 " *nil* death.
Salem District " 14 " 9 deaths

Bengal Presidency—Week ending 13th December 1919, 24-Parganas District, *add* 1 case, 1 death.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	3	2
	Multan	Lyallpur District	5	1
		Multan District	27	13
	Native States.	Patiala State	13	13
		TOTAL	48	20
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	7	7
		Tharrawaddy District	1	1
		Prome District	24	24
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	1	1
		Bassein District	1	1
		Henzada District	21	22
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	5	4
	Magwe	Minbu District	1	1
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	78	73
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	4	4
	Meiktila	Yamethin District	3	3
	Native States.	Northern Shan States	9	9
		TOTAL	155	150
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	141	137
		Nagpur District	350	228
		Bhandara District	19	12
		Wardha District	13	4
		Chanda District	5	3
		Balaghat District	83	79
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	181	150
		Jubbulpore District	54	45
		Saugor District	1*	...
		Mandla District	...	1
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	22	16
		Chhindwara District	35	22
		TOTAL	894	697

*Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	19	10
		Bangalore District	62	47
		Mysore City	20	18
		Mysore District	26	12
		Hassan District	1	3
		Kadur District	12	7
		Shimoga District	22	9
		TOTAL	162	115
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Parbhani District	68	39
		Nander District	41	32
		Gulburgah District	6	6
		Raichur District	4	3
		Usmanabad District	212	163
		Bidar District	110	116
		Medak District	25	20
		Mahbubnagar District	18	14
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	82	63
		Atrafibalda Sarfikhas	5	5
		TOTAL	573*	461*
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Bhopal State	210	161
		Bhopal City	10	4
		TOTAL	220 (a)	165 (a)
		GRAND TOTAL	2,811	2,260

* Includes previous weeks. The actual number of cases and deaths during the week ending January 4th were 254 and 235, respectively.

(a) Includes figures for previous week.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

DELHI :
The 15th January 1920.

The following statement of reported deaths from cholera and small-pox in India during the weeks ending 29th November and 6th December 1919 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns	Cholera.		Small-pox.	
			Week ending 29th November 1919.	Week ending 6th December 1919.	Week ending 29th November 1919.	Week ending 6th December 1919.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern	Bombay City	...	...	1	...
		Surat District	...	4	...	1
		Thana District	...	...	1	...
	Central	West Khandesh District	...	...	1	...
		East Khandesh District	...	...	...	1
		Satara District	...	...	...	1
		Poona District	2	4	5	4
		Ahmednagar District	6	...	...	...
	Southern	Kolaba District	...	...	2	...
		Ratnagiri District	9	6	...	1
		Belgaum District	...	...	1	1
		Dharwar District	...	...	1	...
		Kanara District	...	...	10	3
		Bijapur District	...	...	2	...
	Sind	Karachi District	...	...	3	3
		Hyderabad District	...	...	2	18
		Sukkur District	...	...	7	4
		Larkana District	...	...	12	4
		TOTAL	17	14	48	41
Madras Presidency.	...	Anantapur District	...	...	2	1
		North Arcot District	2	1	1	2
		South Arcot District	54	15	2	1
		Bellary District	...	...	1	...
		Chingleput District	...	5	2	...
		Chittoor District	...	1	...	...
		Coimbatore District	79	42	2	8
		Cuddapah District	84	19	1	1
		Ganjam District	82	62	1	10
		Godavari District	14	1	11	4
		Guntur District	59	32	2	...
		South Kanara District	77	85	10	8
		Kistna District	...	...	6	2
		Kurnool District	9	12	...	13
		Madura District	22	12	...	5

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera.		Small-pox.	
			Week ending 29th November 1919.	Week ending 6th December 1919.	Week ending 29th November 1919.	Week ending 6th December 1919.
Madras Presidency.	...	Malabar District	40	50	1	1
		Nellore District	5	4	...	2
		Ramnad District	40	21	5	1
		Salem District	66	140	5	1
		Tanjore District	55	58	2	6
		Tinnevelly District	44	42	...	1
		Trichinopoly District	44	68	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	31	22	1	...
		Madras Town	1	...	...	4
		TOTAL	758	642	55	61
Bengal Presidency.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	31	12	1	12
		Birbhum District	35	22	7	3
		Bankura District	...	...	...	1
		Midnapur District	67	...	...	...
		Hooghly District	5	8	1	2
		Howrah District	9	28	5	16
		Serampore District	1	8	4	4
	Presidency	24-Parganas District	129	...	19	...
		Calcutta	32	20	29	22
		Nadia District	41	55	9	18
		Murshidabad District	1	...	4	...
		Jessore District	28	40	...	...
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi District	9	15	1	6
		Jalpaiguri District	...	...	3	...
		Rangpur District	21	23	20	10
		Bogra District	5	...	10	...
		Pabna District	42	38	21	10
		Malda District	15	9	4	5
	Dacca	Dacca District	78	72	11	24
		Mymensingh District	21	31	5	31
		Faridpur District	31	28	7	10
		Bakarganj District	6	9	3	3
	Chittagong	Chittagong District	18	22	1	...
		Tippera District	55	77	5	3
		Noakhali District	31	41	4	11
		TOTAL	717	558	174	194

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 29th November 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 6th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 29th November 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 6th December 1919.
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	...	...	...	1
		Patna District	...	1	...	3
		Gaya Town	...	...	1	3
		Gaya District	2	2	2	2
	Tirhut	Champaran District	...	...	...	4
		Muzaffarpur District	...	...	...	6
		Darbhanga District	9	11	9	2
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	20	5	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...	1	...
		Bhagalpur District	8	...	...	1
		Purnea District	29	4	13	...
		Santal Parganas District	...	...	...	1
	Orissa	Cuttack Town	9	...	...	...
		Cuttack District	416	1[illegible]5	20	13
		Balasore District	27	...	*4	...
		Puri District	131	60	5	16
		Sambalpur District	...	...	...	7
	Ranchi	Hazaribagh District	8	2	...	3
		Ranchi District	...	...	4	...
		Palamau District	...	...	...	4
		Manbhum District	...	3	...	2
		TOTAL	659	288	59	68
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Farrukhabad District	*3	...	...	...
		Allahabad District	2	...	...	...
	Jhansi	Jhansi District	...	...	...	4
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	98	75	...	...
		Basti District	3	31	...	...
	Lucknow	Hardoi District	5	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	39	46	...	...
		Sultanpur District	16	26	...	...
		TOTAL	156	178	...	4

* For week ending 22nd November.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 29th November 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 6th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 29th November 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 6th December 1919.
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Ferozepur District	...	...	...	1*
	Lahore	Amritsar City	...	...	2	...
		Gurdaspur District	...	...	1	...
		Sialkot District	...	...	1	...
	Rawalpindi	Gujrat District	...	...	1	1
		Jhelum District	...	...	...	1
		Rawalpindi District	...	...	1	...
	Multan	Lyallpur District	...	...	1	...
		Jhang District	...	...	6	2
		TOTAL	...	...	13*	5*
BURMA.	Arakan	Akyab Town and Port	...	1	...	...
		Akyab District	8	...	...	...
	Pegu	Rangoon Town and Port	...	...	1	1
		Hanthawaddy District	1	...	...	...
		Insein District	...	...	1	...
		Tharrawaddy District	10	11	...	...
		Pegu District	3	...	...	...
		Prome District	29	14	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	...	2	3
		Henzada District	11	11	...	...
		Maubin District	1	1	...	...
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	4	11	2	2
		Thaton District	6	10	...	6
		Moulmein Town and Port	...	...	...	1
		Amherst District	8	9	5	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	1	...	...	...
		Mandalay District	...	...	8	...
		Myitkyina District	...	...	1	...
		Katha District	19	2	...	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	5	...	5	1
		Sagaing District	3	9	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	13	6	...	...
		Upper Chindwin District	41	24	3	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	1	...	1	...
		Pakokku District	31	15	...	...
		Minbu District	23	10	...	...
		Mawge District	28	30	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	22	8	...	9
		TOTAL	268	181	29	23

* For important Municipal towns only, figures for districts not being available.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera.		Small-pox.	
			Week ending 29th November 1919.	Week ending 6th December 1919.	Week ending 29th November 1919.	Week ending 6th December. 1919.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Bhandara District	19	8	...	...
		Wardha District	2	2	2	...
		Chanda District	17	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Damoh District	...	2	3	...
		Seoni District	3	...	...	...
		Mandla District	8	2	...	...
	Nurbudda	Hoshangabad District	...	...	...	1
		Betul District	8	...	...	...
	Chhatisgarh	Raipur District	29	7	4	1
		Drug District	22	6	...	...
		TOTAL	108	27	9	2
Assam.	...	Sylhet District	150	...	...	...
		Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	9	5	...	...
		Goalpara District	10	5	...	...
		Kamrup District	7	...	...	...
		Nowgong District	16	...	...	...
		Sibsagar District	...	...	1	...
		Lakhimpur District	3	...	...	...
		Garo Hills District	4	...	...	...
		TOTAL	199	10	1	...
North-West Frontier Province.	...	Peshawar District	...	...	...	4
		Kohat District	...	...	9	1
		Hazara District	...	...	27	19
		Dera Ismail Khan District	...	...	2	...
		TOTAL	...	...	38	24
		GRAND TOTAL	2,893	1,893	427	422

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

SIMLA:
The 9th January 1920.

The following statement of reported deaths from cholera and small-pox in India during the weeks ending 6th and 13th December 1919 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 6th December 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 13th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 6th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 13th December 1919.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern	Surat District	4	...	1	...
	Central	West Khandesh District	...	...	...	2
		East Khandesh District	...	...	1	..
		Satara District	...	...	1	...
		Poona District	4	...	4	2
	Southern	Ratnagiri District	6	9	1	...
		Belgaum District	...	...	1	1
		Kanara District	...	...	3	3
		Bijapur District	...	...	...	1
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	...	...	...	3
		Karachi District	...	...	3	5
		Hyderabad District	...	...	18	8
		Sukkur District	...	...	4	4
		Larkana District	...	...	4	29
		TOTAL	14	9	41	58
Madras Presidency.	...	Anantapur District	...	...	1	4
		North Arcot District	1	4	2	...
		South Arcot District	15	92	1	4
		Chingleput District	5	7	...	...
		Chittoor District	1	2	...	...
		Coimbatore District	42	85	3	18
		Cuddapah District	19	19	1	...
		Ganjam District	62	25	10	...
		Godavari District	1	2	4	22
		Guntur District	32	18	...	...
		South Kanara District	35	64	8	1
		Kistna District	...	3	2	4
		Kurnool District	12	4	13	2
		Madura District	12	25	5	4
		Malabar District	50	44	1	7
		Nellore District	4	...	2	1

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 6th December 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 13th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 6th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 13th December 1919.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY—*contd.*	...	Nilgiris District	...	...	...	1
		Ramnad District	21	45	1	...
		Salem District	140	122	1	14
		Tanjore District	58	77	6	...
		Tinnevelly District	42	81	1	1
		Trichinopoly District	68	115	...	1
		Vizagapatam District	22	29	...	...
		Madras Town	...	2	4	2
		TOTAL	642	810	61	81
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	12	17	12	1
		Birbhum District	22	21	3	4
		Bankura District	...	...	1	...
		Midnapore District	...	60	...	...
		Hooghly District	8	9	2	2
		Howrah District	28	16	16	14
		Serampore District	8	8	4	1
	Presidency	24-Parganas District	...	191	...	6
		Calcutta	20	16	22	29
		Nadia District	55	47	8	11
		Murshidabad District	...	87	...	6
		Jessore District	40	...	...	...
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi District	15	15	6	1
		Dinajpur District	...	58	...	12
		Jalpaiguri District	...	10	...	...
		Rangpur District	23	21	10	17
		Bogra District	...	5	...	10
		Pabna District	38	10	10	3
		Malda District	9	12	5	1
	Dacca	Dacca District	72	...	24	...
		Mymensingh District	31	...	84	...
		Faridpur District	28	18	10	5
		Bakarganj District	9	35	3	8
	Chittagong	Chittagong District	22	...	...	...
		Tippera District	77	153	3	8
		Noakhali District	41	29	11	...
		TOTAL	558	788	194	134

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 6th December 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 13th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 6th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 13th December 1919.
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	...	...	1	...
		Patna District	1	...	3	...
		Gaya Town	...	...	3	4
		Gaya District	2	3	2	6
	Tirhut	Saran District	...	...	...	1
		Champaran District	...	...	4	...
		Muzaffarpur District	...	...	6	...
		Darbhanga District	11	...	2	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	5	...	...	1
		Bhagalpur Town	...	3	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	...	1	1	3
		Purnea District	4	34	...	5
		Santal Parganas District	...	4	1	4
	Orissa	Cuttack Town	...	6	...	...
		Cuttack District	195	199	13	22
		Balasore District	...	55	...	14
		Puri District	60	86	16	24
		Sambalpur District	...	...	7	6
	Ranchi	Hazaribagh District	2	...	3	...
		Palamau District	...	...	4	...
		Manbhum District	3	...	2	...
		TOTAL	283	391	68	90
United Provinces.	Meerut	Dehra Dun District	...	...	...	1
	Jhansi	Jhansi District	...	...	4	...
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	75	5	...	...
		Basti District	31	5	...	...
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	...	5	...	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	46	31	...	...
		Sultanpur District	26	33	...	...
		TOTAL	178	79	4	1

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 6th December 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 13th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 6th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 13th December 1919.
Punjab.	Ambala	Karnal District	...	...	...	1
	Jullundur	Ferozepore District	...	...	1	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	...	...	...	4
		Sialkot District	...	...	...	2
	Rawalpindi	Gujrat District	...	...	1	...
		Jhelum District	...	...	1	...
		Rawalpindi District	...	...	...	1
	Multan	Jhang District	...	...	2	6
		Multan District	...	...	...	1
		TOTAL	...	...	5*	15*
Burma.	Arakan	Akyab Town and Port	1	8	...	2
	Pegu	Rangoon Town and Port	...	...	1	...
		Tharrawaddy District	11	4	...	...
		Prome District	14	30	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	...	3	1
		Bassein District	...	...	...	4
		Henzada District	11	30	...	...
		Maubin District	1	6	...	...
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	11	14	2	...
		Thaton District	10	...	6	...
		Moulmein Town and Port	...	8	1	...
		Amherst District	9	2	...	1
	Mandalay	Katha District	2	...	...	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	...	...	1	...
		Sagaing District	9	...	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	6	8	...	...
		Upper Chindwin District	24	7	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	9	...	2
		Pakokku District	15	18	...	...
		Minbu District	19	5	...	...
		Magwe District	30	11	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	8	[illegible]	9	...
		TOTAL	181	147	28	10

* For important Municipal towns only, figures for districts not being available.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera.		Small-pox.	
			Week ending 6th December 1919.	Week ending 13th December 1919.	Week ending 6th December 1919.	Week ending 13th December 1919.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Bhandara District	8	1	...	...
		Wardha District	2	...	...	1
		Chanda District	...	4	...	...
		Balaghat District	...	25	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	...	18	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	...	5	...	...
		Damoh District	...	...	...	...
		Seoni District	...	...	...	1
		Mandla District	2	1	...	...
	Nurbudda	Hoshangabad District	...	...	1	1
	Chhatisgarh	Raipur District	7	...	1	1
		Drug District	6	6	...	...
	Berar	Yeotmal District	...	...	...	1
		TOTAL	27	60	2	5
Assam.	...	Sylhet District	...	216	...	3
		Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	5	...	...	...
		Goalpara District	5	...	...	1
		TOTAL	10	216	...	4
North-West Frontier Province.	...	Peshawar District	...	...	4	...
		Kohat District	...	...	1	...
		Hazara District	...	...	19	...
		TOTAL	...	...	24	...
		GRAND TOTAL	1,893	2,495	422	398

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Simla;

The 13th January 1920.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 6th December 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 13th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 6th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 13th December 1919.
Punjab.	Ambala	Karnal District	...	...	...	1
	Jullundur	Ferozepore District	...	...	1	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	...	...	...	4
		Sialkot District	...	...	...	2
	Rawalpindi	Gujrat District	...	...	1	...
		Jhelum District	...	...	1	...
		Rawalpindi District	...	...	...	1
	Multan	Jhang District	...	...	2	6
		Multan District	...	...	...	1
		TOTAL	...	...	5*	15*
Burma.	Arakan	Akyab Town and Port	1	8	...	2
	Pegu	Rangoon Town and Port	...	...	1	...
		Tharrawaddy District	11	4	...	...
		Prome District	14	30	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	...	3	1
		Bassein District	...	...	...	4
		Henzada District	11	30	...	...
		Maubin District	1	6	...	...
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	11	14	2	...
		Thaton District	10	...	6	...
		Moulmein Town and Port	...	3	1	...
		Amherst District	9	2	...	1
	Mandalay	Katha District	2	...	...	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	...	...	1	...
		Sagaing District	9	...	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	6	8	...	...
		Upper Chindwin District	24	7	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	9	...	2
		Pakokku District	15	18	...	...
		Minbu District	19	5	...	...
		Magwe District	30	11	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	8	[illegible]	9	...
		TOTAL	181	147	23	10

* For important Municipal towns only, figures for districts not being available.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 6th December 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 13th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 6th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 13th December 1919.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Bhandara District	8	1	...	...
		Wardha District	2	...	...	1
		Chanda District	...	4	...	...
		Balaghat District	...	25	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	...	18	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	...	5	...	...
		Damoh District	2	...	...	...
		Seoni District	...	...	...	1
		Mandla District	2	1	...	...
	Nurbudda	Hoshangabad District	...	...	1	1
	Chhatisgarh	Raipur District	7	...	1	1
		Drug District	6	6	...	...
	Berar	Yeotmal District	...	...	...	1
		TOTAL	27	60	2	5
Assam.	...	Sylhet District	...	216	...	3
		Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	5	...	...	...
		Goalpara District	5	...	...	1
		TOTAL	10	216	...	4
North-West Frontier Province.	...	Peshawar District	...	...	4	...
		Kohat District	...	...	1	...
		Hazara District	...	...	19	...
		TOTAL	...	...	24	...
		GRAND TOTAL	1,893	2,495	422	398

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Simla;
The 13th January 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings* audited figures have been used as far as possible

Serial Number.	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week: During official year 1918-19.	Mean mileage worked: 1914.	Mean mileage worked: 1919	Mean mileage worked: 1920	Total earnings for week ending: 2nd January 1914.	Total earnings for week ending: 3rd January 1919	Total earnings for week ending: 3rd January 1920	Earnings per mean mile worked for week: 1914	Earnings per mean mile worked for week: 1919	Earnings per mean mile worked for week: 1920.	Total earnings from 1st April to—: 2nd January 1914	Total earnings from 1st April to—: 3rd January 1919	Total earnings from 1st April to—: 3rd January 1920	Compared with corresponding period, 1913-14, +1 day: Increase.	Compared with corresponding period, 1913-14, +1 day: Decrease.	Compared with corresponding period, 1918-19: Increase.	Compared with corresponding period, 1918-19: Decrease.	Serial Number.
	State Railways.	Rs	Miles.	Miles	Miles	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
1	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	443	2,669	2 695	2,695	8,88,513	10 94,466	11 53,000	333	373	428	3,08,36,214	4,48,49,687	4 83,39,000	1,77 02,786	...	34,89,313	..	1
2	Bezwada Extension	481	21	21	21	9,544	8,808	8,500	454	419	405	2,83,641	3,83,639	3,93,000	1,09,359	...	10,361	...	2
3	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,008	998	1,003	1.002	6,69,324	10,61,998	11,34 000	670	1,060	1,132	2,59,28,560	2,84,16,365	3 79,82,000	1,20 53,440	...	..	4,34,365	3
4	Eastern Bengal (including 3′ 3⅜″ and 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	470	1,572	1,581	1,599	7,37,418	7,01,858	8,10,000	469	444	507	2,86,85,682	2,89,24,647	3,29,48,000	42,62,318	.	40,23 353	..	4
5	East Indian	991	2,549	2,613	2,615	20,57,453	25,57,860	24 15,000	807	979	924	7,73,84,441	10,26,60,088	9,84,32,000	2 10,47,559	.	..	42,28,088	5
6	Great Indian Peninsula	873	2,537	2,631	2,621	18,65,195	24,52,906	26 96,000	735	936	1,029	6,03,66,255	8,75,21,815	9 18,10,000	3 14 43,745		42,86 185	..	6
7	Agra-Delhi Chord	679	126	126	126	48,409	82,473	85,100	385	655	675	16,76,634	32,41,376	33,05,000	16 18,366		64,624		7
8	Baran-Kotah	88	40	40	40	3,025	2,387	3,500	75	60	87	1,20,082	1,44 165	1 44,000	23 918		.	165	8
9	Bhopal-Itarsi (British Section)	1,789	*57	12	12	*27,246	17,791	19,000	480	1,483	1 583	*12,16,307	8,49,779	7 77 000		4 39,307	..	63,779	9
10	Cawnpore-Banda	81	33	76	76	1,060	5,893	5 900	32	78	78	44,988	2,31 973	2 83 000	2,38 012	...	51,027	.	10
11	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3′ 3⅜″ gauge lines)	409	2,553	2,550	2,550	7,32,369	9,20,556	10,10,000	287	361	396	2,75,84,792	4,09,73,299	4,28,23,000	1,47,38,208	...	13,49,701	...	11
12	North Western (including 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	599	4,012	4,000	4.115	14,89,618	21,30,008	23,00,000	371	533	559	6,52,74,946	9 59,53 476	8,89,61,000	2,36,86,054	..	.	69,92,476	12
13	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3′ 3⅜″ link)	398	1,600	1,592	1,592	4,74,639	5.19,458	5.32,000	297	326	334	1,76,78 169	2 50,98,733	2,26 56,000	49,77,831	.	..	24,42,733	13
14	Aden	...	...	...	22	..	..	3,800	.	.	173	51,07,940	..	(a) 2,62,000	2,62,000	.	2,62,000	..	14
15	Assam-Bengal	174	812	893	893	1,35,442	1,47,336	1,85,000	168	165	207	2,14,99,818	55,97 050	75,05,000	24,01,060	..	19,07,950	...	15
16	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	451	1,828	1,839	1,839	6,30,340	8,30,697	7,72,000	345	452	420	1,56,09,429	3,14,71,533	3,12,74,000	97 74,182	...	...	1,97,533	16
17	Burma	377	1,342	1,342	1.342	4,27,610	5.12,622	5.70,000	319	382	425	14,83,804	1,89,63,648	2,14.23,000	56,13,571	..	24,59,352	...	17
18	Burma Extensions	262	187	187	187	34,842	40,412	44,000	186	216	235	21,981	18,24,705	18,96,000	4,14,196	..	73,295	...	18
19	Southern Shan States	132	23	70	70	772	9,447	9 000	34	135	129	90,304	3,69,571	4 00,000	3,78,019	...	30,429	...	19
20	Dhone-Kurnool	89	32	32	32	2 423	2,661	3,200	76	83	100	10,27,101	1,08,955	1,27,000	36,696	...	18,045	...	20
21	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	294	124	124	124	23,951	25,115	27,400	193	203	221	16,14,034	14,75,167	11.96,000	1,78,899	...	...	2,79,167	21
22	Lucknow-Bareilly	196	292	305	318	39,657	55,010	50 200	136	180	160	*23,78,405	23,98,944	20,37,000	4,22,966	...	...	3,61,944	22
23	Mysore	205	*411	401	261	*79,562	78,253	54,400	194	195	208		32,19,978	30,33,000	1,54,595	...	...	1,86,978	23
24	South Indian (including 5′ 6″ and 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	482	1,464	1,587	1.587	5.49,883	5,96,331	7,19,000	378	376	453	2,11,62,345	2,69,13,997	2,98 54,000	86,91,655	...	29,40,003	...	24
25	Travancore Branch	199	108	146	146	17,301	27,301	32,000	160	187	219	6,95,597	11.14,155	13,97,000	7,01,403	...	2,82,845	...	25
26	Tirhoot	255	785	819	809	2,02,244	2 14,062	1,86,000	258	261	230	75.46 160	79,40,431	81.75,000	6,28,840	...	2,34,569	...	26
27	Broach-Jambusar	104	...	30	30	...	3,323	2.300	..	127	77	..	1.05,853	1,15.000	1,15,000	...	9,147	...	27
28	Jorhat (Provincial)	66	32	33	33	2,497	1.910	2.100	77	58	64	97,095	88.366	99.800	2.705	...	11,434	...	28
	TOTAL	549	26.197	26,737	26,752	1,11,50,387	1,40,11,352	1,48,34,400	426	524	555	41.57,00,724	57,08,39,295	57.71,48,800	16,14,48,076	...	63,18,505	...	
	All other Railways.																		
29	Amritsar-Patti	183	56	56	56	13,640	9,254	12,200	244	165	218	5,62,675	3,84,416	3,98,000	...	1,64,675	13,584	...	29
30	Bhopal-Itarsi (Native State Section)	579	...	45	45	...	21,532	22,500	...	478	500	...	10,21,435	9,84,000	9,84,000	...	...	37,435	30
31	Bhopal-Ujjain	251	114	114	114	22,090	32,210	30,500	193	283	268	7,85,676	8,93,118	13,26,000	5,40,324	...	4,32,882	...	31
32	Bina-Goona-Baran	65	148	149	149	12,004	8,036	8,600	81	54	58	4,14,322	3,58,983	3,79,000	...	35,322	20,017	...	32
33	Delhi-Umbala-Kalka	367	192	239	239	57,940	92,423	80,400	302	387	336	24,32,153	35,09,595	37,04,000	12,71,847	...	1,94,405	...	33
34	Hardwar-Dehra	398	32	32	32	8,598	10,812	10,300	268	338	322	3,59,351	4,98,129	5,25,000	1,65,649	...	26,871	...	34
35	Jammu-Sialkot (Native State Section)	158	16	16	16	2,226	2,427	2,300	139	152	144	88,951	94,634	84,000	...	4,951	...	10,634	35
36	Jullundur-Mukerian	76	...	45	45	..	3,051	6,100	...	68	136	...	1,30,118	1.52,000	1,52,000	...	21,882	...	36
37	Khanpur-Chachran	24	22	22	22	713	495	800	32	22	36	28,154	20,454	24,100	...	4,054	3,646	...	37
38	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	38
39	[illegible]-Dhuri-Jakhal	301	79	79	79	34,990	16,633	16,200	443	[illegible]	205	6,94,688	4,05,196	6,99,000	[illegible],312	...	[illegible]	...	39
40	[illegible] Bhaun	61	...	47	47	...	2,730	2,300	...	58	49	..	1,14,784	1.06,000	1,06,000	...	...	8,784	40
41	Nagda-Ujjain	238	34	33	33	6,842	8,672	6,500	199	263	191	2,14,086	2,46,935	3,48,000	1,33,914	...	1,01,065	...	41
42	Nizam's Guaranteed State	450	334	334	334	1,24,572	1,36,212	1,27,000	357	408	380	46,15,706	56,23,229	60,67,000	14,51,294	...	4,43,771	...	42
43	Petlad-Cambay	232	34	34	33	6,989	8,721	7,100	176	256	215	2,20,647	2,94,456	3,07,000	86,353	...	12,544	...	43
44	Phagwara-Rahon	106	...	47	47		4,764	5,800	.	101	123		1,36,114	1,96,000	1,96,000	...	9,886	...	44
45	Rajpura-Bhatinda	498	108	108	108	46,992	47,750	42,900	435	442	397	13.53,203	21,97,793	16,10,000	2,56,797	...	...	5,87,793	45
46	Salem District Board	165	...	4	4	...	583	1,400	...	146	350	...	20,071	50,800	50,800	...	30,729	...	46
47	Sara-Sirajganj	155	...	53	53	...	10,708	15,700	...	202	296	...	3,05,740	6,20,000	6,20,000	...	3,14,260	...	47
48	Sialkot-Narowal	114	...	38	38	...	4,200	5,600	.	111	147	..	1,70,982	1,82,000	1,82,000	...	11,018	...	48
49	Southern Punjab (Main Line)	412	426	428	428	1,38,179	1,40,136	1,61,000	302	327	376	41,02,801	73,09,153	54,85,000	13,82,199	...	...	18,24,153	49
50	Jullundur-Doab	68	99	133	133	9,029	7,125	11,900	91	54	89	1,91,798	3.09,107	3,47,000	1,55,202	...	37,893		50
51	Ludhiana Extension	168	155	155	155	26,097	22,370	27.000	168	144	174	10.01,169	10,05,172	9,58,000	...	43,169	...	47,172	51
52	Sutlej Valley (b)	...	208	...	...	12,270	..		59	...	..	4,95,373	..	...		4,95,373			52
53	Tapti Valley	247	155	156	156	43,766	48,071	36 900	281	308	237	10,59,832	13,83,098	14,48,000	3,88,168		64,902	...	53
54	Tenali-Repalli	89	...	22	22		1,708	2,200	..	78	100	..	75,117	84,500	84,500	...	9,323	...	54
55	Ahmedabad-Dholka	89	34	34	34	2,299	3,020	2,400	69	89	71	96,102	1,10,636	1,22,000	25,898	...	11,364	...	55
56	Ahmedabad-Parantij	98	89	89	89	8,268	8,027	7,600	93	90	85	2,86,979	3.37,381	3,79,800	92,021	...	41,619	...	56
57	Bengal and North-Western	230	1,239	1,246	1,244	1,86,888	2,88,305	2,37,000	151	232	191	80,32,547	1,11,18,155	1 02,38,000	22,05,453	...	...	8,60,155	57
58	Bengal-Dooars	223	153	158	158	33,239	39,791	37 300	217	252	236	13.01,571	14,84,161	14.11,000	1,10,429	...	...	73,161	58
59	Bezwada-Masulipatam	141	52	52	52	6,990	6,891	8 200	135	133	158	2,63,436	2,75,240	3.28,000	64 564	...	52,760	...	59
60	Bhavnagar State	212	237	249	206	27,498	43,918	39,400	121	176	191	11.04,416	20,34,861	19.05,000	8,00,584	...	...	1,29,861	60
61	Cooch Behar State	187	33	33	33	6,492	7,127	6.000	196	216	182	2,14,974	2,28,903	2,52,000	37,026	...	23,098	...	61
62	Dhrangadra	...	...	...	40	...	..	3,300		...	82	..	..	48,400	48,400	...	48,400	...	62
63	Dibru-Sadiya	308	86	86	86	23,949	28,246	31.600	278	328	367	10.14,875	10,02,167	10,66,000	51 125	...	63,833	...	63
64	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	180	184	209	209	15,187	23,385	18,600	83	112	89	5,90,527	10,73,869	9,56,000	3,65,473		...	1,16,869	64
65	Gondal	201	211	231	231	26,100	41.149	58,200	124	178	252	10,22,382	18,01,152	18,71,000	8,48,618	...	69,848	...	65
66	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	235	442	441	441	1.09,572	1,16,409	1.24 000	248	264	281	29,53,042	36,15,110	46.54,000	17,00,958	...	10,38,890	...	66
67	Jaipur State	73	73	122	122	5,908	8,026	8,600	81	66	70	2 33 599	3,38,197	3,52,000	1,28,401	...	13,803		67
68	Jamnagar	176	54	54	54	5,505	7,939	7,400	102	147	137	2,16,417	3,83,519	3,66,000	1,49,583	...	...	17,519	68
69	Jodhpur-Bikaner	150	1,030	1,106	1,106	1,04,296	1,36,977	1,24,000	101	124	121	41,31,551	63,66,108	56,35,000	15,03,449	...	...	7,31,108	69
70	Junagad State	141	113	136	136	10,692	19,144	16,900	95	141	124	4,38,913	*7,10,682	7,37,000	2,98,087	...	26,318		70
71	Kolhapur State	282	29	29	29	8,079	7.960	6.700	279	274	231	2,37,102	3.11,620	3,01,000	63,898	...	...	10,620	71
72	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	60	100	100	100	5,339	6,315	5,800	53	63	58	1,60.693	2,15,271	2,56,000	95,307	...	40,729		72
73	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2′ 6″ gauge)	299	93	98	98	13,721	23,640	20,000	148	254	215	5.95,181	10,88,862	9,28,000	3,32,819	...	...	1,60,862	73
74	Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar	115	...	101	101	...	12,465	17,000	.	123	168	...	4,87,672	6.85,000	6,85,000	...	2,47,328	...	74
75	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	216	55	56	56	9,071	10,955	10,100	164	196	180	3,76.303	4,82,003	6,14,000	2,37,797	...	1,31,998	...	75
76	Mysore-Arsikere	71	...	103	248	...	7,528	48,900	...	73	177	...	2,53,115	8,44,000	8,44,000	...	5,90,885	...	76
77	Podanur-Pollachi	149	...	25	25	...	3,747	4,000	...	150	160	...	1,44,179	1,80,000	1,80,000	...	35,821	...	77
78	Rohilkund and Kumaon	186	268	270	270	44,273	45,028	45,800	165	167	170	15,67,704	20,60,292	18,87,000	3,19,296	...	...	1,73,292	78
79	Sangli State	230	5	5	5	960	1,125	900	192	225	180	27,704	45,986	48,500	20,796	...	2,514		79
80	Secunderabad-Gadwal	64	...	103	103	..	5.473	6,300	.	53	61	..	2,66,011	2,62,000	2,62,000	...	..	4,011	80
81	Shoranur-Cochin	263	65	65	65	12,703	15,549	18,800	195	239	289	4,90,794	6,59,642	7,34,000	2,43,206	...	74,358	...	81
82	Tanjore District Board	152	103	112	135	15,529	13,257	17,100	151	118	127	7,56,355	6.71,698	8,25,000	68,645	...	1,53,302	...	82
83	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	97	67	67	67	6,754	6,337	7,800	101	95	116	2,19,168	2,38,030	3,16 000	96,832	...	77,970	...	83
84	Barsi	166	116	117	118	29.722	25,029	34,500	257	213	292	8,65,158	6,90,941	11.56,000	2,90,842	...	4,65,059	...	84
85	Bilimora-Kalamba	45	...	35	35	.	1,437	1.100		41	31		58,557	76,000	76,000	...	17,443	..	85
86	Bodeli Chhota Udaipur	50	...	23	23	..	1 397	1,400	..	61	61	...	40,980	48,700	48,700	...	7,720	..	86
87	Champaner-Shivrajpur	78	20	32	32	1,491	2,955	2,800	75	92	87	64,028	87,761	1,19,000	54,972	...	31,239	..	87
88	Dhond-Baramati	89	...	27	27	...	2,460	2,300	...	91	85	.	90,944	1,57,000	1,57,000	...	66,056	..	88
89	Ellichpur-Yeotmal	126	48	139	139	2.394	21,567	24,600	50	155	177	7,127	5,97,412	8.58,000	8,50,873	...	2,60,588	...	89
90	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	111	142	154	187	13,291	22,987	14 900	94	149	80	4 75,859	7,42,093	7,68,000	2,92,141	...	25.907	..	90
91	Godhra-Lunavada	61	24	25	25	561	1,846	1 600	23	74	64	2,607	54,647	53,400	50,793	...	.	1,247	91
92	Jacobabad-Kashmor (c)	34	...	76	...	...	2,629		.	34			98.579	24,900	24,900	...		,679	92
93	Khulna-Bagerhat	46	...	20	20	..	1 164	1,500	.	58	75	.	(d) 31,927	56,800	56 800	...	24,873	...	93
94	Kolar District (including Bangalore-Chick-Ballapur)	57	11	102	102	388	4,628	5,500	35	45	54	1 143	2,25,310	2.66,000	2,64,857	..	40,690	...	94
95	Kosamba-Zankhvar	36	26	26	26	448	1,157	1.000	17	44	38	19,257	33,069	45,900	26,643	..	12,831	...	95
96	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	141	28	28	28	1,918	3,931	3,200	69	140	114	75,569	1,50,646	1 57,000	81,431	...	6,354	..	96
97	Pachora-Jamner	47	...	25	35	...	1,505	3.400	...	60	97	.	34,105	1,08,000	1 08,000	...	73,895	...	97
98	Petlad-Vaso	92	...	19	19	.	1,540	1 500	...	92	79		66,455	63,800	63 800	...	..	2,655	98
99	Rajpipla State	80	37	39	39	1.985	2 164	2,600	53	81	67	90,307	1 20,986	1.16,000	25,693	...	...	4,986	99
100	Darjeeling-Himalayan	516	51	51	51	17.407	18,021	18.300	241	353	357	9,36,512	11,15 531	11,24,000	1 87,488	..	18,469	...	100
101	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions	84	..	100	100	...	8 425	9 700		84	97		2,95,110	3 55,000	3 33 900	...	37,890	..	101
102	Piper-Bilara	23	25	25	25	434	590	600	17	24	24	20,159	22,258	27 900	7,741	..	5,562	...	102
	TOTAL	203	7 544	8,837	8 962	13,13,278	17,07,487	17,10 400	174	193	191	4.74,98,546	6 91 72 542	6 99 20 700	3 24 22,154	...	7,47,858	..	
	GRAND TOTAL	463	33,741	35,574	35,714	1.24,63,665	1.57,18,839	1,65.44,600	369	442	463	46,31,99,27[illegible]	64 0[illegible],[illegible]3,[illegible]37	64 70,69,500	18,38.70,230	...	70,66,363	...	

*Include figures for Native State Section.
(a) From 1st April 1919
(b) Dismantled from 15th December 1917.
(c) The booking of all traffic stopped
(d) From 10th June 1918

S. TOMKINS.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1920.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th November 1919

On and after 15th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi, Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India.*

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 17th January 1920

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

January 5.

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1914.

1880. (Bradford). 1885. (International Cigar Machinery Co.) 1886. (International Cigar Machinery Co.) 1887. (International Cigar Machinery Co.) 1888. (International Cigar Machinery Co)

1915.

2324. (Edman.) 2330. (Sinclair).

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Class 13. No. 2795. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., of St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. April 12, 1915. (Copyright in design extended for five years.)

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From January 5th to 10th, 1920.

Class 1 No. 9046. M. Liyaqut Ali, of Water Works Godown, Meerut. November 13, 1919.

Class 1. No. 9131. Societe des Moteurs Gnome et Rhone, 41 Rue de la Boetie, Paris, France, January 5, 1920.

Class 13. Nos. 9088 to 9129. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., of St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. January 2, 1920.

Class 16. No. 9132. Societe O. Englebert filset cie of 31 to 11 Rue des Vennes, Liege, Belgium. January 6, 1920.

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4719. G. H. Wallace. *An improved totalisator.*
4732. K. Mikimoto. *Improvements in process for causing oyster to produce pearls.*
4901. A. T. Collier. *Improvements in diaphragms for gramophones, phonographs, telephones and the like.*
4948. B. B. Raha. *Family milk churner.*
4968. A. E. Trimmings. *Improvements in or relating to presses for tennis and the like rackets.*
5010. W. J. Sharland. *A self-closing cotter, with seal and lock combined, with an automatic top door fastener, for railway wagons.*
5019. E. Moss. *Improvements in and relating to raising, lowering and depth regulating means for ploughs and other implements.*
5022. F. C. Griffin. *Improvements in proportional mixing apparatus.*
5023. W. P. C. Smith. *Improvements in and relating to burners for use in heating and other purposes.*
5053. J. Levick. *Improvements in flushing cisterns.*
5057. J. P. Roe. *Improvements in or relating to rope supporting sheaves for use in connection with aerial ropeways.*
5078. A. H. Jones. *Improvements in or relating to ore separating devices.*

PATENTS SEALED.

4320. Williams.
4368. Ellis.
4442. Handley-Page.
4443. Handley-Page.
4444. Handley-Page.
4536. Handley-Page.
4537. Handley-Page.
4538. Handley-Page.
4599. Handley-Page.
4600. Handley-Page.
4712. Palmer.
4738. Handley-Page.
4739. Handley-Page.
4740. Handley-Page.
4742. British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Ld.
4767. Lawrence and Lawrence.
4781. International de Lavaud Manufacturing Corporation Ld.
4784. Hele-Shaw.
4787. Manuel.
4792. British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Ld.
4795. White & Payne.
4799. West.
4800. British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Ld.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

579 of 1906. Tice. (To 23 January 1921.)
586 of 1906. Jackson. (To 9 July 1921.)
619 of 1906. Western Syndicate Ltd. (To 8 February 1921.)
310 of 1908. Palmer. (To 3 March 1921.)
32 of 1909. Gare. (To 4 March 1921.)
184 of 1909. Walcutt. (To 10 January 1921.)
695 of 1909. Gare. (To 8 February 1921.)
578 of 1909. Jackson. (To 21 December 1921.)
598 of 1909. Jackson. (To 11 February 1921.)
231 of 1910. Jackson. (To 29 July 1921.)
1 of 1911. Jackson. (To 8 March 1921.)
43 of 1911. Jackson. (To 11 April 1921.)
385 of 1911. Doutre. (To 17 January 1921.)
469 of 1911. Scott. (To 13 March 1921.)
557 of 1911. Jackson. (To 13 March 1921.)
652 of 1911. Jackson. (To 13 March 1921.)
127 of 1912. P. Girard & another. (To 11 March 1921.)
292 of 1912. Jackson. (To 10 June 1921.)
488 of 1912. Jackson. (To 9 September 1921.)
695 of 1913. Bricknell & os. (To 13 January 1921.)
767 of 1913. Terry and qrs. (To 21 February 1921.)
786 of 1913. Ormiston. (To 24 February 1921.)
1511 of 1914. Thorpe & anr. (To 6 March 1921.)
1536 of 1914. Jackson. (To 16 March 1921.)
1591 of 1914. Turner & anr. (To 14 April 1921.)
1600 of 1914. Bell. (To 15 April 1921.)
1927 of 1914. Jackson. (To 9 November 1921.)
2004 of 1915. Reed & anr. (To 25 January 1921.)
2019 of 1915. Standard Oil Co. (To 11 February 1921.)
2068 of 1915. Minerals Separation Ld. (To 16 March 1921.)
2445 of 1916. Bristow. (To 20 January 1921.)
2455 of 1916. Loombs. (To 27 January 1921.)
2501 of 1916. Dunbar Motors & Pulleys Ld. (To 29 February 1921.

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Qualified Malayalam Teachers.

ADICHANALLORE.—M. R Ry. N. Sankara Pillai, First Assistant, H. G. E. School, Adichanallore.
KOTTAYAM.—M. R. Ry. A. I. Pothen, Malayalam Munshi, Basel Mission High School, Kottayam.

Qualified Marathi Teachers.

EAST KHANDESH.—Mr. Laxman Narayan Phandis, B.A., C/o Mr. M. N. Phandis, Editor, Kavya Ratnawali Jalgaon.
POONA CITY—
Mr. Govind Krishna Modak, Sanskrit Teacher, New English School, Poona City.
Mr. D. K. Pathak, 442, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.
Mr. V. L. Deshpande, 641, Budhwar Peth, Poona City.
RATNAGIRI.—M. Waman Vishnu Vaidya, C/o Mr. R. K. Bal, B.A., LL.B., Sub-Judge, Malwan, District Ratnagiri.
SHOLAPUR.—Mr. Vishnu Anant Salgarkar, C/o Mr. Harichand Amichand Shah, Sholapur.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.—M. Muhammad Zafar Ali, Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

Qualified Tamil Teachers.

MADRAS—
M. R. Ry. K. Raghavachari, Senior Tamil Pandit, Wesley College, Royapettah.
M. R. Ry. A. M. Satakoparamanuja Acharya, Senior Tamil Pandit, National High School, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.

Qualified Telugu Teachers.

GODAVARI.—M. R. Ry V. Subba Rao, Stewartpetta, Pithapuram, Godavari District.
NELLORE.—K. Subrahmanya Sarma, Telugu Pandit, A. B. M. Girls' High School, Nellore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teachers whose names are preceded by a cross (†) are out of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd December 1919.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(Corner of Hare Street and Strand Road, Calcutta.)

Open on { Week-days and Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Sundays and Holidays, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,

Librarian.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. QUININE can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their Districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms. CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE both in powder and 3¼ grain tablet forms and CINCHONIDINE can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta. QUINOIDINE or *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid* and *Residual Alkaloid* or *Amorphous Cinchona Alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance but private purchasers may use the V. P. P. system*, and are obtainable from the SUPERINTENDENT, JUVENILE JAIL, ALIPORE.

The rates for these drugs from 16th May 1919 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities 60 lbs and above in one delivery	Rs. 24 per lb.
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. but below 60 lbs. in one delivery	,, 25 ,,
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	,, 26 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. . . . . (Only small quantities available when in stock.)	,, 12 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 5 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	,, 6 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs in one delivery . . .	Rs. 6 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	,, 7 ,,
QUINOIDINE in non Tablet form (when in stock) and Residual Alkaloids	,, 4 ,,

QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs 6 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. in one delivery (when in stock)	,, 7 ,,

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb., 4-lb., and 6½-lb. tins
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 1-lb., 5-lb. and 10-lb. boxes.
Quinoidine is available in 1-lb. box
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. box.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.
Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V. P. Post Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

[For ¼ lb. 4 As.; ½ lb. 5 As.; 1 lb. 8 As.; 1½ lb. 11 As.; 2 lbs. 14 As.; 2½ lbs. Re 1 Anna 1; 3 lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 4 lbs. Re. 1 As. 7; 4½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 10; 5 lbs. Re 1 As. 13; 6 lbs. Rs. 2; 6½ lbs. Rs. 2 As. 3.]

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab: 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	9
Quinoidine tab: 2 lbs. Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	2	0	0
Quinoidine tab: 3 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage	3	0	9

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 10th January 1920.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th January 1920.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION			RESERVE													
				COIN AND BULLION.										SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).			
				In India			In England.		In His Majesty's Dominions.	In transit between India, England, and His Majesty's Dominions.		In the U. S. A. and in transit therefrom.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R (a)	R (b) (c)	R	
...cutta	13,09,000	56,49,46,668	56,62,55,668	7,00,28,006	7,84,62,030	12,79,29,397	3,74,31,890	...	2,98,00,000	2,71,00,000	...	...	...	17,49,54,946	82,49,86,356	1,37,06,92,625	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 of rupee paper & R7,89,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills. (b) Nominal value—R83,98,80,001. (c) Includes Treasury Bills purchased under section 3, Act XI of 1917, as amended by Act VI of 1918 and Act II of 1919.
...wnpore	..	9,74,84,167	9,74,84,167	4,94,80,289	47,73,330							..	..			5,42,53,619	
...ore	—	13,30,59,775	13,30,59,775	1,90,34,164	1,80,04,559				...	...		...	...			3,70,38,723	
...mbay	17,21,150	54,51,10,894	54,68,32,044	10,01,51,352	23,03,12,793	...			...	...		...	...			33,84,43,143	
...rachi		8,22,39,980	8,22,39,980	98,15,133	21,52,658	79,78,998				..		..	...			1,19,67,791	
...dras	11,70,240	23,72,30,356	23,84,00,596	2,58,73,492	47,45,085				..			..	...			3,06,18,577	
...ngoon	..	21,12,30,833	21,12,30,833	1,54,58,068	36,21,952		...		..			...	...			1,90,80,035	
	42,00,390	1,87,13,02,673	1,87,55,03,063	28,98,40,519	34,20,72,407	13,59,08,395	3,74,31,890	...	2,98,00,000	2,71,00,000	...	..	...	17,49,54,946	82,49,86,356	1,86,20,94,513	
...uct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			1,34,08,550	*Deduct*—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another												...	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			1,86,20,94,513											TOTAL RESERVE R		1,86,20,94,513	

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th January 1920.
There was no gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 7th January 1920.

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th January 1920.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up . . .				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0			
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below* .	25,00,000	0	0	1,75,00,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments				25,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	3,36,17,263	1	2	5,20,84,009	13	1
Public Deposits at Branches	1,84,66,746	11	11			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . . .				32,56,50,758	6	1
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				30,89,520	14	5
Sundries				38,82,619	0	8
RUPEES .				42,47,06,908	2	3

ASSETS

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities . .				7,27,40,015	0	0
Other authorized Investments .				1,39 65,644	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .				13,97,67,802	12	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				5,96,08,564	0	3
Bills discounted and purchased .				8,02,86,718	7	2
Balances with other Banks .				45,39,538	14	0
Bullion				..		
Dead Stock . . .				28,92,921	0	5
Stamps				18,378	13	1
Sundries				13,97,461	10	1
				32,52,12,039	9	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	3,63,19,438	4	5	9,94,94,868	8	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	6,31,75,430	4	0			
RUPEES .				42,47,06,908	2	3

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value Rs.	3,85,147	8	0
† Do. do. do. ,,	5,16,960	0	0
Rs.	9,02,107	8	0

By the order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 15th January 1920.

C. M. TALLACK,
Chief Accountant.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 25·86

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1920.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Head Office of the Bank, No. 3, Strand Road, at 10-30 A.M., on Thursday, the 12th day of February 1920, for the purpose of considering a Scheme for the formation of an Imperial Bank of India by the Amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras and, if desirable, of passing a Resolution approving the said Scheme and authorising the Directors to give effect thereto with any necessary modifications.

By order of the Directors,

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary & Treasurer.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Industries Department.

NOTIFICATION.
CANCELLATION.

Allahabad, the 9th January 1920.

No. 70—XVIII-449.—Notification No. 1656—XVIII-449, dated the 13th September 1919, regarding the grant of a licence to Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Company, of Calcutta, under the Indian Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918, is hereby cancelled.

I. D. ELLIOTT,
Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Home (Miscellaneous) Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 7th January 1920.

No. 21.—Under section 8 and section 86, para. 2 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as amended by section 10 of Act II of 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Augustus Lionel Clayton Robinson of Trivandrum, Travancore State, to be Additional Marriage Registrar of that State, *vice* Mr. J. R. Blackwood, resigned.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA, ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, CIVIL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 294-*G*.—Mr. F. B. Counsell, Deputy Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, is allowed furlough for one day, namely, the 22nd December 1919, under Article 338 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the combined leave granted to him under the Court's Notification No. 1647-G., dated the 25th March 1919.

By order of the High Court,
A. A. PATTERSON,
Offg. Registrar.

HIGH COURT, ENGLISH DEPARTMENT,
Civil;
The 12th January 1920.

RESIDENT AT BARODA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated the 6th November 1919.

No. 15409-*A*.—Captain J. Low, 2-116th Infantry, is provisionally appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 22nd October 1919.

The 8th January 1920.

No. 334.—Captain P. R. Quayle, First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda is, as a temporary arrangement and until further orders, appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate, Baroda, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 8th January 1920, *vice* Captain J. Low.

W. P. BARTON,
Resident at Baroda.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

In January, 1920, the Syndicate will proceed to elect a candidate for one of the six scholarships established by the Government of India and which are tenable in England by persons who are natives of India, within the meaning of section 6 of the Statute 33, Vic., Cap 3.

Candidates for the scholarship must be such graduates of this University as have passed the Examination for the degree of M.A. or M. Sc., or the Examination for the degree of B.A. or B.Sc., with Honours, and have been recommended by the Board of Examiners for the scholarship. In all cases the candidates must be under 24 years of age on the 31st of March, 1920.

Candidates for the scholarship who have been nominated by the Boards of Examiners, are required to submit to the undersigned, not later than the 21st of January, 1920, their applications supported by the following certificates :—

(a) Certificates of their good conduct from persons of respectability and position with whom they may be acquainted,

(b) Certificates of their knowledge of the English language from one or more of the Professors of the College in which they have been educated, and

(c) Certificates of their physical capacity to undergo the course of life and study which they will have to follow in England signed or countersigned by a Presidency or Civil Surgeon.

A certificate of age on the 31st of March must also accompany each application, and each candidate must state in his application the name of his father, the place of his residence and whether he has the consent of his family to proceed to England in order to complete a University education there. Each application must also contain a brief statement of the candidate's academical career.

Each candidate is also required to satisfy the University that if elected to the scholarship, he will have other resources besides his scholarship to enable him to meet expenses in the vacation and other general expenses which may be unavoidable.

J. C. GHOSE,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 7th January 1920.

TREASURE TROVE.
GODAVARI COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Cocanada, the 16th December 1919.

R. C. No. 6182-Rev. of 19.—It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that, in the first week of October 1919, treasure of the following description was found by some people in a plot of land in the village of Pyna, Cocanada Taluk.

	Approximate value.
Small round pieces of Gold weighing Rs. 69-1-6 . .	Rs. 1,500

2. All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector, Godavari, at his office at Cocanada on 1st June 1920 with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

E. WOOD,
for Ag. Collector.

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th January 1920.

No. 174.—Mr. P. M. Debbarman, Assistant, Botanical Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for (2) two months and one day with effect from the 12th January 1920. No acting arrangement is necessary.

By order,
H. G. CARTER,
Offg. Director, Botanical Survey of India.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN,
Sibpur, near Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Raisina, the 14th January 1920.

No. 577.—The services of Mr. H. M. Griffiths, Executive Engineer, having been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, he joined the Central Office, Delhi, to which he is posted on special duty, on the forenoon of the 18th December 1919.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Raisina, the 14th January 1920.

Transfer and taking over charge.

No. 579-*R*.—1885-*E*.—Mr. H. M. Griffiths, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Central Office, which he left on the forenoon of the 2nd January 1920 to the VI Project Division, II Circle, Delhi, which he joined at the same time.

Mr. Griffiths took over executive charge of the VI Project Division from Mr. H. J. Glenn, Executive Engineer, on the forenoon of the 2nd idem.

No. 582—*R*. No. 1886-*E*.—Mr. H. J. Glenn, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the VI Project Division which he left on the forenoon of the 2nd January 1920 to the V Project Division which he joined at the same time.

Mr. Glenn will hold the executive charge of the V Project Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd idem.

H. T. KEELING,
for Chief Commissioner.

ANNUAL CONTRACTS.

Contractors are informed that sealed Tenders for the supply of Timber, Chemicals, Bricks, and other miscellaneous stores from 1st April 1920 to 31st March 1921, will be received by the Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, up to 31st January 1920, for consideration and orders of the Director of Ordnance Factories, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

2. Forms of "Tender" and "Schedule" of the stores for which tenders are invited, are obtainable on payment of Re. 1 (one) per set on application in writing. Samples and specifications of the articles can be inspected at the Factory. Interpretation of the clauses of the forms and such other information required will be furnished on any working day of the Factory.

3. Tenders from recognised firms only will be considered. New tenderers should be prepared to quote references as to standing, financial position, etc., if called upon to do so. A deposit of earnest money at 2 per cent. on the value of stores tendered for must accompany all tenders in Bank of Bengal Receipt or Government Promissory Notes—the latter standing in the name of tenderer. Cash will not be accepted.

D. G. COWIE, Major, R. A.,
Superintendent.

AMMUNITION FACTORY OFFICE,
Dum Dum, the 12th January 1920.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

CORRIGENDUM.

Deolali, the 9th January 1920.

On page 2106 of Part II of the Gazette of India, dated the 6th December 1919, under Report of Desertion from the R. F. A., R. A. Depôt, Kirkee (No. 44th General Hospital, Deolali), *for* "Francis, H." *read* "Froud, F. C., R. F. A."

H. C. R. CAUDLE, Captain, R.A.M.C., Registrar,
for Officer Commanding 44th General Hospital.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, BURMA DIVISION.

List of Government Promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Burma Division, on 31st December 1919 on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of Officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.											
		3½ per cent 1854-55.	3½ per cent 1865.	3 per cent 1896-97.	5½ per cent War Bonds 1921.	5½ per cent War Bonds 1922.	5½ per cent War Bonds 1923.	5½ per cent War Bonds 1925.	5½ per cent War Bonds 1928.	War loan of 1945-55.	Debentures and Bonds.	Bank Deposit receipts.	TOTAL.
275788 / 233443	Divisional Disbursing Officer.	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
108306 / 103585	"	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
M-009935 / M-005886	"	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
108309 / 103585	"	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
M-009937 / M-005886	"	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
M-007375 / 083997	"	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
100191 / 086150	"	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
106637 / 065580	"	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
298798	"	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
296508	"	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
150583	"	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
011741	"	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
M-008358 / M-002164	"	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
M-004140	"	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
087404	"	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
087034	"	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
58—11	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	800
57—18 / I-3678	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	500
57—49 / I-3714	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	700
57—81 / I-3746	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	800
57—77 / I-3742	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	800
57—78 / I-3743	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	400
57—80 / I-3745	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300
58—167	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	400
57—79 / I-3744	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	800
57—89 / I-3754	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	800
57—102 / I-3767	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	500
57—103 / I-3768	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	500
57—109 / I-3774	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	800
57—321 / J-145	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	700
57—127 / I-3792	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	400
58—380	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300
57—448 / J-274	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300
58—482	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300
57—172 / I-3258	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300

List of Government Promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Burma Division, on 31st December 1919 on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.—*continued.*

No.	Designation of Officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.											
		3½ per cent 1854-55.	3½ per cent 1865.	3 per cent 1896-97.	5½ per cent War Bonds 1921.	5½ per cent War Bonds 1922.	5½ per cent War Bonds 1923.	5½ per cent War Bonds 1925.	5½ per cent War Bonds 1928.	War loan of 1945-55.	Debentures and Bonds.	Bank Deposit receipts.	TOTAL.
57—191 / I-3858	Divisional Disbursing Officer.											800	800
240	Messrs. A. Scott & Co.										1,000		1,000
241	,,										1,000		1,000
242	,,										1,000		1,000
243	,,										1,000		1,000
244	,,										1,000		1,000
245	,,										1,000		1,000
246	,,										1,000		1,000
247	,,										1,000		1,000
248	,,										1,000		1,000
249	,,										1,000		1,000
250	,,										1,000		1,000
251	,,										1,000		1,000
252	,,										1,000		1,000
253	,,										1,000		1,000
254	,,										1,000		1,000
255	,,										1,000		1,000
256	,,										1,000		1,000
257	,,										1,000		1,000
D-017144	,,				100								100
D-006220	,,				100								100
E-008200	,,				200								200
E-008201	,,				200								200
H-000854	,,				5,000								5,000
H-001836	,,				5,000								5,000
G-004379	,,				1,000								1,000
G-011483	,,				1,000								1,000
G-011487	,,				1,000								1,000
G-011515	,,				1,000								1,000
G-011516	,,				1,000								1,000
G-011732	,,				1,000								1,000
G-011733	,,				1,000								1,000
G-011736	,,				1,000								1,000
G-011737	,,				1,000								1,000
F-005863	,,				500								500
F-005864	,,				500								500
F-005865	,,				500								500
F-005866	,,				500								500
F-005867	,,				500								500
F-005868	,,				500								500
F-006131	,,				500								500
F-008109	,,				500								500
F-008112	,,				500								500
F-008216	,,				500								500
F-008220	,,				500								500
F-008221	,,				500								500
F-008222	,,				500								500
F-008223	,,				500								500
F-008231	,,				500								500
F-008299	,,				500								500
H-002192	,,				5,000								5,000
K-000111	,,							25,000					25,000
009297	,,					10,000							10,000
015517	,,					10 000							10 000
063844	,,					1,000							1,000
063845	,,					1,000							1,000
009290	,,					500							500
009294	,,					100							100
009295	,,					100							100
009296	,,					100							100
H-000187	,,						5,000						5,000
H-005720	,,								5,000				5,000
G-002823	,,								1,000				1,000
G-002824	,,								1,000				1,000
G-002825	,,								1,000				1,000
G-004315	,,								1,000				1,000
G-004346	,,								1,000				1,000
G-004390	,,								1,000				1,000
G-002805	,,								1,000				1,000
F-001284	,,								500				500
F-001339	,,								500				500
F-002993	,,								500				500
D-002245	,,								100				100
K-000422	,,									25,000			25,000
K-000421	,,									25,000			25,000
J-000806	,,									10,000			10,000

G. LAMB,

for Controller of Military Accounts, Burma Division.

MAYMYO,

The 31st December 1919.

EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS, MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

REGISTERED.

Dated the 12th January 1920.

Account of Government Promissory notes deposited as security by subordinates, contractors and on account of endowment of Monuments in the Military Works Services as per Register of Securities kept up by the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services and posted up to the 31st December 1919.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, and Bombay Municipal Debentures and Port Trust Bonds in the custody of the Accountant General, Bombay, on the 31st December 1919 deposited through the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, under Articles 164—166, Civil Account Code, Volume I.

Serial No.	Name of District Military Works Services.	Name of person or fund in whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.								Name of Officer to whom interest is sent.
			3½ per cent. of 1842-43.	3½ per cent. of 1854-55.	3½ per cent. of 1865.	3½ per cent. of 1900-01.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	War Loan 5 per cent. of 1929-47.	Bombay 4% Municipal Debentures and Port Trust Bonds.	TOTAL.	
		(1) With the Controller Currency.									
1	Presidency	B. Rakhal Das Shome, Storekeeper.	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	100	
2	"	Endowment of Monuments in Dinapore Cemetery.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
3	"	Endowment of Monuments in Calcutta Cemetery.	...	...	2,800	...	...	...	...	2,800	
4	"	B. Nagendra Nath Bose, Cashier.	...	...	1,000	...	500	...	...	1,500	
5	"	Endowment of Monuments in Barrackpore Cemetery.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	500	
6	"	Endowment of Monuments in Dum Dum Cemetery.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	500	
7	"	B. Naresh Chandra Sarcar, Storekeeper.	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	500	
8	"	B. Ram Saroop Sub-Overseer.	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	200	
9	Allahabad	B. Satya Charan Ghosh, Cashier.	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
10	"	B. Guptar Nath, Cashier	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500	
11	Ambala	B. Shugan Chand, Cashier	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
12	Jubbulpore	B. Beni Parshad, Cashier	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
13	"	Endowment of Monuments in Saugor Cemetery.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	500	
14	Bombay	Mr. Krishnarao Vasudeo Ajinkya, Cashier.	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
15	"	Mr. P. N. D. Silva, Storekeeper.	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	500	
16	"	Messrs. Jiwajee Sorabjee & Co., Auctioneers.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
17	Secunderabad	Mr. T. Venkannah, Storekeeper.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
18	"	Mr. A. R. Coopoosawmy Chattyar, Temporary Cashier.	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	500	
19	Poona	Mr. Ganga Ram Vithoba Hendre, Storekeeper.	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	500	
20	Meerut	B. Harjeewan Lall, Cashier	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1 000	
21	Bareilly	Endowment of Monuments in Rosa (Shahjehanpore), Cemetery.	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	
22	Ahmednagar	Mr. Bhagirath Shanker, Cashier.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
23	"	Mr. Sheikh Ahmed Sheikh Hasanalli, Storekeeper.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	500	
24	Mhow	Mr. Byramjee Jamsetjee Jagno, Cashier.	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	
25	"	Mr. Umrao Singh, Storekeeper.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	500	
26	Dehra Dun and Gharwal.	B. Rahim Khan, Cashier	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	
27	Wellington	Mr. P. M. Soma Sundra Mudliar, Cashier.	...	500	...	...	500	...	...	1,000	
28	Aden	Mr. K. Jamsatjee, Condensing Engineer.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
29	"	Mr. Rutton Shaw Nowrojee, Condensing Engineer.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
30	"	Mr. N. P. Patell, Condensing Engineer.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
31	"	Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee, Condensing Engineer.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	Rs.
		TOTAL	3,200	3,000	11,900	2,700	3,500	500	...	24,800	*4% of Municipal Debentures of 1913 1,500
		(2) With the Accountant General, Bombay.									
1	Poona	Mr. H. M. J. Chotani, Contractor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2,000	2,000	4% Port Trust Bond of 1909 500
		GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,800	TOTAL 2,000

K. MOSES ELIJAH,
for Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rajputana Agency Camp, the 5th January 1920.

No. 2418-*C*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18(2) of the Central India and Rajputana Intoxicating Drugs Law, 1919, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of the said Law and of rules and notifications, made thereunder within the areas in Rajputana to which the Law applies:—

(*a*) the preparations containing intoxicating drugs entered in the annexed schedules provided—

(*i*) that their import by sea shall be permitted only by means other than that of the post, and

(*ii*) that the preparations mentioned in schedule III shall be labelled in each case with the maker's name and that this exemption shall not extend to such preparations manufactured by any maker or firm whose produce may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, be declared by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana to be excluded from the scope of this exemption;

(*b*) the possession, by the persons for whose use they are dispensed, of intoxicating drugs dispensed from Government military medical or veterinary institutions.

SCHEDULE I.

PREPARATIONS CONTAINING MORPHIA.

List.

1. Anodyne Pine Expectorant.
2. Apocodenæ Hydrochloridum.
3. Apomorphine and its salts and preparations.
4. Astringent Wash, compressed tablets for containing $\frac{1}{32}$ gr. of morphia acetate (Parke Davis & Co.).
5. Beecham's Cough Pills.
6. Bœrhavis Odontalgic Essence.
7. Camphorodyne.
8. Cereoli Iodoformi et Morphinæ.
9. Chlor: Anodyne containing $2\frac{1}{4}$ grs. of morphia hydrochlor: per fluid ounce (Parke Davis & Co.).
10. Chlorodyne (Liquor Chloroformi Camposita).
11. Chronic Dysentery Mixture (Dr. Duarte's).
12. Codeine or Codeina and its salts and preparations.
13. Elixir Pini Compositum.
14. Glycerinum Heroini Compositum.
15. Glycerinum Acetomorphinæ.
16. Haustus Apomorphinæ Compositus.
17. Insufflatio Bismuthi et Morphinæ.
18. Kay's Linseed Compound.
19. Keating's Pectoral or Cough Lozenges.
20. Le Haurier's Odontalgic Essence.
21. Mistura Apomorphinæ et Terebeni.
22. Mistura Bismuthi Composita cum Morphina.
23. Mistura Chloroformi Composita.
24. Mistura Salina Anodyna.
25. Morphia and ipecacuaha lozenges.
26. Oleatum Morphinæ.
27. Peronin or Benzoyl Morphine Hydrochloride.
28. Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.
29. Pulvis Morphinæ Compositus.
30. Suppositoria Morphinæ.
31. Syrup Picis Liq cum Apomorphina, containing $\frac{1}{4}$ grain Apomorphinæ per fluid ounce (Ferris & Co.).
32. Syrupus Apomorphinæ.

33. Tabellæ Apomorphinæ.
34. Tabloid Hypodermic Ergotin et Morphinæ.
35. Tinctura Chloroformi et Morphinæ Composita.
36. Urethral Injection (Dr. Duarte's).

SCHEDULE II.

PREPARATIONS CONTAINING OPIUM NOT BEING MORPHIA.

List.

1. Anarcotine or Narcotine (or Narcotina) and its derivatives.
2. Anti-Emesis Mixture (Dr. Duarte's).
3. Barsh.
4. Bow's Liniment.
5. Brompton's Consumption and Cough Specific.
6. Céreoli Acidi Tannici et Opii.
7. Chamberlain's Colic Remedy.
8. Codamine.
9. Cotarnina.
10. Cotarninæ Hydrochloridum or Stypticin.
11. Cotarninæ Phthalas or Styptol.
12. Cough Mixture (Dr. Duarte's).
13. Cryptopine.
14. Decoctum Papaveris.
15. Dover's Powder, *see* Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus.
16. Elixir Pepsine et Bismuthi Comp.
17. Emplastrum Opii.
18. Enema Opii.
19. Ethyl Narcein Hydrochloride, *see* Narcyl.
20. Ferris, *see* Mistura Bismuthi Composita Aromatica.
21. Gnoscopine.
22. Hewlett, *see* Mistura Pepsinæ Composita cum Bismutho.
23. Hydrocotarnine.
24. Lanthoptine.
25. Linctus Opiatus.
26. Linimentum Opii.
27. Linimentum Opii Ammoniatum.
28. Lotio Plumbi Opio.
29. Meconiasine.
30. Meconidine.
31. Meconii Periodidum.
32. Meconine.
33. Mercuric Chloride with potassium iodide compressed tablets No. 45 containing $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. of powdered opium (Parke Davis & Co.).
34. Mistura Bismuthi Composita Aromatica, *vel* Liquor Ferris.
35. Mistura Cretæ Composita.
36. Mistura Pepsinæ Composita cum Bismutho (Hewlett's).
37. Mistura Pepsine cum Bismutho (Huxley).
38. Mistura Scillæ Composita.
39. Mistura Scillæ et Opii.
40. Narceina or Narceine.
41. Narcotine, *see* Anarcotine.
42. Narcyl or Ethyl Narcein Hydrochloride.
43. Nepenthe and its preparations.
44. Opium Wool.
45. Papaverine.
46. Papaveri Capsules (only dried poppy-heads from which opium has been extracted).
47. Paregoric Elixir, *see* Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.
48. Pilula Digitalis et Opii Composita.
49. Pilula Hydrargyri cum Creta et Opio.
50. Pilula Hydrargyri cum Opio.
51. Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla.
52. Pilula Plumbicum Opio.
53. Pilula Saponis Composita.
54. Pilulæ Ipecacuanhæ cum Urginea.
55. Porphyroxin.
56. Protopine.
57. Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio.
58. Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ compositus, or Dover's Powder.
59. Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla.
60. Pulvis Kino Compositus.
61. Pulvis Opii Compositus.

62. Pulvis Plumbi cum Opio.
63. Rhocadine.
64. Sanative Pills (Joyne's).
65. Sedative Lotion (Dr. Duarte's).
66. Solubes Plumbi et Opii.
67. St. Jacob's Oil.
68. Stypticin *see* Cotarninæ Hydrochloridum.
69. Styptol *see* Cotarninæ Phthalas.
70. Suppositoria Plumbi Composita.
71. Syrupus Camphoræ Compositus.
72. Tabellæ Saponis Compositæ.
73. Tabletti Plumbi cum Opio.
74. Thebaine.
75. Tinctura Antiperiodica.
76. Tinctura Camphoræ Composita or Paregoric Elixir.
77. Tinctura Opii Ammoniata.
78. Tinctura Opii Benzoica.
79. Tinctura Opii Crocata.
80. Tinctura Opii Deodorata.
81. Tritopine.
82. Unguentum Gallæ cum Opio.
83. Unguentum Myrabolam cum Opio.
84. Unguentum Opii.
85. Xanthaline.

SCHEDULE III.

PREPARATIONS CONTAINING COCAINE DRUGS.

1. Mist. Hepatica Compound.
2. Pigment Cocaine and Hydrarg : Perchloride.
3. Ampoules containing not more than ⅓rd grain of cocaine each in admixture with Adrenalin, Hemisine or Epinine.
4. Coca Cordial.
5. Elixir Damiana Compound.
6. Ixilama and other similar palatable preparations.
7. Kola Compound.
8. Kola Cordial.
9. Tonic Coca Wines.

(Items 4 to 9:) Containing not more than half a drachm of Ext. Coca Liq. in each fluid ounce.

10. Cocaine hypodermic and other tablets :—
    (*a*) Homatropine and cocaine.
    (*b*) Atropine and cocaine.
    (*c*) Pilocarpine and cocaine.
    (*d*) Aromatic throat tablets containing menthol, myrrh, krameria and cocaine $\frac{1}{32}$nd grain.
    (*e*) Aseptoids, Dr. Macnaughton Jones, each containing $\frac{1}{16}$th gr. of cocaine hydrochloride.

11. Ointments containing cocaine or other derivatives of coca in admixture with other drugs and rendered nauseous to the taste.

12. Ophthalmic tablets containing not more than $\frac{1}{20}$th gr. of cocaine hydrochloride in each tablet.

13. Other preparation containing cocaine or other derivatives of coca in admixture with other drugs, containing in the aggregate not more than such quantity or cocaine, hydrocloride or other derivative of coca per tablet, trochiscum, pastille, solube, sterule, enule, lamella or fluid drachm, or so blended, as to render it impossible for any such preparation to be taken for the effects of cocaine or any other derivative of coca alone.

Abu, the 6th January 1920.

No. 63.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 24 of the Excise Regulation I of 1915, as applied to the District of Abu and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased, in supersession of the previous order on the subject, to impose a duty of Rs. 24 a seer on charas imported for consumption in the said District, with effect from the 1st April 1920.

By order,

R. R. MACONACHIE,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 8th January 1920.

No. 189-*Education*.—Whereas the Municipal Committee of Delhi has applied to the Local Government under the provisions of section 58 of Act III of 1911 (Punjab Municipal Act), and whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner that land is required for a public purpose, namely, for inclusion in the Jhandewala and Mondhewalan Roads, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894 and under section 7 of the said Act the Collector of Delhi is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATION.

No.	District.	Tehsil.	Mauza.	Area.	Boundaries.	Where the plan may be inspected.
1	Delhi .	Delhi .	Delhi .	170 sq. yds.	*North.*—Nazul land; Slaughter House. *South.*—Jhandewala Road. *East.*—Property of Nawal Kishore. *West.*—Mohalla Julahan.	Deputy Commissioner's office, Delhi.

The 9th January 1920.

No. 214-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned Municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 27th December 1919 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and Chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi .	225,471	112	107	219	95	107	202	...	...	...	61	7	108	...	26	...	45	27	72	50·51	46·59
	Notified Area	3,673	3	2	5	4	2	6	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	70·78	84·94
	Total .	229,144	115	109	224	99	109	208	..	...	...	64	7	111	...	26	...	45	28	73	50·88	47·20

No. 216-*C. & I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 31 of the Punjab Excise Act, I of 1914, as applied to the Delhi Province, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to impose a duty of Rs. 24 a seer on all charas imported into the Delhi Province on and after the 1st day of April 1920.

2. The Chief Commissioner is further pleased to direct that the import duty on all charas imported before, on or after the 1st April 1920 and stored in the bonded warehouse in Delhi shall be levied at the time of removal of the charas from such bonded warehouse and at the rate in force at the time such charas was imported into a bonded warehouse in the Punjab.

3. Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 10002-C. & I., dated the 30th November 1917, should be considered cancelled from the date this notification takes effect.

The 12th January 1920.

No. 247-*Education*.—The charge of the office of Secretary, Imperial Delhi Municipal Committee, was transferred from Mr. J. L. Sale to Major A. D. Stewart, Health Officer, Notified Area, on the afternoon of the 20th December 1919.

No. 272-*Education*.—The following bye-laws framed by the Notified Area Committee, Shahdara, under the provisions of Sections 189 (3) and 190 of the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911, to regulate the construction of buildings within the limits of the Shahdara Notified Area, are approved by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, and are hereby published for general information. The bye-laws will come into force from date.

BYE-LAWS.

1. For the purpose of these bye-laws,
   (*a*) "Masonry buildings," shall mean buildings of which the external walls are constructed mainly of stone, brick work or cement concrete.
   (*b*) "Domestic building" means any kind of building whatsoever except a public building or building of a ware-house class.
   (*c*) "Dwelling house" means a building used or constructed or adapted to be used wholly or principally for human habitation.
   (*d*) "Inhabited room" means a room in which some person passes the night or which is used as a living room.

2. Every person who intends to erect or re-erect any building shall give notice in writing of such intention in the form prescribed in Schedule 1, form A, a copy of which may be obtained free of charge at the office of the Notified Area Committee, and shall also submit (1) a site plan (2) a building plan and (3) the specifications detailed in Schedule 1, form B.

3. The site plan must be drawn to scale of not less than one quarter of an inch to the foot, must be submitted in duplicate, and must show (*a*) the direction of the north point, (*b*) the boundaries of the site, (*c*) all adjacent streets and premises within a distance of 20 feet from the boundaries of the site, (*d*) the names of all streets on which the site abuts, (*e*) the position of all privies, urinals, drains, cess-pools, wells, etc. and (*f*) the position of the site in relation to the neighbouring streets and by an elevation section the relative level of the site to the street.

4. The building plan must be drawn to a scale of not less than one quarter of an inch to the foot, must be sent in duplicate, and must show by an elevation section (*a*) the plan of the ground floor and of every additional floor, (*b*) the position and dimension of all projections beyond the main walls of the building, (*c*) the position of all drains and (*d*) the plinth level of the building with reference to the level at the centre of the street on which the front of the proposed building is to abut.

5. The plinth of masonry buildings shall be not less than 2 feet above the level of the centre of the street on which the building abuts if the ground floor is to be used for human habitation and not less than 1 foot above such level in other cases.

6. Every *chhajja* verandah shall be built either on the continuation of beams used in the construction of the roof or floors of the building, or on stone corbels (*toras*) built into the wall against which the verandah is to be placed, and shall be not less than 2 feet and not more than 3 feet wide.

7. No *chhajja, saiban, chajjli, jhamp,* step or other portion of a building shall be built on or over public land except on the following conditions as the case may be :—
   (*i*) An annual rental of 2 annas per running foot shall be paid to the Committee for every *chhajja* or *Saiban*, and of 8 annas for every step.
   (*ii*) The *chhajja* verandah shall be of a uniform width of 3 feet and no portion shall be at a height of less than 12 feet from the ground.
   (*iii*) The *Saiban* shall not project more than 6 feet from the main wall of the building to which it is attached ; no portion shall be at a height of less than 9 feet from the ground ; and no such *Saiban* shall be supported by pillars or props resting on public land.
   (*iv*) The *Chhajjli* shall be of a maximum width of 6 inches and the *jhamp* of 18 inches.
   (*v*) The step shall only be built in a street where there is a side drain ; and shall not project beyond the drain ; such step shall be *toredar*, of the type approved by the Committee, and of a maximum length of 5 feet.

8. In no building shall any open sewer, or drain run through any inhabited room.

9. Masonry latrines and privies shall be so constructed that all solids fall directly into a moveable receptacle of metal or pottery fitting close beneath the seat.

10. Every latrine, privy, urinal, bathroom and cooking place shall be provided with a proper drain and every latrine, privy and urinal shall be adequately ventilated.

11. No portion of any building in a street in which a line of frontage has been fixed by a resolution of the Committee, shall be built to project beyond such line of frontage.

12. No dwelling house of not more than 2 storeys shall have a court yard of less than 100 sq. feet and no dwelling house of more than 2 storeys shall have a court yard of less than 150 sq. feet.

13. Every room in a domestic building which is used for residential purposes shall have a superficial floor area of not less than 100 sq. feet and no room in any building, whether the room is used for residential purposes or otherwise, shall be less than 10 feet in height (internal measurement).

14. Every room in a domestic building which is intended to be used as an inhabited room shall be provided for the purpose of light and ventilation with one or more windows, doors, or other apertures, of a total area of not less than one-eighth of the floor area, opening directly

on to a space not less than 6 feet wide, and open to the sky or on to a verandah opening on to such space; and every such door or window shall be so constructed that the whole of it can be opened.

15. In no building shall any staircase be less than two and a half feet in width and no step shall have a rise of more than 9 inches or a tread of less than 9 inches measured from the vertical face of the rise.

Delhi, the 13th January 1920.

No. 282-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 3rd January 1920 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and Chicken-pox.	Males.	Females	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi .	225,471	121	105	226	103	80	183	...	...	...	57	11	84	1	30	...	32	23	55	52·12	42·20
	Notified area	3,673	...	...	...	1	1	2	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	28·31
	Total .	229,144	121	105	226	104	81	185	...	...	...	57	11	85	1	31	...	32	23	55	51·28	41·98

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 5th January 1920.

No. 33.—In accordance with rule 10 of the rules for the grant of licenses to prospect for minerals and of mining leases published in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 7552—7581-121, dated the 15th September 1913, it is hereby notified that in exercise of the power conferred on him by rule 19 of the Agent to the Governor General's Order No. 4695-R. M., dated the 31st December 1915, the Revenue Commissioner is pleased to renew the certificate of approval granted to Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C.I.E., of Quetta under the abovementioned rules.

F. W. JOHNSTON,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 7th January 1920.

No. 122-*F*.—Under the provisions of Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and 69 of the Forest Department Code (6th edition), the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to grant M. Muhammed Afzal, B.A., Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests in Baluchistan, privilege leave for two months from the 2nd January 1920.

By order,
H. D. G. LAW,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 5th January 1920.

No. 40-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 24, Sub-section (1) of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to direct that on and from the 1st April 1920, the duties imposed by his notification No. 3417-R., dated the 4th December 1917, on charas or any preparation or admixture thereof imported into British Baluchistan from another province of British India, or from foreign territory, shall be raised from Rs. 18 and 36 to Rs. 24 and 48 per seer respectively.

By order,
H. D. G. LAW,
Secretary.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 10th January 1920.

No. 113-R.—The leave without pay granted to Sahibzada Mirza Izazuddin Ahmad Khan, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade, in this office Notification No. 4633-R., dated the 22nd November 1919, up to and including the 31st December 1919, is extended by a further period of 3 months, *i.e.*, up to and including the 31st March 1920.

No. 115-R.—M. Mahmud Khan, a Naib Tahsildar of the 1st grade, and sub. *pro tem* Tahsildar, 3rd grade, and on special duty under the orders of the Political Agent, Zhob, was appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th grade, and posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Fort Sandeman, with effect from the 1st December 1919.

No. 116-R.—On relief by M. Mahmud Khan, Rai Bahadur L. Bhola Nath, M.B.E., an Extra Commissioner of the 5th grade, and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Fort Sandeman, was granted privilege leave for 3 months with effect from the 1st December 1919.

By order,
H. D. G. LAW,
First Assistant.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 8th January 1920.

No. 2.—Mr. E. A. Lawton, Officiating Signal Engineer, is granted, under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919 combined leave for 18 months, *viz.*, privilege leave due and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 6th January 1920 or subsequent date.

Lahore, the 12th January 1920.

No. 3.—Mr. A. Cooper, District Traffic Superintendent, Karachi, is granted under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, combined leave for 9 months, *viz.*, privilege leave due and furlough for the remaining period with effect from the 1st February 1920 or the subsequent date of relief.

S. P. FLOWERDEW,
for Agent, North Western Railway.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 9th January 1920.

No. 1.—Mr. D. H. Keelan, Deputy Traffic Manager, has been granted combined leave for nine months, *viz.*, privilege leave for six months and furlough for the remaining period under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C. S. R., dated 24th February 1919, with effect from the 15th February 1920 or subsequent date of relief.

F. J. HARVEY,
Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th January 1920.

No. 2.—Mr. B. L. Harvey, Assistant Engineer, is granted under Articles 233, 260 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, combined leave for six months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 5 months and 8 days and special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period with effect from the 31st July 1919.

This supersedes this office Notification No. 21, dated 23rd December 1919.

J. H. WHITE,
Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th January 1920.

No. 836.—Mr. J. A. Freeman, Deputy Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 4 months, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and the Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, with effect from the 2nd January 1920.

Calcutta, the 14th January 1920.

No. 837.—Mr. Jagdamba Prasad, R.S., Extra Assistant Superintendent, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, with effect from the 2nd January 1920, *vice* Mr. J. A. Freeman, Deputy Superintendent, on privilege leave.

No. 838.—In supersession of Eastern Circle Notification No. 5, dated the 4th December 1919, Mr. A. V. Dickson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 4 months and 10 days under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, combined with leave on medical certificate out of India for 6 months and 20 days, under Articles 233 and 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st November 1919.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1920.

No. 839.—The following temporary promotions are sanctioned with effect from the afternoon of 12th January 1920, *vice* Mr. T. A. Ferrier, C. B. E., Officer in charge, Mathematical Instrument Office, on leave :—

(1) Mr. S. Woodhouse, Works Manager, Mathematical Instrument Office, to officiate as Officer in charge, Mathematical Instrument Office.

(2) Mr. P. A. Hughes, Assistant Works Manager, Mathematical Instrument Office, to officiate as Works Manager, Mathematical Instrument Office.

No. 840.—Mr. H. G. Shaw, Deputy Superintendent (re-employed), is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 12 days, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, letter Nos. 168-C.S.R. and 918-C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919 and 13th August 1919, respectively, with effect from the 20th January 1920, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

C. H. D. RYDER, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

Revenue (Land Acquisition) Department.

NOTIFICATION.

The 12th January 1920.

No. 2.—In accordance with the provisions of section 42 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the following agreement made under section 41 of that Act between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Burmah Oil Company Limited for the acquisition of land for the purpose of constructing a pipe-line for the conveyance of petrol, kerosine, liquid fuel and jute batching oil produced at the Company's petroleum refineries at Syriam to the new site of No. 2 Tank Steamers Moorings of the Company situate in the Rangoon River is published for general information :—

AN AGREEMENT made the 23rd day of December One thousand nine hundred and nineteen between the Secretary of State in Council (hereinafter called "the Secretary of State") of the one part and the Burmah Oil Company Limited a Company incorporated under the English Companies Acts and having its registered place of business at Merchant Street, Rangoon (hereinafter called "the Company") of the other part.

WHEREAS the Company is possessed of certain petroleum refineries at Syriam AND WHEREAS for the purpose of conveying the petrol kerosine liquid fuel and jute batching oil produced at the said refineries to the new site of the No. 2 Tank Steamers Moorings of the Company situate in the Rangoon River is desirous of constructing pipe-lines from Syriam to the new No. 2 Moorings of the Company and is willing to allow the public to have the use of such pipe-lines for the carriage of similar oil at such price and subject to such conditions as may from time to time be approved of by the Government of Burma AND WHEREAS such pipe-lines if laid must be laid in part in or upon land which is not now at the disposal of the Government of Burma and the Company has applied to the Government of Burma to acquire on behalf of the Company under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 so much of the land necessary for the laying of such pipe-lines as is not at the disposal of the Government of Burma and land forming a portion of any road vested in a Municipality AND WHEREAS the Government of Burma having held an enquiry and being satisfied that the proposed acquisition is needed for the construction of the said works and that such works are likely to prove useful to the public has pursuant to section 41 of the said Act required the Company to enter into such an agreement with the Secretary of State as is prescribed by the said section AND WHEREAS it is also desired to provide for the granting to the Company of a lease of or license to use for the purposes of their pipe-lines so much of the land required therefor as may be at the disposal of Government.

Now it is hereby agreed as follows :—

1. Upon and in consideration of the Government of Burma taking proceedings for the acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act 1894 of land for the purpose of the pipe-lines above referred to the Company shall on demand pay to the Government of Burma the cost of the acquisition and all costs of and incidental to such proceedings (including costs incurred in reference to land which is not eventually acquired) as certified under the hand of a Secretary to the Government of Burma and shall from time to time pay to the Government of Burma on demand such sums as may be so certified to be required on account of such costs.

2. The land to be acquired shall so far as the Government of Burma shall consider expedient be along the alignment shown in the map annexed to this agreement but the Government of Burma shall be at liberty to divert the proposed alignment so as to avoid any lands to the acquisition of which there may in the opinion of the said Government be valid objections provided that except with the consent of the Company the sum of such diversions shall not increase the total length of the alignment shown in the plan by more than 2 per cent.

3. The land acquired shall not ordinarily be of a greater width than fifty feet.

4. Upon completion of the acquisition and upon payment by the Company to the Government of Burma of the costs to which the Company may be liable in respect thereof the Company shall accept a lease of the land so acquired. And in addition thereto the Government of Burma shall grant or cause to be granted to the Company and the Company shall accept a lease or leases as to part and a license or licenses as to the remainder of so much of the land necessary for the said pipe-lines as shall be at the disposal of Government and it is agreed that the Government of Burma shall decide for what portions a lease and for what portions a license shall be granted.

5. If before a lease is executed in respect thereof the Company shall have the use and occupation of any of the land to be comprised in a lease the Company shall pay for such use and occupation at the rate of Rs. 2 per acre per annum.

6. Such lease or leases as aforesaid shall be for a term of thirty years from the date thereof at a rental or in consideration of a payment after the rate of Rs. 2 per acre of land per annum and shall be renewable at the option of the Company for two further periods of 30 years each at such rent or in consideration of such payment as may be determined by the Government of Burma at the date of each such renewal provided that the rent or consideration so determined shall not exceed the highest rates of land revenue payable at the date of each renewal for land in the neighbourhood of the land comprised in the instrument.

7. Such lease or leases as aforesaid shall be upon the following terms and conditions :—

(a) That the land shall be used solely for the purposes of the pipe-lines.

(b) That all roads ways railways water-ways irrigation cuttings and other drainage channels now existing or hereafter to be made shall have free passage across the lands comprised in the lease and the pipe or pipes or other works in or upon the said lands.

(c) That the Company shall construct and maintain to the satisfaction of the Government of Burma crossings for cart traffic and foot passengers across the pipe-lines at such places and shall allow the public to use such crossings except at such times as the Government of Burma may from time to time prescribe.

(d) That if at any time during the continuance of a lease it shall in the opinion of the Government of Burma become necessary or expedient to alter the alignment of the pipe-lines for the purposes of any road or railway or other works of a public nature the Company shall on being required to do so by the Government of Burma and within such reasonable time as may be specified in the requisition surrender so much of the land leased to them as may be required for such purposes and at its own expense remove the said pipe or pipes or other works to other land which shall be provided for the purpose by and at the expense of the Government of Burma and which shall be leased to the Company in substitution of and upon the same terms as that surrendered. And the Government of Burma shall not be liable to pay compensation on account of such removal.

(e) The terms contained in clauses 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of this agreement.

(f) That on failure by the Company to pay the rent or to carry out and perform any of the other terms or conditions of the lease the lease may be forfeited and Government may re-enter upon the land.

8. Such license or licenses as aforesaid shall authorise the Company to enter upon open and break up the soil of the land in respect of which the license is granted and lay down and do all acts necessary for the maintenance of their pipe-lines therein or thereon and shall be subject to such terms as the Government of Burma may decide.

9. The Company shall complete the laying of the pipe-lines tanks and machinery for the conveyance of petrol kerosene liquid fuel and jute batching oil between Syriam and No. 2 new Tankers Moorings within a reasonable time from the date of this agreement such time not to exceed two years without the special consent of the Government of Burma.

10. When such pipe-lines tanks and machinery have been completed the Company shall at all times during the continuance of any lease granted to them in pursuance of this agreement and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Government of Burma may from time to time notify in that behalf make full and adequate provision for meeting the general requirements of the public in regard to the carriage of petrol kerosene liquid fuel and jute batching oil from Syriam to No. 2 new Tankers Moorings and shall if required to do so by the Government of Burma and within such time as may be fixed by the said Government increase the carrying capacity of their pipe-lines tanks and other appliances : Provided always that the Company shall not be bound to increase the capacity of their pipe-lines tanks or other appliances save upon the requisition of producers of petrol kerosene liquid fuel and jute batching oil who shall have given satisfactory guarantees of the permanance of the supply of these petroleum products to be carried by the Company and that the Company shall not be bound to carry petrol kerosene liquid fuel or jute batching oil otherwise than in accordance with rules and regulations to be made by the said Government in that behalf : Provided also that the Company shall not be bound to place at any one time at the disposal of the public more than 20 per cent. of the full carrying capacity of their pipe-lines as then constituted.

11. The Rules or Regulations in the last preceding clause mentioned may among other things fix a limit of the rates which the Company may charge for the carriage of petrol kerosene liquid fuel and jute batching oil and the terms and conditions upon which the Company shall be bound to carry petrol kerosene liquid fuel and jute batching oil for the public and may attach a penalty to the breach by the Company of any such rules or regulations and may provide a method for deciding all questions as to the performance by the Company of their obligations towards the public including questions as to the damages payable by the Company or the liability of the Company for failure to perform such obligations. The Company shall execute in favour of the Secretary of State a bond in the sum of rupees one thousand conditioned for the payment by them of any penalty or payment of any sum to which they may have become liable under such rules or regulations and for compliance with any such decisions as aforesaid.

12. Upon the expiration or sooner determination of any lease granted in pursuance of this agreement the Secretary of State shall have the option of taking over the pipe-lines in or upon the land comprised in the lease together with all or any of the buildings erections tanks machinery and appliances belonging to the Company and used or intended to be used for the purposes of the said pipe-lines or in connection therewith and the Secretary of State shall pay to the Company the actual cost price of the said pipe-lines buildings erections tanks machinery and appliances so taken over less a reasonable sum for deterioration or wear and tear. The amount to be so paid shall in case of disagreement between the parties be fixed by arbitration.

13. In case the Secretary of State shall not desire to exercise the option reserved to him of taking over the pipe-lines buildings erections tanks machinery and appliances as aforesaid the Company shall be at liberty to remove the same within a reasonable time after the expiration or determination of their lease.

Failing such removal the said pipe-lines buildings erections tanks machinery and appliances shall vest in and become the property of the Secretary of State without liability to make compensation therefor.

IN WITNESS Whereof FREDERICK LEWISOHN Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma acting for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma and HUGH SIM WILSON on behalf of and duly authorized thereto under a Power of Attorney by the said Burmah Oil Company Limited have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

Signed by the said FREDERICK LEWISOHN in the presence of—

BA E,
Assistant Secretary.

F. LEWISOHN,
Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma.

Signed by the said HUGH SIM WILSON in the presence of—

G. S. DEM. ROGERS,
Assistant, Finlay Fleming and Company.

The Burmah Oil Company, Limited by its Attorney
H. S. WILSON.

(Sd.) F. LEWISOHN,
Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 12th January 1920.

No. 1364-*An*.—Lieutenant E. C. Phillips, I.A. (temporary), attached to the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 1st (Peshawar) Division, was granted privilege leave for 51 days, on medical grounds, with effect from the 20th October 1919.

No. 1365-*An*.—Lieutenant A. W. Sims, 9th Worcestershire Regiment, attached to the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 6th (Poona) Division, was granted privilege leave for 50 days, on medical grounds, with effect from the 13th October 1919.

No. 1366-*An*.—Captain W. M. Wicks, 1-10th Middlesex Regiment, attached to the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, was granted privilege leave for 14 days in extension of the leave granted to him in Military Accounts Department Notification No. 387-An.-Camp, dated the 27th November 1919.

B. N. MITRA,
Military Accountant General.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
In Insolvency.

No. 3 OF 1920.

Bombay, the 6th January 1920.

Re Govindram Vallabhram and Bhaichand Gopal of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, lately carrying on business as yarn merchants under the name, style and firm of Govindram Vallabhram at Tamba Katta, Pydhowni, outside the Fort of Bombay, adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte Chunilal Pitamber, the Petitioning Creditor.

Whereas the abovenamed Govindram Vallabhram and Bhaichand Gopal have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the office of the said Official Assignee.

H. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 11 OF 1918.

Rangoon, the 10th January 1920.

In the matter of Pay Hock Kaw, Merchant, No. 29, Latter Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Pay Hock Kaw an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 2nd day of January 1920.

CASE No. 61 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 10th January 1920.

In the matter of Gooran Singh, Contractor, of Ahlon, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Gooran Singh an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 18th day of December 1919.

CASE No. 69 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 10th January 1920.

In the matter of James Steel, 18, Stockade Road, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said James Steel an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 19th day of December 1919.

CASE No. 113 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 10th January 1920.

In the matter of Maung Po Htam, No. 36, 51st Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung Po Htam an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 22nd day of December 1919.

CASE No. 143 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 3rd January 1920.

In the matter of Maung Pe Bu, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Pe Bu, Clerk, now a Civil Prisoner in the Central Jail, Rangoon, on the 19th day of December 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 22nd day of December 1919 against the said Maung Pe Bu.

CASE No. 1 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 3rd January 1920.

In the matter of Maung Ohn Pe, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ohn Pe, Clerk, British Burma Press, residing at No. 2, Pazoodoung Bazar Line, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of January 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ohn Pe.

CASE No. 2 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 3rd January 1920.

In the matter of Korlupatty Samy *alias* Yankan Samy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Korlupatty Samy *alias* Yankan Samy on the 2nd day of January 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Korlupatty Samy *alias* Yankan Samy.

E. W. W. XAVIER,

Offg. Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 136 OF 1919.

Dated the 14th January 1920.

Re Ram Gopal Khemko, residing at No. 3, Bysack Street, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business there in jute goods and other commodities under the name style and firm of R. Khemko & Co.

Ex parte Madanlal Jhoonjhoonwalla, the creditor. Babu Manilal Mullick—Creditor's Solicitor.

On the 12th day of January 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 4 OF 1920.

Dated the 8th January 1920.

Re Leo Monty Da Costa, a Mercantile Assistant, at present of No. 5, Hyat Khan's Lane, Calcutta, lately residing at No. 8, McLeod Street in Calcutta aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor. Mr. J. A. Arnowitz.—Debtor's Solicitor.

On the 6th day of January 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

G. McD. FALKNER,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT DELHI.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

Dated the 19th December 1919.

In the matter of Insolvency of Jai Narain, Proprietor of the firm of Rama Nand Jai Narain of Delhi, Insolvent.

On the application of Jai Narain, adjudged insolvent, on the 21st day of August 1912, and upon taking into consideration the report of the Receiver as to the Insolvent's conduct and affairs and in the absence of the creditors, it is ordered that the Insolvent Jai Narain be discharged forthwith.

RAM CHANDER,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

The following is a statement of the cash balances at the Home Treasury of the Government of India on the last day of November 1919 and of the form in which they were held :—

	General Balance.	Gold Standard Reserve.
	£	£
Cash at the Bank of England	1,754,080	27,093
Treasury Bills	10,267,248	...
TOTAL .	12,021,328	27,093
Total Home Treasury balances as shown in the accounts .	12,048,421	

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 14th January 1920.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 10th January 1920.

No. 171-*Ap*.—This office Notification No. 2359-Ap., dated the 18th December 1919, regarding the retirement of Mr. E. R. Kellner, Postmaster, Quetta, and arrangements in his place is hereby cancelled.

2. Mr. C. L. C. Fox, Postmaster, Amritsar, pay Rs. 400—500, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the forenoon of the 10th January 1920.

3. The following appointments and promotions are made from the 10th January 1920 :—

Mr. W. B. Roderick, Postmaster, Ambala, pay Rs. 300—400, to be Postmaster, Amritsar, pay Rs. 400—500. He will continue to work as Postmaster, Peshawar, on his own pay ;

Mr. Inder Mal, Deputy Postmaster, Simla, pay Rs. 200—300, and officiating Postmaster, Ambala, pay Rs. 300—400, to be Postmaster, Ambala ;

Mr. Alla Din, Deputy Postmaster, Lahore, pay Rs. 300—400, to act as Postmaster, Amritsar, pay Rs. 400—500 ;

Mr. Ali Gauhar, Deputy Postmaster, Delhi, pay Rs. 200—300, working as Assistant Postmaster, Lahore, on his own pay to act as Deputy Postmaster, Lahore, pay Rs. 300—400 ;

No. 174-*Ap*.—Rai Bahadur Akshaya Bhusan Ganguly, M.B.E., Postmaster, Dacca, pay Rs. 500—600, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the forenoon of the 13th January 1920.

2. The pay of the postmastership, Dacca (Rs. 500—600), is exchanged as a temporary measure, with that of the Deputy Postmastership, Bombay (Rs. 400—500), from the 13th January 1920, in the interests of the service and the following appointments are made in consequence from that date :—

Mr. H. M. Richardson, Postmaster, Delhi, pay Rs. 500—600, to be Deputy Postmaster, Bombay, on his own pay. He will continue to act as Postmaster, Rangoon ;

Rai Sahib Teja Singh, Postmaster, Rawalpindi, pay Rs. 400—500, and officiating Postmaster, Delhi, pay Rs. 500—600, to be Postmaster, Delhi ;

Mr. C. Malone, Postmaster, Ahmedabad, pay Rs. 300—400 and officiating Postmaster, Rawalpindi, pay Rs. 400—500, to be Postmaster, Rawalpindi ;

Mr. C. T. F. Lane, Postmaster, Hyderabad (Deccan), pay Rs. 300—400, to be Postmaster, Ahmedabad, on his own pay. He will continue to act as Postmaster, Quetta, pay Rs. 400—500 ;

Mr. A. I. P. Browne, Postmaster, Belgaum, pay Rs. 200—300, to be Postmaster, Hyderabad (Deccan), pay Rs. 300—400, on probation for one year ;

Mr. G. E. W. Quinn, M.B.E., Deputy Postmaster, Bombay, to be Postmaster, Dacca, on his own pay, *viz.*, Rs. 400—500. He is appointed to act as Deputy Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs. 500—600 ;

Mr. S. M. Ali Haider, Postmaster, Howrah, pay Rs. 300—400, to act as Postmaster, Dacca, pay Rs. 400—500 ;

Mr. A. Gangatharam, Postmaster, Mandalay, pay Rs. 300—400, lately working as Postmaster, Hyderabad (Deccan), to work as Postmaster, Howrah, on his own pay ;

The 14th January 1920.

No. 224-*Ap*.—Mr. K. Narayana Rao, Reserve Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for 5 months with effect from the 29th December 1919.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th January 1920.

No. 150-*T.G*.—Mr. A. J. Williams, Superintendent of Post Offices, Traffic, Punjab and N.-W. F. Circle, retired from the service of Government with effect from the 19th December 1919.

No. 153-*T.G.*—Mr. W. J. Benson, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, was granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days from the 14th October 1919 in extension of the leave sanctioned in Notification No. 7460-T., dated the 28th November 1919.

Mr. F. Clump, Telegraph Master, officiated as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, during the period.

Calcutta, the 15th January 1920.

No. 168-*T. G.*—Mr. M. C. Johnson, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, has been granted *privilege leave* for two months with effect from the 19th November 1919.

Mr. T. Gopala Krishna Mudaliar, Telegraph Master, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, during the absence of Mr. Johnson or until further orders.

No. 171-*T. G.*—Mr. A. McGhee, Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, has been granted privilege leave for six months with effect from the 25th November 1919.

Mr. J. F. Eadon, Telegraph Master, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, *vice* Mr. McGhee with effect from the 25th November 1919 or until further orders.

No. 174-*T. G.*—Mr. S. K. Aitkins, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, was granted privilege leave from the 3rd November to the 3rd December 1919 in extension of the leave sanctioned in Notification No. 7213-T., dated the 18th November 1919.

Mr. V. N. Pavagi, Telegraph Master, officiated as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, during the period.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 15th January 1920.

No. 122-*T.H.*—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 8th January 1920 to 15th January 1920.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Assonora	(Goa) Portuguese territory	15th December 1919	Opened.
Rachol	Ditto	10th „	„
	Railway Telegraph Office.		
Parsipur	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	15th January 1920	Opened.

The following alteration in the name of a Government Telegraph Office is notified :—

" Dinapore Cantonment " instead of " Dinapore."

M. A. THOMPSON,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th January 1920.

No. 147-*F.-A.*—The following reversion in the Upper Subordinate establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr E. T. Anthony	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 2nd class, officiating.	Inspecting Telegraph Master.	29th November 1919.

No. 153-*F.-A.*—Mr. T. P. Buckley, Deputy Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, is granted privilege leave for 4 months and 20 days combined with furlough for 7 months and 10 days with effect from the 9th December 1919.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

REGISTERED No. C. 696



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Estate Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Wiggens, I.A., Retired, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Francis Edwin Wiggens, a retired Lieutenant-Colonel of the Indian Army ; formerly of 72, Cambridge Street, Eccleston Square, London, who died at 37 Western Gardens, Ealing Common, Middlesex, on 10th March 1919, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 2nd February next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. E. VALLANCE.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th December 1919.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 090348-49 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds of 1920 for Rs. 500 each, originally standing in the name of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and last endorsed to Frederick William Lloyd, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

FREDERICK WILLIAM LLOYD,
No. 12 Surgent House, Appollo Bunder, Bombay.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. D.-045125, A.-015572 and D.-019627 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1921 for Rs. 100, Rs. 25, and Rs. 100, respectively, the first two notes originally standing in the name of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and the last note in the name of the Accountant-General, Punjab, and were endorsed to Sunder Das and Mohammed Din respectively, by whom they were endorsed in blank to Makhan Lal Suri, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—MAKHAN LAL SURI,

Residence—Clerk, Central Bank of India Limited, Lahore.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. 082218 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1920 for Rs. 300 originally standing in the name of Amirullah Bepari and last endorsed to Udai Chand Bothra, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost or stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—UDAI CHAND BOTHRA,

Residence—C/o Kaluram Sookhlal, 46, Strand Road, Calcutta.

STOLEN.

The Temporary Scrip for Bearer Bond No. 7167 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 500, originally issued in the name of Pokersing Issarsing, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Temporary Scrip for Bearer Bond and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—POKERSING ISSARSING,

General Merchant and Commission Agent,

Residence—Shikarpur Sind.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 3. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1920.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL (FORTNIGHTLY) PRICES

RETURN SHOWING the WHOLESALE and RETAIL PRICES of CEREALS, PULSES, OILSEEDS, SUGAR (RAW), SALT, ETC., in INDIA by DISTRICTS for the FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH DECEMBER, 1919

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA — D. N. GHOSH,

January 14, 1920 — *Offg. Director of Statistics*

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

PREFATORY NOTE.

Prices of Country Produce and Salt in India in the middle of December, 1919.

(a) *The first fortnight of December, 1919, as compared with the preceding fortnight.*

The average wholesale prices of foodgrains and pulses in India in the first half of December, 1919, showed a rise of 1 per cent, as compared with the preceding fortnight. Prices of rice and barley fell by 1 and 2 per cent, respectively. Wheat and jawar showed no change, while there was a rise of 1 per cent in maize, 3 per cent in gram, and 4 per cent each in bajra and arhar dál. The price of ghi advanced by 2 per cent and that of raw sugar (gúr) by 3 per cent, but salt prices fell by 1 per cent. The all-India fluctuations are stated below:—

Article	Previous fortnight (30th November, 1919)		This fortnight (15th December, 1919)	
	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted
Rice	100	100	99	96
Wheat	100	100	100	100
Barley	100	100	98	96
Jawar	100	100	100	95
Bajra	100	100	104	103
Maize	100	100	101	99
Gram	100	100	103	101
Arhar dál	100	—	104	—
Ghi	100	—	102	—
Raw Sugar (gúr)	100	100	103	101
Salt	100	—	99	—

The noticeable changes in provincial prices are a rise of 15 per cent in gram in the Bombay Presidency and of 39 per cent in raw sugar (gúr) in the Madras Presidency. The price of rice in Bengal showed a fall of 12 per cent and that of wheat in the Punjab of 1 per cent.

(b) *The first fortnight of December, 1919, as compared with the average of the corresponding fortnights of the preceding three years.*

The wholesale prices of cereals and pulses in India in the fortnight ending the 15th December, 1919, showed an increase of 44 per cent, as compared with the average level at the corresponding period in the last three years. The price of rice recorded a rise of 40 per cent (unweighted average), the weighted average showing an increase of 52 per cent. In the principal rice producing areas, the rise was 47 per cent in Bengal, 74 per cent in Bihar and Orissa, 56 per cent in the Madras Presidency, and 51 per cent in Burma. Wheat prices increased by 27 per cent in India, showing a rise of 18 per cent in the Punjab, 33 per cent in the United Provinces, 30 per cent in the Central Provinces and Berar, and 28 per cent in the Bombay Presidency. Among the minor grains, there was a rise of 39 per cent in maize, 38 per cent in jawar, 34 per cent in barley, and 29 per cent in bajra. The rise in arhar dál was 77 per cent and in gram 69 per cent. The price of ghi advanced by 53 per cent and that of raw sugar (gúr) by 58 per cent. On the other hand, salt prices fell by 10 per cent.

Rice

Wheat

Other grains

Ghi

Gúr, Salt

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 1

Comparison with the previous years—

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 15th December 1919, as compared with the average in the preceding 3 years (1916 to 1918) at corresponding date.

Province	Rice, common (*Oryza Sativa*)		Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum Vulgare*)		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar Dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (*Gur*)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending the 15th December of																					
	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	191
Burma	100	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	127	100	178	100	164	100	132	...	...	100	94
Assam	100	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	134	100	148	100	86
Bengal	100	147	100	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	156	100	165	100	130	100	130	100	84
Bihar and Orissa	100	174	100	133	100	177	100	173	...	...	100	173	100	175	100	194	100	136	100	164	100	81
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	100	136	100	133	100	129	100	128	100	124	100	150	100	178	100	201	100	171	100	147	100	87
Delhi	100	115	100	124	100	122	100	109	100	101	100	139	100	164	100	189	100	163	100	146	100	84
Punjab	100	141	100	118	100	125	100	128	100	124	100	125	100	161	100	183	100	167	100	150	100	91
North-West Frontier Province	100	135	100	121	100	117	100	123	100	138	100	122	100	142	100	116	100	157	100	129	100	109
Sind and Baluchistan	100	120	100	120	100	127	100	147	100	135	...	...	100	163	...	...	100	169	100	210	100	92
Bombay	100	123	100	128	100	138	100	130	100	104	...	...	100	198	100	169	100	175	100	155	100	83
Central Provinces and Berar	100	132	100	130	...	...	100	130	...	...	...	...	100	155	100	171	100	168	...	...	100	91
Madras	100	156	...	...	...	...	100	174	100	175	...	...	100	187	100	212	100	140	100	200	100	94
Average, India — Unweighted	100	140	100	127	100	134	100	138	100	129	100	139	100	169	100	177	100	153	100	158	100	90
Average, India — Weighted	100	152	100	126	100	136	100	141	100	130	100	148	100	170	...	...	...	...	100	151	...	...

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 2

Comparison with the previous fortnight—

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 15th December 1919, as compared with the previous fortnight.

Province	Rice, common (*Oryza Sativa*)		Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum Vulgare*)		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar Dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (*Gur*)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending																					
	30th Nov. 1919	15th Dec. 1919	30th Nov. 1919	15th Dec. 1919	30th Nov. 1919	15th Dec. 1919	30th Nov. 1919	15th Dec. 1919	30th Nov 1919	15th Dec 1919	30th Nov. 1919	15th Dec. 1919	30th Nov. 1919	15th Dec. 1919	30th Nov. 1919	15th Dec. 1919	30th Nov. 1919	15th Dec. 1919	30th Nov 1919	15th Dec 1919	30th Nov. 1919	15th Dec. 1919
Burma	100	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	106	100	101	100	105	...	...	100	102
Assam	100	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	108	100	97
Bengal	100	88	100	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	102	100	100	100	103	100	93	100	99
Bihar and Orissa	100	94	100	109	100	94	...	...	...	...	100	96	100	95	100	105	100	100	100	99	100	100
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	100	95	100	101	100	96	100	98	100	98	100	100	100	101	100	101	100	105	100	100	100	99
Delhi	100	100	100	102	100	95	100	100	100	100	100	105	100	103	100	111	100	100	100	94	100	96
Punjab	100	100	100	99	100	101	100	112	100	100	100	98	100	101	100	103	100	100	100	93	100	98
North-West Frontier Province	100	100	100	102	100	95	100	100	100	110	100	107	100	99	100	108	100	102	100	97	100	101
Sind and Baluchistan	100	99	100	97	100	100	100	105	100	112	...	...	100	101	...	...	100	101	100	103	100	102
Bombay	100	105	100	99	100	106	100	88	100	106	...	...	100	115	100	102	100	108	100	106	100	100
Central Provinces and Berar	100	102	100	99	...	...	100	90	...	...	...	...	100	98	100	101	100	104	...	...	100	101
Madras	100	100	...	...	...	...	100	104	100	104	...	...	100	113	100	100	100	101	100	189	100	98
Average, India — Unweighted	100	99	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	104	100	101	100	103	100	104	100	102	100	103	100	99
Average, India — Weighted	100	96	100	100	100	96	100	95	100	103	100	99	100	101	...	...	...	...	100	101	...	...

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 3.

WHOLESALE PRICES (per maund of 82⅐ lbs.) of wheat, rice (common), jawar, bajra, and gram at certai selected markets during the fortnight ending the 15th December of the years 1917, 1918 and 1919.

Marts	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)			Rice (common) (*Orysa sativa*)			Jawar (*Andropogon sorghum*)			Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)			Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		
	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Calcutta	8 0 0	7 4 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	6 4 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	5 0 0	3 8
Bombay	7 9 11	11 10 3	6 9 0	6 14 9	6 14 6	5 4 9	8 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	5 13 1	12 11 2	4 8 10	8 14 3	5 11 5	4 0
Karachi	6 12 0	7 1 0	5 11 0	9 2 0	12 0 0	5 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	4 2 0	7 4 0	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	9 8 8	8 7 6	5 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6 11	6 1 1	4 9
Rangoon	*	...	...	*	4 6 7	2 13 6	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	5 11 5	3 8
Dacca	...	...	...	6 14 0	7 12 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Patna	6 15 0	5 11 6	4 6 0	6 15 0	6 2 6	3 1 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 9	...	...	...	5 12 0	4 9 0	2 7
Ranchi	8 12 0	8 0 0	5 8 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12 0	6 8 0	3 8
Cuttack	7 9 6	9 6 7	5 1 3	6 1 6	5 9 0	3 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12 9	6 1 6	4 11
Benares	6 15 1	6 14 1	4 10 3	8 14 2	6 5 2	4 8 8	5 1 0	5 10 3	2 14 11	6 2 7	6 10 8	3 0 11	6 10 8	5 10 3	2 13
Cawnpore	7 1 0	6 10 8	4 14 0	7 2 0	7 0 0	5 9 0	4 11 3	5 10 0	3 0 0	5 12 0	7 4 0	3 13 0	7 8 0	5 6 0	3 4
Meerut	*	6 4 0	4 13 7	*	6 14 9	4 11 4	*	...	3 1 3	*	...	3 10 2	*	5 2 6	3 14
Agra	*	6 14 3	5 5 4	*	8 9 10	6 2 6	*	6 3 5	3 0 3	*	7 7 2	4 0 0	*	5 5 4	3 7
Lucknow	7 4 4	6 15 3	4 11 3	7 9 8	6 6 4	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 3	2 12 2	5 5 4	6 15 3	3 3 2	6 15 3	5 5 4	2 13
Ferozepur	5 14 9	5 14 9	5 0 0	10 10 9	9 6 6	5 11 6	3 13 0	..	...	5 8 3	...	...	5 14 9	4 7 0	3 13
Lahore	5 14 9	6 2 6	5 0 0	7 10 0	8 0 0	4 13 6	4 7 0	...	3 5 3	5 8 9	7 4 3	3 14 3	6 6 6	4 7 0	4 0
Amritsar	5 12 0	5 14 0	4 14 0	8 8 0	8 6 0	5 4 0	6 0 0	...	...	6 0 0	...	...	6 6 0	4 10 0	4 0
Rawalpindi	6 10 0	6 0 6	5 0 0	8 14 3	8 0 0	4 14 0	5 12 0	4 9 0	3 5 3	6 0 0	6 2 6	3 5 3	6 5 0	4 9 0	3 14
Lyallpur	5 13 0	6 0 0	4 14 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	5 2 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	..	...	6 5 3	4 1 0	4 0
Ambala	6 5 0	6 10 0	4 15 0	8 8 0	9 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	...	2 12 0	5 6 0	...	3 8 0	6 0 0	4 15 0	3 15
Delhi	6 12 0	6 10 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 12 0	6 4 0	4 12 0	6 6 0	3 13 0	5 8 0	9 4 0	4 4 0	6 6 0	5 0 0	3 8
Peshawar	5 9 10	5 4 7	4 13 7	8 12 3	9 4 5	5 5 4	3 2 9	...	...	5 14 10	...	3 5 4	5 7 6	4 4 9	4 1
Quetta	*	4 13 6	5 5 0	*	...	...	*	4 12 0	3 8 9	*	...	...	*	...	...
Poona	8 9 8	9 7 1	6 2 11	8 10 0	8 4 0	6 0 9	...	...	5 0 0	6 11 9	11 15 1	5 4 5	9 9 1	6 8 5	4 12
Ahmednagar	7 9 5	8 8 4	5 11 11	...	8 0 1	6 8 11	6 10 8	.	...	5 15 3	...	...	...	7 1 3	4 5
Ahmedabad	8 8 0	8 8 0	6 0 0	9 8 0	8 12 0	7 4 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	10 4 0	4 8 0	10 0 0	6 8 0	4 0
Nagpur	7 10 5	8 6 4	5 1 6	7 8 0	12 5 0	4 9 10	6 5 1	...	8 9 2	...	...	...	7 7 2	7 2 4	3 10
Jubbulpur	6 10 7	6 15 4	5 0 0	6 15 4	7 9 11	3 12 11	5 5 4	4 11 4	2 13 8	...	...	...	6 15 4	5 11 5	3 11
Cocanada	...	...	...	6 0 10	6 0 10	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	...	...	...	8 15 6	2 2 5	5 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Figures have not so far been reported

TABLE NO. 4—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Burma*—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	..	..	57·14	45·71	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Tavoy		...	35·55	82·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...		52·46	43·84	...	86·49	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon†	...	...	...	44·14	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Maubin	.	.	53·78	46·04	...	16·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
Bassein	.	.	56·14	42·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	57·66	44·76	...	108·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	51·24	37·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	..	55·17	41·29	...	84·21	...	...	...	...	...	22·38	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	.	59·81	45·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	..		55·17	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam*—															
Surma—															
Sylhet (Balaganj)	27·5	22·5	55	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	35	20	60	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	28·75	20	65	48·75	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	32·5	26·25	60	55	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Dacca	50	28·75	68·75	77·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	40	30	80	62·5	80	72·5	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Western—															
Burdwan	47·5	26·87	65 to 70	63·75	77·5	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...
Midnapore	35·62	27·5	75	...	82·5	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Pabna	37·5	30	73·12	53·75	73·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...		.
Rangpur	35	25	70	45	70	60	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...
Bihar and Orissa*—															
Bihár, north—															
Bhágalpore	37·5	30	80	60	61·25	65	...	...	60	37·5	...	...	...	...	
Muzaffarpur	40	30	100	66·56	66·56	61·56	...	...	51·25	38·12	...	...		..	44·37
Bihár, south—															
Patna	33·12	27·19	69·37	61·56	69·37	57·19	...	...	40	40	50	40	...	...	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	30·62	20·31	60·94	55·62	75·94	94·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—															
(a) Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares	43·12	38·59	88·85	63·28	69·43	68·8	81·41	73·33	48·7	50·62	50·62	56·41	61·61	66·67	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	35·62	37·5	71·25	70	70·62	66·67	80	70	47·5	52·5	47·03	56·25	57·5	72·5	...
Jhánsi†	...	...	...	76·56	...	75·31	...	...	...	50·78	...	55·16	...	...	.
Western—															
Meerut†	...	..	...	69·22	...	62·5	...	60·22	...	46·87	...	...	...	...	...
Agra†	...	40	...	86·15	...	68·91	...	82·92	...	52·24	...	62·13	...	74·48	..
Submontane, west—															
Shahjahánpur	39·01	43·75	69·53	79·37	72·71	72·5	80	83·12	47·03	52·5	47·08	...	53·38	68·75	
(b) Oudh—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	76·04	63·96	73·71	69·53	80	80	45·73	51·72	50	55·16	53·33	69·53	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad†	...	42·03	...	72·5	...	63·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of comm on rice.
† Figures have not so far been reported

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head-quarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

RAGI	MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DÁL		OATS		COTTON SEED		LINSEED		MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		DISTRICTS
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	139·18	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	.	Mergui
...	...	...	...	61·54	142·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	Tavoy
...	...	.	103·23	68·82	103·23	66·67	...	...	..	...	...	...	..		Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	57·14	...	94·12	...	68·82	...	..	...	...	.	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	80	106·67	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	Maubin
...	...	...	87·67	43·84	106·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	68·08	145·45	96·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
..	23·7	...	81·01	56·14	114·29	75·29	...	74·42	..	...	...	.	..		Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	86·49	86·49	...	...	...	..	...	.	...		Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	95·52	88·88	133·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	.		.	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	...		Sylhet (Balaganj)
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122·5	...	115	82·5	Goalpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	120	110	120	95	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	90	65	115	100	..	...	...	...	150	100	135	95	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	90	80	...	...	...	...	170	120	115	120	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	...	75	50	95	77·5	..	...	..	...	130	90	125	90	Calcutta
															Western—
—	...	...	67·5 to 75	53·75	97·5	85	—	...	...	...	110 to 120	...	130 to 145	125	Burdwan
...	..	...	80 to 90	57·5 to 70	110 to 120	85 to 90	...	..	..	...	120	100	145 to 150	115 to 130	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	130	90	...	...	...	...	...	80	133 12	110	Pabna
...	...	...	75·62	70	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	..	130	75	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar, north—
...	47·5	35	65	48·75	105	70	52·5	50	...		130	92·5	125	80 to 95	Bhágalpur
...	51·25	40	63·75	46·56	100	61·56	53 12	50	...	...	...	.	...	...	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	44·37	40	57·5	45·62	80	66·87	50	42·5		...	115	90	120	100	Patna
															Orissa—
...	...	...	67·97	60·94	114·22	87·66	.	...	..		.	...	140·94	...	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) AGRA—
															Eastern—
...	48·91	43·12	66·67	56·41	97·76	73·38	...	...	...	...	133·33	86·25	133·33	86 25	Benares
															Central—
...	45·62	41·87	75	53·75	100	63·75	...	...	44·68	40·62	120	85	130	90	Cawnpore
..	...	46·87	...	56·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	...	47·19	...	51·56	...	63·75	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	96 25	Meerut
...	...	47·03	...	53·33	...	76·67	...	...	...	47·81	...	80	...	90·74	Agra
															Submontane, west—
...	48·49	48·75	66·67	56·25	...	...	...	.	44·43	...	...	77·5	...	...	Shahjahánpur
															(b) OUDH
															Southern—
...	...	47·03	69·53	53·33	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	...	45·62	...	53·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—continued

Districts	Sesamum (Til or jinjili) 1919	Sesamum 1918	Ghi 1919	Ghi 1918	Sugar, raw (Gúr) 1919	Sugar, raw 1918	Salt 1919	Salt 1918	Tobacco leaf 1919	Tobacco leaf 1918	Turmeric 1919	Turmeric 1918	Grass 1919	Grass 1918	Straw 1919
Burma—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	...	800	...	...	25·1	35·75	...	...	...		...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	1066·67	640	...	...	25·2	25·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	800	711·11	...	...	30·36	31·68	...	...	.	..	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon*	...	...	...	914·29	...	...	...	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	533·33	640	...	...	41·83	41·03	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Bassein	..	...	914·29	640	..	...	28·57	45·71	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	914·29	914·29	..	...	35·75	42·95	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	.	...	39·02	49·23	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	914·29	800	..	...	41·29	44·76	...		..	..	...	...	
Pakokku	...	...	1066·67	914·29	..	...	45·39	45·39	...	..	.	...	...	...	.
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	914·29	914·29	...	...	47·06	36·36	...	...	.	...	..	...	
Assam—															
Surma—															
Sylhet (Balaganj)	...	...	750	750	115	7	35·62	38·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	...	...	900	690	125	90	38·12	38·75	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Gauhati	..	.	820	720	112·5	87·5	40	40	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Bengal—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	...	...	900	750	120	85	36·87	35	...	...	.	.	.	...	...
Dacca	...	..	900	660	140	95	40	45	..	...	...	..	...	..	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	..	...	780	700	105	62·5	33·75	36·25	...	...	...		...	...	..
Western—															
Burdwan		.	880	680	60 to 80	85	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	.		950 to 11·00	750 to 800	110	77·5	36·25	36·25	...	.	...	.	.	...	
Northern—															
Pabna		.	760	1070	106·25	...	40	42·5	...	...	.	.	...	...	
Rangpur	..	.	720	650	115	80	40	42·75		...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—															
Bihar, north—															
Bhágalpur	160	120	780	580	140	75	37·5	36·62	105	110	...	.	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	..	.	800	533·12	66·56	50	31·87	31·87	266·56	200		.		...	...
Bihar, south—															
Patna	130	100	780	540	100	55	31·09	30·78	20	20			5·62	5	5
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	...	647·5	647·6	76·09	55·62	27·5	30·73	156·09	190·47	...	...	6·25	6·25	6·25
United Provinces—															
(a) Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares	139·63	112·81	902·6	651·87	102·5	64·84	33·33	40·78	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	155	135	920	620	100	60	30·73	30·78	180	140	175	155	...	..	...
Jhánsi*	...	123·12	...	585	...	...	...	28·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Meerut*	...	...	...	625	...	80	...	29·06		...	.	...	...	...	...
Agra*	...	126·67	...	644·57	...	77·84	...	31·15	...	111·98	...	178·33	...	13·02	...
Submontane, west—															
Shahjáhanpur	145·42	...	850	550	100	..	30	35·62	250	180	140 to 150	160 to 200	...	..	...
(b) Oudh—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	950	580	80	...	36·35	36·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad*	...	..	...	540	...	47·61	...	31·87	...	...	..	...	...	6·25	...

* Figures have not so far been reported

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Coal (Bengal)		Sheep, per score		Plough Bullocks, per pair		Kerosene Oil, per tin		Districts
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·25	3·31	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·31	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·31	2·44	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·12	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	2·44	Bassein
															Pegu (Inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	2·37	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·67	9·18	...	...	...	...	...	3·19	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·23	2·7	Sylhet (Balaganj)
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·25	2·81	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·75	8·75	...	...	...	...	2·25	3	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2·25	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·12	4·5	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	3·94	3·12	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·37	5·62	...	...	...	...	3·12	3·31	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·12	...	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·19	3·75	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·25	4·62	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	...	45	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·06	2·77	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	10	10	40	33·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·36	2·69	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	...	...	20	10	37·5	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·98	2·9	Patna
															Orissa—
6·25	...	...	...	...	6·25	6·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·48	2·8	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	20	..	44·43	42·08	13·75	13·75	...	...	...	...	3·31	4·75	Benares
															Central—
...	...	...	16·09	17·5	45	42·5	10	8·12	70	65	...	...	4·2	4·37	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	4	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	...	...	...	20	...	46·87	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	Meerut
16·25	...	...	...	28·07	...	46·77	...	15	...	95·83	...	104·8	...	4·44	Agra
															Submontane, west—
...	...	...	10	18·12	...	...	10	10	110 and 150	120 and 150	50 and 150	50 and 150	4·37	4·75	Shahjahánpur
															(b) Oudh—
															Southern—
...	...	...	14·58	13·28	43·75	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	15	...	...	...	60	...	3·25	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—*continued*

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA		RAGI
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Rajputana—															
Eastern—															
Ajmer	...	26·67	...	...	81·56	80	...	...	54·53	58·38	54·53	66·56	64·01	106·56	...
Delhi—															
Delhi	...	...	75	77·5	67·5	66·25	75	72·5	47·5	50	47·5	63·75	55	92·5	...
Punjab—															
Southern—															
Ferozepur	43·28	44·87	106·72	94·06	59·22	59·22	66·72	69·53	44·37	42·03	38·12	...	55·16	...	...
Central—															
Lahore	43·28	47·03	75·25	80	59 22	61·56	66·72	72·66	44·37	...	44·37	...	55·47	72·66	...
Submontane—															
Amritsar	47·5	48·75	85	83·75	57·5	58·75	63·75	66·25	...	...	60	...	60	...	...
Northern—															
Ráwalpindi		..	88·91	80	66·25	60·31	72·81	69·53	36·87	36·41	57·5	45·62	60	61·56	
Western—															
Lyallpur	...	...	80	80	58·12	60	64·37	65	...	38·75	...	...	50	...	...
Multan	45	43 75	76·25	75	57·19	56·87	63·12	63 75	46·25	42·5	38·75	55	57·5	71·25	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshâwar		...	87·66	92·76	56·15	52·86	64·01	57·66	27·13	31·98	31·72	...	59·27	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	103·12	105·94	60	50·94	...	56·72	43 75	40·31	45·62	39·37	53·75	56·56	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karáchi	...	...	91·25	80	67·5	70·62	...	...	53·75	53·75	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	...	...	100	80	70	70	...	...	52·5	51·56	55	78·12	67·5	78 12	...
Quetta†	.	...		...	...	46·25 to 50·62	...	...	...	48·75	...	47·5	...	...	...
Bombay—															
Konkan—															
Bombay	47·29	50·68	69·22	69·06	76·3	116·41	...	...	55·05	50·78	80	100	58·18	126·98	...
Deccan and Karnátak—															
Dharwar (Hubli)		...	80·26	98·59	84·22	75·62	..	...	..	...	60·16	84·48	...	..	...
Sholapur	39·58	..	70·31	76·56	75·1	77·29	...	...	...	...	62 03	71·56	52·4	74·06	...
Poona	..	...	86·25	82·5	86 04	94·43	...	...	..	...	...	...	67·34	119·43	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—															
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	80·05	75·88	85·21	...	...	...	...	66·67	...	69·53	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	86·77	...	98·12	...	...	...	...	62·66	...	68·33	86·87	...
Gujarat—															
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	95	87·5	85	85	...	...	...	60	...	...	60	102·5	...
Central Provinces*—															
Western—															
Nagpur	...	...	75	123·12	76·5	83·94	...	114 31	...	...	63·19	...	...	...	...
Central—															
Jubbulpore	...	...	69·56	76·19	66·62	69·56	84·19	88·87	...	...	53·31	47·06	—	...	...
Eastern—															
Raipur	60	53	75	62	79	73	92	80	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	..	...	69·06	79·69	67·87	83·31	...	...	...	...	50	75	...	...	..
Amráoti	...	...	76·94	94·44	82·31	100	...	...	...	...	62·5	100	...	...	..
Madras—															
South, Central—															
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71·1	61·1	73·1	...	
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 2
Central—															
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72·3	49	...	.	...
Cuddapah	71·1	54·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68·9	...	65·9	50	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, Central—															
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59·5
East Coast, South—															
Madras	62·2	46·7	95·4	84·7	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	156·7 (a)	75·8	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·5
Southern—															
Madura	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	72·8	52·5	83·4	54·9	...
Mysore—															
Mysore	150·29	38	75·44	88	146·29	132	169·74	164·58	...	...	39·02	56	...	...	52·36
Bangalore	44	52	80	128	132	128	154·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the price of cleaned rice.
† Figures have not so far been reported.
(a) Under enquiry.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Rajputana—
															Eastern—
...	53 59	62·4	68·12	57·81	...	-	..	...	...	...	213·28	106·56	..	...	Ajmer
															Delhi—
...	50	7·5	08·75	50	105	85	75	...	47·5	...	...	70	135	84·37	Delhi
															Punjab—
															Southern—
...	44·37	40	59·22	44·37	145·47	88·91	...	...	55·16	47·03	145·47	114·22	...	...	Ferozepur
															Central—
...	47·5	48·44	64·06	44·37	100	88·91	73·75	57·19	47·03	45·78	123·12	66·72	139·06	80	Lahore
															Submontane—
...	46·87	50	63·75	46·85	115	81·87	...	...	50·62	45·62	...	75	.	80	Amritsar
															Northern—
...	56·25	40·94	63 12	45·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	84·22	140	66·72	Ráwalpindi
															Western—
...	46·25	50	63·28	40·62	150	65	...	...	48·44	42·5	...		135	92·5	Lyallpur
...	40·94	43·75	65	43·12	...	...	49·87	46·87	50	46·25	140	90	150	92 5	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	39·27	31·98	54·69	42·97	50·78	46·35	...	...	...	...	..	..	125·47	69 58	Peshâwar
...	...	...	55·62	41·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Dera Ismail Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	72·5	52·5	...	87·5	...	...	...	...	..		..	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	75	52·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	Shikarpur
..	...	50	...	...	...	70 to 80	...	60	...	...			.	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
															Konkan—
...	...	...	88·91	57·13	108·18	90·16	57·13	107·13	42·86	44 0	132·13	92·86	...	...	Bombay
															Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	99·69	69·27	...	...	...	...	42·66	...	..		...	.	Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	...	...	55 72	109·22	70·31	...	...	40	...	...	77·5	..	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	95·68	65·26	...	84·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Poona
															Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	70·78	102·86	...	...	...	32·5	...	123 7	..	...	.	Ahmednágar
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·99	...	..	...	...	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	100	65	120	80	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
															Western—
...	...	...	74·5	71·44	105·19	105·19	...	...	35·5	33·5	147·62	105·75	...	...	Nagpur
															Central—
..	...	...	69·56	57·12	100	94·12	...	50	50	44·44	...	80	...	...	Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
...	...	...	78	51	110	61	...	...	...	...	112	78	..	...	Raipur
															Berar—
...	...	...	62·69	62·75	87·25	79·50	...	...	33·62	33·69	...	...	...	...	Akola
...	...	...	68·56	75·56	98·2	88·25	...	...	34·69	48·56	157·12	105·69	...	...	Amráoti
															Madras—
															South, central—
..	...	...	103·1	77·3			...	...	...	52·8	...	..	..	..	Coimbatore
61·4	...	...	...	...	72·6	80·6	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	Salem
															Central—
...	...	..	123·6	74	...	44·1	...	...	42·4	23 6	...		...	.	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Karnul
															East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	.	71·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	Nellore
															East Coast, south—
...	...	...	84·3	60·7	...	...	99·4	99·4	65·8	57·6	...	...	...	...	Madras
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Tanjore
42·2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
															Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	122	52·5	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	Madura
															Mysore—
40	...	...	53·14	54	120·42	92	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	Mysore
36	...	...	56	39	132	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Bangalore

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—*concluded*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Rajputana—															
Eastern—															
Ajmer	152·4	123·12	914 37	711·09	103·18	60	..	..	.	...	...	...	10·68	25	10·68
Delhi—															
Delhi	150	160	1040	690	110	95	30	27·5	80	80	170	180	32·5	30	...
Punjab—															
Southern—															
Ferozepur	177 66	152·34	1066·72	691·87	123·12	97·03	42·03	47·03	160	177·81	177·66	160	...	...	...
Central—															
Lahore	177 81	123·12	1066·72	775·78	94·06	94·06	42·03	48·44	160	160	177·81	152·34	17·34	11·41	...
Submontane—															
Amritsar	102·5	135	1000	750	85	77·5	37·5	50	120	110	102·5	145	...	...	...
Northern—															
Rawalpindi	...	...	1055	609·53	100	88·91	34·69	38·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Lyallpur	..	130	1050	680	90	85	40	52·5	160	200	160	160	...	...	...
Multan	165	115	980	710	100	80	40·62	48·12	130	122·5	175	150	17·5	15	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshâwar	..	...	914·27	640	94·11	80	23·44	30·05	152·4	98·44	168·44	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	..	1030	852·66	91·87	79·37	38·75	39·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karáchi	...	...	1080	785	252·66	127·5	18·75	18·75	...	...	...	...	21·01	31·98	...
Shikarpur	...	...	1100	720	110	77·5	21·72	21 72	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Quetta†	..	.	...	{ 700 to 770 }	...	...	..	23·44	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bombay—															
Konkan—															
Bombay	164·27	135 73	1200	914·27	117·03	85·05	20	25	..	...	112·92	134·69	15·09	18·38	...
Deccan and Karnátak—															
Dharwar (Hubli)	..	...	.	...	113·02	68·02	23·18	...	...	...	111·98	...	..	...	...
Sholapur	116·35	105·20	1016·67	733·33	141·93	73·18	25	30	141·67	...	...	...	..	...	...
Poona	...	...	1126·3	817·55	141·2	83·75	27·66	28·96	...	335·42	...	126·3	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—															
Ahmednagar	106·2	158·91	941·67	...	140·83	86·67	20·73	28·65	137·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	73·33	25·83	31·67	...	...	133·33	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—															
Surat	...	...	1189·17	864·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	1160	760	...	...	16·87	17·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—															
Western—															
Nagpur	176·94	...	900	800	...	...	28·75	...	150	135·31	190	171·44	6·69	11·81	...
Central—															
Jubbulpore	139·12	88·87	810	640	...	...	38·31	28·31	160	160	152	170	10	10	...
Eastern—															
Raipur	...	...	900	680	...	...	37·5	48	190	195	130	150	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	117·06	...	1,200	838·12	...	...	26·19	38·12	285·69	183·31	...	...	...	...	...
Amráoti	160	...	1000	680	...	...	22·5	30	285 69	288·31	...	...	5·62	...	...
Madras—															
South, central—															
Coimbatore	139·6	139·6	731·8	731·7	192	76·9	20·5	24·9	...	...	115·2	144	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	753·4	684·9	...	...	...	...	171·8	171·3	85·7	123·4	...	...	15·4
Central—															
Bellary	147·7	110·8	1015·9	666·7	112·4	71·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	789·5	723·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	85·7	107·1	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197·7	383·3	98·7	116·9	...	...	...
East Coast, central—															
Nellore	...	...	833·3	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·1
East Coast, south—															
Madras	131·7	108·7	855·8	790	115·2	62·6	16·9	18·9	329·2	362·1	111·1	102·9	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	600	600	...	...	23·4	23·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	846·2	810·7	...	...	22·5	25	226·8	123·4	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—															
Madura	136·4	133·4	945·9	945·9	...	...	...	...	247·1	217·7	...	...	...	...	15
Mysore—†															
Mysore	150·86	104	822·86	780	131·67	77·18	...	...	274·27*	274·27*	154·27	154·82	4·48	4·48	4·48
Bangalore	120	120	960	857·18	154·27	80	...	...	651·41*	240*	154·27	187·18	11·41	8·8	16·15

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds
† Figures have not so far been reported

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Coal (Bengal)		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Rajputana—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	110	80 to 90	...	4 and 5	2·89 and 3·75	Ajmer
															Delhi—
...	7·5	...	15	25	...	...	12·5	12·5	...	100	350	300	4·37	3·7	Delhi
															Punjab—
															Southern—
...	...	...	15·94	13·28	48·44	42·03	...	...	113	113	283	225	4·56	...	Ferozepur
															Central—
...	...	...	19·06	16·72	51·56	40	12·5	12·5	160	160	185	170	4·55	5·75	Lahore
															Submontane—
...	...	...	16·25	17·5	46·25	38·75	12·5	11·25	140	160	...	...	...	4·12	Amritsar
															Northern—
...	...	...	20	28·50	...	...	15	13·75	180	120	200	140	3·75	4	Ráwalpindi
															Western—
...	...	...	16·25	13·75	47·5	42·5	37·5	13·75	220	140	270	270	5·5	5·5	Lyallpur
...	...	...	18·75	13·28	42·19	41·25	...	...	125	120	...	...	4·34	5·12	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	...	15·21	9·9	32·5	34·22	8·7	15	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	4·86	5	Pesháwar
...	...	...	35·62	19·37	43·75	46·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5	Dera Ismael Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	..	...	43·75	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·89	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	40	26·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·23	2·62	Shikárpur
...	...	...	..	15	...	45	...	15·42	...	120 to 220	...	...	...	4·87	Quetta
															Bombay—
															Konkan—
...	...	...	..	...	42·86	40·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·97	3·31	Bombay
															Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	4·56	4·45	Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·16	2·64	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4·03	3·37	Poona
															Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3·44	1·75	Ahmednagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	..	..	60	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
															Western—
...	...	16		..	..	...	8	10	75 to 90	75 to 80	140 to 190	120 to 175	3·81	3·06	Nagpur
															Central—
8	...	...	...	...	60	40	...	...	80	60	90	70	3·5	2·5	Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·37	2·94	Raipur
															Berar—
...	11	11·01	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	95	103	64	3·5	3·06	Akola
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	8·94	7·87	...	70	...	50	3·5	4·25	Amráoti
															Madras—
															South, Central—
...	8	10·4	...	...	102·9*	102·9*	...	...	...	...	100 to 250	60	4·69	...	Coimbatore
15·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	...	..	...	...	Salem
															Central—
...	20	12·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	160†	120†	160	150	4·56	4·57	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·31	6	Karnul
															East Coast, Central—
10·1	..	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	4·05	2·38	Nellore
															East Coast, South—
...	...	...	...	...	51·3	52·9	9·2	9·2	225†	230†	...	...	3·28	2·25	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	10·4	...	...	150†	150†	...	...	8·25	5·82	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	84·6	41·1	...	...	...	-	...	...	4·27	3·76	Trichinopoly
															Southern—
15	...	...	...	...	...	20·4	...	...	...	...	100	60	4·22	3·75	Madura
															Mysore—
4·43	4·22	3·75	119·19	89·84	...	...	...	...	50 to 100	50 to 100	50 to 100	50 to 100	4·75	4·75	Mysore
14·69	1·25	4·27	61·04	...	...	52·5	...	...	160	160	160 to 200	160 to 200	4·75	6	Bangalore

* Superior quality

† Sheep or goats

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER, 1919

DISTRICTS	WHEAT (*Triticum Sativum*)		BARLEY (*Hordeum vulgare*)		RICE (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		RICE (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum*)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Morgui	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	7 3	6 5	8 15	7 12	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	2 13	2 13	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	..	...	...	6 1	6 10	6 5	8 1	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	...	4 —	...	...	...	7 5	...	7 11	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 10	7 5	8 2	...	...	...	...
Bassein	3 8	3 8	...	...	6 1	6 5	6 15	7 5	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	6 15	8 11	7*11	10 10	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	6 10	7 1	6 10	7 4	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	6 15	7 4	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	6 10	7 11	7 4	8 1	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	6 5	6 10	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	2 12	2 12	..	...	5 9	5 9	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 4	7 12	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	6 3	6 7	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 .	8 ...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	7 5	6 4	8 1	6 15	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	1 14	1 14	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	7 8	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Cachar	3 10	3 10	...	...	5 4	4 6	7 7	5 12	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	4 3	4 7	...	...	3 2	3 4	5 9	4 14	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	2 8	2 8	5 8	4 4	...	...	...	...
Manipur	6 —	6 —	...	...	17 —	15 —	19 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	7 12	...	8 4	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	...	4 8	4 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 —	3 4	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	4 12	4 8	...	...	3 4	3 6	6 —	6 4	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9	5 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	4 4	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 9	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 13	4 13	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	.	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from returns furnished fortnightly by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the district head-quarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

*The figures under "wheat" represent the prices of wheat flour.

*Figures have not so [illegible]

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13	2 13	9 5	9 5	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10	3 1	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	...	...	3 1	3 1	...	11 3	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1	2 1	12 8	11 3	Pegu
...	...	...	...	...	4 9	...	...	...	3 2	...	9 5	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 5	9 5	Maubin
...	...	...	...	4 6	5 5	...	...	3 8	3 8	11 3	11 3	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Tharrawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10	2 12	10 3	10 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2	3 2	8 —	8 —	Prome
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	9 5	9 5	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	7 —	7 —	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	16 —	16 —	3 4	3 4	7 —	7 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	Pakókku
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	7 —	7 —	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 9	2 10	8 —	8 1	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3 —	12 —	12 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3	2 14	8 —	8 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 —	9 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 10	3 13	8 —	8 —	Cachar
												Hill Tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 4	7 4	3 7	3 15	7 12	8 —	Khasi and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 8	...	...	2 12	2 12	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	19 —	20 —	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	3 —	4 —	...	...	3 —	2 12	6 8	6 8	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 12	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	7 12	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	.	3 14	3 12	9 8	9 8	Kámrup (Gauhati)
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 8	3 4	8 —	8 8	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	8 8	8 8	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	9 —	9 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	9 4	9 4	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	10 —	10 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 4	10 4	Khulna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 10	10 10	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Howrah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 8	11 —	10 12	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 4	13 —	13 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	11 4	11 4	Jessore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 —	9 8	9 8	Faridpur

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1919—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 12	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 12	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	5 10	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	4 12	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	5 12	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	4 4	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 13	4 13		...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	3 6	.	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	.	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	6 —	...	...	...	.	...	5 2	...	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	6 5	6 6	6 10	6 10	...	...	5 —	4 7	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	5 8	6 1	7 2	7 2	...	...	5 4	4 13	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	6 —	6 —	7 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 10	4 4	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	5 4	5 4	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	6 4	6 8	...	6 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	...	...	...	...
Gaya	5 12	5 12	7 4	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	...	...	...
Patna	6 8	6 —	10 —	8 —	...	...	...	5 8	8 —	...	...	...
Shahabad	6 —	5 12	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	5 12	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum*	...	5 —	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	...
Ranchi	4 14	5 —	6 4	6 10	...	...	6 8	6 12	...	...	...	...
Palámau	5 10	5 10	7 5	7 14	...	...	5 10	5 5	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	4 10	4 11	...	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...	6 9	5 14	...	...	...	...
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 5	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur*	...	5 4	...	7 —	...	3 8	...	5 —	...	...	...	6 8
Benares	5 8½	5 3½	7 13	7 9	3 4	3 2½	4 3	4 3	7 5	...	6 4	6 4
Ghazipur	5 3	5 3	7 —	7 —	3 12	3 12	4 9	4 9	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6
Jaunpur*	...	6 —	...	7 11	...	3 8	...	5 10	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	5	5 5	7 —	7 2	3 4	3 4	4 8	5 —	8 —	8 8	6 4	6 12
Central—												
Bánda*	...	5 2		5 10	...	3 —	...	4 12	...	9 —	...	7 —
Fatehpur	5 —	5 2	6 8	7 —	3 —	3 —	5 3	5 12	8 8	9 —	7 —	7 4
Hamirpur	5 —	4 12	6 —	6 —	3 4	3 4	4 4	4 4	9 12	10 8	7 4	7 4
Jalaun	5 4	4 12	7 —	7 —	3 —	5 2	5 8	5 8	9 —	8 8	6 8	6 8
Cawnpore	5 6	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 10	4 8	8 —	8 —	...	...
Jhansi*	...	5 3	...	7 —	...	3 8	...	5 —	...	7 —	...	6 12
Etáwah	5 1	5 4	6 12	6 15	3 —	3 —	5 3	4 15	8 7	9 4	7 7	5 —
Farrukhabad*	...	5 5	...	8 1	...	5 —	...	5 10	...	8 5	...	7 12
Mainpuri	5 4	5 4	7 —	7 —	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 12	7 —	7 4
Etah*	...	5 8	...	7 —	...	2 8	...	5 —	...	7 —	...	6 9
Western—												
Meerut	5 12	5 12	7 12	7 12	2 8	2 8	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —
Agra*	...	5 2	...	7 8	...	2 15	...	...	...	...	...	7 7
Muttra	5 6	5 8	8 —	8 8	3 —	2 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	9 —	7 4	7 8
Aligarh	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	2 4	2 4	4 —	4 —	7 4	7 4	6 12	7 —
Bulandshahr	5 5	5 5	7 5	7 8	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia*	...	5 5	...	7 2	...	3 8	...	5 8	...	7 6	...	...
Azamgarh	5 8	6 —	7 8	8 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur*	...	6 —	...	8 8	...	4 4	...	5 —	...	...	...	...
Basti	5 12	5 12	9 —	9 4	3 12	3 12	5 9	5 4	...	...	...	...

* Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

RAGI OR MARUA (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR DÁL (*Cajanus Indicus*)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3 12	3 12	10 8	10 8	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	3 12	3 8	12 —	12 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 —	10 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	5 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3 —	3 —	..	...	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	8 8	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 8	12 —	12 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9	3 9	9 12	9 12	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	9 8	9 8	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	3 3	3 3	10 —	10 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2 12	2 12	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	3 9	3 6	10 —	8 8	Purnea
...	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	8 6	8 6	...	...	10 10	10 10	Bhágalpur
7 7	7 7	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 7	7 7	4 6	4 6	8 —	8 13	Darbhanga
9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	4 —	4 —	12 8	12 8	Muzaffarpur
...	8 —	...	5 —	5 12	5 12	8 —	7 8	4 4	4 —	10 —	10 —	Sáran
8 —	...	...	...	6 8	6 12	7 8	7 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Chámparan
												Bihar, south—
...	..	...	...	5 4	5 —	8 —	6 8	4 8	4 —	13 —	13	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 4	7 8	6 4	6 4	9 —	10 —	Monghyr
...	...	5 —	8 —	5 12	5 12	8 12	8 8	4 8	4 8	13 5	13 5	Gaya
...	...	6 —	8 —	..	6 8	9	8 —	5 —	5 —	12 8	12 8	Patna
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	4 —	4 —	...	13 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	...	4 12	...	...	...	3 8	...	9 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	4 4	4 4	9 —	9 —	Mánbhum
7 8	7 8	...	...	5 12	5 8	8 —	9 —	3 8	3 8	9 —	9 —	Ranchi
...	...	...	...	6 12	7 5	7 5	7 —	3 15	3 15	11 4	12 2	Palámau
9 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 —	3 12	4 8	11 7	11 7	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	..	5 3	5 4	...	...	3 9	3 9	16 —	16 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	5 14	4 15	...	...	3 7	4 4	13 —	13 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	.	4 —	4 —	10 8	10 8	Balasore
...	...	...	.	4 4	5 8	8 —	8 —	3 8	4 —	10 11	10 11	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	6 —	...	7 —	...	4 —	...	10 —	Mirzapur
...	...	6 8	6 8	5 11½	5 9	7 13	7 13	3 12	3 12	11 13	12 6	Benares
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	7 5	7 5	4 8	4 8	12 13	12 13	Ghazipur
...	6 11	...	...	...	6 3	...	7 10	...	5 —	...	8 1	Jaunpur
4 —	4 4	...	...	6 —	6 8	...	...	4 4	4 8	11 —	13 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	6 4	...	8 —	...	4 —	...	9 12	Bánda
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	4 —	4 4	13 —	13 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	5 14	6 —	8 —	8 —	3 12	3 12	10 —	10 —	Hamirpur
...	...	..	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Jalaun
6 4	6 8	5 14	6 —	...	5 4	8 12	...	3 12	4 —	13 —	12 —	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	5 7	...	7 15	...	4 —	...	11 8	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	4 15	5 —	8 12	9 1	4 3	4 6	10 11	13 —	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	...	5 13	...	8 10	...	6 6	..	16 —	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 —	8 —	8 8	4 —	5 12	12 —	12 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	...	5 12	..	7 —	...	4 4	...	11 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 4	8 —	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	...	5 2	...	8 —	...	...	..	11 3	Agra
...	10 —	...	...	5 11	5 4	9 4	10 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	12 —	Muttra
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 4	7 8	4 4	4 4	10 8	12 —	Aligarh
...	..	...	...	5 5	5 6	7 —	7 —	3 13	3 15	12 —	12 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontiane, east—
...	...	...	...	...	5 12	...	7 12	...	4 8	...	10 15	Ballia
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	3 12	3 12	13 —	13 —	Azamgarh
...	...	...	...	...	5 14	...	8 8	...	4 8	...	13 —	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 4	8 8	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	Basti

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1919—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa.*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa.*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(a) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	5 4	5 10	8 4	8 8	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	8 4	8 8	7 4	7 2
Budaun	5 6	5 3	7 4	6 14	2 8	2 4	4 —	3 8	7 9	7 —	6 14	7 —
Pilibit	5 3	5 4	8 —	7 8	2 8	2 8	5 9	5 8	...	...	6 6	6 8
Bareli	5 7	5 6	7 13	7 13	2 13	2 12	4 9	4 14	8 7	8 5	7 2	7 —
Moradabad	5 9½	5 11	7 10	8 2	2 9	2 6	4 5	5 —	...	...	7 2	7 1
Bijnor*	...	5 6	...	8 2	...	2 —	...	3 12	...	...	...	6 3
Muzaffarnagar	5 12	5 12	8 12	8 12	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —
Saharanpur*		5 14	...	8 8	...	1 14	...	4 4	...	...	...	7 7
Dehra Dun*	...	5 6	...	8 8	...	2 4	...	3 8	...	4 —	...	7 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal*	...	4 7	...	6 5	...	2 2	...	3 11	...	4 3	...	5 4
Almora*	...	5 12	...	7 4	...	2 —	...	5 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	4 12	4 8	7 —	6 8	2 4	2 4	3 8	3 8	7 —	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	5 12	5 12	7 8	8 —	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 12	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —
Sultanpur	5 12	6 —	8 8	9 —	...	...	5 4	5 12	...	...	6 4	...
Rae Bareli	5 10	5 10	7 12	8 —	4	4 —	5 3	5 2	7 12	8 —	7 12	8 —
Unao	5 2	5 6	7 8	7 4	2 14	2 14	5 10	5 14	8 10	8 14	7 2	7 4
Lucknow	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 12	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 4	8 —	8 4	7 8	7 4
Hardoi	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 12	3 —	3 —	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 12	7 8	7 8
Northern—												
Fyzabad*	...	5 14	...	8 2	...	...	...	4 —	...	*8 2	...	6 —
Barabanki*	...	6 —	...	8 4	...	3 1	...	5 4	.	8 8	...	7 4
Gonda	5 14	5 13	8 —	8 —	3 2	3 2	4 12	4 10	8 —	8 —	7 12	8 —
Bahraich	6 4	6 4	10 —	9 —	3 4	3 4	5 —	4 12	9 4	9 —	...	8 8
Sitapur	5 12	5 12	8 4	8 —	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 4	7 4	7 4
Kheri	5 12	5 12	8 12	8 11	2 —	2 —	5 8	5 2	9 —	9 —	8 —	7 8
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	5 6	4 15	7 5	7 4	3 7	3 8	4 3	4 5	9 14	9 1	5 6	5 5
Ajmer	4 14	...	7 4	...	3 8	3 8	4 9	4 9	7 4	7 12	6 4	6 —
Kishangarh	5 8	5 8	8 4	9 —	2 8	2 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 —	7 2	7 8
Tonk*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur	5 7	5 7	8 —	8 4	4 4	...	4 8	4 4	8 7	8 —	6 13	7 1
Karauli*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dholpur	5 9¼	5 9½	7 12	8 2½	3 —	3 1	3 4	3 5	9 2	11 2½	10 —	10 2½
Bharatpur*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alwar	7 —	...	9 8	...	3 8	...	4 —	...	10 11	...	8 11	...
Nasirabad	5 ·	5 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	7 4	7 4	6 —	6 —
Western—												
Bikaner	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 —	2 12	3 12	3 12	...	...	5 10	5 12
Jaisalmer	3 12	3 12	...	...	2 8	2 8	3 8	3 8	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4
Jodhpur	4 4	4 4 and 4 11	7 8	8 2	3 2	3 2	3 7	3 7	6 8 and 7 8	7 2	5 12	5 11 and 6 3
Central India—												
Indore	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	3 12	4 —	4 8	5 —	...	10 2	6 8	...
Neemuch	5 4	5 8	..	...	3 12	3 12	4 8	4 8	10 4	10 4	...	...
Gwalior	6 —	...	7 —	...	3 4	...	4 12	...	10 —	...	8 8	...
Delhi—												
Delhi	5 12	5 12	8 —	7 8	2 — and 2 8	2 — and 2 8	3 12	3 12	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	6 4	6 4	6 12	8 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	7 —	6 8	6 12
Ferozepur	6 4	6 —	8 12	8 12	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —
Central—												
Lahore	6 8	6 4	8 12	8 12	...	...	4 8	5 —	8 12	8 12	6 12	7 —
Gujranwala	6 12	7 —	9 12	9 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Gujrat	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	7 8	7 8
Jhelum	6 4	6 4	...	8 8	...	..	4 4	4 8	...	...	6 8	6 12

* Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(*a*) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	..	..	5 12	6	8 —	8 8	4 —	4 —	13 —	12 —	Shahjahánpur
..	...	9 —	9 —	5 10	5 6	7 8	7 4	4 —	4 8	11 10	10 8	Budaun
..	...	..	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	3 12	4 —	12 —	10 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	5 13	5 13	8 9	8 6	3 12	4 4	12 12	11 9	Bareli
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 10	8 6	8 6	4 2½	3 11	12 —	11 —	Moradabad
...	...	..	...		5 10	...		...	4 4	...	11 12	Bijnor
...	...	...	..	5 8	5 8	8 —	7 10	8 —	3 —	13 —	13 —	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	..	...	5 14	...	8 8	...	3 12	...	11 11	Saharanpur
...	7 —	...	..	...	5 10	...	8 11	...	4 —	...	9 —	Dehra Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	...	4 12	...	7 6	...	3 2	...	11 —	Naini Tal
...	6 8	...	.	..	4 8	...	...	...	3 —	..	7 -	Almora
...	6 —	...	...	3 12	3 8	..	..	3 4	3 —	5 —	6 —	Garhwál
												(*b*) Oudh—
												Southern—
9 —	10 —	4 —	5 8	5 12	6 —	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	11 —	Partábgarh
...	...	..	...	6 —	6	...	...	4 4	4 —	15 —	16 —	Sultanpur
9 —	9 —	4 8	4 —	5 3	5 3	...	..	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	Rae Bareli
...	...	...	..	5 2	5 2	9 —	9 4	3 14	3 14	9 —	15 —	Unao
...	...	..	...	5 10	5 12	8 —	9 —	4 —	4 8	10 8	11 —	Lucknow
...	...	8 —	8 —	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 4	4 8	6 4	11 —	11 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	5 8	...	8 —	...	4 —	...	9 8	Fyzabad
...	...	...	...	...	5 14	...	9 —	...	4 3	...	9 12	Barabanki
...		4 2	4 4	5 6	5 6	8 —	8 —	4 2	4 2	9 12	11 4	Gonda
...	..	6 —	7 —	6 —	6 4	9 —	8 8	4 4	4 4	10 8	10 —	Bahraich
...		8 —	10 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	4 ..	4 —	12 —	12 —	Sitapur
9 8	9 8	8 —	8 —	6 —	5 10	8 8	8 9	4 —	4 —	16 —	16	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...		4 11	4 11	5 2	5 1	10 12	9 1	3 3	3 1	11 3	10 1	Mewar (Udaipur)
...		3 12	4 2	...	6 —	..	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Ajmer
.		...	..	6 —	5 12	7 12	9 —	...	...	18 —	17 —	Kishangarh
..		.		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Tonk
...		6 2	6 2	5 14 and 6 6	6 2	8 4	8 7	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Jaipur
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	Karauli
...		6 12	6 12	6 5	6 7½	..	...	5 4	5 4	17 —	17 —	Dholpur
...		...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bharatpur
...	.	7 —	...	6 9	...	8 10	...	6 12	...	17 12	...	Alwar
..		...	..	6 —	6 —		..	3 8	3 8	18 —	18 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	5 12	6 —	...	.	3 8	3 4	16 —	16 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	..	3 8	3 8	...	...	...	.	22 —	22 —	Jaisalmer
..	.	...	...	5 12 and 6 8	6 5	6 8 and 7 8	8 7	3 12	3 12	20 —	20 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	..	...	...	5 8	5 12	...	12 8	3 12	4 —	13 —	15 —	Indore
...	.	..	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	13 —	13 —	Neemuch
...	...	5 —	...	7 —	...	...	...	4 4	...	16 —	...	Gwalior
												Delhi—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 4	7 8	8 —	3 8	4 —	12 —	12 —	Delhi
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	..	...	...	6 8	6 12	...	.	..	...	12 —	9 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 12	8 12	2 12	2 8	9 —	9 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	7 8	7 8	6 —	6 4	8 4	8 —	3 12	3 12	9 —	9 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...	10 —	8 8	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 8	3 —	2 12	10 —	10 —	Jhelam

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1919—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hardium vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	6 —	6 —	8 12	8 12	.	.	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	7 8	7 12
Rohtak	6 2	6 8	9 —	9 8	..	..	5 8	5 8	8 12	8 12	7 8	7 12
Karnál	6 8	6 12	9 —	9 4	.	...	4 4	4 4	9 4	9 4	7 12	8 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	6 2	6 —	8 14	8 14	..	...	4 8	4 8	8 12	9 12	7 4	...
Ludhiana	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 4		..	4 4	4 4	7 8	8 8	5 8	5 8
Jullundur	6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —	.	.	4 4	4 8	8 —	8 —	...	4 —
Hoshiárpur	6 4	6 9	9 —	9 —	...	..	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	.	..	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	...	...
Amritsar	6 8	6 8	8 12	9 12	...	..	4 8	4 10	6 8	9 8	6 6	7 12
Siálkot	7 —	7 10	9 8	10 —	.	..	5 —	5 4	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Simla	5 4	5 4	*6 4	6 8	..	.	3 12	4 —	6 —	6 4	5 4	5 4
Kángra	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —		..	5 12	6 4	..		...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	5 12	5 12	10 4	10	.	..	4 4	4 4	6 12	7 12	6 8	6 8
Attock	6 2	6 4	10 —	11 —	..	..	4 8	4 8	...	...	7 —	...
Western—												
Sháhpur	7 4	7 4	...	8 —		.	4 8	4 12	...	7 —	6 12	...
Jhang	6 10	6 12	8 12	9 —	..	...	4 4	4 4	8 —	9 —	7 4	7 —
Lyallpur	6 12	6 12	...	..	.	..	5 —	4 4	...	..	7 8	...
Multan	6 12	6 12	8 —	8 8	..	..	5 —	...	9 12	10 —	6 12	7 —
Montgomery	6 14	6 12	8 —	...		.	4 4	4 8	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	6 6	6 10	7 —	7 8		..	5 —	5 —	8	8 —	7 —	6 4
Dera Ghazi Khan	6 6	6 4	8 7	8 12	..	...	5 10	5 10	7 —	7 8	6 8	7 4
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazara†	...	6 5	...	12 8	...	2 9	...	4 6	...	...	...	5 —
Peshawar	6 15	6 15	14 10	13 12	3 7	3 4	4 7	4 7	12 8	12 8	6 9	7 4
Kohát	6 2	5 7	12 6	12 6	...	3 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	7 12	7 12
Bannu	7 13	8 7	15 —	15 —	...		5 10	6 4	..	10 —	8 7	8 12
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	9 —	8 12	2 —	2 4	3 14	3 14	8 12	8 12	...	8 2
Tochi	6 2	6 —	12 5	12 —	...		4 4	4 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	6 6	6 6	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	..	...	.	...
Malakand	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	..	...	...	...
Wano†		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		..
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	5 4	5 4	...		4 —	4 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	5 8	5 8
Hyderabad	5 4	5 4	...	.	3 —	3 —	3 8	3 8	6 4	6 8	5 12	6 —
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	4 12	5 —	..		3 —	3 —	3 4	3 10	6 8	7 —	5 4	5 12
Shikárpur	...	.	..	...	4 —	...	...	...	6 9	7 —	5 9	6 —
Upper Sind Frontier	5 4	5 4	..	..	3 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	6 8	7 —	6 4	7 —
Quetta	...		6 4	7 —	2 —	2 —	4 —	4 —	6 4	6 11	5 4	5 8
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	4 1	4 1	.		5 6	5 6	5 12	5 12	3 9	3 9	4 1	4 1
Ratnagiri	3 6	3 6	.	..	4 4	4 4	5 11	5 11	...	...	5 5	...
Alibág	3 11	3 11	...		3 11	3 11	4 10	4 10	..	...	...	...
Bombay	*4 2	*4 7	..	..	2 6	2 9	5 7	5 11	4 9	4 9	6 1	6 1
Thána	5 1	5 1	..	.	4 1	...	5 11	5 11	...	...	5 3	5 3
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	4 11	3 12	...	..	4 6	4 6	4 13	4 13	5 8	5 8	5 3	4 5
Belgaum	4 3	4 3	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 6	5 6	6 4	6 4	7 3	7 3
Satara	4 3	4 8	...	..	4 1	...	4 11	4 11	5 10	5 10	6 15	6 15
Sholapur	4 14	4 14	...	..	2 7	2 7	5 5	5 9	6 1	6 1	7 5	7 5
Bijapur	4 3	4 6	..	..	4 11	4 11	5 5	5 5	6 6	6 6	7 8	7 —
Poona	4 10	4 10	..	.	3 5	3 5	4 7	4 7	4 14	5 3	5 15	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmednagar	4 11	5 1	...		3 12	3 12	4 1	4 1	5 10	5 4	...	5 15
Násik	4 2	4 7	...	..	3 7	3 7	4 15	4 15	.	..	7 4	7 4
Dhulia	4 6	4 13	...	...	...	...	5 2	5 2	5 12	6 2	5 9	5 2
Jalgaon	4 15	5 8	..		...	...	5 5	5 8	6 2	6 6	6 —	5 12
Gujarat—												
Surat	5 1	5 1	..	.	3 4	3 4	5 9	5 9	4 10	4 10	5 9	5 9
Broach	3 8	3 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —
Kaira	4 8	4 8	...	..	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	7 —	7 —
Baroda	4 4	4 4	...	..	4 4	4 4	5 4	5 4	...	...	6 4	6 4
Ahmedabad	4 8	5 —	...	..	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	...
Godhra	4 8	4 8	...	-	4 —	4 —	5 4	5 4	...	...	5 8	6 —
Disa	4 4	5 —	...	...	2 10	2 10	2 12	2 12	...	...	5 2	5 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	3 12	3 12	...		3 6	2 6	3 —	3 —	6 4	6 4	5 12	5 12
Central Provinces—												
Nimar	4 13	4 13	...	...	2 15	2 15	5 2	5 2	6 8	6 8	...	..
Hoshangabad	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 4	3 4	4 15	4 15	7 —	...		
Betul	4 14	4 14	...	..	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 14	6 4	...	..
Chhindwara	4 12	5 —	...	..	3 12	3 12	5 —	5 —	5 15	5 15	...	...
Nagpur	4 12	4 13	...	..	3 4	3 4	5 3	5 3	5 15	5 15	...	...
Wardha	4 6	4 1	...	...	2 9	2 9	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...

* Relates to Khandwa wheat

† Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	..	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	..	6 10	6 12	...	.	3 8	3 8	8 —	16 —	Rohtak
	...	...	...	6 8	6 10	9 —	9 —	4 —	4 —	12 —	9 —	Karnál
												Sub-montane—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 4	3 8	3 4	10 4	10 4	Ambala
...	..	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	3 —	4 —	10 —	10 4	Ludhiána
...		5 8	5 —	6 4	6 4	9 8	9 8	...	...	19 —	19 —	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 8	9 8	Hoshiarpur
...		4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	..	...	9 —	8 8	Gurdáspur
...		7 —	7 —	6 2	6 2	8 4	8 8	3 —	3 —	10 —	10 —	Amritsar
...		..	...	6 4	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	.	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 12	6 12	3 8	3 4	8 —	...	Simla
..		..	..	5 —	5 4	8 —	8 8	3 —	3 —	7 4	7 4	Kángra
												Northern—
	.	.	...	6 —	6 2	6 12	6 8	3 —	3 —	11 —	11 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...		...	6 6	6 4	7 8	8 4	3 8	4 —	10 —	8 —	Attock
												Western—
...			...	6 3	6 —	8 8	8 —	...	...	10 —	8 8	Sháhpur
9 —	10 —	...	...	6 2	6 2	8 12	8 8	...	...	8 8	9 —	Jhang
...		...	...	6 —	6 —	8 4	...	2 8	...	9 8	9 —	Lyallpur
.		5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 4	9 —	Multan
...		..	..	6 5	6 5	9 —	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Montgomery
.		...	..	6 2	6 2	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	Muzaffargarh
..			...	6 —	5 11	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
..		...	5 —	...	5 12	...	7 10	...	...	...	8 8	Hazára
...	.	7 14	8 8	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 11	7 14	8 8	16 12	17 1	Peshávar
		...	...	7 1	7 1	8 14½	8 4	...	...	15 8	18 8	Kohát
...		.	...	8 10	8 12	12 8	12 8	.	...	19 6	19 6	Bannu
...			...	7 3	6 14	...	...	..	...	10 4	10 4	Dera Ismail Khan
...			...	...	...	10 12	10 —		..	10 —	10 —	Tochi
...		...	...	5 6	5 6	11 —	11 —		...	8 6	8 6	Kurram
..			...	6 —	6 —	12 —	13 —	.	...	12 —	13 —	Malakand
...	..		...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
				5 4	5 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	20 —	22 —	Karáchi
	.	..	...	5 8	5 8	..	...	..	3 4	16 —	16 —	Hyderabad
	..		..	5 —	5 —	...		4 —	4 —	...	16 —	Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)
.		..	..	5 —	5 —	...		...	...	16 —	16 —	Shikarpur
...	.	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	3 —	3 —	16 —	16 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	.	..	.	6 —	5 8	6 11	6 11	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
...	...	...	..	4 12	5 4	...		3 7	3 7	12 8	12 8	Karwar
7 2	7 2	...	.	4 1	4 1	...		3 11	3 7	12 12	12 2	Ratnagiri
...	..	...	..	4 10	4 10	...	.	2 11	2 11	12 13	12 13	Alibág
...	3 15	...		3 10	3 12	...		3 6	3 8	13 10	13 8	Bombay
...	...			5 6	5 6	...		3 4	3 4	13 6	13 6	Thana
												Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	...	..	3 12	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	13 13	13 13	Dharwar
6 —	6 —	...	..	4 6	4 14	...	...	3 5	3 13	15 —	15 —	Belgaum
...	..	...	..	4 4	5 —	...	...	3 7	3 7	13 3	12 10	Satara
...	.	...	.	4 8	4 8	...	...	2 15	2 15	15 8	15 8	Sholapur
...	..	...	..	4 2	4 9	...	...	3 7	3 7	12 10	11 —	Bijapur
...	...	...	..	4 —	4 14	...		3 10	3 10	13 1	13 1	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	.	..	4 9	4 9	...		3 5	3 5	16 2	14 15	Ahmednagar
6 —	6 —	...	...	4 5	4 5	...	...	2 14	2 14	13 —	13 —	Násik
...	—	..	..	4 11	4 11	...	...	3 8	3 8	...	14 2	Dhulia
	.	...		4 15	4 15	...	..	3 1	3 12	14 1	14 1	Jalgáon
												Gujarat—
..	.		.	5 5	5 5	...	..	3 4	3 4	14 13	14 13	Surat
	..	...	..	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	17 12	17 12	Broach
9 8	9 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	20 —	20 —	Kaira
...	.	.	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	20 —	20 —	Baroda
		.	...	4 —	5 —	...	.	3 —	3 8	20 —	20 —	Ahmedabad
8 8	9 —	...	..	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	16 —	16 —	Godhra
..			..	5 2	5 —	...	..	3 —	3 —	18 —	18 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
.				4 —	4 —	...	.	3 8	4 —	50 —	50 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
	..			4 13	5 5	...	...	3 15	3 15	12 8	12 3	Nimar
		..		5 7	6 1	...	...	3 15	3 15	14 6	14 6	Hoshangabad
...	.		.	5 9	5 2	...	...	3 12	3 12	8 —	10 11	Betul
..			.	4 7	4 12	...	...	3 11	3 11	10 —	9 —	Chhindwara
	...			5 3	4 15	...	...	3 10	3 10	9 10	9 10	Nagpur
...	...	...		4 12	4 13	...	...	3 7	3 [illegible]	11 14	11 14	Wardha

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1919—*concluded*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	5 8	5 8			2 12	3 —	4 2	4 4	7 —	...	...	...
Saugor	4 15	5 8	.		3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	..
Damoh	5 3	5 14		.	3 11	3 11	5 -	5 —	7 .	...	...	.
Jubbulpore	5 12	5 12	..	..	2 8	2 8	5 8	5 4	7 —	7 —	...	...
Mandla	4 12	5 —	.	...	4 —	4 —	5	5 8	.	...	...	...
Seoni	5 4	5 4		.	4 4	4 —	5 8	5 4	6 8	...	...	..
Bálághát	4 1	4 7	.	.	4 4	4 4	7 —	5 10	...	...	...	..
Bhandára	4 6	4 6	.		...	...	5 2	5 2	5 15	5 15	...	..
Chánda	4 5	4 5			3 14	3 9	4 9	4 9	6 4	7 5	...	.
Eastern—												
Biláspur	5 4	5 8			5	4 12	6 —	6 —	...	.	.	
Raipur	5 —	5 —		...	3 12	4 —	5 -	5 —	...	...	...	
Drug	4 2	5 3		...	3 2	4 —	5 13	5 2	...	...	...	..
Berar												
Buldána	4 11	4 11	.		..	...	4 —	4 —	6 12	6 5	...	...
Akola	4 9	4 7	...	.	2 5	2 5	4 12	5 12	7 —	5 —	...	...
Amráoti	4 12	4 4	.	.	2 14	2 14	...	4 9	5 —	5 —	...	...
Yeotmal	4 4	4 4	..	...	2 14	2 14	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabád	2 7	2 7	...	...	2 1	2 2	4 15	5 6	6 4	6 6	7 3	6 2
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	..	.		.			4 9	4 9	...	...	...	..
S. Canara	...	.			.	.	4 8	5 3	...	..	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	..		.		...		4 2	4 2	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	...		.	...	...	.	4 15	4 15	...	...	.	
Salem	.	.	.	.	...	..	3 8	3 11	5 2	6 4	5 8	6 14
Central—												
Bellary	...	...			...		4 6	4 6	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	...	...		...	...	..	4 15	4 15	8 1	8 1	...	
Cuddapah	..	...		...	...	...	3 11	3 11	5 8	...	...	...
Karnul	.	...	..	..	...	...	4 15	5 9	6 —	6 4	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	.	.	..	...	..	...	3 14	3 14	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	..	.	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	7 8	8 7
Godávari				...	.	...	6 14	7 11	...	...	7 12	10 —
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	.	..	...	..	...	7 4	7 4	5 7	5 7	...	...
Guntur	...	.	.	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	5 -	5 —	6 —	5 8
Nellore	.	.		...	...	.	6 —	5 11	5 3	5 7	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	..		..	..	.	..	4 2	3 15		...	...	...
Chingleput	..		.	...	.	...	4 4	4 5	..	...	...	...
N. Arcot	..		.	...	.	..	4 15	4 2	..	...	...	...
S. Arcot				...		..	3 11	3 11	...	...	6 14	6 3
Tanjore				...		.	4 9	4 9	...	...	6 3	6 3
Trichinopoly		...	.	..	.	...	3 11	3 11	6 11	7 1	6 3	5 8
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	..	...	.	...		...	4 3	4 4	5 14	5 14	5 8	5 8
Madura						..	3 11	3 11	...		4 13	...
Mysore—												
Mysore	2 8	...	2 8	...	3 12	...	4 8	...	9 —	...	..	.
Bangalore	2 12	...	...	...	3 4	...	5 —	...	...	...	...	
Coorg												
Coorg	2 —	2 —	2 —	2 —	3 10	3 14	4 4	5 —	..	.		
Aden	3 2	3 2	...	..	3 2	3 2	4 3	4 3	5 —	5 —	3 8	3 8

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Bagi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces —*continued*
												Central
			...	5 10	5 10	...		3 15	3 15	10 —	11	Narsinghpur
...			...	6 —	5 12	...	...	3 8	3 8	11	12 -	Saugor
...	...		...	6 3	6 3	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 —	11 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 12	...	...	3 12	3 12	9 8	10 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	4 12	5 —	...	...	3 4	3 8	8 —	11 —	Mandla
...		...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 —	11 —	Sooni
...	...	...		4 2	4 12	...		3 1	3 1	10 9	10 9	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	...		3 2	3 2	11 13	11 13	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	4 11	4 11	...	...	3 7	4 —	13 11	13 11	Chánda
												Eastern—
			...	4 8	4 12	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 —	10 —	Biláspur
	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 —	10 —	Raipur
	...		...	4 7	5 3	...	...	3 3	...	12 15	14 —	Drug
												Berar—
...		...		5 7	6 2	...		3 9	3 15	9 10	9 10	Buldána
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...		3 5	3 5	14 —	14 —	Akola
	...	...	...	5 7	5 8	...	...	3 12	4 5	16 —	14 9	Amráoti
...			...	4 4	4 4	...		4 3	4 3	13 13	13 13	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
6 4	4 11			4 3	4 5	...	...	6 3	5 5	9 13	9 15	Secunderabád
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
	...	...	...			...				17 11	15 12	Malabar
		...	...	...		...	...			17 4	17 4	S. Canara
												South, central—
6 11	7 6	...	...	...		...				14 3	18 —	Coimbatore
...	...		...	...	...	...	...			9 10	9 10	Nilgiris
...	...	...			...		...			12 7	11 6	Salem
												Central—
7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...			...		11 10	11 10	Bellary
8 3	8 3	...	...	...	...	...				13 10	13 10	Anantapur
6 2	6 9	...	...	...	...			...		19 1	17 10	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...				...		14 15	13 3	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
7 4	7 4	...			...					13 11	13 11	Ganjam
7 6	7 6	...	...							20 9	20 9	Vizagapatam
7 11	10 14			...						20 9	20 9	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
6 6	6 6			...						18 10	20 5	Kistna
6 14	6 14	...	...	...	...					18 9	17 13	Guntur
...	6 4			...		...				19 10	19 10	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
7 9	7 9		...	...					...	20 —	20 2	Madras
6 14	7 5	...	...	...						20 4	20 11	Chingleput
7 6	7 —	...	...	...	...				...	18 11	18 11	N. Arcot
7 —	5 9	...	...	...						17 12	16 15	S. Arcot
7 6	7 6	...								...	...	Tanjore
...	7 6			...						16 8	16 3	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
6 13	6 13	...					...			19 3	19 8	Tinnevelly
5 15	5 15								...	19 6	19 6	Madura
												Mysore—
7 —	...			3 4	...			3 4	...	11 —	...	Mysore
8 —	...		...	3 4	...	4 —	...	2 12	...	12 —	...	Bangalore
												Coorg—
7 4	7 8	...		6 4	7 —	...		2 14	2 14	13 —	13 8	Coorg
...	...		...	3 12	3 12		...	3 —	3 —	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

WHEAT PRICES IN INDIA

RETURN SHOWING THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF WHEAT IN INDIA FROM THE SECOND HALF OF JULY, 1914, TO THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER, 1919

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
January 14, 1920

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province.	Market.	FORTNIGHT ENDING							
		31st July 1914.	30th September 1914.	31st December 1914.	31st March 1915.	30th June 1915.	30th September 1915.	31st December 1915.	31st March 1916.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi . . .	Karachi (white)* .	3 15 2	4 7 9	5 8 10	5 4 3	4 4 3	4 12 3	4 9 3	3 15 3
Bombay (port) . .	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	4 1 9	4 2 1	5 1 6	4 7 7	...	5 0 3	5 0 5	4 6 9
Calcutta . . .	Calcutta Club No. 2)	4 5 10	4 8 3	5 10 0	5 2 0	4 8 0	5 1 0	5 3 0	3 15 0
Punjab . .	Lahore . .	3 10 3	3 11 6	4 13 6	5 0 0	3 11 6	4 7 0	4 7 0	3 9 0
	Ferozepur . .	3 5 3	3 14 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	3 13 0	4 7 0	4 5 3	3 10 0
	Lyallpur . .	3 6 0	3 14 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	3 4 0
	Amritsar . .	3 3 3	3 11 6	4 10 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 5 0	3 6 0
	Multan . .	3 6 0	3 14 6	4 12 0	4 7 0	3 10 0	4 8 0	4 3 6	3 7 0
	Rawalpindi . .	3 4 3	3 11 3	4 4 0	4 5 0	3 14 0	4 7 0	4 8 0	3 12 0
	Ambala . .	3 10 3	3 14 6	5 0 0	5 13 [illegible]	3 15 6	4 12 0	4 9 0	3 10 0
Delhi . . .	Delhi . .	3 14 0	4 5 0	5 5 0	6 6 0	4 3 0	4 12 6	4 12 0	4 0 0
United Provinces	Benares . .	4 2 10	4 3 5	5 1 7	5 8 10	4 6 5	4 10 6	4 14 3	4 2 10
	Aligarh (Hathras) .	4 0 9	4 6 0	5 2 8	5 11 2	4 3 5	4 9 3	4 15 8	4 6 0
	Cawnpur . .	4 3 0	4 8 0	5 6 0	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
	Meerut . .	4 0 0	4 5 0	5 0 0	6 2 6	3 13 0	4 7 0	4 9 0	3 12 9
	Shahjahanpur .	4 0 0	4 5 3	5 0 0	4 9 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	3 12 0
	Agra . .	4 1 7	4 5 2	5 8 3	6 6 4	4 9 1	5 2 6	5 5 4	4 7 1
	Fyzabad . .	4 3 8	4 3 3	5 1 0	4 12 3	4 9 0	4 13 0	5 2 8	3 10 3
	Luckhow . .	4 2 9	4 7 1	5 8 4	4 13 6	4 7 1	4 13 6	5 0 0	3 14 6
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur . .	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 11 4	4 6 7	4 5 0	4 12 10	4 9 7	3 12 10
	Jubbulpore . .	4 5 1	4 7 1	5 2 7	4 11 4	4 8 2	4 13 7	4 14 10	3 11 6
	Raipur . .	3 14 5	3 14 5	4 14 5	3 14 5	4 4 10	4 11 2	4 6 5	3 7 2
	Akola . .	4 12 0	5 5 7	5 13 7	4 12 5	3 15 7	3 15 7	4 12 2	3 15 6
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar . .	3 6 6	3 11 6	4 3 10	4 3 10	3 8 10	4 6 2	4 7 7	3 13 4
Baluchistan . .	Quetta . .	3 15 5	4 0 0	4 9 0	5 5 2	4 7 3	4 3 3	4 10 6	4 9 4
Bombay . .	Poona . .	5 4 1	...	5 11 7	5 6 2	5 1 4	5 8 11	5 6 8	4 9 4
	Ahmednagar . .	5 2 9	4 13 3	6 14 4	4 6 6	4 10 1	4 15 6	3 10 9	3 11 8
	Ahmedabad . .	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 14 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 5 4	5 5 4	4 9 0
	Dharwar (Hubli) .	4 8 4	4 8 4	4 1 5	3 10 6	3 11 9	3 12 1	3 13 8	3 0 10
Bihar and Orissa	Patna . .	3 13 0	4 0 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	4 6 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
	Bhagalpur . .	4 3 0	4 3 0	5 4 0	4 13 0	4 8 0	5 9 7	6 8 0	3 12 0
	Muzaffarpur . .	4 7 0	4 0 0	5 5 0	6 10 6	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 5 0	5 0 0
	Ranchi . .	4 7 0	4 14 0	6 4 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	4 8 0
	Cuttack . .	4 5 8	4 11 3	5 9 0	6 1 6	4 11 3	5 1 3	5 9 0	4 5 9
Bengal . .	Dacca . .	4 8 0	5 0 0	6 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangpur . .	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0
Burma . .	Amherst (Moulmein)	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5	7 3 1	7 3 1
	Mandalay . .	4 3 0	4 14 9	5 2 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 7 6	4 8 1
	(Median) Average .	4 2 3	4 5 0	5 2 8	5 0 0	4 6 2	4 12 10	4 14 3	3 15 0
	Index Numbers (a) .	100	104	125	121	106	116	118	95

* 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from *fortnightly* returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the wholesale prices in the markets referred to above, which prevailed on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight. The statistics for Karachi, Bombay, and Calcutta are compiled from the Chambers of Commerce Market Reports.

(*a*) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82 2/7 lbs

FORTNIGHT ENDING											
30th June 1916.	30th September 1916.	31st December 1916.	31st March 1917.	30th June 1917.	30th September 1917.	31st December 1917.	15th January 1918.	31st January 1918.	15th February 1918.	28th February 1918.	15th March 1918.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 10 2	4 4 3	4 14 9	4 12 3	4 7 3	4 11 9	5 6 4	5 4 4	4 14 [illegible]	5 3 3	5 5 4	5 4 4
4 2 10	4 5 10	4 11 1	4 9 10	4 15 4	4 11 8	5 1 2	5 0 10	5 0 1	5 1 11	5 2 10	5 1 4
4 1 6	4 4 6	...	4 9 0	4 8 6	4 12 6	5 3 6	5 10 0	5 11 6	5 12 6	6 6 6	5 1 0
3 3 3	3 11 6	4 5 3	4 3 3	4 0 0	4 3 3	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 13 6	5 0 0	4 13 6	5 0 0
3 5 3	3 10 3	4 3 6	4 1 9	3 12 0	3 14 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 11 3	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 0
3 1 6	3 11 0	4 3 0	4 0 0	3 13 0	4 2 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 11 0	4 12 0	4 7 0
3 2 9	3 7 0	4 2 0	3 13 6	3 13 0	3 15 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 11 0	4 10 0
3 2 0	3 11 6	4 1 6	4 1 6	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 13 0	4 12 6	4 14 6	4 13 0	4 13 0	4 13 0
3 10 6	3 12 0	4 6 0	4 11 0	4 4 0	4 7 0	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 5 3	5 14 9	5 14 9
3 6 0	3 13 0	4 7 0	3 14 0	3 14 6	4 0 0	4 15 0	4 15 0	4 15 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	4 15 0
3 8 0	3 11 0	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 0	4 15 4	5 0 0	4 14 0	5 1 0	5 8 0	5 3 6
3 14 7	4 0 8	4 12 11	4 5 0	4 3 5	4 1 7	4 11 5	4 11 5	4 11 5	5 3 6	5 3 6	5 1 11
4 0 0	4 1 8	4 8 11	4 3 8	3 14 0	3 14 6	4 14 9	4 11 6	4 13 6	5 7 2	5 6 8	5 8 2
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 9	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 14 0	5 3 0	5 5 0	4 14 0
3 6 3	3 10 3	4 7 0	4 5 0	3 12 9	3 12 11	4 13 7	4 13 7	4 13 7	5 5 4	5 5 3	4 13 9
3 10 0	3 11 9	4 5 0	4 1 9	3 11 3	3 14 0	4 7 0	4 14 0	4 15 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	4 8 0
4 1 7	4 5 2	5 2 6	4 13 6	4 7 1	4 7 1	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 8 3	5 11 5	5 11 5
3 13 3	3 14 9	4 8 0	4 1 7	...	3 15 3	4 12 0	4 13 6	4 11 3	4 12 0	4 15 0	4 1 6
3 11 6	4 0 0	4 9 3	4 0 0	4 3 4	4 3 4	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 8 3	5 6 4	4 5 3
3 11 7	3 11 7	4 1 11	3 13 2	4 1 11	4 3 2	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 11 5	4 14 5
3 8 11	3 14 5	4 6 0	4 5 2	4 0 0	4 5 2	5 2 7	5 3 11	5 9 10	5 5 5	5 1 4	5 1 4
3 7 2	3 9 7	4 0 0	3 12 10	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 11 2	3 11 2	3 11 2	3 11 2	4 0 0	4 0 0
3 14 0	3 7 10	3 7 10	3 4 8	4 3 6	4 3 6	...	5 15 11	5 15 11	5 15 11	5 15 11	5 15 4
3 9 10	3 8 3	4 4 9	4 8 7	4 0 4	4 2 1	4 15 4	4 15 4	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 6 9	5 1 3
4 7 0	4 12 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	4 14 0	5 0 6	5 7 0	5 9 0	5 13 0	5 12 0	5 8 0	5 2 3
4 3 9	4 2 8	...	4 11 7	5 3 4	5 2 2	...	7 6 11	...	...	...	6 12 11
3 11 2	3 9 10	3 8 1	3 9 11	4 4 1	4 15 1	5 13 10	...	6 0 7	5 13 10	5 15 2	5 10 1
4 7 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	6 0 0
3 0 1	3 3 10	3 11 11	3 3 10	3 11 8	4 8 11	...	4 3 4	4 1 8	...	4 8 11	4 13 3
3 10 0	3 7 6	4 0 0	4 6 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	4 12 0	4 6 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 0 0
3 11 0	3 15 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	5 11 6	5 11 6
4 0 0	4 2 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0
3 12 11	4 1 4	5 1 5	4 5 8	4 1 4	4 5 8	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3
...	...	...	...	...	...						
5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2
4 14 9	4 14 9	4 4 3	3 14 1	3 14 1	4 10 2	4 13 7	4 13 7	4 8 1	4 13 7	4 13 7	5 2 7
3 11 6	3 14 9	4 7 0	4 5 0	4 0 2	4 3 3	4 15 4	5 0 0	4 14 7	5 1 11	5 3 2	5 1 0
90	95	107	104	97	102	120	121	119	124	126	122

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st March 1918.	15th April 1918.	30th April 1918.	15th May 1918.	31st May 1918.	15th June 1918.	30th June 1918.	15th July 1918.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi . . .	Karachi (white)*	5 3 3	5 3 3	5 4 4	5 4 4	5 5 4	5 4 4	5 3 3	5 5 3
Bombay (Port) . .	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy).	5 1 9	5 3 9	5 2 10	5 7 10	5 8 2	5 13 8	6 0 7	6 3 11
Calcutta . . .	Calcutta (Club No. 2).	5 2 0	5 2 6	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 2 0	5 1 0	5 10 0
Punjab . .	Lahore . .	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 10 3	4 1 6	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 9 0	4 13 6
	Ferozepur . .	4 7 0	4 7 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 10 3	3 14 6	4 1 6
	Lyallpur . .	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	3 13 0	3 15 0	3 14 0	4 0 1	4 5 0
	Amritsar . .	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 7 0	4 10 0
	Multan . .	4 10 0	4 13 0	4 6 3	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 5 0
	Rawalpindi . .	6 2 6	5 2 6	5 11 6	4 13 6	4 11 3	5 6 2	5 1 3	5 2 6
	Ambala . .	4 7 0	4 8 0	3 12 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 1 0	4 1 0	4 5 0
Delhi . . .	Delhi . . .	4 15 0	5 0 8	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 7 0	5 2 0
United Provinces	Benares . .	4 10 9	4 1 2	4 3 2	4 4 0	4 6 3	4 7 1	4 10 6	4 8 3
	Aligarh (Hathras) .	4 11 2	4 3 8	4 1 8	4 1 8	4 2 6½	4 7 2½	4 14 6	5 1 4½
	Cawnpore . .	4 11 0	4 14 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 9 0	4 14 0	5 8 0
	Meerut . .	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 1 6	4 1 6	.	4 11 3
	Shahjahanpur .	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 6	4 0 0	4 3 6	4 7 9	4 11 0
	Agra . .	5 5 4	5 11 5	5 5 4	4 13 6	4 13 6	5 0 0	5 5 4	5 11 5
	Fyzabad . .	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 1 9	4 1 9	4 5 0
	Lucknow . .	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 3 4	4 5 2	4 7 1	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 14 0
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur . .	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 12 8	5 14 1	5 14 1	5 10 8	5 7 10
	Jubbulpore . .	5 1 4	4 6 1	4 9 1	4 9 1	4 14 10	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7
	Raipur . .	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 10	4 6 5	4 6 5	4 6 5	4 8 0	5 0 0
	Akola . .	5 9 11	5 3 11	5 3 10	5 3 11	5 3 11	5 4 10	5 4 10	5 4 10
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar . .	5 1 11	4 15 4	4 11 4	4 11 4	4 10 9	4 3 9	4 1 2	4 1 2
Baluchistan . .	Quetta . .	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6
Bombay . .	Poona . .	6 9 7	7 1 11	7 3 7	8 3 1	7 9 8	...	7 6 11	7 15 9
	Ahmednagar .	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 1 6	5 15 8	6 3 4	6 5 1	6 5 1	6 7 11
	Ahmedabad . .	6 0 0	7 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 6 0	6 2 0	5 12 0	6 2 0
	Dharwar (Hubli) .	4 8 11	4 12 1	5 7 6	6 2 6	...	5 15 0	5 8 7	5 14 11
Bihar and Orissa	Patna . . .	4 7 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	3 7 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 9 0
	Bhagalpur . .	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Muzaffarpur .	5 11 6	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0
	Ranchi . .	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 0
	Cuttack . .	5 1 3	6 1 6	6 1 6	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 5 4	6 1 6
Bengal . . .	Rangpur . .	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0
Burma . .	Amherst (Moulmein)	4 9 2	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	Mandalay . .	5 2 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 7 6	5 13 1	5 13 1	5 13 1
	(Median) Average .	4 15 0	4 13 7	4 10 3	4 9 1	4 8 11	4 9 1	4 14 3	5 2 0
	Index Numbers (*a*)	119	117	112	110	110	110	118	124

* 5 % barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.
(*a*) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82⅐ lbs—contd.

FORTNIGHT ENDING

31st July 1918.	15th August 1918.	31st August 1918.	15th September 1918.	30th September 1918.	15th October 1918.	31st October 1918.	15th November 1918.	30th November 1918.	15th December 1918.	31st December 1918.	15th January 1919.	31st January 1919.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5 8 4	5 8 4	5 8 4	5 10 4	6 8 4	6 10 4	6 10 4	6 12 4	6 13 4	6 13 4	6 14 5	7 0 5	6 15 5
6 5 11	7 0 0	6 14 11	7 7 5	7 12 2	7 1 2	7 2 10	8 8 8	8 5 9	8 2 9	8 2 9	7 12 11	7 14 4
5 11 6	5 15 6	6 0 6	6 6 0	9 1 0	7 8 0	8 4 0	7 12 0	8 14 0	8 12 0	8 6 0	8 0 0	7 15 6
5 0 0	5 2 6	5 0 0	5 8 3	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 6 6	6 15 3	6 15 8
4 9 1	4 11 6	4 13 6	5 5 3	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	5 14 9	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6
4 8 0	4 10 6	4 12 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	5 11 0	5 12 6	5 14 0	5 15 0	6 0 0	6 14 0	6 8 0	6 12 0
4 11 3	4 13 6	4 13 6	5 6 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 14 6	5 12 9	5 14 0	6 4 3	6 11 0	6 8 0
4 7 0	4 13 6	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 8 3	5 10 0	5 8 3	5 13 0	5 13 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	6 4 0	6 4 0
5 2 6	5 11 6	5 6 9	5 8 3	5 14 9	6 0 0	6 0 6	6 0 6	6 4 6	6 0 6	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 2 6
4 9 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 8 0	6 4 0	6 9 0	6 9 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	7 4 0	7 8 0
5 2 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 10 0	7 0 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 15 0	6 15 0	6 10 0	6 14 0	7 4 0	7 0 0
5 0 1	5 1 6	5 9 3	6 6 0	6 10 8	6 7 9	6 2 7	6 7 1	6 14 1	6 14 1	6 9 2	6 9 2	6 15 9
5 3 0	5 8 0	6 0 7½	6 10 0	7 4 8	7 4 8	6 5 6	6 12 0	6 11 0	6 13 10½	6 13 0	6 15 0	7 4 0
5 5 4	5 15 0	5 8 3	6 10 0	7 4 0	6 15 0	6 13 0	6 15 3	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	7 4 4	7 4 4
5 2 6	5 8 3	5 11 6	6 6 0	7 0 9	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 4 0	6 6 0	6 14 9	7 5 0
5 0 0	5 9 9	5 9 9	6 6 0	7 10 0	6 10 0	6 7 0	6 14 0	7 6 0	7 4 0	7 2 0	7 2 0	7 2 0
5 14 10	5 12 2	5 10 2	6 7 1	7 4 8	7 4 7	7 5 2	7 1 5	6 15 3	6 14 3	6 13 9	6 13 11	6 14 7
5 0 0	5 1 3	5 2 9	5 8 0	6 15 3	7 1 3	6 2 9	...	6 5 9	6 6 3	6 8 0	6 6 3	6 6 3
5 2 6	5 5 4	5 8 3	6 6 4	8 0 0	6 10 6	6 6 4	6 15 4	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	7 4 8	7 4 3
5 7 10	6 3 1	6 6 4	7 0 11	7 3 1	7 7 4	8 6 2	8 6 4	8 6 4	8 6 4	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 13 2
5 5 5	5 9 10	5 11 5	6 6 5	6 10 8	7 1 10	6 15 4	7 12 11	6 15 4	6 15 4	6 10 8	6 15 4	6 15 4
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 2	6 0 0	6 3 2	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 4 10	7 2 5	7 1 7	7 14 5
5 4 10	5 4 10	6 1 0	6 13 1	7 0 2	7 0 2	9 1 6	9 13 7	9 13 7	8 5 4	6 13 1	6 13 2	6 12 10
4 5 8	4 8 0	4 12 5	4 13 7	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 4 7	5 4 5	5 4 5	5 4 5
4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	6 4 6
8 0 11	7 8 0	8 3 1	8 14 3	...	9 7 1	...	9 11 7	9 1 7	9 7 1	9 11 7	9 11 7	9 11 7
6 14 4	7 5 8	...	9 3 1	...	8 11 9	8 11 9	8 4 5	8 15 5	8 8 4	8 15 5	8 15 5	8 15 5
6 6 0	7 0 0	6 10 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	9 4 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
7 3 7	7 9 1	7 11 8	9 4 0	8 5 10	...	8 15 10	9 7 11	8 5 0	7 9 0	8 5 0	7 14 9	8 8 6
4 12 0	4 7 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	6 10 0	6 0 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 6	6 2 6	6 11 0	6 11 0
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	5 6 0	6 0 0	6 6 0	6 10 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0
4 10 6	4 10 6	5 5 0	5 5 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 10 6	7 4 0	7 4 0
6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 4 0	8 4 0
6 1 6	6 1 6	6 1 6	6 1 6	6 12 11	6 12 11	8 3 3	8 3 3	8 3 3	9 6 7	9 6 7	9 6 7	9 6 7
5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 10 5	8 10 5	8 10 5	8 10 5
5 13 1	5 13 1	5 13 1	6 7 5	7 1 9	7 12 11	8 1 7	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9
5 2 6	5 8 0	5 8 9	6 6 0	6 12 11	6 10 6	6 8 0	6 14 6	6 14 1	6 13 10½	6 13 9	7 0 5	7 3 0
125	133	134	154	164	161	157	167	166	166	166	170	174

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province	Market	Fortnight ending 14th February 1919.	28th February 1919.	15th March 1919.	31st March 1919.	15th April 1919.	30th April 1919.	15th May 1919.	31st May 1919.	15th June 1919.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi*	Karachi (white)†	6 15 5	7 7 5	7 5 5	7 1 5	6 14 5	6 12 5	6 11 4	6 10 4	6 8 4
Bombay* (port)	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	7 15 10	7 8 6	7 2 7	6 6 10	6 6 10	6 15 8	6 15 8	7 5 7	7 4 1
Calcutta*	Calcutta (Club No. 2)	8 2 6	8 0 0	7 10 0	7 6 0	6 10 0	8 1 0	7 12 0	8 1 0	7 14 0
Punjab	Lahore	7 4 3	6 15 3	6 2 6	5 14 9	5 14 9	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 4 8	6 2 6
	Ferozepur	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 2 6	5 14 9	5 11 6	5 8 3	5 11 3	6 6 6	6 6 6
	Lyallpur	7 0 0	6 11 0	6 6 0	5 2 0	5 6 0	5 8 0	5 6 0	5 10 0	5 14 0
	Amritsar	6 12 0	6 10 0	5 11 3	5 4 6	5 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 2 0	5 12 0
	Multan	5 14 0	6 11 [illegible]	5 10 6	5 0 0	5 5 0	4 14 0	5 5 3	5 7 0	5 12 0
	Rawalpindi	6 10 9	6 15 3	6 10 9	5 11 6	5 8 0	5 10 0	6 4 0	6 2 6	6 8 6
	Ambala	6 14 0	6 14 0	6 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 15 0	5 15 0	6 2 0
Delhi	Delhi	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 6 0	...	...	5 14 0	6 6 0	6 7 0	6 9 0
United Provinces	Benares	6 15 9	7 2 6	6 2 7	6 6 0	6 8 4	6 10 8	6 14 8	7 4 8	7 5 4
	Aligarh (Hathras)	7 4 0	6 4 0	5 15 0	5 14 11	6 3 6	6 6 0	6 8 6	6 11 0	6 13 3
	Cawnpore	6 12 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	6 6 0	6 10 0	6 11 0	6 12 0
	Meerut	7 5 0	6 10 3	6 2 9	5 11 6	5 8 3	5 11 6	5 15 0	6 2 6	6 6 0
	Shahjahanpur	7 0 0	6 12 0	6 10 0	6 7 0	5 6 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 2 5	6 10 0
	Agra	7 5 1	6 14 10	6 2 10	5 14 8	6 1 9	6 7 3	6 10 4	6 13 6	7 1 3
	Fyzabad	6 8 6	6 4 6	5 15 0	5 8 0	5 13 0	6 2 6	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 15 3
	Lucknow	6 15 3	6 10 8	6 6 3	5 14 9	6 2 5	6 4 6	6 15 4	6 15 3	6 15 3
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	8 10 0	10 6 5	8 9 3	8 9 5	8 9 10	8 1 10	8 10 0	8 10 0	8 10 0
	Jubbulpore	7 9 11	7 9 11	7 3 4	7 4 5	6 2 6	6 6 5	6 10 8	7 1 10	7 4 5
	Raipur	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5
	Akola	6 12 10	8 5 10	9 1 2	8 13 7	8 13 5	8 13 5	8 4 0	8 3 10	8 3 10
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	5 4 7	5 6 9	5 6 9	5 1 3	4 14 2	5 0 0	5 1 3	5 8 3	4 12 5
Baluchistan	Quetta	6 4 6	6 4 6	6 7 6	6 8 0	5 13 6	6 1 6	6 4 3½	7 1 0	6 11 0
Bombay	Poona	9 11 7	9 11 7	9 7 1	8 5 4	8 5 4	8 10 5	9 1 3	9 1 3	9 5 9
	Ahmednagar	8 12 8	8 13 10	8 11 9	8 8 1	...	8 4 5	8 9 11	8 9 11	8 10 10
	Ahmedabad	10 0 0	9 8 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 4 0	8 8 0	9 0 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	9 12 7	9 4 0	9 7 11	9 12 7	9 5 8	9 5 8	8 13 10	8 6 9	8 13 10
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	6 2 6	5 11 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 10 9	6 10 9
	Bhagalpur	7 0 0	7 3 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 10 0	8 0 0	7 2 0
	Muzaffarpur	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0
	Ranchi	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 2 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0
	Cuttack	9 6 7	8 12 3	8 12 3	8 1 7	8 1 7	8 12 3	8 12 3	8 12 3	9 6 0
Bengal	Rangpur	7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	12 0 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	8 10 5	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandalay	8 6 9	7 12 11	7 1 9	7 1 9	...	...	...	...	...
	(Median) Average	7 0 0	7 2 6	6 10 9	6 7 6	6 2 6	6 6 0	6 10 8	6 15 3	6 15 3
	Index Numbers (a)	169	173	161	156	149	154	161	168	168

* Prices at ports after 15th December 1919 are as follows:— † 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.

Ports	Rate per	On 26th December 1919.	On 2nd January 1920.	On 9th January 1920.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi (white)	Maund	6 9 4	6 9 4	6 9 4
Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	"	7 11 5	7 14 4	
Calcutta (Club No. 2)	"	..	7 4 0	7 4 0

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82⅐ lbs—concld.

Fortnight ending: 30th June 1919.	15th July 1919.	31st July 1919.	15th August 1919.	31st August 1919.	15th September 1919.	30th September 1919.	15th October 1919.	31st October 1919.	15th November 1919.	30th November 1919.	15th December 1919.	Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 15th December 1919 as compared with preceding fortnight.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent
6 7 4	6 9 4	6 11 4	6 12 5	6 13 5	6 10 4	6 6 4	6 2 4	6 2 4	6 4 4	6 9 4	6 9 4	*Nil*
7 8 6	7 12 11	7 12 11	7 11 5	7 5 7	6 9 10	6 9 10	...	7 8 6	7 11 5	7 10 8	7 11 5	+1
7 12 0	7 12 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 12 0	7 0 0	7 4 0	7 6 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 2 0	7 4 0	+2
6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 8 3	6 2 3	6 2 6	5 14 9	5 14 9	6 2 6	6 6 6	6 2 6	5 14 9	—4
6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 2 6	5 13 3	5 8 3	5 8 3	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	5 14 9	—4
5 10 0	6 1 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 4 0	5 9 0	5 6 0	5 12 0	5 14 0	5 12 0	5 13 0	+1
6 6 0	6 2 0	6 1 0	6 0 0	5 10 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 12 0	6 2 6	5 14 0	5 12 0	—2
5 8 3	5 10 0	5 13 3	6 0 6	6 0 6	5 12 3	5 2 6	5 5 3	5 5 3	5 13 0	5 11 6	5 11 6	*Nil*
6 4 6	6 6 6	6 4 6	6 4 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	5 14 9	6 0 6	6 6 0	6 6 6	6 10 0	6 10 0	*Nil*
6 2 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	6 3 0	6 3 0	5 14 0	6 2 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 5 0	—3
6 15 0	6 13 0	6 13 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	6 6 9	6 2 0	6 4 0	6 6 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 12 0	+2
7 2 6	7 2 6	6 15 9	6 15 9	6 15 9	7 0 6	7 0 6	6 7 9	6 12 0	6 15 5	7 2 6	6 15 1	—3
6 14 0	6 14 0	6 13 0	6 15 0	6 15 6	6 10 6	6 9 0	6 11 6	7 2 0	7 0 6	7 0 0	7 1 6	+1
7 1 9	7 4 6	6 14 0	7 2 0	7 4 0	7 2 0	6 10 6	6 8 0	7 0 0	7 1 0	7 1 0	7 1 0	*Nil*
6 10 6	6 10 6	6 14 3	6 10 6	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	...	...
6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 0	6 13 0	6 8 6	6 8 6	6 6 5	6 10 8	6 8 6	6 12 11	6 15 3	7 4 4	+5
7 1 3	7 0 7	7 2 10	7 1 9	7 1 1	7 5 10	7 3 8	7 3 4	7 3 9	7 9 2	7 11 7	...	...
6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 12 9	6 12 9	6 12 9	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 8 6	...	...
7 1 6	7 1 6	6 15 3	7 1 6	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 10 8	6 10 8	7 4 4	7 1 9	7 4 4	+2
10 3 1	9 6 7	7 7 2	8 3 2	8 3 8	8 3 8	6 10 7	7 10 5	7 10 5	7 10 5	7 10 5	7 10 5	*Nil*
7 7 0	7 1 10	6 10 8	6 8 5	6 10 7	6 8 5	6 2 5	6 2 5	6 15 4	6 15 4	6 10 7	6 10 7	*Nil*
7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	*Nil*
8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	6 13 0	6 4 0	7 2 1	6 15 7	7 2 8	7 2 8	6 12 7	—5
4 14 2	5 1 3	5 9 0	5 10 7	5 10 7	5 6 2	5 6 1	5 4 7	5 4 7	5 9 10	5 9 10	5 9 10	*Nil*
6 13 6	7 8 0	7 14 0	8 5 0	8 3 6	7 13 6	7 13 6	...	8 0 2	...	...	...	...
8 8 2	8 12 9	8 8 2	8 8 2	8 12 9	9 10 4	8 11 7	8 3 8	8 3 8	8 5 1	8 9 8	8 9 8	*Nil*
8 12 8	8 11 9	8 11 9	8 8 4	8 8 1	8 1 0	7 7 6	7 2 0	6 7 0	7 5 11	8 0 9	7 9 5	—6
9 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	+6
10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	...	10 8 5	10 8 5	9 10 3	10 8 5	9 10 3	9 5 8	9 5 8	8 6 9	—10
6 2 6	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 11 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 15 0	6 15 0	*Nil*
7 2 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	6 2 0	—2
7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	*Nil*
8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 12 0	8 0 0	8 12 0	+9
9 6 0	9 0 3	9 0 3	9 0 3	8 12 3	8 1 6	8 1 6	8 1 6	7 9 6	7 9 6	7 9 6	7 9 6	*Nil*
12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3 6	8 0 0	7 1 6	7 0 0	7 0 0	*Nil*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 1 6	7 1 0¼	6 15 1⅓	6 15 9	6 15 4½	6 11 7½	6 9 5	6 10 6	6 12 0	6 15 11	6 15 7½	6 15 1	*Nil*
172	171	168	169	168	162	159	161	163	169	168	168	

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the fortnight ending the 15th December as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1919 and 1918:—

	1919			1918		
	30th November	15th December	Increase or Decrease	30th November	15th December	Increase or Decrease
			Per cent			Per cent
India . . .	100	100	*Nil*	100	100	*Nil*
Punjab . .	100	96	—4	100	97	—3
United Provinces .	100	100	*Nil*	100	101	+1
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	97	—3	100	98	—2

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st July 1914.	30th September 1914.	31st December 1914.	31st March 1915.	30th June 1915.	30th September 1915.	December 1915.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi	Karachi	9 8	8 0	7 0	7 8	8 8	8 0	8 0
Bombay (port)	Bombay*	6 13	6 8	5 14	5 8	5 14	5 3	5 3
Calcutta	Calcutta	9 0	8 4	6 5	...	...	...	...
Punjab	Lahore	10 12	10 4	8 0	7 12	10 8	8 12	8 12
	Ferozepur	11 8	10 0	8 8	7 12	10 4	8 12	9 0
	Amritsar	12 4	10 8	8 8	7 12	10 4	8 12	9 0
	Rawalpindi	12 4	10 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	8 8	8 8
	Lyallpur	11 4	10 4	8 4	8 4	11 0	9 0	9 8
	Multan	11 8	10 0	8 4	8 12	10 12	8 14	9 4
	Ambala	10 12	10 0	8 0	6 8	9 12	8 2	8 12
Delhi	Delhi	9 12	9 0	7 4	6 0	9 4	8 0	8 0
United Provinces	Benares	9 3	9 1	7 7	7 5	8 8	7 15	7 11
	Cawnpore	9 8	8 12	7 4	7 12	8 8	8 0	7 12
	Meerut	10 12	9 0	7 12	6 4	10 0	8 12	8 0
	Agra	9 12	9 0	7 0	6 0	8 8	7 8	7 4
	Lucknow	9 12	8 12	7 0	8 0	8 12	8 0	7 12
	Aligarh	9 4	9 0	7 0	5 14	10 0	9 0	7 4
	Shahjahanpur	10 0	9 6	7 14	7 4	10 0	8 12	8 0
	Fyzabad	9 4	9 4	7 12	8 2	8 10	8 0	7 8
Central Provinces and Berar	Nagpur	9 9	8 15	8 4	8 15	8 15	8 2	8 2
	Jubbulpore	9 0	8 12	7 8	8 4	8 8	8 0	7 14
	Raipur	10 0	10 0	7 8	10 0	8 12	8 0	8 8
	Akola	8 6	7 6	6 5	7 6	8 6	9 7	7 6
North-West Frontier Province	Peshawar	11 6	10 0	9 2	9 2	10 0	8 14	8 11
Baluchistan	Quetta	10 2	10 0	8 12	7 8½	9 0	9 8½	8 9½
Bombay	Poona	7 7	7 7	6 8	7 2	7 7	7 3	7 3
	Ahmednagar	8 2	8 1	5 14	8 2	7 6	7 6	8 14
	Ahmedabad	8 8	7 12	6 8	7 8	8 0	7 0	7 0
	Dharwar	9 9	8 2	8 2	10 0	10 8	9 15	9 7
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	10 8	9 12	7 8	7 8	9 6	7 12	8 0
	Bhagalpur	9 8	9 8	7 8	8 4	8 12	6 14	6 4
	Muzaffarpur	9 0	9 0	7 0	6 8	8 8	7 8	7 0
	Ranchi	9 2	8 4	6 12	8 0	7 0	6 12	6 8
	Cuttack	9 3	8 8	7 3	6 9	8 8	7 14	7 3
Bengal	Dacca	8 14	8 8	6 0	...	...	...	...
	Murshidabad	10 8	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	...
	Malda	10 0	9 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	6 13	6 13	6 13	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 1
	Mandalay	8 14	7 12	7 8	7 12	7 5	7 5	6 14
	(Median) Average	9 9	9 0	7 8	7 12	8 12	8 0	8 0
	Index Numbers (a)	100	106	127	123	109	120	120

NOTE.—These statistics are entirely compiled from returns furnished fortnightly by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the retail prices in the head quarters of the districts and in the ports referred to above.

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

* Relates to Khandwa wheat.

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

FORTNIGHT ENDING

31st March 1916.	30th June 1916.	30th September 1916.	31st December 1916.	31st March 1917.	30th June 1917.	30th September 1917.	31st December 1917.	15th January 1918.	31st January 1918.	15th February 1918.	28th February 1918.	15th March 1918.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
8 0	9 8	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0
6 14	7 10	7 10	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 6	5 6	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 0	12 4	10 8	9 0	9 4	9 12	9 4	8 0	7 12	8 0	7 12	8 0	7 12
11 0	11 12	10 12	9 4	9 8	10 4	10 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8
11 8	12 4	11 8	9 8	10 0	10 3	10 0	8 6	8 10	8 8	8 10	8 4	8 8
10 4	10 12	10 6	8 14	8 4	9 4	8 14	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 4	6 8	6 8
12 0	12 8	10 8	9 4	9 12	10 4	9 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 4	8 8
11 8	12 4	10 8	9 8	9 8	10 4	9 12	8 2	8 2	7 14	8 2	8 2	8 2
10 8	11 8	10 6	8 10	10 0	10 0	9 12	7 12	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	8 0
9 8	11 0	10 4	8 8	8 12	9 12	9 4	7 13⅓	7 12	8 0	7 10	7 0	7 6
9 1	9 12	9 8	7 15	9 1	9 1	9 6¼	8 1⅓	8 1½	8 1⅓	7 5⅓	7 5⅓	7 7⅓
9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	9 4	9 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	7 8	7 4	8 0
10 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 4	8 0
8 12	9 4	9 0	7 8	7 12	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 4	7 0	6 12	6 8	6 8
10 0	10 8	9 12	8 8	9 12	9 4	9 4	7 14	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 4	9 0
9 12	10 4	10 0	7 8	9 4	10 7	10 12	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 4	7 12	7 12
11 0	11 8	10 8	9 0	9 8	10 12	10 4	8 14	8 4	8 1	7 10	7 10	8 10
10 6	10 0	9 14	8 10	9 12	9 4	10 2	8 4	8 0	8 2	8 0	7 14	9 2
10 0	10 3	10 3	9 9	10 3	9 9	9 4	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11
10 4	11 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 0	7 8	7 6	6 14	7 4	7 10	7 10
11 4	11 4	11 0	10 0	10 2	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 8
9 8	9 11	9 11	9 11	10 12	8 15	8 15	...	5 9	5 9	5 9	5 9	5 9
10 0	10 0	11 4	9 3	8 12	9 14	9 10	8 0	8 0	7 13	7 13	7 8	7 13
8 11	9 0	8 6¼	7 8	7 8	8 3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 6	8 6	8 2	7 13	8 6	7 3	7 3	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6
9 9	9 9	9 9	10 2	10 2	8 11	8 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8
8 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 0
11 5	11 5	11 3	9 5	10 11	9 5	8 6	7 15	7 15	7 15	8 6	7 15	7 15
10 0	10 12	11 0	9 12	9 0	10 8	11 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	7 0	8 0
10 12	10 12	10 2	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 14	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
7 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
7 8	9 8	9 12	7 8	7 4	8 8	8 8	7 4	7 4	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
9 3	10 8	9 3	7 14	9 3	9 13	9 3	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 14	7 14	7 14
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
8 4	7 12	7 12	8 14	9 9	9 9	8 0	7 12	7 12	8 4	7 12	7 12	7 5
10 0	10 4	10 0	8 10	9 3	9 8	9 4	7 12	7 12	7 15½	7 9	7 6¼	7 12
96	93	96	111	104	100	108	123	123	120	126	129	123

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India—contd

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st March 1918.	15th April 1918.	30th April 1918.	15th May 1918.	31st May 1918.	15th June 1918.	30th June 1918.	15th July 1918.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi . . .	Karachi . .	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 4
Bombay (port) . .	Bombay* . .	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 12	4 12	4 12
Punjab . .	Lahore . .	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 8	8 12	8 12	8 8	8 0
	Ferozepore . .	8 12	8 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 4	9 8
	Amritsar . .	8 10	9 0	9 8	9 10	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 8
	Rawalpindi . .	6 4	7 8	6 12	8 0	8 4	7 8	7 10	7 8
	Lyallpur . .	9 8	9 0	9 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 4
	Multan . .	8 6	8 2	8 14	10 4	10 4	9 12	9 8	9 0
	Ambala . .	8 14	8 8	10 4	10 0	10 0	9 12	9 12	9 2
Delhi . . .	Delhi . . .	7 14	7 11	8 6	8 8	8 12	8 12	8 8	7 8
United Provinces .	Benares . .	8 10	9 3	8 15	8 14¾	8 13	8 11	8 4	8 8
	Cawnpore . .	8 4	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	7 0
	Meerut . .	7 8	8 12	10 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 12	8 4
	Agra . . .	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 4	8 4	8 0	7 8	7 0
	Lucknow . .	8 12	8 12	9 4	9 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Aligarh . .	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	8 12
	Shahjahanpur .	8 10	8 14	10 0	9 9	9 14	9 6	8 14	8 7
	Fyzabad . .	9 10	9 6	9 12	9 12	9 10	9 4	9 4	9 0
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur . .	7 11	7 11	7 10	7 0	6 11	6 11	6 11	7 0
	Jubbulpore . .	7 10	8 14	8 8	8 8	7 14	7 8	7 8	7 8
	Raipur . .	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 12	8 12	8 8	7 12
	Akola . . .	5 14	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 10	6 10	6 10
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar . .	7 10	8 0	8 8	8 5	8 8	9 5	9 10	9 10
Bombay . .	Poona . . .	5 6	5 6	5 6	4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13
	Ahmednagar .	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13
	Ahmedabad . .	6 0	5 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 0
	Dharwar . .	7 15	7 15	7 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8
Bihar and Orissa .	Patna . . .	8 12	10 8	11 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Bhagalpur . .	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Muzaffarpur . .	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Ranchi . .	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 12
	Cuttack . .	7 14	6 9	6 9	7 3	7 8	7 3	7 8	6 9
Burma . .	Amherst (Moulmein)	7 0	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10
	Mandalay . .	7 5	7 12	7 5	7 5	6 14	6 11	6 11	6 11
	(Median) Average .	7 14	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 10	8 9½	8 6	7 10
	Index Numbers (a)	121	120	112	112	111	111	114	125

* Relates to Khandwa wheat.
(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

FORTNIGHT ENDING

31st July 1918.	15th August 1918.	31st August 1918.	15th September 1918.	30th September 1918.	15th October 1918.	31st October 1918.	15th November 1918.	30th November 1918.	15th December 1918.	31st December 1918	15th January 1919.	31st January 1919.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 0	5 0	5 8	5 8
4 12	4 7	4 7	3 13	3 13	3 13	3 11	3 6	3 3	3 3	3 8	3 8	3 8
7 12	7 8	7 12	7 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	5 12	5 8	5 8
8 8	8 4	8 0	7 4	6 4	6 8	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0
8 4	8 0	8 0	7 4	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 6	6 2	5 12	5 14
7 8	6 12	7 2	7 0	6 8	6 4	6 6	6 6	6 2	6 6	5 12	5 12	6 4
8 6	8 2	8 4	7 8	6 10	6 12	6 10	6 8	6 8	6 4	5 12	6 0	5 8
8 12	8 0	7 12	7 8	7 0	6 14	7 0	6 12	6 12	6 14	6 14	6 2	6 2
8 12	7 12	7 12	7 2	6 5	6 1	6 1	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 6	5 4
7 8	7 0	7 0	5 12	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 8
7 10½	7 9	6 14	6 8	5 12	5 11½	6 1½	5 14	5 7	5 7	5 11½	5 11½	5 7
7 4	6 8	7 0	5 12	5 4	5 8	5 14	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 4	5 4
7 8	7 0	6 12	6 0	5 8	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	6 0	6 0	5 8	5 4
6 12	7 0	7 1	6 2	5 6	5 4	5 10	5 7	5 9	5 10	6 3	5 11	5 10
7 8	7 4	7 0	6 0	4 12	5 12	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 6	5 6
8 0	7 12	7 4	6 12	6 0	5 12	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	5 12
8 0	6 14	6 14	6 1	5 6	6 6½	6 2	5 12	5 4	5 8	5 8	5 4	5 6
7 12	7 8	7 6	7 0	5 8	5 6	6 4	6 2	6 0	6 0	5 14	6 0	6 0
7 0	6 6	6 1	5 7	5 12	4 14	4 14	3 14	3 14	4 13	5 7	5 7	4 8
7 4	6 14	6 12	6 0	5 12	5 6	5 8	4 15	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 8	5 8
7 12	7 12	6 12	6 4	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	5 8	5 12	5 0
6 10	6 10	5 13	5 8	5 4	5 4	3 9	3 5	3 5	4 7	5 4	5 4	5 13
9 2	8 13	8 5	8 2	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 8	7 8	7 9	7 6
4 13	4 13	4 13	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 10	3 0	3 0
5 7	5 1	4 11	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5
6 0	5 0	5 8	4 8	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 8	3 8
5 9	5 2	5 2	4 14	5 2	4 11	4 12	4 8	4 12	4 8	5 0	4 12	4 8
8 8	9 0	8 8	8 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	6 0
9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	6 10	6 4	6 0	6 4	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2
8 8	8 8	7 0	7 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	5 0	5 0
6 4	6 4	6 0	6 0	5 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 8
6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	5 14	5 14	4 14	4 14	4 14	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4
4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 4	3 4	3 8	3 8
6 11	6 11	6 11	5 14	5 6	4 15	4 12	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9
7 8	7 0	7 0	6 3	5 10	5 11½	6 0	5 12	5 10½	5 9	5 9¾	5 8	5 6
127	137	137	155	170	167	159	166	169	172	170	174	177

K 2

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India—*concld.*

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 14th February 1919.	28th February 1919.	15th March 1919	31st March 1919.	15th April 1919.	30th April 1919.	15th May 1919.	31st May 1919.	15th June 1919.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi . . .	Karachi . .	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8
Bombay (port) . .	Bombay* . .	3 8	3 8	3 13	3 13	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
Punjab . . .	Lahore . .	5 4	5 8	6 4	6 8	6 8	7 12	7 12	7 9	6 4
	Ferozepore . .	5 12	5 12	6 4	6 8	6 12	7 0	6 12	6 0	6 0
	Amritsar . .	5 12	6 0	6 12	7 8	6 12	7 12	7 12	6 6	6 10
	Rawalpindi . .	5 12	5 8	5 12	6 12	7 0	6 12	6 2	6 4	5 14
	Lyallpur . .	5 8	5 12	6 4	7 8	7 4	7 0	7 8	6 12	6 12
	Multan . .	6 8	5 14	6 14	7 12	7 4	8 0	7 4	7 2	6 12
	Ambala . .	5 12	5 12	6 2	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 9	6 9	6 5
Delhi . . .	Delhi . . .	5 6	5 8	6 0	...	...	6 8	6 0	5 15	5 18
United Provinces .	Benares . .	5 7	5 6¼	6 4	6 0	5 11	5 13½	5 18½	5 4	5 4
	Cawnpore . .	5 8	5 12	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 2	5 12	5 10	5 8
	Meerut . .	5 4	5 12	6 4	6 12	7 4	6 12	6 8	6 4	6 0
	Agra . . .	5 6	5 9	6 5	6 9	6 7	6 2	5 14	5 12	5 10
	Lucknow . .	5 8	6 0	6 4	6 10	6 8	6 0	5 10	5 10	5 10
	Aligarh . .	5 12	6 0	6 12	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 4	6 0
	Shahjahanpur	5 6	5 12	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 12	6 8	6 5	5 14
	Fyzabad . .	5 14	6 4	6 8	7 0	6 12	6 4	5 13	5 14	5 12
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur . .	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 12	4 13	4 13	4 18
	Jubbulpore . .	5 0	5 0	5 2	5 4	6 4	6 0	5 12	5 6	5 4
	Raipur . .	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
	Akola . . .	5 2	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 8	4 9	4 6	4 6
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar . .	7 6	7 3	7 6	7 14	8 3	7 14	7 14	7 3	8 3
Bombay . . .	Poona . .	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 10	3 12	3 8	3 5
	Ahmednagar .	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 11	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6
	Ahmedabad .	3 8	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 0
	Dharwar . .	4 4	4 8	4 1	4 1	4 4	4 4	4 1	4 4	4 1
Bihar and Orissa .	Patna . .	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 0
	Bhagalpur . .	5 12	5 10	5 10	5 10	6 8	6 8	6 0	5 0	5 0
	Muzaffarpur .	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
	Ranchi . .	4 8	4 8	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 10	4 10	4 8
	Cuttack . .	4 4	4 9	4 9	4 15	4 15	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 4
Burma . . .	Amherst (Moulmein)	3 4	2 15	2 15	2 15	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandalay . .	4 9	4 12	5 2	5 2	...	...	...	...	...
	(Median Average) .	5 5	5 8	5 12	5 12	6 7	6 2	5 13½	5 10	5 9
	Index Numbers (a)	180	174	166	166	149	156	164	170	172

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100
* Relates to Khandwa wheat

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas]

Fortnight ending: 30th June 1919.	15th July 1919	31st July 1919.	15th August 1919.	31st August 1919.	15th September 1919.	30th September 1919.	15th October 1919.	31st October 1919.	15th November 1919.	30th November 1919	15th December 1919.	Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 15th December 1919 as compared with preceding fortnight.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	Per cent.
5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 4	5 4	*Nil*
4 0	4 0	4 2	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 2	+8
6 4	6 4	6 8	6 0	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 8	6 4	6 0	6 4	6 8	−4
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 12	7 0	7 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	6 4	−4
6 2	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 12	7 4	7 4	7 4	6 13	6 4	6 8	6 8	*Nil*
6 2	6 0	6 2	6 2	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 6	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	*Nil*
6 12	6 8	6 4	6 4	6 8	7 4	7 0	7 4	6 12	6 8	6 12	6 12	*Nil*
7 0	6 14	6 10	6 6	6 6	6 10	7 8	7 4	7 4	6 10	6 12	6 12	*Nil*
6 5	6 3	6 2	6 0	6 3	6 5	6 5	6 10	6 7	6 0	6 0	6 2	−2
5 8	5 10	5 10	5 10	6 0	6 0	6 6	6 2	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	*Nil*
5 7	5 7	5 9	5 8¼	5 8	5 8½	5 8½	5 11½	5 11⅛	5 8¼	5 3¼	5 8½	−6
5 4	5 4	5 8	5 4	5 6	5 6	5 10	5 12	5 6	5 4	5 4	5 6	−2
5 12	5 12	5 8	5 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 12	*Nil*
...	5 9	5 8	5 7	5 8	5 5	5 6	5 8	5 6	*5 3	5 2	...	...
5 8	5 8	5 10	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 10	5 12	5 14	5 8	5 8	5 8	*Nil*
6 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 4	5 0	5 0	*Nil*
5 11	5 11	5 10	5 12	6 0	5 4	6 0	5 12	6 0	5 12	5 10	5 4	+7
5 12	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 9	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 14	...	...
3 14	4 2	5 2	4 13	4 13	4 13	5 1	5 2	5 2	4 13	4 13	4 12	+1
5 2	5 6	5 12	5 15	5 12	5 14	6 4	6 4	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 12	*Nil*
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	*Nil*
4 6	4 6	*4 6	4 7	4 7	5 8	5 12	5 8	5 8	4 7	4 7	4 9	−3
8 0	7 14	7 3	6 12	6 12	7 2	6 15	7 6	7 6	6 15	6 15	6 15	*Nil*
3 8	3 12	3 12	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 6	4 6	4 10	4 10	4 10	*Nil*
4 6	4 6	4 6	4 12	4 12	4 12	5 1	5 1	5 13	5 7	5 1	4 11	+8
4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	+11
4 4	4 4	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 12	4 11	−20
6 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	8 0	7 12	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 8	−8
5 9	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 10	6 2	6 2	6 6	6 5	+1
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	*Nil*
4 8	4 8	4 10	4 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 14	5 0	4 14	+3
4 4	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 9	4 15	4 15	4 15	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	*Nil*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 8	5 8	5 8½	5 8⅛	5 8⅛	5 8¼	5 12	5 12	5 12⅛	†5 8⅛	5 9	5 8¼	+1
174	174	173	174	173	173	166	166	165	†174	172	173	

* Since reported. † Revised figures.

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the fortnight ending the 15th December as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1919 and 1918 :—

	1919			1918		
	30th November	15th December	Increase or Decrease	30th November	15th December	Increase or Decrease
			Per cent.			Per cent.
India . . .	100	101	+1	100	102	+2
Punjab . .	100	96	−4	100	98	−2
United Provinces.	100	99	−1	100	101	+1
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	101	+1	100	88	−12

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.

IN INDIAN PORTS.

[Index Numbers—Prices for the week ending the 30th July, 1914=100.]

Date.	Karachi. White (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 3% red). Price.	Index Numbers.	Karachi. Red (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 92% red). Price.	Index Numbers.	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy). Price.	Index Numbers.	Calcutta Club No. 2. Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Week ending 30th July 1914	31 6	100	31 3	100	32 9	100	34 9½	100
" 6th August "	31 3	99	31 0	99	32 10¼	100	34 9½	100
" 3rd September "	34 6	110	34 3	110	...	...	34 10½	100
" 1st October "	35 9	113	35 1½	112	33 7	103	..	...
" 5th November "	38 9	123	38 0	122	34 9¼	106	41 8½	120
" 3rd December "	40 0	127	39 0	125	35 10½	110	44 4	127
" 30th " "	44 3	140	41 6	133	40 7¼	124	...	...
" 7th January 1915	42 6	135	39 6	126	41 0	125	47 4	136
" 4th February "	45 0	143	43 0	138	42 1	128	48 10	140
" 25th " "	50 0	159	48 0	154	41 2	126	50 10	146
" 4th March "	44 6	141	42 6	136	38 4	117	49 10	143
" 1st April "	42 0	133	39 0	125	35 8¼	109	40 10½	117
" 6th May "	37 6	119	36 9	118	38 5	117	34 4½	99
" 3rd June "	36 6	116	35 9	114	39 7½	121	34 10½	100
" 2nd July "	34 0	108	33 3	106	..	-	35 10½	103
" 23rd " "	34 9	110	34 0	109	38 6½	118	37 1½	107
" 6th August "	34 9	110	34 0	109	...	...	38 7¼	111
" 27th " "	36 0	114	35 0	112	41 4¼	126	39 4½	113
" 3rd September "	36 3	115	35 3	113	42 1	128	40 10	117
" 29th " "	38 0	121	37 3	119	40 0	122	40 4½	116
" 8th October "	37 6	119	36 9	118	39 5¼	120	40 10½	117
" 5th November "	37 9	120	37 3	119	40 4	123	42 4	122
" 3rd December "	36 9	117	36 6	117	39 6	121	41 10	120
" 7th January 1916	37 4½	119	37 1½	119	39 11	122	42 4	122
" 4th February "	34 9	110	34 6	110	38 9	118	37 10	109
" 3rd March "	33 9	107	33 6	107	37 5	114	38 10	112
" 7th April "	30 9	98	30 6	98	35 3	108	32 11	95
" 5th May "	28 10½	92	28 7½	92	33 8	103	32 11	95
" 12th " "	34 3	109	30 0	96	33 8	103	32 5	93
" 2nd June "	30 3	96	30 0	96	34 7	106	33 3	96
" 30th " "	29 0	92	28 9	92	33 4	102	32 8	94
" 7th July "	29 9	94	29 6	94	34 0	104	32 5	93
" 14th " "	32 0	102	31 9	102	33 8	103	33 2	95
" 28th " "	33 6	106	33 3	106	35 6	108	33 4½	96
" 4th August "	34 0	108	33 9	108	35 6	108	32 10½	94
" 31st " "	36 3	115	34 3	113	36 2	111	33 4½	96
" 8th September "	35 4½	112	34 4½	110	36 7½	112	34 1½	98
" 22nd " "	34 0	108	33 0	106	35 6	108	34 1½	98
" 13th October "	35 6	113	34 6	110	34 9¼	106	34 1½	98
" 27th " "	35 6	113	34 6	110	35 2	107	34 1½	98
" 3rd November "	36 3	115	35 3	113	37 0	113	34 11	100
" 24th " "	37 9	120	36 9	118	39 2	120	37 10	109
" 1st December "	38 6	122	37 6	120	39 3	120	41 1	118
" 29th " "	39 3	125	38 3	122	37 5	114	...	...
" 5th January 1917	39 0	124	38 0	122	38 1	116	39 4	113
" 30th March "	38 0	121	37 0	118	36 9	112	36 4	104
" 13th April "	38 6	122	37 6	120	37 4	114	37 4	107
" 4th May "	37 0	117	36 0	115	36 7	112	34 2	98
" 29th June "	35 6	113	34 6	110	39 6	121	36 1	104
" 27th July "	37 3	118	36 3	116	38 5	117	37 4	107
" 31st August "	36 6	116	35 6	114	35 2	107	36 4	104
" 28th September "	37 9	120	36 9	118	37 8	115	38 2	110
" 26th October "	38 9	123	37 9	121	40 8	124	...	...
" 30th November "	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 8	124	42 10	123
" 28th December "	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 5	123	...	...
" 4th January 1918	42 3	134	41 3	132	40 5	123	45 10	132
" 11th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	41 0	125	46 4	133
" 18th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	40 3	123	44 10	129
" 25th " "	40 0	127	39 0	125	40 2	123	45 7	131
" 1st February "	39 3	125	38 3	122	39 11	123	45 7	131
" 8th " "	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 5	123	44 10	129
" 15th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	40 10	125	46 1	132
" 22nd " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	40 10	125	48 10	140
" 1st March "	42 6	135	41 6	133	41 3	126	51 1	147
" 8th " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	41 1	125	48 4	139
" 15th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	40 6	124	40 4	116
" 22nd " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	40 6	124	39 4	113
" 29th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	40 9	124	40 10	117
" 5th April "	41 6	132	40 6	130	41 2	126	40 10	117
" 12th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	41 9	127	41 1	118
" 19th " "	41 0	130	40 0	128	41 10	128	42 10	123
" 26th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	41 3	126	40 4	116
" 3rd May "	42 0	133	41 0	131	42 1	128	39 4	113
" 10th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	43 5	133	39 10	114
" 17th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	43 9	134	40 4	116
" 24th " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	43 7	133	41 1	118
" 31st " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	43 11	134	40 4	116
" 7th June "	42 0	133	[illegible] 0	131	42 6	130	41 1	118
" 14th " "								

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN LONDON.

[Index Numbers—Price on 30th July, 1914, in the case of Choice White Karachi and that on the first date available in the case of other grade taken as 100.]

Date.	Choice White Karachi Price.	Choice White Karachi Index Numbers.	Red Karachi. Price.	Red Karachi. Index Numbers.	Delhi. Price.	Delhi. Index Numbers.	Choice White Bombay. Price.	Choice White Bombay. Index Numbers.	Club No. 1. Price.	Club No. 1. Index Numbers.	Club No. 2. Price.	Club No. 2. Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
30th July, 1914	39 6 July-Aug.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..
1st August "	41 0	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd September, 1914	46 0	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st October "	44 9	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th November "	48 3	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd December "	50 6	128	50 0	100	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16th " "	Nominal	...	...	...	50 9 May-June.	100	...	...	...	...	50 6 April-May, Sellers	100
30th " "	51 6 May-June.	130	53 0 Jany.-Feb.	106	52 0	102	...	...	...	...	52 0 April-May.	103
8th January, 1915	52 3 Do.	132	...	...	53 3 May-June.	105	...	...	...	...	53 6 Do.	106
4th February "	61 0 Do.	154	Nominal	...	61 4½ Do.	121	...	...	...	...	Nominal	...
25th " "	60 3 Do.	153	Do.	...	60 6 April-May.	119	...	...	...	...	64 6 Mar.-April.	128
4th March "	59 0 Do.	149	Do.	...	59 3 Do.	117	...	...	...	...	59 6 April-May.	118
8th April "	58 0 Do.	147	Unoffered	...	Unoffered	...	...	...	...	...	64 3 Do.	127
6th May "	66 3 June-July.	168	64 0 June-July.	128	65 0 May-June.	128	...	...	...	...	65 0 Do.	129
12th " "	63 9 Do.	161	63 3 Do.	126	64 3 Do.	127	68 0	100	67 0	100	...	...
4th June "	61 0 Do.	154	60 9 Do.	121	61 6 June-July.	121	62 9 June-July.	92	63 0 June-July.	93	61 0 June-July.	121
2nd July "	53 0 June	134	52 9 June	105	53 3 June	105	53 9 Do.	7	53 3 Do.	79	52 9 Do.	104
23rd " "	56 0 July	142	55 7½ July.	111	56 3 July	111	56 9 July	83	56 3 July	84	55 9 July	110
6th August "	56 6	143	56 1½	112	56 9	112	57 3 Do.	84	56 9	85	56 1½	111
27th " "	54 0	137	56 1½	112	56 6	111	57 3 Do.	84	56 9	85	56 1½	111
3rd September "	54 0 July. Sellers.	137	53 7½ July, Sellers.	107	...	...	Nominal	...	56 9 July, Sellers.	85	...	...
24th Sept., '15 to 18th April 1916	No sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th April, 1916	61 0	154	60 0	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28th April to 15th May, 1916	No sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
19th May, 1916	63 0 May-June.	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd and 9th June, 1916	Nominal	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th June, 1916	57 0 June-July.	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
23rd " "	55 0 June, Sellers.	139	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
27th " "	55 6, Sellers.	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
29th June to 7th July, 1916.	Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14th July, 1916	58 6 July-Aug.	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd " "	59 0 Do.	149	58 6 July-Aug. Sellers.	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28th " "	61 3 Do. Sellers.	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th August "	65 0 Aug.-Sept.	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
31st " "	72 6 Sept., Sellers.	184	Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8th September, 1916	73 0 Oct., Paid.	185	Do.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd " "	71 0 Do.	108	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14th October "	73 9 Oct.-Nov. Sellers.	187	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21st " "	75 6 Do.	191	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd November "	79 0 Paid	200	Do.	...	79 6 Sellers.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
24th " "	81 0 Paid	205	Do.	...	79 6 Noml.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st December "	82 0 Buyers	208	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
5th to 12th Jan., 1917	No sellers	...	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	..	...
2nd February to 30th March, 1917	82 0 Feb.-Mar. & Mar.-April.	208	No sellers.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th April, 1917	83 0 April-May	210	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
13th April to 4th May, 1917	85 0 Do.	215	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	87 6	129	...	...	...	..
5th to 11th May '17	86 9 May-June quoted.	220	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	87 6	129	...	...	...	...
18th May to 6th July "	86 9 "	220	86 3	172	86 9	171	87 6	129	86 9	129	...	...
13th to 20th July "	86 9 "	220	86 3 afloat	172	86 9 afloat	171	89 6	132	86 9	129	...	...
27th July to 10th Aug. 1917	No sellers. Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th to 24th Aug. '17	86 9 sellers	220	86 3 sellers	172	86 9 sellers	171	89 6 sellers	132	86 9 sellers	129	...	...
31st Aug. 1917	86 9 Nominal	220	86 3 Nom.	172	86 9 Nom.	171	89 6 Nom.	132	86 9 Nom.	129	...	...
7th September '17 to 2nd Jan. '18	78 0	197	77 6	155	77 6	153	79 0	116	...	...	78 0	154

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN INDIAN PORTS—*contd.*

[Index Numbers—Prices for the week ending the 30th July, 1914=100.]

Date.	KARACHI. White (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red). Price.	Index Numbers.	KARACHI. Red (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 92% red). Price.	Index Numbers.	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy). Price.	Index Numbers.	Calcutta Club No. 2. Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Week ending 5th July 1918	41 6	132	40 6	130	47 8	146	41 7	120
,, 12th ,, ,,	41 6	132	40 6	130	49 8	152	43 4	125
,, 19th ,, ,,	41 6	135	41 6	133	49 9	152	44 10	129
,, 26th ,, ,,	43 0	137	42 0	134	50 7	154	45 1	130
,, 2nd August ,,	44 0	140	43 0	138	50 9	155	45 7	131
,, 9th ,, ,,	44 0	140	43 0	138	53 9	164	46 4	133
,, 16th ,, ,,	44 0	140	43 0	138	55 10	170	47 7	137
,, 23rd ,, ,,	44 0	140	43 0	138	53 7	164	51 10	149
,, 30th ,, ,,	44 0	140	43 0	138	55 3	169	48 1	138
,, 6th September ,,	44 0	140	43 0	138	56 2	172	50 10	146
,, 13th ,, ,,	45 0	143	44 0	141	59 6	182	50 10	146
,, 20th ,, ,,	46 0	146	45 6	146	60 5	184	55 10	160
,, 27th ,, ,,	52 0	165	51 6	165	61 10	189	72 3	208
,, 4th October ,,	52 0	165	51 6	165	56 11	174	70 3	202
,, 11th ,, ,,	53 0	168	52 6	168	56 7	173	59 9	172
,, 18th ,, ,,	53 0	168	52 6	168	56 4	172	—	—
,, 25th ,, ,,	53 0	168	52 6	168	57 3	175	59 4	171
,, 1st November ,,	53 0	168	52 6	168	57 3	175	65 9	189
,, 8th ,, ,,	53 0	168	52 6	168	68 1	208	62 9	180
,, 15th ,, ,,	54 0	171	53 6	171	68 1	208	61 9	177
,, 22nd ,, ,,	54 6	173	54 0	173	68 1	208	59 9½	172
,, 29th ,, ,,	54 6	173	54 0	173	66 8	204	70 9	208
,, 6th December ,,	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 2	199	69 9	200
,, 13th ,, ,,	54 6	173	54 0	173	65 2	199	69 9	200
,, 20th ,, ,,	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 11	201	67 9	195
,, 27th ,, ,,	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 2	199	...	...
,, 3rd January, 1919	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 2	199	66 9	192
,, 10th ,, ,,	56 0	178	55 6	178	64 5	197	61 9	177
,, 17th ,, ,,	56 0	178	55 6	178	62 3	190	63 9	183
,, 24th ,, ,,	55 6	176	55 0	176	62 7	191	63 6	183
,, 31st ,, ,,	55 6	176	55 0	176	62 11	192	63 6	183
,, 7th February ,,	55 6	176	55 0	176	63 8	194	64 9	186
,, 14th ,, ,,	55 6	176	55 0	176	63 8	194	65 0	187
,, 21st ,, ,,	56 6	179	56 0	179	61 10	189	64 3	185
,, 28th ,, ,,	59 6	189	59 0	189	60 0	183	63 9	183
,, 7th March ,,	60 6	192	60 0	192	60 0	183	63 3	182
,, 14th ,, ,,	58 6	186	58 0	186	57 1	174	60 9	175
,, 21st ,, ,,	58 6	186	58 0	186	57 1	174	62 3	179
,, 28th ,, ,,	56 6	179	56 0	179	51 3	156	58 10	169
,, 4th April ,,	56 6	179	55 0	176	...	...	57 10	166
,, 11th ,, ,,	55 0	175	54 6	174	...	...	55 4	159
,, 18th ,, ,,	55 0	175	54 6	174	51 3	156	52 10	152
,, 25th ,, ,,	55 0	175	54 6	174	51 3	156	63 9	183
,, 2nd May ,,	54 0	171	53 6	171	55 8	170	64 3	185
,, 9th ,, ,,	54 0	171	53 6	171	55 8	170	60 3	173
,, 16th ,, ,,	53 6	170	53 0	170	55 8	170	61 9	177
,, 23rd ,, ,,	53 0	168	52 6	168	57 1	174	61 3	176
,, 30th ,, ,,	53 0	168	52 6	168	58 7	179	64 3	185
,, 6th June ,,	52 6	167	52 0	166	58 7	179	62 3	179
,, 13th ,, ,,	52 0	165	51 6	165	57 10	177	62 9	180
,, 20th ,, ,,	52 0	165	51 6	165	59 4	181	65 9	189
,, 27th ,, ,,	51 6	163	51 0	163	60 0	183	61 9	177
,, 4th July ,,	51 6	163	51 0	163	60 0	183	61 9	177
,, 11th ,, ,,	51 6	163	51 0	163	64 5	197	63 9	183
,, 18th ,, ,,	52 6	167	52 0	166	62 3	190	61 9	177
,, 25th ,, ,,	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	62 3	179
,, 1st August ,,	53 6	170	53 0	170	62 3	190	63 9	183
,, 8th ,, ,,	54 0	171	53 6	171	61 6	188	63 3	182
,, 15th ,, ,,	54 0	171	53 6	171	61 6	188	63 9	183
,, 22nd ,, ,,	54 6	173	54 0	173	60 0	183	63 3	182
,, 29th ,, ,,	54 6	173	54 0	173	58 7	179	61 9	177
,, 5th September ,,	54 0	171	53 6	171	56 5	172	59 9	172
,, 12th ,, ,,	53 6	170	53 0	170	55 8	170	60 3	173
,, 19th ,, ,,	53 0	168	52 6	168	52 9	161	55 10	160
,, 26th ,, ,,	51 0	162	50 6	162	52 9	161	57 10	166
,, 3rd October ,,	48 6	154	48 0	154	52 9	161	...	...
,, 10th ,, ,,	49 0	156	48 6	155	54 2	165	58 10	169
,, 17th ,, ,,	49 0	156	48 6	155	...	...	58 10	169
,, 24th ,, ,,	49 0	156	48 6	155	55 8	170	59 9	172
,, 31st ,, ,,	49 0	156	48 6	155	60 0	183	57 10	166
,, 7th November ,,	49 6	157	49 0	157	...	..	57 10	166
,, 14th ,, ,,	50 0	159	49 6	158	61 6	188	57 10	166
,, 21st ,, ,,	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	58 10	169
,, 28th ,, ,,	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 2	187	56 10	163
,, 5th December ,,	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	57 10	166
,, 12th ,, ,,	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	57 10	166
,, 19th ,, ,,	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	57 10	166
,, 26th ,, ,,	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	...	...
,, 2nd January 1920	52 6	167	52 0	166	62 11	192	57 10	166
,, 9th ,, ,,	52 6		[illegible]	[illegible]		...	57 10	[illegible]

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN LONDON—*contd.*

[Index Numbers—Price on 30th July, 1914, in the case of Choice White Karachi and that on the first date available in the case of other grade taken as 100.]

Date.	Choice White Karachi.		Red Karachi.		Delhi.		Choice White Bombay.		Club No. 1.		Club No. 2.	
	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*	
3rd January to 17th October '18	80 0	203	79 6	159	79 6	157	81 0	119	...	...	80 0	158
18th October '18 to 6th January '19	80 0 afloat	203	80 0 afloat	160	80 0 afloat	158	80 0 afloat	118	...	...	80 0 afloat	158
7th January to 28th February '19	Nothing offering to London			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st March to 13th May '19	80 0 afloat	203	60 0 afloat	160	80 0 afloat	158	80 0 afloat	118	...	...	80 0 afloat	158

COTTON PRESS RETURN.

No. 6 of 1919-20.

PREFATORY NOTE.

The Cotton Season, 1919-20.

The provisional estimate of the cotton crop of 1919-20 is 5,670,000 bales* on an area of 22,199,000 acres,* as compared with 3,671,000 bales on an area of 20,497,000 acres, the final estimates of last year. There is an increase of 54 per cent in the outturn. There were 410,000 bales of cotton pressed in the pressing factories, and 92,000 bales of unpressed cotton received in the spinning mills, from 1st September to 30th November, 1919, as against 229,000 bales and 76,000 bales, respectively, during the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of 79 per cent in the case of presses, and of 21 per cent in the case of mills. Too much stress should not be laid on the accuracy of these returns as a means of checking the forecast estimates of outturn, as there is at present no system in vogue of furnishing complete returns from all presses and mills. The figures for the Indian States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Central India, Rajputana, and Mysore are, as will be seen from the footnotes to the tables, mostly incomplete, and have been excluded from this comparison.

*Revised after the issue of the Third Cotton Forecast, 1919-20 on 23rd December 1919.

I.—Cotton Press Return for India in the half-month ending 30th November, 1919.

(Season 1919-20, *i.e.*, from 1st September, 1919, to 31st August, 1920.)

Province or State	Total estimated outturn of cotton crop (bales of 400 lbs each) (*a*)	Percentage to total for India	Total number of presses in the Province or State	Number of presses for which returns have been received for the half-month	Quantity of cotton pressed in the half-month (bales of 400 lbs each)	Total quantity pressed from 1st September to 30th November, 1919 (bales of 400 lbs each)	
						Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bombay (including Indian States)	1,362,000	24·0	187	36	30,631	56,546	19,540
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States) .	1,285,000	22·7	163	103	106,890	194,404	79,592
Madras	394,000	7·0	63	61	(*b*) 17,367	78,994	49,176
Punjab (including Indian States)	615,000	10·8	92	12	7,166	9,466	6,942
United Provinces . . .	435,000	7·7	(*f*)82	42	37,928	65,481	39,167
Sind	98,000	1·7	15	4	1,186	1,479	14,467
Burma	75,000	1·3	(*e*)19	1	1,149	3,230	(*f*) 19,213
Bihar and Orissa . . .	20,000	·4	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	21,000	·4	3	3	...	264	...
Assam	13,000	·2	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	5,000	·1	1	1	...	...	474
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	24,000	·4	5	1	...	...	164
Delhi	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES (*c*)	4,347,000	76·7	631	264	202,617	409,864	229,035
Hyderabad	753,000	13·3	44	(*h*)	(*h*)	...	...
Central India	261,000	4·6	35	6	...	...	...
Baroda	187,000	3·3	18	6	...	...	...
Rajputana	103,000	1·8	10	3	...	...	590
Mysore	19,000	·3	(*f*)2	2	(*g*)2,433	2,433	1,693
TOTAL INDIAN STATES (*d*) .	1,323,000	23·3	109	17	2,433	2,433	2,283
GRAND TOTAL .	5,670,000	100	740	281	205,050	412,297	231,318

(*a*) The figures in column 2 are the provisional estimates for 1919-20, as published in the Third Cotton Forecast, dated the 23rd December, 1919 (with slight modification of the figure for Mysore). Final estimates for 1919-20 will not be available until the third week of February, 1920.
(*b*) Figures for the weeks ending 22nd and 29th November, 1919. In Madras the cotton pressing season commences in February and these figures therefore relate to the crop of the preceding season.
(*c*) Including Indian States situated within provincial boundaries.
(*d*) Excluding States situated within provincial boundaries.
(*e*) Of this number 11 presses worked during the half-month.
(*f*) Revised figure.
(*g*) For quarter ending 30th November, 1919.
(*h*) Returns not received.

II.—Return of Cotton received in the Mills in India in the half-month ending 30th November, 1919. (Season 1919-20, *i.e.*, from 1st September, 1919, to 31st August, 1920.)

Province or State	Total number of mills in the Province or State	Number of mills for which returns have been received for the half-month	Quantity of cotton received in the half-month (bales of 400 lbs each)	TOTAL QUANTITY RECEIVED FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER TO 30TH NOVEMBER, 1919 (BALES OF 400 lbs EACH) Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay (including Indian States) .	161	35	13,727	55,212	40,743
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States)	10	8	6,669	13,314	11,861
Madras	13	12	(*a*)237	3,106	4,233
Punjab	3	...	...	...	476
United Provinces	(*d*)18	8	262	372	1,440
Sind	1	...	...	...	...
Bengal	10	10	3,800	16,798	15,343
Ajmer-Merwara	2	1	65	327	1,221
Delhi	2	2	1,028	2,506	863
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES (*b*) .	220	76	25,788	91,635	76,180
Hyderabad	3	(*f*)	(*f*)	922	153
Central India	5	1	...	4,734	1,911
Baroda	4	4	...	...	375
Mysore	2	2	(*e*) 476	476	202
TOTAL INDIAN STATES (*c*) .	14	7	476	6,132	2,641
GRAND TOTAL .	234	83	26,264	97,767	78,821

Note.—This statement shows the quantity of *unpressed* cotton received in the mills, the quantity of pressed cotton coming through the presses not being taken into account, as this is included in statement I.

(*a*) Figures for the weeks ending 22nd and 29th November, 1919. [See footnote (*b*) on preceding page.]
(*b*) Including Indian States situated within provincial boundaries.
(*c*) Excluding States situated within provincial boundaries.
(*d*) Revised figure.
(*e*) For quarter ending 30th November, 1919.
(*f*) Returns not received.

III.—Total quantity of cotton pressed in the Pressing Factories and of unpressed cotton received in the Spinning Mills, from 1st September to 30th November, 1919, in *British Provinces (including Indian States within provincial boundaries)*.

Province	Total estimated outturn of cotton crop (bales of 400 lbs each) *	Quantity of cotton pressed up to 30th November, 1919 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Quantity of unpressed cotton received in spinning mills up to 30th November, 1919 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Total of columns 3 and 4 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Percentage ratio of col. 5 to col. 2 *
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay (including Indian States)	1,362,000	56,546	55,212	111,758	8·2
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States) .	1,285,000	194,404	13,314	207,718	16·2
Madras	394,000	78,994	3,106	82,100	20·8
Punjab (including Indian States) . . . . . } North-West Frontier Province . . . . . } Delhi . . . . }	620,000	9,466	2,506	11,972	1·9
United Provinces	435,000	65,481	372	65,853	15·1
Sind	98,000	1,479	...	1,479	1·5
Burma	75,000	3,230	...	3,230	4·3
Bengal . . . . } Bihar and Orissa . . . . } Assam . . . . }	54,000	264	16,798	17,062	31·6
Ajmer-Merwara	24,000	...	327	327	1·4
TOTAL .	4,347,000	409,864	91,635	501,499	11·5

Note.—This table contains the totals of tables I and II, excluding Hyderabad, Central India, Baroda, Rajputana, and Mysore.

* See footnote (*a*) to statement I.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA;
January 13, 1920.

D. N. GHOSH.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

PURCHASE SCHEMES.

Delhi, the 19th January 1920.

No. 366-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the entry "(A) Rice" in the Schedule appended to the Notification in this Department No. 7522, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended, shall be amended to read "(A) Rice and rice flour".

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 19th January, 1920.

No. 15.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Kesteven, Kt., of his office of Additional Member of the Indian Legislative Council.

The 21st January, 1920.

No. 16.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., D.S.O., is appointed to be Solicitor with the Government of India, with effect from the 19th January, 1920.

The 22nd January, 1920.

No. 17.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 93 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915 ([illegible], c. 61), the Governor General is pleased to declare that the seat of the Hon'ble [illegible] Honorary Captain Ajab Khan, Sardar Bahadur, I.O.M., in the Indian Legislative Council has become vacant.

No. 18.—In pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (*b*) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Jagirdars and Zamindars of Sind in the Presidency of Bombay have elected Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz to be an Additional Member of the Indian Legislative Council *vice* Khan Bahadur Saiyed Allahando Shah deceased.

No. 19.—In pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (*b*) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Muhammadan Community in Bihar and Orissa have elected Chaudhuri Muhammad Ismail Khan to be an Additional Member of the Indian Legislative Council.

No. 20.—For the purposes of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 61), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Arthur Edward Nelson, O.B.E., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 21st January 1920.

No. 118.—Sir Frank George Sly, K.C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, is placed on special duty under the Government of India, Home Department, for a fortnight with effect from the 12th January 1920.

No. 124.—With reference to the Home Department notification nos. 2097, and 2099, dated the 30th December 1919 and in modification of the orders in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Home Department notification no. 1963, dated the 28th November 1919, the following revised arrangements are notified with effect from the dates shown against each :—

Vice Rai Bahadur P. K. Basu on deputation.

Mr. U. C. Stuart appointed as Superintendent, second grade, Sub. *pro tempore*, from 12th December 1919 to 6th January 1920.

Mr. R. M. Ganguli appointed as Superintendent, second grade, Sub. *pro tempore*, from 7th January 1920.

Mr. T. P. Roy appointed as Superintendent, third grade, Sub. *pro tempore*, from 12th December 1919.

Vice Rai Bahadur B. K. Banerji on combined leave.

Mr. K. P. Anantan officiated as Superintendent, second grade, from 12th December 1919 to 6th January 1920.

Mr. U. C. Stuart to officiate as Superintendent, second grade, from 7th January 1920.

Mr. N. Banerji officiated Superintendent, third grade, from 12th December 1919 to 16th January 1920.

Mr. W. D'Almeida to officiate as Superintendent, third grade, from 17th January 1920.

Vice Rai Bahadur A. C. Koar, I.S.O., on privilege leave from the 18th November to 23rd December 1919.

Rai Bahadur P. K. Basu on combined leave and on deputation officiated as Superintendent, first grade.

Rai Bahadur B. K. Banerji on privilege leave, officiated as Superintendent, first grade.

Mr. U. C. Stuart officiated as Superintendent, first grade.

Mr. T. P. Roy officiated as Superintendent, second grade.

Mr. W. D'Almeida officiated as Superintendent, third grade.

The 22nd January 1920.

No. 133.—The following rules, approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council, for the appointment of Natives of India and Burma to the Indian Civil Service otherwise than by Open Competitive Examination, are published for general information.

Recruitment in India. **J. & P. 6406/19.**

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Appointments (in India) otherwise than by Open Competitive Examination.

The Secretary of State for India in Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by section 1 of the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. V., c. 87), hereby makes with the advice and assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners the following rules for the appointment during the year 1919 to the Indian Civil Service otherwise than by the annual Open Competition (which will still continue to be held) of Natives of India and Burma. It will rest with the Government of India to determine whether candidates are qualified in respect of nationality, age, character, and education, as defined in the following regulations :—

1.—(*a*) Every candidate must be either a British subject or a ruler or subject of any State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under section 96 (*a*) of the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by section 3 of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916.

(*b*) If the candidate (being a British subject) or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's Dominion and allegiance, the father must at the time of the candidate's birth have been a British subject or the subject of a State in India and still be (or have continued to be until his death) a British subject or a subject of such State.

2. Every candidate must have been born on or after the 2nd August 1894, and on or before the 1st August 1898.

3. Every candidate must be of good moral character and sound physique.

4. Every candidate must produce satisfactory evidence that he possesses a degree in Arts or Science of an Indian or British University, or has passed the examination for the higher diploma of the Mayo College, Ajmer, or the diploma of the Aitchison Chiefs' College at Lahore.

5. Any person who possesses the qualifications prescribed in the foregoing rules is eligible to apply for nomination, whether he be already in Government service or not.

6. Every candidate, being a British subject, must submit to the local Government of the Province in which he resides an application in the form annexed to these rules, together with the fee prescribed in that form.

7. Every candidate, being a ruler or subject of a State in India who is qualified under rule 1, must submit his application through the Durbar of the State to the local Government of the Province in which he wishes to serve.

8. Candidates will be nominated by the Government of India on the recommendation of the local Government.

9. Candidates nominated by the Government of India will be accepted by the Secretary of State for India in Council as selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service, subject to any further enquiries that he may find it necessary to institute, and will be required to undergo a period of probation for two years at a College or University in the United Kingdom approved by the Secretary of State. Selected candidates will be entitled to free passages to and from the United Kingdom and will be paid an allowance at the rate of £200 sterling per annum during the period of probation, subject to good conduct. At the end of this period of probation they will be tested by the Civil Service Commissioners, or by an authority in India specially empowered in this behalf, in Indian Law and Languages, and in any other subjects which may be prescribed, and in riding. They will not be appointed to the Indian Civil Service until they have been certified to have fulfilled these tests.

10. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application through persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons who are not themselves acquainted with the candidate's work at School, or at the University, or otherwise, will be disregarded.

INDIA OFFICE,

Approved 16th December 191[illegible]

Write your usual signature here————————

Application Form for the Indian Civil Service.

Before filling up this Form you should consult the accompanying Regulations, in which are laid down the conditions of eligibility for appointment to the above Service.

To be filled up and returned to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Province concerned. If the space provided here for any answer is insufficient, a separate sheet should be used.

If a Candidate who fills up and returns this Application Form does not receive an acknowledgment of it within a reasonable time, he should inform the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Province concerned.

Should any of the particulars furnished be found to be false within the knowledge of the Candidate, he will, if appointed, be liable to be dismissed. The wilful suppression of any material fact will be similarly punished.

	ANSWER.
1. Name in full, surname first.	
2. Postal address *in full.* (Any change of address should at once be communicated to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Province concerned.)	
3. Affix here postage stamps of the value of Rs. 7-8. *No part of this fee will be returnable to any applicant, whatever the result of his application. Applications unaccompanied by the fee will be ignored.*	
4. Exact date of birth, and age last birthday.	
5. Place of birth.	
6. Your nationality at birth.	
7. Your father's place of birth and nationality at birth.	
8. His postal address and profession (if dead give last address).	
9. Your mother's place of birth and nationality at birth.	

10. **Schools.** Name your schools in order, giving dates of entering and leaving. State any position of authority you held, any distinction you attained in school work, games, school societies, etc., any University scholarship you won.	
11. **University.** Name your University with dates of entering and leaving. State degree and any other distinctions. Name your College and College Tutor.	
12. **Service in Naval, Military and Air Forces.** Give the record of your service (if any) during the war from start to finish, with dates, including any decorations or distinctions. State your rank, regiment, and (if not commissioned) your regimental number, or similar complete means of identification. Give the name and address of your superior officer or other suitable referee as to your services.	
13. Name any Government Office in which you have served, with dates of service, and the name and official address of your superior officer.	
14. Any time since entering school not otherwise accounted for should be accounted for here.	
15. Have you on any former occasion been examined by the Civil Service Commissioners in London? If so, when and for what appointment?	
16. Are you free from pecuniary embarrassments?	
17. Give the names, postal addresses and professions of two referees, who should be responsible persons, well acquainted with you in private life, but not relatives, and unconnected with your School or University.	
18. Name any subject or subjects in which you can supply proof of special proficiency.	
19. Give particulars of any physical impairment which you have suffered through the war (if any war service has been rendered).	
20. Signature and date.	

The 23rd January 1920.

No. 143.—Mr. E. Lister, C.I.E., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 5th November 1919.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 19th January 1920.

No. 142.—The services of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. Chevis, I.C.S., Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the 3rd January 1920.

MEDICAL.

The 22nd January 1920.

No. 65.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. Hasell Wright, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Coorg, is granted privilege leave for one month and fourteen days with effect from the 20th December 1919.

No. 66.—Mr. Dinshaw Framjee, Acting Apothecary, Virajpet, and Officiating Assistant Surgeon, Mercara, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the Civil Surgeon, Coorg, in addition to his own duties during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Hasell Wright, I.M.S., with effect from the 20th December 1919.

POLICE.

The 22nd January 1920.

No. 140.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(1) to remit all fees payable under Schedule II of the said Act upon applications for the grant or renewal of licences or duplicates under the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, in respect of which a fee is payable under those Rules, and

(2) to reduce to one anna all fees exceeding one anna payable under this said Schedule upon other applications relating to licences or duplicates granted or renewed under the said Rules.

The 23rd January 1920.

No. 155.—The services of Captain F. C. A. Troup, Royal Artillery, 32nd Mountain Battery, and placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment with the Burma Military Police with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

PORT BLAIR.

The 22nd January 1920.

NOTIFICATION OF CONCURRENCE IN ORDER OF REMOVAL OF A PRISONER.

Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884.

No. 39.—Whereas an Order has been made under the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884, by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the removal of Jayakodi Aratchige Don Anthony Appuhamy, a convict now in custody in the Colony of Ceylon, to the Andaman Islands; it is hereby notified that the Governor General of India in Council concurs in the said Order of Removal.

PUBLIC.

The 19th January 1920.

No. 181.—The following rules made by the the Government of the East Africa Protectorate relating to the quarantine of dogs imported into that country, are published for general information :—

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

Rules.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon the Governor, by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules :—

1. These Rules may be cited as "The Diseases of Animals (Importation of Dogs) Amendments Rules (No. 2) 1919," and shall be read as one with "The Diseases of Animals Rules, 1918," and all amendments thereof.

2. Rules 2 and 3 of "The Diseases of Animals (Importation of Dogs) Amendment Rules, 1919," shall be deleted and the Rules following substituted therefor :—

2. All dogs imported from the United Kingdom and India shall be subjected to four months' quarantine at the risk and expense of the owner.

3. The period of such quarantine shall be reckoned from the date of landing in the Protectorate.

By Command of His Excellency the Acting Governor.
G. A. S. NORTHCOTE,
for *Acting Chief Secretary.*

NAIROBI ;
The 9th day of December 1919.

H. D. CRAIK,
Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

Delhi, the 22nd January 1920.

No. 33.—Pandit V. Natesa Aiyar is appointed to be Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, permanently *vice* the late Mr. H. Panday. He will, however, continue to be Superintendent, Archæological Survey, sub. *pro tempore* until further orders.

Pandit Hirananda Shastri is appointed as Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, sub. *pro tempore vice* Pandit V. A. Natesa Aiyar with effect from the date on which he took [illegible] his duties.

GENERAL.

The 23rd January 1920.

No. 64.—The services of Captain C. N. Paget, Assistant Secretary, Central Employment and Labour Board, are replaced at the disposal of the Army Department with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd January 1920.

SANITARY.

The 23rd January 1920.

No. 57.—With reference to the Education Department notification no. 541, dated the 1st September 1919, Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. H. Stevenson, C.I.E., M.D., I.M.S., Assistant Director General, Indian Medical Service (Sanitary), is granted an extension of privilege leave for 23 days with effect from the 3rd December 1919.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

Delhi, the 22nd January 1920.

No. 111-22.—Mr. G. P. Hector, M.A., B.Sc., Economic Botanist, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Imperial Economic Botanist, Pusa, with effect from the 20th December 1919, during the absence, on combined leave, of Mr. A. Howard, M.A., C.I.E., A.R.C.S., F.L.S., Imperial Economic Botanist, or until further orders.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 23rd January 1920.

No. 141-130.—Captain K. J. S. Dowland, M.R.C.V.S., has been appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, with effect from the 27th November 1919, and is posted to the Punjab as Professor of Sanitary Science, Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore.

FORESTS.

The 20th January 1920.

No. 64-D.—33.—On return from privilege leave Mr. A. R. Dicks, Officiating Conservator of Forests, is re-posted to the United Provinces from the forenoon of 22nd December 1919. From the same date Mr. F. Canning, Officiating Conservator of Forests, reverted to his substantive appointment in the class of Deputy Conservator of Forests.

The 23rd January 1920.

No. 70-D.—130.—Mr. C. W. Scott, who has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Forest Department, with effect from 21st February 1916, is posted to Burma as an Assistant Conservator of Forests from the forenoon of December 18th 1919, the date on which he reported his arrival in Rangoon.

LAND SURVEYS.

The 22nd January 1920.

No. 72-148-3.—Major F. F. Hunter, D.S.O., I.A., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Department by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, is posted to the Survey of India, with effect from the 14th November 1919.

No. 74-14-2.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Turner, R.E., Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for four months and 27 days combined with furlough for three months and three days on average salary and four months on half average salary, under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and the Resolution by the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1514-C. S. R., dated the 29/30th December 1919, with effect from the 1st February 1920, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 75-14-3.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Beazeley, D.S.O., R.E., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the Map Publication Offices from Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Turner, R.E. Lieutenant-Colonel Beazeley will continue to officiate as Superintendent during the absence on leave of Colonel T. F. B. Renny-Tailyour, C.B., C.S.I., R.E., Superintendent, or until further orders.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 19th January 1920.

No. 4.—Captain C. E. Fieldsend, Assistant Engineer, Bengal, is transferred to the Punjab with effect from the forenoon of the 4th December 1919, and is posted to the Irrigation Branch.

The 21st January 1920.

No. 5.—Mr. A. J. R. Hope, Executive Engineer, Burma, was attached to the Public Works Department of the Government of India Secretariat on special duty for the period from the 28th November to 2nd December 1919.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 19th January 1920.

No. 187-I. C.—*Errata.*—In the notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 5211-I. C., dated the 30th December 1919, announcing certain appointments to, and promotions in, the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire under the heading :—

To be Members.

(CIVIL DIVISION.)

for the words " Andrew Sinclair Day " *read* " Albert Sinclair Day " and *for* " Frederick Edward Low " *read* " Frederick Edward Lowe ".

No. 237-Est. A.—Mr. A. N. L. Cater, an officiating Deputy Secretary, Foreign and Political Department, is confirmed in that appointment.

No. 249-Est. A.—Major W. J. Powell, Indian Medical Service, Staff Surgeon, 4th (Quetta) Division, and in charge of the current duties of the Office of the Civil Surgeon, Quetta, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 7th November 1919, and until further orders.

No. 250-Est. A.—Captain (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) J. B. Hance, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon and is posted as Civil Surgeon, Quetta, with effect from the 21st November 1919.

No. 252-Est. A.—Major W. L. Campbell, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for five months and twelve days combined with commuted furlough for two months and nineteen days and ordinary furlough for one year, one month and ten days, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th January 1920.

No. 253-Est. A.—Mr. C. A. Bell, C.M.G., C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service (retired), is appointed provisionally as Political Officer, Sikkim, with effect from the 15th January 1920.

No. 255-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. D. S. Fayrer, Indian Medical Service, is posted as Residency Surgeon in Mewar, and is appointed temporarily to hold visiting charge of the office of Medical Officer, Mewar Bhil Corps, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 26th December 1919.

The 21st January 1920.

No. 264-Est. A.—Babu Ram Sarup, a Deputy Collector in the United Provinces, is appointed Extra Assistant to the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, with effect from the 10th January 1920.

No. 238-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order that Babu Ram Sarup, Extra Assistant to the Political Agent in Bundelkhand, shall exercise the powers of an Additional Sessions Judge, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), within the limits of the Bundelkhand Agency, in all cases in which such powers may lawfully be exercised by the Governor General in Council within such limits and which the Agent to the Governor General in Central India may direct him to try. In exercise of these powers he may take cognisance of an offence as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, and shall, when so taking cognisance of an offence, follow the procedure laid down by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates.

The 22nd January 1920.

No. 254-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 162-I. B., dated the 28th January 1913, applying certain enactments to the Cantonment of Baroda, namely :—

(1) Entry No. 27 relating to the Poisons Act, 1904 (1 of 1904), shall be cancelled.

(2) After entry No. 36-A, the following shall be added, namely,

36-B. The Poisons Act, 1919 (XII of 1919). ......

No. 266-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 28, clause (*b*) of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), as applied to Berar, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1553-I. B., dated the 5th August 1910, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the stamp-duty with which, under any law for the time being in force, instruments executed in Berar by or on behalf of any society for the time being registered or deemed to be registered under that Act, or instruments executed by any officer or member of any such society and relating to the business of the society (other than cheques of individual members drawn against their current accounts with Co-operative Banks) are chargeable.

No. 283-Est. B.—Lieutenant R. Smallwood, I.A., is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commandant, Mewar Bhil Corps and Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, with effect from the 28th December 1919.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 21st January 1920.

No. 271-Est. A.—The services of Lieutenant C. T. Casling, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 19th September 1919.

H. R. C. DOBBS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Delhi, the 24th January 1920.

No. 430-D.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 19th December 1919 (as corrected up to 25th December 1919), on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,
BOARD OF TRADE,
22, CARLISLE PLACE,
WESTMINSTER, S. W.-1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 19th DECEMBER 1919, AS CORRECTED UP TO 25th DECEMBER 1919.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Money Orders payable to Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to :—

**The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,
Board of Trade,
22, Carlisle Place,
Westminster, S. W.-1.**

List A. and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (**A**) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (**B**) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (**B**) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited.
(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 134.)
(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft. (*See*, however, page 134.)
Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.
(A) *Animals, living, for food (other than horses.)
Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.
(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
(A) Armoured motor-cars.
(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

Bacon, *see* Meat.
Banknotes, *see* Notes.
(A) Barley, barley flour and barley meal.
(B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft.
(A) Basic slag.
(A) Bayonets and their component parts.
(A) Boats and craft.
Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Bread.
Brewers' grains, *see* grains.
(A) Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.
(A) Butter.
(A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following :—
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal;
Linseed cake and meal;
Maize germ meal;
Maize meal and flour;
Calf meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Calfskins.
(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifles and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, page 133.)
Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.
Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
(A) Cheese.
(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.
(A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives.
(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
(A) Cocoa raw.
(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.
Coin, *see* Gold ; Silver.
(A) Coke and manufactured fuel.
Combings, *see* Malt.
(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.
(A) Copra.
Corn offals, *see* Offals.
(A) Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meal.
Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
Craft, *see* Boats.
Culms, *see* Malt.

(A) Dari.
Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, &c.
(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
(A) Dried figs.
(A) †Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.

Earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Eggs in shells.
Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
Equipment web, *see* Web.
(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
(A) Explosives. (*See*, however, page 133.)

Fats, edible, *see* Oils.
(A) Figs, dried.
(A) Firearms and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 133.)

*Application for licence to export live-stock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

†The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—

Dolly dyes. Drummer dyes.
Diamond dyes, Dixon's home dyes.
Maypole dyes.

(A) Fish except the following:—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns and lobsters.
(A) Salmon, tinned.
(A) Flax, raw.
Flax seed, sowing fibre.
Flour, *see* Barley; Maize; Rice; Rye; Wheat.
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, *e.g.*, Cakes; Hay, Oats, &c.
(A) Forage, green.
Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
(A) Fruit preserved and dried fruit, the following:—
Figs.
Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
Sultanas.

(A) Game.
(A) Gold, coin and bullion.
(A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers.'
(A) Green forage.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
(A) Ground nuts.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.

(A) Hay.
(A) Heliographs and their component parts.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.

(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
(A) Indigo, synthetic.

Jam, *see* Fruit preserved.

(A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
(A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Linseed.
Linseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Livestock, *see* Animals.

(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Maize.
(A) Maize germs.
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
Marmalade, *see* Fruit preserved.
Meals, *see* Barley; Cakes; Rye; Wheat.

(A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat, horseflesh and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Milk, condensed or preserved.
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Mines and their component parts.
Molasses, *see* Feeding Stuffs.

(A) Nicotine and its compounds
*Notes of the Bank of France.
(A) Notes, Russian rouble.

(A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
(A) Oils and fats, edible, the following:—
Cocoanut oil;
Groundnut oil;
Palmkernel oil.
Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.

(A) Palm Kernels.
(A) Periscopes and their component parts.
(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.

(A) Quinine sulphate.

(A) Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
(A) Range-finders and their component parts.
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Rice and rice flour.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.

*Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
(A) Sausages, except tinned sausages.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Searchlights, and their component parts.
Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.
(A) Semolina.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals
Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, *see* Calf ; Hides.
(A) Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(B) Submarine sound signalling apparatus
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
(A) Sultanas.
(A) Superphosphates.

(A) Tea other than green tea.
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo nets.
(B) Torpedo tubes.

(A) Uniform clothing, naval, military and Air Force.

Vegetables, *see* Onions ; Potatoes.
Venison, see Game.
(A) Vessels.

(B) Web equipment.
(A) Whalebone, raw.
(A) Whale fins.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.

Wool and Woollen Goods :—
(A) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof. (*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
(A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.
(A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof.
(A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

Yarns, *see* Wool.
(A) Yeast.

LIST C.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B.
Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on list C (*see* page 132) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Bird Seed.
Blanc-mange powder.

Cake mixture.
Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cement for building and engineering purposes.
Chillies.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
Custard powder.

Gloy.

Horseflesh.

Koffio.

Lactol.
Lactogol.

Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
Marmite.
Mincemeat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Paisley flour.
Paint, other than gold paint.
"Phosto" animal food.
Pudding powder.
Puddings.

Restorine.

Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted (*see page* 132). Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF EXPLOSIVES, DOUBLE-BARRELLED GUNS, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, &c., industrial explosives, double-barrelled guns and sporting rifles, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department:—

British Possessions and Protectorates.

French Possessions and Protectorates.

United States of America.

South America.

Africa.

Japan and Korea.

Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned:—"Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO EXPORT REGULATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

INDEX TO COUNTRIES.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 4 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, London, E. C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

Austria, Hungary.

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Voralberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czechoslovakia (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia*).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteinwegebrücke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that Office. Goods may also be exported *viâ* any other available route.

Denmark.

Licenses are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Esthonia (principal port—Reval).

Licenses are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence if containing the following goods only:—

1. Newspapers, periodicals, and books.

2. Soaps, candles and starch, of which the total weight does not exceed 2½ kilos (5½ lbs.).

3. Food-stuffs for the personal use of the addressee, with the exception of butter, meat, bacon, flour, sugar, pineapple, ginger, vanilla, caviare and caviare substitutes, pickled caviare, sea-crawfish, lobsters, and oysters.

4. In the case of margarine, lard, pastry, products of dough or paste, such as macaroni, vermicelli, etc., sweets and other goods of the German Customs Tariff No. 202, coffee, tea, and products of the cocoa and chocolate industry, the quantity allowed without licence is limited to 1 kilo (35 ozs.).

5. Wearing apparel for the personal use of the addressee.

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (*see* **Jugo-Slavia).**

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland*).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(a) *Northern District—approached* viâ *Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

(b) *Southern District—approached* viâ *the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Asov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste. Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Import and Export Section, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made on the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case, in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant, the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (½) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment:—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

Butter and cheese.

Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Seeds, oils, and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Food-stuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).

Seeds, oils, and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Synthetic dye-stuffs.

Ergot.

Quinine sulphate.

Caustic potash.

Potassium carbonate.

Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.

Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.

Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

CUSTOMS—ESTABLISHMENT.

The 24th January 1920.

No. 470-D.—Mr. F. J. D. F. Karaka, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is transferred from Bombay to Bengal with effect from the 21st December 1919.

No. 439-D.—The services of Mr. G. N. Bower and Mr. T. A. Stewart, I.C.S., Assistant Collectors in the Imperial Customs Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the 1st January 1920.

No. 440-D.—Mr. C. B. deKretser, I.C.S., has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th January 1920, and posted to Rangoon.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The 24th January 1920.

No. 463-D.—Mr. H. P. V. Townend, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Director General of Commercial Intelligence with effect from the 16th January 1920, *vice* Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, C.B.E., I.C.S., who has been placed on special duty in this Department.

EMIGRATION.

The 24th January 1920.

No. 377-D.—In pursuance of section 116-A., sub-section (4), of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901 (VI of 1901), as amended by the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915 (VIII of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to approve of the election of Mr. A. D. Gordon, with effect from the 3rd January 1920, to be a member of the Assam Labour Board as a representative of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, and of the Indian Tea Association, London, *vice* Mr. C. Rennison resigned.

SALT.

The 24th January 1920.

No. 512-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that rules 1 to 19 of the rules regulating the manufacture and refining of saltpetre in Calcutta and its environs published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce No. 1908-S. R., dated the 10th April 1901, shall apply to the district of the 24-Parganas in the Presidency of Bengal.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 24th January 1920.

No. 414-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in rule 66 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6975-137, dated the 16th September 1909, as subsequently amended, namely :—

(1) Below the value "1 anna" the value "1½ annas" shall be added; and

(2) After the word and letters "On H. M. S." the words "*or Service*" shall be inserted.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR—GENERAL.

The 24th January 1920.

No. 465-D.—Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, C.B.E., I.C.S., Director General of Commercial Intelligence, *substantive pro tempore*, is placed on special duty in this Department with effect from the 16th January 1920.

POST OFFICE.

The 24th January 1920.

No. 360-D.—The following days will be observed as Post Office holidays in the several postal circles during the year 1920, in addition to the holidays on Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, the KING-EMPEROR's Birthday and Christmas Day:—

—	Bengal and Assam.	Bihar and Orissa.	United Provinces.	Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.	BOMBAY.		Madras.	Central Provinces.	Burma.
					Presidency proper.	Sind.			
Pongal	...	...	...	...	...	...	January 14	...	...
Sri Panchami or Basant Panchami	January 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shivratri	...	...	...	...	February 18	February 18	...	February 18	...
Full Moon of Tabaung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	March 3
Holi or Doljatra	...	March 5	March 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baisakhi	...	...	...	April 12	...	...	...	...	...
Tamil New Year's Day	...	...	...	...	...	...	April 13	...	...
Burmese New Year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	April
Id-ul-Fitr or Ramzan	(a) June 18	(a) June 18	(a) June 18	(a) June 18	(a) June 18	(a) June 18	(a) June 18	(a) June 18	...
Beginning of Buddhist Lent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 30
Id-Uz-Zoha or Bakrid	(b) August 25	(b) August 25	(b) August 25	(b) August 25	(b) August 25	(b) August 25	(b) August 25	(b) August 25	(b) August 25
Janamastami, Gokul Ashtami or Sri Jayanthi	...	September 6	September 6	September 6	September 6	September 6	September 6	September 6	...
Tenth day of Moharum	(c) September 23	(c) September 23	(c) September 23	(c) September 23	(c) September 23	(c) September 23	(c) September 23	(c) September 23	...
Mohalaya Amavasya	October 11	...	...	...	...	...	October 11	...	...
Dasehra, Ayudha Puja or Durga Puja	October 20	October 22	October 22	October 22	October 22	October 22	...	October 22	...
End of Buddhist Lent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	October 27
Diwali, Dipavalli or Kali Puja	November 9	November 10	November 11	November 10	November 10	November 10	...	November 10	November 10
Tasaungdaing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	November 25

(a) If the moon be visible on June 17th, the holiday will be observed on June 18th, if on June 18th, then on June 19th.

(b) If the moon be visible on August 15th, the holiday will be observed on August 25th, if on August 16th, then on August 26th.

(c) If the moon be visible on September 13th, the holiday will be observed on September 23rd, if on September 14th, then on September 24th.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Delhi, the 19th January 1920.

No. 198-F.—In modification of the notifications in the Finance Department No. 3017-F., dated the 27th November 1919, and No. 1-F., dated the 1st January 1920, it is hereby notified for public information that the rates for Treasury Bills with effect from Tuesday, the 20th January 1920, and until further notice will be as follows:—

For three months' bills . . .	Rupees ninety-nine per cent.
For six months' bills . . .	Rupees ninety-seven annas eight per cent.
For nine months' bills . . .	Rupees ninety-six annas six per cent.
For twelve months' bills . . .	Rupees ninety-five annas *nil* per cent.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 16th January 1920.

No. 77-F. E.—Mr. G. J. Piper assumed charge of his duties as Superintendent, Class I, Finance Department, on the forenoon of the 12th January 1920.

Delhi, the 17th January 1920.

No. 251-Accts.—The tenure of the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel C. N. Baker, I.A., Military Deputy Auditor General, is extended to the 18th September 1920.

The 20th/22nd January 1920.

No. 96-F. E.—Mr. W. H. Scott, officiating Chief Auditor, North Western Railway, has been granted combined leave for one year, *viz.*, privilege leave for 3 months and 15 days and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 6th January 1920.

Mr. J. M. Hartley has been posted as officiating Chief Auditor, North Western Railway, with effect from the 6th January 1920 and until further orders.

The 21st/22nd January 1920.

No. 100-F. E.—Mr. J. H. Egan, Deputy Auditor, Eastern Bengal Railway, has been granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 18th November 1919.

Mr. N. N. Mukerjee, a senior Accountant in the office of the Chief Auditor, Eastern Bengal Railway, was appointed to officiate as an Assistant Audit Officer, class II in that office, with effect from the 18th November 1919 to the 27th November 1919.

No. 101-F. E.—Mr. A. Aukim, Assistant Accounts Officer in the office of the Accountant General, Burma, has been granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 2nd January 1920.

Mr. M. N. Dutta, a senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant General, Burma, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer, with effect from the same date and during the absence of Mr. A. Aukim on leave.

The 22nd January 1920.

No. 273-C. W. C.—In Finance Department Notification No. 1792-C. W. C., dated the 23rd December 1919, regarding the appointment of Mr. J. C. Sinha, B.A., as Assistant Controller of War Accounts, *for* "22nd September 1919" *read* "24th September 1919".

No. 274-C. W. C.—Mr. J. C. Sinha, B.A., temporary Assistant Controller of War Accounts in the office of the Controller of War Accounts, reverted to his own grade with effect from the 24th December 1919.

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 23rd January 1920.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 151.—The undermentioned officers are granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment of Assistant Commandant of a Prisoners of War Camp, with effect from the dates specified :—

Lieutenant J. C. Steele, 2-5th Battalion, Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry). Dated 7th January 1919.

Lieutenant H. T. Parry, 18th (London) Battalion, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own). Dated 6th January 1919.

Lieutenant O. B. Lewis, 1st Garrison Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers). Dated 28th March 1919.

Lieutenant G. T. Stephenson, Royal Garrison Artillery (Special Reserve). Dated 15th April 1919.

No. 152.—Lieutenant D. MacDonald, 2nd Garrison Battalion, The Essex Regiment, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Railway Transport Officer. Dated 15th November 1919.

No. 153.—Lieutenant J. W. Hincheliffe, 2nd Battalion, The Northamptonshire Regiment, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 3rd grade. Dated 1st December 1919.

No. 154.—Quartermaster and Lieutenant W Ticehurst, General List, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain (without pay) while holding an appointment as Adjutant and Quartermaster at the Branch School of Musketry, Satara. Dated 6th December 1919.

No. 155.—Major W. Kenworthy, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment graded as Assistant Quartermaster General, from 17th July 1919 to 19th August 1919.

No. 156.—Captain C. G. Snelling, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General (Embarkation). Dated 1st January 1920.

No. 157.—Second Lieutenant R. A. Yeomans, 2nd Battalion, 97th Deccan Infantry, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Assistant Provost Martial. Dated 1st October 1919.

No. 158.—Lieutenant J. Lambie, 2nd Battalion, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain, from 22nd November 1919 to 25th December 1919.

No. 159.—Captain E. L. Bostock-Wilson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport. Dated 28th October 1919.

No. 160.—Lieutenant (temporary Captain) H. C. Howie, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director, Railway Transport. Dated 24th December 1919.

No. 161.—Lieutenant H. C. Seymour, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment of Assistant Commandant of a Prisoners of War Camp. Dated 21st January 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 162.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.

Hugh Robert Charles Lane, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Lewis Macclesfield Heath, M.C., 1st Battalion, 19th Punjabis. Noel Frank Coote Mulloy, M.C., 32nd Lancers.	Dated 18th January 1920.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Cyril Lloyd Elgood, attached 14th Murray's Jat Lancers. Dated 26th May 1919.

Thomas Hamilton Denny, attached 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 17th July 1919.

Rees Stanley Jones, attached 3rd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 1st August 1919.

John Hedley Pringle, attached 126th Baluchistan Infantry. Dated 13th August 1919.

Bernard Haigh Brear, attached 1st Battalion, 66th Punjabis. Dated 24th August 1919.

Ian MacIntyre Hamilton, attached 44th Merwara Infantry. Dated 10th November 1919.

Edward Stepto, attached 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry. Dated 20th November 1919.

Hugh Castell Pearson, M.C., attached 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles). Dated 23rd November 1919.

William Alexander McNiel, attached 1st Battalion, 25th Punjabis. Dated 29th December 1919.

Reginald Brennan, M.C., attached 3rd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 3rd January 1920.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

James Davidson Bisset, attached 3rd Battalion, 70th Burma Rifles. Dated 26th August 1919.

Samuel Holmes Johnson, attached 27th Light Cavalry. Dated 31st August 1919.

Maurice Leslie Roblin, attached 2nd Battalion, 6th Jat Light Infantry. Dated 15th October 1919.

Dominick Fitzgerald Dalton, attached 2nd Battalion, 35th Sikhs. Horatio John Hare, attached 2nd Battalion, 34th Sikh Pioneers. John Oscar Lawrence Mason, attached 1st Battalion, 25th Punjabis. Gilbert Cecil Gaunt Lewis, attached 46th Punjabis. Cecil Francis Somerton Langridge, attached 2nd Battalion, 151st Indian Infantry. David Quentin Hope Agnew, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's). Henry Lewis Tett, attached 1st Battalion, 69th Punjabis. Richard Albert Haman Massey, attached 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse). Robert Kennedy Emerson, attached 1st Battalion, 25th Punjabis. John Shelley Dodgson, attached 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).	Dated 16th December 1919.

Michael Hurley, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's). Dated 27th December 1919.

Temporary Second Lieutenants to be temporary Lieutenants.

George Charles Henry Yates, attached 2nd Battalion, 89th Punjabis. Ernest William Geoffrey Coombs, attached 83rd Walajahbad Light Infantry.	Dated 22nd July 1919.

No. 163.—In Army Department Notification No. 3163, dated the 31st October 1919, against the name of Lieutenant Walter Ross Laird, attached 2nd Battalion, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, *for* "19th October 1919" *read* "9th October 1919".

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 164.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Senior Assistant Surgeons, ranking as Lieutenants,—

George Walter Vincent,
Robert George Ives,
Claude Cyril Kelly,
William Ernest Kirkpatrick,
Alfred Baldwin DeSouza, } *seconded,*

to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of Captain, and to remain *seconded;*

Senior Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Lieutenant, John Letwitch Lawrence to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of Captain;

1st class Assistant Surgeon Hermann Frank Otto, *seconded*, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of Lieutenant, and to remain *seconded;*

1st class Assistant Surgeon Alfred George Lawrence to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of Lieutenant;

vice Senior Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Captain, Alfred DeCunha deceased; with effect from the 7th November 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 165.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Cavalry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

William Skinner Shepherd. Dated 10th May 1919.
Leonard Jasper Peck, M.C. Dated 13th July 1919.
Shirley Reginald Simpson. Dated 16th September 1919.
Henry Charles Bell. Dated 23rd September 1919.

Infantry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Edgar Cyril Walters. Dated 30th April 1919.
Percy Fisher. Dated 12th May 1919.
George Conrad Spring. Dated 4th June 1919.
Alexander William Lee. Dated 29th June 1919.
Allen FitzGerald Fitz-Gibbon. Dated 9th July 1919.
Frank Oswald Harris. Dated 2nd August 1919.
Aubrey George Albert Barton. Dated 18th September 1919.
William Robinson Taylor. Dated 1st October 1919.
John Thomson. Dated 12th October 1919.
Andrew Taylor Davies. Dated 29th October 1919.
Francis Boynton-Lee. Dated 1st January 1920.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Ernest Farrer Gould. Dated 7th July 1919.
Bernard Leo St. Clair Miller. Dated 12th August 1919.
Aubrey Paul Cox. Dated 29th August 1919.
William Reginald Sutton.
Charles George Cummings. } Dated 15th October 1919.

Leonard Parker. Dated 30th October 1919.

Percy Charles Boddy. Dated 5th November 1919.

William Charles Walden. Dated 6th November 1919.

Henry Charles Edward Smith. Dated 12th November 1919.

John Alexander Grimmond. Dated 13th November 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

No. 166.—The following acting promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

13th Hussars.

Lieutenant C. A. G. McLagan to be acting Captain while holding an appointment as Adjutant and Quartermaster. Dated 23rd November 1919.

MECHANICAL TRANSPORT.

Captain J. T. Field, Royal Army Service Corps, to be acting Major while commanding a Mechanical Transport Company. Dated 10th November 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 167.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

2nd Battalion, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.

Captain (acting Major) R. J. N. Norris, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 23rd October 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. N. Higgs, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 23rd October 1919.

Second Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. Waterfall, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), on ceasing to perform the duties of Adjutant. Dated 24th October 1919.

Lieutenant J. Lambie, Indian Army, to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant, from 8th November 1919, and retains his acting rank while commanding a company. Dated 28th November 1919.

Lieutenant R. N. Higgs, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 22nd November 1919.

Captain R. J. N. Norris, Indian Army, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 1st December 1919.

Second Lieutenant K. Goddard, Indian Army, to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 28th November 1919.

2nd Battalion, 21st Punjabis.

Lieutenant C. A. Manning-Press, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 31st October 1919.

2nd Battalion, 25th Punjabis.

Lieutenant G. E. Harwood, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 18th June 1919.

Lieutenant P. H. Harrold, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 2nd July 1919.

Lieutenant P. Moriarty, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 18th June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. S. Hibberd, Indian Army, to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant, and retains his acting rank (with pay) while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 18th June 1919.

Lieutenant J. E. Oldroyd, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st October 1919.

Lieutenant J. C. Grant, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 17th November 1919.

4th Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Captain (acting Major) F. E. Lemarchand, Indian Army, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding the battalion. Dated 3rd December 1919.

Captain C. J. Sharp, Indian Army, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 3rd December 1919.

Lieutenant L. Parisotti, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 11th November 1919.

Lieutenant C. E. Case, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 11th November 1919.

1st Battalion, 41st Dogras.

Lieutenant (acting Major) R. Black, Indian Army, reverts to acting Captain on ceasing to be second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 28th June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. Black, Indian Army, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 12th September 1919.

Lieutenant G. B. Kane, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company, from 16th September 1919 to 15th October 1919, inclusive.

2nd Battalion, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. W. Perraton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 21st July 1919.

Captain E. W. Maude, M.C., Indian Army, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 18th October 1919, *vice* Captain (acting Major) A. E. Phelps, relieved with effect from the 3rd October 1919.

Captain (acting Major) A. E. Phelps, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 3rd October 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. R. Swynnerton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 3rd October 1919.

Lieutenant C. W. Perraton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 30th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. Smith, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, demobilized with effect from the 15th September 1919.

57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant (acting Captain) B. H. Amsden, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 12th August 1919.

Lieutenant J. C. Maude, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company, from 27th August 1919 to 26th September 1919, inclusive.

Captain A. H. N. Gatherer, M.C., Indian Army, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion, from 25th September 1919 to 26th September 1919, inclusive.

Brevet Major E. K. Fowler, M.C., Indian Army, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion, from 12th October 1919 to 12th November 1919, inclusive.

Lieutenant W. H. C. Rainier, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 4th October 1919.

Lieutenant K. C. D. Dawson, Indian Army, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 28th November 1919.

2nd Battalion, 69th Punjabis.

Lieutenant H. A. Meggett, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 30th August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. R. Corbett, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 15th August 1919.

Major R. W. Gaskell, Indian Army, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding the battalion. Dated 9th October 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) I. C. Walkinshaw, M.C., Indian Army, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 9th October 1919.

Lieutenant H. R. Corbett, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 9th October 1919.

Lieutenant V. M. Burton, Indian Army (Temporary Commission), to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 9th October 1919.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) R. W. Gaskell, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command the battalion. Dated 29th October 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Major) I. C. Walkinshaw, Indian Army, reverts to acting Captain on ceasing to be second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 29th October 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) V. M. Burton, Indian Army (Temporary Commission), relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 29th October 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. R. Corbett, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 4th November 1919.

2nd Battalion, 90th Punjabis.

Captain (acting Major) G. W. Tanner, M.C., Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 2nd November 1919.

Captain J. G. P. Drummond, M.C., Indian Army, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 17th November 1919.

Lieutenant P. I. V. Rippon, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 14th November 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. Beesley, Indian Army (Temporary Commission), relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 9th October 1919.

Lieutenant H. G. Kirkman, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 24th October 1919.

2nd Battalion, 94th Russell's Infantry.

Major E. H. F. Apthorpe, Indian Army, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding the battalion. Dated 14th October 1919.

1st Battalion, 97th Deccan Infantry.

Lieutenant E. Symonds, Indian Army (Temporary Commission), to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant) while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 20th October 1919, *vice* Captain F. R. P. Todd, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, vacated with effect from the 5th October 1919.

The undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919 :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) T. F. J. Eales.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. Morris.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. Symonds.

1st Battalion, 98th Infantry.

Lieutenant H. H. Moore, attached, to be acting Captain (additional), from 14th May 1918, and retains his acting rank while commanding a company. Dated 8th September 1918, *vice* Second Lieutenant B. G. Angel, relieved with effect from the 24th August 1918.

Lieutenant A. G. Adams, attached, to be acting Captain (additional). Dated 23rd September 1918, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. H. Moore, appointed a company commander, from 8th September 1918, and retains his acting rank while commanding a company. Dated 2nd October 1918, *vice* Captain G. J. E. Manisty, relieved with effect from the 17th September 1918.

Lieutenant C. W. T. Harman, attached, to be acting Captain (additional). Dated 17th October 1918, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. G. Adams, appointed a company commander with effect from the 2nd October 1918.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. W. T. Harman, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be acting Captain (additional). Dated 23rd November 1918.

Lieutenant T. Adams, M.C., attached, to be acting Captain (additional). Dated 8th December 1918, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. W. T. Harman, relieved from 23rd November 1918, and retains his acting rank while commanding a company. Dated 1st April 1919.

Lieutenant C. W. T. Harman, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 21st May 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) T. Adams, M.C., relieved with effect from the 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant F. Norrish, M.C., attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 19th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) D. Christopherson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relieved with effect from the 4th September 1919.

Lieutenant C. A. Walter, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 5th October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. H. Moore, proceeded on leave from 20th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) D. Christopherson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 4th September 1919.

Lieutenant B. G. Angel, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. G. Adams, proceeded on leave from 21st September 1919.

Lieutenant A. Jones, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 9th October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. W. T. Harman, proceeded on leave from 24th September 1919.

104th Wellesley's Rifles.

Second Lieutenant W. E. Wilkinson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain (with pay) while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 2nd October 1919.

Second Lieutenant N. Dallas-Conte, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 5th October 1919.

Second Lieutenant H. S. Waite, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 21st September 1919.

1st Battalion, 109th Infantry.

Major F. G. Swayne, Indian Army, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding the battalion. Dated 14th November 1919.

Lieutenant G. F. Abram, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 9th November 1919.

Lieutenant G. W. Langford, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 14th November 1919.

Lieutenant T. Whitelock, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 11th October 1919.

2nd Battalion, 113th Infantry.

Lieutenant F. T. Gass, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company, from 26th September 1919 to 18th October 1919, inclusive, and from 17th November 1919.

Captain (acting Major) W. T. Fletcher, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 19th October 1919.

1st Battalion, 150th Indian Infantry.

Lieutenant P. S. Elmer, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company, from 30th August 1919 to 22nd October 1919, inclusive.

Lieutenant A. E. St. J. Adams, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 30th November 1919.

Second Lieutenant H. W. Foster, Indian Army, to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 24th November 1919.

2nd Battalion, 150th Indian Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. H. Phillips, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 19th October 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. F. D. Fordyce, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 21st October 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. Barton, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 21st October 1919.

Lieutenant S. E. C. White, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 3rd November 1919.

Lieutenant W. Mandeville, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company, from 8th November 1919 to 5th December 1919, inclusive.

2nd Battalion, 154th Indian Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. S. Woodman, Indian Army, retains his acting rank while commanding a company, from 12th October 1919, and from acting Captain while commanding a company retains his acting rank (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 13th October 1919.

Lieutenant J. S. Mason, Indian Army (Temporary Commission), to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant, from 12th October 1919 to 13th October 1919 (one day).

Captain (acting Major) W. R. Boswell, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 13th October 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 168.—The undermentioned officers whose admission to the Indian Army on probation was notified in Army Department Notifications No. 1795, dated the 26th October 1917, No. 770, dated the 19th April 1918, No. 2244, dated the 28th December 1917, No. 2076, dated the 8th December 1917, No. 2442, dated the 18th October 1918, No. 1392,

dated the 28th June 1918, No. 1116, dated the 31st May 1918, No. 823, dated the 26th April 1918, No. 1050, dated the 24th May 1918, No. 1193, dated the 7th June 1918, No. 1467, dated the 5th July 1918, No. 1638, dated the 26th July 1918, No. 2191, dated the 27th September 1918, No. 2612, dated the 8th November 1918, No. 2370, dated the 11th October 1918, No. 2500, dated the 25th October 1918, No. 2153, dated the 14th June 1919, No. 2676, dated the 15th November 1918, No. 2719, dated the 22nd November 1918, No. 126, dated the 17th January 1919, No. 279, dated the 7th February 1919, No. 387, dated the 21st February 1919, are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified :—

Rupert Arthur Driver. Dated 6th May 1918.

Benjamin Stuart Hey. } Dated 29th July 1918.
Arthur Duncan Allott. }

George Arthur Falconer. Dated 28th August 1918.

Archibald Francis Wise Brown. Dated 26th October 1918.

Harold Shuker. Dated 5th December 1918.

Cyril Berresford Farrar. Dated 24th January 1919.

Glen Owen Gilbert Hussey. Dated 18th March 1919.

Frank Norrish. Dated 25th March 1919.

Joseph Charles Gain. Dated 11th April 1919.

Francis Penn Cheverton. Dated 27th April 1919.

Ernest Henry Jones. Dated 13th M y 1919.

Edwin Bernard Weston. } Dated 1st June 1919.
John Frederick Farmar Bowers, M.C. }

Cuthbert Collin Davies. Dated 30th June 1919.

Guy Harris Pulling. Dated 4th July 1919.

John Francis Welch. Dated 13th August 1919.

Noel Rothwell Taitt. Dated 27th August 1919.

Lawrence Vincent Clare Hawkes. Dated 30th September 1919.

John Henry Craig. Dated 2nd October 1919.

James Patrick Hyland. Dated 30th October 1919.

James Laurie. Dated 3rd November 1919.

Ian McIntyre Christie. Dated 26th November 1919.

Alban John Vann. Dated 8th January 1920.

Victor Thomas Forsyth. } Dated 11th January 1920.
George Holden Alder Watson. }

Theodore Percival Leese. }
James Ambrose Columbkilla O'Hara. }
Richard Armine Austin Wimberley. }
Percy Charles Lamb. }
John Warnes Hudson. } Dated 12th January 1920.
Harold Gordon Lancelot Golding. }
Douglas Henry Currie, M.C., D.C.M., M.S.M. }
Edward Frank Hartshorne Dutton. }

Brian Seymour Gaynor. Dated 20th January 1920.

No. 169.—The following officer is appointed to the Indian Army on probation, with a view to permanent appointment, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the date specified :—

To be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Cuthbert Wadsworth Read, 8th Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry, attached 1st Battalion, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment). Dated 24th September 1918, but to rank from the 8th July 1916.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

5th Calcutta Battalion.

No. 170.—Captain Francis Joseph Robins is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission. Dated 6th November 1919.

39th Chota Nagpur Regiment.

No. 171.—Major A. A. Agabeg, V.D., is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission. Dated 5th January 1920.

44th Calcutta Scottish.

No. 172.—Major The Hon'ble Sir E. H. Bray is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission. Dated 22nd November 1919.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

STAFF.

No. 173.—Lieutenant-General Sir C. W. Jacob, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., to be Chief of the General Staff. Dated 13th January 1920.

No. 174.—In pursuance of Section 96 A of the Government of India Act, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to declare that Subadar-Major Bhim Sing Thapa, M.C, I.O.M., 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, being a subject of the Nepal State, shall be eligible for appointment to any military office under the Crown to which a Native of British India may be appointed.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 175.—The undermentioned Indian military pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as 3rd class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—

No. 1693 Darwan Singh.
No. 1694 Sain Dass Datta.
No. 1695 Patrick Cleophus Luther.
No. 1696 Muhammad Aslam Riauze Khan.
No. 1697 Lazarus Das Austin.
No. 1698 Pyaro Lal Verma.
No. 1699 Ram Singh Mangat.
No. 1700 Lachhi Ram.
No. 1701 Harbans Lal.
No. 1702 Diwan Singh Dhillon.
No. 1703 Hans-raj.
No. 1704 Bhag Singh.
No. 1705 Bhagwan Singh.
No. 1706 Balak Ram.
No. 1707 Devi-dayal.
No. 1708 Bahadur Chand Talwar.
No. 1709 Phul Chand Mehra.
No. 1710 Amar Chand.
No. 1711 Kartar Singh Manhas.
No. 1712 Tek Chand Vedi.
No. 1713 Tehl Ram.
No. 1714 Chanan Singh.
No. 1715 Murli Dhar.
No. 1716 Jawahar Lal.
No. 1717 Asa Singh.
No. 1718 Harnam Singh.
No. 1719 Puran Singh.
No. 1720 Ishar Singh.
No. 1721 Saiyed Muhammad Ali Najmi.
No. 1722 Hardayal Singh.
No. 1723 Mehar Chand Sharma.
No. 1724 Chela Singh.

} Dated 16th April 1919.

No. 1725 Bansi Lal Manchanda. No. 1726 Surat Singh Sarkarya. No. 1727 Chet Singh. No. 1728 Faqir Chand Kapila. No. 1729 Barkat Ali. No. 1730 Faqir Chand Mahajan. No. 1731 Badri Parsad. No. 1732 Ram Rakha. No. 1733 Hari Chand. No. 1734 Hirde Narain. No. 1735 Munshi Ram Bhatia. No. 1736 Kishan Singh Sodhi. No. 1737 Ganga Dhar Batra. No. 1738 Harry Henry Blanchfield. No. 1739 Radha Krishna. No. 1740 Faiyaz Muhammad Khan. No. 1741 Shankar Das Sharma. No. 1742 Dhirt Ram. No. 1743 Jai Behari Lal. No. 1744 Jagir Singh. No. 1745 Chiranji Lal. No. 1746 Dasaundha Singh. No. 1747 Jairam Das. No. 1748 Muhtahir Hasan. No. 1749 Vora Mohanlal Ranchodji. No. 1750 Kunwar Bahadur Nigam. No. 1751 Akbar Khan. No. 1752 Harbant Singh. No. 1753 Atma Ram. No. 1754 Wilayat Ali. No. 1755 Rajindar Singh. No. 1756 Mul-Raj. No. 1757 Munshi Ram Sharma. No. 1758 Amar Nath Rampal. No. 1759 Daya Shankar Bajpai. No. 1760 Shiv Lal Shah. No. 1761 Dalel Singh. No. 1762 Bhola Singh Bisht. No. 1763 Brij Lal Bhatia. No. 1764 Muhammad Husain. No. 1765 Mushtaq Ahmad.	Dated 16th April 1919.
No. 1766 Muhammad Abdul Ghafur Ansari. No. 1767 Shaikh Rahman Bux. No. 1768 Siraj-ul-Haq Khan. No. 1769 Ashfaq Hasan Khan. No. 1770 Mahtab Singh. No. 1771 Kumer Das. No. 1772 Amrik Singh. No. 1773 Abdul Hai.	Dated 16th June 1919.
No. 1774 Rahim-bakhsh.	Dated 26th June 1919.
No. 1775 Mumtazuddin Ahmad. No. 1776 Tara Chandra Agnihotri. No. 1777 Muhammad Naim. No. 1778 Rama Sahay Saksena. No. 1779 Samuel Ram Lall.	Dated 7th October 1919.

No. 1780 Muhammad Syamuddin.
No. 1781 Atma Ram Kapur.
No. 1782 Brij Lal.
No. 1783 Lachhman Dass.
No. 1784 Basant Ram.
No. 1785 Udey Singh.
No. 1786 Abdul Hamid Khan.
No. 1787 Lila Dhar.
No. 1788 Yog Dhiyan.
No. 1789 Kumar Kishore Dikshat.
No. 1790 Chiman Lall Prehladjee.
} Dated 7th October 1919.

No. 1791 Mohan Lal Verma. Dated 18th November 1919.
No. 1792 Qazi Azmatullah. Dated 4th December 1919.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 176.—The undermentioned retired Indian officer has been re-employed in the Indian Army:—

Rank and name.	Former regiment.	How employed.	Date of re-employment.
Subadar Bahadur Khan . . .	91st Punjabis. . .	25th Bullock Corps	29th December 1919.

No. 177.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on No. 775 Havildar-Major Harnam Singh, No. 5 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, with effect from the 1st October 1919.

No. 178.—The following promotions are made:—

1st Battalion, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

Subadar Lakhi Ram, M.C., I.D.S.M., to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 15th November 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 19th Punjabis.

Jemadar Bak Khan to be Subadar and Company Quartermaster-Havildar Sher Khan, I.D.S.M., to be Jemadar, with effect from the 15th October 1918; to complete the establishment.

3rd Battalion, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

Jemadar Uttam Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 25th May 1919; Jemadar Gurditt Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 26th December 1919; Havildar Arjan Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 18th September 1919; Havildar Bagh Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 24th September 1919; Havildars Nanak Singh, Jhanda Singh, Mangal Singh, Gurmukh Singh and Massa Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 6th December 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Company Havildar-Majors Bagh Sing Katuait and Balwant Sing Negi to be Jemadars, with effect from the 1st January 1920; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 50th Kumaon Rifles.

Havildars Jaising Danu and Daulatsing Mahara to be Jemadars, with effect from the 19th December 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 90th Punjabis.

Jemadar Hukam Chand to be Subadar, with effect from the 2nd October 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).

Havildars Jaimal Singh, Fateh Khan, Shah Muhammad and Suleman Khan to be Jemadars, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

104th Wellesley's Rifles.

Company Havildar-Major Jaisukh Ram to be Jemadar, with effect from the 10th November 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Moti Persad Sahi to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st January 1920; Havildar Amar Sing Bohra to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th July 1916; Havildar Bahadur Chand to be Jemadar, with effect from the 31st July 1916; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 11th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadars Budiman Gurung and Kabar Sing Gurung to be Subadars, Company Havildar-Majors Bilbahadur Gurung and Harka Gurung, I.O.M., and Havildar Gajmal Gurung to be Jemadars, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 11th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Bhaubir Gharti to be Subadar and Company Havildar-Major Dhanbahadur Limbu to be Jemadar, with effect from the 20th December 1919; to complete the establishment.

6th Labour Corps.

Havildar Muhammad Yar Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st December 1919; to complete the establishment.

111th Labour Corps.

Havildar Govind Rajloo to be Jemadar, with effect from the 2nd November 1919; Pensioner Havildars Thangavelu and Abdul Gaffar Khan to be Jemadars, with effect from the 22nd November 1919; to complete the establishment.

114th Labour Corps.

Pensioner Havildar Sri Kisn Newar to be Jemadar, with effect from the 18th September 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

No. 179.—The promotion of Subadar Dewa Singh, as published in Army Department Notification No. 1928, dated the 23rd August 1918, is antedated, without pay and allowances, to the 2nd February 1917.

2nd Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

No. 180.—The promotion of Jemadar Sikandar Khan, as published in Army Department Notification No. 1612, dated the 26th July 1918, is antedated, without pay and allowances, to the 24th May 1918. This Indian officer to rank next above Aziz Ahmed.

126th Baluchistan Infantry.

No. 181.—The promotion of Subadar-Major Umar Khan, as published in Army Department Notification No. 2847, dated the 12th September 1919, has effect from the 16th May 1919, and not as stated therein.

No. 182.—The promotion of Kot-Dafadar Abdullah Khan to Jemadar, as published in Army Department Notification No. 2796, dated the 5th September 1919, is cancelled. The promotion of this Indian officer is correctly shown in Army Department Notification No. 777, dated the 11th April 1919.

PROMOTIONS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 183.—The following officiating promotions are notified:—

Rank and name.	From.	To.	Period.		Remarks.
			From.	To.	
Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Kirkwood, O.B.E.	3rd grade	2nd grade	2nd June 1919	1st August 1919.	With reference to United Provinces Government Gazette Notification No. 2830-II-419, dated the 5th June 1919.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Burn.	3rd grade	2nd grade	2nd July 1919	1st August 1919.	With reference to Army Department Notification No. 2806, dated the 5th September 1919.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Kirkwood, O.B.E.	3rd grade	2nd grade	2nd August 1919.	2nd October 1919.	
Lieutenant-Colonel H. O. Warren-Codrington.	3rd grade	2nd grade	3rd October 1919.	...	
Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. S. Prince.	2nd grade	1st grade	29th August 1919.	2nd October 1919.	With reference to United Provinces Government Gazette Notification No. 4084-II-504, dated the 19th August 1919.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. A. Wimberley.	2nd grade	1st grade	3rd October 1919.	6th October 1919.	
Lieutenant-Colonel H. O. Warren-Codrington.	3rd grade	2nd grade	29th August 1919.	2nd October 1919.	
Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Palin, O.B.E.	3rd grade	2nd grade	3rd October 1919.	6th October 1919.	
Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Palin, O.B.E.	3rd grade	2nd grade	8th October 1919.	...	With reference to Army Department Notification No. 2959, dated the 26th September 1919.

JUDICIAL.

No. 184.—Under paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, notice is hereby given:—

First.—That information has been received by me of the deaths of the officers named and described in the subjoined table.

Secondly.—That there have been received by me, as the surplus of their properties, the amounts set opposite their respective names in the same table.

Thirdly.—That all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be lodged with the official referred to in the column of remarks within two calendar months from the date of this notice.

Rank and name.	Corps or Department.	Place of death.	Date of death.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of surplus.	Remarks.
					Rs. A. P.	
Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Burbury.	24th Battalion, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own).	Gharial Murree Hills.	11th September 1919.	Testate	7,487 8 5	Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.
Captain R. J. Butler	3rd Battalion, The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), attached 2nd Battalion, Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).	Dakka	1st July 1919.	Intestate	2,164 10 7	

REWARDS.

No. 185.—The following rewards have been granted to the undermentioned for meritorious service and devotion to duty in the field while serving with the Aden Field Force :—

Awarded the Meritorious Service Medal (without annuity).

No. 375 Havildar Muhammad Afzal, No. 51 Field Company, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

No. 3067 Naik Kala Khan, No. 51 Field Company, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

No. 186.—The Governor General in Council directs that the undermentioned Indian officers and non-commissioned officers shall forfeit the military decorations noted against their names :—

Jemadar Pat Khan, Northern Waziristan Militia, Indian Order of Merit, 2nd Class.

(Award published in Army Department Notification No. 627, dated the 3rd June 1915.)

No. 262 1st Grade Dafadar Darim, Northern Waziristan Militia, Indian Order of Merit, 2nd Class.

(Award published in Army Department Notification No. 301, dated the 26th March 1915.)

Jemadar Zalim, Northern Waziristan Militia, Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

No. 3025 Naik Khajai, Northern Waziristan Militia, Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

(Awards published in Army Department Notification No. 302, dated the 26th March 1915.)

Jemadar Pat Khan, Northern Waziristan Militia, Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

No. 4223 Naik Khan Dais, Northern Waziristan Militia, Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

(Awards published in Army Department Notification No. 339, dated the 9th April 1915.)

Jemadar Gul Amir, Northern Waziristan Militia, Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

(Award published in Army Department Notification No. 960, dated the 18th August 1916.)

Jemadar Tik Khan, Southern Waziristan Militia, Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

(Award published in Army Department Notification No. 1515, dated the 15th December 1916.)

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 187.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Sixth Supplement, dated the 12th December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 9th December, 1919, pages 15435, 15436, 15437, 15439, 15440, 15441, 15442, 15443, 15445, 15446, 15447, 15448, 15449, 15450, 15452, 15453, 15454, 15457 and 15458.

FRANCE.

* * * * *

Chancery of the Order of
Saint Michael and Saint George.

Downing Street,
12th December, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, for services rendered in connection with Military Operations in France and Flanders. Dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

To be Additional Members of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

* * * * *

Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. (T./Lt.-Col.) James Whitehead, D.S.O., 1st Brahmans, I.A. (Substituted for the notification published in London Gazette, dated 3rd June, 1919.)

* * * * *

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James' Palace, S.W. 1,
12th December, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, in recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with Military Operations in France and Flanders. To be dated 3rd June, 1919:—

To be Commanders of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

* * * * *

Swayne, Maj. and Bt. Col. Sir Eric John Eagles, K.C.M.G., C.B., I.A.

* * * * *

To be Officers of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

* * * * *

Sadashive Krishna Bapat, Risaldar, Ind. Rem. Dep.

* * * * *

War Office,
12th December, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned rewards for distinguished service in connection with Military Operations in France and Flanders. Dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

TO BE BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

(On Retired List, Reserve of Officers, Special Reserve, New Army, or Territorial Force, in the case of Officers belonging to these categories as applicable.)

* * * * *

Maj. J. A. Muirhead, D.S.O., 1st Lrs., I.A.

* * * * *

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Meritorious Service Medal to the under-mentioned Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Armies in France and Flanders :—

* * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

Sjt. Collie, R., Corps of Mily. Staff Clks.

Sjt. Munro, H. M., Corps of Mily. Staff Clks.

* * * * *

EGYPT.

* * * * *

Chancery of the Order of
Saint Michael and Saint George.
Downing Street,
12th December, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George for services rendered in connection with Military Operations in Egypt and Palestine. Dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

To be Additional Members of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

* * * * *

Lt.-Col. Wilfrid James Mitchell, D.S.O., 124th Infy., Ind. Army.

* * * * *

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S.W. 1,
12th December, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with Military Operations in Egypt and Palestine. To be dated 3rd June, 1919.

To be Officers of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

* * * * *

Ommanney, Capt. Walter Montagu, 2/155th Infy., I.A.
Pratt, Capt. Mervyn Palles, 121st Pnrs., I.A.

* * * * *

Mehr Mohammad Khan, Hon. Lt., Bahadur of Maler Kotla, I.A.

* * * * *

War Office,
12th December, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned rewards for distinguished service in connection with Military Operations in Egypt and Palestine. Dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

TO BE BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

(On Retired List, Reserve of Officers, Special Reserve, New Army, or Territorial Force, in the case of Officers belonging to these categories as applicable.)

Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) C. H. K. Chauncy, 124th Infy., Ind Army.

* * * * *

Maj. R. W. Henderson, D.S.O., 17th Cav., Ind. Army.
Maj. G. W. C. Lucas, 34th Poona Horse, Ind. Army.
Maj. A. M. Mills, D.S.O., 18th Lrs., Ind. Army.

* * * * *

Maj. E. S. C. Willis, D.S.O., 58th Rif., F.F., attd. 28th Punjabis, Ind. Army.

* * * * *

TO BE BREVET MAJOR.

(On Retired List, Reserve of Officers, Special Reserve, New Army, or Territorial Force, in the case of Officers belonging to these categories as applicable.)

Capt. D. St. J. Baxter, 91st Punjabis, Ind. Army.

* * * * *

Capt. T. W. Corbett, M.C., 9th Hodson's Horse, Ind. Army.

* * * * *

AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Capt. (A./Maj.) William Cave-Browne, M.C., R.E., attd. No. 3 Coy., 1st S. & M., I.A.
Lt.-Col. George Ross Deas Churchill, 1/19th, attd. 2/19th Punjabis, I.A.

* * * * *

Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) Alfred Delmé-Radcliffe, 105th Mahratta Light Infy., I.A.
Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) Walter James Evans, 1/1st Gurkha Rif., I.A.

* * * * *

Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) Ronald Oliphant Hutchison, M.C., Fife & Forfar Yeo., and M.G. Corps, comdg. 7th Indian Div., M.G. Bn.

* * * * *

Capt. (T./Maj.) Herbert Frederick Cyril McSwiney, M.C., 2/3rd Gurkha Rif., I.A.
Maj. Thomas Milne, 1/55th (Coke's) Rif., I.A.

* * * * *

AWARDED THE MILITARY CROSS.

* * * * *

Lt. James Langham Carter, 1/15th Sikhs, attd. 59th Rif., I.A.
Lt. Lindsay Llewellyn Chamberlain, 1/27th Punjabis, I.A.

* * * * *

Capt. (T./Maj.) Geoffrey Bulmer Howell, 19th Lrs., I.A.

*   *   *   *   *

Capt. (A./Maj.) Henri Alain Joly de Lotbiniere, R.E., attd. 1st Coy., S. & M., I.A.
Risaldar Kamaluddin Khan, 38th C. Ind. Horse, I.A.

*   *   *   *   *

Lt. Ronald Forbes Pearson, 30th Lrs., attd. 34th Poona Horse, I.A.

*   *   *   *   *

Capt. Lionel Arthur Stuart, 1/123rd Outram's Rif., I.A.
Lt. Felix Duncan Tunnicliffe, R.E., T.F. (Capt. I.A.R.O., attd. No. 10 Coy., 2nd S. & M., I.A.)

*   *   *   *   *

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Meritorious Service Medal to the following Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men in recognition of valuable services rendered with the British Forces in Egypt and Palestine :—

*   *   *   *   *

INDIAN ARMY.

Sub-Condr. Reid, D., S. & T. Corps.
Sub-Condr. Sisley, J. L., Ind. Misc. List.

*   *   *   *   *

BALKANS AND ARMY OF THE BLACK SEA.

*   *   *   *   *

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S.W. 1,
12th December, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, in recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with Military Operations in the Balkans, and with the Army of the Black Sea :—

To be dated 3rd June, 1919.

*   *   *   *   *

To be Officers of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

*   *   *   *   *

Bullock, Lt. (A./Capt.) Herbert Poe Story, 1/89th Punj., I.A.

*   *   *   *   *

Crompton, Capt. James, 1/10th Jats, I.A.

*   *   *   *   *

Elkins, Lt. (T./Maj.) Walter Henry, I.A.R.O.

*   *   *   *   *

Monck-Mason, Maj. Godfrey Noel Grey, 84th Punj., I.A.

*   *   *   *   *

Rawlings, Capt. Geoffrey Nares, I.A.R.O.

*   *   *   *   *

Scruby, Maj. William Sidney James, 1/84th Punj., I.A.

*   *   *   *   *

Strahan, Capt. Geoffrey Cartaret, 2/6th Bn., Gurkha Rif., I.A.

*   *   *   *   *

To be Members of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

* * * * *

Cooper, Sub-Cdr. Harry, S. & T. Co., I.A.

* * * * *

War Office,
12th December, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned rewards for distinguished service in connection with Military Operations in the Balkans and with the British Army of the Black Sea. Dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

TO BE BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

(On Retired List, Reserve of Officers, Special Reserve, New Army, or Territorial Force, in the case of Officers belonging to these categories as applicable.)

* * * * *

Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) H. St. G. S. Scott, D.S.O., Ind. Army, Commdg. 2/4th Bn., Gurkha Rif.

TO BE BREVET MAJOR.

* * * * *

Cap. (T./Maj.) J. Kingdon, 86th Infy., Ind. Army.

* * * * *

AWARDED THE MILITARY CROSS.

* * * * *

T./Lt. John Murray, 8th Bn., R. Sc. Fus., attd. 67th Punjabis, I.A.

* * * * *

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Meritorious Service Medal to the following Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men in recognition of valuable services rendered with the British Army of the Black Sea :—

* * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

10428 Sjt. (A./Sub-Condr.) Major, H. W. (S. and T. Corps).

* * * * *

MESOPOTAMIA.

* * * * *

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S.W. 1,
12th December, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, in recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with Military Operations in Mesopotamia. To be dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

To be Officers of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

* * * * *

Lane, Maj. Frank Bernard, 8th Cav., I.A.

War Office,
12th December, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned rewards for distinguished service in connection with Military Operations in Mesopotamia. Dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Maj. Henry Walter Dunlop Hill, 16th Cav., I.A.

AWARDED THE MILITARY CROSS.

Capt. Charles Hugh Landale, 16th Cav., I.A.

* * * * *

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Meritorious Service Medal to the undermentioned Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men in recognition of valuable services rendered with the British Forces in Mesopotamia :—

* * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

Sub-Condr. Cock, H. C., Ind. Mis. List.

S./Sjt. (A./Sub-Condr.) Crocker, A. E., Ind. Mis. List.

* * * * *

War Office,
12th December, 1919.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned rewards for distinguished service in connection with Military Operations in East Africa, Somaliland and Nigeria. Dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Capt. (T./Maj.) Charles Alfred Lowray Howard, 32nd Lrs., I.A.

* * * * *

INDIA.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to award the Royal Red Cross to the undermentioned Ladies of the Nursing Services in recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with Military Operations on the Indian Frontier. Dated 3rd June, 1918 :—

AWARDED THE ROYAL RED CROSS.

2nd Class.

* * * * *

Miss Mary Elizabeth Tyrell Hornsby, Nursing Sister, Q.A.M.N.S.I.

* * * * *

Miss Lucy Angela White, Nursing Sister, Q.A.M.N.S.I.

* * * * *

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S.W. 1.
12th December, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, in recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with the war.

To be dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

To be Commanders of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

* * * * *

Thomson, Lt.-Col. & Bt. Col. Samuel John, C.I.E., I.M.S.

* * * * *

Twiss, Maj. & Bt. Lt.-Col. William Louis Oberkirch, M.C., I.A.

* * * * *

To be Officers of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

* * * * *

Dunscombe, Lt.-Col. Nicholas Blake, r.p., I.A.

* * * * *

Gordon, Lt.-Col. Philip James, r.p., I.A.

* * * * *

Scale, Maj. John Dymoke, D.S.O., I.A.

* * * * *

Teversham, Col. Richard Kinlock, D.S.O., I.A.

* * * * *

War Office,
12th December, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned rewards for valuable services rendered in connection with the war. Dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

* * * * *

TO BE BREVET MAJOR.

(On Retired List, Reserve of Officers, Special Reserve, New Army, or Territorial Force, in the case of Officers belonging to these categories as applicable.)

* * * * *

T./Capt. G. L. Brooke-Hunt, M.C., R.E., R. of O., late I.A.

* * * * *

London Gazette, dated the 12th December, 1919, pages 15487 and 15490.

India Office,
12th December, 1919.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the retirement of the following Officers, and the grant of rank as shown below :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel J. R. Matthewes. 17th Nov. 1919.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Commy. and Maj. G. E. White. 7th Dec. 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut. H. G. Perrins, in consequence of ill-health, and is granted the rank of Lieut. 26th Oct. 1919.

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 12th December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 12th December, 1919, pages 15555, 15556, 15558, 15560 and 15561.

War Office,
12th December, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * *

GENERAL LIST.

* * * * *

Temp. Capt. W. B. Wright, C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., (Lt.-Col. and Hon. Col., late Ind. Vols.) relinquishes his temp. commn. on completion of service, 4th Nov. 1919, and retains the rank of Capt. (Substituted for the notification in the Gazette of 20th Sept. 1919.)

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) G. H. Summers, 26th Cav., Ind. Army, to be temp. Col. 20th Nov. 1919.

* * * * *

The undermentioned Capts. relinquish the actg. rank of Major :—

* * * * *

D. Pott, D.S.O., M.C., 13th Lrs., Ind. Army. 3rd Nov. 1919

* * * * *

MACHINE GUN CORPS (INFANTRY).

* * * * *

Temp. Lt. G. C. R. Pill is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 18th June 1918, with seniority 5 May 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 1 Aug. 1918, under Gen. List.)

Temp. Lt. A. G. Le May is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 30 Oct 1918, with seniority 25 July 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 21 Dec. 1911, under Gen. List.)

* * * * *

Temp. 2nd Lt. T. R. B. Meadmore is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 20 Feb. 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 17 Apr. 1918 under Gen. List.)

* * * * *

TANK CORPS.

* * * * *

Lt. J. Rayner, M.C. (T.F. Commn.) is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army, 3 May 1918, with seniority 1 Apr. 1917. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 24 July 1918. under Gen. List.)

Temp. 2nd Lt. J. J. P. McCluskey is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 27 Feb. 1918, with seniority 28 May 1917. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 8 April 1918, under Gen. List.)

* * * * *

Second Supplement, dated the 13th December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 12th December, 1919, pages 15573 and 15574.

War Office,
13th December, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

R. Suss. R.

Temp. Lt. E. Best is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 11 Apr. 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 23 July 1919, under Gen. List.)

* * * * *

Yorks. L.I.

* * * * *

Temp. 2nd Lt. J. Waterfall is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 14 Aug. 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 23 Sept. 1918, under Gen. List.)

* * * * *

R. Ir. Fus.

1st Garr. Bn.—

Lt.-Col. G. W. Robinson, C.B. (Ind. Army), to comd. the Bn. 17 Feb. 1918 to 20 Oct. 1919.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

* * * * *

General List.

The transfer of temp. Lt. W. D. Topping from Trg. Res. as probr. to Ind. Army, notified in Gaz., 21 May 1918, page 5969, is cancelled.

* * * * *

Third Supplement, dated the 15th December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 12th December, 1919, pages 15577, 15578, 15579, 15580, 15581, 15582, 15583, 15585 and 15586.

War Office,
15th December, 1919.

The following are among the Decorations and Medals awarded by the Allied Powers at various dates to the British Forces for distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign :—

His Majesty the KING has given unrestricted permission in all cases to wear the Decorations and Medals in question.

Decorations conferred by

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Légion d'Honneur.

Grand Officier.

Lieutenant-General Sir Claud William Jacob, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Indian Army.

* * * * *

Officier.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Frank Bainbridge, C.M.G., D.S.O., Indian Army.

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay Frederick Clayton Gordon, C.I.E., Indian Army.

* * * * *

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) Frederick George Edward Lumb, D.S.O., M.C., 39th Garhwal Rifles, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Croix de Guerre.

* * * * *

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) Clement William Chapman, D.C.M., Indian Army (Reserve of Officers).

* * * * *

Captain (acting Major) James Alfred Collum, D.S.O., 26th Light Cavalry, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Major John George Faris, 1/7th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Major Percival James Gout, M C., 1/94th Russell's Infantry, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Lieutenant Leonard Clive Pearson, Indian Army (Reserve of Officers).

* * * * *

Subadar Ramji Lal, 1/94th Russell's Infantry, Indian Army (Gudhan, Rohtak).

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Maurice Wellesley Souter, C.M.G., D.S.O., 14th Jat Lancers, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Captain John William Brooke Tindall, 7th Rajputs, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Graham Walton, 46th Punjabis, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Medaille Militaire.

* * * * *

Sub-Conductor William Benham Moorman, India Miscellaneous List (Simla, India).

* * * * *

2442 Kot Dafadar Nathu Singh, 14th Jat Lancers (Gudhan, Rohtak).

* * * * *

Medaille d'Honneur avec Glaives (en Vermeil).

* * * * *

Subadar Major Chandrapal Singh, I.D.S.M., 7th Rajputs, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Ressaidar Muhammad Isa Khan, Aden Troop, Indian Army.

1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Raghunath Sahai, I.D.S.M., Indian Medical Department, attached 69th Punjabis, Indian Army.

Subadar Major Ramana, I.D.S.M., 75th Carnatic Infantry, Indian Army.

Subadar Ramsudh Tewari, 1st Brahmans, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Jemadar Sawal Khan, 18th Mule Corps.

* * * * *

Risaldar Major Thakur mul Singh, O.B.I., 26th (K.G.O.) Light Cavalry, Indian Army.

Subadar Thaman Singh, Malay States Guides.

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10112 Staff Serjeant (acting Sub-Conductor) Henry Albert Desborough, Indian Supply and Transport Corps (Sidmouth, Devon).

* * * * *

Medaille d'Honneur avec Glaives (en Argent).

* * * * *

Serjeant Frederick Herbert Bloomer, India Unattached List (Cradley Heath, Worcestershire).

* * * * *

Conductor John Frederick Bolland, Indian Supply and Transport Corps.

* * * * *

Medaille d'Honneur avec Glaives (en Bronze).

*   *   *   *   *

3243 Sepoy Changan, 1/52nd Sikhs, Indian Army (Dogra, Hoshiarpur, Punjab).

*   *   *   *   *

3785 Sepoy Fazal Hussain, 46th Punjabis, Indian Army.

*   *   *   *   *

3757 Sowar (acting Lance-Naik) Mohamed Shaffi Khan, 32nd Lancers, Indian Army (Rajput, Padtal, Nabha).

*   *   *   *   *

Fourth Supplement, dated the 15th December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 12th December, 1919, pages 15593, 15594, 15595, 15596 and 15597.

War Office,
15th December, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

*   *   *   *   *

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

PERSONAL STAFF.

A.D.C.—Lt. E. N. L. Raymond, 2nd Dns., vice Lt. A. W. Wallace, Ind. Army Res. of Off. 19th Apr. 1919.

Lt. G. M. Dyer. Unattd. List, Ind Army, vice Capt. J. A. Ewart, M.C., Ind. Army Res. of Off. 11th May 1919.

*   *   *   *   *

A. G.'s & Q. M. G.'s STAFF.

*   *   *   *   *

A.A. and Q.M.G.—

*   *   *   *   *

Maj. E. A. H. Fell, 12th Cav., Ind. Army, and to be temp. Lt.-Col. whilst so empld. 7th Aug. 1919.

D.A.A.G.—Capt. G. O. Simson, 34th Poona Horse, Ind. Army, and to be temp. Maj. whilst so empld. 19th July 1919.

*   *   *   *   *

D.A.Q.M.G.—

*   *   *   *   *

Maj. A Latham, D.S.O., Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army. 7th July 1919.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

*   *   *   *   *

Dep. Asst. Administrators, Cl. FF.—And to retain their higher temp. rank whilst so empld.—

*   *   *   *   *

Capt. L. A. Stuart, 123rd Outram's Rif., Ind. Army. 1st May 1919.

*   *   *   *   *

Cl. BB.—

* * * * *

And to be temp. Majs. whilst so empld. :—

* * * * *

Capt. W. D. G. Batten, 3rd Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army from Cl. FF. 21st June 1919.

* * * * *

Cl. FF.

* * * * *

And to be temp. Capts. whilst so empld. :—

* * * * *

(*Cl. GG.*) —Lt. J. W. Foster, 25th Cav., Ind. Army, 17th June 1919.

From Cl. HH.:—

* * * * *

Lt. W. E. Rounfeldt, 152nd Punjabis, Ind. Army. 12th Feb. 1919.
Lt. H. F. McIntyre, 27th Dogras, Ind. Army. 25th Feb. 1919.
Lt. P. P. Jones, 85th Burma Inf., Ind. Army. 5th Mar. 1919.

* * * * *

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Brig. Majs.—

* * * * *

Capt. (actg. Maj.) R. P. St. V. Bernard, D.S.O., M.C., 6th Gurkha Rif., and to relinquish the actg. rank of Maj. 17th Aug. 1919.

Staff Capts.—

* * * * *

And to be temp. Capts. whilst so empld.:—

* * * * *

Asst. Commy. & Hon. Lt. W. G. King, S. & T. Corps, Ind. Army, *vice* Lt. D. C. R. Hindley, Ind. Army Res. of. Off., who relinquishes the temp. rank of Capt. 5th July 1919.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

R. Scots.

Temp. Maj. J. E. MacPherson is apptd. as probr. to Ind. Army in the rank of temp. Lt. 25 Sept. 1918, with seniority 31 May 1916. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 29 Oct. 1918, under Gen. List).

* * * * *

R. Lanc. R.

Temp. Capt. A. H. Pollock, M.C., is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army in the rank of temp. Lt. 5 Oct. 1918, with seniority 12 Sept. 1916. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 21 Nov. 1919, under Gen. List.)

* * * * *

Linc. R.

* * * * *

Temp. 2nd Lt. H. A. C. Lewis is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 4 May 1917, with seniority 7 Oct. 1915. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 29 May 1917, under Gen. List, page 5304.)

* * * * *

W. York. R.

Temp. Lt. F. H. Mellor is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 6 Nov. 1918, with seniority 9 Apr. 1917. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 17 Dec. 1918, under Gen. List.)

* * * * *

E. Lan. R.

* * * * *

Temp. 2nd Lt. J. B. Cave is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 18 Dec. 1918, with seniority 29 Aug. 1917. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 25 Jan. 1919, under Gen. List.).

* * * * *

ARMY CYCLIST CORPS.

Temp. Lt. C. D. Jones is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 29 July 1918, with seniority 24 Apr. 1917. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 8 Sept. 1918, under Gen. List.)

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INFANTRY.

* * * * *

Labour Corps.

* * * * *

Temp. Lt. R. L. Ward (Ind. Lab.) relinquishes his commission on completion service, 11 Nov. 1919, and retains the rank of Lt.

* * * * *

Sixth Supplement, dated the 16th December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 12th December, 1919, pages 15613, 15614 and 15615.

Air Ministry,
Kingsway, London, W. C. 2,
16th December, 1919.

* * * *

Mentioned in Reports for valuable services whilst in captivity, and noted accordingly in the Official Records of the Air Ministry :—

* * * * *

Flying Officer Edmund James Fulton (Ind. Army).

* * * * *

Flying Officer (Hon. Flt.-Lieut.) Ernest James Strover (3rd Brahmans).

* * * * *

Flying Officer (Hon. Flt.-Lt.) Thomas Ralph Wells, M.C. (33rd Punjabis).

* * * * *

Capt. Francis Charles Claydon Yeats-Brown, D.F.C. (Ind. A.)

* * * * *

CORRECTIONS.

Acting Matron-in-Chief Miss Joanna Margaret Cruickshank, Royal Air Force Nursing Service (formerly attached Q.A.M.N.S.I.), awarded the Royal Red Cross, 1st Class, in the London Gazette of 10th October, 1919 is now correctly described.

* * * * *

War Office,
Whitehall, S. W. 1,
16th December, 1919.

His Majesty the KING has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned rewards being conferred on Officers and other ranks of the Royal Air Force in recognition of gallantry in escaping from Captivity whilst Prisoners of War :—

* * * * *

Awarded the Military Cross.

* * * * *

Captain (now Major) David Benjamin Gray (Ind. A.)

* * * * *

London Gazette, dated the 16th December, 1919, pages 15625, 15627 and 15628.

India Office,
15th December, 1919.

* * * *

The KING has approved the resignation of the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army :—

Captain J. Crompton. 12th November, 1919.

NOTE.—The notification in the London Gazette dated 14th October 1919, regarding the resignation of Lieut. R. L. Cooke, Ind. Army, is cancelled.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the retirement of the following officers .—

Indian Army.

Colonel F. H. S. Thomas, C.B. 17th Nov. 1919.

* * * * *

Indian Army Departments.

Commy. and Major C. Collins. 9th Dec. 1919.

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 16th December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 16th December, 1919, pages 15697, 15698, 15699, 15702, 15703 and 15704.

War Office,
16th December, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * * *

The undermentioned relinquish their temp. appts. :—

* * * * *

Spec. appt., Cl. BB.—Col. Sir A. R. Dick, K.B.E., C.B., V.O., Ind. Army. 4th Nov. 1919.

* * * * *

CAVALRY.

* * * * *

Remt. Serv.—

* * * * *

Dep. Commy. & Hon. Capt. C. Goater, ret., Ind. Army Dept., relinquishes his appt. as an Adjt., Remt. Depôt, and the temp. rank of Capt. 1st Dec. 1919.

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INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

North'd Fus.

* * * * *

Temp. 2nd Lt. H. MacLaren, M.C., is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 18 Dec. 1918, with seniority 28 Mar. 1917. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 31 Jan. 1919, under Gen. List.)

* * * * *

Devon. R.

* * * * *

Temp. Lt. H. A. Porteous is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 14 Aug. 1918, with seniority 12 Oct. 1917. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 26 Sept. 1918, under Gen. List.)

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MACHINE GUN CORPS (INFANTRY).

* * * * *

Temp. 2nd Lt. E. J. Elson is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 25 Aug. 1918. Substituted for Gaz. notification 28 Sept. 1918, under Gen. List.)

* * * * *

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 21st January 1920.

No. 2100-E.—19.—*Corrigendum.*—In Railway Board's Notification No. 2100-E.-2—19, dated the 31st October 1919, *for* "officiating rank in class II (Supernumerary)" *read* "temporary rank in class II grade 5 (Supernumerary)".

No. 2062-E.—19.—Mr. T. Buckley, Assistant Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is transferred to the Hukong Valley Railway Survey with effect from the 14th December 1919.

No. 2423-E.—19.—Mr. A. V. Hawkins, District Traffic Superintendent, was on return from military duty posted to the Eastern Bengal Railway which he joined on the 10th November 1919.

The 22nd January 1920.

No. 16-E.—20.—Mr. E. A. S. Bell, C.I.E., Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, on special duty, is appointed a temporary Member of the Railway Board with effect from the 1st January 1920 and until further orders.

No. 1651-E.—18.—Mr. Patrick Lancelot John Hands is appointed to the Superior Stores Establishment of State Railways as a District Controller of Stores (on probation) in class II, grade 3, of that Establishment, and posted to the North Western Railway.

The 23rd January 1920.

No. 106-P.—16.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed realignment survey of the Moulmein-Panga Section of the Moulmein-Ye Railway Project, a length of about 45 miles.

2. This survey will be known as the Moulmein-Panga Realignment Survey.

R. McLEAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 21st January 1920.

No. E.-515.—Major F. H. Marshall, R.F.A., is appointed Assistant Superintendent, Indian Ordnance Factories, and posted temporarily to the Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, with effect from the 22nd December 1919.

The 22nd January 1920.

No. E.-110.—Mr. R. Mather, who has been appointed Metallurgical Inspector, Jamshedpur, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, assumed charge of his duties with effect from the 17th January 1920.

No. E.-957.—The services of Lieutenant J. Collinge, (10th Lancashire Fusiliers attached 2nd Garrison Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers), Assistant Controller (Textiles), Indian Munitions Board, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the 20th January 1920.

The 23rd January 1920.

No. E.-1324.—Mr. N. G. Smith, who has been appointed Assistant Metallurgical Inspector, Jamshedpur, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, assumed charge of his duties with effect from the forenoon of the 17th January 1920.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,
Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 22nd January 1920, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Two disturbances from the west passed into the extreme north of India during the week; the first caused light local falls of snow in Kashmir on the 16th, while the second gave local snow in Kashmir and a few falls of rain in the North-West Frontier Province on the 21st. Rainfall occurred also in Berar, Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan between the 18th and 20th, and in Assam on the 15th and 17th.

2. *Burma.*—There was no rain except for two light falls at Bhamo.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Dibrugarh, Sibsagar and Gauhati were the only stations that received rain during the week.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain fell in Berar on the 18th and 19th; over the rest of the division the week was rainless.

Northwest India.—Snow fell locally in Kashmir on the 16th and 21st; there were a few falls of rain in the North-West Frontier Province on the 21st. Over the rest of the division weather was dry.

The Peninsula.—On the 19th rainfall was nearly general in north Hyderabad and local in the Bombay Deccan. A few falls occurred in south Hyderabad on the 20th. Over the rest of the division there was no rain.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows :—

January 15th. Sibsagar 0·38″ and Gauhati 0·62″.

„ 16th. Sonamarg 0·35″.

„ 17th. Dibrugarh 0·43″.

„ 19th. Akola 0·30″, Amraoti 0·62″, Sholapur 0·54″, Parbhani 0·50″ and Nizamabad 0·35″.

„ 20th. Hyderabad (Deccan) 1·17″.

„ 21st. Parachinar 0·34″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in Assam, Berar, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad; and was 20 per cent or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces and the Madras Presidency. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Upper Burma, Gujarat, the Konkan and Mysore.

The rainfall from the 28th November to date is 20 per cent or more in defect in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces East, Kashmir, Rajputana West, Central India East and the Central Provinces East; and is 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana East, Gujarat, Central India West, Berar, the Central Provinces West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Presidency. It differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent in the remaining divisions.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 22nd January 1920.			Rainfall data from 28th November 1919 to 22nd January 1920.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·4	−0·4	13·8	9·3	+3·5	+38	+44
Lower Burma	0	0·1	−0·1	1·5	0·9	+0·6	+67	+87
Upper Burma	0	0	0	1·1	0·6	+0·5	+83	+83
Assam	0·3	0·2	+0·1	0·6	0·9	−0·3	−33	−67
Bengal	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·3	−0·3	−100	−100
Orissa	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·6	−0·6	−100	−100
Chota Nagpur	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·6	−0·6	−100	−100
Bihar	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·4	−0·4	−100	−100
United Provinces, East	0	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·8	−0·6	−75	−67
United Provinces, West	0	0·3	−0·3	0·9	1·1	−0·2	−18	+13
Punjab, East and North	0	0·4	−0·4	2·1	1·6	+0·5	+31	+75
Punjab, South-West	0	0·2	−0·2	1·8	0·8	+1·0	+125	+200
Kashmir	0·2	0·6	−0·4	2·6	3·5	−0·9	−.6	−17
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·3	−0·3	2·9	1·0	+1·9	+190	+314
Baluchistan	0	0·3	−0·3	1·7	1·6	+0·1	+6	+31
Sind	0	0·1	−0·1	0·3	0·3	0	0	+50
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	−0·1	0·1	0·4	−0·3	−75	−67
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	−0·1	0·8	0·5	+0·3	+60	+100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0·6	0	+0·6	—	—
Central India, West	0	0·1	−0·1	2·2	0·3	+1·9	+633	+1000
Central India, East	0	0·2	−0·2	0	1·1	−1·1	−100	−100
Berar	0·6	0	+0·6	1·5	0·9	+0·6	+67	0
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	−0·1	1·4	0·8	+0·6	+75	+100
Central Provinces, East	0	0·1	−0·1	0·1	0·6	−0·5	−83	−80
Konkan	0	0	0	1·1	0·1	+1·0	+1000	+1000
Bombay Deccan	0·1	0	+0·1	0·9	0·4	+0·5	+125	+100
Hyderabad, North	0·2	0·1	+0·1	1·9	0·4	+1·5	+375	+467
Hyderabad, South	0·3	0	+0·3	0·5	0·3	+0·2	+67	−33
Mysore	0	0	0	0·9	0·7	+0·2	+29	+29
Malabar	0	0·1	−0·1	5·8	1·9	+3·9	+205	+222
Madras, South-East	0	0·2	−0·2	15·4	6·4	+9·0	+141	+148
Madras Deccan	0	0·1	−0·1	1·9	0·8	+1·1	+137	+171
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	−0·1	3·5	2·0	+1·5	+75	+84

C. W. B. NORMAND,
for Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 22nd January 1920.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 17th January 1920.

Burma.—The week was practically rainless Reaping of winter rice is still proceeding in certain districts. Threshing and winnowing are progressing in Upper Burma. Cultivation of spring rice, other miscellaneous winter crops, sowing of onions and tobacco are proceeding normally. Harvesting of cold weather crops is proceeding. Island crops are promising. The outturn of rice crop is expected to be about three-fourths. Live stock is generally healthy. In the Amherst district the number of persons on relief works remains unchanged at 2,700. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief was about 100. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon has risen slightly to 17[illegible] and much above normal and is Re. 1 below the control price. The market for white rice (specials) is at Rs. 445 per hundred baskets.

Assam.—During the week the weather was seasonable and favourable. Harvesting of winter rice has nearly finished and that of pulses, plucking of cotton, pressing of sugarcane, ploughing for and transplanting of spring crops and rice in Sylhet continue. Ploughing for autumn rice and jute and pruning of tea are going on. The outturn of cotton and sugarcane is good and that of winter rice and pulses and prospects of mustard are fair to good. Cattle disease is reported in three districts. The price of common rice is practically stationary.

Bengal.—No rain fell during the week. Transplantation of summer rice is progressing satisfactorily. Harvesting of spring crops and preparation of fields for jute and autumn paddy have been commenced in Eastern Bengal. Standing crops are doing well. The average price of common rice has risen by about 1·6 per cent.

Bihar and Orissa.—There was no rain during the week. Harvesting of paddy is nearly finished. Threshing of paddy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Standing crops are, on the whole, doing well. More rain is wanted in parts of Tirhut and Bhagalpur. The price of common rice has risen in eight districts, fallen in one and remained stationary in the remaining districts. The average price of local common rice at headquarters was 6·31 seers a rupee against 6·45 seers in the preceding week and that of maize was 7·32 seers against 7·33 seers in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from four districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is good.

United Provinces.—During the week light to moderate rain fell in several districts. Slight damage to crops by hail is reported from Mirzapur. Preparation of lands for sugarcane and autumn crops, irrigation of spring crops and poppy and pressing of sugarcane continues. The condition of standing crops is good. Prospects are favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are mostly stationary.

Punjab.—Except for light rain in parts of a few districts the weather during the week remained dry. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of *toria* continue. The yield is normal to good. Sowings of spring crops have been completed and are generally normal. The condition of standing spring crops is average to good. Cattle are healthy and fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices are generally stationary and above scarcity rates. Prices of wheat :—Rawalpindi 5¾, Ferozepore 6, Ambala 6½ and Lahore and Lyallpur 6½ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. Harvesting of sugarcane is in progress. The outturn is average. The condition of standing crops is average. Wheat :—Peshawar $7\frac{3}{16}$ and Dera Ismail Khan 6½ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—During the week no rain fell. Prices are stationary. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—During the week the weather was snowy and cold. Cattle disease in Gurez has disappeared. Prices are fluctuating.

Rajputana.—During the week the weather was cool and cloudy. At times rain averaging ¼ inch fell in most places. Crops are being irrigated and are in good condition. Prospects are good. Fodder and water are ample. The condition of agricultural stock is good except in one district of Kotah. Prices are generally steady.

Central India.—The rainfall during the week was partial in Gwalior and the Southern States. Rain is badly wanted in Bundelkhand. Harvesting of autumn crops continues in Indore, Malwa and the Southern States. Picking of cotton continues in Gwalior, Indore and the Southern States. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Gwalior. Standing crops and their probable outturn are fair to good. Agricultural stock is generally good except for cattle disease in Gwalior, Indore, Baghelkhand and the Southern States. Prices are high. Opium is being weeded in Gwalior and Indore.

Central Provinces.—During the week the weather has been cool and occasionally cloudy. Betul and Yeotmal received 1½ inches of rain, respectively. Harvesting of autumn crops have almost been completed but picking of cotton is still proceeding in places. Pulses have been slightly damaged by cloudy weather and insects in parts of five districts, otherwise the condition of spring crops is generally satisfactory and prospects are good. Cattle disease is reported from parts of several districts. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. *Juar* fell in Chanda by one seer per rupee. Other variations are unimportant.

Feudatory States.—Prospects of spring crops are generally good.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in five districts and in Kathiawar and Palanpur Agencies. The fall was slightly injurious to certain crops in Agencies. *Juari* crops have been slightly damaged by insects in parts of Sholapur and spring crops in parts of Bijapur and they were also withering in parts of Sholapur but are in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Cotton picking continues in parts of Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, Broach and Nasik. The supply of fodder and water is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices of foodgrains have slightly risen in eight districts and are generally steady elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—During the week no rain fell. Picking of autumn cotton continues in parts of two districts. Spring crops are in fair to good condition except in parts of five districts where they have been damaged by insects. Harvesting has been commenced in parts of the Warangal district. Late rice sowings continue under irrigation sources and prospects are fair. Fodder and water supply are sufficient. Cattle disease is reported in the Raichur, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts. Prices of grains continue to be high. *Juar* is selling at 4 seers a rupee in the Adilabad district.

The weekly report on famine is as follows:—Famine distress though confined in parts of Telingana continues unabated and likely to increase. The number of persons on relief works is fluctuating. Prices of grains show an upward tendency. Rice is selling at 3½ seers and *juar* at 6½ seers per rupee Numbers on relief in thousands:—works 7 and gratuitous relief 2, total 9.

Mysore.—During the week the rainfall was *nil*. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available. Prices of food-grains are high and are generally rising. Prospects of season are good. Harvesting of rice, *ragi* and sugarcane proceeds with outturn fair to good.

Coorg.—During the week the weather was cold. Harvesting of paddy and picking of coffee continue. Picking of cardamum has been completed. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is fair. Prices of food-grains are high. The outturn of paddy is good. Coffee is moderate. Cardamum is poor.

Madras.—The week was rainless. Standing crops are in fair condition generally. The outturn of harvested paddy and dry crops is generally fair. Fresh sowings of paddy and dry crops are progressing. The condition of cattle is generally good. Water is generally sufficient. Pasture and fodder are sufficient generally. Prices are generally steady. Prospects are fair generally.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 13th December 1919.

No.	Name of District or State	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST"	
		Area affected in square miles	Estimated population of area in column 3	Number of persons employed on relief works	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF: Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF: Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF: Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				BRITISH PROVINCES.						
	MADRAS									
1	Ganjam	212	28,000	297	180	2,032	2,212	2,509	..	...
	Total Madras	212	28,000	297	180	2,032	2,212	2,509	..	...
				NATIVE STATES.						
	CENTRAL INDIA									
1	Orchha State	555	93,858	...		.			.	...
2	Datia State	911	125,000	.					..	
3	Samthar State	180	31,908	...	.		..	...	..	...
4	Panna State	2,164	192,820	...	..		..	..	.	...
5	Charkhari State	754·78	127,530	.		55	55	55		
6	Ajaigarh State	734	79,781	...	...	.	..	...	.	...
7	Bijawar State	973	125,202	..		242	242	242	...	.
8	Baoni State	121	20,121		..	..	..	.	...	...
9	Chhatarpur State	1,118	166,985	.		...	...		...	...
10	Sarila State	32·28	6,711	..	...	..			...	...
11	Beri Jagir	32	4,219	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
12	Gaurihar Jagir	85	4,225	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
13	Jigni Jagir	18	3,598	...	...	.	..	...	...	...
14	Banka Pahari Jagir	5	1,357	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
15	Bijna Jagir	8	1,326	..	...	5	5	5	...	...
16	Dhurwai Jagir	15	1,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Tori-Fatehpur Jagir	36	6,171	.	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Lugasi Jagir	45·33	6,738	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
19	Nowgong Cantonment	...	7,000	..	...	.	...	...	..	.
20	Naigawan Rebai Jagir	12·25	2,898	...	...	.	..		...	...
21	Bilehri Muafi	5	3,000	..	...	...	...	...	...	...

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	CENTRAL INDIA—*contd.*									
22	Alipura Jagir	73	16,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Garrauli Jagir	39	5,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Bihat Jagir	16	5,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Central India States	7,882·64	2,037,228	..	...	302	302	302	...	...
	One Feudatory State of Orissa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,216	11
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,216	11
	Hyderabad	10,005	2,199,228	7,119	380	2,320	2,700	9,819	...	...
	Total Hyderabad	10,005	2,199,228	7,119	380	2,320	2,700	9,819	...	...
	Total of British Provinces	213	28,000	297	180	2,032	2,212	2,509	...	...
	Total of Native States	17,887·64	4,236,456	7,119	380	2,622	3,002	10,121	1,216	11
	GRAND TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES.	18,099·64	4,264,456	7,416	560	4,654	5,214	12,630	1,216	11

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 20th December 1919.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.			NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.				TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BRITISH PROVINCES.									
	MADRAS.									
1	Ganjam	125	1,701	197	125	49	174	371	...	...
	Total Madras	125	1,701	197	125	49	174	371	...	...
	NATIVE STATES.									
	CENTRAL INDIA.									
1	Orchha State	555	92,858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Datia State	911	125,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Samthar State	180	81,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Panna State	2,164	192,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Charkhari State	754·78	127,530	...	...	50	50	50	...	...
6	Ajaigarh State	734	79,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Bijawar State	973	125,202	...	...	242	242	242	...	...
8	Beoni State	121	20,121	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
9	Chhatarpur State	1,118	166,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Sarila State	32·28	6,711	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Beri Jagir	32	4,219	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Gaurihar Jagir	85	4,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Jigni Jagir	18	6,598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Banka Pahari Jagir	5	1,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Bijna Jagir	8	1,326	...	...	5	5	5	...	...
16	Dhurwai Jagir	15	1,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Tori Fatehpur Jagir	36	6,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Lugasi Jagir	45·38	6,788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Nowgong Cantonment	...	7,000	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
20	Naigawan Rebai Jagir	12·25	2,393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Bilehri Muafi	5	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	CENTRAL INDIA—*contd.*									
22	Alipura Jagir . . .	73	16,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Garrauli Jagir . . .	39	5,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Bihat Jagir . . .	16	5,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Central India States .	7,882·64	2,037,228	...	...	297	297	297	...	...
	Hyderabad . . .	10,005	2,199,228	5,613	289	2,075	2,364	7,977	...	...
	Total Hyderabad .	10,005	2,199,228	5,613	289	2,075	2,364	7,977	...	...
	Total of British Provinces .	125	1,701	197	125	49	174	371	...	...
	Total of Native States .	17,887·64	4,236,456	5,613	289	2,372	2,661	8,274	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES.	18,012·64	4,238,157	5,810	414	2,421	2,835	8,645	...	...

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

Delhi, the 23rd January 1920.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 10th January 1920 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	1	...
		Thana District	1	1
	Central	West Khandesh District	116*	103
		East Khandesh District	33	28
		Satara District	91	49
		Nasik District	1	...
	Southern	Kolaba District	6	4
		Belgaum District	18	13
		Hubli Town	64	54
		Dharwar District	194	119
	Political Charges.	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	51	33
		Kathiawar Agency	3	3
		Savnur State	7	4
		TOTAL	586	406
MADRAS	...	Anantapur District	41 (d)	25 (b)
		Bellary District	246 (a)	165 (b)
		Coimbatore District	75 (d)	61 (b)
		Guntur District	1	1
		Southern Kanara District	1 (c)	1 (c)
		Madura District	108 (c)	80
		Nilgiris District	1	...
		Salem District	5	5
		TOTAL	478	338
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Patna	Patna Town	4	2
		Patna District	22	18
		Gaya Town	1	1
		Gaya District	19	7
		Shahabad District	6	50
	Tirhut	Saran District	63	48
		Muzaffarpur District	30	29
	Bhagalpur	Darbhanga District	89	62
		Monghyr District	121	76
		Bhagalpur Town	8	8
		Bhagalpur District	2	1
		Sautal Parganas District	1	1
	Ranchi	Hazaribagh District	7	2
		TOTAL	433	305

* For two weeks.

(a) Three imported. (b) Two imported. (c) One imported. (d) Four imported.

In the return for the week ending 27th December 1919, the following addition should be made :—

Bombay Presidency—Bombay City, *add* 1 case, 1 death.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Allahabad	Cawnpore City	3	3
		Fatehpur District	7	7
		Allahabad District	46	46
	Benares	Ghazipur District	76	66
		Ballia District	73	134
	Gorakhpur	Basti District	104	73
		Azamgarh District	31	28
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	1	1
		Gonda District	1	3
		Sultanpur District	5	2
		Bara Banki District	4	4
		TOTAL	351	367
PUNJAB.	Lahore	Gujranwala District	5	7
	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	1	1
	Multan	Lyallpur District	9	4
		Multan District	42	24
	Native States.	Patiala State	13	13
		TOTAL	70	49
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	8	8
		Hanthawaddy District	2	...
		Tharrawaddy District	11	11
		Pegu District	2	2
		Prome District	35	33
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	3	3
		Bassein District	3	2
		Henzada District	22	22
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	6	6
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	1	1
		Minbu District	1	1
		Magwe District	1	1
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	84	82
		Katha District	10	7
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	2	2
	Meiktila	Yamethin District	4	1
	Native States.	Northern Shan States	2	2
		TOTAL	197	184

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	63	61
		Nagpur District	447	262
		Bhandara District	25	18
		Wardha District	23	28
		Chanda District	12	5
		Balaghat District	45	37
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	193	166
		Jubbulpore District	98	45
		Saugor District	1	1
		Mandla District	2*	1*
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	41	40
		Narsinghpur District	2*	...
		Betul District	8	2
		Chhindwara District	131	95
	Berar	Amraoti District	1*	1*
		TOTAL	1,087	762
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	28	29
		Bangalore City	1	...
		Bangalore District	39	20
		Mysore City	24	21
		Mysore District	49	37
		Hassan District	11	3
		Kadur District	2	1
		Shimoga District	13	10
		Chitaldroog	26	18
		TOTAL	193	139
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Parbhani District	87	49
		Nander District	3	2
		Gulbargah District	19	19
		Raichur District	10	4
		Usmanabad District	72	57
		Bidar District	60	37
		Medak District	6	4
		Nizamabad District	1	1
		Mahbubnagar District	25	15
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	122	76
		Atrafibalda Sarfikhas	5	3
		TOTAL	410†	267†

*Imported.

† Includes previous weeks. The actual number of cases and deaths during the week ending January 10th were 322 and 205, respectively.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Sehore Cantonment	6	2
		Bhopal City	1	4
		Bhopal State	78	56
		TOTAL	85	62
		GRAND TOTAL	3,890	2,879

DELHI :
The 22nd January 1920.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India

The following statement of reported deaths from cholera and small-pox in India during the weeks ending 13th and 20th December 1919 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 13th December 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 20th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 13th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 20th December 1919.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	...	...	...	1
	Central	West Khandesh District	...	...	2	...
		Poona District	...	2	2	6
		Sholapur District	...	...	...	2
	Southern	Kolaba District	...	...	...	1
		Ratnagiri District	9	9	...	...
		Belgaum District	...	...	1	5
		Dharwar District	...	...	...	2
		Kanara District	...	...	3	2
		Bijapur District	...	...	1	2
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	...	...	3	...
		Karachi District	...	...	5	12
		Hyderabad District	...	...	8	12
		Sukkur District	...	...	4	5
		Larkana District	...	...	29	10
		TOTAL	9	11	58	60
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Anantapur District	...	...	4	5
		North Arcot District	4	4	...	...
		South Arcot District	92	151	4	...
		Bellary District	...	...	...	2
		Chingleput District	7	11	...	6
		Chittoor District	2	...	...	...
		Coimbatore District	85	105	13	1
		Cuddapah District	19	16	...	...
		Ganjam District	25	78	...	11
		Godavari District	2	3	22	3
		Guntur District	13	10	...	...
		South Kanara District	64	65	1	2
		Kistna District	3	33	4	
		Kurnool District	4	...	2	...
		Madura District	25	48	4	2
		Malabar District	44	70	7	4
		Nellore District	..	8	1	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 13th December 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 20th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 13th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 20th December 1919.
Madras Presidency—concld.	...	Nilgiris District	...	...	1	2
		Ramnad District	45	107	...	1
		Salem District	122	209	14	3
		Tanjore District	77	305	...	1
		Tinnevelly District	31	62	1	...
		Trichinopoly District	115	176	1	1
		Vizagapatam District	29	6	...	2
		Madras Town	2	2	2	5
		Total	810	1,469	81	57
Bengal Presidency.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	17	43	1	4
		Birbhum District	21	19	4	4
		Midnapore District	60	85	...	13
		Hooghly District	9	...	2	...
		Howrah District	16	13	14	16
		Serampore District	8	6	1	11
	Presidency	24-Parganas District	191	77	6	16
		Calcutta	16	12	29	47
		Nadia District	47	77	11	17
		Murshidabad District	37	12	6	4
		Jessore District	...	60	...	...
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi District	15	13	1	8
		Dinajpur District	53	14	12	10
		Jalpaiguri District	10	5	...	3
		Rangpur District	21	3	17	1
		Bogra District	5	...	10	3
		Pabna District	10	1	3	4
		Malda District	12	4	1	3
		Darjeeling District	...	...	...	6
	Dacca	Dacca District	...	47	...	15
		Faridpur District	18	21	5	17
		Bakarganj District	35	40	8	4
	Chittagong	Chittagong District	...	8	...	1
		Tippera District	153	68	8	15
		Noakhali District	29	75	...	12
		Total	783	698	134	234

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera.		Small-pox.	
			Week ending 13th December 1919.	Week ending 20th December 1919.	Week ending 13th December 1919.	Week ending 20th December 1919.
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna District	...	1	...	5
		Gaya Town	...	...	4	...
		Gaya District	3	...	6	11
		Shahabad District	...	...	...	6
	Tirhut	Saran District	...	...	1	...
		Muzaffarpur District	...	...	...	5
		Darbhanga District	...	...	...	8
	Bhagalpur District.	Monghyr District	...	3	1	...
		Bhagalpur Town	3	6	...	3
		Bhagalpur District	1	...	3	...
		Purnea District	34	15	5	9
		Santal Parganas District	4	...	4	...
	Orissa	Cuttack Town	6	...	...	...
		Cuttack District	199	213	22	18
		Balasore District	55	71	14	3
		Puri District	86	47	24	9
		Sambalpur District	...	...	6	5
	Ranchi District	Palamau District	...	...	...	24
		Manbhum District	...	...	...	2
		Total	391	356	90	108
United Provinces.	Meerut	Debra Dun District	...	...	1	...
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad District	...	1	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	5	...	...	...
		Basti District	5	...	...	...
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	5	11	...	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	31	...	...	...
		Sultanpur District	33	25	...	...
		Partabgarh District	...	3	...	...
		Total	79	40	1	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 13th December 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 20th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 13th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 20th December 1919.
Punjab.	Ambala	Karnal District	...	...	1	1
	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur District	...	...	...	2
	Lahore	Lahore District	...	...	...	3
		Amritsar City	...	...	4	2
		Sialkot District	...	...	2	...
	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	...	...	1	...
	Multan	Jhang District	...	...	6	3
		Multan District	...	...	1	...
		Total	...	...	15*	11*
Burma.	Arakan	Akyab Town and Port	3	...	2	...
	Pegu	Rangoon Town and Port	...	5	...	2
		Tharrawaddy District	4	4	...	...
		Prome District	30	3	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	...	4	1
		Bassein District	...	10	1	...
		Henzada District	30	40	...	...
		Maubin District	6	5	...	...
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	14	17	...	5
		Thaton District	...	10	...	...
		Moulmein Town and Port	8	2	...	...
		Amherst District	2	...	1	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay District	...	...	...	3
		Katha District	...	51†	...	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	...	1	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	8	11	...	...
		Upper Chindwin District	7	13	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	9	...	2	...
		Pakokku District	13	7	...	...
		Minbu District	5	3	...	...
		Magwe District	11	22	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	2	...	...	...
		Total	147	204	10	12

* For important Municipal towns only, figures for districts not being available.

† For week ending 13th December 1919.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 13th December 1919	Cholera. Week ending 20th December 1919	Small-pox. Week ending 13th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 20th December 1919
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Bhandara District	1			
		Wardha District			1	
		Chanda District	4			
		Balaghat District	25	7		
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	18			
		Jubbulpore District	5	...		..
		Seoni District	...	...	1	3
		Mandla District	1	..		
	Nurbudda	Hoshangabad District	..	...	1	
	Chhatisgarh	Raipur District		..	1	
		Drug District	6			
	Berar	Amraoti District				1
		Yeotmal District		..	1	1
		TOTAL	60	7	5	5
Assam	...	Sylhet District	216	163	3	14
		Goalpara District			1	
		Sibsagar District		5		..
		TOTAL	216	167	4	14
North-West Frontier Province.		Peshawar District	...	..	...	14*
		Hazara District	...	...		26
		Dera Ismail Khan District	..			5
		TOTAL	..	...		45
		GRAND TOTAL	2,495	2,952	398	546

* Including 7 deaths for the week ending 13th December 1919.

SIMLA:
The 17th January 1920.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

No. 26-A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 13th January 1920.

FACILITIES FOR MAKING PAYMENTS AT GOVERNMENT TREASURIES BY CHEQUE INSTEAD OF IN CASH.

RESOLUTION.

The Government of India have been considering whether the time has not come for extending the facilities given to the public for making payments at Government treasuries by cheque instead of in cash. Such facilities already exist in varying degrees in certain centres, and the Government of India consider that they may now be usefully extended. They have accordingly decided that at places where the treasury business is conducted by a branch of one of the Presidency Banks, cheques on banks which have clearing accounts with the Presidency Banks shall be accepted in payment of Government dues or in settlement of other transactions. Until, however, a cheque has been cleared Government cannot admit that payment has been received, and consequently it will not be possible to grant final receipts for payment at the time when a cheque is tendered. It has therefore been arranged, as will be seen from the annexure to this Resolution, that a receipt for the actual cheque only will be given in the first instance, but, if the person making payment in this manner so desires, a formal payment receipt will be forwarded to him on the cheque being cleared. In the event of a cheque being dishonoured the fact will be intimated to the tenderer as soon as possible, but Government cannot accept any liability for loss or damage which may possibly occur as a result of delay in intimating that the cheque has been dishonoured.

2. Certain special arrangements will be necessary when Government dues which have to be paid by certain fixed dates are paid by cheque, and persons desiring to make such payments in this manner without risk must take precautions to ensure that their cheques reach the treasury at the latest on the day before the date on which the payment is to be made. Cheques received on the last day of payment of Government dues will be liable to be refused.

3. The detailed procedure which will be followed is described in the annexure to this Resolution.

Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

E. M. COOK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNEXURE TO RESOLUTION No. 26-A., DATED THE 13TH JANUARY 1920.

Procedure for acceptance of cheques at treasuries where the treasury work is conducted by a Presidency Bank or one of its branches.

(1) Cheques on banks which the Presidency Banks will accept will alone be accepted at treasuries.

(2) The cheques must be crossed in all cases.

(3) There will be a daily clearance and transactions will be included in the daily sheet submitted by the bank to the treasury.

(4) A receipt will be granted in the form below in respect of a cheque on its presentation, but in case the payer also wishes to have a final-receipt he should leave instructions to that effect at the time of the presentation of the cheque and the final receipt will be sent by post to his address after the cheque has been cashed.

"Received Cheque No ....

.... for Rupees ....drawn on .... bank

on account of / as per challan No. ....".

(5) If a cheque is dishonoured by the bank on its presentation, the fact will be reported at once to the payer with a demand for payment in cash.

(6) Cheques in payment of Government dues, which have to be paid into the treasury by a certain date at the latest, will not be accepted at the treasury if presented later than the day previous to such date.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings* audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week: During official year 1918-19.	Mean mileage worked: 1914.	Mean mileage worked: 1919.	Mean mileage worked: 1920.	Total earnings for week ending: 9th January 1914.	Total earnings for week ending: 10th January 1919.	Total earnings for week ending: 10th January 1920.	Earnings per mean mile worked for week: 1914	Earnings per mean mile worked for week: 1919.	Earnings per mean mile worked for week: 1920.	Total earnings from 1st April to—: 9th January 1914.	Total earnings from 1st April to—: 10th January 1919.	Total earnings from 1st April to—: 10th January 1920.	Compared with corresponding period, 1913-14, +1 day: Increase.	Compared with corresponding period, 1913-14, +1 day: Decrease.	Compared with corresponding period, 1918-19: Increase.	Compared with corresponding period, 1918-19: Decrease.	Serial Number.
	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
State Railways.																		
Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	443	2,689	2,695	2,695	8,61,311	11,08,388	12,26,000	323	411	481	3,14,97,425	4,59,58,075	4,96,35,000	1,81,37,575	...	36,76,925	...	1
Bezwada Extension	461	21	21	21	9,367	8,966	8,900	446	427	424	3,93,008	3,91,605	4,02,000	1,08,992	...	10,395	...	2
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,008	998	1,002	1,002	6,88,868	11,17,550	11,19,000	690	1,115	1,117	2,66,17,428	3,95,33,915	3,91,01,000	1,24,83,572	...	...	4,32,915	3
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	470	1,572	1,581	1,631	8,77,737	7,88,936	8,60,000	558	499	527	2,95,63,419	2,97,13,583	3,38,07,000	42,43,581	...	40,93,417	...	4
East Indian	991	2,571	2,613	2,615	20,07,111	26,36,852	24,14,000	787	1,009	923	7,93,91,553	10,52,96,940	10,08,45,000	2,14,53,448	...	...	44,51,940	5
Great Indian Peninsula	873	2,537	2,631	2,621	19,63,948	23,89,969	25,74,000	774	912	982	6,33,30,203	8,99,11,784	9,47,18,000	3,23,87,797	...	48,06,216	...	6
Agra-Delhi Chord	679	126	126	126	49,187	84,472	87,500	391	670	694	17,25,821	33,24,848	34,10,000	16,84,179	...	85,152	...	7
Baran-Kotah	88	40	40	40	4,418	3,556	3,700	110	64	92	1,24,500	1,46,721	1,49,000	24,500	...	2,279	...	8
Bhopal-Itarsi (British Section)	1,789	*57	12	12	*32,388	15,284	19,200	571	1,274	1,600	*12,48,695	8,56,063	7,99,000	...	4,49,695	...	57,063	9
Cawnpore-Banda	81	33	76	76	1,203	6,334	6,200	36	83	82	46,191	2,38,307	2,93,000	2,46,809	...	54,693	...	10
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	409	2,553	2,550	2,550	7,17,066	9,30,608	10,57,000	281	365	415	2,83,01,858	4,19,03,907	4,33,80,000	1,50,78,142	...	14,76,093	...	11
North Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	599	4,012	4,000	4,115	16,75,609	22,26,717	25,90,000	418	557	629	6,69,50,555	9,81,80,193	9,15,51,000	2,46,00,445	...	...	66,29,193	12
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal†, 3' 3⅜" link)	398	1,600	1,592	1,592	4,44,738	4,66,137	5,26,000	278	293	330	1,81,22,907	2,55,64,870	2,31,82,000	50,59,093	...	...	23,82,870	13
Aden	...	...	...	22	...	...	7,200	...	...	327	...	...	2,69,000	2,69,000	...	2,69,000	...	14
Assam-Bengal	174	812	893	893	1,43,834	1,81,158	2,06,000	178	203	231	52,47,774	57,78,206	77,11,000	24,63,226	...	19,32,794	...	15
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	451	1,828	1,839	1,839	6,50,076	8,29,950	8,81,000	356	451	479	2,21,49,894	3,23,01,483	3,21,55,000	1,00,05,106	...	...	1,46,483	16
Burma	377	1,342	1,342	1,342	4,61,982	5,62,389	6,16,000	344	419	459	1,60,71,411	1,95,26,037	2,21,28,000	60,56,589	...	26,01,963	...	17
Burma Extensions	262	187	187	187	35,420	42,565	46,000	189	228	246	15,19,224	18,67,270	19,45,000	4,25,776	...	77,730	...	18
Southern Shan States	132	23	70	70	540	9,696	10,000	23	139	143	22,521	3,79,267	4,09,000	3,86,479	...	29,733	...	19
Dhone-Kurnool	99	32	32	32	2,625	2,615	3,300	82	82	103	92,929	1,11,570	1,30,000	37,071	...	18,430	...	20
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	294	124	124	124	21,945	37,426	27,800	177	221	224	10,39,046	15,02,593	12,24,000	1,84,954	...	...	2,78,593	21
Lucknow-Bareilly	196	292	305	313	37,366	62,181	57,400	138	204	183	16,51,400	24,61,125	20,94,000	4,42,600	...	...	3,67,125	22
Mysore	205	*411	401	261	*73,947	79,456	56,400	177	198	216	*29,51,352	32,99,334	30,90,000	1,38,648	...	...	2,09,334	23
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	432	1,454	1,587	1,587	5,47,332	6,60,414	7,70,000	376	416	485	2,17,09,677	2,75,74,411	3,08,12,000	91,02,323	...	32,37,589	...	24
Travancore Branch	199	108	146	146	15,864	31,319	36,800	147	215	252	7,11,461	11,45,474	14,37,000	7,25,539	...	2,91,526	...	25
Tirhoot	255	785	819	809	1,89,248	2,07,791	2,10,000	241	254	260	77,35,408	81,48,222	83,85,000	6,49,592	...	2,36,778	...	26
Broach-Jambusar	104	...	30	30	...	5,054	3,700	...	168	123	...	1,10,907	1,18,000	1,18,000	...	7,093	...	27
Jorhat (Provincial)	66	32	33	33	2,604	2,058	2,100	81	62	64	99,699	90,424	1,02,000	2,301	...	11,576	...	28
TOTAL	549	26,219	26,737	26,784	1,15,14,634	1,44,86,839	1,54,95,200	439	542	579	42,72,15,538	58,53,17,314	59,32,81,000	16,60,65,642	...	79,63,686	...	
All other Railways.																		
Amritsar-Patti	183	56	56	56	14,313	10,762	12,500	256	193	223	5,76,988	3,95,178	4,11,000	...	1,65,988	15,822	...	29
Bhopal-Itarsi (Native State Section)	579	...	45	45	...	18,486	22,800	...	411	507	...	10,39,921	9,61,000	9,61,000	...	...	78,921	30
Bhopal-Ujjain	251	114	114	114	26,735	37,437	35,000	235	328	307	8,11,411	9,30,555	13,42,000	5,30,589	...	4,11,445	...	31
Bina-Goona-Baran	65	148	149	149	14,277	8,813	9,000	97	59	60	4,28,599	3,67,796	3,85,000	...	43,599	17,204	...	32
Delhi-Umbala-Kalka	367	192	239	239	51,334	91,767	92,200	267	384	386	24,83,487	30,01,362	37,96,000	13,12,513	...	7,94,638	...	33
Hardwar-Dehra	398	32	33	33	8,060	10,752	10,000	253	336	312	3,67,411	5,08,881	5,35,000	1,67,589	...	26,119	...	34
Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	153	16	16	16	2,379	2,612	2,500	142	163	156	91,230	97,236	86,500	...	4,730	...	10,736	35
Jullundur-Mukerian	78	...	45	45	...	3,226	4,900	...	72	109	...	1,33,344	1,57,000	1,57,000	...	23,656	...	36
Khanpur-Chachran	24	22	22	22	641	703	900	29	32	41	38,795	21,156	24,900	...	13,895	3,744	...	37
Kolar Gold Fields	315	...	10	10	...	3,061	3,400	...	306	340	...	1,37,167	1,39,000	1,39,000	...	1,833	...	38
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	201	79	79	79	16,185	16,828	17,900	204	213	227	7,09,823	6,32,094	7,17,000	7,177	...	84,976	...	39
Mandra-Bhaun	61	...	47	47	...	2,445	2,600	...	52	55	...	1,17,229	1,08,000	1,08,000	...	...	[illegible]	40
Nagda-Ujjain	238	34	33	33	8,127	9,835	7,300	237	298	221	2,22,213	2,56,770	3,55,000	[illegible]	...	98,230	...	41
Nizam's Guaranteed State	450	334	334	334	1,34,142	1,30,464	1,67,000	403	391	500	47,49,848	57,68,893	62,24,000	[illegible]	...	4,90,207	...	42
Patiala State	282	34	34	33	5,985	8,827	7,100	176	259	215	2,36,632	3,03,283	3,14,000	[illegible]	...	10,717	...	43
Phagwara-Rahon	108	...	47	47	...	4,690	5,100	...	100	109	...	1,90,804	2,00,000	[illegible]	...	9,196	...	44
Rajpura-Bhatinda	498	108	108	108	46,663	49,712	45,800	599	460	420	14,17,865	23,47,505	16,55,000	[illegible]	...	...	6,92,505	45
Salem District Board	165	...	4	4	...	738	1,300	...	185	325	...	20,809	58,400	58,400	...	37,591	...	46
Sara-Sirajganj	155	...	53	53	...	8,455	13,800	...	160	260	...	3,64,195	6,84,000	6,84,000	...	3,19,805	...	47
Sialkot-Narowal	114	...	38	38	...	3,738	5,600	...	100	147	...	1,74,770	1,67,000	1,67,000	...	...	7,770	48
Southern Punjab (Main Line)	412	425	428	428	1,33,045	1,46,161	1,46,000	313	341	341	42,35,846	74,55,314	56,31,000	13,95,154	...	...	18,24,314	49
Jullundur-Doab	62	90	133	133	4,987	7,383	10,300	50	56	77	1,96,785	3,16,490	3,57,000	1,60,215	...	40,510	...	50
Ludhiana Extension	168	155	155	155	26,073	21,836	29,300	168	141	189	10,37,341	10,27,008	9,88,000	...	39,341	...	39,008	51
Sutlej Valley (a)	...	209	...	...	12,972	...	...	63	...	...	5,08,345	...	...	...	5,08,345	...	...	52
Tapti Valley	247	155	156	156	45,948	50,428	43,700	296	323	280	11,05,780	14,33,536	14,92,000	3,86,220	...	58,474	...	53
Tenali-Repalli	89	...	23	23	...	1,884	2,300	...	86	100	...	77,001	86,500	86,500	...	9,499	...	54
Ahmedabad-Dholka	89	34	34	34	2,191	3,262	3,000	65	96	88	98,293	1,13,898	1,25,000	26,707	...	11,102	...	55
Ahmedabad-Parantij	98	89	89	89	8,325	8,127	7,500	93	91	84	2,95,204	3,45,508	3,86,000	90,796	...	40,492	...	56
Bengal and North-Western	230	1,239	1,246	1,244	1,94,444	2,84,473	2,65,000	157	228	213	82,36,991	1,14,02,628	1,05,08,000	22,76,009	...	...	8,99,628	57
Bengal-Dooars	223	153	158	158	30,302	35,695	38,400	198	226	243	13,30,873	15,19,865	14,49,000	1,18,127	...	...	70,865	58
Bezwada-Masulipatam	141	53	53	52	7,014	7,187	8,200	135	137	158	2,70,450	2,82,377	3,37,000	66,550	...	54,623	...	59
Bhavnagar State	212	227	249	206	27,325	46,771	35,200	130	188	171	11,31,741	20,81,632	19,41,000	8,09,259	...	...	1,40,632	60
Cooch Behar State	187	33	33	33	6,691	7,616	6,200	202	231	188	2,31,665	2,36,524	2,58,000	26,335	...	21,476	...	61
Dhrangadra	...	...	...	40	...	...	3,000	...	...	75	...	...	51,400	51,400	...	51,400	...	62
Dibru-Sadiya	308	86	86	86	24,205	26,462	29,700	281	319	345	10,39,080	10,28,629	10,90,000	50,920	...	61,371	...	63
Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	130	184	209	209	14,140	23,254	18,600	77	111	89	6,04,667	10,96,123	9,75,000	3,70,333	...	...	1,21,123	64
Gondal	201	211	231	231	23,677	41,195	50,000	112	178	216	10,46,059	18,42,347	19,21,000	8,74,941	...	78,653	...	65
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	235	449	441	441	1,10,714	1,17,383	1,28,000	251	266	290	30,63,758	37,32,493	47,82,000	17,18,244	...	10,49,507	...	66
Jaipur State	73	73	122	122	6,559	8,582	8,300	90	70	68	2,30,158	3,46,779	3,60,000	1,29,842	...	13,221	...	67
Jamnagar	176	54	54	54	4,938	7,199	9,200	91	133	170	2,21,356	3,90,718	3,76,000	1,54,645	...	...	14,718	68
Jodhpur-Bikaner	150	1,030	1,106	1,106	98,827	1,40,108	1,32,000	96	127	119	42,30,378	65,06,216	57,68,000	15,37,622	...	...	7,38,216	69
Junagad State	141	118	136	136	10,922	18,229	18,200	97	134	134	4,49,835	7,28,911	7,55,000	3,05,165	...	26,089	...	70
Kolhapur State	282	29	29	29	7,729	8,129	6,800	266	280	234	2,44,831	3,19,749	3,08,000	63,169	...	...	11,749	71
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	60	100	100	100	5,418	7,031	6,900	54	70	69	1,66,111	2,22,302	2,63,000	96,889	...	40,698	...	72
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2' 6" gauge)	299	93	93	93	13,041	25,634	21,100	140	276	227	6,08,222	11,14,496	9,49,000	3,40,778	...	...	1,65,496	73
Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar	115	...	101	101	...	13,779	20,000	...	136	198	...	4,51,451	7,04,000	7,04,000	...	2,52,549	...	74
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj (b)	216	55	56	...	11,776	11,987	...	213	214	...	3,87,979	4,93,989	6,14,000	2,26,021	...	1,20,011	...	75
Mysore-Arsikere	71	...	103	243	...	7,688	47,900	...	74	197	...	2,60,783	8,92,000	8,92,000	...	6,31,217	...	76
Podanur-Pollachi	149	...	25	25	...	4,030	4,500	...	161	180	...	1,48,209	1,89,000	1,89,000	...	40,791	...	77
Rohilkund and Kumaon	186	268	270	270	38,350	44,657	41,500	143	165	154	16,06,054	21,04,949	19,23,000	3,16,946	...	...	1,81,949	78
Sangli State	230	5	5	5	946	1,133	900	189	237	180	28,650	47,119	49,500	20,850	...	2,381	...	79
Secunderabad-Gadwal	64	...	103	103	...	5,403	11,100	...	52	108	...	2,71,414	2,73,000	2,73,000	...	1,586	...	80
Shoranur-Cochin	263	65	65	65	12,841	17,523	20,200	198	270	311	5,03,635	6,77,165	7,50,000	2,46,365	...	72,835	...	81
Tanjore District Board	152	103	112	135	17,082	15,352	19,500	166	137	144	7,73,437	6,87,050	8,38,000	64,563	...	1,50,950	...	82
Udaipur-Chitorgarh	97	67	67	67	7,175	6,468	6,700	107	97	100	2,26,343	2,44,498	3,23,000	96,657	...	78,502	...	83
Barsi	166	116	117	118	32,786	26,303	30,600	283	224	260	8,97,944	7,17,244	11,87,000	2,89,056	...	4,69,756	...	84
Bilimora-Kalamba	45	...	35	35	...	1,680	1,500	...	48	43	...	60,237	77,500	77,500	...	17,263	...	85
Bodeli Chhota Udaipur	50	...	23	23	...	1,239	1,200	...	54	52	...	42,319	49,900	49,900	...	7,681	...	86
Champaner-Shivrajpur	78	20	32	32	2,093	3,472	2,700	104	108	84	66,121	91,233	1,21,000	54,879	...	29,767	...	87
Dhond-Baramati	89	...	27	27	...	2,391	2,300	...	89	85	...	93,335	1,62,000	1,62,000	...	68,665	...	88
Ellichpur-Yeotmal	126	48	139	139	6,002	23,340	24,000	126	168	173	13,129	6,20,752	9,14,000	9,00,871	...	2,93,248	...	89
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	111	149	154	187	12,474	24,969	19,800	88	162	106	4,88,333	7,67,062	7,88,000	2,99,667	...	20,938	...	90
Godhra-Lunavada	61	24	25	25	630	1,960	1,100	26	78	44	3,237	56,607	54,500	51,263	...	...	2,107	91
Jacobabad-Kashmor (c)	34	...	76	...	...	3,118	...	...	41	...	...	1,01,697	24,900	24,900	...	...	76,797	92
Khulna-Bagerhaut	46	...	20	20	...	1,253	1,600	...	63	80	...	(d) 33,180	58,400	58,400	...	25,220	...	93
Kolar District (including Bangalore-Chickballapur)	57	11	102	102	394	4,722	5,800	36	46	57	1,537	2,30,032	2,72,000	2,70,463	...	41,968	...	94
Kosamba-Zankhvav	36	26	26	26	420	1,323	1,100	16	51	42	19,677	34,392	47,000	27,323	...	12,608	...	95
Nadiad-Kapadvanj	141	28	28	28	1,708	4,004	3,500	61	143	125	77,277	1,54,650	1,61,000	83,723	...	6,350	...	96
Pachora-Jamner	47	...	25	35	...	2,623	4,400	...	105	126	...	36,728	1,15,000	1,15,000	...	78,272	...	97
Petlad-Vaso	92	...	19	19	...	1,820	1,500	...	96	79	...	68,275	65,300	65,300	...	...	2,975	98
Rajpipla State	80	37	39	39	2,142	3,696	2,900	57	95	74	93,449	1,24,682	1,19,000	26,551	...	...	5,682	99
Darjeeling-Himalayan	516	51	51	51	14,958	17,825	16,100	293	350	316	9,51,470	11,23,356	11,41,000	1,89,530	...	17,644	...	100
Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions	84	...	100	100	...	9,747	11,900	...	97	119	...	3,04,857	3,45,000	3,45,000	...	40,143	...	101
Pipar-Bilara	23	25	25	25	462	615	700	18	25	28	20,621	22,953	28,600	7,979	...	5,647	...	102
TOTAL	203	7,544	8,837	8,906	13,27,315	17,31,479	17,98,000	176	196	202	4,88,25,361	7,09,04,321	7,17,03,300	2,28,77,439	...	7,98,979	...	
GRAND TOTAL	463	33,763	35,574	35,690	1,28,41,949	1,62,18,318	1,72,93,200	380	456	485	47,60,41,219	65,62,21,455	66,49,84,300	18,89,43,081	...	87,62,845	...	

*Include figures for Native State Section.
(a) Dismantled from 15th December 1917.
(b) Amalgamated with the Eastern Bengal Railway from the 1st January 1920.
(c) The booking of all traffic stopped.
(d) From 10th June 1919.

S. TOMKINS,
Joint Secretary, Railway Board.

Simla, the 22nd January 1920.

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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1920.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th November 1919.

On and after 15th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi, Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 24th January 1920.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 8.

January 12.

5213. A. E. Longworth. *Improved transmission gear for road rollers and tractors.*
5214. Kerotype, Limited. *Improvements in and relating to photographic printing and transfer paper.*
5215. M. Hofste. *Improvements in and relating to the production of textile fibrous material.*
5216. A. H. Mirza. *Process for recovery of catechin and catechue tannic acid from the natural products containing the same.*
5217. H. F. Wheeler. *Improved means for securing shades to the holders of electric lamps.*
5218. W. S. Fraser, A. MacDougall and G. H. L. Remington. *Wagon door lock.*

January 13.

5219. S. D. Master. *Trolley-wheel and guides.*
5220. H. G. Reaks. *Improvements in and relating to suction dredgers.*

January 14.

5221. G. H. Sheffield and F. R. Rand & Co., Ltd. *Improvements in buffers for railway and other like rolling stock.*

January 17.

5222. J. L. Bowen. *System or method of utilising the flow of water in a waterway towards the production of power.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

4337. S. Z. de Ferranti. *Improvements relating to heat engines.*
4924. Ropeways, Ld. *Improvements in or relating to aerial ropeways.*
4925. International General Electric Co., Inc. *Improvements in and relating to electric heating units.*
4957. S. H. Hasan. *Improved gear box.*
5085. Hartford-Fairmont Co. *Improvement in glass delivering apparatus.*
5095. H. E. Watson and J. J. Sudborough. *Improvements in the manufacture of caffeine.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

3679. C. Spearman. *Process for the separation and concentration of minerals from their ores.*
4142. J. Hettinger and C. A. Vandervell. *Improvements in and relating to telegraphic and other instruments and installations.*
4209. T. G. McKay and H. Pollock. *Electric arc welding.*
4341. Nitrogen Products & Carbide Co., Ld. *Improvements relating to the destructive distillation of carbonaceous materials.*

4342. Nitrogen Products & Carbide Co., Ld. *Improved method of and apparatus for the treatment of pitch.*
4566. F. L. Rapson. *Improvements in or relating to lifting jacks and the like for use on motor road and other vehicles.*
4582. P. & M. Co. *Improvements in rail anchors.*
4955. (Mrs.) M. Fuhrhop. *Luminous glass bangles.*
4962. K. Dwarak Nath and K. Srinath. *Fountain brush.*
4975. J. Wells. *Improvements in gas cleaning apparatus.*
5008. R. J. Dennett. *Improvements in or relating to the driving mechanism from the road wheels for taxi-meters or the like.*
5011. Gillette Safety Razor Co. *Improvements in safety razors.*
5012. McKenzie, Holland & Westinghouse Power Signal Co., Ld. *Improvements relating to railway signalling systems.*
5024. H. L T. Wolfe. *Improvements in or relating to pumps of centrifugal or turbine types.*
5026. I. Hotson-Tait. *A composition for sealing cans, and the like, that contain perishable foods.*
5032. C. H. Chubb. *An improved lock.*
5038. J. Fraser and E. E. Lucy. *Improvements relating to the heating of feed water for boilers.*
5049. C. A. Easting. *Improvements in wind screens for motor cycle side cars.*
5050. P. Baxter. *Improvements in locking devices for bolts, nuts and the like.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

3932. Cooper.
4221. Roberts.
4316. Connell.
4717. Dutt.
4759. Jung.
4779. Bharade.
4823. Kettell and Hobson & Sons (London), Ld.
4824. Arthur and Killby.
4827. Stephen.
4828. Measuregraph Co.
4829. Holt Manufacturing Co.
4830. Ellis and Hands.
4832 Holt Manufacturing Co.
4833. Walker.
4834. Dixon.
4835. Lee.
4836. Lee.
4837. Datta.
4838. Datta.
4841. Marum.
4842. Dear.

PATENTS SEALED.

4263. Mehta.
4277. Areutox Co.
4710. Metcalf.
4720. Raha.
4788. Pyle-National Co.
4793. MacIlwain & Holdcroft.
4794. Geer.
4807. Stocks.
4816. Benham & Sons Ld. & Allensby.
4818. Carrad.
4819. Collett and Dombal.
4821. Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. America.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

181 of 1907. Printing Machinery Co., Ld. (To 8 February 1921.)
182 of 1907. Printing Machinery Co., Ld. (To 1 February 1921.)
198 of 1908. Linotype & Machinery, Ld. (To 5 February 1921.)
343 of 1908. Foden & ors. (To 14 October 1920.)
52 of 1910. Powell Wood Process Co. (India), Ltd. (To 5 April 1921.)
129 of 1910. Pierpoint. (To 14 April 1921.)
387 of 1911. Grob. (To 7 February 1921.)
93 of 1912. Genossenschaft fur Textilpatente. (To 26 February 1921.)
853 of 1913. Dalén. (To 25 March 1921.)
854 of 1913. Dalén (To 25 March 1921.)
737 of 1913. Munro & ors. (To 5 February 1921.)
1230 of 1913. Indra Shanker & ors. (To 16 October 1920.)
1560 of 1914. Yseboodt and anr. (To 30 March 1921.)
1561 of 1914. Nobel's Explosives Co., Ld. (To 30th March 1921.)
1535 of 1914. Allgemeine Gesellchaft fur Chemiche Industrie m. b. h. (To 16 March 1921.)

2011 of 1915. Gifkins and anr. (To 2 February 1921.)
2563 of 1916. Green & anr. (To 20 April 1921.)
2485 of 1916. Peter Ford & Sons, Ltd., and anr. (To 17 February 1921.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1913.

1225. (Greenhorne.)

1914.

1898. (Lang & anr.)

1915.

2333. (Gray.)

EXTENSION OF COPYRIGHT IN DESIGNS.

From January 12th to 17th, 1920.

Class 13. Nos. 2719 and 2722. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. February 23, 1915. (Copyright in design extended for five years.)

Class 13. No. 2775. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Manchester, England. March 27, 1915. (Copyright in design extended for five years.)

NOTICES.

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The rates for these drugs from 16th May 1919 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities 60 lbs. and above in one delivery	Rs. 24	per lb.
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. but below 60 lbs. in one delivery	,, 25	,,
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	,, 26	,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 11	per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. . . . . . . (Only small quantities available when in stock.)	,, 12	,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 5	per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	,, 6	,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs in one delivery . . .	Rs. 6	per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	,, 7	,,
QUINOIDINE in non Tablet form (when in stock) and Residual Alkaloids.	,, 4	,,

QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 6	per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. in one delivery (when in stock) .	,, 7	,,

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb., 4-lb., and 6¼-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 1-lb., 5-lb. and 10-lb. boxes.
Quinoidine is available in 1-lb. box.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. box.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.
Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V. P. Post. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

[For ½ lb. 4 As.; ¾ lb. 5 As.; 1 lb. 8 As.; 1½ lb. 11 As.; 2 lbs. 14 As.; 2½ lbs. Re 1 Anna 1; 3 lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 4 lbs. Re. 1 As. 7; 4½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 10; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 13; 6 lbs. Rs. 2; 6½ lbs. Rs. 2 As. 3.]

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab: 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	0
Quinoidine tab: 2 lbs. Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	2	0	0
Quinoidine tab: 3 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage	3	0	0

***N.B.*—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.**

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 20th January 1920.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th January 1920.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.													REMARKS.
				COIN AND BULLION.										SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).		TOTAL.	
				In India.			In England.		In His Majesty's Dominions	In transit between India, England and H. M.'s Dominions.		In the U. S. A. and in transit therefrom.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b) (c)	R	
Calcutta	83,36,500	55,76,98,097	56,60,34,597	7,08,34,842	8,03,80,825	13,65,34,113	3,74,31,890	...	2,98,00,000	3,56,00,000	...	...	...	17,49,54,946	81,39,86,356	1,37,95,22,972	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 of rupee paper and R7,89,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills. (b) Nominal value—R83,98,80,061. (c) Includes Treasury Bills purchased under section 3, Act XI of 1917, as amended by Act VI of 1918 and Act II of 1919.
Cawnpore	...	9,83,83,407	9,83,83,407	4,65,74,549	47,73,390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,13,47,879	
Lahore	...	13,01,79,628	13,01,79,628	1,85,76,790	1,80,06,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,65,83,097	
Bombay	14,12,985	53,31,52,888	53,45,65,873	9,76,32,914	23,64,02,627	62,14,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,02,49,604	
Karachi	...	8,15,12,184	8,15,12,184	97,41,387	21,52,658	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,18,94,045	
Madras	8,00,925	23,47,58,373	23,55,59,298	2,58,47,774	47,46,397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,05,94,171	
Rangoon	...	23,84,14,099	23,84,14,099	1,52,56,536	36,22,252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,88,78,788	
	1,05,50,410	1,87,40,98,676	1,88,46,49,086	23,44,64,792	35,00,84,396	13,17,48,176	3,74,31,890	...	2,98,00,000	3,56,00,000	...	...	...	17,49,54,946	81,39,86,356	1,86,90,70,556	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittances to Circles of Issue			1,55,78,530	*Deduct*—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another												...	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			1,86,90,70,556	TOTAL RESERVE R												1,86,90,70,556	

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th January 1920.
There was no gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 15th January 1920.

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January 1920.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS					4 PER CENT.		INDIAN WAR LOAN.			2ND INDIAN WAR LOAN.				TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	Terminable Loan of 1915-16.	Conversion Loan of 1916-17.	5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922.	5½ per cent War Bonds 1921.	5½ per cent War Bonds 1923.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1925.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928.	
Balance of 31st December 1919	25,44,900	80,36,100	3,61,96,100	1,49,87,300	51,84,500	15,53,300	6,100	40,07,700	74,850	16,100	9,75,525	725	1,200	14,400	7,59,000	7,43,57,800
Add—																
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 10th January 1920 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	200
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January 1920 . .	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	2,000	7,000
	25,44,900	80,36,100	3,61,96,100	1,49,87,300	51,84,500	15,55,300	6,100	40,07,700	74,850	16,100	9,78,525	925	1,200	14,400	7,61,000	7,43,65,000
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	1,19,400	2,64,200	6,12,200	1,04,600	11,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	11,13,200
Balance on 15th January 1920 .	25,44,900	79,16,700	3,59,31,900	1,43,75,100	50,79,900	15,43,500	6,100	40,07,700	74,850	16,100	9,78,525	925	1,200	13,400	7,61,000	7,32,51,800

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Novr. 1919 Enfaced from India 12,514 lakhs, re-transferred from London 13,095 lakhs.
„ 16th Nov. „ „ 30th „ „ ditto ... ditto 17 „
„ 1st Dec. „ „ 15th Dec. „ ditto ... ditto 5 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 31st „ „ ditto ... ditto 9 „
„ 1st Jan. 1920 „ 15th Jan. 1920 ditto ... ditto 11 „

12,514 13,137

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 19th January 1920.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, 3rd (LAHORE) DIVISION.

List of Government Promissory Notes and other Securities in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, 3rd (Lahore) Division, on the 31st December 1919, on account of security deposits of banks, firms and Contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT. 3½ per cent. 1854-55.	1896-97.	1842-43.	1865.	1900-01.	1879.	Debentures and Bonds.	Bank deposit receipts.	4 per cent. 1916-17.	5½ per cent. 1922.	5½ per cent. 1929-47.	5½ per cent. 1920.	4 per cent. 1915-16.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1	Divisional Disbursing Officer, III (Lahore) Division.	1,700	28,500 600	1,500	14,300	1,000	...	...	12,268 6 7	...	2,000	100	2,300	...	64,268 6 7
2	Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum.	...	...	...	11,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,400 0 0
3	Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Simla.	7,01,300	...	1,78,000	2,20,000	1,30,100	20,000	36,66,000	...	4,00,000	...	...	...	5,00,000	58,15,400 0 0
4	Punjab National Bank, Limited	...	...	...	25,000	2,000	...	...	...	30,000	...	...	...	...	57,000 0 0
5	Messrs. Lalta Pershad & Sons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,944 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	12,944 0 0
	TOTAL	7,03,000	29,100	1,79,500	2,70,700	1,33,100	20,000	36,66,000	26,212 6 7	4,30,000	2,000	100	2,300	5,00,000	59,62,012 6 7

STATION LAHORE,
Dated the 13th January 1920.

G. H. MORGAN, Lt.-Col.,
Controller of Military Accounts, 3rd (Lahore) Division.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th January 1920.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0			
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below* .	25,00,000	0	0			
				1,75,00,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments				25,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	5,07,69,166	1	2			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,85,71,263	15	0	6,93,40,430	0	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				33,79,79,832	11	0
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				15,64,178	6	3
Sundries				63,60,323	2	5
RUPEES .				45,52,44,764	3	10

ASSETS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities . .				7,27.13,088	0	0
Other authorized Investments .				1,89.65,644	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .				14,07,75,309	4	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				5,86,70,112	12	7
Bills discounted and purchased .				3,27,16,558	2	5
Balances with other Banks .				66,24,794	15	3
Bullion				...		
Dead Stock				28,96,258	5	5
Stamps				18,422	1	1
Sundries				37,26,115	5	6
				33,21,01,302	15	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	5,67,86,165	2	3			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	6,63,57,296	2	5	12,31,43,461	4	8
RUPEES .				45,52,44,764	3	10

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value Rs 3,85,147 8 0
† Do. do. do. „ 4,96,342 8 0

Rs. 8,81,490 0 0

By the order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 22nd January 1920.

C. M. TALLACK,
Chief Accountant.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 29·66.

ANNUAL CONTRACTS.

Contractors are informed that sealed Tenders for the supply of Timber, Chemicals, Bricks, and other miscellaneous stores from 1st April 1920 to 31st March 1921, will be received by the Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, up to 31st January 1920, for consideration and orders of the Director of Ordnance Factories, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

2. Forms of "Tender" and "Schedule" of the stores for which tenders are invited, are obtainable on payment of Re. 1 (one) per set on application in writing. Samples and specifications of the articles can be inspected at the Factory. Interpretation of the clauses of the forms and such other information required will be furnished on any working day of the Factory.

3. Tenders from recognised firms only will be considered. New tenderers should be prepared to quote references as to standing, financial position, etc., if called upon to do so. A deposit of earnest money at 2 per cent. on the value of stores tendered for must accompany all tenders in Bank of Bengal Receipt or Government Promissory Notes—the latter standing in the name of tenderer. Cash will not be accepted.

D. G. COWIE, Major, R. A.,
Superintendent.

AMMUNITION FACTORY OFFICE,
Dum Dum, the 12th January 1920.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note of the Karachi Circle is alleged to have been burnt on the 22nd October 1919 and payment of its value has been claimed by the person named below. Any other person claiming a right to the note is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

NOTE WHOLLY BURNT.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
WD/4 of (1919-20)	GB/26 45616	Rs. 100	Lieutenant P. S. Mullarkey, Officer Commanding 173 S. D. Section, Supply and Transport Corps, Mari, Indus.

J. K. SHAW,
Currency Officer.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE,
Karachi, 6th January 1920.

The following Currency Note of the Bombay Circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
D/5 1919-20	ZB/82 09193	Rs. 100	Lieutenant P. S. Mullarkey, Supply and Transport Corps, Mari, Indus, North-Western Frontier.

A. H. KING,
Assistant Accountant-General In charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
Bombay, the 19th January 1920.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 13th January 1920.

No. 4.—Mr. A. I. Sleigh, Executive Engineer, Superintendent, Kalka-Simla Railway, is granted, under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, letters Nos. 168-C.S.R., dated 24th February 1919 and 1514-C.S.R., dated 29th-30th December 1919, combined leave for 8 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 6 months and furlough on full average salary for the remaining period, with effect from the 3rd January 1920.

This office Notification No. 54, dated 22nd December 1919, is hereby cancelled.

The 15th January 1920.

No. 5.—Mr. F. H. Reaks, Deputy Traffic Manager, is granted, under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308, Civil Service Regulations, and Government of India, Finance Department, letters Nos. 168-C.S.R. and 1514-C.S.R., dated respectively the 24th February 1919 and 29th-30th December 1919, combined leave for one year, *viz.*, privilege leave for 5 months and 23 days and furlough on average salary for 2 months and 7 days and furlough on half average salary for 4 months, with effect from the 10th January 1920.

This office Notification No. 1, dated the 5th January 1920, is hereby cancelled.

The 19th January 1920.

No. 6.—Mr. E. A. C. Lister, Deputy Chief Engineer, is granted furlough for 6 months in extension of the leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 22, dated the 26th May 1919.

S. P. FLOWERDEW,
for Agent, North Western Railway.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 15th January 1920.

No. 2.—Mr. G. Samms-Hudson, District Controller of Stores, has been granted combined leave for six months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 24 days and furlough on Medical Certificate for the remaining period, under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 2nd January 1920.

F. J. HARVEY,
Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th January 1920.

No. 3.—Mr. J. Neilson, Executive Engineer, is granted, under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, letters Nos. 168-C. S. R., dated 24th February 1919, 562-C. S. R., dated 9th June 1919, 1449-C. S. R., dated 15th December 1919, and 1514-C. S. R., dated 29th-30th December 1919, combined leave for ten months, *viz.*, privilege leave due and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 1st March 1920 or from such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 20th January 1920.

No. 4.—In continuation of this office Notification No. 6, dated 5th April 1919, Mr. A. R. Gundry, Electrical Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for 14 days, with effect from 12th December 1919.

No. 5.—In continuation of this office Notification No. 5, dated 28th March 1919, Mr. F. A. Hince, Deputy Traffic Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one year, with effect from the 29th January 1920.

Dated the 22nd January 1920.

No. 6.—In continuation of this office Notification No. 10, dated 22nd October 1919, Mr. C. G. Newhouse, Executive Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of furlough on Medical Certificate for 6 months with effect from the 16th October 1919.

No. 7.—Mr. R. H. Aserappa, Executive Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 1514-C.S.R., dated the 29th-30th December 1919, combined leave for eight months, *viz.*, privilege leave due and furlough on full average salary for the remaining period with effect from the 22nd January 1920 or any subsequent date.

J. H. WHITE,
Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 13th January 1920.

No. 1.—The undermentioned Officer is granted leave out of India on Private Affairs with effect from the date and for the period specified against his name :—

Lieutenant L. Sanderson, R.I.M. . . . 8 months with effect from the 10th January 1920.

The 15th January 1920.

No. 2.—The undermentioned Officer is granted combined leave out of India on Private Affairs with effect from the date and for the period specified against his name :—

Commander H. Morland, R.I.M. . . . 60 days Special War Leave combined with 4 months leave on Private Affairs with effect from 7th October 1919.

B. H. JONES,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th January 1920.

No. 37.—Captain A. W. Truter, I.M.D., is appointed temporarily to the Subordinate Medical Charge of the Medical Store Depôt, Calcutta, with effect from the 9th December 1919.

The 16th January 1920.

No. 1.—Captain A. G. Brown, M.B.E., I.M.D., attached to the Medical Store Depôt, Calcutta, is granted, under the terms of Army Instruction, India, No. 332, dated the 29th April 1919, privilege leave for five months with effect from the 22nd December 1919.

H. K. ROWNTREE, Captain, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the Ordnance Department, Allahabad Arsenal, dated at Allahabad, this 17th day of January 1920.

Number, Rank, and Name—291634, Temporary Serjeant Herbert Edmond Lyle.
Age—About 53 years, by appearance much younger.
Height—About 5 feet.
Colour of—Complexion, dark; hair, dark; eyes, dark brown.
Trade—Foreman Work Taker, Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield.
Date of Enlistment—5th November 1915.
Place of Enlistment—Chiswick.
Parish and County in which born—Southwark, Surrey.
Date of Desertion or Absence—4th January 1920.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Allahabad.
N.B.—He extended service up to 31st January 1920, on which date he was to be sent to Officer Commanding, No. 1 Combined British Infantry Depôt, Bangalore, for demobilization.
Under five years' service.

W. DOBBS, Major,
for Chief Ordnance Officer Allahabad.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, ASSAM.

Revenue Department.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 3rd January 1920.

No. 10-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 5A of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased to extend the Bengal Public Demands Recovery Act, 1913 (III of 1913), as amended by Bengal Act, I of 1918, to the province of Assam subject to the restrictions and modifications specified below :—

(1) All references in the said Act to the "Calcutta Gazette" and "the Board of Revenue" shall be read as referring to the "Assam Gazette" and the "Chief Commissioner of Assam," respectively.

(2) In the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 5 of the said Act the word "Assam" shall be substituted for the word "Bengal."

(3) Sections 60, 61, 62, 63 and 64 of the said Act shall be omitted.

No. 11-R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Schedule Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased to rescind Notification No. 2474-R., dated the 21st May 1917, by which the Public Demands Recovery Act (III of 1913), was extended to the district of Sylhet.

A. R. EDWARDS,
Second Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 18th December 1919.

No. 6708.—It is hereby notified that the holidays to be observed in the Public Offices in the Baluchistan Agency territories and British Baluchistan during 1920 which are specified in the schedule below, are public holidays, within the meanings of section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act XXVI of 1881.

2. The holidays specified in the schedule should be given to all Government servants subject to the single condition that it is open to the Head of an office to stop a holiday in the case of any person guilty of idleness or inattention to duty unless the day in question is deemed especially sacred by the members of the religion which the offender professes.

3. Holidays may be granted by Heads of offices on the following festivals not specified in the schedule to members of the communities which hold them sacred provided that the punctual despatch of public business will not be impeded thereby.

Keshdhari and Sahjdhari Sikhs.

Guru Nanak's Birthday . . . . . . Friday, 26th November 1920.

Parsees.

1 Nauroz . . . . Thursday, the 9th September 1920.
2 Pateti . . . . Friday, the 10th September 1920.

Muhammadans.

1 Akhri Chahar Shamba . . . . . . Wednesday, the 10th November 1920.
2 Juma-ul-Wida . . . . Friday, the 11th or 18th June 1920 (whenever it falls).

4. Local holidays for the Annual Horse Fairs and holidays on the last Saturday of the month may be granted at the discretion of the Heads of offices subject to the condition that there are no arrears of work.

SCHEDULE.

List of Holidays for Public Offices during the year 1920.

Names of Holidays.	Dates on which they fall.	Day or days of the week.	No. of days.	REMARKS.
General Holidays.				
All Sundays . . .	......	...	52	
Proclamation . . .	1st January . . .	Thursday . .	1	
King-Emperor's Birthday*	......	...	1	
Christian Holidays.				
Easter holidays . .	2nd, 3rd and 5th April .	Friday, Saturday and Monday.	3	
Christmas Vacations .	24th to 31st December .	Friday to Friday .	7	Excluding Sunday.
Hindu Holidays.				
Basant Panchmi . .	26th January . . .	Monday . .	1	
Sheoratri . . .	18th February . . .	Wednesday .	1	
Holi	4th March . . .	Thursday . .	1	
Baisakhi	12th April . . .	Monday . .	1	
Solono	29th August . . .	Sunday . .	...	
Janamashtmi . .	6th September . .	Monday . .	1	
Dusehra . . .	19th to 22nd October .	Tuesday to Friday	1	
Diwali . . .	10th November . .	Wednesday . .	1	
Muhammadan Holidays.				
Shab-i-Barat . . .	4th May . . .	Tuesday . .	1	
Id-ul-Fitar . . .	18th and 19th June .	Friday & Saturday	2	Subject to the appearance of the moon.
Id-ul-Zuha . . .	24th and 25th August .	Tuesday & Wednesday.	2	Subject to the appearance of the moon.
Moharram . . .	21st to 23rd September .	Tuesday to Thursday.	3	Subject to the appearance of the moon.
Barawafat . . .	24th November . .	Wednesday . .	1	

*NOTE.—The day fixed for the celebration of the King-Emperor's Birthday will be notified separately hereafter.

H O

Sibi, the 13th January 1920.

No. 175-S.—On return from privilege leave the Reverend R. S. B. Proby is appointed Chaplain, Quetta, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th December 1919.

No. 176-S.—The Reverend J. R. Weller is appointed Assistant Chaplain, Quetta, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th December 1919.

No. 177-S.—The services of the Reverend E. McKillop Nicholl are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government with effect from the afternoon of the 27th December 1919.

No. 179-S.—Under Articles 246, 260, 592 (*a*), Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, and Articles 587 and 593, Civil Service Regulations, the Reverend J. R. Weller, Assistant Chaplain of Quetta, is granted privilege leave for 3 months and 16 days, combined with special leave for 2 months and 14 days with effect from the 12th January 1920 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 180-S.—The Reverend E. M. Nicholl is appointed Assistant Chaplain of Quetta, with effect from the date of his taking over charge from the Reverend J. R. Weller.

Quetta, the 15th January 1920.

No. 192-R.—The Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to sanction the following promotions among Extra Assistant Commissioners in Baluchistan.

(1) M. Barkat Ali, Tahsildar, 1st grade, on Foreign Service in the Kalat State, was reverted to British Service, and appointed as substantive Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, and posted as Revenue Assistant, Quetta-Pishin district, with effect from the 1st January 1920.

(2) M. Isa Khan, a Tahsildar of the 2nd grade, and on special duty as a temporary Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, was appointed substantive Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th grade and posted as Revenue Assistant, Sibi district, with effect from the 1st January 1920.

(3) K. S. Khan Tama Khan, a Tahsildar of the 2nd grade, and officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th grade, and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chaman, was confirmed as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th grade, from 1st January 1920.

(4) Lala Tola Ram, a Tahsildar of the 2nd (sub. *pro tem.*, 1st) grade, and at present on privilege leave, was appointed as substantive Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th grade, with effect from the 12th January 1920.

By order,

H. D. G. LAW,
First Assistant.

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 14th January 1920.

No. 59-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898) as applied to the railway lands in Central India specified in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 261-I. B., dated the 10th February 1913 the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to invest the Railway Magistrates, being Magistrates of the first class, exercising jurisdiction within the said lands with all the powers with which a Magistrate of the first class may be invested, as enumerated in schedule IV to the said Code, with the exception of the power to try cases under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code.

By order,

E. J. D. COLVIN, MAJOR,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Rajputana Agency Camp, the 16th January 1920.

192-*C*.—*A*.-*I*.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, V of 1886, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify :—

(*a*) that the following gentlemen were returned as members of the Ajmer Municipal Committee at the elections held on the 10th December 1919 :—

(1) *City Ward.*

1. Seth Badri Das.
2. Rai Bahadur Seth Tikam Chand.
3. Munshi Abdul Wahid Khan.
4. Seth Magan Mal.
5. Munshi Debi Pershad.
6. Rao Sahib Munshi Ram Bilash Sarda.
7. Munshi Mohamed Allah Nur Khan.
8. Munshi Mohan Lal Kapur.
9. Munshi Syed Abdul Wahid.

(2) *Kaiserganj (including Cavendishpura) Ward.*

1. Molvi Abdul Rashid.
2. Babu Ram Narain.

(3) *Railway Ward.*

1. Mr. J. A. Clayton.
2. Mr. H. H. Gibbs.
3. Mr. S. Timothy.

(4) *Suburban Ward.*

1. Mr. S. F. Madden, O.B.E.
2. Mr. H. M. C. Harris.
3. Munshi Babu Lal, and

(*b*) that the following gentlemen have been nominated members of the said Committee :—

1. The Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.
2. The Executive Engineer, Ajmer Division, P. W. D.
3. Mr. W. S. Fraser, O.B.E., Superintendent, Locomotive Department, B., B. & C. I. Railway, Ajmer.
4. Munshi Chitar Mal Dani, Treasurer, B., B. & C. I. Railway, Ajmer.
5. Rai Sahib Babu Bhajan Lal, Head Clerk, Locomotive Department, B., B. & C. I. Railway, Ajmer.
6. Mr. Dhanji Shah Din Shah Mehta, I.S.O.

2. The term of the above mentioned elected and nominated members will commence from the 1st April 1920.

By order,

R. R. MACONACHIE,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 17th January 1920.

No. 1527-*An*.—The following Accountants in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 7th (Meerut) Division, were appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in that office, for the periods noted against their names :—

Mr. G. E. Radcliffe, Accountant, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, from the 12th June to the 7th September 1919.

Mr. K. K. Sinha, Accountant, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, from the 1st to the 11th July 1919, from the 22nd July to the 4th August 1919, and again from the 18th August to the 7th September 1919.

No. 1528-*An*.—The following Accountants in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 7th (Meerut) Division, have been appointed as Deputy Examiners, 2nd grade temporary in that office, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—

Mr. G. E. Radcliffe, Accountant, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	From the 29th September 1919.
Mr. K. K. Sinha, Accountant, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	
Mr. J. N. Sircar, Accountant, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	
Mr. S. C. Chatterjee, Accountant, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	
Mr. D. L. Doss, Accountant, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.* . . .	From the 17th November 1919.

No. 1529-*An*.—The undermentioned officers attached to the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, have been granted privilege leave for the periods mentioned against their names :—

Lieutenant T. B. B. Carpenter, 61 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, for 12 days, with effect from the 10th December 1919.

2nd-Lieutenant L. B. Bushell, 8th Battalion, The Cheshire Regiment, for 20 days, with effect from the 12th January 1920.

B. N. MITRA,
Military Accountant General.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 16th January 1920.

No. 371-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in the Province of Delhi during the half month ending the 31st December 1919 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			15
			Deaths registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.			
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half months.	Total in present half month.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
P. S. Alipur	67	85	...	...	...	71	...	12	...	...	2	...	14	13	27	
Nangloi	109	91	...	...	...	70	...	19	...	...	2	...	6	3	9	
Najafgarh	48	53	...	...	...	35	...	18	...	...	...	...	13	6	19	
Subzimundi	4	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paharganj	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Mehrauli	80	51	...	...	...	39	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	
Raisina	46	7	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Shahdara	18	27	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	
New Cantonment	26	20	...	...	...	13	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	
Total of the District	398	344	...	...	...	271	2	67	...	...	4	...	36	39	75	

The 19th January 1920.

No. 432-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act (I of 1910), the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is pleased to declare to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a book entitled "The True Verdict of India" by Ferdinand Wyss, Berne, published in Berlin, in 1918 by the Indian National Committee, and all extracts from and reproductions of the same, and all documents containing some or all of the subject-matter of the said book, inasmuch as the said book contains words which have a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt the Government established by law in British India, and are therefore of the nature described in section 4 (1) (c) of the Act.

The 20th January 1920.

No. 460-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned Municipal towns in the Delhi Province for the week ending 10th January 1920 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and Chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi . .	225,471	101	109	210	83	78	161	...	...	...	51	6	79	1	24	...	28	19	47	48·43	37·13
	Notified Area	3,673	4	3	7	4	2	6	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	99·10	84·94
	Total .	229,144	105	112	217	87	80	167	...	...	...	54	8	79	1	25	...	28	19	47	49·24	37·89

Delhi, the 21st January 1920.

No. 486-*Home*.—Charge of the office of Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor was transferred from Rai Sahib Mr. Raj Narain to Mr. Suraj Narain, returned from leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st January 1920.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT LAHORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 17th January 1920.

No. 20-*G*.—It is hereby notified for general information that Guru Nanak's birthday, which falls on the 26th of November 1920, will be observed as a general holiday by the various Civil Courts in the Province of Delhi subordinate to the High Court of Judicature at Lahore.

By order, etc.,
J. A. FERGUSON,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF J. COLDSTREAM, ESQ., I.C.S., DISTRICT JUDGE AT DELHI.

CITATION.

Dated the 15th January 1920.

In the matter of the grant of Probate of the Will of the late Mr. Joshua Arthur Ezekiel who died at Delhi on the 10th June 1919.

Whereas Mary Ezekiel, residing at Delhi, widow of the abovenamed deceased and executrix of the Will of the abovenamed deceased, has applied for grant of Probate of the Will of the said deceased and whereas the 5th day of February 1920 at 10 A.M. has been fixed for hearing the said petition, this citation is issued in terms of Section 250 of Act X of 1865 to all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the deceased to come and see the proceedings in this Court before the grant is made.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court, this 15th day of January 1920.

J. COLDSTREAM,
District Judge, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled.

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.
98—1918	Pestonji Ruttonji Porebunderwalla *alias* Ghadiali.	Parsee	Dhobi Talao	Lately a clerk in the Bombay Municipality and now unemployed.	1st	March	1918
100—1918	Bamcoover Harmanbux Marwadi	Hindu	Kalbadevi	Lately a speculator in Cotton and Linseed and now unemployed.	"	"	"
101—1918	Kasturchand Dhirajmal Sha	"	Mumbadevi Road	Lately a speculator in silver, sovereign and jotta etc., and a broker in gold and silver ornaments and now a broker in silver and gold ornaments.	2nd	"	"
102—1918	Vinayek Janardhan Kirtikar	"	No. 4, Malad	A clerk in the Yorkshire Insurance Company Ltd., Bombay.	"	"	"
105—1918	Shankar Babaji Kolamker	"	Jacob Circle	A fitter in the Simplex Mills Ltd.	4th	"	"
106—1918	Abdulhusein Samsudin Dawoodi Vora	Mahomedan	Bhendi Bazar Road	Lately doing business in partnership with Ismailji Allibhai as contractors for painting, building and now unemployed.	"	"	"
107—1918	Syed Hasan Syed Nizamuddin Kokin	"	Hoozria Molla	An Inspector in the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company Ltd.	5th	"	"
108—1918	Shaik Mahomed Shaik Adam	"	Babula Talao	A motor driver in the Bombay Municipality Fire Brigade.	4th	"	"
113—1918	Clarence Lancelot Gillespie	Anglo-Indian	Mama Building, Frere Road	A telegraphist in the Government Telegraph Office, Bombay.	5th	"	"
114—1918	Simon Asher Saygaoker	Jewish	Morland Road, Jacob Circle	A type-writer repairer	"	"	"
118—1918	Dhunjibhai Sorabji Daruvala	Parsee	Chira Bazar	A loco-shunter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway at Bandra (Running Shed).	12th	"	"

119—1918	Raghunath Crustna Sagwayker	Hindu	Curry Road	A servant in the employ of Narayen Sadasiv Sagwaiker.	12th	"	1918
121—1918	Hasanally Abdually Dawoodi	Mahomedan	Bhendy Bazar	Formerly a dealer in paints etc., under the name of Sarafally Gulamhusein and now unemployed.	13th	"	"
123—1918	George Kauntze Cockburn	Anglo-Indian	Cavel, Girgaum	A telegraphist in the Government Central Telegraph Office.	14th	"	"
125—1918	Atmaram Neshwant Malup	Hindu	Dadar	A head jobber in the Kasturchand Mills Ltd.	"	"	"
126—1918	Mangaldas Hatisang Bania	"	Bazar Gate Street	Lately a speculator in jotta and now unemployed.	"	"	"
129—1918	Ahmeddin Mahomeddin Punjabi	Mahomedan	Khanda Molla	Lately a carpenter in the employ of A. D. Mowlabux and now a carpenter in the employ of Ebrahim Punjabi.	15th	"	"
132—1918	Shaik Mahomed Shaik Kassam and Shaik Esmail Shaik Kassam.	"	New Nagpada	Lately fitters in the P. & O. Co.'s Dockyard and E. D. Sassoon Mills Limited, respectively and now unemployed.	18th	"	"
136—1918	Dewji Govind *alias* Gowan Surti	Hindu	Delisle Road	A clipper in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company at Parel (Foundry Shop).	20th	"	"
137—1918	Soodan Narayen Bhosle	"	Jacob Circle, Haines Road	Lately a servant in the employ of Hormusji Shapurji and now unemployed.	22nd	"	"
140—1918	Fakirji Dhunjisha Kapadia	Parsi	Byculla	Lately a fireman in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company and now a fireman in the G. I. P. Railway at Byculla (Running Shed).	23rd	"	"
143—1918	Dayanarayen Gungadin Thakoor and Ramraj Jugbir Thakoor.	Hindu	Elphinstone Road	Hawkers in milk	26th	"	"
145—1918	Balkrishna Laxumon Bapardeker.	"	Parbhadevi Road	A sawyer in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company at Parel (Saw Shop).	"	"	"

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 6th day of January 1920.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) :—

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
4—1920	Narayen Sayena Sonke	Hindu	Kamatipura 7th Lane	Moulder in the B., B. & C. I. Railway (Parel Workshop).	6th	January	1920	6th	January	1920
5—1920	Tukaram Fakir Pagar	"	Bazar Gate, Fort	Lately hamal in the Jewish Church Fort, and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
6—1920	Dewji Govind *alias* Gowan Surti	"	Fergusson Road	Chipper in the B., B. & C. I. Railway at Parel.	7th	"	"	7th	"	"
7—1920	George Kauntze Cockburn	Anglo-Indian	44, Appollo Street, Fort	Telegraphist in the Government Central Telegraph Office.	"	"	"	"	"	"
8—1920	Mangaldas Hathising Bania	Hindu	Bazar Gate, Fort	Lately speculator in Jatta and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
9—1920	Pitamber Motiram Memada	"	Canal near Chira Bazar	Carpenter, Omiar Foundry, Mazagon	"	"	"	"	"	"
10—1920	Syed Gulam Ali Mahomed Esuf	Mahomedan	Pai Bamdi, Parel	Lately Turner in the B., B. & C. I. Railway (Parel Workshop) and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
11—1920	Laxumon Ganoo Redkar	Hindu	Lower Parel	Coal Muccadam in the B., B. & C. I. Railway at Bandra.	8th	"	"	8th	"	"
12—1920	Fidaalli Hidayatalli	Mahomedan	Byculla, Bapty Road	Chauffeur in the employ of Mr. T. W. Gillapie.	"	"	"	"	"	"
13—1920	Bhairoo Dhondu Salunkey	Hindu	Kumbharwada 5th Lane	A Tinman	9th	"	"	9th	"	"
14—1920	Walji Damoder Joshi	"	Mandvi	Lately a speculator in gunny bags and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
15—1920	Narayen Shivappa Wakle	"	4th Kumbharwada Lane	A servant in the employ of Savalram Ramchandra.	10th	"	"	10th	"	"

16—1920	Esoofbhai Mulla Abdul Husein Damodi.	Mahomedan	Pydhowni	Lately a speculator in shares of different Joint Stock Companies, and also carrying on business as dealers in furniture, chandeliers, etc., in partnership with Esoofalli Mulla Abdul Kayum and Hatambhai Gulamhusein under the name and firm of Esoofbhai & Co. and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
17—1920	Osman Essak Memon and Haji Miya Piroo Miya Soorti.	„	Khadak and Bhomnagri Molla respectively	Lately vegetable sellers in partnership in the name of Osman Essak and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
18—1920	Ponkra Timmappa Moolky	Hindu	Cowasji Patel Street, Fort	A peon in the employ of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co.	12th	„	„	12th	„	„
19—1920	Shanker Gangaram Golap	„	131, Kasar Gally, Null Bazar	Lately a meat vendor and now a servant in the employ of Dhanaji Ramchandra.	„	„	„	„	„	„
20—1920	Krishnasa Shivramsa Kakkar	„	Vithalwadi	A general commission agent	„	„	„	„	„	„
21—1920	Dharoo Rama Shinde	„	Byculla	A jobber in the employ of the Scott Mills, Ltd.	„	„	„	„	„	„
22—1920	Simon Asher Saygaokar	Jewish	Morland Road, Jacob Circle	A type-writer repairer.	„	„	„	„	„	„
23—1920	Pranjiwan Vanarsey Sha	Hindu	New Harman Lane, near Kalbadevi Road.	Lately a cloth merchant in partnership with Madhowdas Khushaldas under the name of Madhowdas Khushaldas and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
24—1920	Manekji Ratonji Mistry	Parsi	Ardeshir Dady Street	Lately a Turban folder and now unemployed	„	„	„	„	„	„
25—1920	Wamanrao Sitaram Dhotrey	Hindu	Mughbat near Thakurdwar	A clerk in the firm of Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, Solicitors, High Court.	„	„	„	„	„	„

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 5th day of January 1920.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

11 D

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, AJMER.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

Miscellaneous Application No. 65 OF 1919.

Shanker Nath, son of Kedar Nath, caste Pandit, Kashmeri Brahman of Ajmer . . . . Insolvent, Applicant,

against

1. Mussamat Gyarsi; 2. Nemi Chand; 3. Bhola Nath; 4. Gokal Prasad and others, Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Shanker Nath, son of Kedar Nath, Brahman of Ajmer, on the 14th December 1919, the debtor has been adjudged an insolvent under Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.

Miscellaneous Application No. 74 OF 1919.

Mr. A. G. Hoggan, Stores Department, Carriage and Wagon Shops, B., B. & C. I. Railway, Ajmer . . . . Petitioner, Insolvent,

against

(1) Nath Mal; (2) Motilal; (3) Amer Chand; (4) Baij Nath; (5) Mangilal and others, Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Mr. A. G. Hoggan, employed in the Carriage and Wagon Shops, Stores Department, B., B. & C. I. Railway, Ajmer, on the 28th November 1919, the debtor has been adjudged an insolvent under Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.

DURGA PRASAD,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 122 OF 1919.

Dated the 20th January 1920.

Re Gurmukhroy, residing and carrying on business as sole proprietor of the firm of Hukimchand Gurmukhroy in cotton, hessian, gunny, rice, piece-goods and other commodities at No. 8-1 Roop Chand Roy Street, in the town of Calcutta.

Ex parte the Creditor. Bissessur Lal Riniwala.

On the 25th day of November 1919, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 5 OF 1920.

Dated the 15th January 1920.

Re Gujrajmull Hansraj, a firm (the sole proprietor whereof is Gulrajmull, residing at No. 7, Upper Chitpore Road in the town of Calcutta), and lately carrying on business in spices and piece-goods at Jandelgunge in Cawnpore and in cotton at No. 14, Banstolla Gully, in Calcutta aforesaid, but at present doing no business.

Ex parte the debtor. Babu P. C. Ghose—Debtor's Solicitor.

On the 8th day of January 1920 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 6 OF 1920.

Dated the 15th January 1920.

Re Rajendra Nath Das, residing at No. 66-1, Boloram Dey's Street, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business as a milkman and vendor at No. 66-2, Boloram Dey's Street, now known and numbered as No. 20, Mohendra Gossami's Lane in Calcutta aforesaid but at present without any occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. Babu Keshab Chandra Mookerjee—Debtor's Solicitor.

On the 9th day of January 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 7 OF 1920.

Dated the 15th January 1920.

Re Aubhoy Charan Bose, residing at No. 138, Musjidbari Street, in the town of Calcutta, and lately a broker in hardware but at present of no occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. Debtor—In person.

On the 10th day of January 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 8 OF 1920.

Dated the 21st January 1920.

Re Zorawarmul Ramessur, a firm lately carrying on business at No. 23, Burtolla Street, in the town of Calcutta.

Ex parte the creditor Srinibash Jhoonjhoonwalla.

On the 15th day of January 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 9 OF 1920.

Dated the 20th January 1920.

Re Wilfred Lewis, residing at No. 30, Robert Street, in the town of Calcutta, an Assistant Teacher in the employ of Catholic Male Orphanage at No. 5, Portuguese Church Street, in Calcutta aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor.

On the 15th day of January 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 10 OF 1920.

Dated the 20th January 1920.

Re George William Wallington Field, residing at No. 22, Dobson's Lane, in the district of Howrah, and employed as an Assistant Claims and Enquiry Officer, Calcutta Tramways Co., Ltd., Church Lane, Calcutta.

Ex parte the debtor.

On the 16th day of January 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 11 OF 1920.

Dated the 21st January 1920.

Re Bholanath Mullick, residing at No. 80, Muktaram Babu's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business as a broker in stocks and shares at No. 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, but at present without any employment.

Ex parte the debtor. S. K. Dutt—Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 16th day of January 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 12 OF 1920.

Dated the 21st January 1920.

Re Sasi Bhusan Shee, residing at No. 9-1, Basak Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business in gunny bags at No. 66, 2, and 9-1, Moidaputty Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name and style of Sasi Bhusan Shee.

Ex parte the debtor. K. N. De—Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 19th day of January 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 13 OF 1920.

Dated the 21st January 1920.

Re Joseph Manuel Saldanha, residing at No. 6, Sooterkin's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and employed as a Journalist in the office of the "Englishman, Ltd." at No. 9, Hare Street, in Calcutta aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor. S. C. Neogi—Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 20th day of January 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

G. McD. FALKNER,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 11 OF 1918.

Rangoon, the 10th January 1920.

In the matter of Pay Hock Kaw, Merchant, No. 29, Latter Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Pay Hock Kaw an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 2nd day of January 1920.

CASE NO. 61 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 10th January 1920.

In the matter of Gooran Singh, Contractor, of Ahlon, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Gooran Singh an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 18th day of December 1919.

CASE NO. 69 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 10th January 1920.

In the matter of James Steel, 18, Stockade Road, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said James Steel an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 19th day of December 1919.

CASE NO. 113 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 10th January 1920.

In the matter of Maung Po Htam, No. 36, 51st Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung Po Htam an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 22nd day of December 1919.

CASE No. 143 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 3rd January 1920.

In the matter of Maung Pe Bu, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Pe Bu, Clerk, now a Civil Prisoner in the Central Jail, Rangoon, on the 19th day of December 1919, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 22nd day of December 1919 against the said Maung Pe Bu.

CASE No. 1 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 3rd January 1920.

In the matter of Maung Ohn Pe, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ohn Pe, Clerk, British Burma Press, residing at No. 2, Pazoodoung Bazar Line, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of January 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ohn Pe.

CASE No. 2 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 3rd January 1920.

In the matter of Korlupatty Samy *alias* Yankan Samy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Korlupatty Samy *alias* Yankan Samy on the 2nd day of January 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Korlupatty Samy *alias* Yankan Samy.

CASE No. 4 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 9th January 1920.

In the matter of Mohomed Allen, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mohomed Allen, unemployed, residing at No. 33, 30th Street, Rangoon, on the 8th day of January 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mohomed Allen.

CASE No. 5 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 9th January 1920.

In the matter of Serverjan, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Serverjan, shop-servant of No. 35, 31st Street, Rangoon, on the 9th day of January 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Serverjan.

CASE No. 6 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 10th January 1920.

In the matter of Veerasawmy Periathumby Subrapathy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Veerasawmy Periathumby Subrapathy peon, residing in the compound of Government High School, Rangoon, on the 9th day of January 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Veerasawmy Periathumby Subrapathy.

CASE No. 7 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 10th January 1920.

In the matter of Mg Hla Maung, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mg Hla Maung, unemployed, No. 22, 51st Street, Rangoon, on the 9th day of January 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 10th day of January 1920 against the said Mg Hla Maung.

E. W. W. XAVIER,
Offg. Registrar.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE.

The 9th December 1919.

No. 204.—Mr. A. Gardner, Assistant Superintendent, provisional substantive of the Farrukhabad Circle, in the Upper Division, Internal Branch, is granted privilege leave for 8 days from the 18th to the 25th July 1919 (both dates inclusive).

J. C. FERGUSSON, I.C.S.,
Offg. Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1920.

No. 841.—Mr. W. H. Strong, M.B.E., Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for one month under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd January 1920.

C. H. D. RYDER, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 20th January 1920.

No. 154.—Mr. R. P. Ray, B.A., Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month from 23rd January 1920, in continuation of that granted to him in Notification No. 153, dated 23rd December 1919.

R. H. THOMAS, Major, R.E.,
for Superintendent, Trigonometrical Survey.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Raisina, the 20th January 1920.

No. 922-*E*.—Mr. J. P. W. Davies, having been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as an Assistant Architect, assumed charge of his duties in the Public Works Department, Delhi, on the forenoon of the 15th January 1920.

Leave.

No. 943-*E*.—Mr. A. M. Rouse, C.I.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Delhi, is granted ordinary privilege leave under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and in continuation thereof special privilege leave under Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, combined with furlough on full average salary under Government of India, Finance Department, Resolution No. 1514, dated the 29th-30th December 1919, paragraph 2 (*f*), and Article 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, for 8 months in all, with effect from the 5th February 1920, or such subsequent date as he is relieved of his duties.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner.

Raisina, the 20th January 1920.

Transfer.

No. 930-*R*.—No. 112-*E*.—Mr. P. Bourne, Sub-Engineer, is transferred from the III Project Division to the IV Project Division, 1st Circle, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st January 1920.

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary, P. W. D.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Madras, the 20th January 1920.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Madras will be held at the Head Office of the Bank, First Line Beach, Madras, at 5 P.M. on Thursday, the 12th day of February 1920, for the purpose of considering a scheme for the formation of an Imperial Bank of India by the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras and, if desirable, of passing a Resolution approving the said scheme and authorising the Directors to give effect thereto with any necessary modifications.

By order of the Directors,

N. M. MURRAY,

Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1920.

No. 244-*Ap*.—Mr. Ganpat Rai, Reserve Superintendent, R. M. S., 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months with effect from the 13th December 1919.

Calcutta, the 19th January 1920.

No. 273-*Ap*.—Mr. Abdur Rahim, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 3 months with effect from the 9th December 1919.

No. 279-*Ap*.—Mr. K. D. Tembe, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months with effect from the 8th January 1920.

Mr. J. G. Trivedi, City Inspector of post offices, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as uperintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. K. D. embe, or until further orders.

G. R. CLARKE,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st January 1920.

No. 191-*T.H.*—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 16th January 1920 to 21st January 1920.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Office.		
Ali Masjid . . .	North-Western Frontier .	16th September 1919 . .	Opened.

The following alterations in the names of Railway Telegraph Offices are notified :—

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

"Benares Cantonment" instead of "Benares."

"Ishardaspur" instead of "Jamnapur."

"Jaunpur City" instead of "Jaunpur."

J. D. MACRAE,

Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

Calcutta, the 20th January 1920.

No. 259-*T.G.*—Mr. C. A. Dodd, Superintendent of post offices, Traffic, has been granted leave on medical certificate for two months and twenty-nine days with effect from the 21st October 1919, in combination with the leave granted in Notification No. 3166-T., dated the 7th May 1919.

G. R. CLARKE,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

REGISTERED No. C. 696



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 090348-49 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds of 1920 for Rs. 500 each, originally standing in the name of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and last endorsed to Frederick William Lloyd, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

FREDERICK WILLIAM LLOYD,

No. 12 Surgent House, Appollo Bunder, Bombay.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. D.-045125, A.-015572 and D-019627 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1921 for Rs. 100, Rs. 25, and Rs. 100, respectively, the first two notes originally standing in the name of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and the last note in the name of the Accountant-General, Punjab, and were endorsed to Sunder Das and Mohammed Din respectively, by whom they were endorsed in blank to Makhan Lal Suri, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—MAKHAN LAL SURI,

Residence—Clerk, Central Bank of India Limited, Lahore.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. 082218 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1920 for Rs. 300 originally standing in the name of Amirullah Bepari and last endorsed to Udai Chand Bothra, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost or stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—UDAI CHAND BOTHRA,

Residence—C/o Kaluram Sookhlal, 46, Strand Road, Calcutta.

STOLEN.

The Temporary Scrip for Bearer Bond No. 7167 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 500, originally issued in the name of Pokersing Issarsing, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Temporary Scrip for Bearer Bond and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—POKERSING ISSARSING,

General Merchant and Commission Agent,

Residence—Shikarpur Sind.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(ORDER 5, RULES 1 AND 5.)

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE AT MEERUT DISTRICT.

SUIT NO. 552 OF 1918.

Sham Sundar Das, Mulchand, Ram Chander Das, sons of Umrao Singh, Caste Vaish. of Thana Bhawan, District Muzaffernagar, United Provinces. ... ... Plaintiffs

versus

1. Aijaz Husain, son of Nadir Ali, resident of Thana Bhawan, at present Tahsildar Agra Bor Khera, Bhopal State, caste Sayed.
2. Mir Shakir Ali, son of Nadir Ali, caste Sayed, resident of Thana Bhawan, at present Mansab Dar, Pensioner, Hyderabad, Deccan.

} Defendants.

Defendants noted above.

Whereas plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for mortgage deed dated 6th February 1911 for Rs. 3,598-13-0 and costs, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 28th day of January 1920, at 12 o'clock in the noon, to answer the claim; and, as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence, and all the documents upon which, you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 6th day of January 1920.

TARAN SINGH,

Munsarim.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 4. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1920.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

IMPORTS INTO CHIEF PORTS DURING NOVEMBER, 1919

RETURN SHOWING the QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL STAPLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTED into CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, KARACHI, and MADRAS PORTS by RAIL, RIVER, and SEA during NOVEMBER, 1919

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA } D. N. GHOSH,
January 23, 1920 } *Offg. Director of Statistics.*

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN SELECTED ARTICLES IN NOVEMBER, 1919.

The object of the tables appended is to show the quantities of the principal staples of agricultural produce imported from the various provinces and Indian States and from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, and Karachi, and into the Madras ports during the month of November, 1919, and for the eight months, April to November, 1919, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1918. The statistics include sea-borne foreign and coasting trade as well as inland (rail and river-borne) trade. They have been furnished by Collectors of Customs, Steamer Companies, Railway Audit Officers, and the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN NOVEMBER, 1918 AND 1919.

It will be seen from Table I that the imports by rail, river, and sea in November, 1919, as against the corresponding month of 1918, show (in round numbers) an increase of—

45 per cent in raw cotton
(244,700 bales as against 168,600 bales last year),

23 per cent in tea
(36,346,600 lbs as against 29,432,500 lbs last year),

18 per cent in jute
(656,100 bales as against 554,600 bales last year), and

4 per cent in wheat (excluding wheat flour)
(37,900 tons as against 36,500 tons last year).

There was a fall of 94 per cent in the imports of linseed (3,900 tons as against 61,200 tons last year) on account of smaller exports from Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, and Rajputana and Central India. The imports of rape and mustard seed show a decrease of 54 per cent (5,300 tons as against 11,600 tons last year), due mainly to smaller exports from Bombay and the Punjab. The decrease of 37 per cent (67,200 tons as against 106,900 tons last year) in the imports of rice (including paddy) is accounted for by smaller exports from Bengal and Madras. The imports of gram and pulse represent a decrease of 6 per cent (32,300 tons as against 34,300 tons last year) owing to smaller exports mainly from the Punjab.

It will be seen from Table IV (wheat, excluding wheat flour) that the principal source of the imports in November, 1918, was the Punjab (61 per cent of the total). During November, 1919 also, the principal source of the imports was the Punjab (62 per cent of the total). Table XI shows the *exports* from India by sea of wheat (including wheat flour) month by month during the six years, 1913-14 to 1918-19, and for the eight months, April to November, 1919.

NOTE.—(1) One bale of cotton or jute is equivalent to 400 lbs.
(2) One maund is equivalent to 82⅐ lbs.
(3) One maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

GENERAL RESULTS—EIGHT MONTHS' IMPORTS INTO THE PORTS BY RAIL, RIVER AND SEA THIS YEAR AND LAST YEAR.

The eight months' figures in table I show (in round numbers) a decrease of—

55 per cent in gram and pulse
(279,400 tons as against 616,400 tons last year),
54 per cent in wheat (excluding wheat flour)
(351,400 tons as against 771,000 tons last year),
27 per cent in linseed
(185,100 tons as against 251,900 tons last year),
12 per cent in rape and mustard seed
(77,900 tons as against 88,600 tons last year), and
2 per cent in tea
(191,693,900 lbs as against 196,501,500 lbs last year).

The imports of rice (including paddy) by rail, river, and sea into ports show an increase of 49 per cent (1,030,300 tons as against 690,100 tons last year) mainly on account of larger shipments from Burma. The increase of 10 per cent (1,720,500 bales as against 1,566,800 bales last year) in raw cotton is accounted for by larger receipts chiefly from the Central Provinces and Berar, Rajputana and Central India, Sind and British Baluchistan, the Nizam's Territory, and the Punjab, in spite of heavy decreases from Bombay and non-British ports in India. The imports of jute show a rise of 1 per cent (3,515,400 bales as against 3,465,800 bales last year) owing to larger exports, principally from Bengal.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN NOVEMBER, 1919, AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS MONTH.

As compared with October, 1919, the imports in November, 1919, into the ports referred to above show (in round numbers) an increase of—

233 per cent in raw cotton
(241,700 bales as against 72,500 bales previous month),
113 per cent in linseed
(3,900 tons as against 1,800 tons previous month),
65 per cent in gram and pulse
(32,300 tons as against 19,500 tons previous month),
54 per cent in wheat (excluding wheat flour)
(37,900 tons as against 24,600 tons previous month), and
53 per cent in rape and mustard seed
(5,300 tons as against 3,500 tons previous month),

and a decrease of—

59 per cent in rice (including paddy)
(67,200 tons as against 162,400 tons previous month),
17 per cent in tea
(36,346,600 lbs as against 43,651,800 lbs previous month), and
13 per cent in jute
(656,100 bales as against 749,300 bales previous month)

The statistics for November, 1918 and 1919, as also for the eight months ending November, 1918 and 1919, together with those for October and November, 1919, are summarised below :—

SUMMARY TABLE I.

Articles	Imports, November, 1918	Imports, November, 1919	Imports, April to November, 1918	Imports April to November, 1919	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in November, 1919, as compared with November, 1918	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in eight months, April to November, 1919, as compared with eight months, April to November, 1918
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	bales	bales	bales	bales	Per cent	Per cent
Cotton, raw	168,597	244,744	1,566,833	1,720,461	+45	+10
	tons	tons	tons	tons		
Wheat (excluding wheat flour)	86,467	37,896	770,976	354,402	+4	—54
Rice (including paddy)	106,893	67,195	690,120	1,030,258	—37	+49
Gram and Pulse	34,281	32,297	616,389	279,381	—6	—55
Linseed	61,181	3,870	251,912	185,104	—94	—27
Rape and Mustard seed	11,591	5,301	88,635	77,947	—54	—12
	bales	bales	bales	bales		
Jute	554,635	656,081	3,465,805	3,515,433	+18	+1
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs		
Tea	29,432,512	36,346,591	196,501,519	191,693,856	+23	—2

SUMMARY TABLE II.

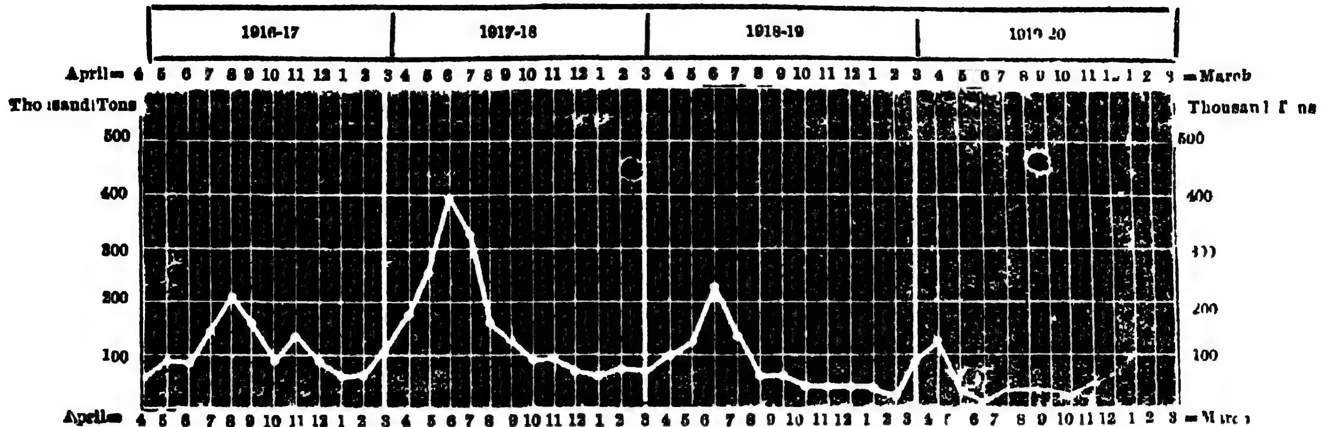
Articles	Imports, October, 1919	Imports, November, 1919	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in November, 1919, as compared with October, 1919
	bales	bales	Per cent
Cotton, raw	72,509	244,744	+238
	tons	tons	
Wheat (excluding wheat flour)	24,618	37,896	+54
Rice (including paddy)	162,354	67,195	—59
Gram and Pulse	19,520	32,297	+65
Linseed	1 816	3,870	+113
Rape and Mustard seed	3 473	5,301	+53
	bales	bales	
Jute	749 319	656 081	—13
	lbs	lbs	
Tea	43 651,789	36,346,591	—17

The annexed charts show the course of the monthly imports of wheat, cotton, and jute from April, 1916, to November, 1919 :—

IMPORTS BY RAIL, RIVER, AND SEA OF WHEAT, COTTON, AND JUTE FROM APRIL, 1916, TO NOVEMBER, 1919.

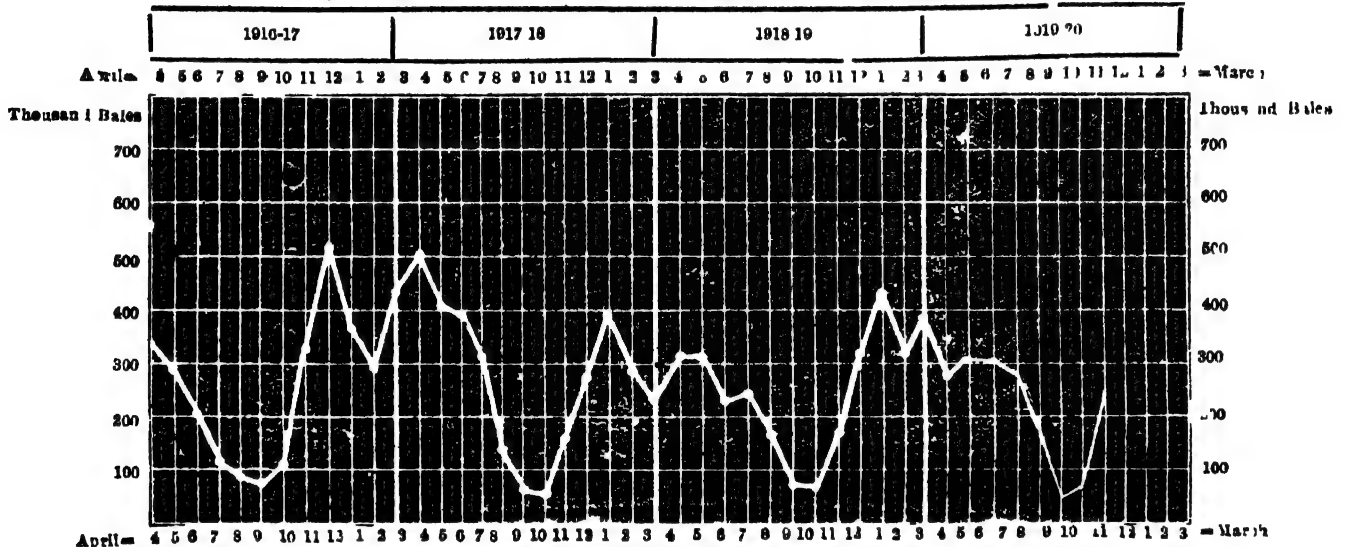
WHEAT

Imported into Calcutta, City of Bombay, and Karachi



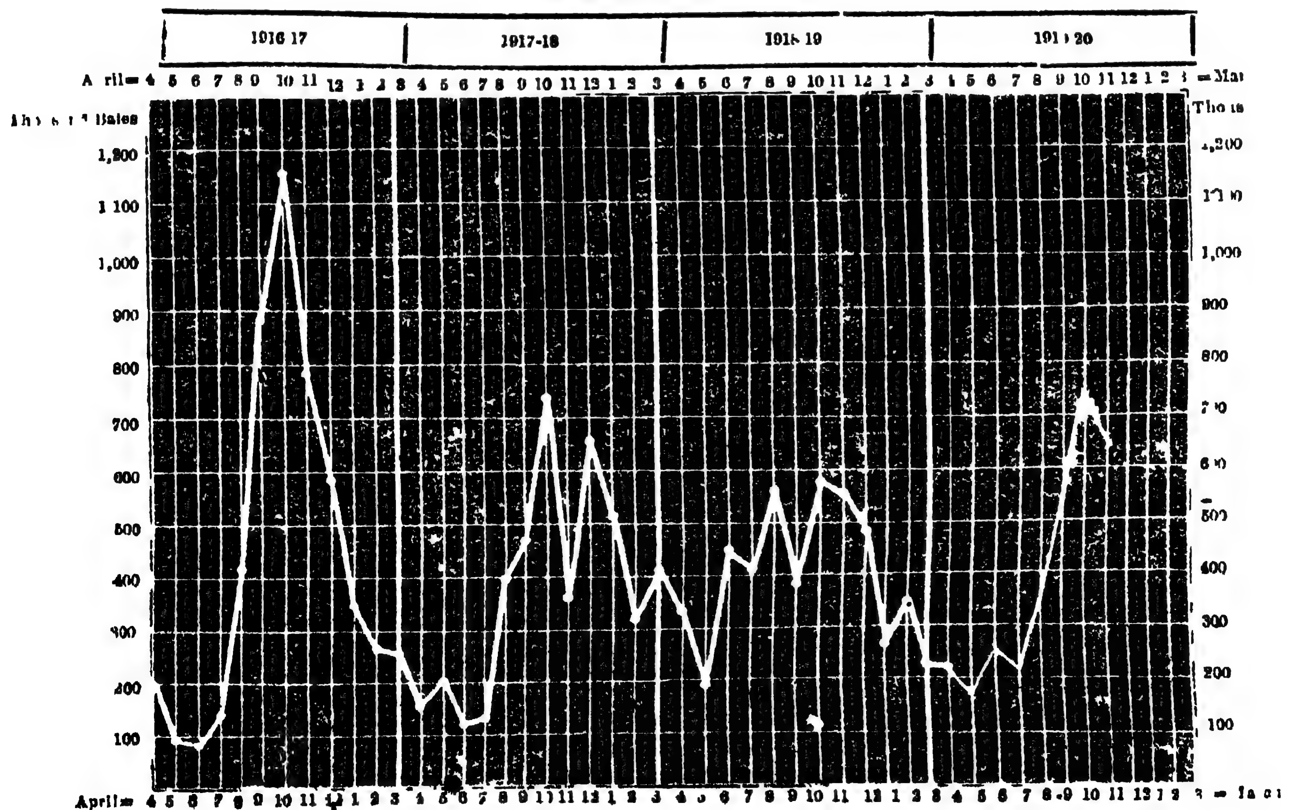
COTTON (RAW)

Imported into Calcutta, City of Bombay, Karachi and Madras ports



JUTE (RAW)

Imported into Calcutta



NOTE.—The numerical figure at the end of each vertical line represents the month beginning from January

TABLE III.—Cotton, raw

Whence exported	Calcutta 1918	Calcutta 1919	City of Bombay 1918	City of Bombay 1919	Karachi 1918	Karachi 1919	Madras ports 1918	Madras ports 1919	TOTAL 1918	TOTAL 1919
Imports in November										
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
By Rail and River—										
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	197	278	26	...	...	...	...	...	223	278
Bihar and Orissa	18	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	228	3,448	26,087	80,060	...	...	...	...	26,315	83,534
Punjab	72	1,060	18,180	10,796	285	2,840	...	...	18 487	14,705
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	12,246	6,485	...	...	12,246	6,485
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	559	3,623	...	...	...	...	559	3,623
Bombay	357	632	12,776	58,510	...	98	1,252	618	14,385	59,858
Central Provinces and Berar	536	14,990	52,479	73,990	...	...	...	...	53,015	88,980
Nizam's Territory	..	...	4,284	9,375	...	...	365	390	4,649	9,765
Madras	...	50	10,505	3,669	...	...	5,843	17,032	16,348	20,771
Mysore	...	...	333	176	...	...	325	2	658	178
TOTAL	1,408	20,176	125,229	190,245	12,481	9,432	7,785	18,042	146,903	238,195
By Sea—										
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	1	70	272	...	105	70	378
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	7,974	380	5	434	...	...	7,979	814
Madras	...	...	7,505	691	...	...	...	...	7,505	691
Burma	2,264	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,264	500
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	1,918	2,589	...	...	...	...	1,918	2,589
Foreign Countries	...	...	1,958	1,573	...	...	...	4	1,958	1,577
TOTAL	2,264	500	19,355	5,234	75	706	...	109	21,694	6,549
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,672	20,976	144,584	195,479	12,556	10,138	7,785	18,151	168,597	244,741
Imports from April to November										
By Rail and River—										
Assam	90	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	6
Bengal	13,862	18,440	2,877	188	...	...	95	...	16,834	18,623
Bihar and Orissa	452	760	...	...	...	...	...	...	452	760
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	2,152	7,797	40,436	44,925	4	678	89	...	42,681	53,400
Punjab	3,150	5,833	123,881	110,924	1,760	55,982	...	...	128,791	172,739
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	94	24,456	59,204	...	378	24,456	59,676
Rajputana and Central India	63	...	28,887	79,865	...	14	...	...	28,950	79,879
Bombay	7,698	5,905	486,772	258,999	...	98	4,188	8,023	498,658	273,025
Central Provinces and Berar	3,637	56,104	85,840	388,652	...	...	...	...	89,477	444,756
Nizam's Territory	121	488	40,176	99,785	...	...	4,105	2,031	44,402	102,299
Madras	5,326	4,902	168,037	98,541	...	...	106,216	167,885	279,579	266,328
Mysore	...	1,462	5,821	4,092	...	...	408	678	6,229	6,252
TOTAL	36,551	101,712	932,727	1,081,060	26,220	115,976	115,101	178,995	1,160,599	1,477,743
By Sea—										
Bengal	880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	880	...
Bihar and Orissa	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Bombay	1,874	588	21	108	250	781	3,137	516	5,291	1,943
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	34,976	98,590	24	440	...	...	35,000	99,030
Madras	7,844	6,387	28,756	8,510	...	...	13	18	36,613	14,915
Burma	18,198	1,643	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,198	1,643
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	288,686	112,949	...	59	1	...	288,687	113,008
Foreign Countries	...	8	22,033	12,163	24	...	5	8	22,062	12,179
TOTAL	28,299	8,576	374,472	232,320	307	1,280	3,156	512	406,234	242,718
TOTAL IMPORTS	64,850	110,288	1,357,199	1,313,380	26,527	117.256	118,257	179,537	1,566,833	1,720,461

NOTE.—(1) Provinces named in the first column include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" includes the port of Madras, French ports (Pondicherry with its suburbs Villianur and Karikal, exclusive of sea imports from non-British ports and foreign countries), Negapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Novo, Badagara, and Dhanushkodi.

(2) For the purpose of rail and river borne trade the North-West Frontier Province and the Delhi Province are included in the Punjab.

(3) One bale of cotton is equivalent to 400 lbs.

TABLE IV.—Wheat (excluding wheat flour)*

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		TOTAL	
	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
	Imports in November							
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—								
Assam	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Bengal	892	766	...	...	...	...	892	766
Bihar and Orissa	7,881	1,205	...	...	...	...	7,881	1,205
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	2,856	5,068	1,605	20	112	...	4,573	5,088
Punjab	2,063	4,802	10,182	9,677	9,985	8,987	22,230	23,466
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	122	1,545	122	1,545
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	21	404	...	...	21	404
Bombay	3	...	349	680	...	...	352	680
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	310	817	...	...	310	817
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	13,697	11,841	12,467	11,598	10,219	10,532	36,383	33,971
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	84	...	...	...	84	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	160
Foreign Countries	...	122	...	3,641	...	...	...	3,763
TOTAL	...	122	84	3,803	...	...	84	3,925
TOTAL IMPORTS	13,697	11,963	12,551	15,401	10,219	10,532	36,467	37,896
	Imports from April to November							
By Rail and River—								
Assam	116	197	...	14	...	...	116	211
Bengal	16,012	6,542	79	52	...	...	16,091	6,594
Bihar and Orissa	58,243	8,611	1,674	9,031	1,698	...	61,615	17,642
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	66,737	51,626	78,330	28,302	150,978	1,226	296,045	81,154
Punjab	3,590	13,650	43,283	23,043	289,365	50,067	336,238	86,760
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	2,844	9,041	2,109	9,041	4,953
Rajputana and Central India	171	...	13,193	1,686	1,694	28	15,058	1,714
Bombay	8	...	4,761	4,934	49	...	4,813	4,934
Central Provinces and Berar	2,334	...	27,166	1,166	12	...	29,512	1,166
Nizam's Territory	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	..
Madras	...	...	11	...	...	...	11	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	147,206	80,626	168,501	71,072	452,837	53,430	768,544	205,128
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	126	30	263	...	389	30
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	912	94	...	...	912	94
Madras	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	93
Burma	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	31
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	1,125	345	...	...	1,125	345
Foreign Countries	6	27,289	...	92,246	...	29,146	6	148,681
TOTAL	6	27,418	2,163	92,715	263	29,146	2,432	149,274
TOTAL IMPORTS	147,212	108,039	170,664	163,787	453,100	82,576	770,976	354,402

* See also Table XI.

TABLE V.—Rice (including paddy)*

Whence exported	Calcutta 1918	Calcutta 1919	Karachi 1918	Karachi 1919	Madras ports 1918	Madras ports 1919	Total 1918	Total 1919
	Imports in November							
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—								
Assam	509	10	..	...	...	...	509	10
Bengal	48,872	10,836	3,870	...	4,521	1,012	57,263	11,848
Bihar and Orissa	1,702	13	...	. .	863	...	2,565	13
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1	...	21	..	...	...	22	...
Punjab	46	40	..	5	...	...	46	45
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	186	8,977	...	...	186	8,977
Rajputana and Central India	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bombay	509	...	...	...	255	.	764	...
Central Provinces and Berar	76	.	...	...	...	...	76	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Madras	14	...	...	...	13,860	4,771	13,874	4,771
Mysore	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	...
Kashmir	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	51,720	10,899	4,077	8,982	19,519	5,787	75,325	25,663
By Sea—								
Bengal	..	...	...	...	851	...	851	..
Bihar and Orissa	215	...	...	...	...	...	215	...
Bombay	...	...	23	...	15	1,532	38	1,532
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	200	87	...	...	200	87
Madras	...	.	...	...	...	35	..	35
Burma	8,750	19,887	...	...	21,511	19,984	30,261	39,871
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign Countries	1	2	...	...	2	...	3	2
TOTAL	8,966	19,889	223	87	22,379	21,551	31,568	41,527
TOTAL IMPORTS	60,695	30,788	4,300	9,069	41,898	27,338	106,8[illegible]	67,195
	Imports from April to November							
By Rail and River—								
Assam	1,114	9,189	...	...	...	...	1,114	9,189
Bengal	249,247†	203,820	22,709	10,994	14,998	6,907	286,954	221,221
Bihar and Orissa	6,903	429	485	640	33,360	49	40,748	1,118
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	68	109	948	309	84	...	1,100	418
Punjab	392	227	3,395	1,797	39	...	3,826	2,024
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	28,018	19,427	...	...	28,018	19,427
Rajputana and Central India	10	10	...	...	..	...	10	10
Bombay	511	...	..	...	1,264	914	1,775	914
Central Provinces and Berar	98	15	603	...	38†	...	739	15
Nizam's Territory	...		...	...	81	18	81	18
Madras	121	...	...	...	139,652	41,469	139,773	41,469
Mysore	...	...	...	...	336	...	336	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	258,464	213,299	56,158	33,107	189,802	49,357	504,424	295,823
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	7,453	35,329	7,453	35,329
Bihar and Orissa	336	...	...	...	...	...	336	...
Bombay	...	...	1,822	8,605	337	2,147	2,159	10,752
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	2,510	591	...	29	2,510	620
Madras	...	..	1	...	1,588	46,818	1,589	46,818
Burma	63,422	347,221	...	6,964	108,150	286,716	171,572	640,901
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...
Foreign Countries	50	20	3	...	16	...	69	20
TOTAL	63,808	347,241	4,344	16,160	117,544	371,034	185,696	734,435
TOTAL IMPORTS	322,272	560,540	60,502	49,327	307,346	420,391	690,120	1,030,258

* One maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice.
† Revised figures.

TABLE VI—Gram and Pulse

Whence exported	Calcutta 1918	Calcutta 1919	City of Bombay 1918	City of Bombay 1919	Karachi 1918	Karachi 1919	TOTAL 1918	TOTAL 1919
Imports in November								
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
Bengal	6,814	4,308	37	...	83	...	6,934	4,308
Bihar and Orissa	3,788	6,329	572	29	85	...	4,445	6,358
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	844	2,831	645	1,207	985	69	2,474	4,107
Punjab	31	11	2,629	2,232	14,608	7,436	17,268	9,729
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	..	123	684	123	684
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	10	264	157		167	264
Bombay	...	...	179	1,644	...	...	179	1,641
Central Provinces and Berar	837	285	315	1,375	...	...	1,152	1,660
Nizam's Territory	...	197	506	689	...	...	506	886
Madras	13	110	241	224	...	...	254	334
Mysore	...	...	229	15	...	...	229	15
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	12,327	14,081	5,363	7,679	16,041	8,239	33,731	29,999
By Sea—								
Bengal	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	3	8	6	81	9	89
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	388	462	42	25	430	487
Madras	..	45	...	...	...	...	...	45
Burma	94	1,568	10	...	...	...	104	1,568
Non British Ports in India	...	...	2	51	...	...	2	51
Foreign Countries	.	52	4	6	...	...	4	58
TOTAL	95	1,665	407	527	48	106	550	2,298
TOTAL IMPORTS	12,422	15,746	5,770	8,206	16,089	8,345	34,281	32,297
Imports from April to November								
By Rail and River—								
Assam	20	274	...	...	...	...	20	274
Bengal	50,863	46,943	158	382	745	497	51,766	47,822
Bihar and Orissa	41,441	42,304	7,747	3,119	3,744	7	52,932	45,430
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	21,314	18,469	59,591	16,665	25,055	1,360	105,960	36,494
Punjab	871	2,367	53,630	28,189	272,352	51,911	327,053	82,467
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	10	20	6,267	9,668	8,277	9,688
Rajputana and Central India	145	2	10,148	716	23,998	61	34,291	779
Bombay	7	2	9,401	5,288	...	3	9,408	5,293
Central Provinces and Berar	1,975	842	15,950	8,603	15	30	17,940	9,175
Nizam's Territory	...	197	534	985	...	...	584	1,182
Madras	151	252	345	489	...	...	496	741
Mysore	...	...	229	15	...	...	229	15
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	116,767	111,152	157,943	64,671	334,176	63,537	608,906	239,360
By Sea—								
Bengal	1	...	23	...	...	...	24	.
Bihar and Orissa	47	63	...	...	...	...	47	63
Bombay	...	...	440	83	271	1,285	711	1,318
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	..	2,941	5,540	755	974	3,696	6,514
Madras	...	564	...	10	...	...		574
Burma	1,797	15,894	79	5,719	...	.	1,876	21,613
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	966	544	110	...	1,076	544
Foreign Countries	7	1,284	45	8,092	1	19	53	9,395
TOTAL	1,852	17,805	4,494	19,938	1,137	2,278	7,483	40,021
TOTAL IMPORTS	118,639	128,957	162,437	84,609	335,318	65,815	616,389	279,381

TABLE VII.—Linseed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		TOTAL	
	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
	Imports in November					
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—						
Assam	1	5	...	...	1	5
Bengal	1,640	107	...	...	1,640	107
Bihar and Orissa	21,331	826	350	218	21,681	1,039
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	6,958	576	6,215	517	13,173	1,093
Punjab	...	...	42	19	42	19
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	7,536	466	7,536	466
Bombay	...	...	2,891	247	2,891	247
Central Provinces and Berar	120	22	8,931	531	9,051	553
Nizam's Territory	...	...	4,658	291	4,658	291
Madras	...	...	417	2	417	2
Mysore	...	...	9	...	9	...
TOTAL	30,050	1,536	31,049	2,286	61,099	3,822
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	2	...	2
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	82	1	82	1
Foreign Countries	...	...	...	45	...	45
TOTAL	...	...	82	48	82	48
TOTAL IMPORTS	30,050	1,536	31,131	2,334	61,181	3,870
	Imports from April to November					
By Rail and River—						
Assam	19	2,342	...	...	19	2,342
Bengal	5,718	4,448	119	1	5,837	4,449
Bihar and Orissa	91,297	75,722	16,709	791	98,006	76,513
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	25,079	33,518	38,888	10,066	63,962	43,584
Punjab	22	8	73	83	95	91
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	260	878	24,564	21,703	24,824	22,081
Bombay	...	...	10,965	7,781	10,965	7,781
Central Provinces and Berar	886	2,968	26,439	8,745	27,325	11,713
Nizam's Territory	...	...	19,199	13,672	19,199	13,672
Madras	515	25	718	2,206	1,233	2,231
Mysore	...	...	10	60	10	60
TOTAL	113,796	119,409	137,679	65,108	251,475	184,517
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	19	...	19
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	5	...	5
Madras	...	...	...	1	...	1
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	437	500	437	500
Foreign Countries	...	...	...	62	...	62
TOTAL	...	...	437	587	437	587
TOTAL IMPORTS	113,796	119,409	138,116	65,695	251,912	185,104

TABLE VIII.—Rape and Mustard Seed

Whence exported	Calcutta 1918	Calcutta 1919	City of Bombay 1918	City of Bombay 1919	TOTAL 1918	TOTAL 1919
Imports in November						
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—						
Assam	14	104	...	...	14	104
Bengal	99	61	...	...	99	61
Bihar and Orissa	1,768	1,133	...	...	1,768	1,133
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,816	2,356	1,209	...	3,025	2,356
Punjab	1,740	125	272	3	2,012	128
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	328	...	...	...	328
Rajputana and Central India	372	49	164	3	536	52
Bombay	68	386	3,550	146	3,618	532
Central Provinces and Berar	19	38	7	3	26	41
Nizam's Territory	...	...	1	...	1	...
Madras	13	...	...	...	13	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5,909	4,580	5,203	155	11,112	4,735
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	520	...	...	...	520
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	464	45	464	45
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	15	1	15	1
Foreign Countries	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	520	479	46	479	566
TOTAL IMPORTS	5,909	5,100	5,682	201	11,591	5,301
Imports from April to November						
By Rail and River—						
Assam	182	3,812	...	...	182	3,812
Bengal	270	2,878	14	...	284	2,878
Bihar and Orissa	3,593	8,471	...	86	3,593	8,557
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	10,494	33,061	1,627	6,056	12,121	39,117
Punjab	45,961	4,968	314	306	46,275	5,274
Sind and British Baluchistan	1,878	771	2	...	1,880	771
Rajputana and Central India	2,796	580	2,135	1,514	4,931	2,094
Bombay	6,316	2,957	8,131	10,668	14,447	13,650
Central Provinces and Berar	1,762	178	271	97	2,033	275
Nizam's Territory	...	...	35	93	35	93
Madras	807	43	22	23	829	66
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	74,059	57,719	12,551	18,868	86,610	76,587
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	15	781	...	5	15	786
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	1,892	466	1,892	466
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	118	102	118	102
Foreign Countries	...	6	...	...	...	6
TOTAL	15	787	2,010	573	2,025	1,360
TOTAL IMPORTS	74,074	58,506	14,561	19,441	88,635	77,947

TABLE IX.—Jute

Whence exported	Calcutta 1918	Calcutta 1919
	Imports in November	
	bales	bales
By Rail and River—		
Assam	19,794	30,732
Bengal	492,417	583,031
Bihar and Orissa	40,447	39,266
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	...	...
Punjab	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	552,658	653,029
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	1,977	3,052
Bombay	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	...	...
TOTAL	1,977	3,052
TOTAL IMPORTS	554,635	656,081
	Imports from April to November	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	117,002	139,089
Bengal	3,054,757†	3,130,937
Bihar and Orissa	278,870	225,073
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	...	...
Punjab	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	3,450,629	3,495,049
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	15,176	20,384
Bombay	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	...	...
TOTAL	15,176	20,384
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,465,805	3,515,433

NOTE.—One bale of jute is equivalent to 400 lbs.

By "Calcutta" is meant the town of Calcutta with Howrah and the Kidderpore Docks. The imports exclude, therefore, imports into those jute mills which are outside this area. Such mills form the large majority of the total number of mills manufacturing jute

† Revised figure.

TABLE X.—Tea

Whence exported	Calcutta 1918	Calcutta 1919
	Imports in November	
	lbs	lbs
By Rail and River—		
Assam	17,901,916	17,791,324
Bengal	10,954,779	18,464,174
Bihar and Orissa	19,995	...
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	165	163
Punjab	2,715	21,148
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	...	...
Bombay	8,950	21,394
Central Provinces and Berar	82	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	18,824	12,919
Mysore	...	...
Kashmir	...	...
TOTAL	28,897,426	36,311,122
By Sea—		
Bengal	16,635	...
Bihar and Orissa	224	...
Bombay	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	...	840
Non-British Ports in India	840	...
Foreign Countries	517,387	34,629
TOTAL	535,086	35,469
TOTAL IMPORTS	29,432,512	36,346,591
	Imports from April to November	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	112,450,259	107,331,100
Bengal	82,875,899	83,556,207
Bihar and Orissa	194,985	156,673
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	133,886	132,562
Punjab	24,026	41,390
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	4,690
Rajputana and Central India	905	1,481
Bombay	18,021	35,629
Central Provinces and Berar	1,399	1,152
Nizam's Territory	1,152	83
Madras	142,688	158,399
Mysore	...	1,481
Kashmir	...	...
TOTAL	195,342,665	191,420,846
By Sea—		
Bengal	30,190	...
Bihar and Orissa	224	...
Bombay	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	1,260	7,490
Burma	5,695	5,773
Non-British Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	1,121,485	259,747
TOTAL	1,158,854	273,010
TOTAL IMPORTS	196,501,519	191,693,856

NOTE.—One maund is equivalent to 82⅔ lbs.

TABLE XI.

The following statements show the exports of (1) wheat, (2) wheat flour, and (3) Total (wheat and wheat flour) from British India by sea to foreign countries during each month of the six official years, 1913-14 to 1918-19, and from April to November, 1919. The figures are in thousands of tons :—

1.—Wheat.

Months.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.
April	27	9	11	3	93	56	(a)
May	166	24	105	2	209	64	1
June	260	169	292	42	164	76	(a)
July	318	169	187	44	278	76	1
August	135	43	48	75	154	126	1
September	135	56	6	139	153	47	1
October	53	88	... (a)	151	164	17	1
November	47	55	... (a)	79	68	8	(a)
December	22	37	... (a)	99	55	3	...
January	20	25	... (a)	52	20	1	...
February	10	22	2	15	17	1	...
March	9	9	1	48	79	1	...
TOTAL	1,202	706	652	749	1,454	476	...
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Production (in 1,000 tons)	9,853	8,358	10,087	8,652	10,234	9,922	7,502

NOTE.—In this statement the figures of production for one year have been placed below those of export for the next year, because the production of one year is usually exported in the next year.
(a) Exports were below 1,000 tons in these months.

2.—Wheat flour.

Months.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.
April	6	6	5	2	5	3	2
May	9	3	2	7	4	2	3
June	10	5	4	5	7	2	3
July	8	8	6	4	6	3	5
August	4	6	4	4	9	2	3
September	7	4	6	6	8	2	6
October	9	4	4	8	6	4	4
November	6	4	7	7	9	3	4
December	4	3	8	6	8	3	...
January	6	5	9	5	4	3	...
February	4	4	4	7	4	1	...
March	6	2	4	9	7	3	...
TOTAL	79	54	58	70	72	31	...

TABLE XI—*continued*

3.—Total (wheat including wheat flour converted into wheat) †

Months.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.
April . .	36	17	17	6	100	60	3
May . .	179	29	103	12	215	67	5
June . .	274	176	298	49	174	79	4
July . .	329	181	196	50	286	80	8
August .	141	52	54	81	167	129	5
September .	145	61	15	147	164	50	10
October .	66	94	6	162	173	23	7
November .	55	61	10	89	81	12	6
December .	27	42	4	107	59	7	...
January .	29	32	13	60	26	5	...
February .	16	28	6	25	23	3	...
March .	18	11	7	61	89	5	...
TOTAL .	1,315	784	734	849	1,557	520	...
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Production of wheat (in 1,000 tons).	9,853	8,358	10,087	8,652	10,234	9,922	7,502

† Ten tons of wheat are taken as equivalent to seven tons of wheat flour

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TARIFF VALUATION OF SUGAR.

The following statement shows in respect of each of the descriptions of sugar distinguished in the Tariff Schedule II (excepting molasses and all other kinds of sugar), *first*, the total imports into India in the month of December 1919, and the average value per cwt. as calculated on the returns received from the Customs Houses; and, *secondly*, a running total showing the total imports into India since the beginning of the year (1st October to 30th September) and the average net value per cwt. so far established. It is published in conformity with the procedure laid down in Customs Circular No. V of 1911, in order to enable merchants to compute the probable rate of duty for the year 1921 :—

Description of sugar.	Imported during the month of December 1919.		Imported since 1st October 1919.	
	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.
	Cwt.	R a.	Cwt.	R a.
Sugar, crystallised, beet	...	...	...	...
" " and soft, refined in China	25,096	32 12	58,296	31 12
" " " " from Egypt	...	...	...	...
" " " " from Java or Japan,* 23 Dutch Standard and above.	515,377	29 0	1,460,942	28 0
" " " " from Java or Japan,* 16 to 22 Dutch Standard.	22,403	27 8	332,011	24 8
" " " " from Java or Japan,* 15 Dutch Standard and under.	...	...	...	...
" " " " from Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch Standard and over.	174,650	32 12	174,650	32 12

* This revised classification has been adopted with effect from January 1918, in accordance with the classification of Japanese Sugar in item No. 18 of the Import Tariff Schedule prescribed by the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Notification No. 1547-D., dated the 15th December 1917.

The imports of Sugar from Japan during the three months, October to December 1917, were 2,691 cwt. and the average value per cwt. was R17-8.

H. P. V. TOWNEND,
Offg. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India

CALCUTTA :

The 20th January 1920.

COTTON PRESS RETURN.

No. 7 of 1919-20.

PREFATORY NOTE.

The Cotton Season, 1919-20.

The provisional estimate of the cotton crop of 1919-20 is 5,670,000 bales* on an area of 22,199,000 acres,* as compared with 3,671,000 bales on an area of 20,497,000 acres, the final estimates of last year. There is an increase of 54 per cent in the outturn. The estimate for British provinces (including States within provincial boundaries) is 4,347,000 bales, an increase of 56 per cent over last year's figures. There were 609,000 bales of cotton pressed in the pressing factories, and 122,000 bales of unpressed cotton received in the spinning mills in British provinces, from 1st September to 15th December, 1919, as against 363,000 bales and 104,000 bales, respectively, during the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of 68 per cent in the case of presses, and of 17 per cent in the case of mills. Too much stress should not be laid on the accuracy of these returns as a means of checking the forecast estimates of outturn, as there is at present no system in vogue of furnishing complete returns from all presses and mills. The figures for the Indian States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Central India, Rajputana, and Mysore are, as will be seen from the footnotes to the tables, mostly incomplete, and have been excluded from this comparison.

*Revised after the issue of the Third Cotton Forecast, 1919-20, on the 23rd December 1919.

I.—Cotton Press Return for India in the half-month ending 15th December, 1919.

(Season 1919-20, *i.e.*, from 1st September, 1919, to 31st August, 1920.)

Province or State	Total estimated outturn of cotton crop (bales of 400 lbs each) (a)	Percentage to total for India	Total number of presses in the Province or State	Number of presses for which returns have been received for the half-month	Quantity of cotton pressed in the half-month (bales of 400 lbs each)	Total quantity pressed from 1st September to 15th December, 1919 (bales of 400 lbs each)	
						Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bombay (including Indian States)	1,362,000	24·0	187	22	22,620	79,166	25,345
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States)	1,285,000	22·7	163	109	124,168	318,572	161,843
Madras	394,000	7·0	63	57	(b) 12,593	91,587	52,077
Punjab (including Indian States)	615,000	10·8	92	13	8,629	18,095	17,049
United Provinces	435,000	7·7	(f) 82	80	22,766	88,247	59,844
Sind	98,000	1·7	15	3	4,867	6,346	21,350
Burma	75,000	1·3	(e) 19	3	3,485	6,933	(f) 24,602
Bihar and Orissa	20,000	·4	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	21,000	·4	8	3	81	845	81
Assam	13,000	·2	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	5,000	·1	1	1	...	...	500
Ajmer-Merwara	24,000	·4	5	2	52	52	782
Delhi	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES (c)	4,347,000	76·7	631	243	199,261	609,343	363,473
Hyderabad	753,000	13·3	44	...	...	...	...
Central India	261,000	4·6	35	...	...	...	...
Baroda	187,000	3·3	18	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	103,000	1·8	10	...	...	...	590
Mysore	19,000	·3	(f) 2	...	...	2,433	(f) 1,693
TOTAL INDIAN STATES (d)	1,323,000	23·3	109	...	...	2,433	2,283
GRAND TOTAL	5,670,000	100	740	243	199,261	611,776	365,756

(a) The figures in column 2 are the provisional estimates for 1919-20, as published in the Third Cotton Forecast, dated the 23rd December, 1919 (with slight modification of the figure for Mysore). Final estimates for 1919-20 will not be available until the third week of February, 1920.
(b) Figures for the weeks ending 6th and 13th December, 1919. In Madras the cotton pressing season commences in February and these figures therefore relate to the crop of the preceding season.
(c) Including Indian States situated within provincial boundaries.
(d) Excluding States situated within provincial boundaries.
(e) Of this number 11 presses worked during the half-month.
(f) Revised figure.

II.—Return of Cotton received in the Mills in India in the half-month ending 15th December, 1919.
(Season 1919-20, *i.e.*, from 1st September, 1919, to 31st August, 1920.)

Province or State	Total number of mills in the Province or State	Number of mills for which returns have been received for the half-month	Quantity of cotton received in the half-month (bales of 400 lbs each)	Total quantity received from 1st September to 15th December, 1919 (bales of 400 lbs each)	
				Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay (including Indian States)	161	31	10,142	64,531	56,029
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States)	10	7	10,203	23,517	20,514
Madras	13	11	(a) 293	3,399	4,183
Punjab	3	...	...	...	476
United Provinces	(d) 18	8	4,841	5,213	1,496
Sind	1	...	...	...	...
Bengal	10	10	4,281	21,079	17,880
Ajmer-Merwara	2	1	102	429	1,685
Delhi	2	2	965	3,467	1,262
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES (b)	220	70	30,827	121,635	103,825
Hyderabad	3	...	...	922	902
Central India	5	...	...	4,734	2,808
Baroda	4	...	...	...	875
Mysore	2	...	...	476	(d) 202
TOTAL INDIAN STATES (c)	14	...	...	6,132	4,287
GRAND TOTAL	234	70	30,827	127,767	108,112

Note.—This statement shows the quantity of *unpressed* cotton received in the mills, the quantity of pressed cotton coming through the presses not being taken into account, as this is included in statement I.

(a) Figures for the weeks ending 6th and 13th December, 1919. [See footnote (b) on preceding page.]

(b) Including Indian States situated within provincial boundaries.

(c) Excluding States situated within provincial boundaries.

(d) Revised figure.

III.—Total quantity of cotton pressed in the Pressing Factories and of unpressed cotton received in the Spinning Mills, from 1st September to 15th December, 1919, in *British Provinces (including Indian States within provincial boundaries)*.

Province	Total estimated outturn of cotton crop (bales of 400 lbs each) *	Quantity of cotton pressed up to 15th December, 1919 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Quantity of unpressed cotton received in spinning mills up to 15th December, 1919 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Total of columns 3 and 4 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Percentage ratio of col. 5 to col. 2
1	2	3	4	5	
Bombay (including Indian States)	1,362,000	79,166	64,531	143,697	10·6
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States)	1,285,000	318,572	23,517	342,089	26·6
Madras	394,000	91,587	3,399	94,986	24·1
Punjab (including Indian States) North-West Frontier Province Delhi	620,000	18,095	3,467	21,562	3·5
United Provinces	435,000	88,247	5,213	93,460	21·5
Sind	98,000	6,346	...	6,346	6·5
Burma	75,000	6,933	...	6,933	9·2
Bengal Bihar and Orissa Assam	54,000	345	21,079	21,424	39·7
Ajmer-Merwara	24,000	52	429	481	2·0
TOTAL	4,347,000	609,343	121,635	730,978	16·8

Note.—This table contains the totals of tables I and II, excluding Hyderabad, Central India, Baroda, Rajputana, and Mysore.

* *See* footnote (a) to statement I.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA;
January 21, 1920.

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE.

RETURN, with a prefatory note, showing the IMPORTS and EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE (*i.e.*, EXCLUSIVE of TREASURE and GOVERNMENT STORES) by SEA from and to the PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES in the SIX MONTHS, APRIL to SEPTEMBER, 1919, AS COMPARED with the CORRESPONDING PERIOD of the PREVIOUS YEAR.

PREFATORY NOTE.

The returns of Indian Imports and Exports, including Re-exports, of merchandise (exclusive of Treasure and Government stores) by sea during the six months, April to September, 1919, show a trade balance (excluding treasure) in favour of India of over R62 crores, or over 46 per cent above that of the corresponding period of the previous year. In the six months, April to September, 1918, the corresponding balance in favour of India was nearly R43 crores.

India's Balance of Trade in the six months, April to September, 1917, 1918, and 1919, was as follows:—

	Six months, April to September		
	1917	1918	1919
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Exports of merchandise, including re-exports (private)	110,07	125,05	150,14
Imports "	68,81	82,50	87,89
Excess of Exports over Imports	41,26	42,55	62,25
Net imports of gold (private)*	10,55	3	1,25
" " " silver (")*	1,19	2	—6
Net imports of treasure (private)*	11,74	5	1,19
Council Bills and Telegraphic transfers paid in India	31.27	28,18	19,96
Sterling Bills on London sold in India	...	...	*20*
Enfaced Rupee paper (net imports)	65	4	32
Interest on Enfaced Rupee paper	14	13	14
Balance of Trade in favour of India	...	14,15	40,84
Balance of Trade against India	2,54	...	...

The balance of trade, so far as shown by the statistics of merchandise, treasure, Council Bills, and Enfaced Rupee paper, was R40,84 lakhs in favour of India in the six months ended September, 1919, as against R14,15 lakhs in the same period of 1918; while in the corresponding period of 1917 the balance was against India to the extent of R2,54 lakhs.

The total exports of Indian merchandise only, in the six months ended September 1919, amounted to nearly R141 crores, of which nearly R64 crores went to ports within the British Empire and R77 crores to ports outside the Empire. The United Kingdom took 31 per cent of the exports, followed by the United States 19 per cent, Japan 13 per cent, France 5 per cent, and Italy 2 per cent. During the same period there were imported into India goods of the value of R88 crores. Goods worth R51 crores were sent from ports within the Empire, the United Kingdom alone accounting for R40 crores, or 45 per cent of the total. The principal exporter to India, next to the United Kingdom was the United States, which exported goods to the value of R14 crores (16 per cent), Japan was the third largest exporter with 10 per cent, and Java the fourth with 8 per cent.

The following figures showing India's trade† with the British Empire and Foreign countries during the six months (April to September) of the years 1917, 1918, and 1919, are interesting:—

(i) *Trade with the British Empire*

	April to September.		
	1917	1918	1919
	R	R	R
Total Imports	46,31,34,000	50,15,72,000	50,58,44,000
Total Exports of Indian merchandise	58,37,38,000	64,88,32,000	63,68,58,000
Balance (net exports)	12,06,04,000	14,72,60,000	13,10,14,000

(ii) *Trade with Foreign countries*

	April to September.		
	1917	1918	1919
	R	R	R
Total Imports	22,50,13,000	32,34,60,000	37,30,24,000
Total Exports of Indian merchandise	48,54,16,000	54,66,14,000	76,97,17,000
Balance (net exports)	26,04,03,000	22,31,54,000	39,66,93,000

* Exclude transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade.

† Excludes re-exports of foreign merchandise.

INDIA'S CUSTOMERS—RETURN SHOWING the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of MERCHANDISE (*i.e.* EXCLUSIVE of TREASURE and GOVERNMENT STORES) by SEA from and to the PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES in the SIX MONTHS, APRIL to SEPTEMBER, 1919, as compared with the CORRESPONDING PERIOD of the previous year.

	VALUE OF TRADE IN MERCHANDISE (APRIL TO SEPTEMBER)				BALANCE OF TRADE*			
	1918		1919		1918		1919	
	Exports of Indian merchandise	Imports of foreign merchandise	Exports of Indian merchandise	Imports of foreign merchandise	Against India	In favour of India	Against India	In favour of India
BRITISH EMPIRE—	R (000)	R (000)	R (000)	R (000)	R (000)	R (000)	R (000)	R (000)
United Kingdom	32,09,85	40,84,41	43,81,63	39,51,41	8,74,56	—	—	4,30,22
Gibraltar	2,43	42	2,24	1,94	—	2,01	—	30
Aden and Dependencies	98,68	50,81	86,05	43,68	—	47,87	—	42,37
Ceylon	5,04,10	1,36,08	3,75,78	1,28,21	—	3,68,02	—	2,47,57
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	4,01,77	3,07,39	2,78,94	3,05,25	—	94,38	26,31	—
Hongkong	1,62,61	98,62	3,70,14	1,38,56	—	63,99	—	2,31,58
Egypt	11,74,96	94,24	1,21,34	61,94	—	10,80,72	—	59,40
Cape Colony	42,64	68	15,37	11	—	41,96	—	15,26
Natal	1,01,72	10,17	64,60	9,69	—	91,55	—	54,91
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	67,07	76,97	74,22	39,47	9,90	—	—	34,75
East African Protectorate	35,15	65,83	44,62	42,35	30,68	—	—	2,27
Zanzibar and Pemba	28,06	22,05	27,82	48,92	—	6,01	21,10	—
Canada	1,76,19	4,31	37,24	3,04	—	1,71,88	—	34,20
British West India Islands	24,56	...	4,78	...	—	24,56	—	4,78
Australia (including New Zealand)	3,56,92	53,36	3,87,96	2,66,64	—	3,03,56	—	1,21,32
Other British Possessions	1,01,61	10,38	95,85	17,23	—	91,23	—	78,62
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	64,88,32	50,15,72	63,68,58	50,58,44	9,15,14	23,87,74	47,41	13,57,55
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—								
Russia	...	...	...	13,39	—	—	13,39	—
Sweden	4,61	10,14	9,64	16,84	5,53	—	7,20	—
Norway	14,13	28,50	17,76	15,41	14,37	—	—	2,35
Germany	...	2(*a*)	78	9	2	—	—	69
Holland	...	12,92	7,37	9,88	12,92	—	2,51	—
Belgium	1,39	22	3,42,12	77	—	1,17	—	3,41,35
France	2,80,30	91,78	7,20,42	78,73	—	1,88,52	—	6,41,69
Spain	11,83	11,69	1,23,05	30,80	—	14	—	92,25
Switzerland	14,32	24,88	14,00	29,71	10,56	—	15,71	—
Italy	5,35,03	56,68	3,47,29	46,69	—	4,78,35	—	3,00,60
Austria-Hungary	...	...	1,23	9	—	—	—	1,14
Turkey, Asiatic	1,52,72	8,33	2,36,98	21,68	—	1,44,39	—	2,15,30
Arabia	66,15	9,52	55,49	15,39	—	56,63	—	40,10
Persia	1,22,66	52,08	1,18,50	89,56	—	70,58	—	28,94
Borneo (Dutch)	1,22	9,29	1,18	50,23	8,07	—	49,05	—
Java	1,78,40	4,38,97	83,26	6,96,17	2,60,57	—	6,12,91	—
Sumatra	26,26	3,81	3,86	15	—	22,45	—	3,71
Siam	61,23	17,67	69,62	42,18	—	43,56	—	27,44
Indo-China, etc.	1,12,03	5,82	38,35	4,45	—	1,06,21	—	33,90
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	77,30	1,34,69	4,30,51	2,19,26	57,39	—	—	2,11,25
Japan	14,92,17	15,38,54	18,85,93	9,13,43	46,37	—	—	9,72,50
Portuguese East Africa	59,43	4,64	16,10	4,75	—	54,79	—	11,35
Italian East Africa	86	11,12	1,62	7,56	10,26	—	5,94	—
United States of America	17,58,53	7,45,22	26,27,19	13,99,90	—	10,13,31	—	12,27,29
West Indies	1,29,25	...	59,93	...	—	1,29,25	—	59,93
South America	2,60,13	6	3,53,52	4,58	—	2,60,07	—	3,48,94
Oceania	19,65	...	17,37	...	—	19,65	—	17,37
Other Foreign Countries	86,54	18,01	1,14,10	18,55	—	68,53	—	95,55
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	54,66,14	32,34,60	76,97,17	37,30,24	4,26,06	26,57,60	7,06,71	46,73,64
GRAND TOTAL R (1,000)	1,19,54,46	82,50,32	1,40,65,75	87,88,68	13,41,20	50,45,34	7,54,12	60,31,19
NET BALANCE IN FAVOUR OF INDIA R (1,000)					37,04,14		52,77,07	

(*a*) Cargoes of prize vessels

* The figures in the last four columns represent the excess of imports of foreign merchandise over exports of Indian merchandise, and *vice versâ*. Re-exports of foreign merchandise have not been taken into account.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA; } D. N. GHOSH,

January 16, 1920. } *Offg. Director of Statistics.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 15, 1920.

Final General Memorandum on the SESAMUM (til or jinjili) Crop of 1919-20.

THIS memorandum is based on reports received from provinces which contain, on an average, 76 per cent* of the total area under sesamum in British India. Of the Indian States, estimates are furnished by Hyderabad, Baroda, and the States in the Bombay Presidency. Returns have been received from the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Feudatory States for the first time this year. The present estimates are final for all the provinces and States, except Madras and Hyderabad. A supplementary memorandum will be issued in April containing the final estimates for Madras and Hyderabad.

The total area reported is 4,212,000 acres, which is 11 per cent above the revised area at this time last year. The total yield is estimated at 409,000 tons (excluding Hyderabad for which no estimate of outturn is made at this date). This is 90 per cent above the revised estimate on this date last year. The detailed figures for the provinces are :—

Provinces and States	Area		Yield		Yield per acre	
	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20	1918-19
	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	lbs.	lbs.
United Provinces	1,142,000	1,182,000	115,000	46,000	226	91
Madras . .	688,000	482,000	91,000	59,000	296	274
Central Provinces and Berar	445,000	497,030	43,000	34,000	216	153
Bombay (a) .	489,000	217,000	58,000	10,000	266	103
Bengal . .	210,000	218,000	35,000	83,000	373	339
Bihar and Orissa (a)	485,000	663,000	49,000	27,000	226	91
Punjab . .	110,000	51,000	12,000	4,000	244	176
Sind (a) . .	30,000	12,000	2,000	1,000	140	187
Ajmer-Merwara .	1[illegible],000	3,000	1,000	(d)	132	23
Hyderabad .	523,000	502,000	(c)	(c)	...	...
Baroda . .	73,000	20,000	3,000	1,000 (b)	92	86
Total .	4,212,000	3,803,000	409,000	215,000	248	146

The condition of the crop, on the whole, is reported to be generally good.

The provincial reports are summarised below :—

United Provinces (25·1 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India).—The area under sesamum sown *unmixed* is reported to be 167,000 acres, which is 19 per cent below that of last year. The decrease occurred chiefly in the Bundelkhand division where sowings were restricted owing to heavy and continuous rains in August. The yield of the *unmixed* crop is estimated at 17,000 tons, as compared with 8,000 tons last year. The area and yield of sesamum sown in combination with other crops and largely retained for local consumption, are roughly estimated at 975,000 acres and 98,000 tons, as against 925,000 acres and 38,000 tons last year. In Bundelkhand, the chief sesamum growing tract, the crop suffered from excessive rain in August; elsewhere it was somewhat better. For the provinces, as a whole, the crop is estimated at 80 per cent of the normal, as compared with 35 per cent last year.

Madras (16·4 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India).—The area sown up to 1st January is estimated at 688,000 acres, as against 482,000 acres reported at this date last year, or an increase of 43 per cent, which is attributed to timely sowing rains. The total outturn is estimated at 91,000 tons, which is 54 per cent above the estimate made at this time last year. The season was of an average character. The average outturn is estimated at 97 per cent of the normal.

Central Provinces and Berar (15·1 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India).—The area is estimated at 445,000 acres (56,000 acres being in Berar), which is 10 per cent below that of last year. The total yield is estimated at 43,000 tons (7,000 tons being in Berar), which is 26 per cent above that of last year. Heavy and continuous rains from July to September retarded sowing operations and damaged the crop to some extent in parts of several districts. The average outturn for the provinces as a whole is estimated at 93 per cent of the normal.

Bombay (5·1 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India).—The area is reported to be 489,000 acres (334,000 acres being in the Indian States excluding Baroda), as compared with 217,000 acres last year. The extension in cultivation is attributed to favourable sowing rains; but the acreage is still considerably below the normal owing to greater attention being paid to the growth of food grains and fodder for which there was a keen demand owing to last year's scarcity. The yield is estimated at 58,000 tons (37,000 tons being in the Indian States), as against 10,000 tons last year. In north Gujarat the early crop suffered in places from heavy rains but the late crop is good. In the south it has generally done well. In the Deccan the crop did well in Khandesh; elsewhere it suffered from the long drought of July—August and in places from heavy late rains. In the east Karnatak the crop suffered from the absence of rain in July—August, but subsequent rains have improved it. It did fairly well in the west Karnatak and in the Konkan.

Bengal (4·9 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India).—The area under both early and late crops now amounts to 210,000 acres, which is 4 per cent below that of last year. The total yield is estimated at 35,000 tons, which is 6 per cent above last year's yield. For the early crop the season was not generally favourable. For the late crop the weather at sowing time was unfavourable owing to the uneven distribution of rainfall. Subsequently conditions improved until the end of October; but continued drought since then has generally stunted the growth of the crop and considerably reduced the outturn in many districts.

* The area under sesamum in Burma is excluded. On an average this is nearly 24 per cent of the area under sesamum in British India.

(a) Including Indian States. (b) As reported last year by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.
(c) Not yet available. (d) Less than 100 tons.

Insect-pests also caused some damage in places. The average outturn per acre is estimated at 76 per cent of the normal for the early crop, and 68 per cent for the late crop.

Bihar and Orissa (4·4 **per cent** of the total area under sesamum in British India).—The area is reported to be 485,000 acres (306,000 acres being in the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Feudatory States from which a sesamum forecast has been received for the first time this year). This is 27 per cent below the area of last year. The decrease is mainly due to the failure of the previous crop and the consequent want of seed. The total yield is estimated at 49,000 tons (20,000 tons being in the Feudatory States), which is 81 per cent above last year's yield. The weather conditions have generally been favourable.

Punjab (3·5 **per cent** of the total area under sesamum in British India).—The area is reported to be 110,000 acres, as against 51,000 acres last year. The increase is attributed to favourable rainfall at sowing time and better working of canals. The yield is estimated at 12,000 tons, as compared with 4,000 tons last year. The season was, on the whole, favourable.

Sind (1 **per cent** of the total area under sesamum in British India).—The area is estimated at 30,000 acres (1,000 acres being in the Khairpur State), as against 12,000 acres last year. The increase is attributed to good inundation and favourable early rains. The yield is estimated at 2,000 tons, which is double that of last year's yield. The crop is reported to have been affected by heavy abnormal dew.

Ajmer-Merwara (0·4 **per cent** of the total area under sesamum in British India).—The area and yield are reported to be 17,000 acres and 1,000 tons, as compared with 3,000 acres and 30 tons last year.

Hyderabad reports 523,000 acres, which is 4 per cent above the area reported at this date last year. The yield is estimated at 47 per cent of the normal, as against 36 per cent last year.

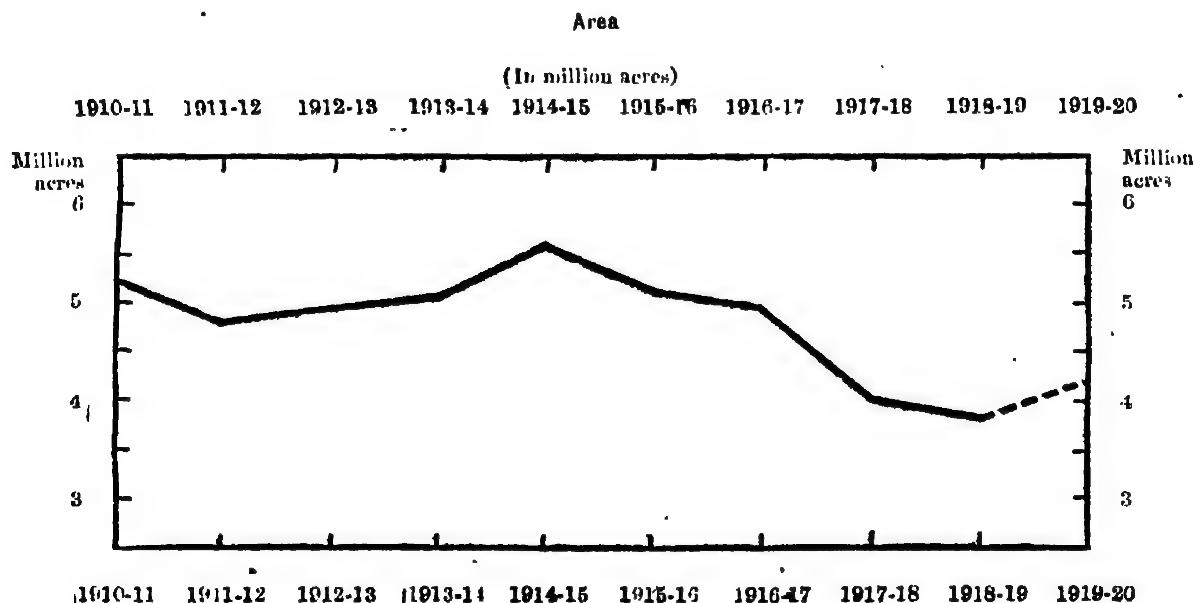
Baroda reports 73,000 acres under sesamum against 26,000 acres last year. The yield is estimated at 3,000 tons, as against 1,000 tons last year.

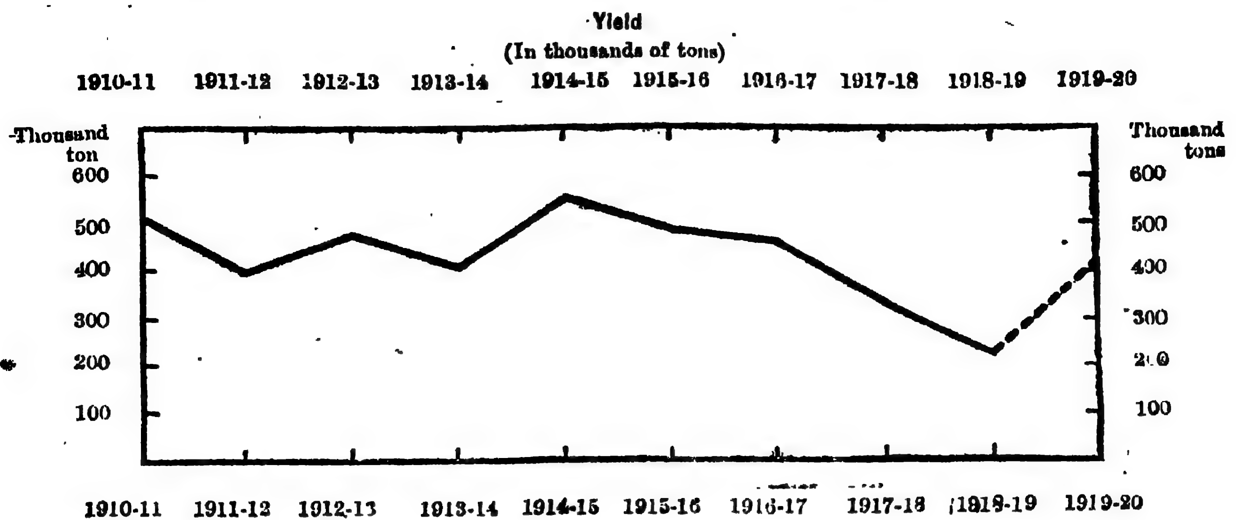
Chart.—The charts below show the present estimates of the total area and yield, as compared with the final figures of the preceding nine years:—

AREA AND YIELD OF SESAMUM

Area

(In million acres)





D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

Final estimate of the Sesamum crop of 1919-20

Provinces and States		Area (in acres) Current year (1919-20)	Area (in acres) Previous year (1918-19)	Area (in acres) Average of preceding five years	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year over Previous year (1918-19)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year over Average of preceding five years
					Per cent	Per cent
United Provinces	Unmixed	167,000	207,000	303,000	—19·3	—44·9
	Mixed (a)	975,000	925,000	960,000	+5·4	+1·6
Madras		688,000	482,000	747,000	+42·7	—7·9
Central Provinces and Berar		445,000	497,000	787,000	—10·5	—43·5
Bombay (including Indian States)		489,000	217,000	788,000	+125·3	—37·9
Bengal		210,000	218,000	238,000	—3·7	—11·8
Bihar and Orissa		(c)485,000	(c) 663,000	191,000	— 26·8	+153·9
Punjab		110,000	51,000	172,000	+115·7	—36·0
Sind (including Indian States)		30,000	12,000	55,000	+150·0	—45·5
Ajmer-Merwara		17,000	3,000	21,000	+466·6	—19·0
Hyderabad		523,000	502,000	583,000	+4·2	—10·3
Baroda		73,000	26,000	89,000	+180·8	—18·0
TOTAL	Unmixed	3,237,000	2,878,000	3,974,000	+12·5	—18·5
	Mixed	975,000	925,000	960,000	+5·4	+1·6
GRAND TOTAL		4,212,000	3,803,000	4,934,000	+10·8	—14·6

Provinces and States		Yield (in tons) Current year (1919-20)	Yield (in tons) Previous year (1918-19)	Yield (in tons) Average of preceding five years	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year over Previous year (1918-19)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year over Average of preceding five years
					Per cent	Per cent
United Provinces	Unmixed	17,000	8,000	26,000	+112·5	—34·6
	Mixed (a)	98,000	38,000	73,000	+157·9	+34·2
Madras		91,000	59,000	88,000	+54·2	+3·4
Central Provinces and Berar		43,000	34,000	70,000	+26·5	—38·6
Bombay (including Indian States)		58,000	10,000	107,000	+480·0	—45·8
Bengal		35,000	33,000	27,000	+6·1	+29·6
Bihar and Orissa		(c)49,000	(c) 27,000	28,000	+81·5	+75·0
Punjab		12,000	4,000	19,000	+200·0	—36·8
Sind (including Indian States)		2,000	1,000	5,000	+100·0	—60·0
Ajmer-Merwara		1,000	(f)	1,000	...	...
Hyderabad		47 per cent of normal	36 per cent of normal	...	...	...
Baroda		3,000	(d) 1,000	(e) 3,000	+200·0	...
TOTAL	Unmixed (b)	311,000	177,000	374,000	+75·7	—16·8
	Mixed	98,000	38,000	73,000	+157·9	+34·2
GRAND TOTAL (b)		409,000	215,000	447,000	+90·2	—8·5

(a) The estimates of the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural.
(c) Including Feudatory States in Orissa and Chota Nagpur.
(d) As reported last year by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.
(b) Excluding Hyderabad.
(e) Three years' average.
(f) Less than 100 tons.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th November 1919.

On and after 15th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi, Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India."

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 31st January 1920.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 8.

January 19.

5223. G. R. Mangrulkar. *Improvements in the manufacture of grass matches.*
5224. G. R. Mangrulkar. *Self-igniting cigars, cigarettes, bidis, agarbattis or udbattis.*
5225. A. A. Bhisey. *A lamp quite safe, hurricane and store like.*
5226. E. A. Bayles, H. Higham, and E. R. Royston. *Improvements in and connected with electrical condensers.*
5227. H. P. Bray. *Improvements in or connected with means for attaching steam superheating tubes, water tubes and the like to headers, chambers and the like in superheaters, boilers and the like.*
5228. J. H. Stirling. *Improvements in superheaters for use in connection with steam generators.*
5229. D. P. Baxter. *Improvements in and apparatus connected with, the preparation or manufacture of tea.*
5230. Vickers Ld. *Improvements in or relating to systems for driving machinery subject to fluctuating loads.*
5231. Vickers Ld. *Improvements in or relating to systems for driving machinery subject to fluctuating loads.*
5232. Vickers Ld. *Improvements in or relating to systems for driving machinery subject to fluctuating loads.*
5233. Vickers Ld. *Improvements in or relating to systems for driving machinery.*
5234. Dilator Syringe Foreign Rights Corporation. *Improvements in douche nozzle.*
5235. British United Shoe Machinery Co. Ld. *Improvements in or relating to work supporting jack mechanism.*
5236. H. R. Kennett. *Wagon door cotter lock.*

January 20.

5237. C. W. H. Scott. *Improvements in and relating to saucepans and like vessels.*

January 21.

5238. E. H. Degory. *Improvements in carburettors for internal combustion engines.*

January 22.

5239. Laminated Coal Ld. *Improved process and apparatus for the manufacture of solid fuel.*
5240. Universal Wheel Company Ld. *Improvements in road tractors and other wheels and pulleys.*
5241. T. A. Willard. *Improvements in storage battery separators and process of producing the same.*
5242. I. H. Levin. *Improvements in or relating to electrolytic cells.*
5243. Eli Lilly and Co. *Enteric preparation of ipecac alkaloids.*
5244. Durham Duplex Razor Co. *Improvements in safety razors.*
5245. C. Ellis. *Catalyzer and process of making same.*
5246. P. A. E. Armstrong. *Improvement in stable surface alloy steel.*
5247. F. K. Fish, Jr. *Product of a process for treating and drying lumber.*
5248. F. K. Fish, Jr. *Process for treating and drying lumber.*
5249. Roneo Ld., and W. Chipperfield. *Improvements in or relating to means for simultaneously locking sliding drawers, shelves or other sliding structures.*
5250. D. R. Ross. *Improvements to superheaters in steam boilers.*
5251. W. C. Acfield, P. H. Johnson, and Railway Supplies Co. Ld. *Improved device for securing points on railways.*
5252. International General Electric Co. Inc. *Improvements in or relating to high frequency alternators.*
5253. J. L. Hellen. *Improvements in wheels and a method of producing the same.*

January 23.

5254. H. St. J. Sanderson. *Adjustable coupling, adaptable to central link and pin, buffing and draw gear.*
5255. C. Ellis. *Process of making catalyzer.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

4340. Techno-Chemical Laboratories Ld. *Improvements relating to the production of cyanides.*

4354. J. S. E. de Vesian. *Improvements in or relating to reinforced concrete structures.*

4911. Det Norske Aktieselskab for Elektrokemisk Industri Norsk Industri-Hypotekbank. *Improvements in or relating to electrodes for electric furnaces and the like.*

4966. International General Electric Co., Inc. *Improvements in and relating to high frequency alternators.*

5027. M. L. Koenig, A. M. Molony, F. C. Koenig and E. C. Molony. *Improved spiral worming elevator for displacing oil-seed-meal.*

5028. M. L. Koenig, A. M. Molony, F. C. Koenig and E. C. Molony. *Improved hydro-control system for the automatic control of hydraulically operated oil expressing machines and the like.*

5029. M. L. Koenig, A. M. Molony, F. C. Koenig and E. C. Molony. *Improved automatic hydraulically controlled and operated machine for the extraction of oil from oil seeds.*

5068. S. Nurmahamad. *Improved hasp and bolt for doors.*

5082. D. H. Bibb. *Improvements in moulding machines.*

5101. W. M. Burke. *Improvements in or relating to machines for cutting up meat and other substances.*

5117. J. L. Jardine. *Improvements in apparatus for preparing bamboo and kindred material for pulp extraction, or for splitting and flattening such material.*

5130. A. J. Mainwaring. *Improvements in and relating to safety razors and hair cutting appliances.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

4023. Fine Cotton Spinners' and Doublers' Association Ld. and W. L. Balls. *Improvements in apparatus for grading or separating fibres according to their length.*

4171. Mantle Lamp Company of America. *Improvements in blue flame burners.*

4363. C. Weizmann. *Improvements relating to the carrying out of bacteriological processes.*

4541. Multiplex Packeting and Filling Machine Co., Ld. *An improved receptacle filling and measuring machine.*

4997. E. Vinograd and M. N. Grotent. *Car couplers.*

5037. N. P. Roe. *Railway block section detector.*

5051. J. McFarlane and D. Clelland. *An improved screw-cutting tap.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

3594. Aroutunianz.
3595. Aroutunianz.
3885. General Electric Co.
4046. Standard Oil Company of New York.
4264. Miris Steel Co., Ld.
4265. Miris Steel Co., Ld.
4269. Bennett.
4326. Bowles.
4327. Bowles.
4347. Dave.
4557. John E. Minnitt Ld.
4591. Thurburn, Gamundi and Nogueira.
4659. Anderson.
4681. Pathuck.
4785. Crane and Walker.
4801. Purshotam.
4803. Bonner.
4808. Annaji and Sundararajan.
4843. Blair.
4844. Luard.
4845. Luard.
4846. Luard and Rawlings.
4847. Bibb.
4849. Fastnut Ld.
4850. Whaley.
4851. Whaley.
4852. Graham-Yooll.
4853. Jenkins.
4854. Aktiebolaget Kvafveindustri
4856. Hamilton.

PATENTS SEALED.

3724. Liyaqut Ali.
3739. Liyaqut Ali.
3776. Wallace.
3781. Pudumjee.
4056. Nelson and White.
4377. Electriolytic Zinc Co. of Australasia Proprietary Ld.
4693. Vaz.
4822. Poore.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

121 of 1907. Pedersen. (To 19 April 1921.)
363 of 1907. Auto Strop Co. (To 25 February 1921.)
402 of 1907. Lane & ors. (To 22 April 1921.)
378 of 1909. Kane. (To 1 March 1921.)
389 of 1909. Oil Refining Improvements Co., Ld. (To 11 March 1921)
505 of 1909. Hudson & anr. (To 11 February 1921.)
51 of 1910. Stokes. (To 11 March 1921.)
372 of 1910. McMullen. (To 18 February 1921.
796 of 1911. Jagger. (To 22 July 1921.)
797 of 1911. Jagger. (To 30 July 1921.)
798 of 1911. Jagger. (To 20 February 1921.)
27 of 1912. Automatic Welding Co. (To 15 January 1921.)
35 of 1912. Bagh Singh & ors. (To 20 January 1921.)
57 of 1912. Lister. To 31 January 1921.)
80 of 1912. Simmons Sugar Co. (To 12 February 1921.)
147 of 1912. Westly. To 19 March 1921.)
175 of 1912. Leeds Forge Co., Ld., & anr. (To 9 April 1921.)
700 of 1913. International Salt Co., Ltd. (To 14 January 1921.)
701 of 1913. International Salt Co., Ltd. (To 14 January 1921.)
827 of 1913. General Electric Co. (To 10 March 1921.)
904 of 1913. Schmidt's Superheating Co (1910), Ltd. (To 21 April 1921.)
1471 of 1914. Killen. (To 16 February 1921.
1506 of 1914. Betulander. (To 2 March 1921.)
1508 of 1914. Brown & anr. (To 3 March 1921
1545 of 1914. General Electric Co. (To 23 March 1921.)
1554 of 1914. General Electric Co. (To 30 March 1921.)
1980 of 1915 Samuel Thompson & Co. (Millfields), Ld. & anr. To 6 January 1921.)
2112 of 1915. Bray. (To 26 April 1921.)
2158 of 1915. Dunlop Rubber Co., Ld. (To 31 May 1921.)
2426 of 1916. Herbert. (To 3 January 1921
2466 of 1916. Rowlandson. (To 5 February 1921.)
2476 of 1916. Djurson. (To 10 February 1921.)
2492 of 1916. Fuel Ld. (To 19 February 1921.)
2504 of 1916. Mylchreest & anr. (To 4 March 1921.)
2512 of 1916. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd. (To 7 March 1921.)
2645 of 1916. Moir & anr. (To 1 July 1921.
2678 of 1916. Nygaard. (To 29 July 1921.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1911.

497. (Shepherd).

1914.

1901. (Thomas Transmission Ld.)

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

From January 19th to 24th. 1920.

Class 13. Nos. 9133 to 9165. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., of St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England, January 17, 1920.

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ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
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"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
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		Price. R	a.
(a) Patent Office Handbook (Acts, Rules and instructions) . . .		1	0
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V. LOUGH,

Controller of Patents and Designs

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th January 1920.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up . . .				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0			
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below* .	25,00,000	0	0	1,75,00,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments				25,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	5,47,66,055	11	5			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,65,39,972	6	5	7,13,06,028	1	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . . .				32,51,36,296	4	1
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				26,01,320	9	0
Sundries				41,25,867	3	0
RUPEES .				44,31,69,512	1	11

ASSETS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities . .				7,35,13,748	0	0
Other authorized Investments .				1,33,46,880	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .				14,49,97,010	14	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				5,88,31,824	7	1
Bills discounted and purchased .				3,48,36,106	7	9
Balances with other Banks .				50,90,816	10	10
Bullion				...		
Dead Stock				28,99,436	0	0
Stamps				14,381	7	1
Sundries				13,83,431	14	7
				33,49,13,635	14	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	3,94,86,684	4	1			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	6,87,69,191	15	7	10,82,55,876	3	8
RUPEES .				44,31,69,512	1	11

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value Rs 3,85,147 8 0

† Do. do. do. .. 5,16,960 0 0

Rs. 9,02,107 8 0

By the order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL :
Calcutta, 29th January 1920.

C. M. TALLACK,
Chief Accountant.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

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M. S. M. Aminuddin, Regimental Munshi, 11th Machine Gun Battalion.

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M. Sultan Mohammad, Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment.
M. Sher Ali Khan Rind, House No. 634, Sudder Bazar, Multan.
M. S. M. Ramzan Masrur, Cantonment School, Multan.
M. Sahibzada Dost Mohd. Khan, Durrani, Chahwala Hata of L. Jagannath, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantt.
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RUNGPUR.—Babu Mukunda Lal Das Gupta, Kakina, District Rungpur

Qualified Canarese Teacher.

BANGALORE.—M R. Ry. K. Hanumantha Rao, No 1, Main Road, Seshadripuram, Bangalore.

Qualified Malayalam Teachers.

ADICHANALLORE.—M R Ry. N. Sankara Pillai, First Assistant, H G E. School, Adichanallore.
KOTTAYAM.—M R Ry. A. I. Pothen, Malayalam Munshi, Basel Mission High School, Kottayam

Qualified Marathi Teachers.

EAST KHANDESH.—Mr Laxman Narayan Phandis, B A., C/o Mr. M. N. Phandis, Editor, Kavya Ratnawali, Jalgaon.
POONA CITY—
Mr. Govind Krishna Modak, Sanskrit Teacher, New English School, Poona City
Mr. D. K Pathak, 442, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.
Mr. V. L. Deshpande, 641, Budhwar Peth, Poona City.
RATNAGIRI.—M. Waman Vishnu Vaidya, C/o Mr. R. K. Bal, B.A., LL.B., Sub-Judge, Malwan, District Ratnagiri.
SHOLAPUR.—Mr. Vishnu Anant Salgarkar, C/o Mr. Harichand Amichand Shah, Sholapur.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.—M. Muhammad Zafar Ali, Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

Qualified Tamil Teachers.

MADRAS—
M. R. Ry. K. Raghavachari, Senior Tamil Pandit, Wesley College, Royapettah
M. R. Ry. A. M. Satakoparamanuja Acharya, Senior Tamil Pandit, National High School, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.

Qualified Telugu Teachers.

GODAVARI.—M. R. Ry V. Subba Rao, Stewartpetta, Pithapuram, Godavari District
NELLORE.—K. Subrahmanya Sarma, Telugu Pandit, A. B. M. Girls' High School, Nellore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teachers whose names are preceded by a cross (†) are out of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd December 1919.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

II B

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(Corner of Hare Street and Strand Road, Calcutta.)

Open on { Week-days and Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Sundays and Holidays, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. QUININE can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their Districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms. CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE both in powder and 3¼ grain tablet forms and CINCHONIDINE can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta. QUINOIDINE or *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid* and *Residual Alkaloid* or *Amorphous Cinchona Alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance but private purchasers may use the V. P. P. system*, and are obtainable from the SUPERINTENDENT, JUVENILE JAIL, ALIPORE.

The rates for these drugs from 16th May 1919 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities 60 lbs. and above in one delivery	Rs. 24 per lb.
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. but below 60 lbs. in one delivery	„ 25 „
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	„ 26 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	„ 12 „

(Only small quantities available when in stock.)

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 5 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	„ 6 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 6 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	„ 7 „
QUINOIDINE in non Tablet form (when in stock) and Residual Alkaloids.	„ 4 „

QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 6 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. in one delivery (when in stock) .	„ 7 „

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb., 4-lb., and 6½-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 1-lb., 5-lb. and 10-lb. boxes.
Quinoidine is available in 1-lb. box.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. box.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.
Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V. P. Post. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

[For ¼ lb. 4 As.; ½ lb. 5 As.; 1 lb. 8 As.; 1½ lb. 11 As.; 2 lbs. 14 As.; 2½ lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3 lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 4 lbs. Re. 1 As. 7; 4½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 10; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 12; 6 lbs. Rs. 2; 6½ lbs. Rs. 2 As. 3.]

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab: 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	0
Quinoidine tab: 2 lbs. Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	2	0	0
Quinoidine tab: 3 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage	3	0	0

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 27th January 1920.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd January 1920.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE. COIN AND BULLION. In India.			In England.		In His Majesty's Dominions.	In transit between India, England, and His Majesty's Dominions.		In the U. S. A. and in transit therefrom.		SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b) (c)	R	
Calcutta	28,62,000	55,60,37,551	55,88,99,551	7,16,69,387	7,97,79,213	12,85,34,113	3,74,31,890	...	2,98,00,000	5,28,00,000	...	...	...	15,59,54,946	82,49,87,556	1,37,59,57,105	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 of rupee paper & R5,89,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills. (b) Nominal value—R83,98,35,001. (c) Includes Treasury Bills purchased under section 3, Act XI of 1917, as amended by Act VI of 1918 and Act II of 1919.
Cawnpore	..	9,51,22,812	9,51,22,812	4,26,74,689	47,73,405							...	..			4,76,48,094	
Lahore	...	13,40,87,010	13,40,87,010	1,96,65,421	1,80,06,306				...	...		..	...			3,76,71,727	
Bombay	20,37,445	50,25,43,285	50,45,80,730	9,82,17,352	22,54,45,957	34,14,063			...	..		...	...			32,70,77,372	
Karachi		8,11,48,864	8,11,48,864	95,83,387	21,52,658				..			...	...			1,17,36,045	
Madras	49,05,080	24,08,13,267	24,57,18,347	2,61,35,104	47,92,028				...			...	...			3,09,27,132	
Rangoon	-	24,55,56,353	24,55,56,353	1,48,07,741	37,27,601		...		...			...	...			1,85,35,342	
	93,04,525	1,85,53,09,142	1,86,46,13,667	28,29,53,081	33,86,77,168	12,69,48,176	3,74,31,890	...	2,98,00,000	5,28,00,000	...	...	...	15,59,54,946	82,49,87,556	1,84,95,52,817	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittances to Circles of Issue			1,50,60,850	Deduct—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another												...	
TOTAL CIRCULATION			1,84,95,52,817											TOTAL RESERVE R		1,84,95,52,817	

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 22nd January 1920.
There was no gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 22nd January 1920.

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for November 1919 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1919-20.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget Estimate for 1919-20.			Receipts in November 1919.	Receipts from 1st April 1919 to 30th November 1919.		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial.	Special.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue		21,20,000	21,20,000	8,240	...	10,70,814	10,70,814
II.—Opium	...	79,000	79,000	6,390	..	54,496	54,496
IV.—Stamps	...	7,74,000	7,74,000	63,414	...	5,18,550	5,18,550
V.—Excise	...	7,93,000	7,93,000	68,467	...	5,32,015	5,32,015
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,365	1,365
VII.—Customs	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
VIII.—Income Tax	30,000	3,09,000	3,39,000	61,995	...	1,88,957	1,88,957
IX.—Forest		4,39,000	4,39,000	8,667	...	2,40,028	2,40,028
X.—Registration	...	55,000	55,000	5,675	...	40,863	40,863
XI.—Tribute from Native States	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	36,000	...	36,000	329	20,569	...	20,569
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	2,21,000	2,21,000	19,559	...	1,93,758	1,93,758
XVIB.— Ditto —Jails	...	34,000	34,000	4,370	...	31,157	31,157
XVII.—Police	...	44,000	44,000	—4,075	...	7,861	7,861
XIX.—Education	...	35,000	35,000	1,817	...	18,024	18,024
XXA.—Medical	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	41	41
XXB.—Sanitation	...	...		150	...	286	286
XXIA.—Agriculture	..	11,000	11,000	18	..	54	54
XXIB.—Scientific and other Miscellaneous Departments	...	...	...	7	...	89	89
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	...	26,000	26,000	2,087	..	19,580	19,580
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	13,000	13,000	1,091	...	10,128	10,128
XXV.—Miscellaneous	...	1,51,000	1,51,000	19,072	...	46,900	46,900
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts	9,48,000	4,81,000	14,29,000	52,032	4,06,152	4,06,151	8,12,303
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...		...	...	...	...	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	...	1,73,000	1,73,000	13,876	...	93,686	93,686
Total Revenue and Receipts	10.14,000	57,60,000	67,74,000	3,33,181	4,26,721	34,74,803	39,01,524
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	2,29,27,815	...	...	16,61,05,348
Total	...	..	...	2,32,60,996	...	...	17,00,06,872
Opening Cash Balance	...	...	...	(a) 12,75,467	...	...	(b) 15,01,684
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	2,45,36,463	...	...	17,15,08,556

(a) On 1st November 1919. (b) On 1st April 1919.

F. DUKOFF GORDON,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB;
LAHORE,
The 20th January 1920.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for November 1919 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1919-20.

EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1919-20.			Disbursement in November 1919.	DISBURSEMENT FROM 1ST APRIL 1919 TO 30TH NOVEMBER 1919.		
	Imperial.	Special.	TOTAL.		Imperial	Special.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	12,000	12,000	24,000	2,843	13,804	13,804	27,608
2.—Assignments and Compensations	10,000	10,000	20,000	133	5,424	5,423	10,847
3.—Land Revenue	4,24,000	3,09,000	7,33,000	51,892	2,78,316	2,09,098	4,87,414
6.—Stamps	15,000	15,000	30,000	1,561	7,011	7,010	14,021
7.—Excise	9,000	9,000	18,000	1,908	6,695	6,695	13,390
10.—Income Tax	2,000	2,000	4,000	139	571	570	1,141
11.—Forest	1,33,000	1,32,000	2,65,000	14,099	71,797	71,796	1,43,593
12.—Registration	7,000	7,000	14,000	1,615	5,436	5,437	10,873
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other obligations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.—General Administration	2,58,000	1,24,000	3,82,000	30,571	1,71,102	78,897	2,49,999
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4,88,000	2,51,000	7,39,000	65,374	3,15,786	1,68,053	4,83,839
19B.— Ditto —Jails	1,85,000	1,85,000	3,70,000	38,021	1,10,625	1,10,624	2,21,249
20.—Police	13,76,000	13,75,000	27,51,000	3,47,720	12,98,745	12,98,745	25,97,490
22.—Education	3,71,000	3,71,000	7,42,000	26,906	2,77,513	2,77,513	5,55,026
23.—Ecclesiastical	75,000	...	75,000	4,459	37,657	...	37,657
24A.—Medical	1,24,000	1,07,000	2,31,000	17,023	64,731	52,012	1,16,743
24B.—Sanitation	1,09,000	1,08,000	2,17,000	21,335	22,065	22,065	44,130
25.—Political	25,48,000	23,63,000	49,11,000	4,73,716	16,16,218	15,10,995	31,27,213
26A.—Agriculture	69,000	69,000	1,38,000	9,585	29,139	29,138	58,277
26B.—Scientific and other Miscellaneous Departments	6,000	6,000	12,000	1,527	5,116	5,117	10,233
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	60,000	...	60,000	1,752	32,326	...	32,326
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,03,000	1,03,000	2,06,000	21,619	66,397	66,397	1,32,794
30.—Stationery and Printing	69,000	69,000	1,38,000	4,622	31,639	31,638	63,277
32.—Miscellaneous	26,000	27,000	53,000	5,089	64,309	64,309	1,28,618
33.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	13,50,000	2,39,000	15,89,000	74,491	2,72,285	2,72,284	5,44,569
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	80,000	81,000	1,61,000	10,128	1,83,837	1,83,838	3,67,675
45.—Civil Works	17,01,000	16,86,000	33,87,000	77,552	2,43,684	2,43,684	4,87,368
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	96,10,000	76,60,000	1,72,70,000	13,05,680	52,32,228	47,35,142	99,67,370
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	2,16,36,336	...	...	15,99,46,739
TOTAL	...	...	...	2,29,42,016	...	...	16,99,14,109
Balance on 30th November 1919	...	...	...	15,94,447	...	...	15,94,447
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	2,45,36,463	...	...	17,15,08,556

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB;
LAHORE,
The 20th January 1920.

F. DUKOFF GORDON,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

The Nagendranandini De Medal for 1920 will be awarded to the author of the best essay in English or in Bengali on the following subject :—

"The Education and Training of young girls and their duties."

The competition for the medal is limited to all graduate and under-graduate female students of this University.

The essays in competition for the medal must reach the undersigned not later than the 31st of October 1920.

A. C. BOSE,
Controller of Examinations.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 22nd January 1920.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd January 1920.

Babu Ojit Coomar Ganguly, an Assistant Registrar on Rs. 200—300 a month on the Original Side of the High Court, having retired, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice has appointed sub. *pro tem.* Mr. J. S. Cotta, an Assistant on Rs. 250, to be an Assistant Registrar on Rs. 200—300 a month, with effect from the 2nd January 1920.

By order,
J. H. HECHLE,
Registrar, Original Side.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS 2ND (RAWALPINDI) DIVISION.

List of Government promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division, on 31st December 1919, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.								
		3 per cent 1896-97.	3½ per cent 1854-55.	3½ per cent 1865.	3½ per cent 1879.	3½ per cent 1900-01.	5½ per cent India War Loan of 1921.	5½ per cent India War Loan of 1928.	Bank deposit receipts.	TOTAL.
	On which interest is drawn.									
1	Divisional Disbursing Officer, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division.	7,700	1,400	15,300	100	14,000	...	...	...	38,500
2	Messrs. Incha Ram & Co., Bankers.	...	...	...	...	...	36,000	21,000	...	57,000
	TOTAL .	7,700	1,400	15,300	100	14,000	36,000	21,000	...	95,500
	Safe Custody.									
3	Divisional Disbursing Officer, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,675	73,675
	TOTAL .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,675	73,675

RAWALPINDI,
Dated the 24th January 1920.

A. W. DALDY, Lieut.-Colonel,
C. M. A., Accounts Branch, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors.
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

W. G. WOOD,

Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 20th January 1920.

No. 3.—Mr. Hugh Davies, Probationary Assistant Loco. Superintendent of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani held on the 5th January 1920.

F. J. HARVEY,

Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 22nd January 1920.

No. 7.—Mr. E. B. Robey, Executive Engineer, is granted, under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 337 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, Nos. 168-C. S. R., dated 24th February 1919, and 1015-C. S. R., dated 30th August 1919, combined leave for eight months and ten days, *viz.*, privilege leave due and leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period with effect from the 15th February 1920 or subsequent date.

S. P. FLOWERDEW,

for Agent, North Western Railway.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th January 1920.

No. 8.—Captain A. S. Hannah, Marine Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C. S. R., dated 24th February 1919, combined leave for seven months and one day, *viz.*, privilege leave due and furlough on medical certificate for the remaining period, with effect from the 16th January 1920.

J. H. WHITE,

Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 20th January 1920.

No. 104-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 (1) of the Central India and Rajputana Intoxicating Drugs Law, 1919, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the possession, import, export and sale of—

(a) hemp drugs in the Cantonment of Sehore,

(b) opium and its preparations (not being morphia) and hemp drugs in the Cantonments of Agar and Guna and in the Sutna Agency.

1. In these rules, excepting where a contrary intention appears from the context—

(a) "local excise authority" means—

in relation to the Cantonment of Agar, the Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India at Agar,
in relation to the Cantonment of Guna, the Political Assistant at Guna,
in relation to the Cantonment of Sehore, the Superintendent of Sehore,
in relation to the Sutna Agency, the Political Agent in Baghelkhand;

(b) "licensed retail vendor" means a person holding a license under these rules for the sale of opium and its preparations and admixtures (not being morphia), or of hemp drugs, as the case may be.

POSSESSION.

2. (i) A licensed retail vendor of opium may possess at his licensed premises—

(a) any quantity of manufactured opium lawfully imported by him in accordance with these rules;

(b) any quantity of any preparation or admixture of opium not used for smoking prepared by him from opium so imported.

(ii) A licensed retail vendor of hemp drugs may possess at his licensed premises—

(a) any quantity of *bhang* or *ganja* lawfully imported by him in accordance with these rules;

(b) in the case of the Cantonment of Sehore, any quantity of *charas* so imported;

(c) any quantity of any preparation or admixture prepared by him from hemp drugs so imported.

3. Any person may possess—

(a) any quantity of manufactured opium, *bhang* or *ganja* not exceeding 5 tolas in the case of opium or *ganja* or 20 tolas in the case of *bhang*, lawfully purchased from a licensed retail vendor;

(b) in the Cantonment of Sehore, any quantity of *charas* not exceeding 5 tolas lawfully purchased from a licensed retail vendor;

(c) any quantity of preparations or admixtures of opium not used for smoking, or of *bhang* or *ganja*, not exceeding in the aggregate 5 tolas in the case of preparations and admixtures of opium or of *ganja* or 20 tolas in the case of preparations and admixtures of *bhang*, lawfully purchased from a licensed retail vendor or prepared by him from opium, *bhang* or *ganja* so purchased;

(d) in the Cantonment of Sehore, any quantity not exceeding 5 tolas of preparations and admixtures of *charas* lawfully purchased from a licensed retail vendor or prepared by him from *charas* so purchased;

(e) any quantity not exceeding ½ tola in the aggregate of preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking prepared by him from manufactured opium lawfully purchased from a licensed retail vendor;

(*f*) any quantity of opium or hemp drugs lawfully in transit in his charge in accordance with the conditions under which the import, export and transport of opium are permitted by clause (1) of the proviso contained in section 6 of the Central India and Rajputana Intoxicating Drugs Law, 1919, and of the pass mentioned therein:

Provided—

(1) that no person shall possess at one time otherwise than under clause (*f*) more than—

(i) 5 tolas in the aggregate of opium and of preparations and admixtures thereof,

(ii) 5 tolas in the aggregate of *ganja* and of preparations and admixtures thereof, or in the Cantonment of Sehore of *charas* and *ganja* and of preparations and anmixtures thereof,

(iii) 20 tolas in the aggregate of *bhang* and of preparations and admixtures thereof;

(2) that no assemblage of two or more persons shall possess collectively more than 1 tola in the aggregate of preparations and admixtures of opium used for smoking.

IMPORT AND EXPORT.

4. A licensed retail vendor may import for use in his business manufactured opium, *bhang* and *ganja*, and in the case of the Cantonment of Sehore *charas*, in quantities not less than a seer at a time of each drug, from such warehouses or other places as may be specified in that behalf in his license or prescribed by the local excise authority, after paying to the local excise authority duty at the rate from time to time in force and obtaining from him a pass for the import of the drug.

5. Any person entering or leaving an area to which these rules apply may import or export with him as the case may be—

(*a*) any quantity of opium and hemp drugs and of their preparations or admixtures not exceeding that which he may lawfully possess under rule 3;

(*b*) any quantity of opium and hemp drugs lawfully in transit in his charge through the said area in accordance with the conditions under which the import, export and transport of opium are permitted by clause (1) of the proviso contained in section 6 of the Central India and Rajputana Intoxicating Drugs Law, 1919, and of the pass mentioned therein.

SALE.

6. Subject to and in accordance with the conditions of his license, a licensed retail vendor may sell to any person not being a lunatic, child under 14 years of age, or person in a state of intoxication any quantity not exceeding the following of the drugs for which he is licensed, *viz.*:—

	Tolas.
Opium and its preparations and admixtures not being those used for smoking.	5
Ganja, and in the case of the Cantonment of Sehore, *charas* and their preparations and admixtures.	5
Bhang and its preparations and admixtures	20

7. The places at which shops for the retail sale of opium and its preparations and admixtures, or of hemp drugs and their preparations and admixtures, or of both, will be permitted shall be determined from time to time by the local excise authority, and licenses for the retail sale at such shops of opium and its preparations or of hemp drugs and their preparations, or of both, shall be sold by auction, by or under the orders of the local excise authority, subject to the sanction of the Agent to the Governor General in Central India or disposed of in such manner as may be approved of by the Agent to the Governor General in Central India. The successful bidder will ordinarily be required to deposit two months' fees in advance as security for the fulfilment of the conditions of his license. Licenses shall ordinarily comprise the conditions contained in the form hereto attached, and such other conditions as may from time to time be approved by the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

DUTY.

8. The duties payable under rule 4 on the import of opium and hemp drugs shall be at the following rates per seer, and shall in each case be in addition to any duties leviable at the sources of supply, *viz.*:—

Area into which imported.	Opium.	*Bhang*.	*Ganja*.	*Charas*.
(*a*) Agar Cantonment—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
(i) if imported from places in the Gwalior State.	10 8 0	1 0 0	2 10 0	Import not permitted.
(ii) if imported from elsewhere.	5 0 0	1 2 0	3 0 0	Ditto.
(*b*) Guna Cantonment—				
(i) if imported from places in the Gwalior State.	10 8 0	1 0 0	2 10 0	Ditto.
(ii) if imported from elsewhere.	4 0 0	1 2 0	3 0 0	Ditto.
(*c*) Sehore Cantonment .	*	1 0 0	5 0 0	Rs. 12
(*d*) Sutna Agency . .	12 8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	Import not permitted.

* As may be prescribed from time to time under the rules made in that behalf.

explanation note at end. **License for the retail sale in the ———————— of opium and its preparations and admixtures / hemp drugs and their preparations and admixtures not being morphia nor those used for smoking (*not being 'charas' or its preparations or admixtures).**

License to sell the above by retail at the premises known as ———————— situated at ———————— is hereby grant ———————— (hereinafter referred to as the licensee) for the ter ———— commencing on the ———————— ending on the ———————— subject to the following condi the infraction of any of which, or of any of the provisions of the Central India and Rajp Intoxicating Drugs Law, 1919, or of the rules made thereunder, by the licensee, or b person employed by him or acting under his orders, or by his authority, or with his know and consent, shall render the license liable to cancellation by order of the local excise autl without prejudice to any other penalty to which the licensee or the person committing infraction may be liable under the law :—

1. That the licensee shall pay to Government the sum of Rs. in the follc instalments (in addition to the sum of Rs. —being one-sixth of the sum anr payable—already deposited by the licensee, which if it be not intermediately forfeited b licensee for default or breach of some other condition of this license, shall be set off a the 11th and 12th instalments), *viz* :—

	Rs.
On the 1st of †	

† Here insert in order the names of the 1st 10 months of the Excise year and the instalments, each of which will be one-twelfth of the annual payment.

NOTE.—(1) When the period of the license exceeds one year, the instalments for all but the last two months of the period of the license will be entered, and the words "11th" and "12th" suitably replaced.

(2) In cases where Government Promissory Notes have been deposited as security, the words within brackets will be omitted, and the requisite instalments for the last two months of the Excise year added to the list of instalments.

2. That the deposit mentioned in the foregoing condition shall not, in the event of default or infraction of any condition of this license, or of any of the provisions of the Central India and Rajputana Intoxicating Drugs Law, 1919, or of the rules made thereunder, by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders, or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent, be reclaimable by the licensee.

NOTE.—In cases where Government Promissory Notes have been deposited as security, the following condition shall be substituted :—

That in the event of default or breach of any of the conditions of this license, or of any of the provisions of the Central India and Rajputana Intoxicating Drugs Law, 1919, or of the rules made thereunder, by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders, or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent, the Promissory Notes deposited as security for the fulfilment of the conditions of this license shall vest in Government and shall not be reclaimable by the licensee.

3. That it shall be competent to the local excise authority, on cancellation of the license and forfeiture of the deposit, to resell the license at the risk of the licensee and, after deducting the forfeited deposit from any loss arising from the re-sale, to recover the remainder from the licensee as if it were an arrear of land revenue, and that the licensee shall not be entitled to any portion of the profit, if any, that may arise from the re-sale.

4. That the business covered by this license shall not be sub-let or transferred without the written permission of the local excise authority, nor shall an agent be appointed without such permission endorsed on this license for the management of the business covered by this license. That no person suffering from leprosy or other infectious or contagious disease and no child under 14 years of age shall under any circumstances be employed in the transport, preparation or sale of opium or its preparations / hemp drugs, or otherwise in the business covered by the license.

5. That the licensee shall not, without the permission in writing of the local excise authority, hold or acquire any interest in a license, or farm of the fees leviable on licenses, for the retail sale in the area served by this license of any other excisable commodity, nor shall he, without such permission, employ any person holding such an interest.

6. That the shop for which this license is granted shall, unless its closure be specially authorised by the local excise authority, be kept open throughout the year, and that a supply of opium or its preparations / hemp drugs, sufficient to meet the demands of consumers shall be maintained.

7. That no opium or its preparations / hemp drugs shall be possessed or sold by or on* behalf of the licensee except such as shall have been imported after duty, at the rate from time to time in force, has been paid to the local excise authority and a pass obtained from him, (the said duty being in addition to any duty that may be levied at the sources of supply) that the opium / *ganja*, *charas* and *bhang* offered for sale shall not be adulterated, and that no preparation or admixture of opium used for smoking shall be sold nor shall any such preparation or admixture be possessed by the licensee on the premises covered by this license. / *no *charas* or preparation or admixture of *charas* shall be possessed or sold.

8. That sale shall be made only at the premises for which this license is granted and not elsewhere, and that the licensee shall not without a pass possess opium or its preparations / hemp drugs excepting at such premises.

9. That no opium or its preparations / hemp drugs shall be sold on the premises between 9 P.M. and 8 A.M. and that the licensee shall not permit the consumption of opium or its preparations / hemp drugs in any form on the premises.

10. That a signboard shall be put up in a conspicuous place outside the premises bearing the licensee's name and the designation "__________________ Licensee for the retail sale of opium and its preparations / hemp drugs."

11. That if a room for private accommodation is provided, access to the same shall be only through the shop or by an entrance at the side of the shop. In the latter case a signboard shall be fixed at the entrance similar to the one fixed outside the shop.

12. That nothing except money shall be taken in barter for opium or its preparations / hemp drugs and that all opium or its preparations / hemp drugs sold shall be paid for on the spot in cash.

13. That not more than 5 tolas in the aggregate of opium and its preparations and admixtures / 5 tolas in the aggregate of (†*charas* and *ganja* and † their) (*its) preparations and admixtures and 20 tolas in the aggregate of *bhang* and its preparations and admixtures shall be sold to, or removed from the shop by any person at any one time without a special permit from the local excise authority and that no opium / hemp drugs shall be sold at any price ‡ other than the following, *viz.* :— ‡ Substitute "lower" where a minimum price only is prescribed.

	per seer.
Opium	
Bhang	
Ganja	
Charas†	

NOTE.—(The portion relating to sale prices should be deleted in licenses for areas where no fixed or minimum prices are to be enforced.)

14. That no opium or its preparations / hemp drugs shall be sold or in any way supplied to any European Non-Commissioned officer or soldier, or to any European or Eurasian being a camp follower, or to any soldier's wife or child, excepting under the written permission of the Commanding Officer of the station or of some person authorized by the Commanding Officer to grant such permission, or to any Policeman, Excise officer, or Railway servant on duty, or to any insane or intoxicated person or to any child under 14 years of age.

15. That no disorderly conduct or gaming shall be allowed in the shop, that persons of notoriously bad character shall not be permitted to resort to the shop, that no person shall be harboured in the shop during the night, and that the licensee shall give immediate information to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer of the resort to the shop of any person suspected of having committed a cognizable and non-bailable offence.

16. That unless specially exempted by the local excise authority from doing so, the licensee shall keep an account showing the daily receipts and sales of each description of opium or its preparations / hemp drugs at his shop, and the balance in store. That the licensee shall at once produce his license and accounts (if any) for the inspection of the local excise authority or of any person generally or specially authorized by him in this behalf, and shall at all times give entry to the shop to the Military Police, or to any police or Excise officer exercising powers not inferior to those of a Sub-Inspector of Police.

17. That no weights or measures except such as shall previously have been approved by local excise authority shall be used at the shop.

18. That the licensee shall be bound, if the local excise authority so directs, to purchase at a price fixed by the local excise authority the residue of the previous licensee's stocks of opium or its preparations / hemp drugs to the extent of two months' supply. Provided that he shall be required to purchase only such opium or its preparations / hemp drugs as shall be unadulterated and fit for human consumption.

19. This license shall have effect from the __________________ to the __________________ and unless renewed by the latter date by special order of the local excise authority shall thereafter cease to remain in force, notwithstanding that a special order recalling it has not been issued by the local excise authority. It shall also cease to

remain in force on the 1st day of any previous month in respect of which the licensee shall have failed to pay the instalment reserved by the 1st condition of this license. It shall likewise immediately cease to operate in the event of the death of the licensee during the currency of the license. It may be forfeited by order of the local excise authority in the event of the holder being convicted of any criminal offence.

*Signature*________________

*Date*________________

Counterpart.

I, ____________________, the above-mentioned licensee, do hereby accept the foregoing conditions.

*Signature*________________

*Dated*________________

NOTE.—Where two alternative entries appear, the upper alternative is intended for opium licenses and the lower alternative for hemp drugs licenses. When a joint license is granted for the sale of both opium and hemp drugs, both sets of entries should be allowed to stand. The entries marked * should be deleted in licenses for the Sehore Cantonment, and the entries marked † in licenses for other areas.

By order, etc.,

E. J. D. COLVIN, Major,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th January 1920.

Mr. E. Brunetti has been appointed temporarily as Assistant Superintendent, Zoological Survey of India, as per Government of India, Department of Education, Delhi, letter No. 46, dated the 22nd December 1919, from the afternoon of the 29th January 1920, *vice* Dr. F. H. Gravely, appointed Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.

N. ANNANDALE,

Director, Zoological Survey of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

Raisina, the 22nd January 1920.

No. 1044-*E*.—In terms of paragraph 1 of the Government of India, Finance Department, Resolution No. 5 C.S.R., dated the 9th January 1920, Mr. H. E. Parker, Sanitary Engineer, Delhi, is granted privilege leave from the 1st to the 16th November 1919, both days inclusive.

The 23rd January 1920.

CONFIRMATION.

No. 1109-*E*.—Mr. H. D. Khosla, Temporary Engineer, on Rs. 450 per mensem, attached to the Central Office, is confirmed in his appointment with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd December 1919.

The 24th January 1920.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

No. 1162-*E*.—Mr. Debendra Nath Chatterjee is appointed as a Temporary Engineer on Rs. 450 per mensem and posted to the Central Office with effect from the forenoon of the 21st January 1920.

C. A. BARRON,

Chief Commissioner.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 22nd January 1920.

No. 502-*C. & I.*—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current in Delhi Province are published for information :—

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the head-quarters of the Delhi District at the close of the half month ending the 15th January 1920.

(Seers of 80 tolas only.)

Items.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chts.	Items.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chts.
Wheat, white	5	12	Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	6	0
Barley „	8	8	Maize	8	0
Rice { Best sort	{ 2	0	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál). { Cawnpuri	3	0
	{ 2	8	{ Desi	3	8
Rice { Common sort	3	12	Firewood	40	0
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	8	4	Salt (Sambhar) { Wholesale	...	
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	6	12	{ Retail	13	8
Mandwa (Eleusine Coracana)	...		Gur (Lawar)	3	8
Kangni (Setaria Italica)	...		Cotton (unginned)	2	14
			Bejhar	8	8

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the head-quarters of the Delhi District during the fortnight ending the 15th January 1920.

WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND OF 82⅔ LBS. OR 40 SEERS OF 80 TOLAS EACH.

Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees. Rs.	A.	P.	Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees. Rs.	A.	P.
Rice { unhusked	...			Cotton (cleaned)	35	0	0
Rice { husked, Rangoon	7	8	0	Cotton seed	4	12	0
Wheat, white	6	12	0	Ghi	104	0	0
Barley	4	8	0	Flour (wheat)	7	6	0
Oats	7	8	0	Tobacco leaf (dry)	8	0	0
Jowár	4	11	0	Turmeric (unground)	17	0	0
Bájra	5	12	0	Salt (Sambhar)	2	11	6
Maize	4	11	0	Raw hides (cow)	75	0	0
Gram	6	6	0	Bran	4	2	0
Arhar Dál { Cawnpuri	12	4	0	Grass (dry)	3	0	0
Arhar Dál { Desi	10	8	0	Bhusa (white)	1	4	0
Linseed	19	0	0	Jowár stalks	0	12	0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	18	8	0	Bengal coal	1	4	0
Poppy-seed	...			Kerosine oil (per tin), snow flake mark.	5	14	6
Til (Jinjili seed) white	16	0	0	Plough bullocks, per pair	400	0	0
Sugar (raw), gur (Lawar)	10	8	0	Sheep, per score	...		

Delhi, the 24th January 1920.

No. 559-*Education*.—Reverend J. Strand Jones assumed charge of the duties of Assistant Chaplain, Kingsway, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th November 1919.

C. A. BARRON,

Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated the 19th January 1920.

No. 249-*R*.—The following draft amendments, which it is proposed to make in the rules framed under Section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and published with the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 2308, dated 29th April 1909, are published for criticism.

The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th March 1920 with any remarks or suggestions which are received on or before that date:—

(1) In rule 2, Chapter V, Part II of the said rules, the words "otherwise than in bulk" shall be omitted.

(2) In rule 6, Chapter V, Part II of the said rules, the words "other than in bulk shall be omitted.

(3) In Form H—

(*a*) the words "otherwise than in bulk," wherever they occur, shall be omitted and

(*b*) in condition 1 of the conditions attached to the Form, after the words "The petroleum" the words "if not in bulk" shall be inserted.

(4) In Form I—

(*a*) for the words "otherwise than in bulk / in bulk or otherwise than in bulk" the words "in bulk or otherwise than in bulk" shall be substituted; and

(*b*) in condition 1 of sub-head I of the conditions attached to the Form, after the words "The petroleum" the words "if not in bulk" shall be inserted.

(5) In Form I-A for the words "in bulk or otherwise than in bulk / otherwise than in bulk" wherever they occur the words "in bulk or otherwise than in bulk" shall be substituted.

(6) In Form K—

(*a*) the words "cases or packages containing in all" shall be enclosed in brackets and an asterisk placed before the opening bracket; and the following marginal reference shall be inserted, namely :—

"*To be omitted when petroleum is transported in bulk"

and

(*b*) in condition 1 of the conditions attached to the Form, after the words "The petroleum" the words "if not in bulk" shall be inserted.

Quetta, the 22nd January 1920.

No. 283-*R*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the person holding the office of Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, for the time being, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Pishin District.

No. 284-*R*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), as in force in the Agency Territories by virtue of Foreign Department Notification No. 1608-I.-B., dated the 28th July 1911, the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to appoint the person holding the office of Assistant Political Agent, Quetta, for the time being, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Quetta District.

By order,

H. D. G. LAW,

Secretary.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Sibi, the 20th January 1920.

No. 305-S.—Under Article 94, Civil Service Regulations, M. Iqbal Din, 2nd grade Inspector of the Zhob-Loralai Police, was placed in charge of the current duties of the office of the temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police, Zhob, independently of his own duties, with effect from the 10th June 1919 to the 19th August 1919 (both days inclusive).

By order,
H. D. G. LAW,
First Assistant.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rajputana Agency Camp, the 24th January 1920.

No. 389-C—269.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 5 of the Ajmer Courts Regulation (I of 1877) the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Thakur Suraj Bhan Singh, Istimrardar of Deolia Kalan, to be a munsiff within the limits of the Deolia estate in the district of Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 390-C- 269.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Thakur Suraj Bhan Singh, Istimrardar of Deolia Kalan, to be an Honorary Magistrate and to invest him with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class to be exercised in regard to cases generally within the limits of the Deolia estate in the District of Ajmer-Merwara.

By order,
R. R. MACONACHIE,
First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 22nd January 1920.

No. 2.—The services of 2nd Class Assistant Surgeon J. H. C. Peters, I.M D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bihar and Orissa for Civil employment with effect from the 29th October 1919.

Simla, the 24th January 1920.

No. 3.—The privilege leave granted to No. 967, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Fazl-i-Ilahi, I.M.D., in this office Notification No. 33, dated the 22nd November 1919, is extended by three months, under the terms of Finance Department Resolution No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919.

H. K. ROWNTREE, Captain, I.M.S ,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th January 1920.

No. 842.—Mr. J. O'B. Donaghey, Deputy Superintendent, sub. *pro tem.*, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 25th December 1919, *vice* Mr. W. Newland, Deputy Superintendent, on the *seconded list*, permanently transferred under the Government of Bombay.

C. H. D. RYDER, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

AJMER-MERWARA.

Catalogue of Books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter which ended on the 31st December 1919.

Serial No	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of era, where other than Christian era, date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
1	श्रीपुष्करराज दर्शन **Sri Pushkar Raj Darshan,** in Hindi, by Muthra Prasad, religious book published by the Vedic Press, Ajmer, on 10th November 1919. 16 pages, Royal 16 pages. 1st Edition.	Vedic Press, Ajmer.	1,000	
2	चेतावनी **Chetavni in Hindi by Sobha Chand,** caster matter, published by Vedic Press, Ajmer, on 26th October 1919. 8 pages, Royal 8 pages. 1st Edition.	Ditto .	500	
3	वेदान्तध्वान्ति निवारणम् **Vedant Dhwanti Niwarnum,** in Hindi and Sanskrit, by late Swami Dayanand, religious discussion, published by the Vedic Press on 10th October 1919. 23 pages, Royal 12 pages. 8th Edition	Ditto .	2,000	
4	वेदाङ्ग प्रकाश **Vedang Prakash in Hindi** and Sanskrit, by Swami Dayanand, religious book, published by the Vedic Press, Ajmer, on 30th September 1919. 69 pages, Royal 8 pages. 5th Edition.	Ditto .	1,000	
5	श्रीजातिसुधार भजन पचीसी **Sri Jati Sudhar Bhajan Pachisi,** in Hindi, by Harjit Lal, religious and social Bhajan, published by the Vedic Press, Ajmer, on 3rd October 1919. 34 pages, Royal 16 pages. 1st Edition.	Ditto .	500	
6	श्रीमद्दयानंद अनाथालय सभा अजमेर के नियम **Srimaddayanund Anathalaya Sabha,** Ajmer ke Niyam, in Hindi, by Secretary Dayanund Orphanage, Ajmer, rules published by the Vedic Press on the 20th September 1919. 22 pages, Royal 12 pages. 3rd Edition.	Ditto .	500	
	भूगोल अजमेर मेरवाड़ **Bhugole Ajmer-Merwara,** in Hindi, by Mr Bheram Naran, Geography, published by the Job Press on the 28th October 1919. 83 pages. 1—16 Royal Size. 16th Edition.	Job Printing Press, Ajmer.	1,000	

S. B. PATTERSON, Lt.-Colonel,

Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th January 1920.

No. 223.—Mr. H. A. H. Scott, Superintendent, Jatta Circle, Kohat Mines Division, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 21st December 1919.

The 17th January 1920.

No. 235.—Mr. A. G. O. Howard, Superintendent, Sambhar, Weighment Circle, in the Sambhar Lake Division, is granted privilege leave for 14 days *viz.*, from the 21st October 1919 to the 3rd November 1919 (both dates inclusive).

The 20th January 1920.

No. 236.—I. Damodar Das, Superintendent, Khewra depôt, in the Salt Range Division, is granted privilege leave for 20 days from the 24th November to the 3rd December 1919 (both dates inclusive).

(F. 791 P. of 1919.)

J. C. FERGUSSON, I.C.S.,

Offg. Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 12th Battalion, Machine Gun Corps, dated at Jubbulpore, this 20th day of January 1920.

Number, Rank, and Name—127369, Private Currie Donald.
Age—22 years.
Height—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Ships Fireman.

Date of Enlistment—4th January 1919.
Place of Enlistment—In the Field.
Parish and County in which born—Glasgow, Lanarkshire.
Date of Desertion or Absence—14th November 1919.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Bombay (India).
Under 3 years' service.

V. J. M. KENDRICK, Major,

12th Battalion Machine Gun Corps.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 22nd January 1920.

No. 1653-*An.*—Mr. R. D. Roy, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, temporary in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 3rd (Lahore) Division, is granted privilege leave for 3 months on medical grounds, with effect from the 5th January 1920.

No. 1654-*An.*—In the Military Accounts Department Notification No. 997-An., dated the 24th December 1919, regarding the grant of privilege leave to Mr. J. W. Young for "22nd September 1919" read "24th September 1919".

No. 1655-*An.*—Lieutenant G. H. B. Green, I.A.R.O., then attached to the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 7th (Meerut) Division, was granted privilege leave for 12 days on medical grounds, with effect from the 18th August 1919.

The 26th January 1920.

No. 1740-*An*.—Lieutenant J. Luck, I.A.R.O., then attached to the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division was granted privilege leave for 24 days on medical grounds, with effect from the 1st September 1919.

No. 1741-*An*.—In Military Accounts Department Notification No. 2283-An., dated the 9th September 1919, for the "1st June 1919" read "7th June 1919".

The 27th January 1920.

No. 1765-*An*.—Mr. T. K. Ratnavelu Mudaliar, Accountant 1st grade sub. *pro tem.* in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 9th (Secunderabad) Division, is appointed as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade temporary, in that office, with effect from the 5th January 1920.

No. 1766-*An*.—Mr. E. I. Robbins, officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, North West Frontier Force, Lahore, has been appointed as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade temporary, in that office with effect from the 5th September 1919.

No. 1767-*An*.—Mr. J. Whitehead, temporary Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 7th (Meerut) Division, is granted privilege leave for 3 months with effect from the 19th January 1920.

No. 1768-*An*.—Mr. G. G. Purandhare, officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 6th (Poona) Division, has been appointed as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in that office, with effect from the 29th September 1919.

No. 1769-*An*.—Mr. S.E. Samson, Accountant, 2nd grade sub. *pro tem* in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 6th (Poona) Division, was appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in that office, with effect from the 29th September 1919.

The 28th January 1920.

No. 1804-*An*.—Lieutenant-Colonel K. H. Jackson, I.A., Military Accountant, 2nd class, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, leave for six months in extension of the leave granted to him in Military Accounts Department Notification No. 321-An., dated 26th November 1919.

No. 1805-*An*.—Mr. P. St. L. Hogan, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade temporary, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 8th (Lucknow) Division, is granted privilege leave for 3 months with effect from the 2nd January 1920.

B. N. MITRA,

Military Accountant General.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 30 OF 1918.

Dated the 20th January 1920.

Re Keshav Savlaram Gajre of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kandewadi, lately doing business at Junner as grain merchant in partnership with Kashinath Ganesh Ambadaker and Hari Trimbak Nergudkar and now a servant in the employ of Govindji Hursey & Co., an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 19th day of January 1918, against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA,

Acting Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) :—

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions. Day.	Month.	Year.	Date of the adjudication. Day.	Month.	Year.
596—1919	Nathalal Soonderji Thaker	Hindu	Vithalwadi, Bombay	Until lately doing business as a piece-goods merchant in partnership with Dharamdas Nanji in the name of Nathalal Sunderji and also a dealer in woollen cloth on his own account and now unemployed.	6th	December	1919	6th	December	1919
26—1920	John Michael Ivery	Anglo-Indian	14th Vandby Road, Telegraph Quarters, Fort.	A Telegraphist in the Government Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.	13th	January	1920	13th	January	1920
27—1920	Yesoo Hari Lokhande	Hindu	Byculla	A Jobber in the Goldmohor Mills Ltd.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
28—1920	Vithaldas Ramchandra Gandhi	,,	Kurla	A Speculator in shares of different Joint Stock Companies.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
29—1920	Abdulkadar Shaik Dawood	Mahomedan	Dongri, Sidhi Gully	A Fitter in the G. I. P. Ry. at Matunga	15th	,,	,,	15th	,,	,,
30—1920	Panalal Shivram *alias* Shivram Bania.	Hindu	Vithalwadi	A General Broker	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
31—1920	Laxumon Krishna Kamb	,,	Wari Bunder	An Assistant Mukadam in the Bombay Port Trust.	16th	,,	,,	16th	,,	,,
32—1920	Pandharinath Waman Pathare	,,	Parbhadevi Road, Dadar	Lately a petty dealer in Kerosine Oil and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
33—1920	Tribhowandas Mangaldas Bania	,,	Kalbadevi Road	Lately a General Broker and now unemployed	19th	,,	,,	19th	,,	,,
34—1920	Jamnadas Shivlal Kansara	,,	Jaweri Bazar, Mutur Gully	Pearl Borer	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
35—1920	Krishnaji Ramchandra Phatak	,,	Thakurdwar. Trimbak Vaidya's Oart.	General Merchant under the name and style of K. R. Phatak.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
36—1920	Govind Ramchandra Phatak	,,	Thakurdwar, Trimbak Vaidya's Oart.	A Clerk in the Government Central Telegraph Office.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
37—1920	Dhondiba Kondiba Yawle	,,	11th Koombharwada Lane	A Stringer	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 19th day of January 1920.

D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA,
Ag. Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled.

No.	Names	Denomination.	Address	Description	Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.
148—1918	Moses Samuel Ghosalkar	Bene Israel	Madanpura, Sankli Street, Bombay	Lately a Fitter in the Sidley Ice Manufacturing Company and now unemployed.	2nd	April	1918
150—1918	Sakharam Rama Ayer	Hindu	Fergusson Road, Bombay	A Jobber in the Fazalbhoy Mill Ltd.	3rd	„	„
151—1918	Darabshaw Burjorji Sanjana and Gulbai widow of Jiwanji Pallonji Saiwala	Parsi	No. 10, Nanabhai Lane, Bombay	Lately proprietors of Taxiplying for hire in partnership and now both unemployed.	„	„	„
152—1918	Krishnarao *alias* Krishnanath Sitaram Dimote.	Hindu	Sandhurst Road, Bombay	Lately a Landlord and now unemployed	„	„	„
153—1918	Ahmed Joona Memon	Mahomedan	Pydhowni, Bombay	Lately Vegetable vendor and now a Servant in the employ of Oosman Haji Esmail.	„	„	„
154—1918	Iativa Jayaji Kadam	Hindu	Lower Parel, Bora Chawl, Bombay	A Jobber in the Assur Virji Mills Ltd.	„	„	„
155—1918	Moorarji Soonderji Thucker	„	Bhendy Bazar, Bombay	Lately a Speculator in Jota and now a Servant in the employ of Dewji Jadhowji & Co.	„	„	„
161—1918	Lakhmichand Tuljaram Sha	„	Kamathipura 9th Lane, Bombay	Lately a petty Dealer in Cloth and Sweetmeat and now unemployed.	6th	„	„
164—1918	Kanji Mowji Khoja	Mahomedan	Dongry, Bombay	Lately a petty Grocer and now unemployed	„	„	„
166—1918	Gopalji Mulji Thacker	Hindu	Kandewady, Bombay	Unemployed	8th	„	„
168—1918	Dowlat Pillaji Hamrey	„	8th Khetwady, Bombay	Lately a dealer in flowers in partnership with Govind Babaji Humrey and now unemployed.	„	„	„
170—1918	Vithaldas Kakaldas Sha	„	Kolsa Molla, Bombay	Lately a Speculator in Silver and Gold Sovereigns and now unemployed.	9th	„	„
171—1918	Bagaram Niloji Nilvaram	„	Lalwady Parel, Bombay	A petty dealer in Onions and Potatoes	10th	„	„

173—1918	John De Souza	East Indian	Mody Street, Bombay	Lately a Chauffeur in the employ of American Motor Transport & Co. and now unemployed.	11th	"	"
174—1918	Subjeally Mahomed Khoja	Mahomedan	Umerkhady. Bombay	Lately a Hawker in Old clothes etc. and now unemployed.	"	"	"
176—1918	John Thomas St. Clair Hudson	Eurasian	Sankli Street, Byculla Bombay	Lately a Supervisor in the Bombay Port Trust Docks and now unemployed.	13th	"	"
178—1918	Bhima Govind Khamker	Hindu	Jacob Circle, Bombay	A Jobber in the Indian Mills Ltd	17th	"	"
179—1918	Manekji Jamsedji Bhumgara	Parsi	Bandra, Khar. Road	An Engine Driver in the B. B & C. I. Railway Co	"	"	"
182—1918	Jayshree Nepal Kunbi	Hindu	Elphinstone Road Bombay	A Milk Vendor	18th	"	"
183—1918	Bhagoji Dhakoo *alias* Babla Dhakoo Pamaskar.	"	Tank Bunder, Bombay	A Mukadam in Framji Petit Mills	22nd	"	"
186—1918	Bhagwandas Vithaldas Patel	"	Sandhurst Road, Bombay	Lately a Speculator in piecegoods and also a Hundi Broker and now unemployed.	23rd	"	"
189—1918	Fakir Mahomed Nanoobhai Memon	Mahomedan	Ghogari Molla, Bombay	A Hawker in Gold and Silver embroidery Silk Cloths.	24th	"	"
193—1918	Harry Henry Sturt	Eurasian	Sassoon Building opposite H. M Mint, Fort, Bombay	A Fireman in the G. I. P. Railway	29th	"	"
47—1918	Gopal Sakharam Khaladker	Hindu	Lalwadi, Parel, Bombay	Lately a Grocer and now a Servant in the employ of Vithaldas Narotumdas	26th	January	"

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, Bombay, this 20th day of January 1920

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the Petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) :—

No.	Names	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description	Date of presentation of petitions. Day.	Month.	Year.	Date of the adjudication. Day.	Month.	Year.
38—1920	Ebrahim Rowji Khoja	Mahomedan	Dongri, Jail Road, Bombay.	Lately hawker in Sundry goods and now unemployed.	20th	January	1920	20th	January	1920
39—1920	Huseinmiya Shaik Kassum	"	Nal Bazar, Bombay	Lately petty dealer in eggs and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
40—1920	Khaja Esuf. Khaja Alli and Khaja Mahomed, Khaja Esuf.	"	Kamakhana Lane, Fort, Bombay.	1st Debtor lately petty dealer in earthen-wares and now unemployed and the 2nd Debtor Electrician in Powar & Co.	"	"	"	"	"	"
41—1920	Darashaw Hormusji Patel	Parsi	Near Mazagon Dock, Bombay.	Clerk to Messrs. Hill & Knox	"	"	"	"	"	"
42—1920	Manekji Jamsedji Bhumgara	"	Bandra, Khar Road	Engine Driver in the B., B. & C. I. Railway working between Colaba and Bandra.	21st	"	"	21st	"	"
43—1920	Gopalji Moolji Thaker	Hindu	Kandewadi, Bombay	Lately cotton speculator and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
44—1920	Syed Ahmed Ali Arab	Mahomedan	Parsi Gully, near Mumbadevi, Bombay.	Lately Perfumery Merchant and now unemployed.	22nd	"	"	22nd	"	"
45—1920	Merwanji Pestonji Bharucha	Parsi	Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay.	Lately Booking Clerk in the B., B. & C. I. Railway and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
46—1920	Husein Bin Shaik Mahomed	Mahomedan	28-30, Mastan Talao, Bombay.	Tailor	23rd	"	"	23rd	"	"
47—1920	Atmaram Shankar Raikar	Hindu	No. 13, Mahim Bazar Road, Upper Mahim, Bombay.	Servant in the employ of Mr. Karmali Gulam Husein.	"	"	"	"	"	"
49—1920	Darabshan Burjorji Sanjana	Parsi	10, Cama Lane, Fort, Bombay.	Lately joint proprietor of Taxi plying for hire in partnership with Gulbai, widow of Jiwanji Pallonji Saimala and now broker in Motor Cars.	26th	"	"	26th	"	"
48—1920	Valentine Remedios	East-Indian	Kalyan	Clerk in the G. I. P. Railway (Engineering Department) Bombay.	"	"	"	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjusted Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do rest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 26th day of January 1920.

D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA,
Ag. Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 14 OF 1920.

Dated the 23rd January 1920.

Re Mahomed Kalimuddin, residing at No. 5-6, Budhu Ostagur's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business as a stock and share broker at No. 7, Royal Exchange Place, in Calcutta aforesaid, at present without any employment.

Ex parte the debtor.

On the 21st day of January 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 15 OF 1920.

Dated the 23rd January 1920.

Re Mangal Chand Jhabak, residing at No. 12, Doyahatta Street, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business in co-partnership with one Kastur Chand under the name and style of Kastur Chand Mangal Chand at No. 15, Puggyaputty Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, and now a prisoner in the custody of the Calcutta Small Causes Court.

Ex parte the debtor. N. C. Gupta & Co.—Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 21st day of January 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 16 OF 1920.

Dated the 24th January 1920.

Re Charles Lewis Namey, formerly residing at No. 6, Turner Street, in the town of Calcutta, and at present residing at No. 19, Creek Row, in Calcutta aforesaid, and serving as an Assistant at Messrs. A. Milton & Co., Ltd.

Ex parte the debtor. G. C. De—Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 22nd day of January 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

G. McD. FALKNER,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 4 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 9th January 1920.

In the matter of Mohomed Allen, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mohomed Allen, unemployed, residing at No. 33, 30th Street, Rangoon, on the 8th day of January 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mohomed Allen.

CASE No. 5 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 9th January 1920.

In the matter of Serverjan, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Serverjan, shop-servant of No. 35, 31st Street, Rangoon, on the 9th day of January 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Serverjan.

CASE No. 6 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 10th January 1920.

In the matter of Veerasawmy Periathumby Subrapathy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Veerasawmy Periathumby Subrapathy, peon, residing in the compound of Government High School, Rangoon, on the 9th day of January 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Veerasawmy Periathumby Subrapathy.

CASE No. 7 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 10th January 1920.

In the matter of Mg Hla Maung, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mg Hla Maung, unemployed, No. 22, 51st Street, Rangoon, on the 9th day of January 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 10th day of January 1920 against the said Mg Hla Maung.

CASE No. 3 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 12th January 1920.

In the matter of Sree Moti Meah, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Sree Moti Meah, No. 45, Strand Road, Kemendine, Rangoon, on the 6th day of January 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 12th day of January 1920 against the said Sree Moti Meah.

CASE No. 8 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 14th January 1920.

In the matter of Jadu Mani Bariku, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Jadu Mani Bariku, Tailor, residing at No. 71, 27th Street, Rangoon, on the 12th day of January 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 13th day of January 1920 against the said Jadu Mani Bariku.

CASE No. 9 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 14th January 1920.

In the matter of Mg Po Maung, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mg Po Maung, Ahuyein Saya Inseindan Street, Kemendine, Rangoon, on the 14th day of January 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 14th day of January 1920 against the said Mg Po Maung.

CASE No. 10 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 21st January 1920.

In the matter of Gopi, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Gopi, Dhobi, No. 34, Fraser Street, Rangoon, on the 17th day of January 1920 an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 17th day of January 1920 against the said Gopi.

CASE No. 11 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 22nd January 1920.

In the matter of Mg Po Lwin, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mg Po Lwin, Civil Prisoner, Central Jail, Rangoon, on the 21st day of January 1920 an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 22nd day of January 1920 against the said Mg Po Lwin.

E. W. W. XAVIER,

Offg. Registrar.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1920.

No. 350-*Ap*.—Khan Bahadur Mir Muzher-uddin, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Madras, is granted privilege leave for 3 months with effect from the 2nd January 1920.

Calcutta, the 29th January 1920.

No. 395-*Ap*.—Mr. S M Azmatullah, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months with effect from the 2nd December 1919.

G. R. CLARKE,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Delhi, the 24th January 1920.

No. 10*c-F. A*.—Major J. G. P. Cameron, C.I.E., Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, has been granted privilege leave for twenty-six days with effect from the 14th February 1919.

Camp Delhi, the 27th January 1920.

No. 17 *c-F. A*.—Mr. H. C. N. Pranco, Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, is granted privilege leave for six months combined with furlough for two and half months with effect from the 18th January 1920.

G. R. CLARKE,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

REGISTERED No. C, 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922

No. 013738 . . . . . . Rs. 1,000,
No. 013739 . . . . . . Rs. 500,

originally issued in the name of the Alliance Bank of Simla, and last endorsed to Colonel W. Molesworth, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above bonds and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of ourselves. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

O. M. BARNES,
Agent.

2nd January 1920.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{5055 \text{ P.}}{\text{F.-1}}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 100, originally issued in the name of Natha Singh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

NATHA SINGH, son of WAZER SINGH,
Village Kiryanwala, P. O. Fazilka, District Ferozepore.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL (FORTNIGHTLY) PRICES

RETURN SHOWING the WHOLESALE and RETAIL PRICES of CEREALS, PULSES, OILSEEDS, SUGAR (RAW), SALT, ETC., in INDIA by DISTRICTS for the FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1919

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
January 28, 1920

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

PREFATORY NOTE.

Prices of Country Produce and Salt in India at the end of December, 1919.

(a) *The second fortnight of December, 1919, as compared with the preceding fortnight.*

The average wholesale prices of foodgrains and pulses in India in the second half of December, 1919, indicated a rise of 2 per cent, as compared with the preceding fortnight. Prices of rice and wheat increased by 1 per cent each. Among the minor food grains, bajra showed no change but jawar advanced by 6 per cent, maize by 2 per cent, and barley by 1 per cent. There was also a rise of 2 per cent in arhar dál and 1 per cent in gram. Prices of ghi and raw sugar (gúr) rose by 1 per cent, while salt prices were 2 per cent below the level of the preceding fortnight. The all-India fluctuations are stated below:—

Article	Previous fortnight (15th December, 1919)		This fortnight (31st December, 1919)	
	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted
Rice	100	100	101	101
Wheat	100	100	101	101
Barley	100	100	101	102
Jawar	100	100	106	103
Bajra	100	100	100	102
Maize	100	100	102	103
Gram	100	100	101	101
Arhar dál	100	—	102	—
Ghi	100	—	101	—
Sugar, raw (gúr)	100	100	101	102
Salt	100	—	98	—

The noticeable changes in provincial prices are a rise in jawar of 33 per cent in Bihar and Orissa and of 20 per cent in Sind-Baluchistan. There was also a rise of 11 per cent in raw sugar in Bihar and Orissa, and of 10 per cent in arhar dál in the Madras Presidency. The price of rice in Bengal fell 3 per cent but that of wheat in the Punjab rose 1 per cent.

(b) *The second fortnight of December, 1919, as compared with the average of the corresponding fortnights of the preceding three years.*

The wholesale prices of cereals and pulses in India in the fortnight ending the 31st December, 1919, showed an increase of 44 per cent, as compared with the average of the prices which prevailed at the corresponding period in the last three years. The price of rice recorded a rise of 46 per cent (unweighted average), **Rice** the weighted average showing a rise of 58 per cent. In the principal rice-growing provinces, the increase was 53 per cent in Bengal, 79 per cent in Bihar and Orissa, 58 per cent in the Madras Presidency, and 64 per cent in Burma. Wheat **Wheat** prices advanced by 26 per cent, showing a rise of 16 per cent in the Punjab, 31 per cent in the United Provinces, 36 per cent in the Central Provinces and Berar, and 32 per cent in the Bombay Presidency. There was an increase of 41 per cent in jawar, 37 per cent in maize, 33 per cent in barley, and 32 per **Other grains** cent in bajra. Prices of arhar dál showed a rise of 72 per cent and those of gram of 69 per cent. The rise in the price of ghi was 55 per cent and that of **Ghi** raw sugar (gúr) 64 per cent. On the other hand, salt prices showed a fall of 8 **Gúr, Salt** per cent in India.

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 1

Comparison with the previous years—

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 31st December 1919, as compared with the average in the preceding 3 years (1916 to 1918) at corresponding date.

Province	Rice, common (*Oryza Sativa*)		Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum Vulgare*)		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (*Gur*)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending the 31st December of																					
	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919	1916 to 1918	1919
Burma	100	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	100	134	100	179	100	158	100	141	...	...	100	90
Assam	100	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	137	100	158	100	90
Bengal	100	153	100	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	157	100	166	100	133	100	131	100	92
Bihar and Orissa	100	179	100	125	100	176	100	220	100	182	100	172	100	181	100	185	100	145	100	197	100	85
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	100	145	100	131	100	131	100	131	100	120	100	153	100	178	100	188	100	174	100	181	100	92
Delhi	100	126	100	124	100	116	100	103	100	100	100	130	100	160	100	179	100	165	100	148	100	91
Punjab	100	139	100	116	100	125	100	111	100	117	100	127	100	160	100	181	100	171	100	157	100	92
North-West Frontier Province	100	134	100	119	100	117	100	118	100	131	100	116	100	144	100	112	100	141	100	128	100	103
Sind and Baluchistan	100	138	100	125	100	128	100	144	100	122	100	120	100	132	100	120	100	163	100	196	100	94
Bombay	100	183	100	132	100	138	100	128	100	101	...	...	100	207	100	188	100	168	100	160	100	85
Central Provinces and Berar	100	127	100	136	...	...	100	139	...	..	...	...	100	176	100	180	100	168	...	...	100	96
Madras	100	158	...	...	...	...	100	187	100	185	...	...	100	185	100	233	100	150	100	218	100	94
Average, India — Unweighted	100	146	100	126	100	133	100	141	100	132	100	137	100	169	100	172	100	155	100	164	100	92
Average, India — Weighted	100	158	100	125	100	137	100	143	100	129	100	150	100	172	...	...	...	...	100	160	...	...

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 2

Comparison with the previous fortnight—

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 31st December 1919, as compared with the previous fortnight.

Province	Rice, common (*Oryza Sativa*)		Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum Vulgare*)		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (*Gur*)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending																					
	15th Dec. 1919	31st Dec. 1919	15th Dec. 1919	31st Dec. 1919	15th Dec. 1919	31st Dec. 1919	15th Dec. 1919	31st Dec. 1919	15th Dec. 1919	31st Dec. 1919	15th Dec. 1919	31st Dec. 1919	15th Dec. 1919	31st Dec. 1919	15th Dec. 1919	31st Dec. 1919	15th Dec. 1919	31st Dec. 1919	15th Dec. 1919	31st Dec. 1919	15th Dec. 1919	31st Dec. 1919
Burma	100	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	100	105	100	102	100	100	100	107	...	...	100	97
Assam	100	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	102	100	101	100	98
Bengal	100	97	100	98	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	100	100	100	101	100	102	100	98	100	99
Bihar and Orissa	100	101	100	98	100	101	100	133		...	100	103	100	105	100	99	100	108	100	111	100	96
United Province of Agra and Oudh	100	106	100	100	100	103	100	104	100	100	100	104	100	100	100	97	100	103	100	100	100	101
Delhi	100	100	100	100	100	95	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	100	92
Punjab	100	101	100	101	100	101	100	91	100	101	100	103	100	101	100	100	100	102	100	105	100	98
North-West Frontier Province	100	101	100	100	100	102	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	102	100	100	100	92	100	99	100	97
Sind and Baluchistan	100	97	100	102	100	104	100	120	100	96	...	...	100	97	...	...	100	99	100	102	100	105
Bombay	100	109	100	109	100	100	100	103	100	101	...	...	100	103	100	109	100	97	100	100	100	97
Central Provinces and Berar	100	93	100	103	...	...	100	95	...	...	...	...	100	106	100	109	100	100	...	...	100	100
Madras	100	100	...	...	...	...	100	108	100	106	...	...	100	100	100	110	100	102	100	100	100	100
Average, India — Unweighted	100	101	100	101	100	101	100	106	100	100	100	102	100	101	100	102	100	101	100	101	100	98
Average, India — Weighted	100	101	100	101	100	102	100	103	100	102	100	103	100	101	...	...	...	...	100	103	...	...

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 3.

WHOLESALE PRICES (per maund of 82⁶⁄₇ lbs.) of wheat, rice (common), jawar, bajra, and gram at certain selected markets during the fortnight ending the 31st December of the years 1917, 1918 and 1919.

Marts	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)			Rice (common) (*Oryza sativa*)			Jawar (*Andropogon sorghum*)			Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)			Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		
	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	8 0 0	7 4 0	5 8 0	8 0 0	6 4 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	5 0 0	3 8 0
Bombay	7 15 0	8 15 11	6 14 1	6 14 9	6 14 6	5 4 9	8 8 0	9 8 0	5 2 0	6 2 2	11 10 3	5 8 1	9 1 7	6 0 6	4 0 4
Karachi	6 12 0	7 0 0	5 14 0	8 14 0	8 0 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	7 0 0	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	9 8 8	8 7 6	5 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6 11	...	4 9 5
Rangoon	...	...	...	5 9 10	4 4 9	3 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8 6	6 7 5	3 8 0
Dacca	7 8 0	...	...	6 8 0	5 0 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4 0	...	...
Patna	6 2 6	6 2 6	4 12 0	6 2 6	6 2 6	3 3 0	6 10 6	4 11 0	2 5 0	6 10 6	...	4 0 0	6 10 6	5 0 0	2 10 6
Ranchi	7 12 0	8 0 0	5 8 0	6 12 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	6 4 0	3 8 0
Cuttack	7 9 6	9 6 7	5 5 4	6 12 0	5 9 0	3 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12 9	6 1 6	4 5 7
Benares	6 11 8	6 9 2	4 11 5	8 14 2	6 9 2	4 6 5	5 1 0	5 10 3	3 5 4	6 2 7	6 10 8	3 5 4	6 10 8	5 10 3	2 14 11
Cawnpore	7 1 0	6 10 8	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 2 0	5 4 0	4 11 0	5 8 0	3 2 0	5 10 0	7 8 0	3 13 0	7 0 0	5 11 0	3 8 0
Meerut	6 15 3	6 6 0	4 13 7	6 15 3	6 14 9	4 11 4	5 7 9	5 9 0	3 3 2	5 7 9	8 6 6	3 10 2	6 10 6	5 5 6	3 14 5
Agra	7 10 2	6 13 9	5 5 4	10 9 10	8 13 7	6 2 6	4 10 0	5 9 11	3 0 3	5 5 3	7 3 2	4 0 0	7 3 9	5 8 7	3 7 9
Lucknow	7 9 9	6 15 3	5 0 0	8 0 0	6 15 3	4 0 0	5 5 4	5 8 3	3 1 2	5 8 3	...	3 5 4	7 9 9	5 5 4	2 13 9
Ferozepur	5 14 9	6 6 6	5 0 0	10 10 9	9 6 6	5 11 6	3 13 0	..	...	5 8 3	...	...	5 14 9	4 9 3	3 13 0
Lahore	6 2 6	6 6 6	5 0 0	8 6 9	8 0 0	4 13 6	4 7 0	...	3 7 6	5 11 6	7 10 0	4 3 3	6 6 6	4 9 3	4 0 0
Amritsar	5 14 0	6 4 3	4 10 0	8 6 0	8 8 0	5 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9 6	4 14 9	3 14 6
Rawalpindi	6 10 0	6 10 9	5 2 6	8 14 3	8 14 3	4 14 0	5 5 3	5 5 3	3 5 3	6 2 6	7 4 3	3 6 6	6 5 0	5 13 6	4 0 0
Lyallpur	5 14 0	6 14 0	4 14 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	5 11 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	7 8 0	...	6 8 0	4 11 0	...
Ambala	6 5 0	6 10 0	4 15 0	8 8 0	9 0 0	5 0 0	4 9 0	...	2 12 0	5 6 0	...	3 12 0	6 2 0	4 15 0	3 15 0
Delhi	6 12 0	6 14 0	4 15 4	7 8 0	...	6 4 0	4 12 0	7 5 0	3 8 0	5 8 0	9 8 0	4 0 0	6 6 0	5 5 0	3 7 8
Peshawar	5 9 1	5 4 5	4 15 4	9 0 3	9 4 5	5 0 1	3 2 9	...	...	5 14 10	...	3 9 10	5 10 7	4 4 9	4 2 1
Quetta	8 1 6	4 13 6	5 7 0	...	...	...	7 0 0	4 12 0	4 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	9 5 1	...	...	10 3 2	8 8 4	6 0 0	..	10 4 5	...	6 7 4	11 1 9	5 5 7	10 6 11	7 13 9	4 12 4
Ahmednagar	8 8 4	8 15 5	5 13 10	...	...	...	6 1 2	8 13 5	4 2 9	5 13 4	...	5 4 9	8 8 2	...	...
Ahmedabad	9 8 0	8 4 0	6 0 0	9 8 0	9 0 0	7 4 0	...	...	...	7 8 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	6 8 0	4 0 0
Nagpur	8 10 6	8 8 10	4 14 5	7 4 10	10 0 1	4 9 10	6 1 7	5 10 1	3 9 2	...	...	...	7 15 5	6 2 0	3 7 6
Jubbulpur	6 10 7	6 10 8	5 2 7	6 15 4	7 9 11	3 10 2	5 11 5	4 11 4	3 1 2	...	...	...	7 4 4	5 2 7	3 10 2
Cocanada	...	...	...	6 4 11	5 0 10	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	...	...	...	8 15 6	8 14 8	5 2 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE NO. 4—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Burma*—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	57·14	45·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	43·84	82·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst†	...	...	...	43·84	...	86·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	56·14	42·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	64·65	46·04	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	56·64	42·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	52·46	44·76	...	108·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	62·75	34·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	63·37	38·55	...	84·21	...	...	...	...	...	24·15	...	...	...
Pakókku	...	...	69·56	54·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	61·54	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam*—															
Surma—															
Sylhet (Balaganj)	32·5	27·5	55	46·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	33·75	20	60	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	28·75	20	67·5	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	30	26·25	60	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	38·12	27·5	65	50	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	40	30	80	62·5	80	72·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Burdwan	40	26·25	65	56·25	77·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	36·25	27·5	75	52·5	80	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Pabna	32·5	30	65	55	66·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	35	20	70	45	70	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa*—															
Bihár, north—															
Bhágalpore	40	32·5	85	60	62·5	65	...	...	61·25	36·25	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	44·37	30	100	66·56	66·56	66·56	...	...	51·25	38·12	...	...	..	...	50
Bihár, south—															
Patna	30·78	28·12	61·56	61·56	61·56	61·56	...	...	40	40	66·56	46·87	66·56	...	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	33·28	21·77	67·5	55·62	75·94	94·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—															
(a) Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares	43·12	40·73	88·85	65·73	67·29	65·73	81·41	73·33	47·03	54·27	50·62	56·41	61·61	66·67	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	35·62	40	70	71·25	70·62	66·67	78·75	70	46·25	52·5	46·87	55	56·25	75	...
Jhánsi	...	..	72·66	71·69	71·09 and 72·76	69·53 and 72·71	...	...	51·56	47·81	58·28	56·67	55·16	...	...
Western—															
Meerut	...	..	69·53	69·22	69·53	68·75	76·25	69·58	50	46·87	54·84	55·62	54·84	84·06	...
Agra	67·5	40	106·15	88·49	76·35	68·59	89·17	82·34	52·81	50·88	46·25	56·2	58·28	71·98	...
Submontane, west—															
Shahjahánpur	43·23	46·25	69·53	75·75	72·71	71·25	80	81·87	48·49	51·25	51·01	...	58·33	69·37	...
(b) Oudh—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	80	69·58	76·09	69·53	84·06	80	47·03	51·72	53·33	55·16	55·16	...	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad	45·68	42·66	91·41	76·25	65·31	65	...	...	47·71	...	49·22	...	61·56	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

† Figures have not so far been reported.

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head-quarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	139·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	61·54	123·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	68·82	...	66·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	85·33	64·65	116·86	98·46	90·14	68·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	80	106·67	95·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	87·67	43·84	106·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	68 08	136·17	96 97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	25	...	87·67	56·14	114·20	75·29	...	74·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	100	86·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	112·28	88·88	123·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balaganj (Sylhet)
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	85	Goalpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	110	112·5	90	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	85	[illegible]	110	100	...	...	...	...	150	100	135	100	Chittagong
...	...	...	82·5	...	100	85	...	...	...	...	160	120	110	120	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	...	75	50	95	77·5	...	...	...	...	130	90	125	90	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	70 to 75	53·75	97·5	85	...	...	...	...	110 to 120	...	130 to 145	120 to 125	Burdwan
...	...	...	80 to 92·5	57·5 to 70	110 to 120	90 to 100	...	...	...	...	100	100	150	125 to 140	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	130	90	...	...	...	...	...	80	133·12	110	Pabna
...	...	...	75·62	80	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	122·5	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar, north—
...	48·75	40	67·5	43·75	107·5	70	55	50	...	...	132·5	92·5	125	82·5 to 95	Bhágalpur
...	51·25	44·37	63·75	50	100	61·56	50	57·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	46·87	44·37	66·56	50	80	66·87	50	42·5	...	...	115	90	120	100	Patna
															Orissa—
...	...	...	67·97	60·94	106·67	90·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	140·94	...	Cuttack
															United Provinces
															(a) AGRA—
															Eastern—
...	48·91	46·72	66·67	56·41	97·76	81·35	...	...	...	...	133·33	86·25	133·33	86·25	Benares
															Central—
...	46·25	47·5	70	56·87	100	70	...	...	45	40	123·12	82·5	123·12	90	Cawnpore
...	50 to 60·47	45·68	...	55·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	48·44	50	66·56	53·44	93·75	60·25	...	...	...	...	133·28	80	133·28	76·25	Meerut
...	48·12	45·73	72·34	53·36	92·86	72·5	...	...	47·45	46·2	150	90	141·67	101·25	Agra
															Submontane, west—
...	48·49	48·75	66·67	56·25	...	...	...	...	44·43	...	...	78·75	...	...	Shahjahánpur
															(b) OUDH
															Southern—
...	53·91	47·03	76·09	53·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	48·44	47·66	69·53	58·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Burma—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	...	800	...	...	25·1	35·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	1066·67	640	...	...	22·86	25·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst*	...	...	...	711·11	...	...	...	31·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	533·33	914·29	...	...	29·77	32·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	914·29	640	...	...	41·83	41·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	914·29	640	...	...	28·57	45·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	914·29	800	...	...	35·75	42·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·57	42·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	12·80	800	...	...	41·29	44·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	1066·67	914·29	...	...	45·39	45·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	914·29	914·29	...	...	47·06	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—															
Surma—															
Sylhet (Balaganj)	...	...	...	750	120	80	35	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	...	...	850	680	125	82·5	36·25	38·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	825	710	110	35	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	...	...	1000	750	120	85	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	920	670	130	100	40	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	...	...	780	700	105	62·5	33·75	36·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Burdwan	...	...	900	660	60 to 75	65	35	34·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	950 to 1100	750 to 800	110	72·5	36·25	36·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Pabna	...	...	760	1080	105	80	40	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	720	650	115	80	40	43·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—															
Bihar, north—															
Bhágalpur	160	120	800	580	130	65	40	35	110	110	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	852·5	533·12	80	50	31·87	31·87	266·56	200	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—															
Patna	130	100	820	550	100	55	31·09	30·78	20	20	...	...	7·5	5	5
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	...	761·87	647·6	114·22	55·62	20	30·73	156·09	190·47	...	...	6·25	6·25	6·25
United Provinces—															
(a) Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares	139·68	133·33	902·6	651·87	102·5	64·84	33·33	40·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	177·5	135	984·53	610	100	65	29·58	28·54	130·62	140	160	155	...	...	...
Jhánsi	145·47	116·25	861·25	595·47	...	...	35	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Meerut	145·47	...	948·12	...	93·75	69·53	25	28·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	153·7	130·68	928·33	651·09	92·4	71·56	35	30·88	107·34	108·12	171·56	162·5	6·72	13·12	7·92
Submontane, west—															
Shahjáhanpur	...	...	880	560	100	..	30	33·75	250	180	140 and 150	160 and 200	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	900	600	100	72·71	36·35	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad	...	...	1050	570	80	51·25	38·07	31·25	...	...	...	...	6·25	6·25	...

* Figures have not so far been reported.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

STRAW	JAWAR STALKS		BHUSA (WHITE)		BRAN		COAL (BENGAL)		SHEEP, PER SCORE		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		KEROSENE OIL, PER TIN		DISTRICTS
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·94	...	...	...	...	...		3·75	3·31	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·31	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	...	...	...	...	...	...		2·44	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	40	...	14·69	...	...	...	...	...	3·06	2·12	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3·5	2·44	Bassein
															Pegu (Inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	55·65	55·65	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		3·5	2·37	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·67	9·18	...	...	...	...	...	3·19	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3·22	2·61	Sylhet (Balaganj)
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·19	2·81	Goálpára
...	...		...	...	...	...	8·75	8·75	...		...	...	2·25	2·75	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...				3	2·87	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			4·12	4·5	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...		...	5	5	...	...			3·94	3·12	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...		...	...	...	...	4·87	5	...	...	...	...	3·12		Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			4·1[illegible]	3·[illegible]	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			4·19	3·62	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·25	4·62	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	...	45	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·06	2·77	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	10	10	40	33·28	...	...	...			...	3·86	2·69	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	...	...	15	10	37·5	37·5	...	...	...	...		...	2·98	2·98	Patna
															Orissa—
6·25	...	...	...	...	6·25	6·87	...	...	...	...	...		3·37	2·8	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) AGRA—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	20	...	44·48	42·08	13·75	13·75	...	...			3·31	4·75	Benares
															Central—
...	...	...	16·09	16·25	42·5	41·87	10	8·12	70	65	...		4·25	4·37	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			4·41	4	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	...	...	13·28	20	48·44	46·87	15	15	...	...			4·37	...	Meerut
14·87	7·08	25	10·78	31·2	121·87	49·06	22·5	14·87	115	95·31	127	92·81	4·37	4·44	Agra
															Submontane, west—
...	...	...	10	15	...	...	10	10	110 and 150	105 and 150	50 and 150	60 and 150	4·37	4·75	Shahjahánpur
															(b) OUDH—
															Southern—
...	...	...	14·58	15·99	45	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	15	15	...	...	80	80	4·28	3·87	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—*continued.*

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1919	Rice, unhusked 1918	Rice, husked 1919	Rice, husked 1918	Wheat 1919	Wheat 1918	Flour (wheat) 1919	Flour (wheat) 1918	Barley 1919	Barley 1918	Jawar 1919	Jawar 1918	Bajra 1919	Bajra 1918	Ragi 1919
Rajputana—															
Eastern— Ajmer	...	26 67		...	81·56	80	.	...	54·53	58·59	54·53	66·56	64·01	106·56	.
Delhi— Delhi	...	...	75	...	67·5	68 75	75	77·5	45	50	47·5	73·12	55	95	-
Punjab—															
Southern— Ferozepur	43·28	44 37	106·72	94·06	59·22	64 06	66·72	74 22	44·37	42·03	38·12	...	55·16	.	.
Central— Lahore	43·28	47·03	84 22	80	61 56	64 06	66·72	74·37	44·37	...	44·37	...	57·19	76·25	.
Submontane— Amritsar	47 5	50	83 75	85	58·75	62·66	61·56	70	...	...	..	...		...	
Northern— Rawalpindi			88·01	88·91	66 25	66 72	72·81	71·09	38·75	40	53·28	53 28	61·56	72 66	
Western— Lyallpur	...	..	80	80	58·75	64·75	65	71 37	...	43·75	..	...	50	75	
Multan	45	47 5	76·25	81 69	57·19	56·87	63·12	61 56	46·25	41 87	38 75	45	60	73·12	.
N. W. Frontier Province—															
Peshawar		.	90·16	92 76	55·68	52·76	64·01	57·66	28 59	32 24	31·72	...	59·27	...	
Dera Ismail Khan	..	.	103·12	111 72	60	51 87	...	56 56	43 75	42·66	45·62	43·75	52·5	60 31	..
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karachi	.		88 75	80	67·5	70		..	52 5	58·75	..	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	..	...	96 25	90	62·81	72 5		..	52 5	54 37	62 5	84·37	65	83·75	...
Quetta	..	..			76·25 to 85·62	46 25 to 50·62	112·5		60	48 75	70	47 5	..	...	.
Bombay—															
Konkan— Bombay	47 29	54 06	69 22	69 06	79 37	89·95	...	...	55 05	50 78	85	95	61·35	116 41	.
Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar (Hubli)	...	...	82 08	100 57	96·09	83·12	...	..	...	...	68 8	91·2	...	..	...
Sholapur	48 44	..		76 56	78·44	93·54	...	.	...	...	63 23	70 21	54·79	80 83	.
Poona	..	...	101·98	85·21	93 18	97 24	.	...	..	...	...	102 76	64·58	111·09	.
Khandesh and N. E. Deccan— Ahmednagar		.	...	78 7	85·21	89·63	..	...	...	...	60·73	88·38	58 33	...	..
Dhulia	...	...	...		.	109 95	..	...	...	...	62·66	100·47	64·74	109·17	...
Gujarat— Surat	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93·7	...	115·81	...
Ahmedabad	..	..	95	90	95	82·5	...	...	...	60	...	...	75	100	...
Central Provinces*—															
Western— Nagpur	.	...	73	100·06	86 56	82 37	...	106·69	...	...	61	56·81	...	...	—
Central— Jubbulpore		...	69·56	76·19	66 62	66·69	88 94	84·19	...	...	57·12	47·06		...	...
Eastern— Raipur	61 56	50	64	62	84·19	71 5	92	80	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	.	...	69 06	79 69	67 87	68·19	...	..	...	...	50	75	...	...	...
Amraoti	.	...	65 94	77 5	76·44	82 37	...	...	...	...	50	81·5	...	...	...
Madras—															
South, Central— Coimbatore	.	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	72·1	68·9	73 1	...	...
Salem	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	67 2
Central— Bellary	..	...	...	...		...	...	..	..	...	72·3	40	...	..	...
Cuddapah	71·7	54·2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	84 6	...	71·8	50	—
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
East Coast, Central— Nellore	.	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, South— Madras	48·7	49·4	95·4	84 7	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tanjore	...	..	180·2 (a)	70 7	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71 8
Trichinopoly	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	.	..		.	...	—	...	—	...	...	78·8	52·5	90·6	54 9	...
Mysore—															
Mysore	50·29	23	75·44	55	109·71	120	...	153·75	...	...	44·33	56	...	...	48·62
Bangalore	48	52	92	128	182	128	154·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of cleaned rice

(a) Under enquiry

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Rajputana—
...	53 96	62·19	68·12	57·24	...	.		...	...	...	213·28	106·56	.	...	*Eastern—* Ajmer
...	50	58·12	63·75	53 12	105	95	75	...	47 5	47 5	190	70	135	90	**Delhi—** Delhi
															Punjab—
.	44·87	47 03	59·22	45·78	145·47	88 91	.	..	55·16	47 03	145·47	100		...	*Southern—* Ferozepur
..	50	48 44	64 06	45 78	100	88 91	72·66	57 19	47·03	45·78	123·12	66 72	123 12	80	*Central—* Lahore
	49 37	50	65 94	49 22	115	81 87	...	..	51 87	45·62	...	75		80	*Submontane—* Amritsar
	56 25	51·56	63 12	58·44	[illegible]	.	...	.	..	...	125	80	140	72 66	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
...	45·94	46 25	65	46·87	150	65		...	55	41 25			120	80	*Western—* Lyallpur
.	44·87	44 37	65 1	43·44	...	..	49 87	45	51 56	45	150	90	150	92 5	Multan
															N.-W Frontier Province—
	30·27	33·75	56·61	42·97	50 78	46 41	...	...	.	...		..	128 02	74·37	Peshawar
.	...	.	56 25	39 37	...	..	.	..	.	...	.	...	..	..	Dera Ismail Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan
..	...	...	70	55	..	95	..	..	..	..	.	.	...	...	Karachi
...	...	...	73·75	53 91	..		...	..		..	...	.		..	Shikarpur
	60	50	..	..	80	70 to 80	.	60	...	.			.	.	Quetta
															Bombay—
	...		90 99	60·31	108·18	90·16	57·13	108·59	43 85	44 9	137·5	92 86	...	..	*Konkan—* Bombay
			113 07	66·51			...	...	39 01	34 79			.	.	*Deccan and Karnátak* Dharwar (Hubli)
.	..	.		59 53	123·07	74 63	...	...	41·67	...	...		.	...	Sholapur
.	...		104 33	78·59	...		...	...	.	...	...		...	.	Poona
	...		85 1	68 59	..	...	.	..	32·5	45	122 66	92 5	.	..	*Khandesh and N. Deccan—* Ahmednágar
..			...		...	...	...	...	...	36 98	.	.		..	Dhulia
...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	..	*Gujarat—* Surat
.	...	..	100	65	130	82·5	...	..	...	...	...		...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
.	..	.	79·62	61·25	105·19	105 19	...	.	..		147 56	105·61	.	..	*Western—* Nagpur
	...	..	72 69	51·62	106 62	94·12	..	50	57 12	40		84 19	100	80	*Central—* Jubbulpore
.	.	..	84 19	51	123 06	61	.	...	.	...	123 06	78		...	*Eastern—* Raipur
															Berar—
...	..	...	62 69	56 87	87·25	79 56	...	...	33·62	33·69		...	...	...	Akola
...		...	74·31	75·56	121·37	88·25	..	...	34·19	48 56	135 69	105 69	..	..	Amraoti
															Madras—
	...	...	103·1	...		..	...	...	...	52 8	...	.	...	...	*South, central—* Coimbatore
58·5	..	...	...	...	72 6	91 4	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	Salem
...	..	..	123·6	74	...	44·1	...	...	42·4	28·6	...		...	.	*Central—* Bellary
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	Cuddapah
.	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	Kurnool
...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
			84·8				99·4	92·3	65 8	57·6	...	..	...	..	*East Coast, south—* Madras
46·5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Trichinopoly
.	.	..	..	...	122	52·5	...	..	.	..	..		.	...	*Southern—* Madura
															Mysore—
40	...	.	56·56*	84*	120·42	92	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	Mysore
36	...	...	64*	36*	132	100	...	...	...	.	...	.	..	...	Bangalore

*Relates to horse gram

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—*concluded*

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (*Gur*)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS		STRAW
	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Rajputana—															
Eastern—															
Ajmer	152 4	128 12	1163 65	711·09	108·18	98·07		.	.	.	.	..	10·68	25	10·68
Delhi—															
Delhi	160	131 12 to 155	1040	690	105	95	27 5	27 5	80	80	170	180	80	80	..
Punjab—															
Southern—															
Ferozepur	177 66	152 34	1066·72	711 09	128·12	97·03	42 03	47·03	160	177·81	177 66	160	...	..	...
Central—															
Lahore	160	133 28	1163 75	775 78	106·72	94 06	42 03	47 66	160	160	177·81	152 34	18 12	20	...
Submontane—															
Amritsar	165	142 5	1010	780	90	77·5	34 37	48·12	120	110	131·25	145	...	...	...
Northern—															
Rawalpindi	.		1055	673 75	100	80	34 69	40		...	.	.	..	...	...
Western—															
Lyallpur		160	1065	710	95	82·5	40	52 5	160	200	140	170	..	...	..
Multan	165	130	990	720	106·25	88 75	40	48 12	130	122 5	175	150	17·5	15	...
N.-W Frontier Province—															
Peshawar	.		752 97	691 87	94·11	74·37	23 44	27·97	172·97	98·44	164 11	.	...	..	...
Dera Ismail Khan	.		1030	882 19	90	93 41	37 19	42 03			.	..	...	2437	.
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karachi	.		1100	745	266·09	134 84	18 75	17·5	.		.	...	24 01	31·98	..
Shikarpur	.	...	1100	720	105	85	21 72	21 72		...			..	..	..
Quetta			1040 to 1050	710 to 770	.		23 44	23 44				.	.	.	...
Bombay—															
Konkan—															
Bombay	164 27	142 86	1142·86	914 27	122 45	85 05	20	22 5		..	112 92	129 27	14 37	18·38	...
Deccan and Karnatak—															
Dharwar (Hubli)				..	115·99	66 98	23 18		...	.	.	...	.	..	..
Sholapur	141 61	103 07	1067 19	733 33	150 51	77 34	24 37	81 5	..	.	101 56	.	..	.	
Poona	...		1084·22	807 03	127 71	84 22	26 3	24 32	...		.		..		...
Khandesh and N. E. Deccan—		.													
Ahmednagar	126 46	.	883 33		133 33	83·33	20 05	26·15	137 5		...	..	.	.	..
Dhulia						89 17	21 12	34 43		.		..	...		.
Gujarat—															
Surat			1070 26	864 84					...	..	.	...	...	..	...
Ahmedabad			1160	800		.	16·87	17 19	...	.	.		.	...	..
Central Provinces—															
Western—															
Nagpur	176 94		900	679	..	..	30	30	150	135 31	190	171·44	8	7·06	7
Central—															
Jubbulpore	183·31	100	850	640	.	...	38 31	22 31	130	160	128	170	10	8	...
Eastern—															
Raipur	145 44	...	850	680	.	..	36 31	45	190	195	130	150	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	163 37	142 19	1200	838 12		...	26 19	38·12	285	183 31	..	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	167 91		1000	680	.	..	22 5	30	285 69	286 31	...	...	5·62	..	...
Madras—															
South, central—															
Coimbatore	206 8	139 6	731 8	731 7	192	86·4	20 5	23	...	...	115·2	144	.	...	.
Salem		...	753 4	684 9		...	.	...	171·3	171·3	85 7	120	.	...	15·4
Central—															
Bellary	147·7	110 8	1015 9	660 7	112 4	71 4	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah		...	822 4	592 1	.	.	...		...	..	85·7	107·1	..	...	...
Karnul	.	...	...		..	...	...	...	197·7	296 5	98·7	116 9	...	...	...
East Coast, central—															
Nellore		.	833 3	600	..	.	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
East Coast, south—															
Madras	148 1	108·7	888 8	790	115 2	57 6	17·5	18 9	329·2	345·6	98·8	94·6	...	...	..
Tanjore	..		600	600	.	..	23·4	23·4	..	..	..	.	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	..	...	945 9	810 7		.	21 9	25	246·8	123·4	...	.	...	...	...
Southern—															
Madura	136·4	133·4	945 9	945 9	.	.	..	...	235·3	229·4	..	...	..	...	15
Mysore—															
Mysore	150·86	104	...	651 41	181·67	72 86	...	...	274·27*	274·27*	154·27	154·82	4·48	4·49	4·48
Bangalore	120	120	960	857·18	205·68	80	...	...	651 41*	240*	154·27	137·18	11·41	9·8	16·15

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Coal (Bengal)		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	
															Rajputana—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	110	80 to 90	..	4 and 5	3·75	Ajmor
															Delhi—
...	7·5	...	12·5	25	42 5	...	12 5	11·25	...	100	400	300	4·37	3 7	Delhi
															Punjab—
															Southern—
...	...	...	15·94	15·94	48·44	42·03	...	...	118	118	287	225	4·56	...	Ferozepur
															Central—
..	...	...	20	19·06	51·56	40	12·5	13·12	160	160	185	170	4 55	5 87	Lahore
															Submontane—
...	...	...	16·87	18·75	46·25	38·75	12·5	11·25	160	160	...	...	...	4·5	Amritsar
															Northern—
...	...	...	20	30·78	...	...	15	13·75	180	120	200	140	3·75	4	Rawalpindi
															Western—
...	...	...	17·5	12·5	47·5	42·5	13·75	13·12	220	140	270	270	5·25	6·5	Lyallpur
...	...	...	18·75	18·12	42 81	41·25	...	...	125	120	...	...	4·34	5·12	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	...	15·21	9·43	34·79	33·28	8·7	15	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	4 86	5	Peshâwar
...	...	...	31·87	19 37	48 12	41·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ismael Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	43 75	47 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·89	...	Karâchi
...	...	...	42 5	20		...	...	...	..	...	..	...	4·23	2·62	Shikârpur
...	...	...	22·5	15	50	50	12 86	15·42	80 to 220	120 to 220	...	.	4·69	4·87	Quetta
															Bombay—
															Konkan—
	..	...	...	...	46·41	40 16	...	...	.	...	...	...	3·97	3·31	Bombay
															Deccan and Karnâtak—
...	...	...	...	.		...	...	...	105	...		..	5·16	5 59	Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	.	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	100	...	4·16	2·64	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	..	.	4·03	3·37	Poona
															Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3·44	1·75	Ahmednagar
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	..	..	60	42 5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
															Western—
...	...	16			.	.	8 56	10	75 to 90	80 to 95	140 to 190	120 to 175	3·69	3·06	Nagpur
															Central—
...	...	..	..	...	60	40	...	...	75	60	.	70	3·69	2·44	Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·37	2·94	Raipur
															Berar—
...	11	11 06	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	95	103	64	3·5	3·06	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·87	...	...	70	125	50	3·5	4·25	Amrâoti
															Madras—
															South, Central—
...	8	10·4	...	...	102·9*	102·9*	...	...	...	...	100 to 250	60	4·69	5·88	Coimbatore
7·7	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	...	..	...	...	Salem
															Central—
...	20	12·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	160†	120†	160	150	4·56	4·91	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5		Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·31	...	Karnul
															East Coast, Central—
	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·28	...	Nellore
															East Coast, South—
...	...	...	...	...	51·3	52·9	...	9·2	225†	225†	...	...	3·28(a)	2·25	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	10·4	...	...	150†	150†	...	...	8·25	5·82	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	.	84·6	41·1	...	...	..	...	...	...	4·27	2·6	Trichinopoly
															Southern—
15	...	...	...	..	20 4	20·4	...	...	...	...	100	55	4·22	3·75	Madura
															Mysore—
4·43	4·22	7·81	113·19	97·24	...	...	...	...	50 to 100	50 to 100	50 to 100	50 to 100	4 75	4·75	Mysore
14·69	1·25	4·27	61·04	...	...	52·5	...	...	160	160	160 to 200	160 to 200	4·75	6	Bangalore

*Superior quality † Sheep or goats (a) Without tin.

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER, 1919

Districts	Wheat (Triticum Sativum)		Barley (Hordeum vulgare)		Rice (Oryza Sativa) Best sort		Rice (Oryza Sativa) Common		Jawar or cholum (Andropogon sorghum)		Bajra or Cumbu (Penniselum typhoideum)	
—	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	6 15	7 3	8 9	8 15	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst.†	...	2 13	...	...	...	6 10	...	7 5	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu			...	...	6 1	6 1	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	4 —	4 —	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 15	6 15	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	5 12	6 5	6 1	7 5	...	...	...	...
Bassein	3 8	3 8	...	...	6 1	6 1	6 15	6 15	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 15	8 2	7 11	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 10	7 4	6 10	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	5 12	6 5	6 15	6 15	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 10	...	7 4	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	6 10	6 5	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	2 12	2 12	...	...	4 13	5 9	6 1	7 4	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	8 1	6 10	8 12	7 4	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	5 3	6 1	5 10	6 3	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 9	8 —	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	1 14	...	...	6 1	6 8	6 5	7 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	4 —	3 10	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 6	7 7	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	4 3	4 3	...	...	3 2	3 2	5 9	5 9	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	2 8	2 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Manipur	6 —	6 —	...	...	16 —	17 —	18 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 4	3 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 4	3 4	5 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	7 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	4 4	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 9	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 4	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 13	4 13	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	4 12	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	...	...	...	...		6 —	5 11	...	...	...	...
Jessore		...	...	-	-	...	3 4	4 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur			...		...		5 10	4 12	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from returns furnished fortnightly by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the district head-quarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

*The figures under "wheat" represent the prices of wheat flour.

†Figures have not so far been reported.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13	2 13	9 5	9 5	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1	2 10	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	3 8	...	...	...	3 1	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1	2 1	11 3	12 8	Pegu
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 7	...	...	3 2	3 2	9 5	9 5	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 5	9 5	Maubin
...	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	...	...	3 8	3 8	11 3	11 3	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 10	10 3	10 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2	3 2	8 —	8 —	Prome
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	7 —	7 —	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 15	12 13	16 —	3 4	3 4	7 —	7 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	4 —	7 —	7 —	Pakókku
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 —	7 —	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 9	2 9	8 —	8 —	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	12 —	12 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	3 3	4 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...		...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 3	9 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	4 —	3 10	8 —	8 —	Cachar
												Hill Tracts—
...	...		...	4 8	4 8	7 4	7 4	3 7	3 7	7 12	7 12	Khasi and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...		4 12	4 12	...	...	2 12	2 12	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills
	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	19 —	19 —	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	Manipur
...	...		...	4 —	3 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	6 8	6 8	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...			...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	3 12	4 —	10 —	10 —	Goálpára
...	...		...	4 12	4 12	...		3 8	3 14	9 8	9 8	Kámrup (Gauhati)
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 8	8 —	8 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8		...	3 4	3 4	8 8	8 8	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	9 —	9 —	Noakhali
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 4	10 —	9 4	Backerganj
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6	3 —	10 —	8 —	Tippera
...		...		...	...	...	...	4 —	...	10 —	10 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 4	10 4	Khulna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 —	10 10	10 10	24-Parganas
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 8	11 —	Howrah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	3 12	10 8	11 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	11 —	13 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	3 —	11 —	11 4	Jessore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	9 8	9 8	Faridpur

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1919—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bájra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...		...	...	5 12	5 4	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...		...	...	6 —	5 4	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 6	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 12	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 4	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...		...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...		...	6 —	4 13	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...			...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...		...	...	4 4	3 12	...			...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	6 —	6 —	...		...	...	5 2	5 2	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	6 4	6 5	...	6 10	...	...	...	5 —	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	5 8	5 8	7 2	7 2	...	...	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	5 12	6 —	7 —	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 —	...	...	5 8	4 10	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	5 8	5 4	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	6 8	6 4	...	...	...	...	5 14	6 —	...	...	...	...
Gaya	6 —	5 12	7 —	7 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 8	...	...
Patna	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	...	6 —	8 —	6 —	...
Shahabad	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	4 12	5 —	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Ranchi	4 14	4 14	6 4	6 4	...	...	6 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Palámau	5 5½	5 10	6 12	7 5	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	4 12	5 —	...	...	...	...	6 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	4 10	4 10	...	...	...	...	5 14	5 9	...	...		...
Cuttack	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...	5 14½	6 9	...	...		...
Balasore	3 12	...	...	...	...		7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	4 4	4 8	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	5 ...	5 —	7 —	7 —	3 4	3 4	5 —	5 —	6 8	5 8	6 —	5 —
Benares	5 10½	5 8½	7 13	7 13	3 4	3 4	4 3	4 3	7 5	7 5	6 4	6 4
Ghazipur	5 7	5 3	7 14	7 —	3 6	3 12	5 2	4 9	7 6	6 6	6 8	6 6
Jaunpur	6 —	6 —	7 11	7 10	3 8	3 8	5 10	5 11	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	3 4	3 4	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	6 10	6 4
Central—												
Bánda	5 2	5 2	5 10	5 10	3 —	3 4	5 2	5 2	8 12	8 15	6 12	6 10
Fatehpur	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 8	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	7 12	8 8	6 12	7 —
Hamirpur	4 15	5 —	6 —	6 —	3 8	3 4	4 8	4 4	8 10	9 12	7 4	7 4
Jalaun	5 4	5 4	...	7 —	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	9 —	6 8	6 8
Cawnpore	5 4	5 6	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 10	4 10	8 —	8 —	7 —	...
Jhansi	5 —	5 2	7 —	7 —	3 4	3 6	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	6 12	6 12
Etáwah	5 3	5 1	7 4	6 12	3 —	3 —	5 9	5 3	7 9	8 7	7 5	7 7
Farrukhabad	5 5	5 4	8 1	8 5	5 4	5 2	6 3	5 12	8 4	8 5	7 7	7 12
Mainpuri	5 4	5 4	7 —	7 —	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 8	6 12	7 —
Etah	5 8	5 6	7 —	7 —	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 2	6 12	6 10
Western—												
Meerut	5 8	5 8	7 12	7 12	2 8	2 8	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —
Agra	5 2	5 1	7 7	7 3	2 15	2 15	...	4 8	8 5	8 6	7 5	7 4
Muttra	5 6	5 6	8 —	8 —	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	7 4	7 4
Aligarh	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	2 4	2 4	4 —	4 —	7 4	7 4	7 —	6 12
Bulandshahr	5 5	5 5	7 4	7 5	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	6 12	7 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	5 7	5 7	7 6	7 1	4 8	4 8	5 2	5 7	7 6	7 11	...	...
Azamgarh	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	6 2	6 —	8 8	8 8	4 4	4 2	5 —	4 14	...	...	...	...
Basti	5 12	5 12	9 —	9 —	3 12	3 12	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer aristinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dàl (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	10 8	10 8	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	3 12	12 —	12 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 —	10 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	11 8	...	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6	3 8	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	12 —	12 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9	3 9	9 12	9 12	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	9 8	9 8	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	3 3	3 3	10 —	10 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	3 8	3 9	10 —	10 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	...	6 2	...	8 6	...	...	10 —	10 10	Bhágalpur
7 7	7 7	...	...	6 1	5 8	7 7	7 7	4 2	4 6	8 —	8 —	Darbhanga
8 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	4 —	4 —	12 8	12 8	Muzaffarpur
...	...	...	...	5 — to 6 —	5 12	7 12	8 —	4 4	4 4	10 —	10 —	Sáran
9 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	8 —	7 8	4 8	5 —	10 —	10 —	Chámparan
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 4	7 —	8 —	4 8	4 8	12 —	13 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	5 12	6 —	7 8	7 4	5 8	6 4	10 —	9 —	Monghyr
...	...	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 12	8 8	8 12	4 8	4 8	13 5	13 5	Gaya
...	...	6 —	6 —	6 —	...	8 8	9 —	5 —	5 —	12 8	12 8	Patna
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	...	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 8	...	...	3 8	3 12	9 —	9 8	Singbhum
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	4 —	4 4	9 —	9 —	Mánbhum
9 —	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 12	7 —	8 —	4 —	3 8	9 —	9 —	Ranchi
...	...	...	...	5 1	6 12	7 5	7 5	3 15	3 15	12 2	11 4	Palámau
7 8	9 —	...	...	6 —	5 —	8 —	8 8	4 4	3 12	11 7	11 7	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	4 4	5 3	...	...	3 9	3 9	16 —	16 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	...	...	3 12	3 7	16 —	13 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	4 4 to 5 5	4 8	...	...	3 8	4 —	9 2	10 8	Balasore
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	7 —	8 —	3 8	3 8	10 11	10 11	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 —	7 —	3 12	3 12	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur
...	...	6 8	6 8	5 11½	5 11½	7 13	7 13	3 12	3 12	11 13	11 13	Benares
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	7 6	7 5	4 3	4 8	9 10	12 13	Ghazipur
...	...	7 1	...	6 —	6 —	7 13	7 10	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Jaunpur
4 —	4 —	...	...	6 1	6 —	...	...	4 4	4 4	13 ..	11 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	10 8	10 12	Bánda
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 —	13 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	...	8 —	3 12	3 12	10 —	10 —	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 8	11 —	Jalaun
6 4	6 4	5 14	5 14	5 6	...	...	8 12	3 12	3 12	13 —	13 —	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 6	7 10	7 12	3 10	4 —	10 8	11 8	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	5 9	4 15	7 14	8 12	4 4	4 3	11 —	10 11	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 10	8 8	4 7	5 4	16 —	16 —	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 4	7 8	8 —	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 8	7 8	7 6	4 4	4 4	12 —	12 8	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 2	8 —	8 ..	3 9	3 8	11 7	11 12	Agra
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 11	9 4	9 4	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	Muttra
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	7 4	7 4	4 4	4 4	10 8	10 8	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 5	7 4	7 —	3 12	3 13	12 —	12 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontiane, east—
...	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	7 12	7 2	4 8	4 8	10 4	11 —	Ballia
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	3 12	3 12	13 —	13 —	Azamgarh
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 10	7 8	4 8	4 8	12 —	12 —	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 8	8 4	4 4	4 —	10 —	12 —	Basti

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1919—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*) Half-month of report	Wheat Previous half-month	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) Half-month of report	Barley Previous half-month	Rice (*Oryza Sativa.*) Best sort Half-month of report	Rice Best sort Previous half-month	Rice Common Half-month of report	Rice Common Previous half-month	Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*) Half-month of report	Jawar Previous half-month	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) Half-month of report	Bajra Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(*a*) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 4	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	7 8	8 4	7 4	7 4
Budaun	5 3	5 6	7 2	7 4	2 8	2 8	3 12	4 —	7 —	7 9	6 9	6 14
Pilibit	5 3	5 3	8 —	8 —	2 8	2 8	5 9	5 9	...	...	6 6	6 6
Bareli	5 5	5 7	7 13	7 13	2 13	2 13	4 8	4 9	8 5	8 7	7 —	7 2
Moradabad	5 8½	5 9½	8 10	7 10	2 10	2 9	5 6	4 5	...	...	6 15	7 2
Bijnor	5 4	5 6	8 —	8 2	2 —	2 —	4 —	4 —	...	...	6 4	6 4
Muzaffarnagar	5 10	5 12	8 12	8 12	4 —	4 —	4 8	5 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —
Saharanpur	5 10	5 14	9 1	9 1	1 10	1 10	4 4	4 4	...	...	7 7	7 7
Dehra Dun	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 8	2 —	2 4	3 12	3 12	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 8
Hills—												
Naini Tal	4 7	4 7	6 5	6 5	2 2	2 2	3 11	3 11	4 3	4 3	5 4	5 4
Almora	5 8	5 12	7 4	7 4	2 —	2 —	4 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	4 —	4 12	7 —	7 —	2 8	2 4	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	.	..
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	6 —	5 12	8 —	7 8	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	7 —	8 —	7 —	7 —
Sultanpur	6 —	5 12	8 —	8 8	...	...	5 12	5 4	...	...	7 —	6 4
Rae Bareli	5 10	5 10	7 4	7 12	4 —	4	5 2	5 3	8 —	7 12	7 4	7 12
Unao	5 2	5 2	7 4	7 8	2 10	2 14	5 10	5 10	8 12	8 10	7 12	7 2
Lucknow	5 4	5 8	8 4	8 8	2 8	2 6	4 12	5 —	7 8	8 —	7 4	7 8
Hardoi	5 4	5 8	8 —	8 —	3 —	3 —	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	7 4	7 8
Northern—												
Fyzabad	5 14	5 14	8 4	8 2	...		4 2	4 —	8 —	8 2	6 4	6 —
Barabanki	5 13	5 15	8 5	8 4	3 —	3 —	5 3	5 —	8 8	8 4	7 6	7 8
Gonda	5 13	5 14	8 —	8 —	3 2	3 2	4 10	4 12	8 2	8 —	7 10	7 12
Bahraich	6 —	6 4	10 —	10 —	3 4	3 4	5 —	5 —	9 4	9 4	8 —	...
Sitapur	5 12	5 12	8 4	8 4	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	7 4	7 4
Kheri	5 12	5 12	9 —	8 12	2 —	2 —	5 —	5 8	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	5 4	5 6	7 4	7 5	3 6	3 7	4 1	4 3	10 4	9 14	5 4	5 6
Ajmer	4 14	4 14	7 4	7 4	3 8	3 8	4 9	4 9	7 4	7 4	6 4	6 4
Kishangarh	5 8	5 8	8 4	8 4	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	7 4	7 2
Tonk*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur	5 3	5 7	7 8	8 —	4 4	4 4	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 7	6 13	6 13
Karauli*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dholpur*	...	5 9½	...	7 12	...	3 —	...	3 4	...	9 2	...	10 —
Bharatpur*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Alwar	7 —	7 —	9 9	9 8	3 8	3 8	4 —	4 —	10 4	10 11	8 9	8 11
Nasirabad	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 8	5 —	5 —	7 4	7 4	6 —	6 —
Western—												
Bikaner	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 12	3 12	...	...	5 8	5 10
Jaisalmer	4 —	3 12	...	...	2 8	2 8	3 8	3 8	4 8	4 4	4 3	4 4
Jodhpur	4 5 and 4 12	4 4	8 —	7 8	3 2	3 2	3 7	3 7	7 2	6 8 and 7 8	5 13	5 12
Central India—												
Indore	5 12	6 —	8 —	9 —	3 8	3 12	4 4	4 8	10 —	...	6 8	6 8
Neemuch	5 4	5 4	...	...	3 12	3 12	4 8	4 8	10 4	10 4	...	...
Gwalior	5 8	6 —	8 8	7 —	3 4	3 4	4 8	4 12	9 —	10 —	8 8	8 8
Delhi—												
Delhi	5 12	5 12	8 8	8 —	2 — and 2 8	2 — and 2 8	3 12	3 12	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	6 4	6 4	6 12	6 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	6 8	6 8
Ferozepur	6 4	6 4	8 12	8 12	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —
Central—												
Lahore	6 4	6 8	8 12	8 12	...	...	4 7	4 8	8 12	8 12	6 12	6 12
Gujranwala	7 —	6 12	9 12	9 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Gujrat	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	7 8	7 8
Jhelam	6 4	6 4	9 —	...	...	...	4 8	4 4	...	...	6 8	6 8

* Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(*a*) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...		..	5 12	5 12	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	8 8	9 —	5 7	5 10	7 8	7 3	4 —	4 —	12 —	11 10	Budaun
...	...	...	..	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	3 12	3 12	12 —	12 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	5 13	5 13	8 7	8 9	2 8	3 12	13 8	12 12	Bareli
...	...	...	...	5 11	5 8	8 6	8 6	4 2	4 2½	12 12	12 —	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10		...	4 4	4 4	12 —	12 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	3 —	3 —	13 —	13 —	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	8 13	8 13	3 8	3 8	11 11	11 11	Saharanpur
7 8	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	4 —	3 12	9 —	9 —	Dehra Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	4 7	4 7	7 5	7 5	3 2	3 2	8 6	8 6	Naini Tal
6 4	6 8	...	...	4 6	4 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	Almora
...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	...	...	3 4	3 4	5 —	5 —	Garhwál
												(*b*) Oudh—
												Southern—
9 —	9 —	4 —	4 —	5 12	5 12	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	10 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	.	5 12	6 —	...	...	4 4	4 4	15 —	15 —	Sultanpur
9 —	9 —	4 8	4 8	5 2	5 3	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 —	8 —	Rae Bareli
...	...	4 12	...	5 2	5 2	9 2	9 —	3 8	3 14	11 —	9 —	Unao
...	...	...	...	5 2	5 10	...	8 —	3 8	4 —	10 8	10 8	Lucknow
...	...	8 —	8 —	5 4	5 8	9 —	9 —	4 8	4 8	10 —	11 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	...	10 12	Fyzabad
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 14	8 14	9 —	4 5	4 1	10 5	10 2	Barabanki
...	...	4 2	4 2	5 6	5 6	8 2	8 —	3 14	4 2	10 4	9 12	Gonda
...	...	5 8	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 12	9 —	4 —	4 4	10 8	10 8	Bahraich
...	..	10 —	8 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	Sitapur
9 8	9 8	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	4 10	4 11	5 1	5 2	10 8	10 12	3 2	3 3	10 14	11 3	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	3 12	3 12	5 14	...	7 6	..	...	...	18 —	18 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	5 14	6 —	8 4	7 12	...	...	18 —	18 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonk
...	...	6 2	6 2	5 6 and 5 14	5 14 and 6 6	8 —	8 4	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karauli
...	...	...	6 12	...	6 5	...	...	...	5 4	...	17 —	Dholpur
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bharatpur
...	...	7 —	7 —	6 9	6 9	8 6	8 10	6 12	6 12	17 12	17 12	Alwar
...	.	..	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	18 —	18 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 12	...	...	3 8	3 8	16 —	16 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	3 12	3 8	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	5 13	5 12 and 6 8	7 2	6 8 and 7 8	4 1	3 12	20 —	20 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	12 8	...	3 8	3 12	11 —	13 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	13 4	13 —	Neemuch
...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	7 —	...	...	3 12	4 4	16 —	16 —	Gwalior
												Delhi—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 12	7 8	3 8	3 8	13 —	13 —	Delhi
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 12	8 12	2 12	2 12	9 —	9 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	7 8	7 8	6 —	6 —	7 12	8 4	3 12	3 12	9 —	9 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 4	7 —	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	5 10	6 —	7 —	7 —	2 12	3 —	11 —	10 —	Jhelam

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1919—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South eastern—												
Gurgáon	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 12	..	..	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	7 4	7 8
Rohtak	6 2	6 3	8 8	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 —	8 12	7 10	7 8
Karnál	6 2	6 8	8 12	9 —	..	..	4 4	4 4	9 —	9 4	7 8	7 12
Submontane—												
Ambala	6 2	6 2	8 14	8 14	..	...	4 8	4 8	8 10	8 12	7 4	7 4
Ludhiana	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 4	..	.	4 —	4 4	8 8	7 8	5 8	5 8
Jullundur	6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —	..	..	4 4	4 4	8 —	8 —	6 —	...
Hoshiárpur	6 4	6 4	9 —	9 —	..	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	..		4 —	4 8	8 —	8 —	...	...
Amritsar	6 8	6 8	8 12	8 13	..	...	4 10	4 8	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 6
Siálkot	6 4	7 —	9 12	9 8	..	..	6 4	5 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Simla	5 4	5 4	6 7	6 4	..	...	4 8	3 12	6 4	6 —	5 7	5 4
Kángra	7 8	8 —	9 8	10 —	..	...	5 12	5 12		..	..	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	5 12	5 12	10 —	10 4	...	...	4 4	4 4	7 4	6 12	6 4	6 8
Attock	6 —	6 2	10 —	10 —	..	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	6 8	7 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	7 10	7 4	..	..	..	..	4 8	4 8		...	6 12	6 12
Jhang	6 6	6 10	8 6	8 12	...	...	4 4	4 4	8 8	8 —	7 —	7 4
Lyallpur	6 4	6 12			..	...	4 12	5 —	...	...	7 8	7 8
Multan	6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —		...		5 —	9 12	9 12	6 8	6 12
Montgomery	6 14	6 14	8 —	8 —	.	...	4 2	4 4	..	.	...	...
Muzaffargarh	6 6	6 6	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	7 4	7 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	5 15	6 6	7 8	8 7	...	...	5 6	5 10	6 12	7 —	6 4	6 8
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazara	6 6	6 2	11 12	11 8	2 7	2 7	4 6	4 10	...		5 —	5 —
Peshawar	7 1	6 15	13 13	14 10	3 3	3 7	4 4	4 7	12 8	12 8	6 9	6 9
Kohát	6 3	6 2	12 6	12 6	2 12	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	7 12	7 12
Bannu	8 2	7 13	13 12	15 —	..		5 15	5 10	11 4		7 8	8 7
Dera Ismail Khan	.	...	9 —	9 —	2 2	2 —	3 14	3 14	8 12	8 12	7 8	...
Tochi	6 2	6 2	12 5	12 5	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	...
Kurram	6 6	6 6	10 —	10 —	5 12	6 —	..	...	...	..	...	...
Malakand	6 8	7 —	15 —	15 —	3 4	3 —	3 8	4 —	...	...	...	...
Wano†	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	.
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	5 4	5 4	...	..	4 —	4 —	4 8		6 —	6 8	5 8	5 8
Hyderabad	4 8	5 4	...	..	3 —	3 —	3 8	3 8	5 8	6 4	5 4	5 12
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	5 —	4 12	...	..	2 12	3 —	3 2	3 4	6 —	6 8	5 —	5 4
Shikárpur	5 8	...	...	...		4 —	3 8		...	6 9	...	5 9
Upper Sind Frontier	5 4	5 4	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	6 4	6 4
Quetta	...	...	6 —	6 4	2 —	2 —	4 —	4 —	5 11	6 4	5 8	5 4
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	3 13	4 1	...	...	4 9	5 6	5 4	5 12	3 9	3 9	4 1	4 1
Ratnagiri	3 1	3 6	...	...	3 15	4 4	5 6	5 11	5 15	...	5 5	5 5
Alibág	3 11	3 11	..	...	3 11	3 11	4 10	4 10	...	...	...	...
Bombay	*3 13	*4 2	...	...	2 4	2 6	5 7	5 7	4 5	4 9	5 12	6 1
Thána	5 1	5 1	...	...	4 1	4 1	5 11	5 11	...	...	5 3	5 3
Deccan and Karnáták—												
Dharwar	4 11	4 11	...	...	3 14	4 6	4 9	4 13	5 8	5 8	5 3	5 8
Belgaum	4 2	4 3	...	...	4 8	4 12	4 13	5 6	6 12	6 4	6 2	7 3
Satara	4 3	4 3	...	...		4 1	4 1	4 11	5 10	5 10	6 15	6 15
Sholapur	4 7	4 14	...	...	2 7	2 7	4 6	5 5	5 10	6 1	6 13	7 5
Bijapur	3 11	4 3	..	...	3 4	4 11	4 6	5 5	5 11	6 6	6 1	7 8
Poona	4 6	4 10	...	...	3 5	3 5	3 13	4 7	4 14	4 14	5 15	5 15
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmednagar	4 6	4 11	.	...	3 6	3 12	3 12	4 1	5 10	5 10	6 5	...
Násik	4 8	4 2	...	...	3 7	3 7	4 9	4 15	..	...	6 3	7 4
Dhulia	4 6	4 6	...	...	..	...	5 —	5 2	6 1	5 12	5 14	5 9
Jalgaon	4 15	4 15	..	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	6 2	6 2	6 —	6 —
Gujarat—												
Surat	5 1	5 1	..	..	3 4	3 4	4 10	5 9	5 9	4 10	6 —	5 9
Broach	3 8	3 8	...	...	4 8	5 —	5 —	5 8	6 —	5 —	6 —	6 —
Kaira	4 8	4 8	...	..	...	...	3 12	4 8	...	...	6 8	7 —
Baroda	4 4	4 4	...	..	4 2	4 4	4 14	5 4	...	...	6 4	6 4
Ahmedabad	4 —	4 8	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	6 —
Godhra	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 —	4 —	5 —	5 4	...	...	5 —	5 8
Disa	4 4	4 4	...	...	2 8	2 10	2 12	2 12	...	...	5 4	5 2
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	3 8	3 12	...	...	2 4	2 6	3 8	3 —	6 4	6 4	5 8	5 12
Central Provinces—												
Nimar	4 8	4 13	...	...	2 15	2 15	5 2	5 2	6 8	6 8	...	...
Hoshangabad	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 4	3 4	4 15	4 15	6 9	7 —	...	...
Betul	4 14	4 14	...	...	...	..	4 12	4 12	6 14	6 14	...	...
Chhindwara	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 12	3 12	4 6	5 —	5 15	5 15	...	...
Nagpur	4 7	4 12	...	...	2 15	3 4	5 3	5 3	5 15	5 15	...	...
Wardha	4 1	4 6	...	...	2 9	2 9	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...

* Relates to Khandwa wheat

† Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	13 —	12 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 10	...	...	3 8	3 8	13 —	8 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	6 2	6 8	8 6	9 —	3 —	4 —	11 —	12 —	Karnál
												Sub-montane—
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 8	8 8	8 8	3 8	3 8	10 4	10 4	Ambala
...	...	4 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	3 8	3 —	10 —	10 —	Ludhiána
...	...	5 8	5 8	6 4	6 4	9 —	9 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 8	9 8	Hoshiarpur
...	...	...	4 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 2	8 —	8 4	3 —	3 —	11 —	10 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 14	6 12	3 3	3 8	8 —	8 —	Simla
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	8 —	3 —	3 —	7 4	7 4	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 12	6 12	3 4	3 —	11 —	11 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 6	7 8	7 8	4 —	3 8	10 —	10 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	6 2	6 3	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	Sháhpur
...	9 —	...	...	6 2	6 2	8 —	8 12	...	...	9 —	8 8	Jhang
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 4	2 8	2 8	9 8	9 8	Lyallpur
...	...	...	5 8	5 14	6 —	8 8	9 4	...	...	9 8	9 4	Multan
...	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	5 11	6 —	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
...	...	5 —	5 —	5 10	5 10	7 12	7 10	...	...	9 8	9 8	Hazára
...	...	7 14	7 14	6 14	7 4	10 —	10 —	7 14	7 14	16 12	16 12	Peshávar
...	...	...	...	6 5	7 1	8 12	8 14½	...	...	18 8	18 8	Kohát
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 10	12 8	12 8	...	...	19 11	19 6	Bannu
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 3	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 4	Dera Ismail Khan
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	...	...	10 —	10 —	Tochi
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 6	8 6	Kurram
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Malakand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	3 8	3 8	20 —	20 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	4 8	5 —	...	...	3 12	4 —	...	...	Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	5 12	6 4	...	...	3 —	3 —	16 —	16 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	5 8	6 —	6 11	6 11	5 —	5 8	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 7	3 7	12 8	12 8	Karwar
7 2	7 2	...	...	4 1	4 1	...	...	3 11	3 11	13 6	12 12	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	...	...	2 11	2 11	12 13	12 13	Alibág
...	...	...	...	3 7	3 10	...	...	3 6	3 6	14 11	13 10	Bombay
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	...	...	3 4	3 4	13 6	13 6	Thana
												Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	...	...	...	3 12	...	...	3 —	3 —	13 3	13 13	Dharwar
7 —	6 —	...	...	3 13	4 6	...	...	3 5	3 5	15 —	15 —	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	3 7	3 7	13 3	13 3	Satara
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	2 15	2 15	15 8	15 8	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	3 14	4 2	...	...	3 7	3 7	12 10	12 10	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	3 12	4 —	...	...	3 5	3 10	13 1	13 1	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 9	...	...	3 5	3 5	16 2	16 2	Ahmednagar
6 —	6 —	...	...	4 5	4 5	...	...	2 14	2 14	15 10	13 —	Násik
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 11	...	...	3 3	3 8	15 9	...	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	...	...	3 —	3 1	14 1	14 1	Jalgáon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	4 3	5 5	...	...	3 4	3 4	14 13	14 13	Surat
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	17 12	17 12	Broach
8 —	9 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	20 —	20 —	Kaira
...	...	...	...	4 12	5 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	20 —	20 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	20 —	20 —	Ahmedabad
5 —	8 8	...	...	5 -	5 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	16 —	16 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	4 14	5 2	...	...	2 12	3 —	18 —	18 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	3 12	4 —	...	...	3 4	3 8	50 —	50 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	4 13	4 13	...	...	3 6	3 15	12 3	12 8	Nimar
...	...	...	...	4 15	5 7	...	...	3 12	3 15	14 6	14 6	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	...	...	3 12	3 12	8 —	8 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	4 7	4 7	...	...	3 11	3 11	9 —	10 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	4 15	5 3	...	...	3 10	3 10	11 9	9 10	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 9	3 7	11 14	11 14	Wardha

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1919—*concluded*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	5 6	5 8	..	...	2 12	2 12	4 2	4 2	6 7	7 —	...	...
Saugor	5 —	4 15	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	6 12	...	..	...
Damoh	5 3	5 3	..	...	3 11	3 11	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	..	...
Jubbulpore	5 12	5 12	...	...	3 4	2 8	5 8	5 8	6 12	7 —	...	...
Mandla	4 8	4 12	...	...	4 5	4 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	5 4	5 4	...	...	3 12	4 4	5 4	5 8	6 6	6 8	...	...
Bálághát	4 1	4 1	...	...	* 3 2	4 4	5 10	7 —	...	...	..	...
Bhandára	4 6	4 6	...	...	...	...	5 2	5 2	5 15	5 15	...	...
Chánda	4 5	4 5	...	...	3 9	3 14	4 9	4 9	6 3	6 4	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	5 4	5 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	..	...	...
Raipur	4 12	5 —	...	...	3 12	3 12	5 4	5 —	...	...	..	...
Drug	4 2	4 2	...	...	3 8	3 2	5 13	5 13	6 2	...	...	...
Berar												
Buldána	3 14	4 11	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 5	6 12	...	...
Akola	4 9	4 9	...	...	2 5	2 5	4 12	4 12	7 —	7 —	..	...
Amráoti	...	4 12	...	...	2 14	2 14	5 11	...	7 —	5 —	...	...
Yeotmal	4 4	4 4	...	...	2 14	2 14	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabád	2 4	2 7	...	...	1 14	2 1	4 7	4 15	6 4	6 4	6 6	7 3
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 9	4 9	...	...	..	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 3	4 8	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 3	4 2	5 6	...	...	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 15	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5	3 8	4 11	5 2	4 7	5 8
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6	4 15	6 14	8 1	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	...	5 8	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2	4 15	5 8	6 —	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14	3 14	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	7 8	7 8
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	6 14	...	...	7 12	7 12
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 7	5 7	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	4 15	5 —	5 .	5 8	6 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 —	5 3	5 3	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 15	4 2	...	..	...	...
Chingleput	..	...	...	...	...	...	4 3	4 4	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	...	...	7 3	6 14
Tanjore	...	..	...	...	...	...	4 9	4 9	...	...	6 3	6 3
Trichinopoly	...	..	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	6 11	6 11	6 3	6 3
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 15	4 3	5 10	5 14	5 7	5 8
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	.	...	...	4 13
Mysore—												
Mysore	3 —	2 8	2 14	2 8	3 12	3 12	4 8	4 8	8 —	9 —	...	...
Bangalore	2 12	2 12	...	...	3 4	3 4	4 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	2 —	2 —	2 —	2 —	3 8	3 10	5 —	4 4	...	...	..	
Aden	3 2	3 2	...	...	3 2	3 2	4 3	4 3	5 —	5 —	3 9	3 6

* Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer aristinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces —*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	5 1	5 10	...	...	3 15	3 15	9 8	10 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	5 8	6 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	11 —	11 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	5 8	6 3	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 —	9 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	...	...	3 8	3 12	9 8	9 8	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 —	10 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	4 1	4 2	...	...	3 1	3 1	10 9	10 9	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	3 15	4 4	...	...	2 13	3 2	11 13	11 13	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 11	...	...	2 15	3 7	13 11	13 11	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 8	10 —	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	4 12	5 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 —	10 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	4 2	4 7	...	...	3 3	3 3	12 15	12 15	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	4 10	5 7	...	...	3 —	3 9	11 3	9 10	Buldána
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	3 5	3 5	14 —	14 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	5 7	...	...	3 4	3 12	16 —	16 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	4 13	4 4	...	...	3 2	4 3	13 13	13 13	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
6 3	6 4	...	...	4 1	4 3	...	...	6 —	6 3	9 10	9 13	Secunderabád
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 11	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	S. Canara
												South, central—
6 —	6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	14 3	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	9 10	Nilgiris
5 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	Salem
												Central—
7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	Bellary
6 15	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	Anantapur
5 12	6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 1	19 1	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 11	14 15	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	Ganjam
7 2	7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Vizagapatam
7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	Kistna
5 15	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	Guntur
6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
6 8	7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 2	20 —	Madras
6 7	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	Chingleput
...	7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	N. Arcot
7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 [illegible]	17 12	S. Arcot
...	7 6	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
6 8	6 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	Tinnevelly
4 13	5 15	...		...		...	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	Madura
												Mysore—
7 8	7 —	...	...	3 4	3 4		...	3 4	3 4	13 —	11 —	Mysore
8 —	8 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	4 —	4 —	2 12	2 12	12 —	12 —	Bangalore
												Coorg—
7 12	7 4	...	...	6 8	6 4	...		2 14	2 14	15 8	13 —	Coorg
...		...	...	3 12	3 12	...	...	3 —	3 —	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

WHEAT PRICES IN INDIA

RETURN SHOWING THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF WHEAT IN INDIA FROM THE SECOND HALF OF JULY, 1914, TO THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER, 1919.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
January 28, 1920

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st July 1914.	30th September 1914.	31st December 1914.	31st March 1915.	30th June 1915.	30th September 1915.	31st December 1915.	31st March 1916.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi	Karachi (white)*	3 15 3	4 7 9	5 8 10	5 4 3	4 4 3	4 12 3	4 9 3	3 15 3
Bombay (port)	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	4 1 9	4 3 1	5 1 6	4 7 7	...	5 0 3	5 0 5	4 6 9
Calcutta	Calcutta (Club No. 2)	4 5 10	4 8 3	5 10 0	5 2 0	4 8 0	5 1 0	5 3 0	3 15 0
Punjab	Lahore	3 10 3	3 11 6	4 13 6	5 0 0	3 11 6	4 7 0	4 7 0	3 9 0
	Ferozepur	3 5 3	3 14 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	3 13 0	4 7 0	4 5 3	3 10 0
	Lyallpur	3 6 0	3 14 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	3 4 0
	Amritsar	3 3 3	3 11 6	4 10 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 5 0	3 6 0
	Multan	3 6 0	3 14 6	4 12 0	4 7 0	3 10 0	4 8 0	4 3 6	3 7 0
	Rawalpindi	3 4 3	3 11 3	4 4 0	4 5 0	3 14 0	4 7 0	4 8 0	3 12 0
	Ambala	3 10 3	3 14 6	5 0 0	5 13 0	3 15 6	4 12 0	4 9 0	3 10 0
Delhi	Delhi	3 14 0	4 5 0	5 5 0	6 6 0	4 3 0	4 12 6	4 12 0	4 0 0
United Provinces	Benares	4 2 10	4 3 5	5 1 7	5 8 10	4 6 5	4 10 6	4 14 3	4 2 10
	Aligarh (Hathras)	4 0 9	4 6 0	5 2 8	5 11 2	4 3 5	4 9 3	4 15 8	4 6 0
	Cawnpur	4 3 0	4 8 0	5 6 0	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
	Meerut	4 0 0	4 5 0	5 0 0	6 2 6	3 13 0	4 7 0	4 9 0	3 12 9
	Shahjahanpur	4 0 0	4 5 3	5 0 0	4 9 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	3 12 0
	Agra	4 1 7	4 5 2	5 8 3	6 6 4	4 9 1	5 2 6	5 5 4	4 7 1
	Fyzabad	4 3 8	4 3 3	5 1 0	4 12 3	4 9 0	4 13 0	5 2 8	3 10 3
	Lucknow	4 2 9	4 7 1	5 8 4	4 13 6	4 7 1	4 13 6	5 0 0	3 14 6
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 11 4	4 6 7	4 5 0	4 12 10	4 9 7	3 12 10
	Jubbulpore	4 5 1	4 7 1	5 2 7	4 11 4	4 8 2	4 [illegible] 7	4 14 10	3 11 6
	Raipur	3 14 5	3 14 5	4 14 5	3 14 5	4 4 10	4 11 2	4 6 5	3 7 2
	Akola	4 12 0	5 5 7	5 13 7	4 12 5	3 15 7	3 15 7	4 12 2	3 15 6
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	3 6 6	3 11 6	4 3 10	4 3 10	3 8 10	4 6 2	4 7 7	3 13 4
Baluchistan	Quetta	3 15 5	4 0 0	4 9 0	5 5 2	4 7 3	4 3 3	4 10 6	4 9 4
Bombay	Poona	5 4 1	...	5 11 7	5 6 2	5 1 4	5 8 11	5 6 8	4 9 4
	Ahmednagar	5 2 9	4 13 3	6 14 4	4 6 6	4 10 1	4 15 6	3 10 9	3 11 8
	Ahmedabad	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 14 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 5 4	5 5 4	4 9 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	4 8 4	4 8 4	4 1 5	3 10 6	3 11 9	3 12 1	3 13 8	3 0 10
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	3 13 0	4 0 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	4 6 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
	Bhagalpur	4 3 0	4 3 0	5 4 0	4 13 0	4 8 0	5 9 7	6 8 0	3 12 0
	Muzaffarpur	4 7 0	4 0 0	5 5 0	6 10 6	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 5 0	5 0 0
	Ranchi	4 7 0	4 14 0	6 4 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	4 8 0
	Cuttack	4 5 8	4 11 3	5 9 0	6 1 6	4 11 3	5 1 3	5 9 0	4 5 9
Benga[l]	Dacca	4 8 0	5 0 0	6 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangpur	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5	7 3 1	7 3 1
	Mandalay	4 3 0	4 14 9	5 2 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 3 7	5 7 6	4 8 1
	(Median) Average	4 2 3	4 5 0	5 2 8	5 0 0	4 6 2	4 12 10	4 14 3	3 15 0
	Index Numbers (a)	100	104	125	121	106	116	118	95

* 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from *fortnightly* returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the wholesale prices in the markets referred to above, which prevailed on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight. The statistics for Karachi, Bombay, and Calcutta are compiled from the Chambers of Commerce Market Reports.

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82 2/7 lbs

	FORTNIGHT ENDING												
	30th June 1916.	30th September 1916.	31st December 1916.	31st March 1917.	30th June 1917.	30th September 1917.	31st December 1917.	15th January 1918.	31st January 1918.	15th February 1918.	28th February 1918.	15th March 1918.	31st March 1918.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	3 10 2	4 4 3	4 14 9	4 12 3	4 7 3	4 11 9	5 6 4	5 4 4	4 14 9	5 3 3	5 5 4	5 4 4	5 3 3
	4 2 10	4 5 10	4 11 1	4 9 10	4 15 4	4 11 8	5 1 2	5 0 10	5 0 1	5 1 11	5 2 10	5 1 4	5 1 9
	4 1 6	4 4 6	...	4 9 0	4 8 6	4 12 6	5 3 6	5 10 0	5 11 6	5 12 6	6 6 6	5 1 0	5 2 0
	3 3 3	3 11 6	4 5 3	4 3 3	4 0 0	4 3 3	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 13 6	5 0 0	4 13 6	5 0 0	4 13 6
	3 5 3	3 10 3	4 3 6	4 1 9	3 12 0	3 14 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 11 3	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 7 0
	3 1 6	3 11 0	4 3 0	4 0 0	3 13 0	4 2 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 11 0	4 12 0	4 7 0	4 2 0
	3 2 9	3 7 0	4 2 0	3 13 6	3 13 0	3 15 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 11 0	4 10 0	4 8 0
	3 2 0	3 11 6	4 1 6	4 1 6	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 13 0	4 12 6	4 14 6	4 13 0	4 13 0	4 13 0	4 10 0
	3 10 6	3 12 0	4 6 0	4 11 0	4 4 0	4 7 0	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 5 3	5 14 9	5 14 9	6 2 6
	3 6 0	3 13 0	4 7 0	3 14 0	3 14 6	4 0 0	4 15 0	4 15 0	4 15 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	4 15 0	4 7 0
	3 8 0	3 11 0	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 0	4 15 4	5 0 0	4 14 0	5 1 0	5 8 0	5 3 6	4 15 0
	3 14 7	4 0 8	4 12 11	4 5 0	4 3 5	4 1 7	4 11 5	4 11 5	4 11 5	5 3 6	5 3 6	5 1 11	4 10 9
	4 0 0	4 1 8	4 8 11	4 3 8	3 14 0	3 14 6	4 14 9	4 11 6	4 13 6	5 7 2	5 6 8	5 8 2	4 11 2
	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 3	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 14 0	5 3 0	5 5 0	4 14 0	4 11 0
	3 6 3	3 10 3	4 7 0	4 5 0	3 12 9	3 12 11	4 13 7	4 13 7	4 13 7	5 5 4	5 5 3	4 13 9	5 0 0
	3 10 0	3 11 9	4 5 0	4 1 9	3 11 3	3 14 0	4 7 0	4 14 0	4 15 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
	4 1 7	4 5 2	5 2 6	4 13 6	4 7 1	4 7 1	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 8 3	5 11 5	5 14 5	5 5 4
	3 13 3	3 14 9	4 8 0	4 1 7	...	3 15 3	4 12 0	4 13 6	4 11 3	4 12 0	4 15 0	4 1 6	4 0 0
	3 11 6	4 0 0	4 9 3	4 0 0	4 3 4	4 3 4	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 8 3	5 5 4	4 5 3	4 7 1
	3 11 7	3 11 7	4 1 11	3 13 2	4 1 11	4 3 2	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	5 0 0
	3 8 11	3 14 5	4 6 0	4 5 2	4 0 0	4 5 2	5 2 7	5 3 11	5 9 10	5 5 5	5 1 4	5 1 4	5 1 4
	3 7 2	3 9 7	4 0 0	3 12 10	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 11 2	3 11 2	3 11 2	3 11 2	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	3 14 0	3 7 10	3 7 10	3 4 8	4 3 6	4 3 6	...	5 15 11	5 15 11	5 15 11	5 15 11	5 15 4	5 9 11
	3 9 10	3 8 3	4 4 9	4 8 7	4 0 4	4 2 1	4 15 4	4 15 4	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 6 9	5 1 3	5 1 11
	4 7 0	4 12 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	4 14 0	5 0 6	5 7 0	5 9 0	5 13 0	5 12 0	5 8 0	5 2 3	4 13 6
	4 3 9	4 2 8	...	4 11 7	5 3 4	5 2 2	...	7 6 11	...	...	...	6 12 11	6 9 7
	3 11 2	3 9 10	3 8 1	3 9 11	4 4 1	4 15 1	5 13 10	...	6 0 7	5 13 10	5 15 2	5 10 1	6 10 8
	4 7 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
	3 0 1	3 3 10	3 11 11	3 3 10	3 11 8	4 8 11	...	4 3 4	4 1 8	...	4 8 11	4 13 3	4 8 11
	3 10 0	3 7 6	4 0 0	4 6 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	4 12 0	4 6 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	4 7 0
	3 11 0	3 15 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0
	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	5 11 6	5 11 6	5 11 6
	4 0 0	4 2 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0
	3 12 11	4 1 4	5 1 5	4 5 8	4 1 4	4 5 8	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 5 4	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3
	...	...	...	...	...	...							
	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0
	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2
	4 14 9	4 14 9	4 4 3	3 14 1	3 14 1	4 10 2	4 13 7	4 13 7	4 8 1	4 13 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7
	3 11 6	3 14 9	4 7 0	4 5 0	4 0 2	4 3 3	4 15 4	5 0 0	4 14 7	5 1 11	5 3 2	5 1 0	4 15 0
	90	95	107	104	97	102	120	121	119	124	126	122	119

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 15th April 1918. Rs. A. P.	30th April 1918. Rs. A. P.	15th May 1918. Rs. A. P.	31st May 1918. Rs. A. P.	15th June 1918. Rs. A. P.	30th June 1918. Rs. A. P.	15th July 1918. Rs. A. P.	31st July 1918. Rs. A. P.
Karachi	Karachi (white)*	5 3 3	5 4 4	5 4 4	5 5 4	5 4 4	5 3 3	5 5 3	5 3 4
Bombay (Port)	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy).	5 3 9	5 2 10	5 7 10	5 8 2	5 13 8	6 0 7	6 3 11	6 5 11
Calcutta	Calcutta (Club No. 2).	5 2 6	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 2 0	5 1 0	5 10 0	5 11 6
Punjab	Lahore	4 13 6	4 10 3	4 1 6	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 9 0	4 13 6	5 0 0
	Ferozepur	4 7 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 10 3	3 14 6	4 1 6	4 9 1
	Lyallpur	4 4 0	4 2 0	3 13 0	3 15 0	3 14 0	4 0 1	4 5 0	4 8 0
	Amritsar	4 4 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 7 0	4 10 0	4 11 3
	Multan	4 13 0	4 6 3	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 5 0	4 7 0
	Rawalpindi	5 2 6	5 11 6	4 13 6	4 11 3	5 6 2	5 1 3	5 2 6	5 2 6
	Ambala	4 8 0	3 12 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 1 0	4 1 0	4 5 0	4 9 0
Delhi	Delhi	5 0 8	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 7 0	5 2 0	5 2 0
United Provinces	Benares	4 1 2	4 3 2	4 4 0	4 6 3	4 7 1	4 10 6	4 8 3	5 0 1
	Aligarh (Hathras)	4 3 8	4 1 8	4 1 8	4 2 6½	4 7 2½	4 14 6	5 1 4½	5 3 0
	Cawnpore	4 14 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 9 0	4 14 0	5 8 0	5 5 4
	Meerut	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 1 6	4 1 6	...	4 11 3	5 2 6
	Shahjahanpur	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 6	4 0 0	4 3 6	4 7 9	4 11 0	5 0 0
	Agra	5 11 5	5 5 4	4 13 6	4 13 6	5 0 0	5 5 4	5 11 5	5 14 10
	Fyzabad	4 1 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 1 9	4 1 9	4 5 0	5 0 0
	Lucknow	4 7 1	4 3 4	4 5 2	4 7 1	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 14 0	5 2 6
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 12 8	5 14 1	5 14 1	5 10 8	5 7 10	5 7 10
	Jubbulpore	4 6 1	4 9 1	4 9 1	4 14 10	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 5 5
	Raipur	4 0 0	4 0 10	4 6 5	4 6 5	4 6 5	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Akola	5 3 11	5 3 10	5 3 11	5 3 11	5 4 10	5 4 10	5 4 10	5 4 10
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	4 15 4	4 11 4	4 11 4	4 10 9	4 3 9	4 1 2	4 1 2	4 5 8
Baluchistan	Quetta	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6
Bombay	Poona	7 1 11	7 3 7	8 3 1	7 9 8	...	7 6 11	7 15 9	8 0 11
	Ahmednagar	6 10 8	6 1 6	5 15 8	6 3 4	6 5 1	6 5 1	6 7 11	6 14 4
	Ahmedabad	7 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 6 0	6 2 0	5 12 0	6 2 0	6 6 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	4 12 1	5 7 6	6 2 6	...	5 15 0	5 8 7	5 14 11	7 3 7
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	3 7 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	4 12 0
	Bhagalpur	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Muzaffarpur	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 10 6
	Ranchi	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	6 0 0
	Cuttack	6 1 6	6 1 6	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 5 4	6 1 6	6 1 6
Bengal	Rangpur	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	Mandalay	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 7 6	5 13 1	5 13 1	5 12 1	5 13 1
	(Median) Average	4 13 7	4 10 3	4 9 1	4 8 11	4 9 1	4 14 3	5 2 0	5 2 6
	Index Numbers (a)	117	112	110	110	110	118	124	125

* 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.
(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82 2/7 lbs—*contd.*

FORTNIGHT ENDING

15th August 1918.	31st August 1918.	15th September 1918.	30th September 1918.	15th October 1918	31st October 1918.	15th November 1918.	30th November 1918.	15th December 1918.	31st December 1918.	15th January 1919.	31st January 1919.	14th February 1919.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5 8 4	5 8 4	5 10 4	6 8 4	6 10 4	6 10 4	6 12 4	6 13 4	6 13 4	6 14 5	7 0 5	6 15 5	6 15 5
7 0 0	6 14 11	7 7 5	7 12 2	7 1 2	7 2 10	8 8 8	8 5 9	8 2 9	8 2 9	7 12 11	7 14 4	7 15 10
5 15 6	6 0 6	6 6 0	9 1 0	7 8 0	8 4 0	7 12 0	8 14 0	8 12 0	8 6 0	8 0 0	7 15 6	8 2 6
5 2 6	5 0 0	5 8 3	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 6 6	6 15 3	6 15 3	7 4 3
4 11 6	4 13 6	5 5 3	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	5 14 9	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 10 9
4 10 6	4 12 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	5 11 0	5 12 6	5 14 0	5 15 0	6 0 0	6 14 0	6 8 0	6 12 0	7 0 0
4 13 6	4 13 6	5 6 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 14 6	5 12 9	5 14 0	6 4 3	6 11 0	6 8 0	6 12 0
4 13 6	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 8 3	5 10 0	5 8 3	5 13 0	5 13 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	5 14 0
5 11 6	5 6 9	5 8 3	5 14 9	6 0 0	6 0 6	6 0 6	6 4 6	6 0 6	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 2 6	6 10 9
4 12 0	4 14 0	5 8 0	6 4 0	6 9 0	6 9 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	7 4 0	7 8 0	6 14 0
5 8 0	5 8 0	6 10 0	7 0 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 15 0	6 15 0	6 10 0	6 14 0	7 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
5 1 6	5 9 3	6 6 0	6 10 8	6 7 9	6 2 7	6 7 1	6 14 1	6 14 1	6 9 2	6 9 2	6 15 9	6 15 9
5 8 0	6 0 7½	6 10 0	7 4 8	7 4 8	6 5 6	6 12 0	6 11 0	6 13 10½	6 13 0	6 15 0	7 4 0	7 4 0
5 15 0	5 8 3	6 10 0	7 4 0	6 15 0	6 13 0	6 15 3	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	7 4 4	7 4 4	6 12 0
5 8 3	5 11 6	6 6 0	7 0 9	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 4 0	6 6 0	6 14 9	7 5 0	7 5 0
5 9 9	5 9 9	6 6 0	7 10 0	6 10 0	6 7 0	6 14 0	7 6 0	7 4 0	7 2 0	7 2 0	7 2 0	7 0 0
5 12 2	5 10 2	6 7 1	7 4 8	7 4 7	7 5 2	7 1 5	6 15 3	6 14 3	6 13 9	6 13 11	6 14 7	7 5 1
5 1 3	5 2 9	5 8 0	6 15 3	7 1 3	6 2 9	...	6 5 9	6 6 3	6 8 0	6 6 3	6 6 3	6 8 6
5 5 4	5 8 3	6 6 4	8 0 0	6 10 6	6 6 4	6 15 4	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	7 4 3	7 4 3	6 15 3
6 3 1	6 6 4	7 0 11	7 3 1	7 7 4	8 6 2	8 6 4	8 6 4	8 6 4	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 13 2	8 10 0
5 9 10	5 11 5	[illegible] 6 5	6 10 8	7 1 10	6 15 4	7 12 11	6 15 4	6 15 4	6 10 8	6 15 4	6 15 4	7 9 11
5 0 0	5 11 2	6 0 0	6 3 2	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 4 10	7 2 5	7 1 7	7 14 5	7 14 5
5 4 10	6 1 0	6 13 1	7 0 2	7 0 2	9 1 6	9 13 7	9 13 7	8 5 4	6 13 1	6 13 2	6 12 10	6 12 10
4 8 0	4 12 5	4 13 7	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 4 7	5 4 5	5 4 5	5 4 5	5 4 7
4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	6 4 6	6 4 6
7 8 0	8 8 1	8 14 3	...	9 7 1	...	9 11 7	9 1 7	9 7 1	9 11 7	9 11 7	9 11 7	9 11 7
7 5 8	..	9 3 1	...	8 11 9	8 11 9	8 4 5	8 15 5	8 8 4	8 15 5	8 15 5	8 15 5	8 12 8
7 0 0	6 10 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 4 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
7 9 1	7 11 8	9 4 0	8 5 10	...	8 15 10	9 7 11	8 5 0	7 9 0	8 5 0	7 14 9	8 8 6	9 12 7
4 7 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	6 10 0	6 0 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 6	6 2 6	6 11 0	6 11 0	6 2 6
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	5 6 0	6 0 0	6 6 0	6 10 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	7 0 0
4 10 6	5 5 0	5 5 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 10 6	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0
6 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 4 0	8 4 0	8 8 0
6 1 6	6 1 6	6 1 6	6 12 11	6 12 11	8 3 3	8 3 3	8 3 3	9 6 7	9 6 7	9 6 7	9 6 7	9 6 7
5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	7 0 0
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 10 5	8 10 5	8 10 5	8 10 5	8 10 5
5 13 1	5 13 1	6 7 5	7 1 9	7 12 11	8 1 7	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9
5 8 0	5 8 9	6 6 0	6 12 11	6 10 6	6 8 0	6 14 6	6 14 1	6 13 10½	6 13 9	7 0 5	7 3 0	7 0 0
133	134	154	164	161	157	167	166	166	166	170	174	169

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province	Market	Fortnight ending 28th February 1919. (Rs. A. P.)	15th March 1919. (Rs. A. P.)	31st March 1919. (Rs. A. P.)	15th April 1919. (Rs. A. P.)	30th April 1919. (Rs. A. P.)	15th May 1919. (Rs. A. P.)	31st May 1919. (Rs. A. P.)	15th June 1919. (Rs. A. P.)	30th June 1919. (Rs. A. P.)
Karachi*	Karachi (white)†	7 7 5	7 5 5	7 1 5	6 14 5	6 12 5	6 11 4	6 10 4	6 8 4	6 7 4
Bombay* (port)	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	7 8 6	7 2 7	6 6 10	6 6 10	6 15 8	6 15 8	7 5 7	7 4 1	7 8 6
Calcutta*	Calcutta (Club No. 2)	8 0 0	7 10 0	7 6 0	6 10 0	8 1 0	7 12 0	8 1 0	7 14 0	7 12 0
Punjab	Lahore	6 15 3	6 2 6	5 14 9	5 14 9	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 4 8	6 2 6	6 2 6
	Ferozepur	6 10 9	6 2 6	5 14 9	5 11 6	5 8 3	5 11 3	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6
	Lyallpur	6 11 0	6 6 0	5 2 0	5 6 0	5 8 0	5 6 0	5 10 0	5 14 0	5 10 0
	Amritsar	6 10 0	5 11 3	5 4 6	5 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 2 0	5 12 0	6 6 0
	Multan	6 11 0	5 10 6	5 0 0	5 5 0	4 14 0	5 5 3	5 7 0	5 12 0	5 8 3
	Rawalpindi	6 15 3	6 10 9	5 11 6	5 8 0	5 10 0	6 4 0	6 2 6	6 8 6	6 4 6
	Ambala	6 14 0	6 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 15 0	5 15 0	6 2 0	6 2 0
Delhi	Delhi	7 0 0	6 6 0	...	...	5 14 0	6 6 0	6 7 0	6 9 0	6 15 0
United Provinces	Benares	7 2 6	6 2 7	6 6 0	6 8 4	6 10 8	6 14 8	7 4 8	7 5 4	7 2 6
	Aligarh (Hathras)	6 4 0	5 15 0	5 14 11	6 3 6	6 6 0	6 8 6	6 11 0	6 13 3	6 14 0
	Cawnpore	6 8 0	6 4 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	6 6 0	6 10 0	6 11 0	6 12 0	7 1 9
	Meerut	6 10 3	6 2 9	5 11 6	5 8 3	5 11 6	5 15 0	6 2 6	6 6 0	6 10 6
	Shahjahanpur	6 12 0	6 10 0	6 7 0	5 6 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 2 5	6 10 0	6 15 3
	Agra	6 14 10	6 2 10	5 14 8	6 1 9	6 7 3	6 10 4	6 13 6	7 1 3	7 1 3
	Fyzabad	6 4 6	5 15 0	5 8 0	5 13 0	6 2 6	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 15 3	6 15 3
	Lucknow	6 10 8	6 6 3	5 14 9	6 2 5	6 4 6	6 15 4	6 15 3	6 15 3	7 1 6
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	10 6 5	8 9 3	8 9 5	8 9 10	8 1 10	8 10 0	8 10 0	8 10 0	10 3 1
	Jubbulpore	7 9 11	7 3 4	7 4 5	6 2 6	6 6 5	6 10 8	7 [illegible] 10	7 4 5	7 7 0
	Raipur	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5
	Akola	8 5 10	9 1 2	8 13 7	8 13 5	8 13 5	8 4 0	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	5 6 9	5 6 9	5 1 3	4 14 2	5 0 0	5 1 3	5 8 3	4 12 5	4 14 2
Baluchistan	Quetta	6 4 6	6 7 6	6 8 0	5 13 6	6 1 6	6 4 3½	7 1 0	6 11 0	6 13 6
Bombay	Poona	9 11 7	9 7 1	8 5 4	8 5 4	8 10 5	9 1 3	9 1 3	9 5 9	8 8 2
	Ahmednagar	8 13 10	8 11 9	8 8 1	...	8 4 5	8 9 11	8 9 11	8 10 10	8 12 8
	Ahmedabad	9 8 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 4 0	8 8 0	9 0 0	9 0 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	9 4 0	9 7 11	9 12 7	9 5 8	9 5 8	8 13 10	8 6 9	8 13 10	10 8 5
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	5 11 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 2 6
	Bhagalpur	7 3 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 10 0	8 0 0	7 2 0	7 2 0
	Muzaffarpur	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0
	Ranchi	8 8 0	8 2 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0
	Cuttack	8 12 3	8 12 3	8 1 7	8 1 7	8 12 3	8 12 3	8 12 3	9 6 0	9 6 0
Bengal	Rangpur	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandalay	7 12 11	7 1 9	7 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(Median) Average	7 2 6	6 10 9	6 7 6	6 2 6	6 6 0	6 10 8	6 15 3	6 15 3	7 1 6
	Index Numbers (a)	173	161	156	149	154	161	168	168	172

* Prices at ports after 31st December 1919 are as follows:—

† 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.

Ports	Rate per	On 9th January 1920. (Rs. A. P.)	On 16th January 1920. (Rs. A. P.)	On 23rd January 1920. (Rs. A. P.)
Karachi (white)	Maund	6 9 4	6 9 4	6 9 4
Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	"	...	7 11 5	7 7 0
Calcutta (Club No. 2)	"	7 4 0	7 6 0	7 4 0

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82⅓ lbs—contd.

Fortnight ending												Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 31st December 1919 as compared with preceding fortnight.
15th July 1919.	31st July 1919.	15th August 1919.	31st August 1919.	15th September 1919.	30th September 1919.	15th October 1919.	31st October 1919.	15th November 1919.	30th November 1919.	15th December 1919.	31st December 1919.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent
6 9 4	6 11 4	6 12 5	6 13 5	6 10 4	6 6 4	6 2 4	6 2 4	6 4 4	6 9 4	6 9 4	6 9 4	*Nil*
7 12 11	7 12 11	7 11 5	7 5 7	6 9 10	6 9 10	...	7 8 6	7 11 5	7 10 8	7 11 5	7 14 4	+2
7 12 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 12 0	7 0 0	7 4 0	7 6 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 2 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	*Nil*
6 2 6	6 2 6	6 8 3	6 2 3	6 2 6	5 14 9	5 14 9	6 2 6	6 6 6	6 2 6	5 14 9	6 2 6	+4
6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 2 6	5 13 3	5 8 3	5 8 3	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	5 14 9	5 14 9	*Nil*
6 1 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 4 0	5 9 0	5 6 0	5 12 0	5 14 0	5 12 0	5 13 0	5 14 0	+1
6 2 0	6 1 0	6 0 0	5 10 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 12 0	6 2 0	5 14 0	5 12 0	5 14 0	+2
5 10 0	5 13 3	6 0 6	6 0 6	5 12 3	5 2 6	5 5 3	5 5 3	5 13 0	5 11 6	5 11 6	5 11 6	*Nil*
6 6 6	6 4 6	6 4 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	5 14 9	6 0 6	6 6 0	6 6 6	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	*Nil*
6 6 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	6 3 0	6 3 0	5 14 0	6 2 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 5 0	6 5 0	*Nil*
6 13 0	6 13 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	6 6 9	6 2 0	6 4 0	6 6 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	*Nil*
7 2 6	6 15 9	6 15 9	6 15 9	7 0 6	7 0 6	6 7 9	6 12 0	6 15 5	7 2 6	6 15 1	6 11 8	—3
6 14 0	6 13 0	6 15 0	6 15 6	6 10 6	6 9 0	6 11 6	7 2 0	7 0 6	7 0 0	7 1 6	7 4 0	+2
7 4 6	6 14 0	7 2 0	7 4 0	7 2 0	6 10 6	6 8 0	7 0 0	7 1 0	7 1 0	7 1 0	7 1 0	*Nil*
6 10 6	6 14 3	6 10 6	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	†8 15 3	6 15 3	*Nil*
6 15 3	6 15 0	6 13 0	6 8 6	6 8 6	6 6 5	6 10 8	6 8 6	6 12 11	6 15 3	7 4 4	7 4 4	*Nil*
7 0 7	7 2 10	7 1 9	7 1 1	7 5 10	7 3 8	7 3 4	7 3 9	7 9 2	7 11 7	...	7 10 2	...
6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 12 9	6 12 9	6 12 9	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 8 6	†6 8 6	6 8 6	*Nil*
7 1 6	6 15 3	7 1 6	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 10 8	6 10 8	7 1 4	7 1 9	7 4 4	7 9 9	+5
9 6 7	7 7 2	8 3 2	8 8 8	8 3 8	6 10 7	7 10 5	7 10 5	7 10 5	7 10 5	7 10 5	8 10 6	+13
7 1 10	6 10 8	[illegible] 8 5	6 10 7	6 8 5	6 2 5	6 2 5	6 15 4	6 15 4	6 10 7	6 10 7	6 10 7	*Nil*
7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	8 6 8	+7
8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	6 13 0	6 4 0	7 2 1	6 15 7	7 2 8	7 2 8	6 12 7	6 12 7	*Nil*
5 1 3	5 9 0	5 10 7	5 10 7	5 6 2	5 6 1	5 4 7	5 4 7	5 9 10	5 9 10	5 9 10	5 9 1	—1
7 8 0	7 14 0	8 5 0	8 3 6	7 13 6	7 13 6	...	8 0 2	†8 1 0	†8 8 6	†8 3 0	8 1 6	—1
8 12 9	8 8 2	8 8 2	8 12 9	9 10 4	8 11 7	8 3 8	8 3 8	8 5 1	8 9 8	8 9 8	9 5 1	+8
8 11 9	8 11 9	8 8 4	8 8 1	8 1 0	7 7 6	7 2 0	6 7 0	7 5 11	8 0 9	7 9 5	8 8 4	+12
9 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	9 8 0	+12
10 8 5	10 8 5	...	10 8 5	10 8 5	9 10 3	10 8 5	9 10 3	9 5 8	9 5 8	8 6 9	9 9 9	+14
6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 11 6	*6 10 9	*6 10 9	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 15 0	6 15 0	6 2 6	—11
6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	5 11 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	6 2 0	6 4 0	+2
7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	*Nil*
8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	*8 0 0	8 0 0	8 12 0	7 12 0	—11
9 0 3	9 0 3	9 0 3	8 12 3	8 1 6	8 1 6	8 1 6	7 9 6	7 9 6	7 9 6	7 9 6	7 9 6	*Nil*
...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3 6	8 0 0	7 1 6	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	*Nil*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 1 0½	6 15 1½	6 15 9	6 15 4½	6 11 7½	*6 10 2	*6 10 8	6 12 0	*7 0 6	*7 0 0	*6 15 2	6 15 3	*Nil*
171	168	169	168	162	160*	161	163	170*	169*	168	168	

* Revised figure † Since reported

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the fortnight ending the 31st December as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1919 and 1918 :—

	1919			1918		
	15th December	31st December	Increase or Decrease	15th December	31st December	Increase or Decrease
			Per cent			Per cent
India . . .	100	100	*Nil*	100	100	*Nil*
Panjab . .	100	100	*Nil*	100	107	+7
United Provinces .	100	100	*Nil*	100	98	—2
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	105	+5	100	89	—11

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st July 1914.	30th September 1914.	31st December 1914.	31st March 1915.	30th June 1915.	30th September 1915.	31st December 1915.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi	Karachi	9 8	8 0	7 0	7 8	8 8	8 0	8 0
Bombay (port)	Bombay*	6 13	6 8	5 14	5 8	5 14	5 3	5 3
Calcutta	Calcutta	9 0	8 4	6 5	...	...	...	...
Punjab	Lahore	10 12	10 4	8 0	7 12	10 8	8 12	8 12
	Ferozepur	11 8	10 0	8 8	7 12	10 4	8 12	9 0
	Amritsar	12 4	10 8	8 8	7 12	10 4	8 12	9 0
	Rawalpindi	12 4	10 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	8 8	8 8
	Lyallpur	11 4	10 4	8 4	8 4	11 0	9 0	9 8
	Multan	11 8	10 0	8 4	8 12	10 12	8 14	9 4
	Ambala	10 12	10 0	8 0	6 8	9 12	8 2	8 12
Delhi	Delhi	9 12	9 0	7 4	6 0	9 4	8 0	8 0
United Provinces	Benares	9 3	9 1	7 7	7 5	8 8	7 15	7 11
	Cawnpore	9 8	8 12	7 4	7 12	8 8	8 0	7 12
	Meerut	10 12	9 0	7 12	6 4	10 0	8 12	8 0
	Agra	9 12	9 0	7 0	6 0	8 8	7 8	7 4
	Lucknow	9 12	8 12	7 0	8 0	8 12	8 0	7 12
	Aligarh	9 4	9 0	7 0	5 14	10 0	9 0	7 4
	Shahjahanpur	10 0	9 6	7 14	7 4	10 0	8 12	8 0
	Fyzabad	9 4	9 4	7 12	8 2	8 10	8 0	7 8
Central Provinces and Berar	Nagpur	9 9	8 15	8 4	8 15	8 15	8 2	8 2
	Jubbulpore	9 0	8 12	7 8	8 4	8 8	8 0	7 14
	Raipur	10 0	10 0	7 8	10 0	8 12	8 0	8 8
	Akola	8 6	7 6	6 5	7 6	8 6	9 7	7 6
North-West Frontier Province	Peshawar	11 6	10 0	9 2	9 2	10 0	8 14	8 11
Baluchistan	Quetta	10 2	10 0	8 12	7 8½	9 0	9 8½	8 9½
Bombay	Poona	7 7	7 7	6 8	7 2	7 7	7 3	7 3
	Ahmednagar	8 2	8 1	5 14	8 2	7 6	7 6	8 14
	Ahmedabad	8 8	7 12	6 8	7 8	8 0	7 0	7 0
	Dharwar	9 9	8 2	8 2	10 0	10 8	9 15	9 7
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	10 8	9 12	7 8	7 8	9 6	7 12	8 0
	Bhagalpur	9 8	9 8	7 8	8 4	8 12	6 14	6 4
	Muzaffarpur	9 0	9 0	7 0	5 8	8 8	7 8	7 0
	Ranchi	9 2	8 4	6 12	8 0	7 0	6 12	6 8
	Cuttack	9 3	8 8	7 3	6 9	8 8	7 14	7 3
Bengal	Dacca	8 14	8 8	6 0	...	...	...	...
	Murshidabad	10 8	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	...
	Malda	10 0	9 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	6 13	6 13	6 13	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 1
	Mandalay	8 14	7 12	7 8	7 12	7 5	7 5	6 14
	(Median) Average	9 9	9 0	7 8	7 12	8 12	8 0	8 0
	Index Numbers (*a*)	100	106	127	128	109	120	120

NOTE.—These statistics are entirely compiled from returns furnished fortnightly by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the retail prices in the head quarters of the districts and in the ports referred to above.

(*a*) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

* Relates to Khandwa wheat.

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

Fortnight ending												
31st March 1916.	30th June 1916.	30th September 1916.	31st December 1916.	31st March 1917.	30th June 1917.	30th September 1917.	31st December 1917.	15th January 1918.	31st January 1918	15th February 1918.	28th February 1918.	15th March 1918.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
8 0	9 8	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0
6 14	7 10	7 10	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 6	5 6	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 0	12 4	10 8	9 0	9 4	9 12	9 4	8 0	7 12	8 0	7 12	8 0	7 12
11 0	11 12	10 12	9 4	9 8	10 4	10 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8
11 8	12 4	11 8	9 8	10 0	10 8	10 0	8 6	8 10	8 8	8 10	8 4	8 8
10 4	10 12	10 6	8 14	8 4	9 4	8 14	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 4	6 8	6 8
12 0	12 8	10 8	9 4	9 12	10 4	9 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 4	8 8
11 8	12 4	10 8	9 8	9 8	10 4	9 12	8 2	8 2	7 14	8 2	8 2	8 2
10 8	11 8	10 6	8 10	10 0	10 0	9 12	7 12	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	8 0
9 8	11 0	10 4	8 8	8 12	9 12	9 4	7 13½	7 12	8 0	7 10	7 0	7 6
9 1	9 12	9 8	7 15	9 1	9 1	9 6¼	8 1½	8 1½	8 1½	7 5½	7 5½	7 7½
9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	9 4	9 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	7 8	7 4	8 0
10 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 4	8 0
8 12	9 4	9 0	7 8	7 12	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 4	7 0	6 12	6 8	6 8
10 0	10 8	9 12	8 8	9 12	9 4	9 4	7 14	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 4	9 0
9 12	10 4	10 0	7 8	9 4	10 7	10 12	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 4	7 12	7 12
11 0	11 8	10 8	9 0	9 8	10 12	10 4	8 14	8 4	8 1	7 10	7 10	8 10
10 6	10 0	9 14	8 10	9 12	9 4	10 2	8 4	8 0	8 2	8 0	7 14	9 2
10 0	10 3	10 3	9 9	10 3	9 9	9 4	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11
10 4	11 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 0	7 8	7 6	6 14	7 4	7 10	7 10
11 4	11 4	11 0	10 0	10 2	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 8
9 8	9 11	9 11	9 11	10 12	8 15	8 15	...	5 9	5 9	5 9	5 9	5 9
10 0	10 0	11 4	9 3	8 12	9 14	9 10	8 0	8 0	7 13	7 13	7 8	7 13
8 11	9 0	8 6½	7 8	7 8	8 3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 6	8 6	8 2	7 13	8 6	7 3	7 3	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6
9 9	9 9	9 9	10 2	10 2	8 11	8 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8
8 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 0
11 5	11 5	11 3	9 5	10 11	9 5	8 6	7 15	7 15	7 15	8 6	7 15	7 15
10 0	10 12	11 0	9 12	9 0	10 8	11 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	7 0	8 0
10 12	10 12	10 2	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 14	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
7 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
7 8	9 8	9 12	7 8	7 4	8 8	8 8	7 4	7 4	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
9 3	10 8	9 3	7 14	9 3	9 13	9 3	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 14	7 14	7 14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
8 4	7 12	7 12	8 14	9 9	9 9	8 0	7 12	7 12	8 4	7 12	7 12	7 5
10 0	10 4	10 0	8 10	9 3	9 8	9 4	7 12	7 12	7 15¼	7 9	7 6¾	7 12
96	93	96	111	104	100	103	123	123	120	126	129	123

E

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India—contd

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st March 1918.	15th April 1918	30th April 1918.	15th May 1918.	31st May 1918.	15th June 1918.	30th June 1918.	15th July 1918.	31st July 1918.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi	Karachi	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 4	7 4
Bombay (port)	Bombay*	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12
Punjab	Lahore	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 8	8 12	8 12	8 8	8 0	7 12
	Ferozepore	8 12	8 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 4	9 8	8 8
	Amritsar	8 10	9 0	9 8	9 10	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 8	8 4
	Rawalpindi	6 4	7 8	6 12	8 0	8 4	7 8	7 10	7 8	7 8
	Lyallpur	9 8	9 0	9 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 4	8 6
	Multan	8 6	8 2	8 14	10 4	10 4	9 12	9 8	9 0	8 12
	Ambala	8 14	8 8	10 4	10 0	10 0	9 12	9 12	9 2	8 12
Delhi	Delhi	7 14	7 11	8 6	8 8	8 12	8 12	8 8	7 8	7 8
United Provinces	Benares	8 10	9 8	8 15	8 14½	8 13	8 11	8 4	8 8	7 10½
	Cawnpore	8 4	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	7 0	7 4
	Meerut	7 8	8 12	10 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 12	8 4	7 8
	Agra	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 4	8 4	8 0	7 8	7 0	6 12
	Lucknow	8 12	8 12	9 4	9 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	8 0	7 8
	Aligarh	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	8 12	8 0
	Shahjahanpur	8 10	8 14	10 0	9 9	9 14	9 6	8 14	8 7	8 0
	Fyzabad	9 10	9 6	9 12	9 12	9 10	9 4	9 4	9 0	7 12
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	7 11	7 11	7 10	7 0	6 11	6 11	6 11	7 0	7 0
	Jubbulpore	7 10	8 14	8 8	8 8	7 14	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 4
	Raipur	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 12	8 12	8 8	7 12	7 12
	Akola	5 14	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 10	[illegible] 10	6 10	6 10
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	7 10	8 0	8 8	8 5	8 8	9 5	9 10	9 10	9 2
Bombay	Poona	5 6	5 6	5 6	4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13
	Ahmednagar	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 7
	Ahmedabad	6 0	5 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	6 0
	Dharwar	7 15	7 15	7 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	5 9
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	8 12	10 8	11 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 8
	Bhagalpur	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Muzaffarpur	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8
	Ranchi	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	6 4
	Cuttack	7 14	6 9	6 9	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 8	6 9	6 9
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	7 0	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10
	Mandalay	7 5	7 12	7 5	7 5	6 14	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11
	(Median) Average	7 14	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 10	8 9½	8 6	7 10	7 8
	Index Numbers (a)	121	120	112	112	111	111	114	125	127

* Relates to Khandwa wheat.

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

FORTNIGHT ENDING

15th August 1918.	31st August 1918.	15th September 1918.	30th September 1918.	15th October 1918.	31st October 1918.	15th November 1918.	30th November 1918.	15th December 1918.	31st December 1918	15th January 1919.	31st January 1919.	14th February 1919.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
7 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 0	5 0	5 8	5 8	5 8
4 7	4 7	3 13	3 13	3 13	3 11	3 6	3 3	3 3	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8
7 8	7 12	7 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 4
8 4	8 0	7 4	6 4	6 8	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 12
8 0	8 0	7 4	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 6	6 2	5 12	5 14	5 12
6 12	7 2	7 0	6 8	6 4	6 6	6 6	6 2	6 6	5 12	5 12	6 4	5 12
8 2	8 4	7 8	6 10	6 12	6 10	6 8	6 8	6 4	5 12	6 0	5 8	5 8
8 0	7 12	7 8	7 0	6 14	7 0	6 12	6 12	6 14	6 14	6 2	6 2	6 8
7 12	7 12	7 2	6 5	6 1	6 1	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 6	5 4	5 12
7 0	7 0	5 12	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 6
7 9	6 14	6 8	5 12	5 11½	6 1½	5 14	5 7	5 7	5 11½	5 11½	5 7	5 7
6 8	7 0	5 12	5 4	5 8	5 14	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 4	5 4	5 8
7 0	6 12	6 0	5 8	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	6 0	6 0	5 8	5 4	5 4
7 0	7 1	6 2	5 6	5 4	5 10	5 7	5 9	5 10	6 3	5 11	5 10	5 6
7 4	7 0	6 0	4 12	5 12	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 6	5 6	5 8
7 12	7 4	6 12	6 0	5 12	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	5 12	5 12
6 14	6 14	6 1	5 6	6 6½	6 2	5 12	5 4	5 8	5 8	5 4	5 6	5 6
7 8	7 6	7 0	5 8	5 6	6 4	6 2	6 0	6 0	5 14	6 0	6 0	5 14
6 6	6 1	5 7	5 12	4 14	4 14	3 14	3 14	4 13	5 7	5 7	4 8	4 7
6 14	6 12	6 0	5 12	5 6	5 8	4 15	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 0
7 12	6 12	6 4	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	5 8	5 12	5 0	5 0
6 10	5 13	5 8	5 4	5 4	3 9	3 5	3 5	4 7	5 4	5 4	5 13	5 2
8 13	8 5	8 2	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 8	7 8	7 9	7 6	7 6
4 13	4 13	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 10	3 0	3 0	3 0
5 1	4 11	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5
5 0	5 8	4 8	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 8	3 8	3 8
5 2	5 2	4 14	5 2	4 11	4 12	4 8	4 12	4 8	5 0	4 12	4 8	4 4
9 0	8 8	8 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 8
9 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	6 10	6 4	6 0	6 4	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2	5 12
8 8	7 0	7 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	5 0	5 0	5 0
6 4	6 0	6 0	5 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 8	4 8
6 9	6 9	6 9	5 14	5 14	4 14	4 14	4 14	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4
4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 4	3 4	3 8	3 8	3 4
6 11	6 11	5 14	5 6	4 15	4 12	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9
7 0	7 0	6 3	5 10	5 11½	6 0	5 12	5 10½	5 9	5 9¾	5 8	5 6	5 5
137	137	155	170	167	159	166	169	172	170	174	177	180

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India—*contd.*

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 28th February 1919.	15th March 1919.	31st March 1919.	15th April 1919.	30th April 1919.	15th May 1919.	31st May 1919.	15th June 1919.	30th June 1919.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi	Karachi	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8
Bombay (port)	Bombay*	3 8	3 13	3 13	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
Punjab	Lahore	5 8	6 4	6 8	6 8	7 12	7 12	7 9	6 4	6 4
	Ferozepore	5 12	6 4	6 8	6 12	7 0	6 12	6 0	6 0	6 0
	Amritsar	6 0	6 12	7 8	6 12	7 12	7 12	6 6	6 10	6 2
	Rawalpindi	5 8	5 12	6 12	7 0	6 12	6 2	6 4	5 14	6 2
	Lyallpur	5 12	6 4	7 8	7 4	7 0	7 8	6 12	6 12	6 12
	Multan	5 14	6 14	7 12	7 4	8 0	7 4	7 2	6 12	7 0
	Ambala	5 12	6 2	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 9	6 9	6 5	6 5
Delhi	Delhi	5 8	6 0	...	...	6 8	6 0	5 15	5 13	5 8
United Provinces	Benares	5 6¼	6 4	6 0	5 11	5 13½	5 13½	5 4	5 4	5 7
	Cawnpore	5 12	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 2	5 12	5 10	5 8	5 4
	Meerut	5 12	6 4	6 12	7 4	6 12	6 8	6 4	6 0	5 12
	Agra	5 9	6 5	6 9	6 7	6 2	5 14	5 12	5 10	...
	Lucknow	6 0	6 4	6 10	6 8	6 0	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 8
	Aligarh	6 0	6 12	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 4	6 0	6 0
	Shahjahanpur	5 12	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 12	6 8	6 5	5 14	5 11
	Fyzabad	6 4	6 8	7 0	6 12	6 4	5 13	5 14	5 12	5 12
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 12	4 13	4 13	4 13	3 14
	Jubbulpore	5 0	5 2	5 4	6 4	6 0	5 12	5 6	5 4	5 2
	Raipur	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
	Akola	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 8	4 9	4 6	4 6	4 6
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	7 3	7 6	7 14	8 3	7 14	7 14	7 3	8 3	8 0
Bombay	Poona	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 10	3 12	3 8	3 5	3 8
	Ahmednagar	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 11	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6
	Ahmedabad	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 0	4 0
	Dharwar	4 8	4 1	4 1	4 4	4 4	4 1	4 4	4 1	4 4
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	6 8	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 4
	Bhagalpur	5 10	5 10	5 10	6 8	6 8	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 9
	Muzaffarpur	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
	Ranchi	4 8	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 10	4 10	4 8	4 8
	Cuttack	4 9	4 9	4 15	4 15	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 4	4 4
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	2 15	2 15	2 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandalay	4 12	5 2	5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(Median Average)	5 8	5 12	5 12	6 7	6 2	5 13½	5 10	5 9	5 8
	Index Numbers (*a*)	174	166	166	149	156	164	170	172	174

(*a*) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100

* Relates to Khandwa wheat

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas]

Fortnight ending 15th July 1919.	31st July 1919.	15th August 1919.	31st August 1919.	15th September 1919.	30th September 1919.	15th October 1919.	31st October 1919.	15th November 1919.	30th November 1919.	15th December 1919.	31st December 1919.	Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 31st December 1919 as compared with preceding fortnight.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	Per cent.
5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 4	5 4	5 4	*Nil*
4 0	4 2	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 2	3 13	—8
6 4	6 8	6 0	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 8	6 4	6 0	6 4	6 8	6 4	+4
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 12	7 0	7 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	6 4	6 4	*Nil*
6 4	6 8	6 8	6 12	7 4	7 4	7 4	6 13	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	*Nil*
6 0	6 2	6 2	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 6	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 12	*Nil*
6 8	6 4	6 4	6 8	7 4	7 0	7 4	6 12	6 8	6 12	6 12	6 4	+8
6 14	6 10	6 6	6 6	6 10	7 8	7 4	7 4	6 10	6 12	6 12	6 12	*Nil*
6 3	6 2	6 0	6 3	6 5	6 5	6 10	6 7	6 0	6 0	6 2	6 2	*Nil*
5 10	5 10	5 10	6 0	6 0	6 6	6 2	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	*Nil*
5 7	5 9	5 8¼	5 8	5 8½	5 8½	5 11⅓	5 11⅓	5 8¼	5 3¼	5 8⅓	5 10¼	—2
5 4	5 8	5 4	5 6	5 6	5 10	5 12	5 6	5 4	5 4	5 6	5 4	+2
5 12	5 8	5 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	†5 8	5 8	*Nil*
5 9	5 8	5 7	5 8	5 5	5 6	5 8	5 6	5 3	5 2	*5 1	5 2	—1
5 8	5 10	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 10	5 12	5 14	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 4	+5
6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	*Nil*
5 11	5 10	5 12	6 0	5 4	6 0	5 12	6 0	5 12	5 10	5 4	5 4	*Nil*
5 8	5 8	5 8	5 9	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 14	*5 14	5 14	*Nil*
4 2	5 2	4 13	4 13	4 13	5 1	5 2	5 2	4 13	4 13	4 12	4 7	+7
5 6	5 12	5 15	5 12	5 14	6 4	6 4	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 12	*Nil*
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 12	+5
4 6	4 6	4 7	4 7	5 8	5 12	5 8	5 8	4 7	4 7	4 9	4 9	*Nil*
7 14	7 3	6 12	6 12	7 2	6 15	7 6	7 6	6 15	6 15	6 15	7 1	—2
3 12	3 12	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 6	4 6	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 6	+6
4 6	4 6	4 12	4 12	4 12	5 1	5 1	5 13	5 7	5 1	4 11	4 6	+7
4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0	+12
4 4	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 12	4 11	4 11	*Nil*
6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	8 0	7 12	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 8	6 8	*Nil*
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 10	6 2	6 2	6 6	6 5	6 4	+1
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	*Nil*
4 8	4 10	4 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 14	5 0	4 14	4 14	*Nil*
4 7	4 7	4 7	4 9	4 15	4 15	4 15	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	*Nil*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 8	5 8½	5 8⅓	5 8⅓	5 8¼	5 12	5 12	5 12⅓	5 8⅓	5 9	†5 8	5 6	+2
174	173	174	173	173	166	166	165	174	172	†174	178	-

* Since reported. † Revised figure.

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the fortnight ending the 31st December as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1919 and 1918 :—

	1919			1918		
	15th December	31st December	Increase or Decrease	15th December	31st December	Increase or Decrease
			Per cent.			Per cent.
India . . .	100	102	+2	100	99	—1
Punjab . .	100	104	+4	100	106	+6
United Provinces.	100	104	+4	100	98	—2
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	105	+5	100	92	—8

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.

IN INDIAN PORTS.

[Index Numbers—Prices for the week ending the 30th July, 1914=100.]

Date.	KARACHI. White (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 3% red). Price.	KARACHI. White. Index Numbers.	KARACHI. Red (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 92% red). Price.	KARACHI. Red. Index Numbers.	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy). Price.	Bombay. Index Numbers.	Calcutta Club No. 2. Price.	Calcutta. Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Week ending 30th July 1914	31 6	100	31 3	100	32 9	100	34 9½	100
" 6th August "	31 3	99	31 0	99	32 10½	100	34 9½	100
" 3rd September "	34 6	110	34 3	110	...	...	34 10½	100
" 1st October "	35 9	113	35 1½	112	33 7	103	...	...
" 5th November "	38 9	123	38 0	122	34 9½	106	41 8½	120
" 3rd December "	40 0	127	39 0	125	35 10½	110	44 4	127
" 30th " "	44 3	140	41 6	133	40 7½	124	...	...
" 7th January 1915	42 6	135	39 6	126	41 0	125	47 4	136
" 4th February "	45 0	143	43 0	138	42 1	128	48 10	140
" 25th " "	50 0	159	48 0	154	41 2	126	50 10	146
" 4th March "	44 6	141	42 6	136	38 4	117	49 10	143
" 1st April "	42 0	133	39 0	125	35 8½	109	40 10½	117
" 6th May "	37 6	119	36 9	118	38 5	117	34 4½	99
" 3rd June "	36 6	116	35 9	114	39 7½	121	34 10½	100
" 2nd July "	34 0	108	33 3	106	...	...	35 10½	103
" 23rd " "	34 9	110	34 0	109	38 6½	118	37 1½	107
" 6th August "	34 9	110	34 0	109	...	...	38 7½	111
" 27th " "	36 0	114	35 0	112	41 4½	126	39 4½	113
" 3rd September "	36 3	115	35 3	113	42 1	128	40 10	117
" 29th " "	38 0	121	37 3	119	40 0	122	40 4½	116
" 8th October "	37 6	119	36 9	118	39 5½	120	40 10½	117
" 5th November "	37 9	120	37 3	119	40 4	123	42 4	122
" 3rd December "	36 9	117	36 6	117	39 6	121	41 10	120
" 7th January 1916	37 4½	119	37 1½	119	39 11	122	42 4	122
" 4th February "	34 9	110	34 6	110	38 9	118	37 10	109
" 3rd March "	33 9	107	33 6	107	37 5	114	38 10	112
" 7th April "	30 9	98	30 6	98	35 3	108	32 11	95
" 5th May "	28 10½	92	28 7½	92	33 8	103	32 11	95
" 12th " "	34 3	109	30 0	96	33 8	103	32 5	93
" 2nd June "	30 3	96	30 0	96	34 7	106	33 3	96
" 30th " "	29 0	92	28 9	92	33 4	102	32 8	94
" 7th July "	29 9	94	29 6	94	34 0	104	32 5	93
" 14th " "	32 0	102	31 9	102	33 8	103	33 2	95
" 28th " "	33 6	106	33 3	106	35 6	108	33 4½	96
" 4th August "	34 0	108	33 9	108	35 6	108	32 10½	94
" 31st " "	36 3	115	34 3	113	36 2	111	33 4½	96
" 8th September "	35 4½	112	34 4½	110	36 7½	112	34 1½	98
" 22nd " "	34 0	108	33 0	106	35 6	108	34 1½	98
" 13th October "	35 6	113	34 6	110	34 9½	106	34 1½	98
" 27th " "	35 6	113	34 6	110	35 2	107	34 1½	98
" 3rd November "	36 3	115	35 3	113	37 0	113	34 11	100
" 24th " "	37 9	120	36 9	118	39 2	120	37 10	109
" 1st December "	38 6	122	37 6	120	39 3	120	41 1	118
" 29th " "	39 3	125	38 3	122	37 5	114	...	...
" 5th January 1917	39 0	124	38 0	122	38 1	116	39 4	113
" 30th March "	38 0	121	37 0	118	36 9	112	36 4	104
" 13th April "	38 6	122	37 6	120	37 4	114	37 4	107
" 4th May "	37 0	117	36 0	115	36 7	112	34 2	98
" 29th June "	35 6	113	34 6	110	39 6	121	36 1	104
" 27th July "	37 3	118	36 3	116	38 5	117	37 4	107
" 31st August "	36 6	116	35 6	114	35 2	107	36 4	104
" 28th September "	37 9	120	36 9	118	37 8	115	38 2	110
" 26th October "	38 9	123	37 9	121	40 8	124	...	...
" 30th November "	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 8	124	42 10	123
" 28th December "	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 5	123	...	...
" 4th January 1918	42 3	134	41 3	132	40 5	123	45 10	132
" 11th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	41 0	125	46 [illegible]	133
" 18th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	40 3	123	44 10	129
" 25th " "	40 0	127	39 0	125	40 2	123	45 7	131
" 1st February "	39 3	125	38 3	122	39 11	122	45 7	131
" 8th " "	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 5	123	44 10	129
" 15th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	40 10	125	46 1	132
" 22nd " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	40 10	125	48 10	140
" 1st March "	42 6	135	41 6	133	41 3	126	51 1	147
" 8th " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	41 1	125	48 4	139
" 15th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	40 6	124	40 4	116
" 22nd " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	40 6	124	39 4	113
" 29th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	40 9	124	40 10	117
" 5th April "	41 6	132	40 6	130	41 2	126	40 10	117
" 12th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	41 9	127	41 1	118
" 19th " "	41 0	130	40 0	128	41 10	128	42 10	123
" 26th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	41 3	126	40 4	116
" 3rd May "	42 0	133	41 0	131	42 1	128	39 4	113
" 10th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	43 5	133	39 10	114
" 17th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	43 9	134	40 4	116
" 24th " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	43 7	133	41 1	118
" 31st " "	42 6	135	41 6	133	43 11	134	40 4	116
" 7th June "	42 0	133	41 0	131	42 6	130	41 1	118
" 14th " "	42 0	133	41 0	131	46 8	142	40 10	117
" 21st " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	42 10	131	40 10	[illegible]
" 28th " "	41 6	[illegible]	40 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN LONDON.

Index Numbers.—Price on 30th July, 1914, in the case of Choice White Karachi and that on the first date available in the case of other grade taken as 100.]

Date.	Choice White Karachi.		Red Karachi.		Delhi.		Choice White Bombay.		Club No. 1.		Club No. 2.	
	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		*s. d.*		*s. d*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*	
10th July, 1914	39 6 July-Aug.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
1st August "	41 0	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd September, 1914	46 0	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st October "	44 9	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th November "	48 3	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd December "	50 6	128	50 0	100	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16th " "	Nominal	...	...	...	50 9 May-June.	100	...	...	...	...	50 6 April-May, Sellers	100
30th " "	51 6 May-June.	130	53 0 Jany.-Feb.	106	52 0	102	...	...	...	...	52 0 April-May.	103
8th January, 1915	52 3 Do.	132	...	...	53 3 May-June.	105	...	...	...	...	53 6 Do.	106
4th February "	61 0 Do.	154	Nominal	...	61 4½ Do.	121	...	...	...	...	Nominal	...
25th " "	60 3 Do.	153	Do.	...	60 6 April-May.	119	...	...	...	...	64 6 Mar.-April.	128
4th March "	59 0 Do.	149	Do.	...	59 3 Do.	117	...	...	...	...	59 6 April-May.	118
8th April "	58 0 Do.	147	Unoffered	...	Unoffered	...	...	...	...	...	64 3 Do.	127
6th May "	66 3 June-July.	168	64 0 June-July.	128	65 0 May-June.	128	...	...	...	...	65 0 Do.	129
12th " "	63 9 Do.	161	63 3 Do.	126	64 3 Do.	127	68 0	100	67 0	100	...	...
4th June "	61 0 Do.	154	60 9 Do.	121	61 6 June-July.	121	62 9 June-July.	92	62 0 June-July.	93	61 0 June-July.	121
2nd July "	53 0 June	134	52 9 June	105	53 3 June	105	53 9 Do.	7	53 3 Do.	79	52 9 Do.	104
23rd " "	56 0 July	142	55 7½ July	111	53 3 July	111	56 9 July	83	56 3 July	84	55 9 July	110
6th August "	56 6	143	56 1½	112	56 9	112	57 3 Do.	84	56 9	85	56 1½	111
27th " "	54 0	137	56 1½	112	56 6	111	57 3 Do.	84	56 9	85	56 1½	111
3rd September "	54 0 July. Sellers.	137	53 7½ July. Sellers.	107	...	...	Nominal	...	56 9 July, Sellers.	85	...	...
24th Sept., '15 to 18th April 1916	No sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th April, 1916	61 0	154	60 0	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28th April to 15th May, 1916	No sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
19th May, 1916	63 0 May-June.	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd and 9th June, 1916	Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th June, 1916	57 0 June-July.	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23rd " "	55 0 June. Sellers.	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27th " "	55 6. Sellers.	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29th June to 7th July, 1916.	Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14th July, 1916	58 6 July-Aug.	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd " "	59 0 Do.	149	58 6 July-Aug. Sellers.	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28th " "	61 3 Do. Sellers.	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th August "	65 0 Aug.-Sept.	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
31st " "	72 6 Sept. Sellers.	184	Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8th September, 1916	73 0 Oct. Paid.	185	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd " "	71 0 Do.	108	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14th October "	73 9 Oct.-Nov. Sellers.	187	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21st " "	75 6 Do.	191	Do.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd November "	79 0 Paid	200	Do.	...	79 6 Sellers.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
24th " "	81 0 Paid	205	Do.	...	79 6 Noml.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st December "	82 0 Buyers	208	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
5th to 12th Jan., 1917	No sellers	...	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	..	...
2nd February to 30th March, 1917	82 0 Feb.-Mar. & Mar.-April.	208	No sellers.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th April, 1917	83 0 April-May	210	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
13th April to 4th May, 1917	85 0 Do.	215	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	87 6	129	...	...	...	...
5th to 11th May, '17	86 9 May-June quoted.	220	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	87 6	129	...	...	...	...
18th May to 6th July "	86 9 "	220	86 3	172	86 9	171	87 6	129	86 9	129	...	..
13th to 20th July "	86 9 "	220	86 3 afloat	172	86 9 afloat	171	89 6	132	86 9	129	...	...
27th July to 10th Aug., 1917	No sellers. Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th to 24th Aug., '17	86 9 sellers	220	86 3 sellers	172	86 9 sellers	171	89 6 sellers	132	86 9 sellers	129	...	...
31st Aug., 1917	86 9 Nominal	220	86 3 Nom.	172	86 9 Nom.	171	89 6 Nom.	132	86 9 Nom.	129	...	...
7th September '17 to 2nd Jan. '18	78 0	197	77 6	155	77 6	153	79 0	116	...	...	78 0	154

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN INDIAN PORTS—*contd.*

[Index Numbers—Prices for the week ending the 30th July, 1914=100.]

Date.	Karachi. White (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red). Price.	Index Numbers.	Karachi. Red (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 92% red). Price.	Index Numbers.	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy). Price.	Index Numbers.	Calcutta Club No. 2. Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Week ending 5th July, 1918	41 6	132	40 6	130	47 8	146	41 7	120
" 12th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	49 8	152	43 4	125
" 19th " "	41 6	135	41 6	133	49 9	152	44 10	129
" 26th " "	43 0	137	42 0	134	50 7	154	45 1	130
" 2nd August "	44 0	140	43 0	138	50 9	155	45 7	131
" 9th " "	44 0	140	43 0	138	53 9	164	46 4	133
" 16th " "	44 0	140	43 0	138	55 10	170	47 7	137
" 23rd " "	44 0	140	43 0	138	53 7	164	51 10	149
" 30th " "	44 0	140	43 0	138	55 3	169	48 1	138
" 6th September "	44 0	140	43 0	138	56 2	172	50 10	146
" 13th " "	45 0	143	44 0	141	59 6	182	50 10	146
" 20th " "	46 0	146	45 6	146	60 5	184	55 10	160
" 27th " "	52 0	165	51 6	165	61 10	189	72 3	208
" 4th October "	52 0	165	51 6	165	56 11	174	70 3	202
" 11th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	56 7	173	59 9	172
" 18th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	56 4	172	—	—
" 25th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	57 3	175	59 4	171
" 1st November "	53 0	168	52 6	168	57 3	175	65 9	189
" 8th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	68 1	208	62 9	180
" 15th " "	54 0	171	53 6	171	68 1	208	61 9	177
" 22nd " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	68 1	208	59 9½	172
" 29th " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	66 8	204	70 9	203
" 6th December "	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 2	199	69 9	200
" 13th " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	65 2	199	69 9	200
" 20th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 11	201	67 9	195
" 27th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 3	199	...	...
" 3rd January, 1919	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 2	199	66 9	192
" 10th " "	56 0	178	55 6	178	64 5	197	61 9	177
" 17th " "	56 0	178	55 6	178	62 3	190	63 9	183
" 24th " "	55 6	176	55 0	176	62 7	191	63 6	183
" 31st " "	55 6	176	55 0	176	62 11	192	63 6	183
" 7th February "	55 6	176	55 0	176	63 8	194	64 9	186
" 14th " "	55 6	176	55 0	176	63 8	194	65 0	187
" 21st " "	56 6	179	56 0	179	61 10	189	64 3	185
" 28th " "	59 6	189	59 0	189	60 0	183	63 9	183
" 7th March "	60 6	192	60 0	192	60 0	183	63 3	182
" 14th " "	58 6	186	58 0	186	57 1	174	60 9	175
" 21st " "	58 6	186	58 0	186	57 1	174	62 3	179
" 28th " "	56 6	179	56 0	179	51 3	156	58 10	169
" 4th April "	56 6	179	55 0	176	...	...	57 10	166
" 11th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	...	...	55 4	159
" 18th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	51 3	156	52 10	152
" 25th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	51 3	156	63 9	183
" 2nd May "	54 0	171	53 6	171	55 8	170	64 3	185
" 9th " "	54 0	171	53 6	171	55 8	170	60 3	173
" 16th " "	53 6	170	53 0	170	55 8	170	61 9	177
" 23rd " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	57 1	174	61 3	176
" 30th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	58 7	179	64 3	185
" 6th June "	52 6	167	52 0	166	58 7	179	62 3	179
" 13th " "	52 0	165	51 6	165	57 10	177	62 9	180
" 20th " "	52 0	165	51 6	165	59 4	181	65 9	189
" 27th " "	51 6	163	51 0	163	60 0	183	61 9	177
" 4th July "	51 6	163	51 0	163	60 0	183	61 9	177
" 11th " "	51 6	163	51 0	163	64 5	197	63 9	183
" 18th " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	62 3	190	61 9	177
" 25th " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	62 3	179
" 1st August "	53 6	170	53 0	170	62 3	190	63 9	183
" 8th " "	54 0	171	53 6	171	61 6	188	63 3	182
" 15th " "	54 0	171	53 6	171	61 6	188	63 9	183
" 22nd " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	60 0	183	63 3	182
" 29th " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	58 7	179	61 9	177
" 5th September "	54 0	171	53 6	171	56 5	172	59 9	172
" 12th " "	53 6	170	53 0	170	55 8	170	60 3	173
" 19th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	52 9	161	55 10	160
" 26th " "	51 0	162	50 6	162	52 9	161	57 10	166
" 3rd October "	48 6	154	48 0	154	52 9	161	...	...
" 10th " "	49 0	156	48 6	155	54 2	165	58 10	169
" 17th " "	49 0	156	48 6	155	...	...	58 10	169
" 24th " "	49 0	156	48 6	155	55 8	170	59 9	172
" 31st " "	49 0	156	48 6	155	60 0	183	57 10	166
" 7th November "	49 6	157	49 0	157	...	..	57 10	166
" 14th " "	50 0	159	49 6	158	61 6	188	57 10	166
" 21st " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	58 10	169
" 28th " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 2	187	56 10	163
" 5th December "	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	57 10	166
" 12th " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	57 10	166
" 19th " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	57 10	166
" 26th " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	...	...
" 2nd January, 1920	52 6	167	52 0	166	62 11	192	57 10	166
" 9th " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	...	...	57 10	166
" 16th " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	58 10	169
" 23rd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN LONDON—*contd.*

Index Numbers—Price on 30th July, 1914, in the case of Choice White Karachi and that on the first date available in the case of other grade taken as 100.]

Date.	Choice White Karachi.		Red Karachi.		Delhi.		Choice White Bombay.		Club No. 1.		Club No. 2.	
	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
d January to 17th October '18	80 0	203	79 6	159	79 6	157	81 0	119	...	...	80 0	158
3th October '18 to 6th January '19	80 0 afloat	203	80 0 afloat	160	80 0 afloat	158	80 0 afloat	118	...	...	80 0 afloat	158
.h January to 28th February '19	Nothing offering to London			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
st March to 13th May '19	80 0 afloat	203	80 0 afloat	160	80 0 afloat	158	80 0 afloat	118	...	...	80 0 afloat	158

Note.—The Indian price quotations are market, and not F. O. B., prices. The source of these quotations is the Prices Current published weekly

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



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No. 5.} DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 29th January, 1920.

No. 21.—The following Statute is published for general information :—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919.

(9 & 10 GEO. 5, CH. 101.)

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PART I.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

SECTION.

1. Classification of central and provincial subjects.
2. Borrowing powers of local governments.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919.

(9 & 10 GEO. 5, CH. 101.)

An Act to make further provision with respect to the government of India.

[23rd December, 1919.]

WHEREAS it is the declared policy of Parliament to provide for the increasing association of Indians in every branch of Indian administration, and for the gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in British India as an integral part of the empire:

And whereas progress in giving effect to this policy can only be achieved by successive stages, and it is expedient that substantial steps in this direction should now be taken:

And whereas the time and manner of each advance can be determined only by Parliament, upon whom responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples:

And whereas the action of Parliament in such matters must be guided by the co-operation received from those on whom new opportunities of service will be conferred, and by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility:

And whereas concurrently with the gradual development of self-governing institutions in the Provinces of India it is expedient to give to those Provinces in provincial matters the largest measure of independence of the Government of India, which is compatible with the due discharge by the latter of its own responsibilities:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART I.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Classification of central and provincial subjects.

1.—(*1*) Provision may be made by rules under the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916 (which Act, as so amended, is in this Act referred to as "the principal Act")—

(*a*) for the classification of subjects, in relation to the functions of government, as central and provincial subjects, for the purpose of distinguishing the functions of local governments and local legislatures from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian legislature;

(*b*) for the devolution of authority in respect of provincial subjects to local governments, and for the allocation of revenues or other moneys to those governments;

(*c*) for the use under the authority of the Governor-General in Council of the agency of local governments in relation to central subjects, in so far as such agency may be found convenient, and for determining the financial conditions of such agency; and

(*d*) for the transfer from among the provincial subjects of subjects (in this Act referred to as "transferred subjects") to the administration of the governor acting with ministers appointed under this Act, and for the allocation of revenues or moneys for the purpose of such administration.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, rules made for the above-mentioned purposes may—

(i) regulate the extent and conditions of such devolution, allocation, and transfer;

(ii) provide for fixing the contributions payable by local governments to the Governor-General in Council, and making such contributions a first charge on allocated revenues or moneys;

(iii) provide for constituting a finance department in any province, and regulating the functions of that department;

(iv) provide for regulating the exercise of the authority vested in the local government of a province over members of the public services therein;

(v) provide for the settlement of doubts arising as to whether any matter does or does not relate to a provincial subject or a transferred subject, and for the treatment of matters which affect both a transferred subject and a subject which is not transferred; and

(vi) make such consequential and supplemental provisions as appear necessary or expedient:

Provided that, without prejudice to any general power of revoking or altering rules under the principal Act, the rules shall not authorise the revocation or suspension of the transfer of any subject except with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

(3) The powers of superintendence, direction, and control over local governments vested in the Governor-General in Council under the principal Act shall, in relation to transferred subjects, be exercised only for such purposes as may be specified in rules made under that Act, but the Governor-General in Council shall be the sole judge as to whether the purpose of the exercise of such powers in any particular case comes within the purposes so specified.

(4) The expressions "central subjects" and "provincial subjects" as used in this Act mean subjects so classified under the rules.

Provincial subjects, other than transferred subjects, are in this Act referred to as "reserved subjects."

Borrowing powers of local governments.

2.—(1) The provision in sub-section (1) of section thirty of the principal Act, which gives power to local governments to raise money on real or personal estate within the limits of their respective governments by way of mortgage or otherwise, shall have effect as though that provision conferred a power on local governments to raise money on the security of their allocated revenues, and to make proper assurances for that purpose.

(2) Provision may be made by rules under the principal Act as to the conditions under which the power to raise loans on the security of allocated revenues shall be exercised.

(3) The provision in sub-section (1) of section thirty of the principal Act, which enables the Secretary of State in Council with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India to prescribe provisions or conditions limiting the power to raise money, shall cease to have effect as regards the power to raise money on the security of allocated revenues.

Revised system of local government in certain provinces.

3.—(1) The presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay, and the provinces known as the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, and Assam, shall each be governed, in relation to reserved subjects, by a governor in council, and in relation to transferred subjects (save as otherwise provided by this Act) by the governor acting with ministers appointed under this Act.

The said presidencies and provinces are in this Act referred to as "governor's provinces" and the two first-named presidencies are in this Act referred to as the presidencies of Bengal and Madras.

(2) The provisions of section forty-six to fifty-one of the principal Act, as amended by this Act, shall apply to the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar

and Orissa, the Central Provinces, and Assam, as they apply to the presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay: Provided that the governors of the said provinces shall be appointed after consultation with the Governor-General.

4.—(*1*) The governor of a governor's province may, by notification, appoint ministers, not being members of his executive council or other officials, to administer transferred subjects, and any ministers so appointed shall hold office during his pleasure. Appointment of ministers and council secretaries.

There may be paid to any minister so appointed in any province the same salary as is payable to a member of the executive council in that province, unless a smaller salary is provided by vote of the legislative council of the province.

(*2*) No minister shall hold office for a longer period than six months, unless he is or becomes an elected member of the local legislature.

(*3*) In relation to transferred subjects, the governor shall be guided by the advice of his ministers, unless he sees sufficient cause to dissent from their opinion, in which case he may require action to be taken otherwise than in accordance with that advice: Provided that rules may be made under the principal Act for the temporary administration of a transferred subject where, in cases of emergency, owing to a vacancy, there is no minister in charge of the subject, by such authority and in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules.

(*4*) The governor of a governor's province may at his discretion appoint from among the non-official members of the local legislature council secretaries, who shall hold office during his pleasure, and discharge such duties in assisting members of the executive council and ministers, as he may assign to them.

There shall be paid to council secretaries so appointed such salary as may be provided by vote of the legislative council.

A council secretary shall cease to hold office if he ceases for more than six months to be a member of the legislative council.

5.—(*1*) The provision in section forty-seven of the principal Act, that two of the members of the executive council of the governor of a province must have been for at least twelve years in the service of the Crown in India, shall have effect as though "one" were substituted for "two," and the provision in that section that the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in India, if resident at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, shall, during his continuance there, be a member of the governor's council, shall cease to have effect. Qualification of members of local executive councils.

(*2*) Provision may be made by rules under the principal Act as to the qualifications to be required in respect of members of the executive council of the governor of a province in any case where such provision is not made by section forty-seven of the principal Act as amended by this section.

6.—(*1*) All orders and other proceedings of the government of a governor's province shall be expressed to be made by the government of the province, and shall be authenticated as the governor may by rule direct, so, however, that provision shall be made by rule for distinguishing orders and other proceedings relating to transferred subjects from other orders and proceedings. Business of governor in council and governor with ministers.

Orders and proceedings authenticated as aforesaid shall not be called into question in any legal proceeding on the ground that they were not duly made by the government of the province.

(*2*) The governor may make rules and orders for the more convenient transaction of business in his executive council and with his ministers, and every order made or act done in accordance with those rules and orders shall be treated as being the order or the act of the government of the province.

The governor may also make rules and orders for regulating the relations between his executive council and his ministers for the purpose of the transaction of the business of the local government:

Provided that any rules or orders made for the purposes specified in this section which are repugnant to the provisions of any rules made under the principal Act as amended by this Act shall, to the extent of that repugnancy, but not otherwise, be void.

Composition of governors' legislative councils.

7.—(*1*) There shall be a legislative council in every governor's province, which shall consist of the members of the executive council and of the members nominated or elected as provided by this Act.

The governor shall not be a member of the legislative council, but shall have the right of addressing the council, and may for that purpose require the attendance of its members.

(*2*) The number of members of the governors' legislative councils shall be in accordance with the table set out in the First Schedule to this Act; and of the members of each council not more than twenty per cent. shall be official members, and at least seventy per cent. shall be elected members:

Provided that—

(*a*) subject to the maintenance of the above proportions, rules under the principal Act may provide for increasing the number of members of any council, as specified in that schedule; and

(*b*) the governor may, for the purposes of any Bill introduced or proposed to be introduced in his legislative council, nominate, in the case of Assam one person, and in the case of other provinces not more than two persons, having special knowledge or experience of the subject-matter of the Bill, and those persons shall, in relation to the Bill, have for the period for which they are nominated all the rights of members of the council, and shall be in addition to the numbers above referred to; and

(*c*) members nominated to the legislative council of the Central Provinces by the governor as the result of elections held in the Assigned Districts of Berar shall be deemed to be elected members of the legislative council of the Central Provinces.

(*3*) The powers of a governor's legislative council may be exercised notwithstanding any vacancy in the council.

(*4*) Subject as aforesaid, provision may be made by rules under the principal Act as to—

(*a*) the term of office of nominated members of governors' legislative councils, and the manner of filling casual vacancies occurring by reason of absence of members from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office, resignation duly accepted, or otherwise; and

(*b*) the conditions under which and manner in which persons may be nominated as members of governors' legislative councils; and

(*c*) the qualification of electors, the constitution of constituencies, and the method of election for governors' legislative councils, including the number of members to be elected by communal and other electorates, and any matters incidental or ancillary thereto; and

(*d*) the qualifications for being and for being nominated or elected a member of any such council; and

(*e*) the final decision of doubts or disputes as to the validity of any election; and

(*f*) the manner in which the rules are to be carried into effect:

Provided that rules as to any such matters as aforesaid may provide for delegating to the local government such power as may be specified in the rules of making subsidiary regulations affecting the same matters.

(*5*) Subject to any such rules any person who is a ruler or subject of any State in India may be nominated as a member of a governor's legislative council.

8.—(*1*) Every governor's legislative council shall continue for three years from its first meeting: **Sessions and duration of governors' legislative councils.**

Provided that—

(*a*) the council may be sooner dissolved by the governor; and

(*b*) the said period may be extended by the governor for a period not exceeding one year, by notification in the official gazette of the province, if in special circumstances (to be specified in the notification) he so think fit; and

(*c*) after the dissolution of the council the governor shall appoint a date not more than six months or, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, not more than nine months from the date of dissolution for the next session of the council.

(*2*) A governor may appoint such times and places for holding the sessions of his legislative council as he thinks fit, and may also, by notification or otherwise, prorogue the council.

(*3*) Any meeting of a governor's legislative council may be adjourned by the person presiding.

(*4*) All questions in a governor's legislative council shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present other than the person presiding, who shall, however, have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

9.—(*1*) There shall be a president of a governor's legislative council, who shall, until the expiration of a period of four years from the first meeting of the council as constituted under this Act, be a person appointed by the governor, and shall thereafter be a member of the council elected by the council and approved by the governor: **Presidents of governors' legislative councils.**

Provided that if at the expiration of such period of four years the council is in session, the president then in office shall continue in office until the end of the current session, and the first election of a president shall take place at the commencement of the next ensuing session.

(*2*) There shall be a deputy-president of a governor's legislative council who shall preside at meetings of the council in the absence of the president, and who shall be a member of the council elected by the council and approved by the governor.

(*3*) The appointed president of a council shall hold office until the date of the first election of a president by the council under this section, but he may resign office by writing under his hand addressed to the governor, or may be removed from office by order of the governor, and any vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term of office of an appointed president shall be filled by a similar appointment for the remainder of such term.

(*4*) An elected president and a deputy-president shall cease to hold office on ceasing to be members of the council. They may resign office by writing under their hands addressed to the governor, and may be removed from office by a vote of the council with the concurrence of the governor.

(*5*) The president and the deputy-president shall receive such salaries as may be determined, in the case of an appointed president, by the governor, and in the case of an elected president or deputy-president, by an Act of the local legislature.

10.—(*1*) The local legislature of any province has power, subject to the provisions of this Act, to make laws for the peace and good government of the territories for the time being constituting that province. **Powers of local legislatures**

(*2*) The local legislature of any province may, subject to the provisions of the sub-section next following, repeal or alter as to that province any law made either before or after the commencement of this Act by any authority in British India other than that local legislature.

(3) The local legislature of any province may not, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General, make or take into consideration any law—

(a) imposing or authorising the imposition of any new tax unless the tax is a tax scheduled as exempted from this provision by rules made under the principal Act; or

(b) affecting the public debt of India, or the customs duties, or any other tax or duty for the time being in force and imposed by the authority of the Governor-General in Council for the general purposes of the government of India, provided that the imposition or alteration of a tax scheduled as aforesaid shall not be deemed to affect any such tax or duty; or

(c) affecting the discipline or maintenance of any part of His Majesty's naval, military, or air forces; or

(d) affecting the relations of the government with foreign princes or states; or

(e) regulating any central subject; or

(f) regulating any provincial subject which has been declared by rules under the principal Act to be, either in whole or in part, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, in respect of any matter to which such declaration applies; or

(g) affecting any power expressly reserved to the Governor-General in Council by any law for the time being in force; or

(h) altering or repealing the provisions of any law which, having been made before the commencement of this Act by any authority in British India other than that local legislature, is declared by rules under the principal Act to be a law which cannot be repealed or altered by the local legislature without previous sanction; or

(i) altering or repealing any provision of an Act of the Indian legislature made after the commencement of this Act, which by the provisions of that Act may not be repealed or altered by the local legislature without previous sanction:

Provided that an Act or a provision of an Act made by a local legislature, and subsequently assented to by the Governor-General in pursuance of this Act, shall not be deemed invalid by reason only of its requiring the previous sanction of the Governor-General under this Act.

(4) The local legislature of any province has not power to make any law affecting any Act of Parliament.

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11.—(1) Sub-sections (1) and (3) of section eighty of the principal Act (which relate to the classes of business which may be transacted at meetings of local legislative councils) shall cease to apply to a governor's legislative council, but the business and procedure in any such council shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the province shall be laid in the form of a statement before the council in each year, and the proposals of the local government for the appropriation of provincial revenues and other moneys in any year shall be submitted to the vote of the council in the form of demands for grants. The council may assent, or refuse its assent, to a demand, or may reduce the amount therein referred to either by a reduction of the whole grant or by the omission or reduction of any of the items of expenditure of which the grant is composed:

Provided that—

(a) the local government shall have power, in relation to any such demand, to act as if it had been assented to, notwithstanding the withholding of such assent or the reduction of the amount therein referred to, if the demand relates to a reserved subject, and the governor certifies that the expenditure provided for by the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the subject; and

(b) the governor shall have power in cases of emergency to authorise such expenditure as may be in his opinion necessary for the safety or tranquillity of the province, or for the carrying on of any department; and

(c) no proposal for the appropriation of any such revenues or other moneys for any purpose shall be made except on the recommendation of the governor, communicated to the council.

(3) Nothing in the foregoing sub-section shall require proposals to be submitted to the council relating to the following heads of expenditure:

(i) contributions payable by the local government to the Governor-General in Council; and

(ii) interest and sinking fund charges on loans; and

(iii) expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law; and

(iv) salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council; and

(v) salaries of judges of the High Court of the province and of the Advocate-General.

If any question arises whether any proposed appropriation of moneys does or does not relate to the above heads of expenditure, the decision of the governor shall be final.

(4) Where any Bill has been introduced or is proposed to be introduced, or any amendment to a Bill is moved or proposed to be moved, the governor may certify that the Bill or any clause of it or the amendment affects the safety or tranquillity of his province or any part of it or of another province, and may direct that no proceedings or no further proceedings shall be taken by the council in relation to the Bill, clause or amendment, and effect shall be given to any such direction.

(5) Provision may be made by rules under the principal Act for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing provisions of this section and for regulating the course of business in the council, and as to the persons to preside over meetings thereof in the absence of the president and deputy-president, and the preservation of order at meetings; and the rules may provide for the number of members required to constitute a quorum, and for prohibiting or regulating the asking of questions on and the discussion of any subject specified in the rules.

(6) Standing orders may be made providing for the conduct of business and the procedure to be followed in the council, in so far as these matters are not provided for by rules made under the principal Act. The first standing orders shall be made by the governor in council, but may, subject to the assent of the governor, be altered by the local legislatures. Any standing order made as aforesaid which is repugnant to the provisions of any rules made under the principal Act, shall, to the extent of that repugnancy but not otherwise, be void.

(7) Subject to the rules and standing orders affecting the council, there shall be freedom of speech in the governors' legislative councils. No person shall be liable to any proceedings in any court by reason of his speech or vote in any such council, or by reason of anything contained in any official report of the proceedings of any such council.

12.—(1) Where a Bill has been passed by a local legislative council, the governor, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner may, instead of declaring that he assents to or withholds his assent from the Bill, return the Bill to the council for reconsideration, either in whole or in part, together with any amendments which he may recommend, or, in cases prescribed by rules under the principal Act may, and if the rules so require shall, reserve the Bill for the consideration of the Governor-General. Return and reservation of Bills.

(2) Where a Bill is reserved for the consideration of the Governor-General, the following provisions shall apply :—

(a) The governor, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner may, at any time within six months from the date of the reservation of the Bill, with the consent of the Governor-General, return the Bill for further consideration by the council with a recommendation that the council shall consider amendments thereto :

(b) After any Bill so returned has been further considered by the council, together with any recommendations made by the governor, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner relating thereto, the Bill, if re-affirmed with or without amendment, may be again presented to the governor, lieutenant-governor, or chief commissioner :

(c) Any Bill reserved for the consideration of the Governor-General shall, if assented to by the Governor-General within a period of six months from the date of such reservation, become law on due publication of such assent, in the same way as a Bill assented to by the governor, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner but, if not assented to by the Governor-General within such period of six months, shall lapse and be of no effect unless before the expiration of that period either—

(i) the Bill has been returned by the governor, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner, for further consideration by the council; or

(ii) in the case of the council not being in session, a notification has been published of an intention so to return the Bill at the commencement of the next session.

(3) The Governor-General may (except where the Bill has been reserved for his consideration), instead of assenting to or withholding his assent from any Act passed by a local legislature, declare that he reserves the Act for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, and in such case the Act shall not have validity until His Majesty in Council has signified his assent and his assent has been notified by the Governor-General.

Provision for case of failure to pass legislation in governors' legislative councils.

13.—(1) Where a governor's legislative council has refused leave to introduce, or has failed to pass in a form recommended by the governor, any Bill relating to a reserved subject the governor may certify that the passage of the Bill is essential for the discharge of his responsibility for the subject, and thereupon the Bill shall, notwithstanding that the council have not consented thereto, be deemed to have passed, and shall, on signature by the governor, become an Act of the local legislature in the form of the Bill as originally introduced or proposed to be introduced in the council or (as the case may be) in the form recommended to the council by the governor.

(2) Every such Act shall be expressed to be made by the governor, and the governor shall forthwith send an authentic copy thereof to the Governor-General, who shall reserve the Act for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, and upon the signification of such assent by His Majesty in Council, and the notification thereof by the Governor-General, the Act shall have the same force and effect as an Act passed by the local legislature and duly assented to:

Provided that where, in the opinion of the Governor-General a state of emergency exists which justifies such action, he may, instead of reserving such Act, signify his assent thereto, and thereupon the Act shall have such force and effect as aforesaid, subject however to disallowance by His Majesty in Council.

(3) An Act made under this section shall, as soon as practicable after being made, be laid before each House of Parliament, and an Act which is required to be presented for His Majesty's assent shall not be so presented until copies thereof have been laid before each House of Parliament for not less than eight days on which that House has sat.

14. An official shall not be qualified for election as a member of a local legislative council, and if any non-official member of a local legislative council, whether elected or nominated, accepts any office in the service of the Crown in India, his seat on the council shall become vacant: Vacation of seats in local legislative councils.

Provided that for the purposes of this provision, a minister shall not be deemed to be an official and a person shall not be deemed to accept office on appointment as a minister.

15.—(*1*) The Governor-General in Council may, after obtaining an expression of opinion from the local government and the local legislature affected by notification, with the sanction of His Majesty previously signified by the Secretary of State in Council, constitute a new governor's province, or place part of a governor's province under the administration of a deputy-governor to be appointed by the Governor-General, and may in any such case apply, with such modifications as appear necessary or desirable, all or any of the provisions of the principal Act or this Act relating to governors' provinces, or provinces under a lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner, to any such new province or part of a province. Constitution of new provinces, etc., and provision as to backward tracts.

(*2*) The Governor-General in Council may declare any territory in British India to be a "backward tract," and may, by notification, with such sanction as aforesaid, direct that the principal Act and this Act shall apply to that territory subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be prescribed in the notification. Where the Governor-General in Council has, by notification, directed as aforesaid, he may, by the same or subsequent notification, direct that any Act of the Indian legislature shall not apply to the territory in question or any part thereof, or shall apply to the territory or any part thereof subject to such exceptions or modifications as the Governor-General thinks fit, or may authorise the governor in council to give similar directions as respects any Act of the local legislature.

16.—(*1*) The validity of any order made or action taken after the commencement of this Act by the Governor-General in Council or by a local government which would have been within the powers of the Governor-General in Council or of such local government if this Act had not been passed, shall not be open to question in any legal proceedings on the ground that by reason of any provision of this Act or of any rule made by virtue of any such provision such order or action has ceased to be within the powers of the Governor-General in Council or of the government concerned. Saving.

(*2*) Nothing in this Act, or in any rule made thereunder, shall be construed as diminishing in any respect the powers of the Indian legislature as laid down in section sixty-five of the principal Act, and the validity of any Act of the Indian legislature or any local legislature shall not be open to question in any legal proceedings on the ground that the Act affects a provincial subject or a central subject, as the case may be, and the validity of any Act made by the governor of a province shall not be so open to question on the ground that it does not relate to a reserved subject.

(*3*) The validity of any order made or action taken by a governor in council, or by a governor acting with his ministers, shall not be open to question in any legal proceedings on the ground that such order or action relates or does not relate to a transferred subject, or relates to a transferred subject of which the minister is not in charge.

PART II.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

17. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Indian legislature shall consist of the Governor-General and two chambers, namely, the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. Indian legislature.

Except as otherwise provided by or under this Act, a Bill shall not be deemed to have been passed by the Indian legislature unless it has been agreed to by both chambers, either without amendment or with such amendments only as may be agreed to by both chambers.

18.—(*1*) The Council of State shall consist of not more than sixty members nominated or elected in accordance with rules made under the principal Act, of whom not more than twenty shall be official members.

(*2*) The Governor-General shall have power to appoint, from among the members of the Council of State, a president and other persons to preside in such circumstances as he may direct.

(*3*) The Governor-General shall have the right of addressing the Council of State, and may for that purpose require the attendance of its members.

19.—(*1*) The Legislative Assembly shall consist of members nominated or elected in accordance with rules made under the principal Act.

(*2*) The total number of members of the Legislative Assembly shall be one hundred and forty. The number of non-elected members shall be forty, of whom twenty-six shall be official members. The number of elected members shall be one hundred:

Provided that rules made under the principal Act may provide for increasing the number of members of the Legislative Assembly as fixed by this section, and may vary the proportion which the classes of members bear one to another, so, however, that at least five-sevenths of the members of the Legislative Assembly shall be elected members, and at least one-third of the other members shall be non-official members.

(*3*) The Governor-General shall have the right of addressing the Legislative Assembly, and may for that purpose require the attendance of its members.

20.—(*1*) There shall be a president of the Legislative Assembly, who shall, until the expiration of four years from the first meeting thereof, be a person appointed by the Governor-General, and shall thereafter be a member of the Assembly elected by the Assembly and approved by the Governor-General:

Provided that, if at the expiration of such period of four years the Assembly is in session, the president then in office shall continue in office until the end of the current session, and the first election of a president shall take place at the commencement of the ensuing session.

(*2*) There shall be a deputy-president of the Legislative Assembly, who shall preside at meetings of the Assembly in the absence of the president, and who shall be a member of the Assembly elected by the Assembly and approved by the Governor-General.

(*3*) The appointed president shall hold office until the date of the election of a president under this section, but he may resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Governor-General, or may be removed from office by order of the Governor-General, and any vacancy occurring before the expiration of his term of office shall be filled by a similar appointment for the remainder of such term.

(*4*) An elected president and a deputy-president shall cease to hold office if they cease to be members of the Assembly. They may resign office by writing under their hands addressed to the Governor-General, and may be removed from office by a vote of the Assembly with the concurrence of the Governor-General.

(*5*) A president and deputy-president shall receive such salaries as may be determined, in the case of an appointed president by the Governor-General, and in the case of an elected president and a deputy-president by Act of the Indian legislature.

21.—(*1*) Every Council of State shall continue for five years, and every Legislative Assembly for three years, from its first meeting:

Provided that—

(*a*) either chamber of the legislature may be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General; and

(*b*) any such period may be extended by the Governor-General if in special circumstances he so thinks fit; and

(*c*) after the dissolution of either chamber the Governor-General shall appoint a date not more than six months, or, with the sanction of the Secretary of State not more than nine months after the date of dissolution for the next session of that chamber.

(*2*) The Governor-General may appoint such times and places for holding the sessions of either chamber of the Indian legislature as he thinks fit, and may also from time to time, by notification or otherwise, prorogue such sessions.

(*3*) Any meeting of either chamber of the Indian legislature may be adjourned by the person presiding.

(*4*) All questions in either chamber shall be determined by a majority of votes of members present other than the presiding member, who shall, however, have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

(*5*) The powers of either chamber of the Indian legislature may be exercised notwithstanding any vacancy in the chamber.

Membership of both chambers.

22.—(*1*) An official shall not be qualified for election as a member of either chamber of the Indian legislature, and, if any non-official member of either chamber accepts office in the service of the Crown in India, his seat in that chamber shall become vacant.

(*2*) If an elected member of either chamber of the Indian legislature becomes a member of the other chamber, his seat in such first-mentioned chamber shall thereupon become vacant.

(*3*) If any person is elected a member of both chambers of the Indian legislature, he shall, before he takes his seat in either chamber, signify in writing the chamber of which he desires to be a member, and thereupon his seat in the other chamber shall become vacant.

(*4*) Every member of the Governor-General's Executive Council shall be nominated as a member of one chamber of the Indian legislature, and shall have the right of attending in and addressing the other chamber, but shall not be a member of both chambers.

Supplementary provisions as to composition of Legislative Assembly and Council of State.

23.—(*1*) Subject to the provisions of this Act, provision may be made by rules under the principal Act as to—

(*a*) the term of office of nominated members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, and the manner of filling casual vacancies occurring by reason of absence of members from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office, or resignation duly accepted, or otherwise; and

(*b*) the conditions under which and the manner in which persons may be nominated as members of the Council of State or the Legislative Assembly; and

(*c*) the qualification of electors, the constitution of constituencies, and the method of election for the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly (including the number of members to be elected by communal and other electorates) and any matters incidental or ancillary thereto; and

(*d*) the qualifications for being or for being nominated or elected as members of the Council of State or the Legislative Assembly; and

(*e*) the final decision of doubts or disputes as to the validity of an election; and

(*f*) the manner in which the rules are to be carried into effect.

(*2*) Subject to any such rules, any person who is a ruler or subject of any State in India may be nominated as a member of the Council of State or the Legislative Assembly.

Business and proceedings in Indian legislature.

24.—(*1*) Sub-sections (*1*) and (*3*) of section sixty-seven of the principal Act (which relate to the classes of business which may be transacted by the Indian legislative council) shall cease to have effect.

(*2*) Provision may be made by rules under the principal Act for regulating the course of business and the preservation of order in the chambers of the Indian legislature, and as to the persons to preside at the meetings of the Legislative Assembly in the absence of the president and the deputy-president; and the rules may provide for the number of members required to constitute a quorum, and for prohibiting or regulating the asking of questions on, and the discussion of, any subject specified in the rules.

(*3*) If any Bill which has been passed by one chamber is not, within six months after the passage of the Bill by that chamber, passed by the other chamber either without amendments or with such amendments as may be agreed to by the two chambers, the Governor-General may in his discretion refer the matter for decision to a joint sitting of both chambers: Provided that standing orders made under this section may provide for meetings of members of both chambers appointed for the purpose, in order to discuss any difference of opinion which has arisen between the two chambers.

(*4*) Without prejudice to the powers of the Governor-General under section sixty-eight of the principal Act, the Governor-General may, where a Bill has been passed by both chambers of the Indian legislature, return the Bill for reconsideration by either chamber.

(*5*) Rules made for the purpose of this section may contain such general and supplemental provisions as appear necessary for the purpose of giving full effect to this section.

(*6*) Standing orders may be made providing for the conduct of business and the procedure to be followed in either chamber of the Indian legislature in so far as these matters are not provided for by rules made under the principal Act. The first standing orders shall be made by the Governor-General in Council, but may, with the consent of the Governor-General, be altered by the chamber to which they relate.

Any standing order made as aforesaid which is repugnant to the provisions of any rules made under the principal Act shall, to the extent of that repugnancy but not otherwise, be void.

(*7*) Subject to the rules and standing orders affecting the chamber, there shall be freedom of speech in both chambers of the Indian legislature. No person shall be liable to any proceedings in any court by reason of his speech or vote in either chamber, or by reason of anything contained in any official report of the proceedings of either chamber.

Indian budget.

25.—(*1*) The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Governor-General in Council shall be laid in the form of a statement before both chambers of the Indian legislature in each year.

(*2*) No proposal for the appropriation of any revenue or moneys for any purpose shall be made except on the recommendation of the Governor-General.

(*3*) The proposals of the Governor-General in Council for the appropriation of revenue or moneys relating to the following heads of expenditure shall not be submitted to the vote of the legislative assembly, nor shall they be open to discussion by either chamber at the time when the annual statement is under consideration, unless the Governor-General otherwise directs—

(*i*) interest and sinking fund charges on loans; and

(*ii*) expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law; and

(*iii*) salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council; and

(*iv*) salaries of chief commissioners and judicial commissioners; and

(v) expenditure classified by the order of the Governor-General in Council as—

(a) ecclesiastical;
(b) political;
(c) defence.

(4) If any question arises whether any proposed appropriation of revenue or moneys does or does not relate to the above heads, the decision of the Governor-General on the question shall be final.

(5) The proposals of the Governor-General in Council for the appropriation of revenue or moneys relating to heads of expenditure not specified in the above heads shall be submitted to the vote of the legislative assembly in the form of demands for grants.

(6) The legislative assembly may assent or refuse its assent to any demand or may reduce the amount referred to in any demand by a reduction of the whole grant.

(7) The demands as voted by the legislative assembly shall be submitted to the Governor-General in Council, who shall, if he declares that he is satisfied that any demand which has been refused by the legislative assembly is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, act as if it had been assented to, notwithstanding the withholding of such assent or the reduction of the amount therein referred to, by the legislative assembly.

(8) Notwithstanding anything in this section the Governor-General shall have power, in cases of emergency, to authorise such expenditure as may, in his opinion, be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of British India or any part thereof.

26.—(1) Where either chamber of the Indian legislature refuses leave to introduce, or fails to pass in a form recommended by the Governor-General, any Bill, the Governor-General may certify that the passage of the Bill is essential for the safety, tranquillity or interests of British India or any part thereof, and thereupon— Provision for case of failure to pass legislation.

(a) if the Bill has already been passed by the other chamber, the Bill shall, on signature by the Governor-General, notwithstanding that it has not been consented to by both chambers, forthwith become an Act of the Indian legislature in the form of the Bill as originally introduced or proposed to be introduced in the Indian legislature, or (as the case may be) in the form recommended by the Governor-General; and

(b) if the Bill has not already been so passed, the Bill shall be laid before the other chamber, and, if consented to by that chamber in the form recommended by the Governor-General, shall become an Act as aforesaid on the signification of the Governor-General's assent, or, if not so consented to, shall, on signature by the Governor-General, become an Act as aforesaid.

(2) Every such Act shall be expressed to be made by the Governor-General, and shall, as soon as practicable after being made, be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and shall not have effect until it has received His Majesty's assent, and shall not be presented for His Majesty's assent until copies thereof have been laid before each House of Parliament for not less than eight days on which that House has sat; and upon the signification of such assent by His Majesty in Council, and the notification thereof by the Governor-General, the Act shall have the same force and effect as an Act passed by the Indian legislature and duly assented to:

Provided that, where in the opinion of the Governor-General a state of emergency exists which justifies such action, the Governor-General may direct that any such Act shall come into operation forthwith, and thereupon the Act shall have such force and effect as aforesaid, subject, however, to disallowance by His Majesty in Council.

27.—(*1*) In addition to the measures referred to in sub-section (*2*) of section sixty-seven of the principal Act, as requiring the previous sanction of the Governor-General, it shall not be lawful without such previous sanction to introduce at any meeting of either chamber of the Indian legislature any measure—

(*a*) regulating any provincial subject, or any part of a provincial subject, which has not been declared by rules under the principal Act to be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature;

(*b*) repealing or amending any Act of a local legislature;

(*c*) repealing or amending any Act or ordinance made by the Governor-General.

(*2*) Where in either chamber of the Indian legislature any Bill has been introduced, or is proposed to be introduced, or any amendment to a Bill is moved, or proposed to be moved, the Governor-General may certify that the Bill, or any clause of it, or the amendment, affects the safety or tranquillity of British India, or any part thereof, and may direct that no proceedings, or that no further proceedings, shall be taken by the chamber in relation to the Bill, clause, or amendment, and effect shall be given to such direction.

28.—(*1*) The provision in section thirty-six of the principal Act, imposing a limit on the number of members of the Governor-General's executive council, shall cease to have effect.

(*2*) The provision in section thirty-six of the principal Act as to the qualification of members of the council shall have effect as though the words "at the time of their appointment" were omitted, and as though after the word "Scotland" there were inserted the words "or a pleader of the High Court" and as though "ten years" were substituted for "five years."

(*3*) Provision may be made by rules under the principal Act the qualifications to be required in respect of members of the Governor-General's executive council, in any case where such provision is not made by section thirty-six of the principal Act as amended by this section.

(*4*) Sub-section (*2*) of section thirty-seven of the principal Act (which provides that when and so long as the Governor-General's executive council assembles in a province having a governor, the governor shall be an extraordinary member of the council) shall cease to have effect.

29.—(*1*) The Governor-General may at his discretion appoint, from among the members of the Legislative Assembly, council secretaries who shall hold office during his pleasure and discharge such duties in assisting the members of his executive council as he may assign to them.

(*2*) There shall be paid to council secretaries so appointed such salary as may be provided by the Indian legislature.

(*3*) A council secretary shall cease to hold office if he ceases for more than six months to be a member of the Legislative Assembly.

PART III.

SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

30. The salary of the Secretary of State, the salaries of his under-secretaries, and any other expenses of his department may, notwithstanding anything in the principal Act, instead of being paid out of the revenues of India, be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament, and the salary of the Secretary of State shall be so paid.

31. The following amendments shall be made in section three of the principal Act in relation to the composition of the Council of India, the qualification, term of office, and remuneration of its members:—

(*1*) The provisions of sub-section (*1*) shall have effect as though "eight" and "twelve" were substituted for "ten" and "fourteen"

respectively, as the minimum and maximum number of members, provided that the council as constituted at the time of the passing of this Act shall not be affected by this provision, but no fresh appointment or re-appointment thereto shall be made in excess of the maximum prescribed by this provision.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (3) shall have effect as if "one-half" were substituted for "nine" and "India" were substituted for "British India."

(3) In sub-section (4) "five years" shall be substituted for "seven years" as the term of office of members of the council, provided that the tenure of office of any person who is a member of the council at the time of the passing of this Act shall not be affected by this provision.

(4) The provisions of sub-section (8) shall cease to have effect and in lieu thereof the following provisions shall be inserted:

"There shall be paid to each member of the Council of India the annual salary of twelve hundred pounds: provided that any member of the council who was at the time of his appointment domiciled in India shall receive, in addition to the salary hereby provided, an annual subsistence allowance of six hundred pounds.

Such salaries and allowances may be paid out of the revenues of India or out of moneys provided by Parliament."

(5) Notwithstanding anything in any Act or rules, where any person in the service of the Crown in India is appointed a member of the council before completion of the period of such service required to entitle him to a pension or annuity, his service as such member shall, for the purpose of any pension or annuity which would be payable to him on completion of such period, be reckoned as service under the Crown in India whilst resident in India.

32.—(1) The provision in section six of the principal Act which prescribes the quorum for meetings of the Council of India shall cease to have effect, and the Secretary of State shall provide for a quorum by directions to be issued in this behalf. **Further provisions as to Council of India.**

(2) The provision in section eight of the principal Act relating to meetings of the Council of India shall have effect as though "month" were substituted for "week."

(3) Section ten of the principal Act shall have effect as though the words "all business of the council or committees thereof is to be transacted" were omitted, and the words "the business of the Secretary of State in Council or the Council of India shall be transacted, and any order made or act done in accordance with such direction shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be treated as being an order of the Secretary of State in Council" were inserted in lieu thereof.

33. The Secretary of State in Council may, notwithstanding anything in the principal Act, by rule regulate and restrict the exercise of the powers of superintendence, direction, and control, vested in the Secretary of State and the Secretary of State in Council, by the principal Act, or otherwise, in such manner as may appear necessary or expedient in order to give effect to the purposes of this Act. **Relaxation of control of Secretary of State.**

Before any rules are made under this section relating to subjects other than transferred subjects, the rules proposed to be made shall be laid in draft before both Houses of Parliament, and such rules shall not be made unless both Houses by resolution approve the draft either without modification or addition, or with modifications or additions to which both Houses agree, but upon such approval being given the Secretary of State in Council may make

such rules in the form in which they have been approved, and such rules on being so made shall be of full force and effect.

Any rules relating to transferred subjects made under this section shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made, and, if an Address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next thirty days on which that House has sat after the rules are laid before it praying that the rules or any of them may be annulled, His Majesty in Council may annul the rules or any of them, and those rules shall thenceforth be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder.

Correspondence between Secretary of State and India.

34. So much of section five of the principal Act as relates to orders and communications sent to India from the United Kingdom and to orders made in the United Kingdom, and sections eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen of the principal Act, shall cease to have effect, and the procedure for the sending of orders and communications to India and in general for correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Governor-General in Council or any local government shall be such as may be prescribed by order of the Secretary of State in Council.

High Commissioner for India.

35. His Majesty may by Order in Council make provision for the appointment of a High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom, and for the pay, pension, powers, duties, and conditions of employment of the High Commissioner and of his assistants; and the Order may further provide for delegating to the High Commissioner any of the powers previously exercised by the Secretary of State or the Secretary of State in Council whether under the principal Act or otherwise in relation to making contracts, and may prescribe the conditions under which he shall act on behalf of the Governor-General in Council or any local government.

PART IV.

THE CIVIL SERVICES IN INDIA.

The civil services in India.

36.—(*1*) Subject to the provisions of the principal Act and of rules made thereunder, every person in the civil service of the Crown in India holds office during His Majesty's pleasure, and may be employed in any manner required by a proper authority within the scope of his duty, but no person in that service may be dismissed by any authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed, and the Secretary of State in Council may (except so far as he may provide by rules to the contrary) reinstate any person in that service who has been dismissed.

If any such person appointed by the Secretary of State in Council thinks himself wronged by an order of an official superior in a governor's province, and on due application made to that superior does not receive the redress to which he may consider himself entitled, he may, without prejudice to any other right of redress, complain to the governor of the province in order to obtain justice, and the governor is hereby directed to examine such complaint and require such action to be taken thereon as may appear to him to be just and equitable.

(*2*) The Secretary of State in Council may make rules for regulating the classification of the civil services in India, the methods of their recruitment, their conditions of service, pay and allowances, and discipline and conduct. Such rules may, to such extent and in respect of such matters as may be prescribed, delegate the power of making rules to the Governor-General in Council or to local governments, or authorise the Indian legislature or local legislatures to make laws regulating the public services:

Provided that every person appointed before the commencement of this Act by the Secretary of State in Council to the civil service of the Crown in India shall retain all his existing or accruing rights, or shall receive such compensation for the loss of any of them as the Secretary of State in Council may consider just and equitable.

(3) The right to pensions and the scale and conditions of pensions of all persons in the civil service of the Crown in India appointed by the Secretary of State in Council shall be regulated in accordance with the rules in force at the time of the passing of this Act. Any such rules may be varied or added to by the Secretary of State in Council and shall have effect as so varied or added to, but any such variation or addition shall not adversely affect the pension of any member of the service appointed before the date thereof.

Nothing in this section or in any rule thereunder shall prejudice the rights to which any person may, or may have, become entitled under the provisions in relation to pensions contained in the East India Annuity Funds Act, 1874. 37 & 38 Vict., c. 12.

(4) For the removal of doubts it is hereby declared that all rules or other provisions in operation at the time of the passing of this Act, whether made by the Secretary of State in Council or by any other authority, relating to the civil service of the Crown in India, were duly made in accordance with the powers in that behalf, and are confirmed, but any such rules or provisions may be revoked, varied, or added to by rules or laws made under this section.

Appointments to the Indian Civil Service.

37.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in section ninety-seven of the principal Act the Secretary of State may make appointments to the Indian Civil Service of persons domiciled in India, in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India.

Any rules made under this section shall not have force until they have been laid for thirty days before both Houses of Parliament.

(2) The Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915 (which confers power during the war and for a period of two years thereafter to make appointments to the Indian Civil Service without examination), shall have effect as though "three years" were substituted for "two years." 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 87.

Public service commission.

38.—(1) There shall be established in India a public service commission, consisting of not more than five members, of whom one shall be chairman, appointed by the Secretary of State in Council. Each member shall hold office for five years, and may be re-appointed. No member shall be removed before the expiry of his term of office, except by order of the Secretary of State in Council. The qualifications for appointment, and the pay and pension (if any) attaching to the office of chairman and member, shall be prescribed by rules made by the Secretary of State in Council.

(2) The public service commission shall discharge, in regard to recruitment and control of the public services in India, such functions as may be assigned thereto by rules made by the Secretary of State in Council.

Financial control.

39.—(1) An auditor-general in India shall be appointed by the Secretary of State in Council, and shall hold office during His Majesty's pleasure. The Secretary of State in Council shall, by rules, make provision for his pay, powers, duties, and conditions of employment, or for the discharge of his duties in the case of a temporary vacancy or absence from duty.

(2) Subject to any rules made by the Secretary of State in Council, no office may be added to or withdrawn from the public service, and the emoluments of no post may be varied, except after consultation with such finance authority as may be designated in the rules, being an authority of the province or of the Government of India, according as the post is or is not under the control of a local government.

Rules under Part IV.

40. Rules made under this Part of this Act shall not be made except with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India.

PART V.

STATUTORY COMMISSION.

Statutory commission.

41.—(1) At the expiration of ten years after the passing of this Act the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of both Houses of Parliament, shall submit for the approval of His Majesty the names of persons to act as a commission for the purposes of this section.

(2) The persons whose names are so submitted, if approved by His Majesty, shall be a commission for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the system of government, the growth of education, and the development of representative institutions, in British India, and matters connected therewith, and the commission shall report as to whether and to what extent it is desirable to establish the principle of responsible government, or to extend, modify, or restrict the degree of responsible government then existing therein, including the question whether the establishment of second chambers of the local legislatures is or is not desirable.

(3) The commission shall also inquire into and report on any other matter affecting British India and the provinces, which may be referred to the commission by His Majesty.

PART VI.

GENERAL.

Modification of s. 124 of principal Act.

42. Notwithstanding anything in section one hundred and twenty-four of the principal Act, if any member of the Governor-General's executive Council or any member of any local government was at the time of his appointment concerned or engaged in any trade or business, he may, during the term of his office, with the sanction in writing of the Governor-General, or, in the case of ministers, of the governor of the province, and in any case subject to such general conditions and restrictions as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe, retain his concern or interest in that trade or business, but shall not, during that term, take part in the direction or management of that trade or business.

Signification of Royal Assent.

43. Any assent or disallowance by His Majesty, which under the principal Act is required to be signified through the Secretary of State in Council, shall as from the passing of this Act be signified by His Majesty in Council.

Power to make rules.

44.—(*1*) Where any matter is required to be prescribed or regulated by rules under the principal Act and no special provision is made as to the authority by whom the rules are to be made, the rules shall be made by the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, and shall not be subject to repeal or alteration by the Indian legislature or by any local legislature.

(*2*) Any rules made under this Act or under the principal Act may be so framed as to make different provision for different provinces.

(*3*) Any rules to which sub-section (*1*) of this section applies shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made, and, if an Address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next thirty days on which that House has sat after the rules are laid before it praying that the rules or any of them may be annulled, His Majesty in Council may annul the rules or any of them, and those rules shall thenceforth be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder:

Provided that the Secretary of State may direct that any rules to which this section applies shall be laid in draft before both Houses of Parliament, and in such case the rules shall not be made unless both Houses by resolution approve the draft either without modification or addition, or with modifications or additions to which both Houses agree, but, upon such approval being given, the rules may be made in the form in which they have been approved, and such rules on being so made shall be of full force and effect, and shall not require to be further laid before Parliament.

Amendments of principal Act to carry Act into effect, &c.

45.—(*1*) The amendments set out in Parts I and II of the Second Schedule to this Act, being amendments to incorporate the provisions of this Act in the principal Act, and further amendments consequential on or arising out of those provisions, shall be made in the principal Act, and any question of interpretation shall be settled by reference to the principal Act as so amended. The provisions of the principal Act specified in Part III of that schedule,

being provisions which are obsolete or unnecessary, or which require amendment in detail, are hereby repealed or modified, and shall be dealt with, in the manner shown in the second column of that schedule.

(2) Every enactment and word which is directed by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, or by this section and the Second Schedule to this Act, to be substituted for or added to any portion of the Government of India Act, 1915, shall form part of the Government of India Act, 1915, in the place assigned to it by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, or that schedule; and the Government of India Act, 1915, and all Acts, including this Act, which refer thereto, shall, after the commencement of this Act, be construed as if the said enactment or word had been enacted in the Government of India Act, 1915, in the place so assigned, and, where it is substituted for another enactment or word, had been so enacted in lieu of that enactment or word.

A copy of the Government of India Act, 1915, with the amendments, whether by way of substitution, addition or omission, required by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, and by this section and the Second Schedule to this Act, shall be prepared and certified by the Clerk of the Parliaments, and deposited with the Rolls of Parliament, and His Majesty's printer shall print, in accordance with the copy so certified, all copies of the Government of India Act, 1915, which are printed after the passing of this Act, and the Government of India Act, 1915, as so amended, may be cited as "The Government of India Act."

Sub-section (3) of section eight of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, is hereby repealed.

46. In this Act the expressions "official" and "non-official," where used in relation to any person, mean respectively a person who is or is not in the civil or military service of the Crown in India: Definition of official.

Provided that rules under the principal Act may provide for the holders of such offices as may be specified in the rules not being treated for the purposes of the principal Act or this Act, or any of them, as officials.

47.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Government of India Act, 1919, and the principal Act, as amended by any Act for the time being in force, may be cited as the Government of India Act. Short title, commencement, interpretation, and transitory provisions.

(2) This Act shall come into operation on such date or dates as the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, may appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act, and for different parts of India.

On the dates appointed for the coming into operation of the provisions of this Act as respects any executive or legislative council all the members of the council then in office shall go out of office, but may, if otherwise qualified, be re-appointed, renominated or re-elected, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of the principal Act as amended by this Act.

(3) Any reference in any enactment, whether an Act of Parliament or made by any authority in British India, or in any rules, regulations or orders made under any such enactment, or in any letters patent or other document, to any enactment repealed by the principal Act, shall for all purposes be construed as references to the principal Act as amended by this Act, or to the corresponding provision thereof.

(4) Any reference in any enactment in force in India, whether an Act of Parliament or made by any authority in British India, or in any rules, regulations, or orders made under any such enactment, or in any letters patent or other document, to any Indian legislative authority, shall for all purposes be construed as references to the corresponding authority constituted by the principal Act as amended by this Act.

(5) If any difficulty arises as to the first establishment of the Indian legislature or any legislative council after the commencement of this Act or otherwise in first giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Secretary of State in Council or the Governor-General in Council, as occasion may require, may by order do anything which appears to them necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

(2) The persons whose names are so submitted, if approved by His Majesty, shall be a commission for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the system of government, the growth of education, and the development of representative institutions, in British India, and matters connected therewith, and the commission shall report as to whether and to what extent it is desirable to establish the principle of responsible government, or to extend, modify, or restrict the degree of responsible government then existing therein, including the question whether the establishment of second chambers of the local legislatures is or is not desirable.

(3) The commission shall also inquire into and report on any other matter affecting British India and the provinces, which may be referred to the commission by His Majesty.

PART VI.

GENERAL.

Modification of s. 124 of principal Act.

42. Notwithstanding anything in section one hundred and twenty-four of the principal Act, if any member of the Governor-General's executive Council or any member of any local government was at the time of his appointment concerned or engaged in any trade or business, he may, during the term of his office, with the sanction in writing of the Governor-General, or, in the case of ministers, of the governor of the province, and in any case subject to such general conditions and restrictions as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe, retain his concern or interest in that trade or business, but shall not, during that term, take part in the direction or management of that trade or business.

Signification of Royal Assent.

43. Any assent or disallowance by His Majesty, which under the principal Act is required to be signified through the Secretary of State in Council, shall as from the passing of this Act be signified by His Majesty in Council.

Power to make rules.

44.—(1) Where any matter is required to be prescribed or regulated by rules under the principal Act and no special provision is made as to the authority by whom the rules are to be made, the rules shall be made by the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, and shall not be subject to repeal or alteration by the Indian legislature or by any local legislature.

(2) Any rules made under this Act or under the principal Act may be so framed as to make different provision for different provinces.

(3) Any rules to which sub-section (1) of this section applies shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made, and, if an Address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next thirty days on which that House has sat after the rules are laid before it praying that the rules or any of them may be annulled, His Majesty in Council may annul the rules or any of them, and those rules shall thenceforth be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder:

Provided that the Secretary of State may direct that any rules to which this section applies shall be laid in draft before both Houses of Parliament, and in such case the rules shall not be made unless both Houses by resolution approve the draft either without modification or addition, or with modifications or additions to which both Houses agree, but, upon such approval being given, the rules may be made in the form in which they have been approved, and such rules on being so made shall be of full force and effect, and shall not require to be further laid before Parliament.

Amendments of principal Act to carry Act into effect, &c.

45.—(1) The amendments set out in Parts I and II of the Second Schedule to this Act, being amendments to incorporate the provisions of this Act in the principal Act, and further amendments consequential on or arising out of those provisions, shall be made in the principal Act, and any question of interpretation shall be settled by reference to the principal Act as so amended. The provisions of the principal Act specified in Part III of that schedule,

being provisions which are obsolete or unnecessary, or which require amendment in detail, are hereby repealed or modified, and shall be dealt with, in the manner shown in the second column of that schedule.

(2) Every enactment and word which is directed by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, or by this section and the Second Schedule to this Act, to be substituted for or added to any portion of the Government of India Act, 1915, shall form part of the Government of India Act, 1915, in the place assigned to it by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, or that schedule; and the Government of India Act, 1915, and all Acts, including this Act, which refer thereto, shall, after the commencement of this Act, be construed as if the said enactment or word had been enacted in the Government of India Act, 1915, in the place so assigned, and, where it is substituted for another enactment or word, had been so enacted in lieu of that enactment or word.

A copy of the Government of India Act, 1915, with the amendments, whether by way of substitution, addition or omission, required by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, and by this section and the Second Schedule to this Act, shall be prepared and certified by the Clerk of the Parliaments, and deposited with the Rolls of Parliament, and His Majesty's printer shall print, in accordance with the copy so certified, all copies of the Government of India Act, 1915, which are printed after the passing of this Act, and the Government of India Act, 1915, as so amended, may be cited as "The Government of India Act."

Sub-section (3) of section eight of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, is hereby repealed.

46. In this Act the expressions "official" and "non-official," where used in relation to any person, mean respectively a person who is or is not in the civil or military service of the Crown in India: Definition of official.

Provided that rules under the principal Act may provide for the holders of such offices as may be specified in the rules not being treated for the purposes of the principal Act or this Act, or any of them, as officials.

47.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Government of India Act, 1919, and the principal Act, as amended by any Act for the time being in force, may be cited as the Government of India Act. Short title, commencement, interpretation, and transitory provisions.

(2) This Act shall come into operation on such date or dates as the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, may appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act, and for different parts of India.

On the dates appointed for the coming into operation of the provisions of this Act as respects any executive or legislative council all the members of the council then in office shall go out of office, but may, if otherwise qualified, be re-appointed, renominated or re-elected, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of the principal Act as amended by this Act.

(3) Any reference in any enactment, whether an Act of Parliament or made by any authority in British India, or in any rules, regulations or orders made under any such enactment, or in any letters patent or other document, to any enactment repealed by the principal Act, shall for all purposes be construed as references to the principal Act as amended by this Act, or to the corresponding provision thereof.

(4) Any reference in any enactment in force in India, whether an Act of Parliament or made by any authority in British India, or in any rules, regulations, or orders made under any such enactment, or in any letters patent or other document, to any Indian legislative authority, shall for all purposes be construed as references to the corresponding authority constituted by the principal Act as amended by this Act.

(5) If any difficulty arises as to the first establishment of the Indian legislature or any legislative council after the commencement of this Act or otherwise in first giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Secretary of State in Council or the Governor-General in Council, as occasion may require, may by order do anything which appears to them necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

(2) The persons whose names are so submitted, if approved by His Majesty, shall be a commission for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the system of government, the growth of education, and the development of representative institutions, in British India, and matters connected therewith, and the commission shall report as to whether and to what extent it is desirable to establish the principle of responsible government, or to extend, modify, or restrict the degree of responsible government then existing therein, including the question whether the establishment of second chambers of the local legislatures is or is not desirable.

(3) The commission shall also inquire into and report on any other matter affecting British India and the provinces, which may be referred to the commission by His Majesty.

PART VI.

GENERAL.

Modification of s. 124 of principal Act.

42. Notwithstanding anything in section one hundred and twenty-four of the principal Act, if any member of the Governor-General's executive Council or any member of any local government was at the time of his appointment concerned or engaged in any trade or business, he may, during the term of his office, with the sanction in writing of the Governor-General, or, in the case of ministers, of the governor of the province, and in any case subject to such general conditions and restrictions as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe, retain his concern or interest in that trade or business, but shall not, during that term, take part in the direction or management of that trade or business.

Signification of Royal Assent.

43. Any assent or disallowance by His Majesty, which under the principal Act is required to be signified through the Secretary of State in Council, shall as from the passing of this Act be signified by His Majesty in Council.

Power to make rules.

44.—(1) Where any matter is required to be prescribed or regulated by rules under the principal Act and no special provision is made as to the authority by whom the rules are to be made, the rules shall be made by the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, and shall not be subject to repeal or alteration by the Indian legislature or by any local legislature.

(2) Any rules made under this Act or under the principal Act may be so framed as to make different provision for different provinces.

(3) Any rules to which sub-section (1) of this section applies shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made, and, if an Address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next thirty days on which that House has sat after the rules are laid before it praying that the rules or any of them may be annulled, His Majesty in Council may annul the rules or any of them, and those rules shall thenceforth be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder:

Provided that the Secretary of State may direct that any rules to which this section applies shall be laid in draft before both Houses of Parliament, and in such case the rules shall not be made unless both Houses by resolution approve the draft either without modification or addition, or with modifications or additions to which both Houses agree, but, upon such approval being given, the rules may be made in the form in which they have been approved, and such rules on being so made shall be of full force and effect, and shall not require to be further laid before Parliament.

Amendments of principal Act to carry Act into effect, &c.

45.—(1) The amendments set out in Parts I and II of the Second Schedule to this Act, being amendments to incorporate the provisions of this Act in the principal Act, and further amendments consequential on or arising out of those provisions, shall be made in the principal Act, and any question of interpretation shall be settled by reference to the principal Act as so amended. The provisions of the principal Act specified in Part III of that schedule,

being provisions which are obsolete or unnecessary, or which require amendment in detail, are hereby repealed or modified, and shall be dealt with, in the manner shown in the second column of that schedule.

(2) Every enactment and word which is directed by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, or by this section and the Second Schedule to this Act, to be substituted for or added to any portion of the Government of India Act, 1915, shall form part of the Government of India Act, 1915, in the place assigned to it by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, or that schedule; and the Government of India Act, 1915, and all Acts, including this Act, which refer thereto, shall, after the commencement of this Act, be construed as if the said enactment or word had been enacted in the Government of India Act, 1915, in the place so assigned, and, where it is substituted for another enactment or word, had been so enacted in lieu of that enactment or word.

A copy of the Government of India Act, 1915, with the amendments, whether by way of substitution, addition or omission, required by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, and by this section and the Second Schedule to this Act, shall be prepared and certified by the Clerk of the Parliaments, and deposited with the Rolls of Parliament, and His Majesty's printer shall print, in accordance with the copy so certified, all copies of the Government of India Act, 1915, which are printed after the passing of this Act, and the Government of India Act, 1915, as so amended, may be cited as "The Government of India Act."

Sub-section (3) of section eight of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, is hereby repealed.

46. In this Act the expressions "official" and "non-official," where used in relation to any person, mean respectively a person who is or is not in the civil or military service of the Crown in India: Definition of official.

Provided that rules under the principal Act may provide for the holders of such offices as may be specified in the rules not being treated for the purposes of the principal Act or this Act, or any of them, as officials.

47.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Government of India Act, 1919, and the principal Act, as amended by any Act for the time being in force, may be cited as the Government of India Act. Short title, commencement, interpretation, and transitory provisions.

(2) This Act shall come into operation on such date or dates as the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, may appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act, and for different parts of India.

On the dates appointed for the coming into operation of the provisions of this Act as respects any executive or legislative council all the members of the council then in office shall go out of office, but may, if otherwise qualified, be re-appointed, renominated or re-elected, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of the principal Act as amended by this Act.

(3) Any reference in any enactment, whether an Act of Parliament or made by any authority in British India, or in any rules, regulations or orders made under any such enactment, or in any letters patent or other document, to any enactment repealed by the principal Act, shall for all purposes be construed as references to the principal Act as amended by this Act, or to the corresponding provision thereof.

(4) Any reference in any enactment in force in India, whether an Act of Parliament or made by any authority in British India, or in any rules, regulations, or orders made under any such enactment, or in any letters patent or other document, to any Indian legislative authority, shall for all purposes be construed as references to the corresponding authority constituted by the principal Act as amended by this Act.

(5) If any difficulty arises as to the first establishment of the Indian legislature or any legislative council after the commencement of this Act or otherwise in first giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Secretary of State in Council or the Governor-General in Council, as occasion may require, may by order do anything which appears to them necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Legislative Council.	Number of Members.
Madras	118
Bombay	111
Bengal	125
United Provinces	118
Punjab	83
Bihar and Orissa	98
Central Provinces	70
Assam	53

SECOND SCHEDULE.

PART I.

The provisions of this Act set out in the first column of the following table shall be incorporated in the principal Act in the manner shown in the second column of that table, subject to the modifications specified in the third column of that table:—

TABLE.

Provision of Act.	Place and Method of Incorporation in the Principal Act.	Modifications.
Section 1	To be inserted as a new section (45A) after s. 45.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the Government of India Act, 1915, ... "principal Act)," for "the principal Act," and for "that Act,"
Section 3 (1)	To be substituted for s. 46 (1)	——
Section 4	To be substituted for s. 52	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act."
Section 6	To be substituted for s. 49	"any other rules made under this Act" to be substituted for "any rules made under the principal Act as amended by this Act."
Sections 7, 8, 9	To be inserted as new sections (72A, 72B and 72C) after s. 72.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act."
Section 10	To be inserted as a new section (80A) after s. 80.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act"; "the commencement of the Government of India Act, 1919," to be substituted for "the commencement of this Act" and "such first-mentioned Act" to be substituted for "that Act" in sub-section (3).
Section 11	To be inserted as a new section (72D) after s. 72C.	The following sub-section to be substituted for sub-section (1):— "(1) The provisions contained in this section shall have effect with respect to business and procedure in governors' legislative councils." "this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act."

Provision of Act.	Place and Method of Incorporation in the Principal Act.	Modifications.
Section 12 . . .	To be inserted as a new section (81A) after s. 81.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act"
Section 13 . . .	To be inserted as a new section (72C) after s. 72D.	———
Section 14 . . .	To be inserted as a new section (80B) after s. 80A.	The following new section to be inserted at the end thereof:— "80C. It shall not be lawful for any member of any local legislative council to introduce, without the previous sanction of the governor, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner, any measure affecting the public revenues of a province or imposing any charge on those revenues."
Section 15 . . .	To be inserted as a new section (52A) after s. 52.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act or this Act" and for "the principal Act and this Act."
Section 16 (1) and (3) .	To be inserted as a new section (52B) after s. 52A.	"the Government of India Act, 1919," to be substituted for "this Act," where those words first occur, and "that Act" to be substituted for "this Act," where those words secondly occur, and "that Act or this Act" to be substituted for "this Act," where those words thirdly occur.
Section 16 (2) .	To be inserted as a new sub-section (2) of s. 84.	"Nothing in the Government of India Act, 1919, or this Act" to be substituted for "Nothing in this Act" and "this Act" to be substituted elsewhere for "the principal Act."
Ss 17-23 inclusive .	To be inserted as new sections in lieu of ss. 63 and 64, and numbered 63, 63A, 63B, 63C, 63D, 63E, and 64.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act.".
Section 24 (2)	To be inserted as subs. (1) of s. 67 in lieu of the existing sub-section (1).	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act."
Section 24 (3)-(7) .	To be inserted as sub-sections (3)-(7) of section 67 in lieu of the existing sub-section (3).	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act."
Sections 25 and 26 .	To be inserted as new sections (67A and 67B) after s. 67.	———
Section 29 . . .	To be inserted as a new section (43A) after s. 43.	———
Section 33 . . .	To be inserted as a new section (19A) after s. 19.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act" and "the Government of India Act, 1919," to be substituted for "this Act."
Section 34 . . .	To be inserted as a new section (11) in lieu of sections 1 to 14 inclusive.	For the words from the beginning of the section down to and including the words "effect and" there shall be substituted the words "Subject to the provisions of this Act."
Section 35 . . .	To be inserted as a new section (29A) after s. 29.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act."

Provision of Act.	Place and Method of Incorporation in the Principal Act.	Modifications
Sections 36, 38, 39, and 40.	To be inserted as new sections (96B, 96C, 96D, and 96E) after section 96A, constituting a new Part (VIIA) after Part VII.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act," and "the Government of India Act, 1919," to be substituted for "this Act," except in s. 40.
Section 37 (1) . .	To be inserted as a new sub-section (6) of s. 97.	"this section" to be substituted for "section ninety-seven of the principal Act," and "any rules made under this sub-section" to be substituted for "any rules made under this section."
Section 41 . . .	To be inserted as a new section (84A) after s. 84, constituting a new Part (VIA) after Part VI.	"the Government of India Act, 1919," to be substituted for "this Act."
Section 42 . . .	To be inserted as a proviso to s. 124 . .	"Provided that notwithstanding anything in this Act" to be substituted for "Notwithstanding anything in section one hundred and twenty-four of the principal Act."
Section 44 . . .	To be inserted as a new section (129A) at the beginning of Part XII.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act" and for "this Act or under the principal Act."
Section 46 . . .	To be inserted as a new paragraph at the end of s. 134.	"in this Act" to be omitted, and "this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act" and for "the principal Act or this Act."
Section 47 (3) and (4) .	To be inserted as new paragraphs at the end of s. 130.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act" and for "the principal Act as amended by this Act."
First Schedule . .	To be inserted in lieu of Schedule I.	

PART II.

The provisions of the principal Act specified in the first column of this table shall be amended in the manner shown in the second column.

TABLE.

Section of Act.	Amendment.
2	In sub-section (2) "or rules made thereunder" shall be inserted after "this Act." The following sub-section shall be substituted for sub-section (3) :— "(3) The salary of the Secretary of State shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament, and the salaries of his under-secretaries and any other expenses of his department may be paid out of the revenues of India or out of moneys provided by Parliament."
3 (1)	"eight" shall be substituted for "ten," and "twelve" shall be substituted for "fourteen," and the following words shall be inserted at the end of the sub section :— "Provided that the Council as constituted at the time of the passing of the Government of India Act, 1919, shall not be affected by this provision, but no fresh appointment or re-appointment thereto shall be made in excess of the maximum prescribed by this provision."
3 (3)	"one-half" shall be substituted for "nine," and "India" shall be substituted for "British India."

Section of Act.	Amendment.
3 (4)	"five years" shall be substituted for "seven years," and the following words shall be inserted at the end of the sub-section :— "Provided that the tenure of office of any person who is a member of the Council at the time of the passing of the Government of India Act, 1919, shall be the same as though that Act had not been passed."
3 (8)	The following sub-sections shall be substituted for this sub-section :— "(8) There shall be paid to each member of the Council of India the annual salary of twelve hundred pounds: Provided that any member of the Council who was at the time of his appointment domiciled in India shall receive, in addition to the salary hereby provided, an annual subsistence allowance of six hundred pounds. Such salaries and allowances may be paid out of the revenues of India or out of moneys provided by Parliament. (9) Notwithstanding anything in any Act or rule, where any person in the service of the Crown in India is appointed a member of the Council before the completion of the period of such service required to entitle him to a pension or annuity, his service as such member shall, for the purpose of any pension or annuity which would have been payable to him on completion of such period, be reckoned as service under the Crown in India whilst resident in India."
5	The words of this section from and including the words "but every order" to the end of the section shall be omitted.
6	For "not less than five members are present" there shall be substituted "such number of members are present as may be prescribed by general directions of the Secretary of State."
8	For "week" there shall be substituted "month."
10	For "all business of the Council or committees thereof is to be transacted" there shall be substituted "the business of the Secretary of State in Council or the Council of India shall be transacted, and any order made or act done in accordance with such direction shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be treated as being an order of the Secretary of State in Council."
19	The words of this section from the beginning down to and including "Provided that" shall be omitted.
20 (2) (d)	After "under this Act" there shall be inserted "except so far as is otherwise provided under this Act."
21	At the beginning of this section there shall be inserted "Subject to the provisions of this Act and rules made thereunder."
27 (9)	After "revenues of India" there shall be inserted "or out of moneys provided by Parliament."
29	In sub-section (1) at the beginning there shall be inserted the words :— "Subject to the provisions of this Act regarding the appointment of a High Commissioner for India."
30	After sub-section (1) the following sub-section shall be inserted :— "(1A) A local Government may on behalf and in the name of the Secretary of State in Council raise money on the security of revenues allocated to it under this Act, and make proper assurances for that purpose, and rules made under this Act may provide for the conditions under which this power shall be exercisable." In sub-section (2) "sub-section (1) of this section" shall be substituted for "this section."

Section of Act.	Amendment.
31	"Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "Governor-General in Legislative Council."
33	At the beginning of the section there shall be inserted "Subject to the provisions of this Act and rules made thereunder."
35	This section shall be omitted.
36	"ordinary" in sub-sections (1) and (2) shall be omitted. In sub-section (2) for the words from and including "five or" to the end of the sub-section there shall be substituted "such as His Majesty thinks fit to appoint." In sub-section (3) "at the time of their appointment" shall be omitted, after "Scotland" there shall be inserted "or a pleader of a High Court," and "ten" shall be substituted for "five." In sub-section (4) for "person appointed an ordinary member of the council" there shall be substituted "member of the council (other than the Commander-in-Chief for the time being of His Majesty's forces in India)." At the end of the section the following new sub-section shall be inserted:— "(5) Provision may be made by rules under this Act as to the qualifications to be required in respect of the members of the Governor-General's executive Council in any case where such provision is not made by the foregoing provisions of this section."
37	The following section shall be substituted for section thirty-seven:— "37. If the Commander-in-Chief for the time being of His Majesty's forces in India is a member of the Governor-General's executive Council he shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, have rank and precedence in the Council next after the Governor-General."
39	In sub-section (2) for "one ordinary member of the council" there shall be substituted "one member of the council (other than the Commander-in-Chief)."
40	At the end of sub-section (1) there shall be inserted—"and when so signed shall not be called into question in any legal proceeding on the ground that they were not duly made by the Governor-General in Council."
42	For "ordinary member" there shall be substituted "member (other than the Commander-in-Chief)."
45	At the beginning of the section there shall be inserted "Subject to the provisions of this Act and rules made thereunder."
46	The following sub-section shall be substituted for sub-section (2):— "(2) The governors of the said presidencies are appointed by His Majesty by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, and the governors of the said provinces shall be so appointed after consultation with the Governor-General." In sub-section (3) "the governors' provinces" shall be substituted for "those presidencies" and "province" shall be substituted for "presidency."
47	In sub-section (2) "One at least of them must be a person who at the time of his appointment has been" shall be substituted for "Two at least of them must be persons who at the time of their appointment have been." The following sub-section shall be substituted for sub-section (3):— "(3) Provision may be made by rules under this Act as to the qualifications to be required in respect of members of the executive council of the governor of a province in any case where such provision is not made by the foregoing provisions of this section."

Section of Act.	Amendment.
48	"province" shall be substituted for "presidency."
50 (2)	"province" shall be substituted for "presidency."
53 (1)	For the words from the beginning down to "the Punjab and" (inclusive) there shall be substituted "The province of," and the words "with or without an executive council" shall be omitted.
57	At the end of the section there shall be inserted "An order made as aforesaid shall not be called into question in any legal proceedings on the ground that it was not duly made by the lieutenant-governor in council."
58	"Assam, the Central Provinces," shall be omitted.
65	For "Governor-General in Legislative Council" there shall be substituted "Indian legislature."
67	"either chamber of the Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "the council." At the end of sub-section (2) the following shall be inserted— "or any measure— (i) regulating any provincial subject, or any part of a provincial subject, which has not been declared by rules under this Act to be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature; or (ii) repealing or amending any Act of a local legislature; or (iii) repealing or amending any Act or ordinance made by the Governor-General. (2A) Where in either chamber of the Indian legislature any bill has been introduced, or is proposed to be introduced, or any amendment to a Bill is moved, or proposed to be moved, the Governor-General may certify that the Bill, or any clause of it, or the amendment, affects the safety or tranquillity of British India, or any part thereof, and may direct that no proceedings, or that no further proceedings, shall be taken by the chamber in relation to the Bill, clause, or amendment; and effect shall be given to such direction."
68	"Bill" shall be substituted for "Act" and "a Bill" for "an Act;" "by both chambers of the Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "at a meeting of the Indian Legislative Council," and "whether he was or was not present in council at the passing thereof" shall be omitted. "A Bill passed by both chambers of the Indian legislature shall not become an Act" shall be substituted for "An Act of the Governor-General in Legislative Council has not validity." "in Council" shall be inserted after "His Majesty" and "to the Governor-General through the Secretary of State in Council" shall be omitted.
69	"Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "Governor-General in Legislative Council"; "in Council;" shall be inserted after "His Majesty" and "through the Secretary of State in Council" shall be omitted.
70	This section shall be omitted.
71 (2)	"Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "Governor-General in Legislative Council"
72	"Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "Governor-General in Legislative Council."
73	In sub-section (1) "a governor or of" shall be omitted and "and of members nominated or elected as hereinafter provided" shall be substituted for "with the addition of members nominated or elected in accordance with rules made under this Act." In sub-section (3), "as hereinafter provided" shall be substituted for "in accordance with rules made under this Act." Sub-section (4) shall be omitted.
74	This section shall be omitted.

Section of Act.	Amendment.
75	This section shall be omitted.
76	In sub-section (1) "section" shall be substituted for "Act" and the following proviso shall be substituted for the existing proviso :— "Provided that the number of members so nominated or elected shall not, in the case of the legislative council of a lieutenant-governor, exceed one hundred." In sub-section (2) "Non-official" shall be substituted for "persons not in the civil or military service of the Crown in India." In sub-section (4) "Indian legislature or the local legislature" shall be substituted for "Governor-General in Legislative Council."
78	The following provision shall be inserted at the beginning of sub-section (1) :— "A lieutenant-governor or a chief commissioner, who has a legislative council, may appoint such times and places for holding the sessions of his legislative council as he thinks fit, and may also, by notification or otherwise, prorogue the council, and any meeting of the legislative council of a lieutenant-governor or a chief commissioner may be adjourned by the person presiding." In sub-section (2) "in accordance with rules made under this Act" shall be omitted. For sub-section (3) the following sub-sections shall be substituted :— "(3) All questions at a meeting of the legislative council of a lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present other than the lieutenant-governor, chief commissioner or presiding member, who shall, however, have and exercise a casting vote in case of an equality of votes. (4) Subject to rules affecting the council, there shall be freedom of speech in the legislative councils of lieutenant-governors and chief commissioners. No person shall be liable to any proceedings in any court by reason of his speech or vote in those councils, or by reason of anything contained in any official report of the proceedings of those councils."
79	This section shall be omitted.
80	In sub-section (1) after "local legislative council," there shall be inserted "(other than a governor's legislative council)." Sub-section (2) shall be omitted. In sub-section (3) after "local government" there shall be inserted "of a province other than a governor's province," the word "Governor," where it occurs immediately before the word "Lieutenant-Governor," shall be omitted, and "Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "Governor-General in Legislative Council." At the end of the section the following new sub-sections shall be inserted :— "(4) The local Government of any province (other than a governor's province) for which a local legislative council is hereafter constituted under this Act shall, before the first meeting of that council, and with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules for the conduct of legislative business in that council (including rules for prescribing the mode of promulgation and authentication of laws passed by that council). (5) The local legislature of any such province may, subject to the assent of the lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner, alter the rules for the conduct of legislative business in the local council (including rules prescribing the mode of promulgation and authentication of laws passed by the council) but any alteration so made may be disallowed by the Governor-General in Council, and if so disallowed shall have no effect."

Section of Act.	Amendment.
81	Throughout sub-sections (1) and (2) and in sub-section (3) where it first occurs, for "Act," there shall be substituted "Bill" and in sub-section (1) "by" shall be substituted for "at a meeting of." For "an Act" there shall be substituted "a Bill," and for "has no effect" there shall be substituted "shall not become an Act."
82	For "any such Act" where those words occur for the first and third times, there shall be substituted "an Act," and for those words where they occur for the second time there shall be substituted "the Act." In sub-section (1) after "His Majesty" there shall be inserted "in Council" and the words "through the Secretary of State in Council" shall be omitted.
83	This section shall be omitted.
84	"an Act of the Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "a law made by the Governor-General in Legislative Council," and "non-official members" shall be substituted for "members not holding office under the Crown in India." In paragraph (c) "an Act of" shall be substituted for "a law made by."
86	In sub-section (1) "ordinary" shall be omitted, and after the words "Executive Council" where they first occur there shall be inserted the words "(other than the Commander-in-Chief)."
87	"ordinary" shall be omitted, and after "Governor-General," where it occurs for the second time, there shall be inserted "(other than the Commander-in-Chief)."
89	In sub-section (4) for "ordinary member of the council" there shall be substituted "member of the council (other than the Commander-in-Chief)."
90	In sub-section (1) after "Governor" there shall be inserted "of a presidency." In sub-section (4) "ordinary" shall be omitted, and after "executive council" there shall be inserted "(other than the Commander-in-Chief)."
92	"a member" shall be substituted for "an ordinary member" and for "any ordinary member," and after "executive council of the Governor-General" there shall be inserted "(other than the Commander-in-Chief)." In sub-section (5) (a) "under this Act" shall be omitted.
93 (1)	"either chamber of the Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "the Indian Legislative Council."
95	Before "offices" wherever that word occurs, before "officers," and before "promotions" where it occurs for the second time, there shall be inserted "military."
97	"Section 96 A of this Act" shall be substituted for "the last foregoing section."
110	In sub-section (1) after "Governor or Lieutenant-Governor" there shall be inserted "and a minister appointed under this Act."
124	In sub-section (4) after "Lieutenant-Governor" where it secondly occurs, there shall be inserted "or being a minister appointed under this Act."
131	"Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "Governor-General in Legislative Council."
134 (4)	The following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph (4) :— "(4) "Local government" means, in the case of a governor's province, governor in council or the governor acting with ministers (as the case may require), and, in the case of a province other than a governor's province, a lieutenant-governor in council, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner. "Local legislative council" includes the legislative council in any governor's province, and any other legislative council constituted in accordance with this Act. "Local legislature" means, in the case of a governor's province, the governor and the legislative council of the province, and, in the case of any other province, the lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner in legislative council."
135	The following section shall be substituted for section 135 :— "135. This Act may be cited as the Government of India Act."

Section of Act.	Amendment.
Second Schedule	The following Schedule shall be substituted for the Second Schedule :—

SECOND SCHEDULE.

OFFICIAL SALARIES, &c.

Officer.	Maximum Annual Salary.
Governor-General of India . .	Two hundred and fifty-six thousand rupees.
Governor of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the United Provinces.	One hundred and twenty-eight thousand rupees.
Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in India.	One hundred thousand rupees.
Governor of the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa.	One hundred thousand rupees.
Governor of the Central Provinces .	Seventy-two thousand rupees.
Governor of Assam . . .	Sixty-six thousand rupees.
Lieutenant-governor . . .	One hundred thousand rupees.
Member of the Governor-General's executive Council (other than the Commander-in-Chief).	Eighty thousand rupees.
Member of the executive council of the governor of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the United Provinces.	Sixty-four thousand rupees.
Member of the executive council of the governor of the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa.	Sixty thousand rupees.
Member of the executive council of the governor of the Central Provinces.	Forty-eight thousand rupees.
Member of the executive council of the governor of Assam.	Forty-two thousand rupees.

Section of Act.	Amendment.
Third Schedule	The following Schedule shall be substituted for the Third Schedule :—

THIRD SCHEDULE.

OFFICES RESERVED TO THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

A.—*Offices under the Governor-General in Council.*

1. The offices of secretary, joint secretary, and deputy secretary in every department except the Army, Marine, Education, Foreign, Political, and Public Works Departments: Provided that if the office of secretary or deputy secretary in the Legislative Department is filled from among the members of the Indian Civil Service, then the office of deputy secretary or secretary in that department, as the case may be, need not be so filled.

2. Three offices of Accountants General.

B.—*Offices in the provinces which were known in the year 1861 as Regulation Provinces.*

The following offices, namely :—

1. Member of the Board of Revenue.
2. Financial Commissioner.
3. Commissioner of Revenue.
4. Commissioner of Customs.
5. Opium Agent.
6. Secretary in every department except the Public Works or Marine Departments.
7. Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
8. District or sessions judge.
9. Additional district or sessions judge.
10. District magistrate.
11. Collector of Revenue or Chief Revenue Officer of a district.

Section of Act.	Amendment.
Fifth Schedule .	" Indian legislature " shall be substituted in the heading for " Governor-General in Legislative Council."

Note.—In parts I and II of the Second Schedule to this Act references to any word or expression in any provision of the principal Act or this Act apply, unless the contrary is stated, to that word or expression wherever the word or expression occurs in that provision.

Section of Act.	How dealt with.
16	To be omitted.
42	"and signifies his intended absence to the Council" shall be omitted.
45 (2)	To be omitted.
51	"and signifies his intended absence to the Council" and "civil" shall be omitted.
54 (3)	To be omitted.
55 (1)	In paragraph (b) after "illness or otherwise" there shall be inserted "and for supplying a vacancy until it is permanently filled."
65	In sub-section (1) (d) "airmen" shall be inserted after "soldiers" and "or the Air Force Act" shall be inserted after "the Army Act." In sub-section (2) (i) "the Air Force Act" shall be inserted after "the Army Act"
67	"naval, or air" shall be substituted for "or naval."
73 (2)	To be omitted.
81	In sub-section (1) "whether he was or was not present in Council at the passing of the Act" shall be omitted.
85	The following proviso shall be inserted at the end of sub-section (3) :— "Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to the allowances or other forms of profit and advantage which may have been sanctioned for such persons by the Secretary of State in Council."
87	For "subject to the foregoing provisions of this Act as to leave of absence" there shall be substituted "save in the case of absence on special duty or on leave under a medical certificate." After "council of a governor" there shall be inserted "or of a lieutenant-governor."
88	To be omitted.
89	"entitled under a conditional appointment to succeed to the office of Governor-General, or" and "absolutely" shall be omitted, and for "that office" there shall be substituted "the office of Governor-General."
90	In sub-section (1) "conditional or other" shall be omitted. In sub-section (3) for "this Act" there shall be substituted "section eighty-nine of this Act," and "respecting the assumption of the office by a person conditionally appointed to succeed thereto" shall be omitted. In sub-section (4) "conditional or other" shall be omitted.
91	In sub-section (1) "conditional or other" shall be omitted.
92	In sub-section (1) "conditional or other" shall be omitted. In sub-section (3) "then, if any person has been conditionally appointed to succeed to his office and is on the spot, the place of that member shall be supplied by that person, and if no person conditionally appointed to succeed to the office is on the spot" shall be omitted. In sub-section (4) "conditionally or" shall be omitted.
115	At the end of sub-section (1) the following shall be inserted :— "His Majesty may also by letters patent make such provision as may be deemed expedient for the exercise of the episcopal functions and ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the bishop during a vacancy of any of the said sees or the absence of the bishop thereof." At the end of sub-section (2) the following shall be inserted :— "and as metropolitan shall have, enjoy and exercise such ecclesiastical jurisdiction and functions as His Majesty may by letters patent direct. His Majesty may also by letters patent make such provision as may be deemed expedient for the exercise of such jurisdiction and functions during a vacancy of the See of Calcutta or the absence of the bishop."
118	In sub-section (1) "and archdeacons" shall be omitted, and after "letters patent" there shall be inserted "and the archdeacons of those dioceses by their respective diocesan bishops."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 30th January 1920.

No. 185.—The Hon'ble Sir Frank George Sly, K.C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, received charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces from the Hon'ble Sir Benjamin Robertson, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., on the forenoon of the 26th January 1920.

MEDICAL.

The 30th January 1920.

No. 87.—Captain J. H. Harper Nelson, O.B.E., M.C., M.D., I.M.S., is appointed to be Professor of Materia Medica, King Edward Medical College, and Second Physician, Mayo Hospital, Lahore, with effect from the 24th November 1919.

No. 89.—The services of Captain D. V. O'Malley, M.B., R.A.M.C. (T.C.), are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the 20th November 1919.

No. 91.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to appoint Diwan Bahadur Trichinopoly Ramaswami Lakshmanaperumal Pillai Avargal, L.M.S., to be an Honorary Assistant Surgeon on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 2nd February 1920, *vice* Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. Rama Rao, retired.

POLICE.

The 28th January 1920.

No. 179.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment with the Burma Military Police with effect from the dates on which they assumed charge of their duties :—

Captain C. E. Daly, 1-66th Punjabis.
Major P. J. Gout, M.C., 1-94th Russell's Infantry.
Captain F. L. Roberts, 1-7th Rajputs.
Major S. W. Egerton, 7th Hariana Lancers.
Major A. E. S. Fennell, 1-81st Pioneers.
Major R. Tilly, M.C., 1-123rd Outram's Rifles.
Captain H. F. E. Childers, 32nd Lancers.

The 29th January 1920.

No. 184.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 41 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no fee shall be payable by Indian officers within the meaning of section 7 (2) of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), whether in service or retired and in receipt as such of a pension, in respect of the grant of any licence in Form XIII under rule 29 of the said rules or of the renewal of any such licence.

PORT BLAIR.

The 30th January 1920.

NOTIFICATION OF CONCURRENCE IN ORDER OF REMOVAL OF A PRISONER.

Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884.

No. 53.—Whereas an Order has been made under the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884, by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the removal of Mabulla Marapperuma Aratchige Don Suathan, a convict now in custody in the Colony of Ceylon, to the Andaman Islands; it is hereby notified that the Governor General of India in Council concurs in the said Order of Removal.

No. 54.—Whereas an Order has been made under the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884, by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the removal of Mabulla John, a convict now in custody in the Colony of Ceylon, to the Andaman Islands; it is hereby notified that the Governor General of India in Council concurs in the said Order of Removal.

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg. Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Delhi, the 27th January 1920.

No. 75-D.—Mr. W. H. Lovegrove, Conservator of Forests, is permitted to retire, with effect from 8th November 1919.

From the same date Mr. A. St. V. Beechey, *prov. sub.* Conservator of Forests, is confirmed as Conservator of Forests.

The 30th January 1920.

No. 79-D.—256.—Consequent on the division of the Pegu Forest Circle, Burma, into two circles known as the Hlaing and Delta Forest Circles, respectively, with effect from the 2nd December 1919, Mr. H. W. A. Watson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is appointed from the same date to officiate as a Conservator of Forests, Burma

FOODSTUFFS.

The 26th January 1920.

No. 82-F. S.—Mr. G N. Bower, Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is appointed as Rice Commissioner, Rangoon, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st January 1920.

No. 83-F. S.—Mr. T. A. Stewart, I C.S., Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is appointed as Deputy Rice Commissioner, Rangoon, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st January 1920.

No. 84-F. S.—Mr. M. S. Collis, I.C.S., Burma, is appointed as Assistant Rice Commissioner, Rangoon, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th January 1920.

GENERAL.

The 30th January 1920.

No. 191.—The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr. T. McDonnell, Superintendent, 2nd grade, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, in this Department Notification No. 27, dated 9th January 1920, is extended to 6 weeks.

LAND SURVEYS.

The 29th January 1920.

No. 103-142-5.—Major H. J. Couchman, D.S.O , M.C , R.E., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Department by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, is posted to the Survey of India, with effect from the 12th December 1919.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 26th January 1920.

No. 290-I. B.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 663-I. B., dated the 15th March 1912, applying to the Courts specified therein the provisions of section 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), namely :—

For the words " Sadar Court, Indore," occurring in the first column of the Schedule, under the entries relating to the INDORE RESIDENCY, the words " High Court of Judicature, Indore State," shall be substituted.

No. 346-Est. A.—Mr. A. C. McWatters, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service (*United Provinces), is placed on special duty under the orders of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 3rd January 1920.*

The 28th January 1920.

No. 369-Est. A.—Mr. C. L. S. Russell, a Resident of the 2nd class, on return from leave, was employed on special duty under the orders of the Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad from the 20th to the 31st December 1919, inclusive.

No. 306-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the First Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 2221-I. B., dated the 1st October 1917, which applied certain enactments to the District of Abu, namely :—

In entry 61 relating to the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908) :—

(*i*) For modification (2) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

(2) For section 30 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Notwithstanding anything herein contained, any suit the cause of action in which arose before the 1st October 1917, and for which the period of limitation prescribed by this Act is shorter than the period of limitation prescribed by the Sirohi State Limitation Rules, 1911, may be instituted within the period of limitation allowed by the said rules" ; and

(*ii*) the following modification shall be added, namely :—

"(4) Schedule II shall be omitted."

The 29th January 1920.

No. 315-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the First Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2365-I. B., dated the 14th November 1912, namely:—

(1) Entry No. 19, relating to the Income-tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), shall be cancelled, and

(2) After entry No. 40 the following shall be added, namely :—

41.	The Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918).	Only so much of the Act shall apply as relates to the assessment and collection of income-tax on salaries received by persons who are in the service of and paid by or on behalf of Government or a local authority established in the exercise of the powers of the Governor General in Council.

No. 392-Est. B.—Colonel Sir H. D. Watson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O., Indian Army, is appointed to be Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, with effect from the 19th January 1920.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 27th January 1920.

No. 229-G.—With reference to Notification No. 1586-G., dated the 12th June 1919, Mr. H. P. W. Macnaghten, Consul for Siam at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 10th January 1920.

The 29th January 1920.

No. 379-Est. B.—The following amendments in the Rules for the examination in the Pashtu language of officers serving in the North-West Frontier Province and Chilas, published in the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 2321-Est. B., dated the 23rd October 1918, are published for general information :—

For Rule 1-I (*c*) *substitute* District Superintendents of Police, Assistant Superintendents of Police and European and Anglo-Indian Deputy Superintendents of Police.

In Rule 3 (*i*) (*d*) *add* " European and Anglo-Indian Deputy Superintendents of Police an allowance of Rs. 100 a month so long as they draw a salary of not more than Rs. 500 a month."

In Rule 6 *insert* " Indian " before " Deputy Superintendents."

In Rule 7 *insert* " Indian " before " Deputy Superintendents."

H. R. C. DOBBS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
PUBLIC DEBT.

Delhi, the 23rd January 1920.

No. 258-F.—In modification of the notification in the Finance Department No. 198-F., dated the 19th January 1920, it is hereby notified, for public information, that the rates for Treasury Bills, with effect from Monday, the 26th January 1920, and until further notice, will be as follows :—

For three months' Bills .	. Rupees ninety-nine annas two per cent.
For six months' Bills .	. Rupees ninety-seven annas twelve per cent.
For nine months' Bills .	. Rupees ninety-six annas nine per cent.
For twelve months' Bills .	. Rupees ninety-five annas *nil* per cent.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 24th January 1920.

No. 300-C.W.C.—Mr. Upendra Nath Ghosh, M.A., a Superintendent in the office of the Controller of War Accounts, is appointed temporarily to be Assistant Controller of War Accounts in that office, with effect from the 27th December 1919.

Simla, the 26th January 1920.

No. 125-F. E.—Captain W. I. Kennedy-Minards, 61st Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been appointed to His Majesty's Assay Department on probation for 6 months and posted as Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, with effect from the 16th January 1920.

Delhi, the 26th January 1920.

No. 126-F. E.—Mr. T. K. Chinmayanandam, a probationer of the Indian Finance Department, has been promoted to Class II of the General List, with effect from the 20th November 1919, and was posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the same date.

Mr. S. Ambravaneswar, a probationer of the Indian Finance Department, has been promoted to Class II of the General List, with effect from the 20th November 1919, and has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Madras, with effect from the same date.

Mr. Inder Singh, a probationer of the Indian Finance Department, has been promoted to Class II of the General List, with effect from the 20th November 1919, and has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, United Provinces, with effect from the same date.

The 27th January 1920.

No. 129-F. E.—Mr. G. D. Datta, Assistant Accounts Officer, Class II, in the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, has been granted privilege leave for 4 months and 24 days, with effect from the 15th January 1920.

Mr. W. Gawke, a senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Accounts Officer, Class II, in that office, with effect from the same date and during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. D. Datta.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 27th January 1920.

No. 287-F.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

December 1919. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

	DECEMBER.		TO END OF DECR.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	Budget, 1919-1920.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1918-1919.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,00	1,25	16,17	17,01	36,97	34,49
Opium	20	41	2,08	2,95	4,58	4,47
Salt	36	47	4,50	4,39	5,87	6,43
Stamps	80	64	7,73	6,33	9,15	9,03
Excise	1,53	1,34	13,58	12,26	18,23	17,34
Provincial Rates	...	...	3	2	5	4
Customs	2,09	1,62	15,13	13,54	20,08	18,18
Income Tax	1,72	1,08	10,11	6,30	20,00	11,27
Forest	52	81	2,99	2,29	5,03	4,67
Registration	6	5	78	59	85	86
Tributes from Native States	3	5	34	31	92	89
Other Civil Revenue	60	62	14,29	7,42	9,56	11,58
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	9,91	7,84	87,73	73,44	1,31,24	1,19,24
Major Irrigation Revenue	11	8	2,92	2,52	4,83	4,70
Other Public Works Ordinary Revenue	4	5	50	47	88	86
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE (including Ordinary Public Works)	10,06	7,97	91,15	76,43	1,36,95	1,24,80
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—73	—99	—8,81	—7,49	—13,35	—12,63
Opium	—1	—1	—1,23	—1,58	—1,57	—1,96
Famine Relief (Civil)	—3	...	—67	—1	—1,92	—48
Other Civil Expenditure	—4,56	—4,48	—44,04	—39,21	—58,99	—58,40
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	—5,33	—5,48	—54,75	—48,29	—75,83	—73,46
Major Irrigation Working Expenses	—12	—15	—1,47	—1,38	—2,18	—2,07
Buildings and Roads Expenditure	—52	—55	—4,95	—3,99	—8,93	—7,16
Famine Relief (Public Works)	—4	—3	—74	—28	—76	—55
Other P. W. Ordinary Expenditure	—12	—7	—91	—75	—1,54	—1,40
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE (including Public Works)	—6,13	—6,28	—62,82	—54,69	—89,19	—84,64
Irrigation Capital Expenditure	—2	—1	—13	—22	—64	—36
Delhi Capital Expenditure	—3	—5	—28	—37	—34	—40
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	—5	—6	—41	—59	—98	—76
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.						
Posts and Telegraph (Net)	—95	—1,49	—57	—7,47	—1,84	—6,86
Marine (Net)	—8	—7	—1,74	—6,00	—6,37	—7,34
Military Works (Net)	—41	—57	—3,95	—4,85	—89	—6,66
Military Receipts	+96	+92	+7,55	+6,86	+3,36	+11,20
Military Issues	—9,69	—12,67	—98,24	—1,18,76	—77,76	—1,64,45
Railway Receipts	+6,17	+5,42	+54,46	+55,12	+75,00	+75,79
Railway Issues	—4,06	—3,68	—38,75	—33,18	—45,82	—44,76
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—8,01	—12,14	—81,24	—1,08,28	—54,32	—1,43,08
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, — receipts less than payments)	—12	+3,13	+18,22	+55,00	+14,88	+56,66
Treasury Bills	—11,13	+3,53	+5,26	—12,06	—22,50	+5,67
Ways and Means advances	+5,00	—3,50	+13,00	—2,00	...	—4,00
Cash certificates	—12	—11	—1,87	+17	...	—69
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	—1	—90	—1,98	+1,57	...	—2,84
Credits against American silver	+35	+2,50	+9,85	+38,62	+11,07	+40,81
Payments on account of American silver	...	—1,50	—44	—15,62	...	—19,09
Australian Wheat	...	...	+2,54		+3,77	...
Transfers through Currency	...	+6,50	...	+9,50	...	+9,50
Credits against Secretary of State's silver	+44	+6,24	+14,58	+18,63	+22,20	+22,60
Remittance of Gold	+8,30	...	+23,70	...	...	...
Deposits of District Funds	—17	—18	+4	+4	—1	+61
Loans by Governments	+20	—30	—2,26	—92	—1,20	—1,99
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R15 per £	—4,38	—2,99	—38,66	—12,17	—18,87	—12,16
Sterling Transfers on London	...	+3,47	+22	+5,44	...	+7,97
Telegraphic transfers from New York	...	..	—2,27	...	...	...
Other Debt Heads	+29	—1,31	+1,49	—8,23	—2,53	—6,41
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—1,35	+14,58	+41,42	+78,87	+7,31	+1,06,64
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	—5,48	+1,07	—11,90	—8,26	—28	+2,96
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	19,53	13,66	25,95	22,99	18,71	22,99
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,05	14,73	14,05	14,73	18,43	25,95

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL AVIATION.

Delhi, the 31st January 1920.

No. 66-C. A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 6 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911), and in supersession of the Indian Airship Rules, 1913, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 525, dated the 1st May, 1913, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Rules.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920.

Definitions and interpretation.

2. (*1*) In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"aerodrome" means any definite ground or water area intended to be used and capable of being used for the landing or departure of aircraft, and includes all buildings, sheds, vessels, piers, and other structures thereon or appertaining thereto;

"airship" means an aircraft lighter than air;

"approved aerodrome" means an aerodrome the proprietor of which has received a certificate of approval in respect thereof from an officer authorised by the Governor General in Council in that behalf, but does not include a Government or Royal Air Force aerodrome;

"Chief Customs-authority," "Chief Customs-officer," and "Customs-collector" mean respectively a person appointed to be a Chief Customs-authority, a Chief Customs-officer, and a Customs-collector under rule 53;

"customs-aerodrome" means an aerodrome notified as a customs-aerodrome under rule 53;

"examination station" means a space in a customs-aerodrome set apart under the orders of the Chief Customs-authority for the examination of goods;

"export" means the taking by aircraft out of British India;

"flying machine" means an aeroplane, seaplane, flying boat, or other aircraft heavier than air;

"foreign aircraft" means an aircraft which has not been registered in the manner provided by these rules, and is not ordinarily kept, in British India;

"Government aerodrome" means any aerodrome which is maintained by, or on behalf of, Government;

"import" means the bringing by aircraft into British India;

"passenger aircraft" and "goods aircraft" mean aircraft which carry, or are intended to carry, for hire or reward passengers and goods (including mails), respectively;

"personnel" in relation to any aircraft means the commander, pilot, navigator, engineer, and all other members of the crew;

the "proprietor" of an aerodrome includes any person responsible for the management thereof;

"visible" as applied to lights means visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere;

the expression "under way" applies to any aircraft when it is not made fast to the ground or to any object on land or water.

(*2*) The General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply, for the purpose of the interpretation of these rules, in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of the Governor General in Council. X of 1897.

PART II.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF FLYING.

Prohibitions of use save in accordance with conditions.

3. No person shall use, or assist in using, an aircraft save in accordance with the provisions of this Part in so far as they are applicable in the case of each such person, and compliance therewith to such extent shall be deemed to be a condition of every licence granted under these rules.

Registration and nationality and registration marks.

4. No person shall fly, or assist in flying, any aircraft which—

(a) has not been registered in the manner provided in Part III, and

(b) does not bear the nationality and registration marks assigned to it in the certificate of registration granted under that Part, affixed thereon in such manner as is provided in Part VI:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to aircraft flown only for the purpose of experiment or test within three miles of an aerodrome or aircraft factory.

Licensing of personnel.

5. The pilot of every aircraft and the entire personnel of every passenger and goods aircraft shall be licensed in the manner provided in Part IV:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply within a distance of one mile from an aerodrome in the case of personnel under instruction, and personnel under instruction beyond that distance may be exempted from the requirements of this rule by or under the orders of an officer authorised by the Governor General in Council by order in writing in that behalf.

Certificates and licences to be carried in aircraft.

6. No person in charge of any aircraft shall allow such aircraft to be flown unless its certificate of registration and the licence of each member of the personnel who is under these rules required to be licensed is carried therein

Explosives, etc.

7. No person shall carry in any aircraft, and no person in charge of any aircraft shall allow to be carried therein, any explosives, arms or ammunition.

Mails and wireless apparatus.

8. No person shall carry in any aircraft, and no person in charge of any aircraft shall allow to be carried therein, any mails or wireless telegraphic apparatus without the consent in writing of the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Use of aerodrome.

9. No pilot or person in charge of any aircraft shall use any place as a regular place of landing or departure other than an approved aerodrome:

Provided that any aircraft may use any Government or Royal Air Force aerodrome which may be appointed for this purpose by or under the orders of the Governor General in Council or the Air Officer Commanding the Royal Air Force in India, as the case may be, subject to such conditions and directions as may be laid down in the case of each such aerodrome.

General safety conditions.

10. (1) No pilot shall fly any aircraft, and no person in charge of any aircraft shall allow it to be flown over any city or town except at such altitude as will enable the aircraft to land outside the city or town in the event of the means of propulsion failing through mechanical breakdown or other cause:

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply within a distance of one mile from an approved aerodrome or a Government or Royal Air Force aerodrome.

(2) No person in any aircraft shall—

(a) carry out any trick flying or exhibition flying over any city, town area, or village site; or

(b) carry out any trick flying or exhibition flying over any regatta, race meeting or meeting for public games or sports or other public assembly, except where a request in writing for such flying has been received by such person from the promoters of any such assembly; or

(c) carry out any flying which, by reason of low altitude or proximity to persons or dwellings, is dangerous to public safety; or

(d) drop or cause or permit to be dropped from the aircraft any article except—

(i) ballast the dropping of which is not prohibited by the provisions of sub-rule (13) of rule 49,

(ii) mails as may be authorised by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, and

(iii) any other article the dropping of which may be permitted by general or special order of the Governor General in Council or an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf:

Provided that separate sheets of paper containing printed matter only may be dropped in any place if the written permission of the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, of the Commissioner of Police be first obtained in each case.

Rules of the air.

11. Every pilot and navigator shall observe, and every person in charge of an aircraft shall cause to be observed, all the rules of the air as contained in Part VIII.

Further conditions for passenger and goods aircraft.

12. (*1*) No pilot of any passenger aircraft carrying passengers shall fly the same unless it has, in accordance with the provisions of Part V.,—

(*a*) been certified as airworthy;

(*b*) undergone a periodical inspection and overhaul; and

(*c*) undergone examination on the day of flight;

and, unless all the certificates referred to in that Part and relating to such aircraft, are carried in the aircraft.

(*2*) No pilot or person in charge of any passenger aircraft shall use, as a regular place of landing or departure, any approved aerodrome which has not been appointed for the use of passenger aircraft by an officer authorised by the Governor General in Council by order in writing in that behalf.

(*3*) No person in charge of any passenger or goods aircraft shall allow the same to be flown unless there are carried in the aircraft log books in accordance with the provisions of Part VII.

Aircraft arriving in or departing from British India.

13. Every person arriving in, or departing from, British India in an aircraft shall comply with the provisions of Part IX in so far as they may be applicable to him.

Production of licences, etc.

14. Any Magistrate, any Police-officer above the rank of constable, any Customs-officer, any commissioned officer of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces or of His Majesty's Royal Indian Marine, any non-commissioned officer of the Royal Air Force, or any other officer of Government authorised by the Governor General in Council by general or special order in writing in this behalf may, for the purposes of inspection, demand the production by any member of the personnel of an aircraft of his licence or the production by the owner or person in charge of any aircraft of any certificate or log book relating thereto granted or maintained under these rules, and every such person shall be bound to comply with such demand.

PART III.

REGISTRATION.

Certificates of registration.

15. A certificate of registration for an aircraft may be granted by the Governor General in Council or an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf, on the application by, or on behalf of, the owner of such aircraft:

Provided that no such certificate shall be granted in respect of any aircraft owned by a person who is not a British subject or a firm or company having its principal place of business in His Majesty's dominions, save under a general or special order of the Governor General in Council.

Nature of application.

16. Every such application shall be made in Form A set out in Schedule VI, and shall be accompanied—

(*a*) by a fee of twenty rupees, which shall be returned if the application is not granted;

(*b*) by a certificate of the nationality and suitability of the owner in Form B set out in Schedule VI granted and signed by a District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, by a Commissioner of Police within sixty days before the date on which the application is made; and,

(*c*) in the case of passenger aircraft, by a certificate of airworthiness in respect of the aircraft issued under rule 27 or rule 28.

Grant of application.

17. If the application is granted there shall be delivered to the applicant a certificate of registration in Form C set out in Schedule VI.

Change of ownership.

18. Upon any change of ownership of an aircraft registered under these rules, the certificate of registration of such aircraft shall be deemed to be cancelled.

PART IV.

LICENSING OF PERSONNEL.

19. The licences referred to in rule 5 may be granted by the Governor General in Council or by an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf :

Grant of licences.

Provided that no such licence shall be granted to any person who is not a British subject save under a general or special order of the Governor General in Council.

20. Application for the grant of such licences shall be made as nearly as may be in Form D set out in Schedule VI, and shall be accompanied—

Mode of application.

(*a*) by a fee of five rupees which shall be returned if the application is not granted;

(*b*) by a certificate of the nationality and suitability of the person applying to be licensed, granted in the manner provided in clause (*b*) of rule 16; and

(*c*) by two unmounted copies of a photograph of the person applying to be licensed.

21. (*1*) A person applying for a pilot's licence to fly aircraft other than passenger or goods aircraft will be required—

Pilots.

(*a*) to produce a medical certificate in Form E set out in Schedule VI granted by an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps or the Indian Medical Service or a medical officer of the Royal Air Force, stating to what extent the applicant fulfils the requirements of mental and physical fitness specified in Schedule I;

(*b*) unless he is qualified as a Royal Air Force pilot, to produce an "A" certificate of flying competency for pilots of private flying machines in Form F set out in Schedule VI after examination conducted in the manner provided in Schedule II for the case of such applicants;

and may be required to submit proof of recent reasonable flying experience, or, failing such proof, undergo practical tests.

(*2*) A person applying for a pilot's licence to fly passenger or goods aircraft will be required—

(*a*) to produce a medical certificate in Form E set out in Schedule VI granted by a medical officer of the Royal Air Force, stating to what extent the applicant fulfils the requirements of mental and physical fitness specified in Schedule I;

(*b*) unless he is qualified as a Royal Air Force pilot, to produce a "B" certificate of flying competency for pilots of passenger and goods aircraft as nearly as may be in Form F set out in Schedule VI after examination conducted in the manner provided in Schedule II for the case of such applicants;

and may be required to submit proof of recent reasonable flying experience on the class of aircraft for which the licence is required.

22. A person applying for a licence to navigate a passenger or goods aircraft will be required—

Navigators.

(*a*) to produce a medical certificate granted in the manner provided in clause (*a*) of sub-rule (*1*) of rule 21; and,

(*b*) to produce a certificate of technical competency in Form G set out in Schedule VI after examination conducted in the manner provided in Schedule III for the case of navigators.

23. A person applying for a licence to be engaged as engineer on passenger or goods aircraft will be required—

Engineers

(*a*) to produce a medical certificate granted in the manner provided in clause (*a*) of sub-rule (*1*) of rule 21;

(*b*) to produce a certificate of technical competency in Form G set out in Schedule VI after examination conducted in the manner provided in Schedule III for the case of engineers;

and may be required to undergo practical and theoretical tests.

24. A person applying for a licence as a member of the personnel of a passenger or goods aircraft in any other capacity than that of a pilot, navigator, or engineer will be required to produce a certificate in Form H set out in Schedule VI granted by a person approved in that behalf by the officer authorised under rule 19 to the effect that he possesses a good general knowledge of the rules of the air as contained in Part VIII.

Other personnel.

25. (*1*) Every licence under this Part shall be issued in Form I set out in Schedule VI, and shall, save as otherwise hereinafter provided, remain valid for a period of one year from the date of issue.

Issue, renewal, and cancellation of licences.

(2) Any licence issued under this Part may be renewed by the officer authorised under rule 19 to grant the same, for such further period as he may think fit, and such officer may before renewing the licence require the person applying for renewal to undergo practical or theoretical tests.

(3) A fee of five rupees shall be payable in respect of each licence renewed under sub-rule (2).

(4) In the event of any applicant for a licence, or for renewal of a licence, being required to undergo any practical test, a further fee of twenty rupees shall be payable.

(5) It shall be deemed to be a condition of every licence issued under this Part that it is subject to cancellation or suspension at the pleasure of the Governor General in Council or of the officer authorised under rule 19.

Further medical examination.

26. Any pilot, navigator or engineer to whom a licence has been granted under this Part may be required, from time to time, to undergo further medical examination as may be directed by the officer authorised under rule 19.

PART V.

CERTIFICATES OF AIRWORTHINESS, PERIODICAL OVERHAUL AND EXAMINATION OF PASSENGER AIRCRAFT.

Type aircraft.

27. (1) In the case of passenger aircraft, a certificate of airworthiness in Form J set out in Schedule VI in respect of one aircraft of any particular type (hereinafter referred to as a "type aircraft") may be issued by the Governor General in Council or an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf in such manner and subject to such conditions as are specified in Schedule IV.

(2) For each such certificate a fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable.

Subsequent aircraft.

28. (1) After the issue of a certificate of airworthiness to a type aircraft, a certificate of airworthiness in Form J set out in Schedule VI may be issued in respect of any further aircraft of that type by the Governor General in Council or an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf in such manner and subject to such conditions as are specified in Schedule IV.

(2) For each such certificate a fee of twenty rupees shall be payable.

Periodical inspection and overhaul.

29. (1) Every passenger aircraft and each engine of every such aircraft must be periodically inspected and overhauled by a person approved, or by persons respectively approved, for the purpose of inspection and overhaul of aircraft and engines under this rule by the Governor General in Council or an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf.

(2) If an aircraft or engine is on such inspection and overhaul found to be fit for flight or in good order, as the case may be, the person making the inspection in each case shall grant a certificate in duplicate to that effect in Form K set out in Schedule VI.

(3) No passenger aircraft shall be flown,

(a) which has been flown for two hundred hours without having been certified under this rule during the period covered by such flights as fit for flight, or

(b) of which any engine has been run for one hundred hours, without having been so certified during the period covered by such running as being in order.

Official inspection.

30. Any person authorised by the Governor General in Council by general or special order in writing in this behalf may at any time inspect any passenger aircraft, and the certificate of airworthiness of any aircraft deemed as a result of such inspection to be unsafe may be cancelled or suspended by the authority by which such certificate was issued.

Examination before each flight.

31. (1) No passenger aircraft shall on any day proceed on any journey carrying passengers unless it has previously been examined on that day by a person other than the pilot of such aircraft.

(2) Such examination shall be made of both the aircraft and the engine or engines by a person approved, or by persons respectively approved, for the purpose of examination of aircraft and engines under this rule, by such officer as may be authorised by the Governor General in Council by general or special order in writing in that behalf.

(3) If on such examination the aircraft and each engine thereof are found to be in every way fit for the flight or flights proposed, the examiner in each case shall sign a certificate in duplicate to that effect in Form L set out in Schedule VI, which certificates shall state the date on which and the hour at which they were signed and shall be countersigned by a person (who may be the pilot of the aircraft) in the employment of the owner.

Use of certificates.

32. One copy of each of the certificates prescribed in rules 29 and 31 shall be retained by the owner of the aircraft, and the other shall be carried in the aircraft.

33. The pilot of every passenger aircraft shall, before commencing any flight, satisfy himself that the aircraft does not carry more than the load specified in the certificate of airworthiness, and that the aircraft is fit in every way for the proposed journey, and shall sign a certificate to that effect in Form M set out in Schedule VI, which certificate shall be carried in the aircraft.

Pilot to record certificate of load.

PART VI

NATIONALITY AND REGISTRATION MARKS.

34. (*1*) The nationality and registration marks shall be affixed in black on a white ground in the following manner, and underlined with a black line :—

Marks how to be affixed.

(*a*) In the case of flying machines, the marks shall be painted once on the lower surface of the lower main planes, and once on the upper surface of the top main planes, the top of the letters towards the leading edge. They shall also be painted along each side of the fuselage between the main planes and the tail planes. In cases where the machine is not provided with a fuselage, the marks shall be painted on the nacelle

(*b*) In the case of airships, the marks shall be painted near the maximum cross section on both sides and on the upper surface equidistant from the marks on the sides.

(*2*) The nationality mark in the case of flying machines and airships shall also be painted on the port and starboard sides of the lower surface of the lowest tail planes or elevators and also on the upper surface of the top tail planes or elevators, whichever are the larger. It shall also be painted on both sides of the rudder, or on the outer sides of the outer rudders if more than one rudder is fitted.

(*3*) (*a*) In the case of flying machines the height of marks on the main planes and tail planes respectively shall be equal to four-fifths of the chord, and the marks on the rudder shall be as large as possible. The height of the marks on the fuselage or nacelle shall be equal to four-fifths of the depth of the narrowest part of that portion of the fuselage or nacelle on which the marks are painted.

(*b*) In the case of airships the nationality mark painted on the tail plane shall be equal in height to four-fifths of the chord of the tail plane and on the rudder shall be as large as possible. The height of the other marks shall be equal to at least one-twelfth of the circumference at the maximum transverse cross-section of the airship.

(*c*) In no case need the numbers or letters of the nationality and registration marks exceed eight feet in height.

(*4*) (*a*) The width of the numbers or letters shall be two-thirds of their height, and the thickness shall be one-sixth of their height The numbers or letters shall be painted in plain block type and shall be uniform in shape and size. A space equal to half the width of the numbers or letters shall be left between each number or letter.

(*b*) The thickness of the line underlining the marks shall be equal to the thickness of the numbers or letters, and the space between the bottom of the marks and the line shall be equal to the thickness of the line

(*5*) Where the nationality and registration marks appear together, a hyphen of a length equal to that of one of the numbers or letters shall be painted between the nationality mark and the registration mark.

(*6*) The nationality and registration marks shall be displayed to the best possible advantage in view of the constructional features of the aircraft. The marks shall be kept clean and visible.

PART VII.

LOG BOOKS.

35. (*1*) The log books required to be maintained in the case of each passenger or goods aircraft are—

Log books

(*a*) a journey log book ;

(*b*) an aircraft log book ;

(*c*) an engine log book for each engine ; and

(*d*) a signal log book.

(*2*) Each log book shall be a separate book, but all log books shall be kept together in the aircraft in a waterproof bag.

(*3*) Log books shall be maintained in the manner, and shall contain the particulars, required in the case of each by the provisions of Schedule V, and aircraft log books and engine log books shall be maintained in Forms N and O, respectively, set out in Schedule VI.

PART VIII.

RULES OF THE AIR

Lights and Signals.

Obligation to carry the required lights.

36. The rules concerning lights shall be complied with in all weathers from sunset to sunrise, and during such time no other lights which may be mistaken for the prescribed lights shall be exhibited. The said lights shall not be dazzling.

Lights to be carried

37. (*1*) A flying machine when in the air or manoeuvring on land or water under its own power shall carry the following lights, namely :—

(*a*) forward, a white light, visible in a dihedral angle of two hundred and twenty degrees bisected by a vertical plane through the line of flight, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least five miles ;

(*b*) on the starboard side, a green light, so constructed and fixed as to show an unbroken light between two vertical planes, whose dihedral angle is one hundred and ten degrees when measured to the right from dead ahead, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least three miles ;

(*c*) on the port side, a red light, so constructed and fixed as to show an unbroken light between two vertical planes whose dihedral angle is one hundred and ten degrees when measured to the left from dead ahead, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least three miles ; and

(*d*) at the rear, and as far aft as possible, a white light shining rearwards, and visible in a dihedral angle of one hundred and forty degrees bisected by a vertical plane through the line of flight.

(*2*) The green and red sidelights shall be fitted so that the green light shall not be seen from the port side, nor the red light from the starboard side.

(*3*) Where, in order to fulfil the conditions of visibility laid down in clauses (*a*) to (*d*) of sub-rule (*1*), a single light has to be replaced by several lights, the field of visibility of each of these lights should be so limited that in no case can more than one be seen at a time.

Explanation.—The angular limits referred to in this rule shall be determined when the aircraft is in its normal position for flying on a rectilinear horizontal course.

Airships.

38. (*1*) The foregoing rules as to the lighting of flying machines shall apply to airships, subject to the following modifications, namely :—

(*a*) All lights shall be doubled, the forward and aft lights vertically, and the side lights horizontally ;

(*b*) Both lights of each pair forward and aft shall be visible at the same time ;

(*c*) The distance between lights comprising a pair shall not be less than six feet.

(*2*) An airship when being towed shall carry the lights required by sub-rule (*1*), and in addition those specified in rule 40 for airships not under control.

Flying machine not under control.

39. A flying machine, when on the surface of the water and when not under control, that is to say, not able to manoeuvre as required by the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, shall carry two red lights not less than six feet apart in a vertical line one over the other, and of such a character as to be visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least two miles. In addition, the side lights must be shown if the flying machine is under way.

Airship not under control, etc.

40. (*1*) An airship, which from any cause is not under control, or which has voluntarily stopped its engines, shall, in addition to the other prescribed lights, display conspicuously two red lights, one over the other approximately in a vertical line, not less than six feet apart and constructed to show a light in all directions and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least two miles.

(*2*) By day an airship, when being towed, or which from any cause is not under control, shall display conspicuously two black balls or shapes, each two feet in diameter, placed one over the other and approximately in a vertical line.

(*3*) By day an airship moored or under way, but having voluntarily stopped its engines shall display conspicuously a black ball or shape two feet in diameter, and shall be treated by other aircraft as being not under control.

Moored airship.

41. (*1*) An airship, when moored near the ground, shall carry the lights required by sub-rule (*1*) of rule 38.

(*2*) In addition, if moored but not near the ground, the airship shall carry below the car at a distance of not less than twenty feet, three lights in a vertical line one over the other not less than six feet apart. The highest and lowest of these lights shall be red, and the middle light shall be white, and they shall be of such a character as to be visible in all directions at a distance of at least two miles.

(3) In addition, the mooring cable shall have attached to it at intervals of one thousand feet, measured from the airship, groups of three lights similar to those mentioned in the preceding paragraph. In addition, the object to which the airship is moored on the ground shall have a similar group of lights to mark its position.

(4) By day the mooring cable shall carry in the same positions as the groups of lights specified in the preceding paragraph, and in lieu thereof, tubular streamers, not less than eight inches in diameter and six feet in length, marked with alternate bands of white and red eighteen inches in width.

Stationary flying machine

42. A flying machine stationary on land or water, but not moored or anchored, shall carry lights as prescribed in rule 37.

Prevention of collisions.

43. In order to prevent collisions with surface craft, the following provisions shall have effect, namely :—

(a) A flying machine when at anchor or moored on the water shall carry forward where it can best be seen a white light so constructed as to show an unbroken light visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least one mile.

(b) A flying machine of one hundred and fifty feet or upwards in length, when at anchor or moored on the water, shall in the forward part carry one such light, and at or near the stern, and, at such a height that it shall be not less than fifteen feet lower than the forward light, another such light.

Explanation.—The length of a flying machine shall be deemed to be the overall length.

(c) A flying machine of one hundred and fifty feet or upwards in span, when at anchor or moored in the water, shall carry in addition at each lower wing tip one such light as is specified in clause (a).

Explanation.—The span of a flying machine shall be deemed to be the maximum lateral dimension.

Failure of lights

44. In the event of the failure of any of the lights prescribed in this Part, the aircraft shall land at the first reasonably safe opportunity.

Savings.

45. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of any special rules made by the Government of any State with respect to the additional station and signal lights for two or more aircraft or for aircraft in formation, or with the exhibition of recognition signals adopted by owners of aircraft which have been authorised by their respective Governments and duly registered and published.

Landing at night.

46. (1) Aircraft proposing to land at night on aerodromes having a ground control shall before landing fire a green Very's light or flash a green lamp, and in addition shall make by international Morse code the letter group forming its call sign.

(2) Permission to land will be given by the repetition of the same call sign from the ground followed by a green Very's light or the flashing of a green lamp.

(3) The firing of a red Very's light or the display of a red flare from the ground shall be taken as an instruction that aircraft are not to land.

(4) An aircraft compelled to land at night shall, before landing, fire a red Very's light, or make a series of short flashes with the navigation lights.

Aircraft in distress.

47. When an aircraft is in distress and requires assistance, the following signals shall be used or displayed, either together or separately, namely :—

(1) the international signal, S O.S., by means of visual or wireless signals ;

(2) the international code flag signal of distress, indicated by NC ;

(3) the distant signal consisting of a square flag, having either above or below it a ball or anything resembling a ball ;

(4) a continuous sounding with any sound apparatus ;

(5) a signal consisting of a succession of white Very's lights, fired at short intervals.

Sound signals.

48. In fog, mist, falling snow, or heavy rainstorm, whether by day or night, an aircraft on the water shall make the following sound signals with any sound apparatus, namely :—

(a) if not anchored or moored, a sound at intervals of not more than two minutes, consisting of two blasts of about five seconds' duration, with an interval of about one second between them ;

(b) if at anchor or moored, a sound at intervals of not more than one minute, consisting of one blast of about five seconds' duration.

Air traffic.

General rules.

49. (*1*) Flying machines shall always give way to airships, and flying machine and airships shall always give way to balloons, whether fixed or free.

(*2*) A motor-driven aircraft must always manœuvre according to these rules as soon as it is apparent that, if it pursued its course, it would pass at a distance of less than two hundred yards from any part of another aircraft.

(*3*) When two motor-driven aircraft are meeting end on, or nearly end on, each shall alter its course to starboard.

(*4*) When two motor-driven aircraft are on courses which cross, the aircraft which has the other on its own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

(*5*) An aircraft overtaking any other shall keep out of the way of the overtaken aircraft by altering its own course to starboard, and shall not pass by diving.

(*6*) Every aircraft coming up with another aircraft from any direction more than one hundred and ten degrees from ahead, that is to say, in such a position with reference to the aircraft which it is overtaking that at night it would be unable to see either of that aircraft's sidelights, shall be deemed to be an overtaking aircraft; and no subsequent alteration of the bearing between the two aircraft shall make the overtaking aircraft a crossing aircraft within the meaning of this rule, or relieve it of the duty of keeping clear of the overtaken aircraft until it is finally past and clear.

Explanation.—As by day the overtaking aircraft cannot always know with certainty whether it is forward of or abaft this direction from the other aircraft, it should, if in doubt, assume that it is an overtaking aircraft and keep out of the way.

(*7*) Where under this rule one of two aircraft is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep its course and speed. When in consequence of thick weather or other causes, such other aircraft finds itself so close that collision cannot be avoided by the action alone of the aircraft giving way, it shall take such action as will best serve to avert collision.

(*8*) Every aircraft which is required by these rules to keep out of the way of another aircraft shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid crossing ahead of the other.

(*9*) In following an officially recognised aerial route, every aircraft, when it is safe and practicable, shall keep to the right side of such route.

(*10*) Aircraft on land or water about to ascend shall not attempt to take off until there is no risk of collision with alighting aircraft.

(*11*) Every aircraft in a cloud, fog, mist or other conditions of bad visibility, shall proceed with caution, careful regard being had to the existing circumstances and conditions.

(*12*) In obeying and construing the provisions of this rule, due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation and collision and to any special circumstances which may render necessary a departure from the said provisions in order to avoid immediate danger.

(*13*) The dropping of ballast other than fine sand or water from aircraft in the air is prohibited.

Rules to be observed in the vicinity of approved aerodromes.

50. (*1*) (*a*) At every approved aerodrome a flag hoisted in a prominent position shall be taken as an indication that, if an aircraft about to land finds it necessary to make a circuit or partial circuit, such circuit shall be left-handed (anti-clockwise) or right-handed (clockwise) according to the colour of the flag. A blue flag shall indicate a right-handed circuit, that is to say, that the flag is kept to the starboard side or side which carries the green light of the aircraft, and a red flag shall indicate a left-handed circuit, that is to say, that the red flag is kept to the port side or side which carries the red light of the aircraft.

(*b*) Similarly, aircraft leaving an approved aerodrome shall conform to the circuit as indicated by the flag.

(*2*) When an aircraft starts from an approved aerodrome, it shall not turn until five hundred yards distant from the nearest point of the aerodrome, and the turning then made shall conform with the circuit indication.

(*3*) An aircraft flying between five hundred and one thousand yards distance from the nearest point of an approved aerodrome shall conform to the circuit indication, unless such aircraft is flying at a greater height than six thousand five hundred feet.

(*4*) Side slip and trick landings are prohibited at approved aerodromes, and trick flying is prohibited within a distance in any direction of at least two thousand yards from the nearest point of any such aerodrome.

(*5*) An aircraft, when taking off from or alighting on an approved aerodrome, shall do so up-wind, except when the natural conditions of the aerodrome do not permit.

(*6*) In the case of two or more aircraft approaching an approved aerodrome for the purpose of landing, the aircraft flying at the greater height shall be responsible for avoiding the aircraft at the lower height, and shall, as regards landing, comply with theprovisions of sub-rule (*5*) of rule 49.

(7) Aircraft showing signals of distress shall be given free way in attempting to make a landing on an approved aerodrome.

(8) Every approved aerodrome shall be considered to consist of three zones when looking up-wind. The right-hand zone shall be the taking-off zone, and the left hand shall be the landing zone. Between these two there shall be a neutral zone. An aircraft when landing should attempt to land as near as possible to the neutral zone, but on the left of any aircraft which have already landed. After slowing up or coming to a stop at the end of its landing run, an aircraft will immediately move into the neutral zone. Similarly, an aircraft when taking-off shall keep as far as possible towards the right of the taking-off zone, but shall keep clear to the left of any aircraft which are taking off or are about to take-off.

(9) No aircraft shall commence to take off until a preceding aircraft is clear of the aerodrome.

(10) The above rules shall apply equally to night landings on approved aerodromes, when the signals, if exhibited, shall be as follows, namely :—

(a) A red light shall indicate a left-handed circuit, and a green light shall indicate a right-handed circuit. The right-hand zone will be marked by white lights placed in the position of an "L," and the left-hand zone will be similarly marked The "L's" shall be back to back, that is to say, the long arms of the "L's" will indicate the borders of the neutral zone. The direction of landing shall invariably be along the long arm of the "L" and towards the short arm. The lights of the "L's" should be so placed that the lights indicating the top extremity of the long arm shall be the nearest point on the aerodrome upon which an aeroplane can safely touch ground. The lights indicating the short arm of the "L" should indicate the limit of safe landing ground for the aircraft, that is, that the aeroplane should not over-run the short arm

(b) Where it is desired to save lights and personnel, the following system may be used :—

Two lights shall be placed on the windward side of the aerodrome to mark the limits of the neutral zone, the line joining the lights being at right angles to the direction of the wind; two more lights shall be placed as follows, namely, one on the leeward side of the aerodrome on a line drawn parallel to the direction of the wind and passing midway between the two lights on the windward side, for showing the extent of the aerodrome and the direction of the wind; and the other midway between the two lights marking the limits of the neutral zone.

Additional lights may be symmetrically placed along the boundary lines of the neutral zone and on the ends of the taking off and landing zones, on the line through the three lights on the windward side.

(11) No airship shall, in the vicinity of any aerodrome, be moored otherwise than near the ground without the special authorisation of the proprietor of such aerodrome

Manœuvring on water.

51. Every aircraft manœuvring under its own power on the water shall conform to any regulation for the time being in force for preventing collisions at sea, and for the purposes of such regulations shall be deemed to be a steam-vessel, but shall carry lights as laid down in this Part, and not those specified for steam-vessels in those regulations. The sound signals specified in those regulations shall not be used by or apply to such aircraft, save as provided in rules 47 and 48.

Obligation to observe ordinary precautions.

52. Mere compliance with the provisions of this Part shall not be deemed to exonerate the owner or personnel of any aircraft from the consequences of neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of the air or by the special circumstances of any particular case.

PART IX.

RULES AS TO AIRCRAFT ARRIVING IN OR DEPARTING FROM BRITISH INDIA.

Customs-aerodromes and Customs-officers.

53. The Governor General in Council may for the purposes of this Part—

(a) by notification in the Gazette of India declare any aerodrome to be a customs-aerodrome; and

(b) appoint persons to be Chief Customs-authorities, Chief Customs-officers and Customs-collectors, and define the areas within which each such person shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed upon him hereunder.

Arrival and departure.

54. (1) Every person in charge of an aircraft entering British India shall [illegible] landed in British India, and the first [illegible] shall be made at a [illegible] aircraft is compelled to land before arriving at a customs-aerodrome by [illegible] weather or other unavoidable cause.

(3) No person in charge of an aircraft shall fly the same or allow it to be flown to a place outside British India save from a customs-aerodrome unless compelled to land after departure from a customs-aerodrome by accident, stress of weather or other unavoidable cause.

55. (1) No person in any aircraft entering or departing from British India shall carry or allow to be carried in the aircraft any goods of which the import or export by sea or by land is prohibited by or under any law for the time being in force.

Import and export of goods.

(2) No person in any aircraft entering British India shall break or alter any seal placed upon any part of the aircraft or upon any goods therein by an officer of customs at the aerodrome at which such aircraft departed for British India.

56. (1) The person in charge of any aircraft arriving at a customs-aerodrome from a place outside British India shall, on landing, forthwith cause the aircraft to be taken to the examination station at that aerodrome or, if, owing to circumstances over which he has no control, he is unable so to do, shall make the report required by sub-rule (2), and thereafter remove all goods carried in the aircraft to the examination station in the presence of a Customs-collector or some person duly authorised by the Customs-collector in that behalf.

Procedure on arrival in British India.

(2) Within twenty-four hours after the landing at any customs-aerodrome of an aircraft from a place outside British India, the person in charge thereof shall —

(a) make a report to the Customs-collector in such form as may be approved by the Chief Customs-authority;

(b) deliver to the Customs-collector with such report his log book and a manifest, list of passengers and their baggage and declaration of the goods and stores on board the aircraft signed by the proper officer of customs at the aerodrome from which he departed for British India; and

(c) land at such aerodrome for examination all passengers and their baggage carried in such aircraft, and, after making such report, produce, and, if required to do so, unload all goods in such aircraft for examination.

57. (1) The person in charge of every aircraft in which goods are to be exported shall, before any goods are taken on board, deliver to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of departure a notice of departure for a foreign destination in Form P set out in Schedule VI, containing the particulars specified in that Form.

Procedure on departure from British India

(2) Every person in charge of an aircraft proceeding to any place outside British India shall deliver to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of departure, together with any log books belonging to the aircraft and a list of passengers and their baggage an application in duplicate for clearance from that aerodrome in such form as may be approved by the Chief Customs-authority, and also, if the aircraft carries any goods, a manifest and declaration in a form approved in like manner declaring the goods and stores on such aircraft, and shall truly state therein the particulars required by such forms; and such forms, when signed by such Collector, shall be the clearance and authority for the aircraft to proceed to its foreign destination.

58. (1) No person importing goods shall land the goods at any place in British India other than a customs-aerodrome, or shall, save as provided in sub rule (1) of rule 56, unload the goods from any aircraft except at an examination station, or shall unload the goods except between such hours as the Chief Customs-authority by general or special order directs, or shall remove the goods from an examination station unless the same have first been duly entered in the manner provided in this rule and produced to the Customs-collector and duly passed by him.

Unloading of goods on import.

(2) No person shall remove from any aircraft any goods imported therein until the report required by clause (a) of sub-rule (2) of rule 56 has been made, and the authority of the Customs-collector has been obtained.

(3) Any person importing goods shall deliver to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of importation a bill of entry of such goods in the manner provided in section 29 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and shall truly furnish therein the several particulars required in a bill of entry under that section, and shall pay to such Collector duties thereon as if such goods were chargeable to duties under that Act. VIII of 1878

(4) All goods imported into a customs-aerodrome shall be duly entered and unloaded within seven days from the time of the arrival of such aircraft at that aerodrome or within such further period as the Customs-collector or Chief Customs-officer may allow.

(5) All goods imported which have not been examined and passed by the Customs-collector shall be stored in a transit shed at the customs-aerodrome, and no person shall remove such goods from the transit shed before they have been examined and passed by such Collector.

59. (1) The exporter of any goods shall deliver to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of departure a shipping bill in the manner provided in section 29 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and shall truly furnish therein the several particulars required in a shipping bill under that section, and shall pay to such Collector duties thereon as if such goods were VIII of 1878

Procedure on export.

chargeable to duties under that Act, and such bill when signed by the Customs-collector shall be the clearance and authority for the exportation of such goods.

(2) No person shall without the consent of the Customs-collector unload from any aircraft any goods loaded thereon for export which have been cleared under sub-rule (1), or open, alter, or break any lock, mark or seal placed by any Customs-collector on any goods in any aircraft about to depart from British India.

Prohibition of signals in certain cases.

60. No person shall for the purpose of evading, or assisting the evasion of, the provisions of this Part make any signal from an aircraft entering or leaving British India.

Forced landings

61. If any aircraft arriving from a place outside British India shall be forced to land in any place other than a customs-aerodrome, or if any aircraft is so forced after departure from a customs-aerodrome for a foreign destination, the person in charge of the aircraft shall, if the place of landing is not an aerodrome, forthwith report to a Customs-collector or Police-officer, and shall on demand produce to such Collector or officer the log books belonging to the aircraft, and shall not allow any goods to be unloaded therefrom without the consent of such Customs-collector, and no passenger or member of the personnel thereof shall leave the immediate vicinity without the consent of such Collector or Police-officer When the locality is one in which no Customs-collector or Police-officer is available, the person in charge shall not allow any goods to be unloaded without his consent, and no passenger or member of the personnel shall leave the immediate vicinity without his consent. The person in charge shall make in his log book a full statement of the action taken, and shall forthwith report the occurrence to the Customs-collector at the nearest customs-aerodrome. If the place of landing is an aerodrome, such person shall forthwith report the arrival of the aircraft and the place whence it came to the proprietor of the aerodrome, and the proprietor of the aerodrome shall forthwith report the arrival of the aircraft to a Customs-collector, and shall not allow any goods to be unloaded therefrom, or any passenger thereof to leave the aerodrome, without the consent of such Collector.

Examination.

62. (1) The person in charge of any aircraft shall permit any Customs-collector or other officer authorised in this behalf by the Customs-collector at any time to board and examine the aircraft and any goods laden thereon.

(2) The importer or exporter of any goods shall produce such goods to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of importation or exportation, as the case may be, and permit him to examine such goods.

Provisions of Act VIII of 1878 to be deemed to apply to import and export

63. All persons importing or exporting or concerned in importing or exporting goods or passengers into or from British India, and all persons in charge of aircraft arriving in or departing from British India, shall so far as may be observe, comply with and be bound by the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as if any references in such provisions to ships or vessels and the masters or captains thereof, and to the loading or unloading of goods thereon or therefrom, included references to aircraft and the persons in charge thereof, and to the loading or unloading of goods thereon or therefrom, and as if references in such provisions to a port or quay included references to a customs-aerodrome or an examination station. VIII of 1878

Exemption of aircraft proceeding to or from Indian States.

64. Nothing in this Part, save the provisions of rule 55, shall apply in the case of aircraft—

(a) entering British India from a State in India and not bound for a place outside India, or

(b) departing from British India for a State in India.

PART X.

GENERAL.

Inspection.

Inspection.

65. Any officer of Government authorised by the Governor General in Council by general or special order in writing in this behalf may—

(a) at all reasonable times enter any place to which access is necessary for the purpose of exercising his powers or carrying out his duties under these rules;

(b) at all times during working hours enter that portion of any factory in which aircraft or parts of aircraft are being manufactured or assembled and inspect and examine any such factory, aircraft or parts and any drawings relating to such parts;

(c) enter, inspect and search any aircraft which he has reason to believe contains explosives, arms, ammunition, wireless telegraphic apparatus or goods which are being or have been imported or are being exported;

(d) enter and inspect any place where aircraft are kept.

Foreign Aircraft.

Exemption of foreign aircraft.

66. The provisions of these rules as to—

(a) registration of aircraft,
(b) licensing of personnel,
(c) airworthiness, and
(d) log books,

shall not apply in the case of any foreign aircraft during one month from the date of its arrival in British India:

Provided that—

(i) no person shall fly or land, or assist in flying or landing, any foreign naval, military or air-force aircraft over or in British India except on or with the invitation or permission in writing of the Governor General in Council, and in the case of any such aircraft landing on such invitation or with such permission the exemption provided by this rule shall apply only to such extent and on such conditions as may be specified in the invitation or permission, and

(ii) where any foreign aircraft, after first landing in British India, is flown over any part thereof except in such manner as may be necessary in order to proceed to a foreign destination, all the provisions of these rules shall apply in the case of such aircraft, unless there are carried in the aircraft and produced for inspection, as and when required by any officer specified in, or authorised under, rule 14, certificates and licences issued, and log books in the form approved, by a responsible authority in the country to which the aircraft belongs, complying substantially with the requirements of these rules.

Exemptions

General power to exempt.

67. The Governor General in Council may by general or special order in writing exempt any aircraft or class of aircraft or any person or class of persons from the operation of these rules either wholly or partially, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in such order.

Penalty.

Penalty.

68. Any person contravening any of the rules contained in Part II or any other of these rules with which by any rule contained in Part II he is required to comply, shall where no punishment is provided for such contravention in the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both. XVII of 1911.

SCHEDULE I

(See rules 21, 22 and 23.)

QUALIFICATIONS FOR GRANT OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

(a) Good personal and family history, with particular reference to nervous stability. Absence of any mental, moral or physical defect which will interfere with flying efficiency.

(b) The minimum age for pilots and navigators of passenger or goods aircraft shall be nineteen years

(c) The applicant must neither suffer from any wound, injury or operation, nor possess any abnormality, congenital or otherwise, which will interfere with the efficient and safe handling of aircraft.

(d) The applicant must not suffer from any disease or disability which renders him liable suddenly to become incompetent in the management of aircraft. His heart, lungs, kidneys and nervous system must be capable of withstanding the effects of altitude and of prolonged flight.

(e) The applicant must possess a degree of visual acuity compatible with the efficient performance of his duties. No pilot or navigator shall have more than two dioptres of latent hypermetropia; muscle balance must be good and commensurate with the refraction. He must have a good field of vision in each eye, and must possess normal colour perception.

(f) The middle ear must be healthy. The applicant must possess a degree of auditory acuity compatible with the efficient performance of his duties

(g) The vestibular mechanism must be intact, and neither unduly hypersensitive nor hyposensitive.

(h) The applicant must possess free nasal air entry on either side, and not suffer from serious acute or chronic affections of the upper respiratory tract.

SCHEDULE H.

(*See rule 21.*)

NATURE OF EXAMINATION TO BE UNDERGONE FOR THE GRANT TO AN APPLICANT FOR A PILOT'S LICENCE OF A CERTIFICATE OF FLYING COMPETENCY.

I.—*For Flying Machine Licence.*

Certificates are of two kinds—

"A" of flying competency for pilots of private flying machines (not valid for the flying of passenger or goods aircraft);

"B" of flying competency for pilots of passenger or goods flying machines.

Certificates may be granted in each case by two examiners approved in that behalf by the officer authorised under rule 19.

PRACTICAL TESTS

The practical tests for certificates of flying competency shall be carried out within a period of one month.

They may be carried out in any order and each may be attempted twice

They shall, save as otherwise provided, be witnessed by both examiners who will forward their official reports to the officer authorised under rule 19.

In each practical test the candidate must be alone in the flying machine.

"A" certificate of flying competency for pilots of private flying machines

(*a*) *Test for altitude and gliding flight*—A flight without landing, during which the pilot shall remain for at least an hour at a minimum altitude of 6,000 feet above the point of departure. The descent shall finish with a glide, the engines being cut off at 4 500 feet above the landing ground The landing shall be made without the engine being started again, within 150 yards of a point fixed beforehand by the examiners.

(*b*) *Test of skill.*—A flight without landing round two posts (or buoys) situated 500 yards apart, making a series of five figure-of-eight turns, each turn reaching one of the two posts (or buoys). This flight shall be made at an altitude of not more than 600 feet above the ground (or water) without touching the ground (or water) The landing shall be effected by—

(*i*) finally shutting off the engine or engines at latest when the aircraft touches the ground (or water), and

(*ii*) finally stopping the flying machine within a distance of 50 yards from a point fixed by the candidate before starting.

(*c*) *Cross-country flight.*—A cross-country or oversea flight of at least 50 miles, the final landing being made at the point of departure.

"B" certificate of flying competency for pilots of passenger or goods flying machines.

The practical tests shall be as in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) above. Candidates already in possession of the "A" certificate are not required to pass these tests again.

Further practical tests shall be as follows:—

Test of endurance.—A cross-country or oversea flight of at least 200 miles, the final landing being made at the point of departure.

This flight shall be carried out in the same aircraft within eight hours, and include two obligatory landings during which the machine must come to rest at a point or points which shall not be the point of departure but which shall be fixed by the examiners.

At the time of departure the candidate shall be informed of his course and furnished with a map. The examiners will decide if the course has been correctly followed

Night flight.—A thirty minutes' flight at an altitude of at least 1,500 feet and also a landing to be made between two hours after sunset and two hours before sunrise.

Recent flying experience test.—This is to be carried out on the type of machine for which the licence is required. It is to be a flying test of at least two hours with four landings in each of which no part of the machine is damaged.

This test need not be carried out in the presence of the examiners; but the candidate must submit proof to their satisfaction that he has performed this test.

TECHNICAL EXAMINATION.

The technical examination for both "A" and "B" certificates shall be in the following subjects:—

Rules of the air as contained in Part VIII .

Theoretical abstract knowledge of the resistance of the air in connection with planes, rudders, elevators and propellers; functions of the different parts of the machine and of their controls.

Assembling of aeroplanes, propellers, undercarriages, rudders, elevators and their controls.

Practical tests on rigging.

General knowledge of internal combustion engines, and their various functions; valve gear, carburation, ignition, exhaust.

Characteristics of aero-engines and a general idea of their construction, adjustment and assembling.

Causes of the faulty running of engines. Fuel and oils. Description of the details of the aero-engines used. Adjustments, lubrication, upkeep dissembling and assembling of the principal parts. Causes of breakdown. Use of throttle and other controls.

Practical tests in running repairs.

II. *For Airship Licence.*

The examination for certificates of flying competency for pilots of airships shall be conducted in a similar manner to those for the flying machine licence with such modifications as may be permitted by the examiners under the directions of the officer authorised under rule 19.

The Technical Examination shall also include knowledge of the properties of gases and the theory of Ballooning

SCHEDULE III.

(*See rules 22 and 23.*)

NATURE OF EXAMINATION TO BE UNDERGONE FOR GRANT TO AN APPLICANT FOR A NAVIGATOR'S OR ENGINEER'S LICENCE OF A CERTIFICATE OF TECHNICAL COMPETENCY.

Certificates may be granted in each case by an examiner approved in this behalf by the officer authorised under rule 19. The examination shall be in the following subjects :—

For Navigators.

Rules of the air as contained in Part VIII.

Map and chart reading and location of position.

Compass—magnetic meridian—declination, deviation, variation.

Courses—bearings—and their corrections.

Compensation of compasses (theoretical and practical).

Calculations of azimuth.

Flight by dead reckoning—measure of the relative speed—drift, traverse table.

Chronometer – chronometer rate—comparisons.

Sextants—adjustments.

Nautical almanac.

Determination of positions by means of bearings and altitudes of stars.

Great circle navigation.

Aeronautical navigational instruments.

Meteorology and weather charts.

International rules for aerial and maritime navigation and other international aerial legislation.

For Engineers.

Rules of the air as contained in Part VIII.

General knowledge of internal combustion engines, and their various functions; valve gear, carburation, ignition, exhaust.

Characteristics of aero-engines and a general idea of their construction, adjustment and assembling.

Causes of the faulty running of engines. Fuel and oils. Description of the details of the aero-engines used. Adjustments, lubrication, upkeep, dissembling and assembling of the principal parts. Causes of breakdown. Use of throttle and other controls.

Practical tests in running repairs.

SCHEDULE IV.

(See rules 27 and 28.)

CONDITIONS SUBJECT TO WHICH CERTIFICATES OF AIRWORTHINESS MAY BE ISSUED IN RESPECT OF TYPE AIRCRAFT AND TO SUBSEQUENT AIRCRAFT OF THE SAME TYPE.

Type Aircraft.

(1) The applicant shall forward with his application a copy of any certificate of airworthiness which may have been granted in respect of such type aircraft.

The applicant shall also send general arrangement drawings of the proposed aircraft, together with such particulars of load, fuel, engines, etc., as will enable a preliminary opinion to be formed as to general safety.

(2) The applicant shall forward either with the application or subsequently such drawings and particulars of the proposed aircraft as may be necessary for the checking in detail of the safety of the aircraft. (Blue prints or rough sketches may be sufficient to enable the said checking to proceed provided they are fully dimensioned.)

(3) The applicant may proceed with the construction of any part or parts of the aircraft as and when these are approved by the officer authorised under sub-rule (*1*) of rule 27 (in this Schedule referred to as the Officer).

(4) The workmanship and materials of construction of the aircraft shall be approved by the Officer in accordance with detailed directions in clause (17) of this Schedule.

(5) On completion of the aircraft, flying trials shall be carried out by the applicant's or constructor's pilot in the presence of the Officer or of persons nominated by him (in this Schedule referred to as the representatives of the Officer).

(6) After the satisfactory completion of the check calculations, inspection, and applicant's flying trials, and after any modifications considered necessary for safety have been completed to the satisfaction of the Officer, the applicant may be instructed to deliver the aircraft for official trials to such aerodrome as the Officer may specify (in this Schedule referred to as the official aerodrome).

(7) At any time prior to the delivery of the aircraft for official trials, modifications to the aircraft may be made by the applicant, provided that full particulars and drawings of the proposed modifications are first submitted to the Officer and that such as affect the safety of the aircraft are approved by him.

(8) During official trials, which may be attended by such number of representatives of the applicant as the Officer may approve, the aircraft will be in the charge of the representatives of the Officer, but the Officer and his representatives shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused to such aircraft during official trials.

(9) If any modifications are considered by the Officer to be necessary for safety as a result of such official trials, such modifications shall be carried out by the applicant, and on completion thereof the aircraft shall be delivered, if required, for further official trials.

(10) On the completion of official trials, the applicant will be notified, and reports on calculations and tests will be supplied to him by the Officer on application. The aircraft will, as the Officer may direct, either be handed over to the applicant at the official aerodrome for removal, or be delivered by an official pilot to an aerodrome selected by the applicant and approved by the Officer.

(11) On the satisfactory completion of the official trials, and after the completion to the satisfaction of the Officer of any modifications considered necessary for safety, a certificate of airworthiness will be issued. Prior to the issue of such certificate the applicant shall deliver to the Officer a complete set of working drawings (process tracing) of the aircraft.

Subsequent Aircraft.

(12) Following the receipt by the Officer of an application form duly completed, certificates of airworthiness for subsequent aircraft which conform in all essential respects with a type aircraft for which a certificate of airworthiness has previously been issued will be granted subject to the conditions and procedure hereinafter specified.

(13) The applicant may make modifications (including change of engine type) to the aircraft and may depart from the approved complete set of working drawings (process tracings) of the type aircraft which were delivered under clause (11) of this Schedule; but full particulars and drawings of the proposed modification shall first be delivered to the Officer and such as affect the safety of the aircraft shall be subject to his approval.

(14) During the construction of the aircraft the inspection of the workmanship, construction and materials shall be as approved by the Officer in accordance with the detailed directions in clause (18) of this Schedule.

(15) In the case of an aircraft which, in the opinion of the Officer, differs considerably from the type aircraft, or in the case of an aircraft built by a constructor not familiar with the type aircraft, the Officer may on completion of the aircraft require flying trials to be carried out by the applicant's or constructor's pilot in the presence of representatives of the Officer,

and may require the aircraft to be delivered to the official aerodrome for additional trials. The procedure in this case will be in accordance with the procedure governing similar trials in the case of a type aircraft, as laid down in clauses (8), (9) and (10) of this Schedule.

(16) On the satisfactory completion of the aircraft and of any trials that may be required by the Officer, and when any modifications considered necessary for safety have been completed to the satisfaction of the Officer, a certificate of airworthiness will be issued.

Prior to the issue of such certificate, the applicant shall deliver to the Officer a complete set of working drawings (process tracing) of any modifications to or departure from the type aircraft.

Method of Approval of Workmanship and Materials.

(17) In the case of type aircraft—

(a) inspection of workmanship and materials will be carried out by representatives of the Officer;

(b) the Officer will accept wherever in his opinion possible the inspection of details, components and materials for type aircraft made by employees of the constructor under the supervision of a representative of such constructor, but each component will be finally inspected and approved by a representative of the Officer who will co-operate with the constructor's inspecting staff;

(c) constructors must notify the Officer seven days before commencing work on any part of the aircraft, the inspection of which is necessary prior to further work;

(d) the constructor must also fulfil the conditions detailed hereunder for subsequent aircraft.

(18) In the case of subsequent aircraft of a type—

(a) constructors must satisfy the Officer that their inspecting staff is such as to ensure that aircraft passed by them conform in all essential respects to the type design;

(b) constructors must purchase material to the specifications approved for the type design, and must arrange that each and every batch of material is proved to comply with those specifications by such examination, sampling and testing, as may be approved by the Officer;

(c) constructors must make such arrangements at their works as will preclude the use of material other than that approved as in sub-clause (b);

(d) constructors' inspecting staffs, referred to in sub-clause (a), must stamp, or otherwise provide means for the identification of, each and every detail in such a way that the individual responsible for such approval can subsequently be traced, selective inspection being adopted where considered possible,

(e) constructors must issue only details or parts in respect of which the provisions of sub-clause (d) have been complied with to the shops for assembly into components;

(f) constructors must maintain an efficient process inspection during such work of assembly and record such inspection on a process card for each component. Every component must be finally inspected by a qualified member of their inspecting staff, who will stamp the component in such a way that he may afterwards be identified, and will also sign the process card;

(g) constructor's methods of carrying out the following operations must be approved by the Officer or his representative, namely :—heat treatment of steel, seasoning and conversion of timber, gluing of important parts, and doping;

(h) constructors must ensure that all instruments and other parts affecting airworthiness purchased from sub-contractors have been inspected and approved in accordance with these conditions;

(i) constructors (of aircraft or engine as may be arranged) must ensure that all engines have been inspected and approved in accordance with these conditions, and further that they have satisfactorily undergone such bench tests as are required by the Officer and for this purpose that suitable test stands and accessories are provided to the satisfaction of the Officer;

(j) aircraft constructors must carry out an efficient inspection of the installation of all engines, instruments and parts that are fitted by them into the aircraft, such inspection to ensure that they function correctly, the individual responsible being indicated by a signature on the process card referred to in sub-clause (f);

(k) constructors must limit the power of their inspection staff to grant concessions to matters which do not affect the weight, the strength or the functioning of the part. Should any of these points be affected, the matter must be referred to the designer of the aircraft, and, if affecting the type design, to the Officer as laid down in the case of modifications to type designs.

Aircraft constructed outside British India.

(19) In the case of any type or subsequent aircraft constructed outside British India the Officer may in his discretion issue a certificate of airworthiness, although the conditions specified in this Schedule have not been fulfilled, if he is satisfied that they have been substantially fulfilled in the construction of the aircraft.

SCHEDULE V.

(*See rule 36*)

Instructions for maintenance of Log Books.

(1) The constructor, or the owner if the constructor is not in a position to do so, should fill in and sign the original entries in each log book Subsequent entries should be made and signed by the pilot or other responsible member of the personnel.

(2) A copy of the certificate of airworthiness should be kept in a pocket at the end of the aircraft log book

(3) All entries should be in ink, except in the case of journey and signal log books, the entries for which may be made in pencil in a rough notebook, but should be entered in ink in the log book every twenty-four hours.

In the event of any official investigation the rough notebook may be called for.

(4) No erasures should be made in, nor pages torn from, any log book.

(5) A copy of this Schedule should be inserted in each log book

(6) The various log books shall contain in each case the following particulars namely :—

(1) in the case of a journey log,—

(*a*) the type to which the aircraft belongs, its nationality and registration marks; the full name, nationality and residence of the owner; the name of the constructor; the carrying capacity; and

(*b*) in addition, for each journey,

(*i*) the name, nationality and residence of each member of the personnel, and

(*ii*) the place, date and hour of departure, the route followed, and all incidents of the journey, including landings and weather conditions;

(2) in the case of an aircraft log,—

(*a*) the type to which the aircraft belongs; its nationality and registration marks; the full name, nationality and residence of the owner; the name of the constructor; the carrying capacity; and the capacity of the tanks;

(*b*) the type and series number of engine, and the type of propeller, showing number pitch, diameter and maker's name;

(*c*) the type of wireless apparatus fitted, if any;

(*d*) a table showing the necessary rigging data for the information of persons in charge of the aircraft and of its maintenance; and

(*e*) a fully detailed engineering record of the life of the aircraft, including all acceptance tests, overhauls, replacements, repairs and all work of a like nature;

(3) in the case of an engine log,—

(*a*) the type of engine, series number, maker's name, power, normal and maximum revolutions of engine, date of acceptance and date on which first put into service; petrol consumption; oil consumption;

(*b*) the registration mark and the type of aircraft in which the engine has been installed; and

(*c*) a fully detailed engineering record of the life of the engine, including all acceptance tests, hours run, overhauls, replacements, repairs and all work of a like nature;

(4) in the case of a signal log,—

(*a*) the type to which the aircraft belongs; its nationality and registration marks; the full name, nationality and residence of the owner;

(*b*) the place, date and time of the transmission or reception of any signal; and

(*c*) the name or other indication of the person or station from or to whom or which a signal is received or sent.

SCHEDULE VI.

FORM A.

(See rule 16.)

Form of application for aircraft registration certificate.

SIR,

I/We hereby apply for a certificate of registration and the grant of Nationality and Registration Marks for the following private / passenger and goods / goods aircraft.

Maker.
Maker's number.
Owner's full name.
Owner's residence
Station of the aircraft.
Description.

For Flying Machines.	*For Airships.*
Whether aeroplane, seaplane or flying boat.	Whether rigid, semi-rigid or non-rigid.
Number of planes, *viz.*—monoplane, biplane, etc	Cubic capacity.
Whether tractor or pusher driven.	Overall length in feet
Overall length in feet.	Maximum diameter in feet.
Span in feet.	Material of which envelope is made and name of maker.
Maximum height.	Gas ordinarily used.
Are wings made to fold?	Useful weight carrying capacity.
Seating or passenger capacity.	Seating or passenger capacity.

For Engines.

Number——
Rotary or Stationary——
Number of cylinders——
Horse power——
Maker's name——
Name, if any, of engines——
Total weight of machine with engines——
Useful weight carrying capacity——

* I enclose attached herewith :—

(1) Certificate of Nationality and Suitability.

(2) Certificate of Airworthiness.†

* If applicant has already received a certificate or licence substitute " my certificate of nationality and suitability was approved by you on the grant of certificate No. , dated "

† In the case of passenger aircraft only.

I hereby declare that the aircraft is owned by me / Mr.................. of.............. / the......Company carrying on business at........... / the firm of... .... carrying on business at

and that the particulars given above as to such aircraft are true to the best of my knowledge and belief. I agree to observe the following conditions if a certificate of registration be granted to me :—

(1) to notify either personally or by registered letter any change in station of this aircraft if such change is for a period exceeding fifteen days;

(2) to notify as above the destruction, loss or transfer, of the said aircraft and, in the case of transfer, the name and address of the transferee; and

(3) to return this certificate when the aircraft is destroyed, lost beyond recovery or transferred.

(Signature of applicant) ——————

Full name and address——————

FORM B.

(*See rule 16.*)

Form of certificate of Nationality and Suitability.

Mr.________ __________of_____________ _____in the District of______________ in the Province of ___ ___ { is personally known to me. / has been identified before me to my satisfaction

I am convinced that he is by nationality a { British / French, Italian, Prussian, etc., subject. The inquiry which I have made as to his character and reputation has not disclosed any reason against the grant to him of a licence to own / fly in an aircraft.

(*Signature*) ___________________.

District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police.

Dated

District / *Presidency town* ________________________.

FORM C.

(*See rule 17.*)

Form of certificate of registration of an aircraft.

The aircraft described below has been registered under the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920 and has been granted Nationality and Registration Marks as follows.—

Nationality mark——

Registration mark——

Description—

Nationality.

Number and date of Registration.

Type of Aircraft.

Maker.

Maker's number.

Description.

Owner's full name.

Owner's residence.

Owner's nationality.

Station of the aircraft.

The aircraft shall carry affixed to the car or to the fuselage in a prominent position a metal plate inscribed as follows:—

Aircraft registered as No ______________ India.

Marks____________________.

Owner's Name

Owner's Residence ________________________.

Station of aircraft.

(*Signature of Officer*) ________

Dated

FORM D.

(See rule 20.)

Form of application for pilot's licence for private aircraft.

SIR,

I hereby apply for the issue to me of a licence as a pilot of private Flying Machines. / Airships.

I enclose attached herewith—

(1) Certificate of Nationality and Suitability.

(2) Medical Certificate.

(3) Certificate of Flying competency "A"
or
Certificate that I am qualified as a Royal Air Force Pilot. } *Strike out one or other.*

(4) Two copies of a photograph of myself, unmounted.

I send herewith per rupees five.

I am, etc.,

(Name in full with rank, title, etc.)

(Full address.)

(Occupation.)

Dated ________.

NOTE.—The form of application for other licences under Part IV will be similar to the above with such modification as may in each case be necessary

FORM E.

(See rule 21.)

Form of Medical Certificate.

I certify that I have medically examined Mr.________ of________ in the District of________ who is personally known to me, / has been identified before me to my satisfaction, with a view to ascertaining his mental and physical fitness for flying.

I have considered the medical requirements laid down in Schedule I to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, and after due examination I am of opinion that he fulfils those requirements, with the following exceptions :—*

*Please give here sufficient detail to enable a medical officer to form an opinion as to the degree of applicant's fitness for flying.

In my opinion he is mentally and physically fit / unfit for flying.

(Signature of Medical Officer)

*(Designation)*________.

*Dated*________.

FORM F.

(See rule 21.)

Form of "A" certificate of flying competency for pilots of private aircraft.

We hereby certify that

________of________ in the District of________ who is personally known to us / has been identified before us to our satisfaction has in the presence of both of us performed to our satisfaction the following tests on a† ________ flying machine / airship *viz.* :—

†Enter here the type of flying machine or airship.

He performed each test in the manner noted and initialled by us under each.

We are both of opinion that he is competent to fly a private flying machine / airship.

‡ Give here designation, *viz.*, R. A. F. Pilot, etc.

(Signature).‡ } Examiners.

*Dated*________.

NOTE.—The form for the "B" passenger and goods certificate will be similar to the above with the alteration of the later tests.

FORM G.

(See rules 22 and 23.)

Form of certificate of Technical Competency as navigator/engineer of passenger or goods aircraft.

I hereby certify that Mr.________ of ________ in the District of________ who is personally known to me / has been identified before me to my satisfaction has been examined by me as to his knowledge of the subjects specified in Schedule III of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, for the case of navigators/engineers, and that he has shown a satisfactory knowledge of each subject

I am of opinion that he is competent to act as navigator/engineer, of passenger or goods aircraft.

(*Signature*)________________.*Examiner.*

Dated ____________.

FORM H.

(See rule 24.)

Form of certificate of competency as member of the personnel (otherwise than as pilot, navigator or engineer) of passenger or goods aircraft.

I hereby certify that Mr ________ of ________ in the District of ________ who is personally known to me / has been identified before me to my satisfaction has been examined by me as to his knowledge of the rules of the air as contained in Part VIII of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, and that he has shown a good general knowledge thereof.

I am of opinion that he is competent to act as member of the personnel (otherwise than as pilot, navigator or engineer) of passenger or goods aircraft

(*Signature*) ________________ *Examiner.*

Dated ____________.

FORM I.

(See rule 25.)

Form of Licence for personnel.

No. of 191 .

(*Full Name*)________________

of (*address*)________________

is hereby licensed to act as—

* All but the appropriate entry to be struck out.

*(*a*) pilot of a private flying machine,

*(*b*) pilot of a passenger or goods Aeroplane / Seaplane / Flying boat of the following types—

(1)____________

(2)____________

*(*c*) navigator of any passenger or goods aircraft,

*(*d*) engineer of any passenger or goods aircraft,

*(*e*) member of the crew of any passenger or goods aircraft,

for a period of one year from the ______day of________ 19 , subject to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920.

(*Signature of officer*)________________,

Dated ____________.



Photograph of holder.

NOTE.—The form of licence for the pilot of an airship will be similar with such modifications as may be necessary.

FORM J.

(See rules 27 and 28.)

Form of certificate of airworthiness.

Number________________.

I hereby certify that aircraft—

Type________________.

Maker's name________________.

Maker's number __________.

has been examined for airworthiness as a $\frac{\text{type aircraft}}{\text{subsequent aircraft of the same type as}}$________________ aircraft for which certificate of airworthiness number__________ has been granted on____________ and is hereby certified as airworthy, provided the following conditions are complied with :—

(a) the total weight including all items of load should not exceed__________ lbs.

(b) the loading including the placing of passengers should be such that the centre of gravity remains within the following limits, *viz.*____________

*(Signature)*________________

*(Designation)*________________

*Place*________________

*Dated*________________

FORM K.

(See rule 29.)

Form of certificate of periodical inspection and overhaul of $\frac{\textit{an aircraft}}{\textit{the engine of an aircraft}}$.

I hereby certify that $\frac{\text{aircraft}}{\text{the engines of aircraft}}$________ type____________ marks________________ $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ this day been inspected and overhauled by me, and that all necessary adjustments and repairs have been made to my satisfaction and that the $\frac{\text{aircraft}}{\text{engines}}$ $\frac{\text{is}}{\text{are}}$ in good order and fit for flight.

*(Signature)*________________

*(Designation)*________________

*Place*________________

*Dated*________________

FORM L.

(See rule 31.)

Daily Certificate of Safety of Aircraft.

Aircraft type________________ Registration mark________________

Inspection at________________ on________ time____________

I hereby certify that I have this day examined the above aircraft and that I consider it safe in every way for flights to-day when loaded as specified in its certificate of airworthiness.

*(Signature)*________________

*(Countersignature)*________________

*Dated*________________

I hereby certify that I have this day examined the engines, engine installations and accessories of the above aircraft, and that in my opinion they are in every way safe for flights to-day.

*(Signature)*________________

*(Countersignature)*________________

*Dated*________________

FORM M.

(See rule 33.)

Pilots' certificate of General Fitness of Aircraft before Flight.

Aircraft type ________________ Registration mark ________________
Preparatory to flight from ________________ to ________________

Loading.

Total weight of the aircraft including all items of load does not exceed ________ lbs.

Loading (including placing of passengers) is such that the centre of gravity of the aircraft is within the limits specified in the certificate of airworthiness. Petrol, oil and water are sufficient for proposed journey, *viz.* ________________

Officers and Crew.

Name.	*Duty.*	*Licence No.*

Number of passengers ________________

This aircraft is considered fit in every way for the proposed journey.

(Signature) ________________

Dated ________________.

Hour ________________.

FORM N.

(*See rule 35.*)

Form of Aircraft Log.

Date.	Hour.	Commanding Officer.	Route.	Time in Air.		Petrol consumed.	Oil consumed.	Water consumed.	No. of passengers.	Repairs or replacements.	Remarks.	Signature.
				Hours.	Mins.							
			Brought forward								Time in the air since last periodical inspection and overhaul :— *hours.* *mins.* Date of last periodical inspection and overhaul.	

Carried forward

FORM O.

(*See rule 35.*)

Form of Engine Log.

Date.	Hour.	Engineer in charge.	Revs. per min.		Time run.	Defects found.	Particulars of overhaul or replacement.	Remarks.	Signature.
			On ground.	In air (state climbing or level).					
								Time run since last periodical inspection and overhaul :— *hours.* *mins.* Date of last periodical inspection and overhaul :—	

FORM P.

(See rule 57.)

Form of notice of departure for a foreign destination.

To the Customs-collector at ____________ customs-aerodrome.

I, ____________ of ____________ being the person in charge of ____________ aircraft marked ____________ hereby give notice that I intend on date ____________ at time ____________ hours to take the said aircraft out of British India by air, *viz*, from ____________ customs-aerodrome to ____________.

(Signature) ____________

(Person in charge of the aircraft.)

Permission is given for the above aircraft to depart from ____________ customs-aerodrome at or about ____________ hours on ____________.

(Signature) ____________ *Customs-collector.*

____________ *Customs-aerodrome.*

Dated ____________

ORDER.

No. 67-C. A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the officers named in the first column of the Schedule hereto annexed to exercise the powers specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof.

Schedule.

Column (1).	Column (2).
Secretary, Air Board.	(1) To grant certificates of approval in respect of aerodromes, under sub-rule 2 (1); (2) to grant, or authorise the grant of, exemptions under the proviso to rule 5; (3) to permit the dropping from aircraft of articles, other than ballast and mails, under rule 10 (2) (d) (iii); (4) to appoint approved aerodromes for the use of passenger aircraft, under rule 12 (2); (5) to demand the production of licences, certificates or log books, under rule 14; (6) to grant certificates of registration for aircraft, under rule 15. (7) to grant licences to personnel of aircraft, under rule 19; (8) to issue certificates of airworthiness, under rules 27 (1) and 28 (1); (9) to approve persons for the purpose of the periodical inspection and overhaul of aircraft and engines, under rule 29 (1); (10) to inspect aircraft, under rule 30; (11) to approve persons for the purpose of examination of aircraft and engines before each flight, under rule 31 (2); (12) to take action as provided in rule 65.
Chief Inspector of Aircraft or Aircraft Inspector.	(1) To demand the production of licences, certificates or log books, under rule 14; (2) to approve persons for the purpose of the periodical inspection and overhaul of aircraft and engines, under rule 29 (1); (3) to inspect aircraft, under rule 30; (4) to approve persons for the purpose of examination of aircraft and engines before each flight, under rule 31 (2); (5) to take action as provided in rule 65.

No. 68-C. A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 53 of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased :—

(*a*) to declare the aerodrome at Karachi to be a custome aerodrome, and

(*b*) to appoint the Chief Customs-authority, the Chief Customs-officer and the Customs-collectors for the time being appointed for the port of Karachi, under the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), to be respectively the Chief Customs-authority, the Chief Customs-officer and Customs- collectors for the purposes of the said rules at the said customs-aerodrome.

No. 69-C. A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 555-C., dated the 27th November, 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that :—

(1) the navigation of all aircraft over the place or places mentioned or described in the schedule hereto annexed shall be prohibited, and such places shall hereinafter be referred to as "prohibited areas" ;

(2) the persons appointed to give the signals referred to in section 7 A of the said Act and take the action therein provided shall be any commissioned officer of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces or of the Royal Indian Marine ;

(3) the following shall be the signals given when an aircraft flies or attempts to fly over any prohibited area, namely :—

By day : three discharges, at intervals of not less than ten seconds, of a projectile showing smoke on bursting ; and

By night : three discharges, at intervals of not less than ten seconds, of a projectile showing red stars or red lights ;

(4) on such signal being given, the aircraft shall immediately land at the nearest practicable spot ; provided that, if it be approaching or flying over any prohibited area, it shall not, in descending, advance further towards, or into, the area ;

(5) if an aircraft is unable to land immediately in response to the signals owing to stress of weather or other unavoidable cause, it shall make the following signals, namely :—

By day : show, from the place where they can be most clearly seen from below, a red triangular flag, together with two black balls superimposed vertically one above the other ;

By night : wave a white light, at the same time extinguishing the side lights ;

and shall, as soon as possible, land at the nearest practicable spot in British India.

SCHEDULE.

PROHIBITED AREAS.

Places.

(1) All territory lying trans-Indus except—

(*a*) *Peshawar district.*—An area bounded on the east by the River Indus (right bank) from its junction with the River Kabul (but excluding Attock and the Attock Railway Bridge) to its point of exit from the hills ; on the south by a line running parallel to the North-Western Railway to Badbher ; on the west by a line running through Charsadda to Dargai ; and on the north by a line following the Machai Canal to the Indus. The Indus (right bank) to be crossed at any point between its exit from the hills and a point five miles above Attock Railway Bridge.

(*b*) *Derajat.*—The country within a ten-mile radius of Dera Ismail Khan ; the Indus to be crossed within that radius.

(*c*) *Baluchistan.*—A "corridor" 20 miles wide from Sukkur (exclusive) to Quetta following the general line of the North-Western Railway. The Indus (right bank) to be crossed between its junction with the Sind Wah and a point five miles above Sukkur Railway Bridge.

(*d*) *Sind.*—The triangular area enclosed between the Karachi-Kotri Railway and the River Indus (right bank) below Kotri ; the Indus to be crossed anywhere southward of a point five miles below Kotri Railway Bridge.

(*e*) *Mekran.*—A corridor 20 miles wide along the Mekran Coast.

(2) All territory lying within 3 miles of the Arsenal at Quetta.

(3) All territory lying within 5 miles of the light house at Manora (near Karachi).

(4) All territory lying within 3 miles of the Arsenals at :—

(*i*) Rawalpindi,

(*ii*) Ferozepore.

(5) All territory lying within 1 mile of Viceregal Lodge, Delhi.

(6) All territory lying within 3 miles of—
(i) The Arsenal at Kirkee;
(ii) The South Point of Colaba promontory (Bombay).
(7) The Kidderpore docks (Calcutta).
(8) The site of the new King George's docks (Calcutta).
(9) The jetties (Calcutta).
(10) The River Hooghly between the Botanical Gardens and Howrah Bridge (Calcutta).
(11) The petroleum depôt at Budge Budge.
(12) The powder magazine at Moyapore.
(13) All territory lying within 3 miles of Fort Chingri Khal (near Diamond Harbour (Calcutta).
(14) All territory lying within 7 miles of the Syriam Pagoda, Rangoon.
(15) The oil refineries at Syriam on the Pegu River (Burma).
(16) The oil refineries at Seikkyi on the Rangoon River (Burma).
(17) The oil refineries at Thilawa on the Rangoon River (Burma).
(18) The Singu and Yenangyaung oilfields in the Magwe District bounded on the west by the Irrawaddy River and on the east by an imaginary line 3 miles to the east and parallel to a line drawn from Singy to Sadaing, both being on the Irrawaddy River (Burma).

CUSTOMS—WAR.

The 31st January 1920.

No. 683-D.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 2nd January 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,
BOARD OF TRADE,
22, CARLISLE PLACE,
WESTMINSTER, S. W.-1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 2nd JANUARY 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2*d.* per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to—

**The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,
Board of Trade,
22, Carlisle Place,
Westminster, S. W.-1.**

List A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (**A**) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited
(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 238).
(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft. (*See*, however, page 238).
Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.
(A) *Animals, living, for food; (other than horses.)
Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.
(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
(A) Armoured motor-cars.
(A) Arms, not being Fire-arms and their component parts.

Bacon, *see* Meat.
Banknotes, *see* Notes.
(A) Barley, barley flour, and barley meal.
(B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft.
(A) Basic slag.
(A) Bayonets and their component parts.
(A) Boats and craft.
Bran, *see* Offals of Corn
(A) Bread.
Brewers' grains, *see* Grains
Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.
(A) Butter.

(A) Cakes and meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal;
Husk meal;
Linseed cake and meal;
Maize germ meal;
Maize meal and flour;
(A) Calf-skins.
(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, page 238.)
Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.
Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
(A) Cheese.
(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal. (*See*, however, page 238).
(A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives.
(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
Cocoanut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Cocoa, raw.
(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.
Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.
(A) Coke and manufactured fuel. (*See*, however, page 238).
Combings, *see* Malt.
Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.
(A) Copra.
Corn offals, *see* Offals.
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meal.
Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
Craft, *see* Boats.
Culms, *see* Malt.

(A) Dari.
Distiller's grain, *see* Grains, &c.
(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
(A) Dried figs.
(A) *Dyes and dye-stuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dye-stuffs.

(A) Eggs in shells.
Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
Equipment web, *see* Web.
(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
(A) Explosives; *see*, however, page 238.
Fats, edible, *see* Oils.

(A) Figs, dried.
(A) Fire-arms and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 238).

* Application for licence to export live stock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

† The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes. Drummer dyes.
Diamond dyes. Dixon's home dyes.
Maypole dyes.

(A) *Fish except the following:—tinned*, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns and lobsters.
(A) Salmon, tinned.
(A) Flax, raw.
Flour, *see* Barley; Maize; Rice; Rye; Wheat.
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, *e.g.*, Beans; Cakes; Hay, Oats, &c.
(A) Forage, green.
Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
(A) Fruit, dried, the following:—
Figs
Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
Sultanas.
(A) Fruit preserves.

(A) Game.
(A) Gold coin and bullion.
(A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers'.
(A) Green forage.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
(A) Ground nuts.
Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.

(A) Hay.
(A) Heliographs and their component parts.
Hempseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
(A) Indigo, synthetic.

Jam, *see* Fruit preserved.

(A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
(A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Linseed.
Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Livestock, *see* Animals.

(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Maize.
(A) Maize germs.
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
Marmalade, *see* Fruit preserved.
Meals, *see* Barley; Cakes; Rye; Wheat.
(A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat, horseflesh and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Milk, condensed or preserved.
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Mines and their component parts.

(A) Nicotine and its compounds.
*Notes of the Bank of France
(A) Notes, Russian rouble.

(A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
(A) Oils and fats, edible, the following:—
Cocoanut oil;
Groundnut oil;
Palmkernel oil.
Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.

(A) Palm Kernels.
(A) Periscopes and their component parts.
(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.

(A) Quinine sulphate.

(A) Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
(A) Range-finders and their component parts.
Rice meal (or Bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Rice and rice flour.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.

*Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
(A) Sausages, except tinned sausages.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Searchlights, and their component parts.
Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.
(A) Semolina.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.
Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, *see* Calf; Hides.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(B) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
(A) Sultanas.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Tea other than green tea.
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo nets.
(B) Torpedo tubes.
(A) Uniform clothing, naval military and Air Force.
Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
(A) Vessels.
(B) Web equipment.
(A) Whalebone, raw.
Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Whale fins.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.

Wool and Woollen Goods :—

(*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
(A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.
(A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.
Yarns, *see* Wool.
(A) Yeast.

LIST C.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C (*see* page 237) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Bird seed.
Blanc-mange powder.
Cake mixture.
Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cement for building and engineering purposes
Chillies.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
Custard powder.
Gloy.
Koffio.
Lactol.
Lactogol.
Mango Chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
Marmite.
Mincemeat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Paisley flour.
Paint, other than gold paint.
"Phosto" animal food.
Pudding powder.
Puddings.
Restorine.
Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January, 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (see list below), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry :—

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports . . .	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough inclusive.	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to Grimsby inclusive).	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports . . .	Mr. J. Melrandi, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport inclusive.	Mr. L. R. Lewis, Cymrie Buildings, Cardiff.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVES, SMOOTH-BORE GUNS, AND MUNITIONS FOR USE THEREWITH.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of industrial explosives, smooth-bore guns, and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).

French Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).

United States of America.

South America.

Japan and Korea.

Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland.

All destinations in Africa, with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa, are excepted from this Open General Licence, and will still require an export licence for *all* arms and ammunition.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—" Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO EXPORT REGULATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

INDEX TO COUNTRIES.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster S. W. 1., and 73, Basinghall Street, London, E. C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

Austria, Hungary.

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czechoslovakia (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia*).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteinwegsbrücke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that office. Goods may also be exported *viâ* any other available route.

Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Esthonia (principal port—Reval).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence if containing the following goods only :—

1. Newspapers, periodicals and books.

2. Soaps, candles and starch of which the total weight does not exceed 2½ kilos (5½ lbs.).

3. Foodstuffs for the personal use of the addressee with the exception of butter, meat, bacon, flour, sugar, pine-apple, ginger, vanilla, caviare and caviare substitutes, pickled caviare, sea-crawfish, lobsters and oysters.

4. In the case of margarine, lard, pastry, products of dough or paste, such as macaroni, vermicelli, etc., sweets and other goods of the German Customs Tariff No. 202, coffee, tea, and products of the cocoa and chocolate industry, the quantity allowed without licence is limited to 1 kilo (35 ozs.).

5. Wearing apparel for the personal use of the addressee.

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (*see* **Jugo-Slavia**).

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland*).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(*a*) *Northern District—approached* viâ *Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

(*b*) *Southern District—approached* viâ *the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B

There is no parcel post service at present.

(*c*) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed " Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed " Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Import and Export Section, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to " Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London. " They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/8) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment :—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

Butter and cheese.

Cereals on Section " A " of the list of prohibited exports.

Animal feeding stuffs on Section " A " of the list of prohibited exports.

Seeds, oils and fats on Section " A " of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list :—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section " A " or " B " of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).

Seeds, oils and fats on Section " A " of the list of prohibited exports.

Synthetic dyestuffs.

Ergot.

Quinine sulphate.

Caustic potash.

Potassium carbonate.

Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.

Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.

Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

GEOLOGY AND MINES ESTABLISHMENT.

The 31st January 1920.

No. 572-D.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. C. Leach, Agent, Burrakar Coal Company, with effect from the 26th December 1919, to be a member of the Board of Examiners constituted by rule 28 of the Rules framed under section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), and published with Notification No. 2968-82, dated the 21st April 1906, as subsequently amended by Notification No 15874-62, dated the 16th October 1915.

INTERNAL TRADE.

The 31st January 1920.

No. 565-D.—The notifications in this Department Nos. 10431, 11738 and 2499-D, dated, respectively, the 28th September and 26th October 1918 and the 22nd March 1919, are cancelled with effect from the 1st December 1919.

TRADING BY FOREIGNERS.

LICENCE.

The 31st January 1920.

No. 660-D.—Whereas by paragraph 5 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, dated the 9th day of September 1914, as amended and extended by the Proclamation, dated the 25th June 1915, and by the Proclamation, dated the 10th November 1915, trade and financial or commercial transactions between British subjects and persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, Morocco, Liberia, or Portuguese East Africa, were prohibited; and

Whereas by paragraph 8 of the said Proclamation it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be expressly permitted by licence whether such licence be granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons; and

Whereas by paragraph 3 of Proclamation, dated the 8th October 1914, power to grant such licences on behalf of the Crown may be exercised in India by the Governor General;

Now, therefore, I, Frederic John Napier Thesiger, Baron Chelmsford, hereby authorise all persons and bodies of persons residing, being, or carrying on business in British India to trade and have commercial and financial transactions with persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, Morocco, Liberia or Portuguese East Africa;

Provided always that any licence which may be necessary in respect of any transaction under any prohibition of export or prohibition of import for the time being in force in British India is first obtained.

CHELMSFORD,

Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 31st January 1920.

No 307.—Mr Arthur Edward Walker, an officer of the Superior Engineering Branch, 2nd division, is appointed as an Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering (Provincial service), with effect from the 1st August 1919.

No. 310.—Mr. W A. V. D Rozario, Superintendent in charge, Government Telegraph Office, Agra, is appointed to officiate in the third grade of the first division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Deputy Postmaster General, Telegraph Traffic, United Provinces Circle, with effect from the 13th November 1919, *vice* Mr. P. N. Mitra on leave.

No. 627-D.—Mr. M. A. Thompson, C I.E, Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic, is granted such privilege leave in combination with such furlough out of India as may be due to him on the 16th January 1920 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. J. D. Macrae, Director of Telegraph Engineering, is appointed temporarily as Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic, with effect from the date on which he may relieve Mr. M. A. Thompson.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

Delhi, the 29th January 1920.

No. 49.—Mr. H. Hargreaves, Superintendent, Archæological Survey, is granted privilege leave for 4 months and 27 days and in continuation furlough for 5 months and 3 days, with effect from the 1st February 1920, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Khan Sahib Mian Wasi-ud-Din, Personal Assistant to the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Archæological Survey, *during* the absence, on combined leave, of Mr. Hargreaves, or until further orders.

The 30th January 1920.

No. 57.—Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, Ph. D., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, is granted leave, without allowances, for six months in continuation of the privilege leave granted to him in the Department of Education Notification No. 156-A. & E., dated the 16th June 1919.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 30th January 1920.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 188.—Major E. H. Pott, D.S.O., 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 1st grade, from 17th July 1919 to 24th August 1919, and from 13th October 1919 to 24th November 1919.

No. 189.—Captain (temporary Major) V. W. Roche, Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry), is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retain the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Assistant Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India. Dated 18th January 1920.

No. 190.—Lieutenant J. C. Campbell, 5th Battalion, The Cameron Highlanders, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Station Staff Officer, 1st class. Dated 14th November 1919.

No. 191.—Lieutenant H. E. D. Elliott, The Essex Regiment, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Railway Transport Officer. Dated 16th December 1919.

No. 192.—Captain A. P. H. Cadell, 109th Infantry, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General. Dated 23rd August 1919.

No. 193.—Lieutenant Robert Lewis Frost, attached 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while employed as an Assistant Recruiting Officer. Dated 22nd November 1919.

No. 194.—Lieutenant B. R. Godley, 1st Battalion, 6th Jat Light Infantry, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment graded as Staff Captain. Dated 18th December 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 195.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Captain to be Major.

Cyril Dupre Noyes, M.C., 1st Battalion, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry. Dated 21st December 1919.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Trevor Newbery Shelton, attached 1st Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs. Dated 25th October 1919.

Bernard Stanley Challen, attached 2nd Battalion, 125th Napier's Rifles. Dated 15th November 1919.

Dudley Arthur Anthony DeFreitas, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's). Dated 23rd November 1919.

John Russell Ray Brown, attached 16th Cavalry. Dated 1st December 1919.

Noel Thacker, M.C., attached 1st Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs. Dated 2nd December 1919.

Richard Herbert Thompson, attached 2nd Battalion, 10th Jats. Dated 25th December 1919.

Sydney Salter Lavender, attached 46th Punjabis. Dated 26th December 1919.

William Stacpoole Barroll, attached 1st Battalion, 94th Russell's Infantry. Dated 2nd January 1920.

George Ambrose Mitchley, attached 74th Punjabis.
William James Woodward, attached 4th Battalion, 70th Burma Rifles.
} Dated 3rd January 1920.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Leoline Richard Bagnall-Oakley, attached 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force). Dated 15th September 1919

Alan Colquhoun Broadway, attached 1st Battalion, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
John Lawrence Francis O'Ferrall, attached 2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Reginald George Evelin William Alban, attached 3rd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
} Dated 1st October 1919.

Frank Cyril Dominy, attached 3rd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles. Dated 27th November 1919.

Thomas Francis Henry John Joseph Kelly, attached 39th King George's Own Central India Horse. Dated 16th December 1919

Temporary Second Lieutenant to be temporary Lieutenant.

Percy Atherton, attached 1st Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry Dated 15th October 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 196.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval: —

Infantry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Frank Ernest Rivers Calvert. Dated 9th July 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

James Mackenzie. Dated 26th June 1919.

Thomas Wardropper. Dated 11th September 1919.

Ernest Harcourt Rushton. Dated 1st October 1919.

Harry Richar Jones Dated 24th October 1919

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

No. 197.—The following acting promotion is notified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Captain I. Brawn, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a Combined Casualty Clearing Station, from 18th September 1919 to 14th October 1919.

INDIAN ARMY

No. 198.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval: —

25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. P. Acworth, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a squadron Dated 9th November 1919.

2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.

Captain (acting Major) R. Hamilton, Royal Engineers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a mobilised field company. Dated 20th December 1919.

Captain F. S. Wilkinson, Royal Engineers (Territorial Force), to be acting Major while commanding a mobilised field company. Dated 4th January 1920.

Signal Service.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. Golden, 1st Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment, relinquishes his acting rank of Captain on ceasing to command a Signal Park. Dated 21st August 1919.

Lieutenant H. Marshall, General List, to be acting Captain while commanding a Signal Park. Dated 5th September 1919, *vice*, Lieutenant H. Golden, 1st Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment, vacated with effect from the 21st August 1919.

2nd Battalion, 10th Jats.

Second Lieutenant H. G. Symons, Indian Army (Temporary Commission), to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant, from 20th September 1919 to 2nd October 1919.

2nd Battalion, 19th Punjabis.

Captain (acting Major) R. A. Driver, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 7th October 1919.

Lieutenant T. N. Shelton, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 21st November 1919.

1st Battalion, 22nd Punjabis.

The undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919 :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. D. Joyce.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. G. Warren.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. G. Frizzel.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. C. Ross.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. L. H. Dunkerton, M.C.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. Bright.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) D. H. Ford.

2nd Battalion, 23rd Sikh Pioneers.

Lieutenant N. L. Jenkins, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 11th November 1919.

The undermentioned officers relinquish the acting rank with effect from the 15th December 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 1063 of 1919 :—

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) W. A. H. Bird.
Lieutenant (acting Major) W. J. S. Oates, M.C.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) N. L. Jenkins.
Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. A. Williamson.

29th Punjabis.

Lieutenant R. B. Dunt to be acting Captain while holding an appointment as Camp Commandant. Dated 8th July 1919.

2nd Battalion, 61st King George's Own Pioneers.

Lieutenant T. C. Culpeck, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 15th October 1919.

Lieutenant R. J. Woolner, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 14th October 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) T. C. Culpeck, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 30th October 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. J. Woolner, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to perform the duties of Adjutant. Dated 30th October 1919.

1st Battalion, 66th Punjabis.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) H. F. Burton relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a battalion. Dated 6th January 1920.

2nd Battalion, 73rd Malabar Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. T. Field relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be Adjutant of a Battalion. Dated 12th December 1919.

2nd Battalion, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Captain (acting Major) P. R. Quayle, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 10th October 1919.

Captain N. G. Hind, Indian Army, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 25th October 1919.

3rd Battalion, 151st Punjabi Rifles.

Lieutenant R. E. S. Ingram-Johnson, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 5th December 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) S. F. Evans, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 20th November 1919.

Lieutenant E. L. Law, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 8th December 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. St. C. Arbuthnot, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 26th July 1919.

Jind Imperial Service Infantry.

Lieutenant A. Thomson, attached 3rd Battalion, 9th Bhopal Infantry, to be acting Major whilst holding the appointment of Special Service Officer, with effect from the 21st June 1919. (Since deceased.)

Second Lieutenant A. E. Cockeran, 3rd Battalion, 9th Bhopal Infantry, to be acting Captain whilst holding the appointment of Special Service Officer, with effect from the 21st June 1919.

Second Lieutenant C. H. W. Brougham, 3rd Battalion, 9th Bhopal Infantry, to be acting Captain whilst holding the appointment of Special Service Officer, with effect from the 21st June 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 199.—The undermentioned officers whose admission to the Indian Army on probation, was notified in Army Department Notifications No. 1795, dated the 26th October 1917, No. 1950, dated the 30th August 1918, No. 1116, dated the 3rd May 1918, No. 1193, dated the 7th June 1918, No. 2191, dated the 27th September 1918, No. 2442, dated the 18th October 1918, No. 2558, dated the 1st November 1918, No. 387, dated the 21st February 1919, No. 279, dated the 7th February 1919, are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified :—

Sidney Topham. Dated 6th May 1918.

Charles Stuart Cornish Cowling. Dated 29th July 1919.

Percy Wagner Finch. Dated 20th February 1919.

Wallscourt Steen Kelly. Dated 25th March 1919.

John Phillip Richmond. Dated 14th April 1919.

Thomas Adams, M.C. Dated 12th May 1919.

Basil Milner Kelk. Dated 18th May 1919.

Compton Southgate, M.C. Dated 29th August 1919.

Frederic George Ralphs. Dated 4th September 1919.

Albert Cecil Kempster. Dated 30th September 1919.

Frederick John Smeeton. Dated 12th January 1920.

Trevor Newbery Shelton. Dated 14th January 1920.

Harry Guy Bowen Jordan. Dated 22nd January 1920.

No. 200.—Army Department Notification No. 1950, dated the 30th August 1918, against the name of Major John Edward Lloyd, M.C., *for* "to rank from the 1st February 1917", *read* "to rank from the 15th September 1916."

No. 201.—The surname of the undermentioned officer is as now given and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 571, dated the 22nd March 1918 :—

Cyril Maton Periam Durnford.

No. 202.—Army Department Notification No. 3452, dated the 12th December 1919, so far as it relates to Archibald Douglas George Staunton Batty, is cancelled, and the following substituted :—

The following officer of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers is admitted to the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Cavalry Branch.

To be Lieutenant.

Archibald Douglas George Staunton Batty. Dated 13th October 1919, but to rank from the 2nd November 1918.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 203.—In Army Department Notification No. 389, dated the 14th February 1919, against the name of Maitlend Knowles Harrison, *for* "29th August 1918" *read* "29th August 1917."

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 204.—Temporary Captain Aiyappen Padmanabha Pillay is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission, with effect from the 1st January 1920.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 205.- Major Archibald Henry Morin, D.S.O., V.D., is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, with effect from the 22nd December 1919.

No. 206.—Lieutenant Walter Charles Savage is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, with effect from the 31st January 1920.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 207.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 747, dated the 7th July 1916, the Hon'ble Major-General Sir Alfred Bingley, K.C.I E., C.B., is confirmed in the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, with effect from the 17th November 1917.

No. 208.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 1101, dated the 11th December 1914, Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Colonel) A. H. O. Spence, C.I.E., C.B.E., is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, with effect from the 6th July 1916, and granted an extension of tenure up to the 24th March 1920.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 209.—No. 1476 Indian military pupil E. Christodas, having passed the final examination, is admitted into the service as a 3rd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 8th September 1919.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 210.—Indar Singh [53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force)] appointed Jemadar, on probation, in Army Department Notification No. 481, dated the 22nd May 1914, is confirmed in that rank with effect from the 1st April 1914.

No. 211.—The appointment of Jemadar Bur Singh, Burma Military Police, as a temporary Indian officer in the Indian Army, as published in Army Department Notification No. 1322, dated the 31st December 1915, is hereby cancelled. The appointment of this Indian officer is as shown in Army Department Notification No. 192, dated the 24th January 1919.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 212.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 1790, dated the 19th October 1917, the promotion to his present rank of Major Henry Stewart Hutchison, M.B., is ante-dated from the 1st February 1918 to the 1st August 1917.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 213.—Supernumerary Senior Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Lieutenant, Patrick Edward O'Donoghue is absorbed in the rank of Lieutenant, with effect from the 13th December 1919.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 214.—2nd class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, Debi-dayal to be 1st class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar; and

No. 833 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, Dula Ram (Supernumerary 2nd class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar) is absorbed in the grade of Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, ranking as Subadar;

vice 1st class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, Pandit Shanker-das, I.O.M., retained as Supernumerary on attaining the age of 55 years, with effect from the 16th September 1919.

No. 215.—2nd class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, Dharm Singh to be 1st class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar; and

No. 838 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, Gokal Chand to be 2nd class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar;

vice 1st class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, Sital Ram Varma, *Bahadur*, retained as Supernumerary on attaining the age of 55 years, with effect from the 16th November 1919.

No. 216.—No. 834, 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, Kaka Ram to be 2nd class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar;

vice 2nd class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, Jagat Singh, invalided with effect from the 11th October 1919.

Madras Establishment.

No. 217.—2nd class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, T. A. Muttusami, to be 1st class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar; and

No. 1255, 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon P. Hira Lal, ranking as Jemadar (Supernumerary 2nd class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar), is absorbed in the grade of Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, ranking as Subadar;

vice 1st class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, S. Solomon, invalided with effect from the 1st November 1919.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 218.—Major K. E. Anderson, Indian Army, is granted combined leave *ex*-India for nine months under Civil Leave Rules, the first two months and twenty-three days being privilege leave, and the remainder furlough; with effect from the 1st February 1920.

C.

JUDICIAL.

No. 219.—Under paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, notice is hereby given :—

First.—That information has been received by me of the death of the officer named and described in the subjoined table.

Secondly.—That there has been received by me, as the surplus of his property, the amount set opposite his name in the same table.

Thirdly.—That all claims by creditors against the property of the deceased are to be lodged with the official referred to in the column of remarks within two calendar months from the date of this notice.

Rank and name.	Corps or Department.	Place of death.	Date of death.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of surplus.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	
Captain W. MacLeod	Royal Army Medical Corps.	Peshawar.	18th May 1919.	Testate	240 3 1	Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

REWARDS.

No. 220.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers :—

Lieutenant-Colonel George Elliott Llewhellin, 1st Bihar Light Horse, Indian Defence Force.

Major Arthur William Slater, 5th Calcutta Battalion, Indian Defence Force.

No. 221.—The following rewards have been granted to the undermentioned for acts of gallantry or devotion to duty in the field, while serving with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force :—

Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

No. 2908 Kot-Dafadar Chander Singh, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.

No. 3680 Acting Lance-Dafadar Ganpat Singh, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.

No. 222.—The following rewards have been granted to the undermentioned for meritorious service in the field, while serving with the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force :—

Awarded the Meritorious Service Medal (without annuity).

No. 910 Quartermaster-Dafadar Inayat Ullah, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).

No. 214 Dafadar Jah angir Khan, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).

No. 3260 Lance-Dafadar Bella Singh, 32nd Lancers.

No. 5180 Driver (acting Lance-Naik) Shakur Khan, 3rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

No. 5158 Driver (acting Naik) Nawab Khan, 77th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

No. 298 Havildar-Gunner Rur Singh, 21st Kohat Mountain Battery (Frontier Force).

No. 754 Gunner Harnam Singh, 21st Kohat Mountain Battery (Frontier Force).

No. 742 Driver Rahim Ali, 21st Kohat Mountain Battery (Frontier Force).

No. 3104 Sapper Lal Singh, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

No. 2863 Sapper Khushi Muhammad, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

No. 846 Sapper Ghasi Ram, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

No. 2312 Sapper (acting Lance-Naik) Muhammad Din, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

No. 1064 Naik Dewa Singh, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

No. 2792 Havildar Ponnusami, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.

No. 3619 Havildar Innasimuttu, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.

No. 4543 Sapper Appalasami, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.

No. 1594 Colour-Havildar Puran Singh, 1st Battalion, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.

No. 2317 Drummer Teja Singh, 1st Battalion, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.

No. 3250 Colour-Havildar Allah Dad Khan, 1st Battalion, 9th Bhopal Infantry.

No. 840 Havildar Phaga Singh, 1st Battalion, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).

No. 3640 Naik Jowala Singh, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

No. 3563 Sepoy (acting Lance-Naik) Chanda Singh, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

No. 1373 Pack Store Havildar Narotam Singh, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).

No. 617 Havildar Mangal Singh, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).

No. 4692 Sepoy Hakim Khan, 1st Battalion, 22nd Punjabis.

No. 171 Havildar-Major Gurdit Singh, 24th Punjabis.

No. 1561 Sepoy Naqib Ullah, 24th Punjabis.

No. 3 Naik (acting Lance-Dafadar) Muzaffar, 1st Battalion, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

No. 1112 Colour-Havildar Urja, 44th Merwara Infantry.

No. 1023 Sepoy Rama (I), 44th Merwara Infantry.

No. 1069 Sepoy Rama (II), 44th Merwara Infantry.

No. 1088 Havildar Kesar Singh, 47th Sikhs.

No. 821 Bugler Bhola Singh, 1st Battalion, 48th Pioneers.

No. 1507 Naik Indraj, 1st Battalion, 48th Pioneers.

No. 1716 Havildar Thamam Singh, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

No. 156 Lance-Naik Naranjan Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

No. 1310 Naik Karim Dad, 67th Punjabis.

No. 3329 Havildar Muhiuddin Khan, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.

No. 2840 Pack Store Havildar Abdul Hamid, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.

No. 715 Colour-Havildar Ali Bakhsh, 87th Punjabis.

No. 1630 Lance-Naik Karim Bakhsh, 1st Battalion, 90th Punjabis.

No. 2007 Havildar Jagat Singh, 93rd Burma Infantry.

No. 1761 Havildar Sri Ramloo, 1st Battalion, 97th Deccan Infantry.

No. 4511 Colour-Havildar Ramsarup, 1st Battalion, 99th Deccan Infantry.

No. 4751 Sepoy Srichand, 1st Battalion, 99th Deccan Infantry.

No. 4031 Private (acting Lance-Naik) Shaikh Ladle, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.

No. 3576 Havildar Santa Singh, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

No. 2918 Colour-Havildar Kondi Jagtap, 1st Battalion, 128th Pioneers.

No. 3393 Havildar Phaga Singh, 1st Battalion, 128th Pioneers.

No. 2228 Havildar Dhanbir Pun, 1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

No. 2381 Naik Girdhari Bisht, 1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

No. 3618 Havildar-Major Kharak Sing Gurung, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

No. 2302 Naik Hari Sing Thapa, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 1338 Naik Dilbir Rai, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 1365 Havildar Pahal Sing Basnet, 2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 177 Havildar Parmeshor Ram, 2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 465 Quartermaster-Dafadar Taj Din, 1st Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 1773 Kot-Dafadar Nur Hussain, 1st Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. L. C.-492/1835 Driver (acting Lance-Naik) Abdul Ghani, 3rd Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 313 Kot-Dafadar Muhammad Azim, 4th Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 1068 Kot-Dafadar Painda Khan, 6th Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 237 Blacksmith Karim Khan, 9th Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 205 Kot-Dafadar Mir Dad, 10th Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 1227 Blacksmith Inayat Hussain, 11th Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 1205 3rd grade Veterinary Assistant Shankar Narayan, 12th Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 660 Kot-Dafadar Waris Ali, 15th Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 912 Lance Naik Ghulam Haidar, 21st Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 121 Kot-Dafadar Feroze Din, 26th Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 788 Naik Kashim Ali, 28th Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 1874 Blacksmith Chhidami, 28th Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 1682 Naik Rasul Khan, 33rd Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 256 Kot-Dafadar Azad Khan, 34th Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 41 Kot-Dafadar Noor Din, 35th Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 443 Blacksmith Yousaf Ali, 44th Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. Jull-210 Head Baker Nur Muhammad, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. M. T.-1896 Head Butcher Najwoodin, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 573-3029 Sirdar David, Indian Ordnance Department.

No. 4287 Naik (acting Lance-Havildar) Bagh Ali, No. 4 Company, Army Bearer Corps.

No. 771 Lance-Dafadar Achhra Singh, Patiala Imperial Service Lancers.

No. 1131 Dafadar Bulaud Singh, Patiala Imperial Service Lancers.

No. 1529 Dafadar Jaswant Singh, Patiala Imperial Service Lancers.

No. 95 Havildar Basant Singh, Maler Kotla Imperial Service Sappers.

No. 73 Ward Orderly Raj Dhar, Maler Kotla Imperial Service Sappers.

No. 269 Naik Bugler Karim Bakhsh, Maler-Kotla Imperial Service Sappers.

No. 4231 Dafadar Muhammad Khan, Jaipur Imperial Service Transport Corps.

No. 7055 Driver Johar Singh, Jaipur Imperial Service Transport Corps.

No. 68 Dafadar Koonji, Gwalior Imperial Service Transport Corps.

No. 1359 Lance-Dafadar Barjor Singh, Gwalior Imperial Service Transport Corps.

No. 223.—The following amendment is made to Army Department Notification No. 1885, dated the 16th August 1918, *under* the heading "Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal:"—

For "4367 Havildar Damar Sing Gurung, Infantry" *read* "4367 Havildar Damar Sing Thapa, Infantry."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 224.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

Second Supplement, dated the 17th December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 16th December, 1919, pages 15709, 15710, 15713, 15716, 15717 and 15718.

War Office,
17th December, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts.:—

PERSONAL STAFF.

A. D. C.—

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Lt. H. L. Barstow, Ind. Army. 17th Oct. 1919.

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CAVALRY.

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Remt. Serv.—Dep. Commy. & Hon. Capt. C. Goater, ret., Ind. Army Dept., to be a Dist. Remt. Officer. 1st Dec. 1919.

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ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

R. A. M. C.—

* * * * *

The undermentioned temp. Capts. relinquish their commns. on transfer to the Ind. Med. Service:—

Alexander C. Craighead, M.B. 15th Dec. 1919.

Charles J. L. Patch, M.C. 15th Dec. 1919.

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INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

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R. W. Surr. R.

Temp. 2nd Lt. W. Ellen is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 3 May 1918, with seniority 26 Apr. 1917. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 27 May 1918, under Memoranda.)

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R. W. Fus.

Temp. Lt. C. E. Griffiths is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army in the rank of temp. 2nd Lt. 24 Oct. 1918, with seniority 1 Mar. 1917.

S. Wales Bord.

Temp. Lt. W. G. C. Morgan is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 15 Apr. 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 16 May 1918, under Gen. List.)

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Sco. Rif.

Temp. Lt. W. Imrie is seconded on appt as probr. to Ind. Army. 3 May 1918, with seniority 14 Aug. 1916. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 3 June 1918, under Gen. List.)

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N. Staff. R.

Temp. Capt. E. H. Lea is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army in the rank of Lt. 15 Apr. 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 18 May 1918, under Gen. List.)

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Durh. L.I.

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Temp. Lt. C. D. Jones, from A. Cyclist Corps, to be temp. Lt. with seniority 1 July 1917, and remains seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army.

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INFANTRY.

Labour Corps.

Lt.-Col. P. E. Ricketts, D.S.O., M.V.O., (Ind Army), ceases to be empld. with the Corps. 12 Nov. 1919.

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Third Supplement, dated the 18th December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 16th December, 1919, pages 15723, 15724 and 15725.

War Office,
18th December, 1919.

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AMENDMENTS.

The following are the correct descriptions of the undermentioned Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, whose names have recently appeared in the London Gazette for the award of the Military Medal or Meritorious Service Medal :—

* * * * *

Meritorious Service Medal.

* * * * *

London Gazette, dated 3rd Mar. 1919.

441 Gnr. (A./Bomdr.) C. A. Robey, Anglo-Indian By., R.F.A.

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Fifth Supplement, dated the 18th December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 16th December, 1919, pages 15731, 15732, 15737, 15738 and 15739.

War Office,
18th December, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

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The undermentioned appts. are made :—

GENERAL STAFF.

G.S.O.'s, 1st Grade.—Bt. Lt.-Col. A. W. H. M. Moens, C.M.G., D.S.O., 52nd Sikhs, Ind. Army, and to be temp. Lt.-Col. whilst so empld. 19th Dec. 1919.

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INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

R. W. Surr. R.

Temp. 2nd-Lt. H. D. Taylor is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army in the rank of temp. Lt., 16 Aug. 1917. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 19 Dec. 1917, under Memoranda.)

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R. Lanc. R.

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Temp. 2nd Lt. G. Young is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army Res. of Off., 6 Nov. 1918, with seniority 26 June 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 25 Nov. 1918, under Gen. List.)

North'd Fus.

Temp. 2nd Lt. F. J. McCluskey is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army, 27 May 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 18 June 1918, under Gen. List.)

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D. of Corn. L.I.

Temp. 2nd Lt. F. G. Davis is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army Res. of Off., 5 Oct. 1918, with seniority 29 May 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 12 Nov. 1918, under Gen. List.)

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North'n R.

Temp. 2nd Lt. F. M. Smith, M.C., is seconded on appt as probr. to Ind. Army, 13 Feb. 1918, with seniority 26 Sept. 1916. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 11 Mar. 1918, under Gen. List.)

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TANK CORPS.

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Temp. 2nd Lt. D. T. Stevens is seconded on appt. as probr. to the Ind. Army, 15 Apr. 1918, with seniority 31 Jan. 1917. (Substituted for Gaz. notification, 16 May 1918, under Gen. List.)

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London Gazette, dated the 19th December, 1919, pages 15746, 15747, 15749, 15750, 15756 and 15757.

Air Ministry,
19th December, 1919.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

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FLYING BRANCH.

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The undermentioned relinquish their temp R.A.F. commns. on return to Army duty :—

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Flying Officer D. Hodson (Lt., 116th Mahrattas). 11th Dec. 1919.

India Office,
19th December, 1919.

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INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

* * * * *

NOTE.—The surname of tem. Sec. Lieut. P. E. Terry, I.A.R.O., whose promotion to the rank of temp. Lieut. was notified in Lon. Gaz. dated 30th May 1919, is as now described and not P. E. Perry as therein.

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The KING has approved the admission of the undermentioned gentlemen to the Indian Medical Service :—

To be Captains.

Frank Oppenheimer. 27th Sept. 1919.
William Elliott Randal Dimond. 27th Sept. 1919.
Robert Ancel Leembruggen. 10th Oct. 1919.
Leo Blake. 17th Nov. 1919.
Arthur Henry Harty. 24th Nov. 1919.

To be Lieutenants.

Alfred Innes Cox. 27th Sept. 1919.
James Galway McCann. 10th Oct. 1919.
Thomas Henry Almond. 17th Nov. 1919.

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The KING has approved the grant of the temporary rank of Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers to the undermentioned gentleman :—
Percival Eustace Terry. 22nd Mar. 1917.

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The KING has approved the reversion to the British Service of the undermentioned Officer, who has been admitted to the Indian Army on probation .—
Lieut. Philip Timbrell Stanley, 3rd Bn., R. W. Kent R. 18th Oct. 1919.

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The KING has approved the retirement of the undermentioned Officer of the Indian Army :—
Lieut.-Col. E. Wintour. 21st Nov. 1919.

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Supplement, dated the 19th December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 19th December 1919, pages 15813, 15814, 15815, 15819, 15820 and 15821.

War Office,
19th December, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

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The undermentioned appts. are made :—

GENERAL STAFF.

G.S.Os., 1st Grade.—Maj. H. W. Rowlandson, O.B.E., 82nd Punjabis, Ind. Army, from the 2nd Grade, and to be temp. Lt.-Col. whilst so empld. 8th July 1919.

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CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

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The undermentioned to be Adjts. :—

Capt. K. E. L. Pennell, M.C., Spec. Res., *vice* Capt. A. V. Venables, M.C., Ind. Army Res. of Off. 19th Feb. 1919.

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INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

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R. W. Surr. R.

Temp. Lt. R. P. Abigail is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 15 Apr. 1918 (Substituted for Gaz. notification 24 May 1918, under Gen. List.)

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Devon. R.

Temp. Lt. R. E. Old is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 15 Apr. 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 22 May 1918, under Gen. List.)

Suff. R.

Temp. 2nd Lt. R. T. Robins, M.C., is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 3 May 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 28 May 1918, under Gen. List.)

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K.O. Sco. Bord.—

Temp. 2nd Lt. G. J. McC. Nicoll is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army, 6 Nov. 1918, with seniority 28 Mar. 1917. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 7 Dec. 1918, under Gen. List.)

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R. Innis. Fus.

Temp. Lt. T. W. Boyce, M.C., is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army in the rank of temp. 2nd Lt., 11 Sept. 1918, with seniority 20 Feb. 1917. (Substituted for Gaz notification 9 Nov. 1918, under Gen. List.)

Temp. 2nd Lt. J. McC. Gourley is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army Res. of Off. 14 Aug. 1918, with seniority 30 Jan. 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 28 Sept. 1918, under Gen. List.)

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Welsh R.

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Temp. 2nd Lt. T. Hughes (15th Bn.) is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 3 May 1918, with seniority 27 June 1917. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 22 May 1918, under Gen. List.)

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Yorks. L.I.

Temp. 2nd Lt. J. W. Morrison is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army Res. of Off. 29 July 1918, with seniority 30 Jan. 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 27 Sept. 1918, under Gen. List.)

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Gord. Highrs.

Temp. 2nd Lt. J. Ballantine is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 18 June 1918. Substituted for Gaz. notification 20 July 1918, under Gen. List.)

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Second Supplement, dated the 20th December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 19th December, 1919, pages 15825 and 15826.

War Office,
20th December, 1919.

The names of the undermentioned officers, ladies, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for gallant and distinguished services rendered in connection with the military operations at Aden during the period from 1st September 1918 to 31st December 1918:—

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COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Gildea, Lt. R. B., I.A.R.O.

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Scott, Maj. A. E. S., 37th Lrs., I.A.
Vickers, Capt. W. G. H., 31st Lrs., I.A.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

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Dickins, Maj. F., attd., Ind. Ord. Dept.

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ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Henderson, Lt. (T./Capt.) H. W. W., I.A.R.O.
Stevenson, Capt. C Y., R.E. (S.R.)., attd., Mil. Works Serv.
Diamond, 574930 2nd Cpl. (A./Sjt.) R. B., attd., 51st Fd. Coy., 1st Sappers & Miners

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INDIAN ARMY.

CAVALRY.

Mowat, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) J. S., 26th Lt. Cav.

INFANTRY.

Baines, Lt. (A./Capt.) H., attd., 75th Carnatic Inf. (Killed in action.)
Beaufort, Lt. (A./Capt.) P. M., I.A.R.O., attd., 1st Brahmans.
Berridge, Maj. H., 45th Aden Rif., Ind. Def. Force, attd., Mil. Works Serv.
Eastmond, Lt. (A./Capt.) R. C., I.A.R.O., attd., Malay States Guides.
Gell, Capt. H. V., 69th Punjabis.
Lake, Capt. (A./Maj.) M.C., 1st Yemen Inf. (Comdt., 109th Inf.).
Strong, Lt.-Col. H. P., 101st Grenadiers.
Turner, Capt. G. F., M.C., 82nd Punjabis, attd., Malay States Guides.
Williams, Lt. (A./Capt.) J. W., 87th Punjabis, attd., 69th Punjabis.

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SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Dyce, Capt. A. G.
Eden, Lt. (T./Capt.) G. M., M.B.E., R.A.S.C. (T.F.), attd., Aden M. T. Sec.
Lester, Lt. R., I.A.R.O.
Peyton, Maj. A. H.
Mahomed Khan, Ressaidar, 56th Camel Corps.
Sarwal Khan, Jemadar, 18th Mule Corps.
Framroz P. Virjee, 1st Gde. Agent.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Foulkes, Lt.-Col. T. H., F.R.C.S.
Macrae, Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) I. M., M.B.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Warner, 2nd Cl. Asst. Surg. W. G. H.
Atmaram B. Talati, 326 1st Cl. Sub-Asst. Surgn.
Raghnath Sahi, 1st Cl. Sub-Asst. Surg., attd., 69th Punjabis.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S MILITARY NURSING SERVICE, INDIA.

Stroughill, Senior Nursing Sister Miss M. A., R.R.C.

TEMPORARY NURSING SERVICE, INDIA.

St. Martin, T./Nurse Miss K.

INDIAN ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Maher, Hon. Maj. & Commy. F.
Eldridge, Condr. J. H.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Clayton, T./Capt. N. W., M.B.E., M.C., Gen. List, attd. Ind. Political Dept.
D'Albuquerque, Asst. Commy. M. F., Post. Serv.
Richardson, Dr. G. A., Ind. Political Dept.
Bede, Mr. V. J., Aden Rly., attd , R.E.
Crouch, 206 Armt. Q.M.S. (A./Armt. S.M.) W. H., R.A.O.C., attd., Ind. Ord. Dept.
Pickett, 61308 Sjt. F. E., R.F.A., attd. C.M.S.C.

Third Supplement, dated the 20th December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 19th December, 1919, pages 15827, 15828, 15831, 15832 and 15833.

War Office,
20th December, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

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The undermentioned appts. are made :—

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ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Div. Comdr.—Maj.-Gen. R. A. Cassels, C.B., D.S.O., Ind. Army, from a Brig.-Comdr. 25th Nov. 1919.

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MEMORANDA.

Col. S. B. Grimston, C.M.G., Ind. Army, is granted the hon. rank of Brig.-Gen. on retirement. 1st Oct. 1919.

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The undermentioned Capts. to be temp. Majs.:—

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Capt. J. H. Williams, 29th Lrs., Ind. Army, relinquishes the actg. rank of Maj. 16th Nov. 1919.

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INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

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R.W. Kent R.

* * * * *

Temp. 2nd Lt. J. L. Callow is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 16th Aug. 1918, with seniority 17 Mar. 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 15 Nov. 1918, under Gen. List.)

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Yorks. L. I.

Temp. 2nd Lt. H. W. Maycock is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army Res. of Off. in the rank of temp. Lt. 5 Mar. 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 2 Apr. 1918, under Gen. List.)

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Temp. 2nd Lt. H. R. Hoad is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army in the rank of temp. Lt. 27 Feb. 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 28 Mar. 1918, under Gen. List.)

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Shrops. L. I.

Tem. Lt. P. G. Walsh is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 8 Mar. 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 7 Apr. 1918, under Gen. List.)

Midd'x R.

Temp. 2nd Lt. C. M. Hay is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army in the rank of temp. Lt. 25 Nov. 1917. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 2 Jan. 1918, under Gen. List.)

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Wilts. R.

Temp. 2nd Lt. G. Paisley is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army, 25 Sept. 1918, with seniority 1 May 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 23 Oct. 1918, under Gen. List.)

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York & Lanc. R.

Temp. Lt. J. S. Thompson is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army, 29 Aug. 1918, with seniority 21 Oct. 1916. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 3 Oct. 1918, under Gen List.)

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Cam'n Highrs.

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Temp. 2nd Lt. N. E. J. Gawlie is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 14 Aug. 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 30 Sept. 1918, under Gen. List.)

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Fourth Supplement, dated the 22nd December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 19th December, 1919, pages 15835 and 15836.

War Office,
22nd December, 1919.

With reference to the announcement of the undermentioned awards which appeared in the London Gazette of the 7th February 1919, the following are the acts of gallantry for which the awards were made :—

AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

* * * * *

4th Cl. Asst. Surgn. D. M. Mackay, Indian Sub. Med. Dept. (India). (E. Africa.)

For the display of great courage and presence of mind at Medo on 12th April, 1918, when he repeatedly went out to collect wounded under heavy rifle and machine-gun fire. His services on this occasion were admirable.

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Sixth Supplement, dated the 22nd December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 19th December, 1919, pages 15843, 15844, 15845, 15846, 15849, 15850 and 15851.

War Office,
22nd December, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned reward in recognition of services rendered during the Afghan War :—

To be Honorary General in the British Army.

Hon. Lieut.-General (in the British Army) H. E. Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang Bahadur, Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Prime Minister, Marshal of Nepal.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts.:—

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Dep. Prov. Marshal (*Cl. BB*).—Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) A. G. Maxwell, O.B.E., ret., Ind. Army (Gent. at Arms). 26th Nov. 1919.

* * * * *

Comdt., Rly. Camp. (*Cl. GG*).—Lt. H. A. Reid, Ind. Army Res. of Off. 15th Nov. 1919.

* * * * *

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

* * * * *

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Div. Comdr.—Bt. Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) C. L. Gregory, C.B., C.M.G. 19th Lrs, Ind Army, and to be temp. Maj.-Gen. whilst so empld., from 20th July to 24th Nov. 1919.

* * * * *

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * * *

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

A. G.'S AND Q.M.G.'S STAFF.

D.A.A.G.—Maj. D. French, R. Dub. Fus., *vice* Maj. D. B. Ross, 19th Punjabis, Ind. Army. 29th July 1919.

D.A.Q.M.G.—Capt. T. W. Corbett, M.C., 9th Horse, Ind. Army, from a Brig.-Maj., and to be temp. Maj. whilst so empld., *vice* Maj. E. A. H. Fell, 12th Cav., Ind. Army. 7th Aug. 1919.

* * * * *

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

* * * * *

Cl. HH.—2nd Lt. T. G. Foster, 3rd Hrs., Spec. Res., *vice* Lt. H. F. McIntyre, 37th Dogras, Ind. Army. 26th Feb. 1919.

* * * * *

Lt. R. J. McCleery, Unattd. List, Ind. Army. 1st Aug. 1919.

* * * * *

Occupied Enemy Territory Administration.

* * * * *

Asst. Administrator (Cl. X.)—Lt. (temp. Maj.) P. B. Bramley, O.B.E., Ind. Army Res. of Off., and to be temp. Lt.-Col. whilst so empld. 17th July 1919.

* * * * *

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Brig. Maj.—Capt. G. M. Fitzgerald, M.C., 19th Lrs., Ind. Army, *vice* Capt. (temp. Maj.) T. W. Corbett, M.C., 9th Horse, Ind. Army. 7th Aug. 1919.

Staff Capts.—

* * * * *

Capt. H. C. L. Heywood, Ind. Army (attd. 74th Punjabis). 8th Aug. 1919.

* * * * *

Capt. D. St. J. Baxter, 1-91st Punjabis, Ind. Army. 30th Sept. 1919.

Lt. (temp. Capt.) S. J. Lawrence, 1st Dns., and to retain his temp. rank whilst so empld. *vice* Capt. L. Smith, 6th Cav., Ind. Army. 11th Aug. 1919.

* * * * *

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

* * * * *

Lt.-Col. C. A. S. Montgomery (Bt. Col, ret, Ind. Army), from 18th Bn., Rifle Bde., to be Col. 20th Sept. 1919.

Lt.-Col. H. G. Sutton (Bt. Col., ret. Ind. Army), from 21st Bn., Rifle Bde., to be Col. 20th Sept. 1919.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

* * * * *

19th Bn., Rifle Brigade.—Lt. Col. W. J. K. Dobbin, C.B.E. (Lt.-Col., ret., Indian Army R. of O.), ceases to be empld. with the Territorial Force. 9th Oct. 1919.

* * *

London Gazette, dated the 23rd December, 1919, pages 15874, 15875 and 15876.

India Office,
23rd December, 1919.

The KING has approved the promotion of the following Officers of the
* * * and Indian Defence Force :—

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

* * * * *

To be temp. Quartermaster, with the rank of Lieutenant, while serving with the Indian Defence Force —

Charles Alfred Baker, from the Worc. Regt. 19th Oct. 1918.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the grant of the temporary and honorary rank of Captain in the Indian Medical Service to the undermentioned gentleman :—

Raj Kishore Kacker. 1st July 1919.

* * * * *

India Office,
23rd December, 1919.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S MILITARY NURSING SERVICE FOR INDIA.

The following promotions have been made :—

Lady Superintendent to be Chief Lady Superintendent.

Miss H. A. M. Rait, R.R.C. 18th Sept. 1917.

Senior Nursing Sisters to be Lady Superintendents.

Miss H. J. Reynolds. 18th Sept. 1917.
Miss A. M. Harris, R.R.C. 10th Jan. 1919.
Miss M. E. Harvey. 30th Mar. 1919.

Nursing Sisters to be Senior Nursing Sisters.

Miss A. Goodwyn. 18th Sept. 1917.
Miss S. G. Mills. 10th Jan. 1919.
Miss L. A. White, A.R.R.C. 17th Feb. 1919.
Miss W. M. Aldridge, A R R.C. 30th Mar. 1919.

The following ladies have been appointed Nursing Sisters :—
Miss Emily May McPherson. 15th Nov 1918.
Miss Effie Florence Grove. 27th Feb. 1919.

The following lady nurses have been permitted to resign the service :—
Senior Nursing Sister Miss E. J. Reid 17th July 1919.

Nursing Sisters—
Miss E. Lawson Brown. 1st Sept. 1918.
Miss V. R Tyler Cove. 1st Oct. 1918.
Miss C. H. Shaw. 16th Jan. 1919.
Miss D. A. Porter 1st May 1919.
Miss L. Locke. 1st June 1919
Miss L. Allman. 15th Oct. 1919.
The following ladies have been permitted to retire from the service : –
Lady Superintendent Miss C. L Cusins. 1st Mar. 1918.
Lady Superintendent Miss C. F. Hill. 10th Jan. 1919.
Senior Nursing Sister Miss E. Sykes. 7th Feb. 1919.

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 23rd December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 23rd December, 1919, pages 15943 and 15945.

War Office,
23rd December, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * *

CAVALRY.

* * * * *

Res. Regts. of Cav.

1st Res. Regt—Temp. Lt J. R. Dignam, from Ind. Army (on prob.), to be temp. Lt, on reversion to the British Estab., 25th Mar. 1919, but not to reckon for pay or allces. prior to 5th Aug. 1919.

London Gazette, dated the 30th December 1919, pages 16038, 16039, 16041, 19044 and 16045.

Air Ministry,
30th December, 1919.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

* * * * *

FLYING BRANCH

* * * * *

The undermentioned relinquish their temp. R. A. F. commns on return to Army duty :—

* * * * *

Flying Officer E. J. Fulton (Capt., Indian Army).

* * * * *

Squadron Leader D. Rainsford-Hanney, O.B.E. (Capt., 53rd Sikhs). 24th Dec. 1919.

* * * * *

India Office,
30th December, 1919.

The KING has approved the following appointment :—

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Honorary Colonel of the 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).

Honorary Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh, Bahadur of Bikaner, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., A.D.C. (hon.)

* * * * *

NOTE.—*Indian Land Forces.*—Against the name of Maung Ba Tin (3), Myook, whose appt. as a temp. Sec. Lieut. in the Ind. Land Forces was notified in the London Gazette dated 1st Oct., 1918, insert "12th Feb. 1918."

* * * * *

The KING has approved the transfer of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Army to the Supernumerary List on completing ten years in Civil Employ, with effect from the dates specified :—

Major Seymour Bazett. 15th Mar. 1915.

Major Leland George Crosthwait. 13th Oct. 1915.

Lieut.-Col. Vere De Vere Hunt. 3rd Dec. 1916.

Lieut.-Col. Edward Terry Carwithen. 28th June 1917.

Major Claude Matthew Thompson. 1st Nov. 1917.

Major Aylmer Hamond Gwyn. 17th Feb. 1918.

Major Andrew McLean Finnie. 2nd Jan. 1918.

Major Charles Terence Chichele Plowden. 25th Jan. 1918.

Major Horace Fairfax Moresby Browne. 14th July 1918.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the relinquishment of his commission in the Ind. Army Reserve of Officers by the undermentioned officer, and the grant of rank as specified :—

Lieut. S. H. Westgarth, in consequence of ill-health, and is granted the rank of Lieutenant. 3rd May 1919.

NOTE.—The notification in the London Gazette dated 3rd June, 1919, regarding the relinquishment of his commission by Sec. Lieut. S. H. Westgarth is cancelled.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the resignation of the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army :—

Captain E. C. Fenwicke-Clennell, M.C. 5th Dec. 1919.

The KING has approved the retirement of the following officers :—

INDIAN Army.

Colonel H. J. Roche, C.B. 12th Nov. 1919.

NOTE.—The surname of Colonel J. R. Mathewes, whose retirement was notified in the London Gazette dated 12th December, 1919, is as now spelt, and not "Matthewes" as therein.

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 30th December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 30th December, 1919, pages 16097 and 16098.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S.W. 1,
30th December, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, in recognition of valuable services rendered in India in connection with the War. To be dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

To be a Knight Grand Cross of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

Hon. Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, K.C.S.I., Maharaj of Navanagar, Bombay Press.

To be Commanders of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

Lt.-Col. Stuart Farquharson Bayley, I.A. (ret.)

Lt.-Col. William Chamier, V.D., I. Def. Force.

Capt. Bhairava Ramachandra Dorai, Raja of Puddukkottai State, Madras.

Col. Ganpat Rao Raghunath Rajwade Shaukat Jang, Inspector-General, Gwalior Army.

Col. Kanwar Jeoraj Singh, Sardar Bahadur, late Commandant, Camel Corps, Chief Recruiting Officer, Bikaner State.

Col. Thakur Pratab Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 1st Jodhpur I.S. Lancers, Rajputana.

Maj. Robert Douglas Story, Agent to Shipping Controller, India.

To be Officers of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) Robert Hugh Neville Baxter, I.A.R.O.

Maj. Harold Berridge, I. Def. Force.

Maj. (Loc. Lt.-Col.) Alexander William Daldy, I.A.

Capt. Herbert Cobb Finnis, I.A.

Lt. (T./Maj.) Clement Wansbrough Gwynne, I.A.R.O.

Capt. Pandurang Rao Jadav, Gwalior Hse. Arty.

Lt.-Col. Iqbal Mahomed Khan, Bhopal I.S. Victoria Lcrs.

* * * * *

T./Lt.-Col. Raghabendra Row, I.M.S.

C.O. & Hon. Maj. John Shipman Rush, I.O.D.

Capt. Abdul Samund, Hyderabad State Forces.

Maj. (Loc. Lt.-Col.) Henry Frank Shairp, I.A.

Maj. Eugene Percy Forrest Shine, S. & T. Corps, I.A.

2nd Lt. Rao Bahadur Rao Balbir Singh, I. Nat. Land Forces

Bdr.-Gen. Sardar Bahadur Chanda Singh, late 2nd Patiala Lcrs.

Capt. Dais Raj Ranjit Singh, I.M.S.

Lt.-Col. Rajkumar Ranjit Singh of Gadhwala.

Maj. John Arthur Maclean Wilson, I. Def. Force.

To be Members of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

Capt. Arthur George Brown, I.M.S.

Capt. George William Love, I.A.R.O.

Capt. Sardar Kamal Singh, Recruiting Officer, Patiala.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S.W. 1,

30th December, 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, in recognition of valuable services rendered in India in connection with the War :—

* * * * *

To be Commanders of the Civil Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

Colonel Frank Joseph Agabeg, late Superintendent, Messrs. Apcar & Co.'s Collieries, in the Asansol Sub-Division, Bengal.

* * * * *

Colonel Kaikhushroo Manekshah Mistri, lately Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.

* * * * *

Second Supplement, dated the 30th December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 30th December, 1919, pages 16103, 16107 and 16108.

War Office,

30th December, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * *

ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. A. Silver relinquishes his commn. in the Royal Army Chaplns. Dept. on re-transfer to the Ind. Ecclesiastical Estabt. 3rd Sept. 1919.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

The undermentioned to be temp. Lt.-Cols. :—

* * * * *

Bt. Lt.-Cols.—

Whilst G. S. Os., 1st Grade—

* * * * *

C. J. B. Hay, C.M.G., D.S.O., Ind. Army, from 15th Jan. to 25th July 1917, and from 4th Nov. 1917.

* * * * *

B. C. H. Drew, C.M.G., C.B.E., Ind. Army, from 28th Feb. 1917 to 17th Feb. 1918.

* * * * *

The undermentioned Bt. Lt.-Cols. to be temp. Majs. :—

* * * * *

Whilst D.A.A. & Q.M.Gs.—

* * * * *

J. Whitehead, C.B.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army, whilst a Co. Comdr. (G.S.O.), R.M.C. & D.A.A.G., B.E.F. 5th Aug. 1914.

* * * * *

Capt. H. D. Sellick, Ind. Army Res. of Off., to be actg Maj. whilst empld. as Comdt., Divl. Sig. Co. 13th July 1919.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 30th January 1920.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 5.—The services of Lieutenant Commander N. Wood-Smith, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment as 2nd Assistant Port Officer, Rangoon, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 6th January 1920.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 6.—Temporary Lieutenant H. Lennox, Royal Indian Marine, has been permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to relinquish his temporary commission in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st January 1920.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 28th January 1920.

No. 116-E.—20.—Khan Sahib Mansoor Ali Khan, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in class II of that Establishment with effect from the 9th December 1919 and until further orders.

No. 2062-E.—19.—Mr. W. H. Gorton, Executive Engineer, Hukong Valley Railway Survey, is transferred to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 2062-E.—19-1.—Mr. L. F. Jackson, Executive Engineer, Nushki Extension Railway, is transferred to the Hukong Valley Railway Survey.

No. 2586-E.—19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 2586-E.—19, dated the 6th January 1920, Mr. C. G. Baron, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 17th December 1919.

The 29th January 1920.

No. 3-E.—20.—With reference to Notification No. 2062-E.—19, dated 12th November 1919, Mr. E. G. Rodwell, Executive Engineer, is on his return from leave appointed Superintendent of Works, Nushki Extension Railway.

No. 3-E.-1—20.—With reference to Notification No. 3-E.—20, dated 12th November 1919, Mr. L. F. Jackson, Executive Engineer, officiated as Superintendent of Works, Nushki Extension Railway, from the 1st December 1919 to the 9th January 1920.

No. 464-E.—19.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendents in class III, grade 5, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways and posted to the railways noted :—

Names.	Railways.	With effect from
Mr. Abdul Karim Kureishi	Eastern Bengal	6th November 1919.
Mr. Abdul Rashid	Oudh and Rohilkhand	30th October 1919.
Mr. Partap Singh	North Western	1st November 1919.
Mr. Satya Charan Sirkar	North Western	3rd November 1919.

The 30th January 1920.

No. 119.-E.—20.—Mr. H. M. R. Morse, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, officiated as a District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of that Establishment from the 1st to the 18th December 1919.

No. 119.-E.—20.—Mr. I. S. Cameron, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 17th December 1919 and until further orders.

R. McLEAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 28th January 1920.

No. E.-476.—Captain R. I. H. Kinloch, R.A., Assistant Superintendent, Rifle Factory, Ishapore, is granted, with effect from the 21st January 1920, combined leave for 7 months, *viz.*, special war leave for 60 days, privilege leave for 60 days and leave on private affairs for the remaining period under Army Instructions (India) 320 of 1919 and paragraphs 220 and 226 of the Army Regulations, India, Volume II, respectively.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,
Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1920.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Indian Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 30th January, 1920 :—

No. 1 OF 1920.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884 (VII of 1884); It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Steam-ships (Amendment) Act, 192 .

Repeal of section 6, Act VII of 1884.

2. Section 6 of the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884 (VII of 1884), is hereby repealed.

Insertion of new section 14 in Act VII of 1884.

3. After section 13 of the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884 (VII of 1884), the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Penalty for carrying passengers in contravention of the Act.

"14. If a steam-ship on any voyage carries or attempts to carry passengers in contravention of section 4, or has on board or in any part thereof a number of passengers which is greater than the number set forth in the certificate of survey as the number of passengers which the steam-ship or the part thereof is, in the judgment of the surveyor, fit to carry on that voyage, the owner and the master shall each be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and also with an additional fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every passenger above the number so set forth, or, if the fare of any passenger on board exceeds twenty rupees, not exceeding double the amount of the fares of all the passengers above the number so set forth, reckoned at the highest rate of fare payable by any passenger on board; and if the master or any other officer of any steam-ship which carries or attempts to carry passengers in contravention of section 4 is a licensed pilot, he shall be liable to have his license as a pilot suspended or cancelled for any period by the Local Government".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Section 4 of the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884 (VII of 1884), lays down that no steam-ship, as defined in section 3 (*1*), shall carry more than twelve passengers unless she has a certificate of survey granted under section 13. Section 13 provides that the certificate of survey shall specify, *inter alia*, the number of passengers which the steam-ship may carry. Section 6, as it stands at present, simply penalises the carrying by steam-ships of more than twelve passengers without a certificate of survey, and does not penalise the carrying of passengers in excess of the number specified in the certificate of survey. This *lacuna* in the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, has been found in practice to be inconvenient, and, with a view to correct it, it is proposed by this Bill to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, so as to impose a penalty on the master and owner of a ship, which comes within the scope of the Act, for carrying passengers in excess of the number specified in the certificate of survey.

DELHI:
The 15th January, 1920.

G. S. BARNES.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 30th January, 1920:—

No. 2 OF 1920.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Army Act, 1911.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Army Act, 1911; It is hereby enacted as follows:— VIII of 1911.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Army (Amendment) Act, 1920.

Amendment of section 116, Act VIII of 1911.

2. In section 116 of the Indian Army Act, 1911, after the words "becoming insane" the following shall be added, namely:— VIII of 1911.

"or, who, being on active service, is officially reported missing:

Provided that, in the case of a person so reported missing, no action shall be taken under sub-sections (*2*) to (*5*), inclusive, of the said section, until one year has elapsed from the date of such report."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Sections 114 to 116 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), provide for the speedy disposal of the moveable property of persons subject to that Act, who die or desert or become insane. There is no similar provision in the case of persons who, when on active service, are reported "missing," and the absence of such provision has been the cause of great inconvenience both to the unit and to the relatives of the missing persons. The Bill is intended to supply this deficiency.

C. C. MONRO, *General,*
Commander-in-Chief in India.

DELHI:
The 15th January, 1920.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 30th January, 1920 :—

No. 3 OF 1920.

A Bill to modify certain provisions of the United Provinces Town Improvement Act, 1919.

WHEREAS it is expedient to modify the provisions of the United Provinces Town Improvement Act, 1919, so as to provide in certain cases for an appeal to the High Court from the awards of the Tribunal constituted under that Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the United Provinces Town Improvement (Appeals) Act, 1920.

Definitions.

2. In this Act—

(*1*) "High Court" means in Agra the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, and in Oudh, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh; and

(*2*) "Tribunal" has the same meaning as in the United Provinces Town Improvement Act, 1919.

Appeals from awards of the Tribunal.

3. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the United Provinces Town Improvement Act, 1919, and subject to the provisions of sub-section (*2*), an appeal shall lie to the High Court in any of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) where the decision is that of the President of the Tribunal sitting alone in pursuance of clause (*b*) of section 64 of the said Act;

(*b*) where the decision is that of the Tribunal, and—

(*i*) the President of the Tribunal grants a certificate that the case is a fit one for appeal, or

(*ii*) the High Court grants special leave to appeal:

Provided that the High Court shall not grant such special leave unless the President has refused to grant a certificate under sub-clause (*i*) and the amount in dispute is not less than five thousand rupees.

(*2*) An appeal under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) shall only lie on one or more of the following grounds, namely:—

(*i*) the decision being contrary to law or to some usage having the force of law;

(*ii*) the decision having failed to determine some material issue of law or usage having the force of law;

(*iii*) a substantial error or defect in the procedure provided by the said Act which may possibly have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits.

Procedure in such appeals.

4. Subject to the provisions of section 3, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, with respect to appeals from original decrees shall, so far as may be, apply to appeals under this Act. V of 1908.

Execution of orders of High Court.

5. Every order passed by the High Court on appeal under this Act shall be enforced, on application, by a Court of Small Causes within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the award or order appealed against was made, as if it were a decree of that Court.

Period of limitation for such appeals.

6. An appeal under section 3 shall be deemed to be an appeal under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, within the meaning of Article 156 of the First Schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1908. V of 1908. IX of 1908.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE United Provinces Town Improvement Act, 1919 (VIII of 1919), constitutes a Tribunal for the purpose of performing the functions of "the Court" in reference to the compulsory acquisition of land for the Improvement Trusts to be created under the Act. When the draft Bill was under consideration, it was decided that there should be a limited appeal to the High Court from the award of the Tribunal, but as the local Legislature cannot confer appellate jurisdiction on the High Court, the present Bill has been prepared, at the request of the Government of the United Provinces, on the lines of the Calcutta Improvement (Appeals) Act, 1911 (XVIII of 1911).

DELHI:
The 14th January, 1920.

MUHAMMAD SHAFI.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 5.] DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1920.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight rupees if sent by post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

No. 306-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
Estimates and Accounts.

Delhi, the 27th January 1920.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO ADVISE ON THE FINANCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS UNDER THE REFORMS SCHEME.

RESOLUTION.

On the recommendation of the Government of India the Secretary of State has been pleased to appoint a Committee to advise on the financial relations between the Government of India and Local Governments under the Reforms Scheme, and more particularly on the question of the contributions

to be paid by the Local Governments in aid of the central exchequer. This Committee is constituted as follows :—

1. The Right Hon'ble Lord Meston of Agra and Dunottar, K.C.S.I. . . . . . . *President.*
2. Mr. Charles Roberts . . . . . } *Members.*
3. Lieutenant Commander E. Hilton Young, D.S.O., M.P. }

Mr. D. N. Dutt will be the Secretary of the Committee.

2. The terms of reference to the Committee will be :—

To advise on—

(*a*) the contributions to be paid by the various provinces to the Central Government for the financial year 1921-22 ;

(*b*) the modifications to be made in the provincial contributions thereafter with a view to their equitable distribution until there ceases to be an all-India deficit ;

(*c*) the future financing of the provincial loan accounts.

3. The Committee will assemble in Delhi at the beginning of February 1920, and will endeavour to visit the headquarters of the provinces.

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and that a copy be forwarded to all Local Governments and the Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and Assam, and also to the President and Members of the Committee.

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 99.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Delhi, the 27th January 1920.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY COMMISSION, 1917–1919.

RESOLUTION.

READ :—

The Report of the Calcutta University Commission, 1917—1919, Volumes I—V, and the Volumes of Evidence.

I.—*The Calcutta University Commission and the object of the present Resolution.*

The work of the Calcutta University Commission.

1. The Calcutta University Commission was appointed with a view to a full examination of the system of university teaching in Bengal and in order that the best advice might be obtained upon the method of co-ordinating the machinery of that institution and the instruction which it imparts more fully to the needs of modern life. With these ends in view the Commission was constituted with a strict regard to the necessity of invoking the highest available academic talent. The Report which it has produced will, it is believed, rank among the most important and authoritative of educational documents. The Government of India desire to take this opportunity of recording their high appreciation of the manner in which Sir Michael Sadler and his colleagues have performed their difficult and intricate functions.

The object of the Resolution.

2. The Commission interpreted (and rightly interpreted) its terms of reference in the widest possible sense. Its report travels over many subjects and many branches of education which are not confined to university instruction but have an important bearing thereon. The immediate object of the Commissioners' labours was the University of Calcutta and though they visited collectively or singly many places in India which are not within the jurisdiction of that University, the opinions which they have expressed and the recommendations which they have made have reference primarily to Bengal and to the University of Calcutta. The object of the present Resolution is two-fold. *First*, it is intended to acquaint the public in Bengal with the intentions of the Government of India as regards early legislation for the reconstitution of the University of Calcutta. *Second*, it is thought that an expression of views by the Government of India on certain points connected with the Report may not be without use in provinces other than Bengal. For, though it is fully recognised that conditions elsewhere differ widely from those in that Presidency and though the Government of India have naturally no desire to thrust upon other local Governments and other universities schemes which result from an investigation of affairs in Bengal and in Calcutta, nevertheless some of the recommendations made by the Commission are likely to be found valuable for wider application and it is understood that already in some other provinces movements are on foot for some reorganisation of the local systems.

II.—*Criticisms made by the Commission.*

The investigations of the Commission.

3. The Commissioners have laid emphasis upon those elements in the educational system of Bengal which have produced satisfactory results in the past and give promise of healthy development in the future. But they have also, as indeed their task demanded of them, sought out the weaker elements, analysed

defects and suggested remedies. In the following paragraphs certain points are noted which formed the subject of the Commission's criticism and which appear to the Government of India to call for special and urgent treatment.

(i) The high schools

4. Sound instruction in the secondary stage is the foundation upon which both university and more strictly vocational education must necessarily rest But the Commission has recorded the fact that just when Bengal is more than ever eager for higher education, and when the economic needs and intellectual aspirations of the Presidency call for the best that can be given, the training which the high schools offer not only fails as a rule to provide for modern requirements in point of scientific and other knowledge but is actually deteriorating in quality. The schools are too narrowly concerned with preparing boys for matriculation—the goal to which almost all their teaching is designed to lead. Yet they are attended by large numbers of boys who have no special fitness for an academic training and who leave school without qualifying themselves for it; and preparation for the University is not the only purpose which the secondary schools have to serve in a modern State. Still more serious is their lack of influence upon the character of pupils. Some of the correspondents who answered the Commission's questionnaire regard the schools as failing in the formation of character and in conveying to the boy's mind a clear apprehension of an ideal of duty "Pressed further home", write the Commissioners, "the charge amounts to even more than this: it implies that the schools have no spiritual life which touches a boy's inner nature, no corporate unity which appeals to and can sustain his affectionate loyalty, no moral or intellectual flame which may kindle his emotions"; and, while admitting admirable exceptions, they state that it must be acknowledged that in these respects the work of the schools as a whole is bleak and barren.

(Chapter VIII, paragraph 20. Chapter VIII, paragraph 75.)

(ii) The matriculation examination.

5. The Commissioners were accordingly led to examine the two dominating factors which influence high school organisation in Bengal—the matriculation examination and the method of recognition. They found that the matriculation examination conducted by the University of Calcutta (which is the largest examination of its kind in the world) is far from enjoying general approval; that eleven out of every twelve of the witnesses who dealt with this point expressed dissatisfaction with it as a test even for entering the University; and that it allows a very considerable number of ill-educated candidates to pass. Furthermore, the schools are cramped by it. For they endeavour to perform what the rules of the examination prescribe; to enable their pupils to pass has become their dominant aim; and the pressure which forces them to concentrate upon this narrow purpose is great. The Commissioners comment upon the perverted and uninspiring view of higher education which is thus produced. They write, "at the very time when the instinct of the people is turning its hopes towards education the work actually done in the schools is suffering from a blight which spreads so quickly as to threaten public and private hopes with disappointment The desire for education, though it springs from needs which good schools alone can satisfy, is perverted into a demand for what a school must deteriorate in consenting to give. But the pressure is irresistible, and the schools in yielding to it are spoiled. Nor is this the whole of the loss. The profession of teaching becomes less and less attractive to able and generous minds because, as the generally accepted view of education grows meaner and narrower, a teacher has the less opportunity of realising in his work the purpose which alone lifts his calling from a despised trade to one of the noblest of professions".

(Chapter IX, paragraph 1. Chapter IX, paragraph 8. Chapter IX, paragraph 36. Chapter IX, paragraph 38. Chapter IX, paragraph 39.)

(iii) The recognition of schools.

6. The Commission refers to the Indian Universities Act of 1904, the Resolution of the Government of India, no. 600 of August 11, 1906, and the body of regulations thereby sanctioned. Under those regulations the recognition or non-recognition of a school is the act of the University and the functions of the Department of Public Instruction or the person nominated by the Syndicate to report on the claims of schools are limited to placing before the University the information requisite to enable that body to exercise its controlling authority. The Commission states that the University proceeded in right earnest

(Chapter X, paragraphs 1 and 2. Chapter X, paragraph 4.)

to discharge this new and heavy responsibility But the powers of the University are far from being as efficacious in practice as they appear to be on paper; and, owing to adverse circumstances, "the plan devised in 1904 and zealously put into effect by the University during the more favourable conditions which at first prevailed, has evidently broken down".

Chapter X, paragraph 10.
Chapter X, paragraph 13.

(iv) The colleges.

7. Coming next to the colleges, the Commission observes that the majority of successful candidates at the matriculation examination proceed to university courses. Since the school course does not give a 'sound general education,' the colleges find imposed upon them the obligation of making good the deficiencies of the schools. "With about half of their students", says the Commission. "the colleges never get beyond the stage of school work. Many students drop out before they reach the end of the intermediate course". "There is probably no other country in the world" proceeds the Report, "in which it is the case that so large a proportion of those who enter upon a degree course in a university fail to proceed to its natural conclusion, but stop at a half-way house. This would seem to indicate, in the first place, that the relation between the matriculation and intermediate standards is ill-adjusted; but still more remarkable, it would seem to show that, in the view of the boys and their parents and the public, the first two years of the university course are regarded as forming a distinct stage by themselves, a supplement to the high school course, while the intermediate examination is regarded as a natural stopping-place". The Commission further remarks on the reduction at this stage of the choice of subjects, the absence of guidance to students regarding their choice, and the failure to provide for any introduction to vocational training such as is needed by that half of the students who will pass direct into various occupations after the intermediate stage. On turning to the methods of instruction, the Commission finds that the inadequacy of the system becomes still more patent. The classes are almost invariably far too large. The tradition of lecturing is deeply implanted. The methods suitable for university students are applied to those who have not yet undergone a satisfactory school course.

Chapter XII, paragraph 1.
Chapter XII, paragraphs 4 and
Chapter XII, paragraph 6.
Chapter XII, paragraph 7.
Chapter XII, paragraphs 21—23.
Chapter XII, paragraph 25.
Chapter XII, paragraph 26.

In dealing with the undergraduate work of the colleges, the Commissioners state that the outstanding fact indicated in the replies to their questionnaire is that "dissatisfaction with the existing system is all but universal, and is in most cases both deep and poignant". They consider that one of the primary causes of the inefficiency of the colleges is their isolation. They are 'pocket universities,' compelled to provide the whole of the education which their students require and generally too poor to supply the equipment necessary for university work. The privately-managed colleges maintain one teacher for about every 40 students, and the poverty of the pay given in these institutions is all the more striking by reason of the contrast with the better paid professors of Government colleges. Instruction is through compulsory lectures; tutorial classes "are in general nothing more than additional coaching classes". Four of the privately-managed first-grade colleges in the university centre of Calcutta are described as "huge coaching establishments for examinations, wherein the human element in education is inevitably almost non-existent". Half of their students are in the intermediate stage. The proportion of teachers to students is such as to make any adequate attention to the needs of the latter impossible. The majority of their students come from distant parts of Bengal (especially Eastern Bengal) and nearly 4,000 of these are unprovided with hostels or attached messes.

Chapter XIII, paragraph 4.
Chapter XIII, paragraph 7.
Chapter XIII, paragraph 9.
Chapter XIII, paragraph 17.
Chapter XIII, paragraph 53.
Chapter XIII, paragraph 109.
Chapter XIII, paragraph 111.
Chapter XIII, paragraph 112.

(v) The concentration of students in Calcutta.

8. This concentration of students in Calcutta forms a very serious feature of the situation as regards the colleges of the metropolis. In the Arts and professional colleges of the city and in the post-graduate classes, the Commission found 15,674 students. Of those nearly 11,000 were reading in the local Arts colleges and about 1,500 in the post-graduate classes. Of those in Arts colleges, only 2,579 came from Calcutta itself, 1,479 from adjacent areas, and the remainder from other parts of Bengal or of India. Hostel accommodation was found to

Chapter XIII, paragraph 94.
Chapter XV, paragraph 44.
Chapter XIII, paragraph 94.

Chapter XXXIX, paragraph 9. Chapter XXXIX, paragraph 10.

exist for only 2,257; and, in addition, 2,556 students were residing in attached messes. Furthermore, the Commission observed that, though Government had recently made generous contributions towards new hostel accommodation, and though, out of 50 lakhs expended on hostels in Bengal, more than two-thirds had been spent in Calcutta, there were still in 1917 as many as 4,500 students living under unapproved conditions in the city.

Chapter XII, paragraph 56.

About two-thirds of the number of students who, though not residents of Calcutta, are studying in its Arts colleges, are in the intermediate stage, "whose needs", say the Commissioners, "could quite well be met, and ought to be met, nearer their homes. It is they who, in the main, produce the residential problem which forms so grave a difficulty in Calcutta; and the attempt to provide decent conditions of life for them involves an immense outlay which might be far more profitably expended in meeting their needs nearer to their homes". "It is impossible to exaggerate", they proceed, "the evils that are likely to result from this drift of boys from country districts, ill-trained and knowing nothing of the world, into the dangerous conditions of life in a great city, where they are lost in the crowd, and where it is impossible to provide for them any adequate supervision".

Chapter XII, paragraph 57.

(vi) Post-graduate teaching in the University.

9. Apart from the Law College, the University maintains from its own funds, endowments and grants the College of Science and the post-graduate classes. These were organised in 1917 under two boards of post-graduate studies and contained during the session of 1917-18 about 1,500 students and 188 professors and lecturers. The Commission, while admitting the advantages and the necessity of the system, point out that the activities of the teachers are in the minutest detail subject to criticism by the Syndicate and confirmation by the Senate, where the highest teachers are inadequately represented, with the result that conflict is possible; that the scheme is entirely separated from the arrangements for undergraduate teaching, and that this cleavage, if made permanent, may prove even more disastrous than the division of colleges into self-contained compartments; that it is apprehended that the organisation, developing apart from the colleges, may affect their status and permanently imperil their efficiency; and that the question of adequate post-graduate instruction in places outside Calcutta is left untouched.

Chapter XV, paragraphs 44 and 45. Chapter XV, paragraph 61. Chapter XV, paragraph 62. Chapter XV, paragraph 63. Chapter XV, paragraph 64.

(vii) The jurisdiction of the University.

10. The Commission points out that the populations of Bengal and of the United Kingdom are almost the same—about 45 millions; and that the numbers of students preparing for university degrees are also almost the same—about 26,000. But, behind this apparent similarity, the contrasts are great. Owing to the low percentage of literacy, the proportion of the educated classes in Bengal who are taking full-time university courses is almost ten times as great as in the United Kingdom. If regard is had to the paucity of women students and to other factors it becomes apparent that an enormously higher proportion of the educated male population of Bengal proceeds to university studies than is the case in the United Kingdom. At the same time a very much smaller proportion goes to the University for what is ordinarily described as vocational training. Again, the 26,000 students of the United Kingdom are divided among eighteen universities. The same number in Bengal are all brought under the control of a single university. They follow in each subject the same course of study, read the same books and undergo the same examinations. "It is a commonplace", says the Commission, "that a university, just because it is concerned with so individual a business as the training of the mind, can easily become too large". The University of Calcutta is the largest in the world; it "has to deal with 26,000 students scattered over an immense province wherein communications are very difficult; it is responsible also for the educational control of more than eight hundred schools, a function such as no university outside of India is called upon to perform; and under these conditions it is unreasonable to expect that its governing bodies should be able to deal with their immense and complex task in a wholly satisfactory way".

Chapter II, paragraph 2. Chapter II, paragraph 3. Chapter II, paragraph 4. Chapter II, paragraph 5.

(viii) The governing bodies of the University.

11 Over-vast as are the area under the University's jurisdiction, the number of institutions, of students and of examiners, for proper administration by

any single organisation, the Commission found that the administrative organ charged with these heavy responsibilities is in itself defective.

The paramount body in the University is the Senate. But it is insufficiently representative, whether of the colleges as places of learning, of the general bodies of learned professions as such, of commercial, industrial and agricultural interests, of different communities, more especially the Muhammadans of the provinces included within the jurisdiction of the University and even of many parts of Bengal. The majority of its members are nominated. The Commission thinks, that, though nomination has been exercised with a keen desire to do justice to conflicting claims and to include on the Senate men of eminence and experience, nevertheless it is probably not the best method to adopt in a predominant degree for the constitution of a large body.

Chapter XXVII, paragraphs 15 to 21.
Chapter XXVII, paragraphs 22 and 24.

The executive functions of the Senate are wielded by the Syndicate. The Commission considers this to be the least satisfactory of all the university bodies. Its members are ordinarily limited to persons resident in or near Calcutta. For years the Musalmans have been unrepresented upon it. The amount and variety of work which falls upon it is intolerable. Yet the present system does not effectively concentrate responsibility in its hands, and the work of the so-called executive is that of discussion rather than of deliberate decision.

Chapter XXVII, paragraph 50.
Chapter XXVII, paragraphs 54 and 55.
Chapter XXVII, paragraph 59.

There is no provision for authoritative direction by any body of scholars. The Faculties and Boards of Studies possess only advisory functions and cannot at present be regarded as expert bodies.

Chapter XXVII, paragraph 64.

Thus the Governing Bodies are not merely ineffective in composition but also imperfectly articulated for the performance of their functions. The Senate is an unsatisfactory compromise between an expert academic body and a council of laymen experienced in practical affairs. The present arrangements for the conduct of business fail to secure responsibility in the hands of the Syndicate for the functions which it is supposed to perform. There is no effective academic body The Commission maintains that a university requires for its effective governance organs of three types—a body to keep it in touch with the varied requirements of the community; a body which will give statesmanlike guidance in the accommodation of means to ends and also in the provision of means and will mediate between the possible misconceptions of the public and the possibly too restricted outlook of the scholar; and thirdly a body of scholars to give authoritative direction to a corporation of learning.

Chapter XXVII, paragraph 34.
Chapter XXVII, paragraph 59.
Chapter XXVII, paragraph 84.

Finally, the Commission recommend that the Vice-Chancellor, who has hitherto been a part-time officer, ought now to be a whole-time and paid officer.

Chapter XXVII, paragraph 40.

(ix) The relations of the University with its affiliated colleges

12. The Commission comments upon the procedure laid down for the affiliation and disaffiliation of colleges. A college affiliated on the strength of a statement showing adequate staff may weaken that staff by the appointment of less satisfactory teachers. The disagreeable onus of initiating proceedings for disaffiliation rests on a single individual. The weapon of disaffiliation is at present too drastic for practical use and the Syndicate is not possessed of due powers for securing compliance with the recommendations made by its inspectors.

Chapter XXVII, paragraph 76.
Chapter XXVII, paragraph 81.

The University has been unable to secure reasonable conditions of salary and tenure for college teachers, or that the teachers appointed are competent. While its control has been ineffective in the vitally important function of securing efficient teaching, in other matters it is too rigid, its general influence over the work of the colleges is described as unhealthy and it has achieved a dead uniformity of curriculum unknown, the Commissioners believe, elsewhere in the world, certainly outside India.

Chapter XIII, paragraph 37.
Chapter XIII, paragraphs 38 and 39.

(x) The relations of the University with Government.

13. The Commission devoted much attention to the relations of the University with Government It considered that the continuance of the arrangement whereby the Government of India controls the University at a distance of 1,000 miles leads to inconveniences. But, while the control should be transferred to the Government of Bengal, the Government of India can continue to perform an invaluable function by defining the

Chapter XXVIII, paragraph 15.

Chapter XXVIII, paragraph 27. aims of educational policy, by giving advice and assistance to local Governments and to universities, by acting as an impartial arbiter in cases of dispute, by protecting disregarded interests, by supplying organised information regarding local developments, by obtaining the service of scholars from other countries, by co-ordinating the work of various universities, and by guarding against needless duplication. The provincial Department of Public Instruction which would in future deal with the University is hampered by a narrow definition of its functions and by the character of its relations with the Secretariat and with the University itself. It is necessary to co-ordinate the activities of that Department with other Departments which deal with special spheres of education, to appoint the Director a Secretary to Government; and to recognise that on the Department rests primarily the responsibility for a sound system of school training—a responsibility which, owing to insufficiency of funds and division of functions with the University, it has no power to fulfil. The University in its turn should be responsible for the character of the training given to its students and for the efficient and economical expenditure of its resources. At the same time, here also, Government cannot abrogate its responsibilities, as trustees for the highest interests of the nation; for ensuring that the highest training grounds of the nation, its universities, are adequately fulfilling their functions and that the University is so organised as to be able to perform its proper functions; for regulating the conditions of admission to professions essential for the public welfare; and for providing that the youths of the country receive the kind of training needed to prepare them for the general needs of the country.

Chapter XXVIII, paragraph 53. Chapter XXXI, paragraph 16. Chapter XXVIII, paragraph 61

Chapter XXVIII, paragraphs 85 and

Chapter XXVIII, paragraphs 88 and

Chapter XXVIII, paragraph 90. Chapter XXVIII, paragraph 91.

III.—*Action proposed on the main recommendations of the Commission.*

Reasons for the shortcomings discovered by the Commission

14. The brief summary of certain portions of the Report which has been made above is not to be taken as fully representing the present condition of affairs in Bengal, still less in India as a whole. The extraction of passages or opinions from a report of this nature is apt to be slightly misleading The Government of India desire it to be understood that, while they agree with the criticisms passed by the Commission, they are also fully in accord with that body in acknowledging the great services which the establishment of western education and the activities of the University of Calcutta have performed in the past. The affiliating and the examining university is now regarded by many high authorities as radically faulty. But it is difficult to see what other organisation could in the middle of the last century have been set up in Bengal or elsewhere in India for the expansion and co-ordination of higher learning. The legislation of 1904 recognised teaching as a proper function of the Indian universities. But it was difficult to devise a workable scheme for the performance of this function in face of the wide area affected, the competing claims of colleges and the necessity of safeguarding the interests of various institutions. The isolated and self-contained character of the colleges rendered impossible the exercise by the University of that control over teaching and the appointment of teachers which is requisite and forced the central body to use its influence through the promulgation of rigid rules and syllabuses which were calculated to stifle individual and original effort. These difficulties were enhanced as the number of colleges grew and in recent years have rapidly increased owing to the large number of students who have sought university instruction. Furthermore, the growing demand has called into existence a number of institutions markedly unequal in the matter of staffing, in the nature of instruction afforded, in equipment and in the supervision which they can exercise over students. It is little wonder that an institution which for many years usefully served the requirements of higher education in Bengal has under the rapid changes of recent times found difficulty in coping adequately with functions which have become unwieldy and in fulfilling demands made upon it by a new and swiftly changing order of things.

Scope of the Commission's Report.

15. Again the preceding section of this Resolution has dealt only with certain of the explorations made by the Commission, because a full comprehension

of these points is necessary for the appreciation of the legislative changes which, in the opinion of the Commission, it is necessary to make in order that the University of Calcutta may more effectively fulfil its functions. The Report ranges over many subjects regarding which nothing has here been said. The education of women and girls; the special educational needs of Musalmans, of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and of the backward classes; the medium of instruction; oriental studies; legal, medical, engineering and mining, agricultural and technological instruction; the training of teachers and other cognate matters are dealt with in the Report. The object of the succeeding paragraph is to concentrate attention upon those particular points of criticism which have direct bearing upon the University of Calcutta and with which any legislation affecting that institution will have to deal.

Main lessons of the Report.

16. The main lessons taught by this Report, the lessons on which the Government of India consider that the earliest attention may usefully be concentrated, are the following :—

(*i*) High schools lack proper supervision, and, intent on preparing their pupils for the matriculation examination, fail to give that breadth of training which the developments of the country and new avenues of employment demand.

(*ii*) The matriculation examination in Bengal provides an insufficient test of fitness to pursue university courses and by its rigidity and narrow scope reacts unwholesomely upon the instruction and the activities of the schools.

(*iii*) The intermediate section of university education attempts to deal by university methods with large bodies of ill-prepared students and should be frankly recognised as a part of school education, relegated to separate institutions, apart from the university organisation, and placed under a body duly co-related with the Department of Public Instruction.

(*iv*) The system of affiliated colleges, though defective according to modern requirements and modern ideals, will long remain a necessary part of university organisation in Bengal. But its inconveniences may be mitigated by the establishment of a strong central teaching body, the incorporation (as occasion arises) of unitary universities, such as that proposed for Dacca, a modification of the administrative machinery which will admit of fuller representation of local interests, and supervision of different classes of institutions by several appropriately constituted authorities.

(*v*) The administrative arrangements of the University of Calcutta call for alteration, notably in the direction of creating an academic body, appointing a whole-time Vice-Chancellor and transferring the interests of the University to the care of the Government of Bengal.

These points represent but a small part of the result of the Commission's investigations. But they are the matters which the Government of India regard themselves, the local Government and the universities most urgently called upon to consider.

Action proposed.

17. The Government of India therefore commend these matters to the consideration of local Governments and universities. They commend also the many suggestions which the Commission has made on the more strictly academic side of high school and university education. They leave it to the local Governments to take such action as they think fit regarding the most important recommendation of the Commission, namely, the separation of intermediate from collegiate education and the placing of it, together with secondary education, under some suitably constituted body on the lines of the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education proposed in the Report—so constituted as to represent various interests and so related to the Departments of Public Instruction as to obviate any undue abrogation of the responsibility of Government for the adequacy of school training. They leave also to the consideration of local Governments such administrative questions as the changes suggested in the general organisation of teaching and inspecting staffs, the future control of government schools and colleges, etc. But it is necessary that the Government of India take early action regarding those recommendations which directly

affect the University of Calcutta, since that University forms the immediate subject of the Commission's investigations and (until the measure, which the Government of India now propose, passes into law) remains the special care of the Governor-General in Council and of the Governor-General as Chancellor. Here also the administrative matters, including the future organisation of secondary and intermediate education in separation from the University, will appropriately be decided by the Government of Bengal. The concern of the Government of India is the passage of the legislative measures requisite for giving effect to the main recommendations of the Commission regarding the reconstitution of the University of Calcutta and the incorporation of the University of Dacca. The second of these proposals is intended to set up a new type of university in Bengal which may possibly be the precursor of other universities of a similar nature in that Presidency and elsewhere and to relieve the University of Calcutta of some small portion of the heavy burden which it now sustains. The legislation to that end has already been introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council. As regards the University of Calcutta it is the intention of the Government of India to publish and place before the Imperial Legislative Council a measure based on the lines indicated in the remaining portion of this Resolution. The Government of India propose to publish the text of the Bill as soon as possible. But they have decided to precede it by the present Resolution in order that no time may be lost in acquainting the public with the main features of the measure contemplated. The proposals set forth in the following section, which will form the basis of the Bill have been discussed with the Government of Bengal, who are in accord with the Government of India regarding the suitability of the action contemplated.

IV.—*The Reconstitution of the University of Calcutta.*

A Teaching University in Calcutta. (i) The problem.

18. The Commission first applied itself to the complex and difficult task of setting up a Teaching University in Calcutta, which should embrace those colleges of the city which are capable of providing true university instruction. Of the existing system of post-graduate instruction it remarked that it is unhealthy that any sharp line of division should be drawn between the higher and the lower teaching of a university and that it is equally disadvantageous that a system of more advanced instruction should be built up at the expense of undergraduate teaching, which is the foundation of nearly all advanced work. The problem would be almost insoluble were it not that, under the arrangement proposed for the intermediate classes, the number of students in Arts colleges will be reduced to about 4,000 and is unlikely to expand within a reasonable period beyond 6,000, to whom must be added the 1,500 post-graduate students. Even so, the problem is difficult enough and is complicated by the fact that the idea of instruction in colleges largely independent of the central body is deeply rooted and cannot be disregarded.

Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 5.

Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 6.

(ii) Various schemes rejected.

19. The Commission considered and rejected various schemes which were placed before it with a view to the foundation of a teaching organisation.

Incidentally (though this scheme had as its object the improvement of the conditions of student life almost more than that of teaching organisation) it may be mentioned that the Commission devotes a chapter to the question whether it is desirable to remove the University and its colleges to some place outside Calcutta where more spacious accommodation and improvement of the physical, moral and intellectual conditions under which the students live are possible. It is obvious that many difficulties which the Commission has discovered would be solved by some such action. This proposal found many warm supporters among the correspondents and witnesses. On the other hand, there were witnesses who urged the undesirability of academic seclusion, the healthiness of Calcutta, the difficulty which would be experienced by the poorer students in a fully residential university, the value of home influences, etc. The Commission observes that the aggregation of university buildings and colleges round College Square has already proceeded so

Chapter XX.

Chapter XX, paragraph 25.

Chapter XX, paragraphs 28-32.

far as to make that part of Calcutta a university quarter. The situation of this group is central and convenient for the city as a whole and, though there are some important exceptions, few of the existing institutions are so far removed from this group as to make inter-collegiate relations impossible. The Government of India fully appreciate the advantages which would be derived from the location of the University in a more open site. But, apart from the considerations put forward by the Commission in favour of the retention of present arrangements, it is felt that the expense of such removal, which would be infinitely greater than the mere re-erection of buildings, and the delays and difficulties involved probably render any such scheme full of great difficulties.

Chapter XXXVII paragraphs 1—16.

(iii) The Synthesis.

20. It is admitted by the Commission in dealing with these various proposals that the unitary form of university is in the abstract the most advantageous form of university organisation. But the conditions appeared to dictate a multi-collegiate system. The Commissioners therefore advocate a teaching university of a new type, not exactly corresponding to any now existing, to be achieved through what they term a synthesis of the University and its colleges. Under this scheme the University will be really responsible for the character of the teaching given in its name. The prestige and importance of the colleges will be increased and only those colleges will be permitted to participate which can show an efficiency equal to the fulfilment of the conditions to be laid down. Those colleges in Calcutta which cannot fulfil such conditions will be treated as temporarily affiliated, but will not participate in the privileges of the Teaching University.

Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 21.
Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 24.
Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 20.

(iv) Incorporated and constituent colleges.

21. The colleges which participate in this scheme would be the incorporated colleges maintained by the University itself and the constituent colleges, *i.e.*, such of the colleges in Calcutta as are able to take a part in university teaching. These institutions would have to fulfil certain conditions. They must free themselves from the incubus of intermediate classes at the earliest possible moment. Admissions must not be made beyond a maximum of 1,000 students. The proportion of college teachers to students should be one to twenty-five though it is admitted that a proportion of one to fifteen or twenty would be more reasonable. No whole-time teachers should be paid less than ₨125 a month, nor any head of a department of teaching less than ₨300. Suitable buildings for teaching and residential accommodation for students must be provided. Each college should be under a properly constituted governing body and should have a teachers' council.

Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 122.
Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 124.
Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 125.
Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 129.
Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 131.
Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 132.

(v) The functions of the University.

22. The University itself would not compete with its colleges but would supplement their resources, providing instruction in those subjects where the colleges cannot supply it and teachers of high distinction in the more ordinary subjects of undergraduate work, maintaining a central library, etc. It would appoint its own teachers and recognise college teachers for the imparting of instruction in its name. It would organise instruction so as to prevent overlapping. It would continue to exercise its present functions, but materially modified. For the definition of curricula would be mainly in the hands of teachers of the University and its colleges and the examination system would be less rigid and would follow rather than dictate the teaching. "In short", say the Commissioners, "under a new and happier system, the University ought not to stand merely in the relation of a task-master to its constituent colleges. It ought to assist and strengthen them. It can do this in part by giving guidance and advice, and by encouraging its best men to take a deeper interest in college work; in part by providing instruction, such as the colleges could not themselves provide, which can be used by their students; in part by giving recognition and emoluments to the best college teachers, and so helping the colleges to retain good men on their staffs".

Chapter XXXIV, paragraphs 89—9[illegible].
Chapter XXXIV paragraph 94.
Chapter XXXIV, paragraphs 96 and 97.
Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 98.
Chapter XXXIV paragraph 100.

(vi) Conditions of teaching.

23. Under these new arrangements, it is desirable that a student spend three years at colleges reading for the B. A. or B. Sc.—though it may be impossible to enforce this at once in the case of pass students; and graduates should proceed to the Master's degree after another one or two years according

Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 30.
Chapter XXXIV paragraph 34.

B 2

as they have taken an honours or a pass school. A radical departure is required from the system of instruction now in vogue. The excessive emphasis now laid upon attendance at lectures must cease, and the importance of tutorial guidance must be realised. Each undergraduate must be a member of a college and it will be the duty of each college to provide individual tutorial guidance for every student and such lectures as will supplement those organised by the university. The Report lays great stress on this individual guidance and comments strongly on the barrenness of an endless round of lectures and a university training almost wholly unrelated to the real thoughts and aspirations of the students' minds, whose emotions and aspirations require training into useful, instead of hazardous, channels.

apter XXXIV, ragraph 60.
apter XXXIV, ragraph 52
apter XXXIV, ragraph 64.
apter XXXIV, ragraph 56.

Temporarily affiliated colleges.

24. The Commission recognised that many of the colleges in Calcutta, as they now are, will be quite unable to satisfy the conditions essential for participation in the teaching organisation of the University. "The colleges", says the Report, "now include some thousands of students, who are being given a kind of training quite unworthy of the name of university education". The needs of these students must be met. Hence such colleges must be retained. But they will be permitted to exist as institutions teaching up to a degree only on a basis of temporary affiliation for five years with a possible extension; they will form no part of the teaching organisation; and no new colleges will be thus recognised after the new system has once been brought into operation. Certain conditions are suggested, *e.g.*, a minimum salary of R100 for teachers and of R250 for heads of departments. Temporarily affiliated colleges will become either constituent colleges or intermediate institutions.

apter XXXIV, ragraph 141.
apter XXXIV, ragraph 143.
apter XXXIV, ragraph 144.

Mufassal colleges.
(*i*) The problem.

25. It is physically impossible for the widely scattered colleges outside Calcutta to have any part in the Teaching University. Hence they require a different kind of treatment. Here also various schemes were suggested and rejected. An obvious solution would be the conversion of the leading *mufassal* colleges into universities established after the pattern of Dacca. But the Commissioners were regretfully driven to the conclusion that (apart from Dacca) there is no college which is yet ripe to be transformed into a university. "In the long run", says the Report, "the best thing for Bengal will be the establishment of a small number of efficiently organised universities in the *mufassal*, wherein a training can be given which will be not less valuable in quality, though possibly less wide in range, than that which will be offered by Calcutta and Dacca, the remainder of the colleges devoting themselves to the vitally important work of the intermediate stage. At the present moment, it is impossible to determine which colleges ought to be marked out for the former, and which for the latter, destiny. But it would be unjust that the existing colleges should be deprived of their present rights at an arbitrarily fixed date, or until even ampler provision than now exists has been made to meet the needs of the students whom these colleges at present train. At the same time it is important to find a means whereby the better colleges may be stimulated to strive towards a higher destiny, may be enabled to awaken the pride and win the financial support of their own districts, and may be allowed to enjoy, as they progress in strength, an increasing degree of freedom, such as will fit them for the responsibilities of independence".

apter XXXV, ragraph 16.
apter XXXV, ragraph 22.

(*ii*) The *Mufassal* Board.

26. The Commission accordingly concluded that the only immediate solution of the problem is to be found in some form of association between the *mufassal* colleges and the University of Calcutta. For this purpose it proposed the establishment of a Board of *Mufassal* Colleges which, while an integral part of the university organisation, should be representative of the colleges which it is destined to supervise. The Commissioners strongly felt, however, that this Board should be regarded not as a permanent but as a temporary organisation.

apter XXXV, ragraph 32.
apter XXXV, ragraph 33.

(*iii*) Proposed organisation of *mufassal* colleges.

27. The *mufassal* colleges would be classed as follows:—

(*a*) University colleges, which would be regarded as potential universities. These would be required to fulfil certain conditions, *e.g.*,

apter XXXV, ragraph 46

the provision of separate teaching for intermediate students, the maintenance of at least one teacher for every 20 students, the payment to them of salaries of not less than R125 a month and R300 for heads of departments, the submission of the principal teachers for approval or recognition by the University, etc.

(b) Other *mufassal* colleges, which would gradually assort themselves either as University colleges or as intermediate institutions.

Though no exact uniformity of content between the curricula of the *mufassal* colleges and those of the Teaching University would be demanded, the Commission considered it important that as far as possible there should be a general correspondence of standard. In order to secure this result a large element not exceeding half of the Board of *Mufassal* Colleges should consist of Calcutta teachers. Chapter XXXV, paragraph 40. Chapter XXXV, paragraph 41.

(iv) Colleges in Burma and Assam.

28. Some of the existing extra-Calcutta colleges are situated in provinces other than Bengal. The Commission cordially endorses the importance of establishing a university at Rangoon, while considering that the two colleges which would compose that university, if they could work out some scheme of co-operation, might find it convenient to retain for a time in a modified form their connection with Calcutta through the medium of the special panel of the *Mufassal* Board which would control University colleges. As regards the two colleges in Assam the Commission thought that the ablest students from Sylhet would probably continue to go to Calcutta and Dacca for higher education and that the most hopeful development in that area lay in a thoroughly efficient training at the intermediate stage. Gauhati, on the other hand, may rightly aim, and ought to aim, at becoming the seat of a university, but is at present not strong enough for independence and might well be placed under the special panel, though at the same time it should be equipped with the rudiments of a university system of government of its own. These suggestions will no doubt be considered by the Government of Burma and the Chief Commissioner of Assam. Chapter XXXV, paragraph 54. Chapter XXXV, paragraph 58. Chapter XXXV, paragraphs 59 and 60.

Summarised classification of colleges.

29. The proposals of the Commission therefore, as regards the University of Calcutta and its colleges, contemplate a teaching organisation, in which the central body and certain of the colleges will co-operate; a temporary arrangement for those colleges of Calcutta which are unable to fulfil the conditions required in constituent colleges; and an affiliating and examining organisation for *mufassal* colleges, which may retain their present status as a temporary measure and eventually become either University or intermediate colleges. Further, women's colleges, whether in Calcutta or in the *mufassal*, will be placed under a special board and made subject to special conditions.

The constitution of the University.

(i) The problem.

30. With a view to its performing these functions the Commission considered that the University must be equipped with a system of government more carefully devised for the purpose than that which it now possesses; a system which will combine a proper representation of public opinion and of all the interests concerned in the healthy development of the educational system, with the maintenance of a proper degree of influence and authority for the best expert opinion; while at the same time the supervisory authority of Government, and its deep concern in the matters with which the University has to deal, must be properly provided for, without imposing upon Government minute and detailed responsibilities which its officers cannot reasonably be expected to fulfil. Chapter XXXVII, paragraph 3.

(ii) The Visitor, the Chancellor, etc.

31. It is proposed by the Commission that the relation of special intimacy between the University and the Government of India should cease and that the Governor of Bengal should in future be the Chancellor; but that the Governor-General should hold the office of Visitor and that the Government of India should exercise fuller powers of supervision than at present not only over Calcutta but over all the universities of India. The Vice-Chancellor should be a whole-time officer appointed by the Chancellor. Chapter XXXVII, paragraph 5. Chapter XXXVII, paragraph 21.

32. Three principal governing bodies answering to those indicated in paragraph 11 of this Resolution are proposed—

(iii) The principal governing bodies.

Chapter XXXVII, paragraph 6.

(a) The Court would be a large representative body, whose assent would be required for fundamental legislative proposals but not for details of regulations and which would exercise a general supervision over the finances of the University, etc. For the discussion of more detailed matters the Court will have an elected committee of reference whose special duty it will be to discuss matters with the Executive Council.

Chapter XXXVII, paragraph 7

(b) The Executive Council would be a small body, entrusted with financial and administrative duties and with considerable legislative powers, but not concerned with the details of purely academic business.

Chapter XXXVII, paragraph 8.

(c) The Academic Council would be the supreme body in academic matters and the final authority for most of the ordinary academic business, and would consist mainly of university and college teachers.

Chapter XXXVII, paragraphs 9 and 10.

There would be other bodies, such as the *Mufassal* Board, the Board of Women's Education, the Muslim Advisory Committee and certain standing committees.

With a view to the initiation of the new order of things, a small Executive Commission, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, should be appointed immediately after the passing of the Act. It would make arrangements with colleges, draft the Statutes classifying the constituent and University colleges, appoint a provisional committee to deal with secondary and intermediate education, constitute a provisional Academic Council, consider financial arrangements and perform other important duties.

33. The Commission found that the existing legislation which governs the activities of the universities is unduly rigid. It accordingly proposed that, while an Act should be passed in the Imperial Legislative Council repealing the Act of 1857 and, so far as it concerns this University, the Act of 1904, and defining in very general terms the powers and the constitution of the University, the terms of this Act should be elaborated in a number of Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations. The first Statutes would be scheduled to the Act, but would be capable of amendment by the Court, subject to approval by the Governor of Bengal in Council. Among other things, the first conferment of any university privileges on any institution in Bengal should be through Statute. The Ordinances would govern the daily work of the University, would be made by the Executive Council, though initiated as regards purely academic matters by the Academic Council, and would be subject to the veto of the Chancellor. The Regulations would deal with minor matters and their framing would be entrusted to the various bodies of the University concerned with the matters with which they deal.

(iv) University legislation

Chapter XXXVII, paragraph 12.

Chapter XXXVII, paragraph 14.

Chapter XXXVII, paragraph 15.

Chapter XXXIII, paragraph 222.

Chapter XXXVII, paragraph 16.

Chapter XXXVII, paragraph 17.

34. Such, generally expressed and exclusive of many matters which, though less essential for the carrying out of the scheme, are nevertheless of considerable importance, are the proposals of the Commission regarding the University of Calcutta. The Government of India accept them as probably embodying the most feasible scheme which is compatible with existing conditions and which at the same time gives promise of healthy development in the future. The legislative measure embodying the Commission's proposals, which it is intended to place before the Imperial Legislative Council, will, it is hoped, not depart in essential respects from the provisions set forth in the Report and only summarised in the broadest lines in this Resolution. The Government of India, however, observe that two members of the Commission were not in entire agreement regarding certain aspects of the proposals and that criticisms have been put forward in other quarters—some to the effect that the changes suggested are too radical, others to the effect that still more drastic alterations are required. It is, therefore, to be understood that, while the forthcoming legislation will embody the essential outlines of the Commission's scheme, there may be room

Criticisms on the Report.

for differences in detail, dictated by administrative considerations or by public criticism.

Views of the Government of India on the classification of colleges.

35. In particular, the Government of India consider that the treatment proposed for temporarily affiliated colleges may, in practice, lead to difficulty. If the new organisation in Calcutta is really to assume the functions of an efficient teaching organisation, it will be hazardous to permit the continued existence in Calcutta of a class of institutions insufficiently equipped for participation in the Teaching University and calculated by their proximity to depress the standards which such a University should maintain. If on full consideration these apprehensions are found to be well based, it will be necessary to devise means for dealing with such colleges in a more expeditious manner than that contemplated by the Commission and it will probably prove most satisfactory if the Executive Commission is instructed at an early date to class those colleges which hold out no prospect of fulfilling the conditions of constituent colleges as intermediate institutions which would be definitely separated from the University and placed under the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.

The case is different with the *mufassal* colleges, which serve a useful purpose by providing higher education near to the homes of many students and by preventing those students from further augmenting the already overcrowded state of Calcutta colleges. It is, therefore, suggested that provision should be made for renewing the affiliation on present lines of those *mufassal* colleges which cannot immediately be classed either as University or as intermediate colleges.

The Commission apparently contemplated that the separation of intermediate from college classes, which forms the main pivot of their proposals, should not take immediate effect in temporarily affiliated and *mufassal* colleges. The case of the former kind of college has already been treated. But, as regards *mufassal* colleges, while the degree courses continue to be allowed for some time even in those institutions which cannot definitely be classed as University colleges, it appears to the Government of India to be important that they should rid themselves from the commencement of the presence of intermediate students—a condition which should apply to all institutions connected with the University save women's colleges.

Suggested deviations from the Commission's recommendations.

36. The following points indicate the manner in which the questions mentioned in the preceding paragraph may, in the opinion of the Government of India, suitably be treated. They also indicate certain other deviations from the detailed proposals of the Commission which it may be found desirable to include in the Bill.

(*i*) *Powers of the Chancellor.*—The Chancellor may in some cases be substituted for the Government of Bengal as a sanctioning authority, *e.g.*, as the sanctioning authority as regards Statutes. This change, as in the Dacca Bill, would be made in order to emphasise the personal relation of the Chancellor with the University.

The Chancellor may also be given, as in the Dacca Bill, the power of suspension of operation of an Ordinance which he deems likely to be cancelled by the Court or disallowed by himself.

(*ii*) *The Court.*—The number of members of the Court may be slightly changed by specifying the number of members to be nominated by the Chancellor, by allowing the Chief Commissioner of Assam to appoint members to represent Assam, by including the Chairmen of the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education and the Muslim Advisory Committee, by reducing the number of Vice-Chancellors of other universities and the number of representatives assigned to associations contributing not less than R5,000, by omitting the representatives of faculties, of governing bodies of colleges and temporarily (until those institutions take fuller shape) of intermediate colleges and secondary schools, and by confining the membership of donors of R10,000 to five years. These changes would slightly reduce the size of the Court, prevent overlapping in its membership and add a few desirable elements.

(*iii*) *The Executive Council.*—The constitution of the Executive Council may be slightly modified, mainly by the substitution of two Deans of Faculties elected by the Academic Council and two appointed teachers elected by the same body for the three university teachers who, the Commission proposed, should be elected by the Academic Council.

Power may be given to the Executive Council in all financial matters within the limits of the budget, also supervisory control subject to certain safeguards over the framing, etc., of new Regulations.

(*iv*) *The Academic Council.*—The constitution of the Academic Council may be slightly modified, mainly by some reduction in the representation of recognised teachers and the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education and by leaving indefinite the number of representatives of vocational faculties.

It is suggested that it may be empowered to constitute sub-committees or, if it thinks fit, an Executive Committee, and to appoint external, as well as internal, examiners, subject perhaps to the retention by the Executive Council of the duty of appointing committees, in consultation with the Academic Council, to moderate examination questions and to report results to the Executive Council.

(*v*) *Faculties.*—It is suggested that the membership of these bodies be limited. The Deans should probably be the Chairmen.

(*vi*) *Temporarily affiliated colleges.*—These should be mentioned only in the transitory provisions and it should be the duty of the Executive Commission, before its dissolution, to class them either as incorporated or constituent colleges, or as intermediate colleges.

(*vii*) *Conditions of recognition for temporarily affiliated and mufassal colleges.*—The prescription of conditions may be left to the Executive Commission. But, save in the case of women's colleges, the continuance of intermediate and of degree classes in one and the same institution should not be permitted after the date on which the Act comes into force.

(*viii*) *Appointments.*—The appointment of the teaching staff will be the work partly of selection committees of the University sitting in India and partly that of some organisation which will be able to arrange for recruiting in the United Kingdom. Two departures from the Commission's Report are proposed :—

(*a*) The nominations of the selection committees may be sent direct to the Executive Council and not confidentially through the Academic Council, since to do so would be to court undesirable discussion and possibly personal intrigue.

(*b*) Cases may arise where a selection committee in England will not prove either the best or a necessary instrument for nomination, and where the Secretary of State could select without the aid of a Committee. But this course should not be adopted unless the Chancellor reports to the Secretary of State that exceptional circumstances exist justifying it.

(*ix*) *Admission.*—Provision should be made as in the Dacca Bill requiring the approval of the Government of India to the acceptance of other examinations as equivalent to the intermediate and degree examinations or to any other tests which are to be recognised as the minimum qualification admitting to the courses of the University. This seems to be desirable because such examinations will not be confined to Bengal and because the whole question of admission to universities must be dealt with by some central authority if confusion and undue competition are to be avoided. Moreover, lack of uniformity in these matters is liable to prove embarrassing to Indian students proceeding to England.

(*x*) *Territorial jurisdiction.*—It is desirable that the Bill should contain a clause generally similar to section 27 of the Indian Universities Act, VIII of

1904. The limits of the teaching organisation should also be laid down; and it is proposed to express them as co-terminous with municipal Calcutta as defined in the Calcutta Municipal Act, III of 1899.

(*xi*) *Extinction of privileges.*—It seems necessary to provide for the extinction of all privileges conferred under the existing Act with a view to their re-conferment at the discretion of the Executive Commission.

(*xii*) *The Executive Commission.*—The Executive Commission will be limited to seven members so as to become a more workable body; and the representation of the Government of Bengal will be fixed at two members.

Certain other deviations are suggested These are generally of minor importance They refer mainly to the procedure following an inquiry by the Visitor or appeals from aggrieved communities, the position of the Treasurer, the provision for certain teachers to appear as private candidates, the inclusion of a new body called the Board of Co-ordination to make the most effective use of the teaching facilities and accommodation. provision for permitting a women's college to attain the rank of a constituent college. Some other unimportant changes will probably figure in the Bill; and it may be found desirable to express in the Bill itself the proportion and method of Muhammadan representation in the larger bodies, *viz.*, the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council.

Action contemplated.

37. The Government of India propose to place before the Imperial Legislative Council a Bill embodying the main proposals of the Commission with the deviations indicated above. They do not at the present stage commit themselves as regards these deviations or the detailed provisions of the measure. They trust that the Senate of the University of Calcutta and such other bodies as are closely concerned with the questions at issue will forward their opinions at a very early stage through His Excellency the Rector or the Government of Bengal, as the case may be, in such time as to permit of the publication of the Bill by the end of April 1920.

V.—*Conclusion.*

Need for co-operation.

38. The Government of India are well aware that the proposals of the Commission may excite apprehensions in the minds of some. Vested interests may suspect that they are threatened, the sentiments which have grown round the University as it exists may feel themselves touched. But the scheme which the Commission has framed shows due consideration in all these matters. It is necessary to recognise the task of public instruction in all its branches as an important trust laid upon Government and upon the nation, in which, while violence to personal interests should where possible be avoided, the greatest good of the majority must prevail. The traditions and the affections which cling round a time-honoured institution will only be strengthened by its development; for progress with the times must now, more than ever, be the watchword in education and the Commission has amply shown that the system in Bengal calls for re-adjustment to suit changing circumstances. It is not pretended that the realisation of the Commission's proposals will be an easy matter. Funds will be required, high administrative ability will have to be called into play, apprehensions will have to be allayed and the claims of conflicting interests adjudicated. The Government of India are assured that there is at the present moment in Bengal a strong and genuine aspiration for improved methods in the higher branches of instruction. They feel therefore that they can confidently look for the assistance and co-operation of the educated classes in carrying out the high and difficult enterprise on which the Commission has invited them to embark. They believe that these changes, if successfully achieved, will lead to a better order of things, remove any taint of inefficiency and furnish Bengal with a body

of educated youth competent to further her interests in intellectual, administrative and industrial activities.

The Government of Madras.
Ditto Bombay.
Ditto Bengal.
Ditto the United Provinces.
Ditto the Punjab.
Ditto Burma.
Ditto Bihar and Orissa.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Assam.
The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province.
The Chief Commissioner of Delhi.
The Home Department.
The Foreign and Political Department.
The Finance Department.
The Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
The Department of Commerce and Industry.
The Public Works Department.
The Indian Munitions Board.

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information to the local Governments and Administrations and the Departments of the Government of India noted on the margin and to the Registrar, Calcutta University (through His Excellency the Rector).

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 676-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INTERNAL TRADE.

Delhi, the 30th January 1920.

REPORT ON THE COTTON CLOTH OPERATIONS BY THE CONTROLLER OF COTTON CLOTH.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Report on the Cotton Cloth operations by the Controller of Cotton Cloth.

In March 1918 the Government of India appointed an informal committee, composed mainly of persons employed in the cotton trade, to consider what steps could be taken to relieve the distress caused to the poorer classes in India by the high price of cotton cloth. The Committee were asked in particular to advise (*a*) whether it would be possible to introduce a scale of mills' charges for cotton cloth and, if such a scale was possible, what it should be; and (*b*) whether it would be necessary for this purpose to control in any way the price of, or operations in, raw cotton and, if so, what steps were practicable in this direction.

2. This Committee sat in Bombay from the 28th March to the 3rd April 1918, and the Resolutions passed by it were published in August 1918. The Committee held the view, *inter alia*, that the price of cloth manufactured in India should not rise above a point justified by the price of raw cotton and other costs of manufacture, allowing for a reasonable profit to the manufacturer, dealer and retailer. They were also of the opinion that it would be difficult to regulate the price of all varieties of cloth, and to ensure that the consumer would get the benefit of the prices so prescribed, but they considered that a fair measure of control would be practicable if a limited number of varieties of cloth were standardized or manufactured and sold under regulation. After a careful consideration of the Committee's recommendations, the Government of India decided to accept their proposals for the standardisation of certain varieties of cloth; and in order to give effect to this decision the Cotton Cloth Act was passed in the Imperial Legislative Council in September 1918.

3. Mr. F. Noyce, I.C.S., was appointed Controller of Cotton Cloth, and an Advisory Committee was constituted to assist him in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Mr. Noyce held charge of the office of Controller until the recent decision of the Government to place the control of cotton cloth in abeyance. The report which the Controller has submitted is now published for general information.

4. The report gives a clear and interesting account of the operations, and the Government of India consider it unnecessary to comment on it. They desire, however, to take this opportunity to express their acknowledgments of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Noyce, to whom, to a very large extent, the success of the scheme was due, and to Mr. Engel, Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, who was appointed Assistant Controller, and on whom fell the bulk of the work of inspecting the standard cloth manufactured. The special thanks of Government are due to Mr. Stones, whose expert knowledge and whose ready assistance were of the greatest value; to the other members of the Advisory Committee, who were good enough to place their services at the Controller's disposal; and to Messrs. N. N. Wadia and Sons, Managing Agents of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, to

whom the Controller was under special obligations. The Government of India also wish to endorse Mr. Noyce's commendations of the other firms and gentlemen named in the Report.

ORDERED that a copy of the resolution, with a copy of the report, be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the Railway Department (Railway Board), to F. Noyce, Esquire, I.C.S., lately Controller of Cotton Cloth, to all the Members of the Advisory Committee, to Messrs. N. N. Wadia and Sons, to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and to the Director of Statistics.

ORDERED also that the resolution, as well as the report, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 5817, dated Bombay, the 28th November 1919.

From—F. NOYCE, Esq., I.C.S., Controller of Cotton Cloth,

To--The Secretary to the Government of India, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the Cloth Control operations.

2. As I submit a chart to which frequent reference will be made throughout the Report, I would explain at the outset that this chart shows :—

(1) The wholesale price in Bombay of the shirting turned out by the Century Mill, a first class Bombay Mill. This price will be adopted as the basis for comparison throughout in dealing with the price of standard cloth, though it should be mentioned that it ranges at from one to two annas higher than the price of cloth turned out by the average Bombay mills.

(2) The price of Fari grey shirting, one of the best known line of imported piece-goods.

(3) The price of M. G Broach cotton "Fully good".

(4) The fluctuations in exchange. and

(5) The price of bar silver "Spot" London.

The chart covers the period from August 1st, 1918 to October 26th, 1919 when I left Bombay to join the Indian Sugar Committee.

3. The circumstances which led to the passing of the Cloth Control Act of 1918, are so well known that they need not be repeated here. It is perhaps sufficient to say that the price of cloth in Bombay reached the unprecedented height of R2-14-0 per pound in August 1918, and that the high price of cloth was causing acute distress all over India, more especially in Bengal where it led to somewhat serious riots and in Bihar and Orissa. On August 20th, I was placed on special duty in order to work out the details of the scheme for the manufacture of standard cloth. After making preliminary enquiries in Bombay, a Conference was convened which met on September 18th. 27 gentlemen were present at this Conference, 15 of whom were officials and 12 non-officials. Official representatives were present from the following provinces and Native States :—Bombay, Madras, the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Baluchistan, Central India, Baroda and Indore, in addition to representatives of the mill industry and the piece-goods trade of Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore and Indore. Much ground was covered at this Conference, and the discussion proved of great service in subsequently working out the details of the scheme. At this Conference, a sample of cloth, which appeared suitable for standardization, was produced. This cloth, which was kindly manufactured for me by the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company at their Textile Mills, was 20s warp and 20s. weft, 32 reed and 32 picks, and the price at controlled rates, on the basis of the prevailing rate for cotton which on the date of the Conference stood at R800 per khandi, was estimated at 5½ annas per square yard or Re. 1-12-6 per pound. It should be explained that the reed and pick of the cloth were somewhat lower than that of the bulk of the cloth turned out by the mills. This meant that the cloth was less closely woven and more open in appearance than their ordinary cloth. This was unavoidable as the cloth was intended for the poorest classes only and it was, therefore, necessary that it should be manufactured as cheaply as possible. This cloth met with the hearty approval of all the provincial representatives present, more especially those from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam, but it was pointed out that it could not be manufactured by the Cawnpore mills, and that a coarser cloth would have also to be standardized in order to permit of their being brought under the scheme. Samples of this cloth were produced at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, at which the Act was passed, and it is worthy of mention that it also received the approval of the non-official representatives of Bengal on the Council.

4. The Cloth Control Act became law on September 26th 1918 and I was immediately appointed Controller of Cotton Cloth under its provisions. The following gentlemen were nominated as my Advisory Committee :—

Mr. R. H. Brooke.
Mr. N. B. Saklatwala.
Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai.
Sir Clement Simpson.
The Honourable Mr. T. Smith.
Mr. F. Stones.
The Honourable Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
Mr. Devidas Madhowji Thackersey.
Sir Vithaldas Thackersey.
Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E.
Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and Mr. Brooke subsequently resigned on leaving Bombay, Sir Clement Simpson on leaving Madras and Mr. Stones for business reasons. Mr. J. D. F. Engel, Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, was appointed to the Committee on assuming charge of his duties as Assistant Controller on the 15th February 1919. He had previously attended meetings of the Committee in an informal capacity. Eleven meetings of the Committee were held in all.

5. The first meeting of the Advisory Committee was held on October 15th. On that date I had received an indent for cloth for 19 million yards of cloth monthly from Bihar and Orissa, and 2¼ million yards from Assam. The United Provinces requirements were put at not less than 4 million yards monthly, whilst those from Bengal remained at the figure given at the Preliminary Conference, *viz.*, 4 million yards monthly, a total of 29 million yards. In view of the fall in the price of cloth, which had occurred since the passing of the Act, it was, however, decided to commence the manufacture of standard cloth from November 1st, but to take up the monthly output of five per cent. of the looms in the first instance. It was estimated that this would mean about 8¾ million yards of standard cloth. It was decided at this meeting that the cloth to be standardised should be that approved at the Preliminary Conference but that *dhoties* and *saris* should be standardised as well as shirting. It was also decided that, in order to meet the case of up-country mills, which were only able to weave cloth of coarser counts, and also to provide a somewhat thicker cloth for the colder climates of the Punjab, Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province and Sind, a coarser cloth should be standardised for those provinces. This cloth, subsequently known as A.12, was 16*s*. warp and 14*s*. weft, 48*s*. reed and 44 picks. This decision was very fully justified by results as the success achieved by this cloth has been the outstanding feature of the operations.

6. Circumstances compelled the decision to commence the manufacture of standard cloth to be reconsidered at the next meeting of the Advisory Committee held on October 25th. The fall in the price of ordinary cloth, which had commenced immediately the intention of Government in regard to Cloth Control were made public, had been accentuated by other factors, the announcement that a tax would be levied on excess profits, the fall in the price of raw cotton, the prospects of peace and the diminished purchasing power of the people resulting from the influenza epidemic and the unfavourable agricultural conditions in various parts of the country. The armistice was signed on November 11th, and in the third week of November the price of cloth touched the lowest point it has reached since the Cloth Control operations commenced. As will be seen from the chart, the price of the Century mill's cloth was Re. 1-6-0 per pound. At the third meeting of the Advisory Committee held on November 9th, it was, therefore decided that it would be advisable to postpone the manufacture of standard cloth indefinitely, a decision which was approved by the Government of India.

7. I took advantage of the decision to postpone the manufacture of standard cloth to visit Lucknow and Bankipore in order to confer with the Local Governments. In both cases, the view taken, which subsequent events showed to

be entirely correct, was that the price of cloth had reached its lowest level for the time being. The Government of Bihar and Orissa consulted me as to the advisability of making large purchases of imported piece-goods in Calcutta, and I cordially concurred in their decision to adopt this course. The Government of the United Provinces requested me to obtain for them five bales of standard cloth for each of the 48 districts of the province. This I succeeded in doing. 165 of these bales were manufactured by the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, 45 by the Standard Mills and 30 at the Western India and Hongkong Mills. For these, I was indebted to Messrs. N. N. Wadia and Sons, Mr. Saklatwala and Sir Vithaldas Thackersey.

8. From the third week in November onwards, the price of cloth again rose steadily. In these circumstances, Mr. J. Reid, I.C.S., Controller of Cloth, Bihar and Orissa requested me to supplement his purchases of Manchester cloth by furnishing him with 600 bales of standard cloth. This I was able to obtain from the Anglo-French Mills, Pondicherry (300 bales), thanks to Sir Gordon Fraser, the Mofussil Mills, Broach (80 bales), thanks to the Honourable Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas, the Lakshmi and Vishnu Mills, Sholapur (50 bales), thanks to Mr. R. H. Brooke, the Crescent and Fazulbhoy and Pearl Mills, Bombay (50 bales), thanks to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad (40 bales), thanks to Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, the Khandesh Mills, Jalgaon (25 bales), thanks to Mr. Lalji Narainji, the Standard Mills, Bombay (15 bales), thanks to Mr. Saklatwala and the Textile Mills, Bombay (5 bales), thanks to Messrs. N. N. Wadia and Sons. The price charged for this as well as for the sample bales supplied to the United Provinces was Re. 1-7-0 per pound for shirting, Re. 1-7-6 for *dhoties* and Re. 1 8-0 for *saris*. It may be convenient if I mention here that before the provisions of the Act were formally put into operation, arrangements were made to supply Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces with a certain amount of cloth other than standard cloth. This cloth was obtained from the following firms at favourable rates in each case :—

Currimbhoy Mills and Fazulbhoy Mills	53
Hindustan Mills	53
Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Company	20
Mofussil Mills	77
Century Mills	10
Bombay United Mills	16
Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills	60

Five sample bales of cloth manufactured by the Century Mills were supplied to Baluchistan, and five sample bales from the Textile Mills were supplied to Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, and four bales to Bombay and the Punjab. The total amount of standard and other cloth arranged for, though not in all cases supplied, before the provisions of the Act were formally put into operation is thus as shown in the following statement :—

Name of Province.	Standard cloth.	Other cloth.	TOTAL.
Bihar and Orissa	570	229	799
Bombay	4	...	4
Baluchistan	5	...	5
Bengal	5	...	5
Central Provinces	..	60	60
Punjab	4	...	4
United Provinces	240	...	240
Total	828	289	1,117

9. In the third week of December, the price of cloth reached Re. 1-15-0 per pound. As will be seen from the chart, the increase was not justified by a corresponding increase in the price of cotton. It then fell to Re. 1-13-0 per pound, but by January 17th had again risen to Re 1-14-0 per pound. This increase of prices had been reflected in the provinces. The Controller of Cloth, Bihar and Orissa reported that his experience had shown the necessity of supplementing his supply of Manchester cloth with a supply of standard cloth and, therefore, indented for a supply of 1,600 bales of standard cloth monthly for three months. The United Provinces submitted an indent for 2,500 bales and the Punjab asked for 2,200 bales of A.-12. It was, therefore, decided to make an immediate commencement with the manufacture of standard cloth and to take up the output of five per cent of the looms monthly in the first instance. It was estimated that this would produce 5,244 bales of cloth, of which 1,600 would be allotted to Bihar and Orissa, 2,408 to the United Provinces and 1,236 to the Punjab It had been decided at previous meetings of the Advisory Committee that the price of standard cloth should be based on the price of cotton on the day on which orders were issued to the mills. At a meeting of the Committee held on January the 30th, it was decided that R630 per khandi of 784 pounds should be adopted as the price of a suitable mixing for the manufacture of standard cloth. On this basis the price of shirting was fixed at Re. 1-7-6 per pound, of *dhoties* at Re. 1-8-0 and of *saris* at Re. 1-8-6. The price of the cloth (A.-12) it had been decided to standardize for the Punjab—was fixed at Re. 1-5-6 It was agreed that these prices should apply to all mills. Orders to the mills on this basis issued the same day.

10. As regards the price fixed for standard cloth, it may be here explained that the Members of the Advisory Committee with technical experience worked this out in different ways and arrived at a unanimous conclusion with which I saw no reason to differ. The reasonable margin of profit contemplated by the Act was placed at 10 per cent, and the calculations were based on the circumstances of a mill working with average efficiency. It may be thought that the profit allowed leaned on the side of liberality but it has to be remembered that the same price was fixed for all mills, as it was quite impossible to take the circumstances of individual mills into account. A rate had, therefore, to be fixed which would prevent mills with low efficiency from working at a loss. It may be mentioned, however, that several of them alleged subsequently that they had done so. The mills were also expected to place the cloth free on rail, to purchase stamps and provide samples and also to wait three weeks for their money. As events proved, this period was greatly exceeded in most cases.

11. The details of the cloth actually standardized are shown in statement A appended

12. Before giving details of the cloth manufactured by the mills as a result of the first orders placed with them, it will be convenient if I deal briefly with subsequent events. The second indent received from the United Provinces stood at practically the same figure as the first. Most unfortunately, as things turned out, the Punjab authorities decided to await the receipt of the cloth first indented for before ordering any further large quantities of standard cloth. They, therefore, submitted a second indent for 300 bales only of A.-12. Experience showed that at least another 1,000 bales of this cloth could easily have been absorbed at that date by the Punjab and adjacent provinces and, if this had been taken, nearly all the difficulties, which eventually occurred would have been obviated In these circumstances, there was nothing to be done but to allot the balance remaining after supplying the United Provinces, amounting to about 2,400 bales, to Bihar and Orissa which had indented for 4,800 bales in all. Fortunately a considerable demand for standard cloth sprang up from Assam and the Central Provinces. The Punjab was also able to relieve the United Provinces of 110 bales of ordinary cloth and with this and smaller requisitions from other provinces, in addition to rejections, the amount of standard cloth sent to the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa was, as shown below, much less than the quantity actually indented for. At the ninth meeting of the Advisory Committee held on March 3rd 1919, the price of the second allocation was fixed at Re. 1-5-6 for shirting Re. 1-6-0 for *dhoties* and Re. 1-6-6 for *saris*. That for A.-12 cloth was fixed at, Re. 1-3-6. These prices were fixed on the basis of cotton at R530 per Khandi. Orders to the mills issued at once.

13. From the end of December to the third week in April, as the chart shows, the price of cloth fell steadily, partly as a result of the fall in the price of cotton and partly also, there can be no doubt, as a result of the presence of standard cloth on the market. The chart furnishes convincing evidence that not since the end of December has there been the wide disparity between the price of cloth and that of cotton which there was both in that month and at the time the Act was passed and, as the reports from the provinces show, one of the main factors in steadying prices has been standard cloth. In the third week in April, cloth reached the lowest price it had touched till recently. The Century Mill's cloth was then quoted at Re 1-8-0 per pound, that from other mills in Bombay being from one to two annas lower. This meant that at that stage ordinary cloth was obtainable at wholesale rates at less than the price of standard cloth of the first allocation and at very little above that of the price of the second allocation. It need hardly be said, however, that the full effect of this fall in prices had not reached the provinces and that standard cloth was then, as it has remained, appreciably the cheapest cloth and considerably the best in value on the market. In the circumstances, however, it was not surprising that no further indents were received from the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa and that the latter province asked to be relieved of the balance of its third indent. The Punjab had by this time discovered the advantages of A.-12 cloth and was willing to take further large quantities of it. There was obviously no justification for manufacturing cloth for one province only and it was, therefore, decided at the tenth meeting of the Advisory Committee held on April 16th to place no further orders with the mills.

14. As regards the particulars of the cloth manufactured by the mills as a result of the orders placed with them, it may be mentioned that there are 145 weaving mills in British territory which came under the provisions of the Act. Of these, two mills were not working and four very small mills with less than 100 looms and with no spindles were exempted. Ten mills made arrangements with other mills to take over their allocations, arrangements in which, in the majority of cases, I did my best to assist them and which gave a great deal of trouble to accomplish successfully. Messrs. Best and Company, Managing Agents of the Anglo-French Textile Mills, Pondicherry kindly agreed that their mills should be treated as if in British territory. 129 mills in all, therefore, manufactured standard cloth, of which 55 were situated in Bombay, 35 in Ahmedabad and 39 in up-country stations. The total amount of cloth actually accepted from the mills of the first allocation amounted to 5,053 bales, of which 2,270 were despatched to the United Provinces, 1,534 to Bihar and Orissa, 1,178 to the Punjab, 37 to Bombay, 29 to the Central Provinces and 5 to the North-West Frontier Province. The Hubli Mills, the Managing Agents of which are Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Company, offered to assist me by manufacturing 25 bales in excess of their allocation under the Act, and, as this offer enabled me to meet demands from the Central Provinces, it was gratefully accepted. The cloth from six mills, amounting to 106 bales, was entirely rejected. The total amount of cloth actually accepted from the mills of the second allocation amounted to 4,598 bales of which 1,760 were sent to the United Provinces, 1,572 to Bihar and Orissa, 479 to the Punjab, 407 to Assam, 251 to the Central Provinces, 25 to Bombay, 37 to Bengal, 29 to the North-West Frontier Province, 36 to Baluchistan, 1 to Delhi and 1 to Madras. The cloth from 18 mills, amounting to 522 bales, was entirely rejected. Under the Act, I had power to require mills to replace this with cloth of the requisite quality but this course was not adopted. As the cloth was not required in the provinces, no object would have been served by doing so.

15. Before passing on to describe the arrangements made for the examination and despatch of the cloth, it will be convenient to give details of other cloth obtained subsequent to the second allocation. As will be seen from the chart, the price of cloth, having reached its lowest point in April, rose steadily until August when it commenced to fall. The rise in prices stimulated the demand for A.-12 cloth in the Punjab and the adjacent provinces, a demand which the fall in prices did not affect so far as the Punjab is concerned. No

more standard cloth was being manufactured under the Act, but I was able to obtain a fairly large quantity both of A.-12 and ordinary cloth at favourable rates through the kind assistance of some of the leading Bombay firms. 135 bales of A.-12 were obtained at Re. 1-3-6 per pound, the price fixed for the second allocation, from the following mills and firms :—

	Bales.
Century Mills Company	51
Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Company	12
Messrs. Tata Sons and Company	17
The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company	12
Messrs. Finlay and Company	10
Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company	11
The E. D. Sassoon United Mills Company	12
Colaba Land and Mills Company	10

Of this cloth 72 bales were despatched to the Punjab, 35 bales to Sind, 15 bales to Baluchistan and 13 bales to the North-West Frontier Province. 15 bales of A.-12 were also obtained from Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, at Re. 1-6-6 per pound, 5 of which were despatched to Baluchistan and 10 to the Punjab. The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company also supplied me with 30 bales of cloth A.-12 quality, 36 inches wide instead of 31 inches at Re 1-6-6 per pound. Of this, 18 bales were supplied to the Punjab, 10 to the North-West Frontier Province and 2 to Sind. 50 bales of ordinary cloth were also obtained from the Century Mills Company at favourable rates 41 of these were supplied to the Punjab and 9 to Sind. I have further arranged with the Century Mills Company for the supply of 65 bales of A.-12 at Re. 1-6-0 per pound to the Director of Civil Supplies, Punjab and 12 bales at Re. 1-8-0 per pound to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Punjab and with Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons for the supply of 100 bales to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Pubjab at Re. 1-6-0 per pound. These are in process of manufacture. The popularity of A.-12 cloth in the Punjab has been so great that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in that province is anxious to arrange for a permanent supply of this cloth to Co-operative Societies in that Province He has recently visited Bombay and I have been able to assist him in making arrangements which will, I trust, secure this result. Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons have generously offered to supply at once 260 bales at Re. 1-8-0 per pound, a very favourable rate in present circumstances. 100 bales have been accepted at this rate, and I have little doubt that the whole quantity will be taken up. In order to prevent a recrudescence of profiteering during the Pooja holidays, the Government of Bengal requested me to arrange for a supply of ordinary cloth which could be placed on the market should any tendency to profiteer become manifest or be disposed of suitably should that contingency not arise. I succeeded in obtaining 119 bales for them at favourable rates from the following firms :—

	Bales.
The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company	48
Messrs Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons	49
Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company	22

300 bales of cloth were also obtained at ordinary rates from the Century Manufacturing Company. 10 bales of cotton blankets obtained from the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company at favourable rates have been supplied to Assam and 4 bales to the United Provinces.

16. In all, therefore, the total figure of standard and other cloth supplied by me to the various provinces, including cloth in process of manufacture and

the 100 bales from Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons mentioned in the last paragraph, amounts to 11,708 bales made up as follows :—

Name of Province.	Prior to the Act being brought into force.	1st allocation.	2nd allocation.	Voluntary.	TOTAL.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
United Provinces	240	2,270	1,760	4	4,274
Bihar and Orissa	799	1,534	1,572	...	3,905
Punjab	4	1,178	479	418	2,079
Bengal	5	...	37	419	461
Assam	...	...	407	10	417
Central Provinces	60	29	251	...	340
Bombay	4	37	25	46	112
Baluchistan	5	...	36	20	61
North-West Frontier Province	...	5	29	23	57
Delhi	...	...	1	...	1
Madras	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL	1,117	5,053	4,598	940	11,708

This represents nearly 22¼ million yards of cloth.

17. A word should now be said about the examination and despatch of the cloth. Each mill was required to submit two one yard samples of the cloth it had been directed to make. These samples were carefully examined both in my office and by Mr. Stones at the Textile Mills and, if they were approved, the mill was directed to proceed with the manufacture of its allocation. If they were not approved, the mill was directed to submit a fresh sample. This was, as a rule, sufficient though in a few cases more than one fresh sample had to be called for. At the outset, the cloth was inspected by the Assistant Controller or myself whilst it was in process of manufature and if the quality was satisfactory, despatching instructions were issued in regard to it. It was, however, soon found that this method of inspection did not prevent unsatisfactory cloth being sent out and a different system was adopted. The cloth was not inspected until the whole of it had been completed and baled. A proportion of the bales were then opened and examined. If any defects were found in these, the mill was required to reopen the bales and to select satisfactory cloth. If this proved impossible, the whole consignment was rejected. It will be observed that the rejections were much larger in the case of the second allocation than of the first. This was partly due to the fact that, in consequence of complaints received in regard to the first allocation, a somewhat higher standard was insisted on in the case of the second allocation, partly to the fact that owing to the slackening of the demand for standard cloth, more detailed inspection was possible in the case of the second allocation than of the first and partly to the fact that some mills were undoubtedly more careless about their second allocation than about the first as they were then aware that no more orders were being placed with them. That no undue leniency was shown in passing the cloths is, I

think, shown by the prices mills were able to obtain for rejected cloth. I heard of some cases in which this was appreciably above the controlled price. This means that some mills gained by turning out defective cloth. It is to be regretted that this should have been possible, but, as already explained, no useful purpose would have been served by requiring them to replace it by cloth of correct quality. I may here mention that in only one case was my decision questioned and an appeal made to my Advisory Committee. In that case, the mill was given an opportunity of selecting its cloth and of providing as many bales as possible of a quality equal to the best sample I had been able to find on inspection of its cloth. It proved unable to do so. The complaints made in regard to the quality of the cloth are dealt with in paragraph 21 below.

18. The arrangements made to secure quick transit of the cloth were as follows. In the case of the United Provinces, the cloth was despatched in whole waggon loads to Cawnpore, Lucknow or Allahabad. In the case of other provinces which had no such convenient distributing centres, arrangements were made with the authorities of the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways to despatch all the cloth sent off from Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur in whole waggon loads to the furthest possible point, *e.g.*, in the case of Assam to Calcutta or in that of the Punjab to Lahore and so on. These arrangements worked admirably and undoubtedly saved much time in transit. In this connexion, I am especially indebted to Mr. D. S Burn, Deputy Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Mr. J. D. Flynn, C.I.E., Goods Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, and Mr. J. Counsell, Goods Superintendent, Carnac Bunder, on whom and whose staff the detailed working out of the scheme entailed much labour.

19. The arrangements for financing the purchase of the cloth which were contemplated at the preliminary Conference held in September were that the Local Government should keep me in funds in order to enable me to pay for the cloth immediately on receipt of the signed railway receipt from the Station Master of the despatching station. Government were, however, unable to approve this proposal as the financing of the very large purchases of standard cloth which then appeared probable would have involved somewhat serious interference with their financial arrangements. Eventually the price of standard cloth was fixed on the assumption that it would be paid for within three weeks of delivery. At that time it was contemplated that the cloth would be mainly disposed of by wholesale and retail dealers who would pay for it on receipt of the railway receipt. The system of disposing of the cloth through wholesale and retail dealers did not prove successful and other expedients had to be adopted which are described in detail in paragraph 22. In the United Provinces, the procedure followed at the outset was that the Collector of the district recovered the amount of the invoices from the dealers and remitted it to me by remittance transfer receipt. This system soon broke down owing to the refusal of some dealers to take delivery of the cloth indented for and the inability of others to dispose of what they had. This meant that payment could not be made until other agencies had been organized. In Bihar and Orissa, the incapacity of the dealers was very quickly recognized and arrangements were made to dispose of the cloth through the agency of the Provincial Controller's own staff and that of District Officers. This meant, however, that the Provincial Controller could not remit the money due for the cloth until it had actually been sold. In the case of both these provinces, therefore, which took the bulk of the ordinary standard cloth, the prompt payment, which had been hoped for, was not forthcoming and it was not until the Local Governments advanced the whole of the funds required to meet the outstanding invoices that my difficulties in this respect were overcome. I have to express my appreciation of the forbearance shown by the majority of the mills in Bombay and of some of those up-country in this matter. The three weeks period was seldom exceeded in the case of the consignments of cloth sent to the Punjab, to which a more readily saleable cloth had been supplied and where it was disposed of almost entirely through the agency of Co-operative Societies, or in that of the other provinces which took cloth on a small scale. A few Municipalities and District Boards in the Central Provinces were somewhat dilatory

in payment. The total amount paid to the mills was R63,13,555-10-3 made up as follows :—

	R	A.	P.
United Provinces	22,66,420	6	7
Bihar and Orissa	21,02,005	14	7
Punjab	10,81,992	2	10
Bengal	3,45,683	4	3
Assam	2,13,553	12	6
Central Provinces	1,86,406	8	7
Bombay	59,377	15	4
Baluchistan	29,730	0	9
North-West Frontier Province	27,772	15	7
Delhi	487	1	9
Madras	125	7	6
Total	63,13,555	10	3

20. Before proceeding to give details of the agencies by which the cloth was sold and the effect upon the prices of ordinary cloth in the different provinces, a few remarks upon the general question of the saleability of standard cloth seem called for. If, as has been stated in the course of this report, the price of standard cloth has been throughout lower than the price of ordinary cloth of the same or even of inferior quality it is only natural that the question should be asked why it did not sell more readily in the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa and why there was not a greater demand for it in other Provinces. For this there were several reasons. It must be emphasized that the intention of Government in providing for the manufacture of standard cloth was not to provide a popular cloth but a cloth which would relieve the distress of the poorest classes. To get such a cloth to the poorest classes needs organization to an extent which was not realized at the outset. As will be shown, when dealing with conditions in each province, an organization has now been evolved in the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa which is disposing of standard cloth with what may be regarded as satisfactory rapidity and there can be little doubt that, if this organization had been in existence throughout, nearly all the standard cloth sent to these provinces would have been disposed of by this time. As the operations progressed, it became clear that the poorest classes for whom alone standard cloth was intended would buy if it were sent out to them but that it was difficult to get them to come to public offices for it either because they could not spare the time, were reluctant to leave their homes or were exceedingly ignorant and careless of their own interests Another point which militated against the sale of standard cloth was the fact that it could not be sold on credit. In July last, Mr. Reid reported that, in the Bhabua Sub-Division of the Shahabad District, hundreds of people came to purchase standard cloth but were unable to buy as they had no money. They were willing to take the whole supply on credit. Mr. Reid further pointed out that his experience had shown that the statistics usually accepted in regard to the demand for cloth in rural tracts were entirely fallacious and that when prices were as high as they have been in war conditions the poorer people buy very little cloth indeed. Instead of the normal two pairs a year, they are content to buy a single cloth and in the jungle tracts many of the aboriginal tribes do with even less. Another obstacle was the inherent conservatism even of the poor which led them to prefer a dearer cloth to which they were used to a cheaper cloth to which they were not accustomed. Both from the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa, it was reported that standard cloth would have found a readier sale if it had been more heavily sized. The amount of size on standard cloth was 40 per cent. on warp whereas very much of the cloth usually purchased by the poorer classes is sized to the extent of 80 or 100 per cent. In other words, these classes are so negligent of their real interests that they prefer a cloth which is composed in very large measure of size rather than yarn merely because it looks more attractive in the first instance though it loses its appearance as soon

as it is washed and is obviously much less durable than standard cloth. A curious obstacle to the ready sale of standard *saris* (A 15) in Bihar and Orissa, which could not have been foreseen, was the existence of the coloured centre runner. Everyone consulted on this point expressed the opinion that this centre runner was an indispensable feature of *saris* and that they would never sell without it. Mr. Reid, however, found that it was considered too "fashionable" by the classes for which it was intended and has considerable difficulties in disposing of the *saris* in consequence. This was specially unfortunate as a slight reduction in cost would have been possible if it had been omitted. Punjab experience shows that the poorer classes were quite willing to pay more for a more closely woven cloth and, if the cloth operations are resumed at any time, this tendency must undoubtedly be taken into account

21. I have already referred to the complaints which were received of the inferiority of the cloth supplied by some mills. I regret to be compelled to admit that, in many cases, these were entirely justified. At the same time, they were inseparable from the character of the scheme. It was absolutely impossible to ensure that every mill should turn out exactly the same cloth from the same specifications. It was out of the question to lay down what cotton should be used for the manufacture of standard cloth and I may say at once that I am satisfied that the use of inferior cotton was not the cause of the trouble. I received a complaint in regard to the cloth turned out by a mill which had, I found on enquiry, paid R1,000 a *khandi* for the cotton it had used for its standard cloth. The real cause of the difference in the quality of the standard cloth turned out by different mills lay in the character of the machinery and management, more especially the former. The older the machinery, the greater the twist which has to be given to the yarn and the more open and less attractive the appearance of the cloth. Put shortly, the same quality of cloth could not be expected from an up to date Bombay mill with the latest machinery, with highly trained and highly paid European mill managers obtained from Lancashire and with mill agents who make a practice of visiting their mills daily and from small upcountry mills with very old machinery, badly paid subordinates and mill agents who are often non-resident. It was unfortunate from this point of view that the sample bales which were supplied to the provinces were supplied by the Textile Mill which is one of the very best mills in India. This justified the complaint that much of the standard cloth supplied subsequently was not as good as the sample bales but the Textile Mill was the only one willing to give me assistance on the scale required as the manufacture of standard cloth at that stage involved the mill in a heavy loss on the prices then obtainable for ordinary cloth. I may mention that small samples of standard cloth manufactured by upcountry mills were despatched to the Provincial Controllers who were warned that this represented more nearly the average quality of cloth which might be expected. The warning was perhaps not quite sufficiently taken to heart. No complaints were received of the quality of the thicker A 12 cloth and the complaints in regard to the quality of the standard cloth turned out by the Bombay mills were very few indeed. Almost all the majority of the complaints were in regard to the quality of cloth turned out by mills in Ahmedabad and by some of the smaller upcountry mills and the cloth rejected was mainly from these mills. The difference in the quality of the cloth that might be expected from the average Bombay mill and the average mill in Ahmedabad or the small upcountry mill was perhaps hardly appreciated by myself or my Advisory Committee, nearly all the representatives of the mill industry on which were gentlemen connected with highly efficient mills. If it had been, a somewhat different procedure might have been adopted though the question of prescribing a different cloth for mills of different degrees of efficiency appeared at that stage to present insuperable obstacles. I have given much thought to it during the last few months, in view of a possible resumption of the standard cloth operations, and consider that the only way in which the difficulty could be overcome would be to standardize a more closely woven cloth for all mills and in the case of mills in regard to whose cloth justifiable complaints have been received, to prescribe a higher reed and pick in order to ensure that no more complaints of

inferior quality should be received. This would enable the Ahmedabad Mills to manufacture a cloth of 20s. warp and 30s. weft to which they are much more accustomed than to one of 20s. warp and 20s. weft. I am entirely satisfied that in no case did any mill attempt in any way to evade responsibilities under the Act, and that the inferiority of the cloth was due to the causes enumerated. That standard cloth in all cases represented good value for money is shown by the fact already mentioned that, in several cases, rejected cloth was sold at a higher price than would have been paid for it by me. I may mention that no complaints in regard to quality were received from provinces which took standard cloth in small quantities and that it would thus appear that it was only in Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces that the presence of cloth from good and inferior mills gave rise to difficulties.

22. A brief summary of the reports received from the provinces in regard to the agencies through which standard cloth was sold and its effect upon the prices of ordinary cloth will now be given. A statement showing the rates at which the cloth was sold in the different provinces is appended (Statement B).

United Provinces.—The announcement of the intention of Government in regard to the control of cloth contributed in some degree to the large fall in bazaar prices which occurred in these provinces at the end of October. As it was not considered that this would be permanent, the demand for standard cloth was tested by placing five bales of cloth on the market in each of the 48 districts in the provinces. These sold sufficiently well to justify the conclusion that the manufacture of standard cloth on a considerable scale would be of real benefit to the poorer classes and two indents for March and April were accordingly submitted. By the time these reached the provinces, the price of bazaar cloth had fallen considerably and the difference between it and that of standard cloth was no longer so considerable. Under the scheme originally worked out, it was intended that the cloth should be disposed of by regular dealers in cloth who were selected in each district by the District Officers. Their remuneration was fixed at 3½ per cent. for wholesale dealers and 5 per cent for retail dealers. This proved insufficiently attractive and the Provincial Controller reports that where it was a choice between the sale of standard and bazaar cloth many dealers undoubtedly pressed the latter on their customers as it gave them a better profit. The undoubted inferiority of much of the standard cloth to the sample bales supplied them with an excuse for backing out of a bargain which they realized was not going to be as profitable as they had anticipated. It was further alleged that the cloth had arrived too late to be of use, a ground of complaint which was justified in so far that the cold weather is a better season for the sale of cloth than the hot. It was further alleged that the rates for standard cloth did not compare favourably with the market prices for other cloth. That this complaint was entirely without justification and that, in spite of the fall in the prices of ordinary cloth to which the presence of standard cloth had contributed, there was still a sufficient margin to make it well worth while for customers to purchase the latter is clear from the Statement C appended which shows the difference at Cawnpore in April. This difference would, of course, be appreciably greater in the case of the rural tracts.

In a few districts such as Gorakhpur, where dealers with a genuine interest in the scheme spread the news that standard cloth was available, sales proceeded rapidly but the indifference generally displayed by them made it imperative that another selling agency should be devised. The Provincial Controller of Cloth therefore submitted proposals to the Local Government that the cloth should be taken over by District Boards. These proposals were finally sanctioned at the end of June and many Boards are now selling the cloth through teachers and poundkeepers. Wherever the Boards have refused to take over the cloth, District Officers have instructed their Gazetted Officers and Tahsildars to take a supply of cloth with them whenever they go on tour. The reports so far received of the results of the new arrangements are very encouraging. The Secretaries of some District Boards, notably those at Cawnpore, Lucknow and Allahabad, are devoting a great deal of time and energy to the task with the result that in those places large quantity of cloth have recently been disposed of. The District Board at Muttra disposed of 17 bales of standard cloth in a month though the wholesale dealer had failed

to sell a single piece in the four previous months. In Basti the difficulty is to keep the selling agents supplied as they dispose of the cloth as soon as it is received. Officers who have so far taken the cloth on tour have found many ready customers. In Muzaffarnagar, three Sub-Divisional Officers and one Tahsildar disposed of Rs. 2,540 worth of cloth (about five bales) during a brief monsoon tour of 10 or 12 days. Help is being given in a few instances by Co-operative Credit Societies and Managers of the Court of Wards. Where teachers and poundkeepers are giving their services, they are being allowed a small commission though this amounts to much less than that which was previously sanctioned for dealers.

In June market prices for shirting in the United Provinces rose slightly by about two annas a pound and remained firm till the middle of September. They then dropped by about six annas a pound and the price at the beginning of October was Re. 1-8-6 wholesale. The price of *dhoties* and *saris* has steadily declined since February. The average prices in June and October as compared with the price of the second allocation of standard cloth are shown in Statement D appended.

For purposes of comparison, the cloths in the Cawnpore market, which bear the closest resemblance to standard cloth, have been taken. The difference between the price of standard cloth of the second allocation and the wholesale market rate is slightly in favour of the former; but the advantage is increased considerably when the comparison is extended to retail rates. The Provincial Controller adds that the fall in bazaar prices has for the present been checked by large outstation purchases for Hindu festivals and that it is generally thought the lowest level for the time being has now been reached.

As regards the effect of the manufacture of standard cloth in the price of ordinary cloth, the Controller of Cloth (Mr. J. H. Darwin, I.C.S.) is of opinion that there is no doubt that it has been instrumental in keeping prices low, but that it is difficult to say exactly how far it has operated in this direction in view of the other important factors which have been at work such as the heavy fall in the price of cotton and the rise in the rate of exchange. He considers that the great benefit which standard cloth has brought about has been in the steadying influence it has exercised on the market. Since it was introduced, there have been no sudden fluctuations and its diffusion in all districts has kept prices much the same throughout the provinces. I may mention that enquiries I made during my recent tour in the United Provinces with the Indian Sugar Committee have shown that standard cloth has been of the greatest service in some of the eastern districts of the provinces. I was informed that in the north of the Gorakhpur district, where communications are bad and ordinary cloth expensive and difficult to obtain in consequence, many of the poorer people would have been practically unclad had it not been for standard cloth.

Mr. Darwin further points out that until the end of May the staff employed in connexion with standard cloth in the United Provinces consisted of one supervising officer and one clerk. It was not until the end of June that a special officer was appointed to tour the province and infuse more vigour in the selling arrangements. He considers that if a staff of Inspectors had been employed in the provinces from the start, the result would have been different. He is unable to state exactly how much standard cloth has been sold, but states that at the end of the first week in November there were 864 bales still undespatched to districts from the distributing centres at Cawnpore and Allahabad. Considerably more than half of this consists of dhoties (A.-16) which are much less popular than the shirting. It is surprising that this should be so as their average quality was markedly higher. In view of the fall in bazaar prices and to facilitate the disposal of such cloth as remained of the first allocation, its prices were reduced to those of the second. The difference will be paid by the Local Government which has made budget provision for the purpose. It is hoped that the loss will not exceed one lakh.

Bihar and Orissa.—The Provincial Controller (Mr. J. Reid, I.C.S.) reports that the agency originally adopted for the sale of standard cloth, as well as of

the Manchester cloth purchased by him in Calcutta, was that of agents and retailers appointed on commission. These men, who were selected by district officers, proved to possess very little experience of trade or of any business requiring close organization. They sold large quantities of the cloth purchased at low prices by Mr. Reid in the Calcutta market during the collapse in prices which followed the armistice, but when their prices rose to a level approaching the local market rates they failed completely to make any headway and have all been displaced. The plea put forward by them to justify their failure was, as in the United Provinces, that the cloth supplied to them was dearer than the cloth sold in the local market by the local dealers, a plea which was supported by several local officers and sub-divisional officers. This plea was completely demolished by the large sales effected by the special staff subsequently organized at all the larger centres in competition with the local dealers competition which was generally invited. Individual dealers occasionally sold particular kinds of ordinary cloth at rates below its purchase price in order to create the impression that ordinary cloth was cheaper than standard cloth and the agents and retailers, who were unable to make any headway for quite different reasons, eagerly adopted the theory to explain their own inefficiency. It, therefore, became necessary to appoint a special agency working directly under the Provincial Controller. Experiments were first tried in the Patna District and were completely successful as soon as the cloth was placed in the mofussil markets. The scheme has since been fully developed and there are now 40 Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors engaged in the sale of cloth. Cloth is also being sold through post offices. What can be accomplished by agencies of this character is shown by the fact that in the Chapra Sub-Division Rs. 25,000 worth of cloth (nearly 50 bales) were sold in August. Sales in Bihar are now satisfactory. This is not the case in Chota Nagpur and Orissa, but even there, in individual tracts in Chota Nagpur and throughout Orissa, they are improving owing to the advertisement which has been given to the cloth through the efforts of the special staff. About the middle of October, Mr. Reid estimated that he still had standard and other cloth on hand to the value of about Rs 13 lakhs. He has been unable to supply me with any later figures of value, but since then the sale of standard cloth has progressed steadily and a further 100 bales have been transferred to Assam. The saleability of the balance will depend on the pitch of prices in the local market, but should the heavy demand, which is expected, materialize during the cold weather it will disappear very rapidly. The disposal of the cloth will be facilitated by the arrangements which have been made to supply 100 bales per mensem to Assam as long as possible.

Mr. Reid reports that, in addition to the difficulty arising from the difference in the quality of the cloth supplied by different mills which has been dealt with above and which both he and Mr. Darwin state was much less apparent in the case of cloth of the second than that of the first consignment as a result of the action taken by me, the tenuity of the cloth militated against its popularity and that it was found that the poorer classes were prepared to pay one or two annas a yard more for better material if placed side by side with standard cloth for sale. I have also already dealt with this point. Mr. Reid states that standard cloth has, with a few exceptions, proved durable, and it has certainly conferred a great benefit on the poorer classes in Bihar and Orissa who were quite unable to purchase Manchester cloth or the cloth supplied by local dealers at the high level of prices which they sought to maintain. Its influence in reducing the level of prices has not been such an important factor as the Manchester cloth purchased in the Calcutta market, as a result of which the prices of the local dealers fell as much as 20 per cent. before standard cloth was placed on the market. No loss has so far been incurred as a result of the standard cloth operations.

Punjab.—The Director of Civil Supplies (The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. H. Townsend, I.C.S.) reports that by far the greater part of the cloth supplied to the Punjab was distributed to the public through the agency of Co-operative Societies, rural and urban, which sold the cloth equally to members, and non-members, Municipalities and Cantonment Committees. During the period of martial law in Lahore about 130 bales were sold in that city by selected shopkeepers who were allowed a profit on the sale but, even so, retailed the cloth to the public at rates well below the maximum rates fixed by Government.

The standard cloth A.-12, which formed the bulk of the cloth taken by the Punjab, was exceedingly popular and could hardly have been a greater success than it was. Ten times the amount received could have been disposed of without difficulty. It was well suited to the requirements of the average Punjabi. The ordinary standard cloth was by no means so popular and some difficulty was experienced in disposing of it.

The prices at which the cloth was sold in the Punjab, which are shown in the statement appended (Statement B), were regarded as maximum prices and the distributing agencies were instructed to retail the cloth to the public at such rates below these as would allow them neither profit nor loss on the transaction. It was found impossible to fix one retail rate for standard cloth for the whole of the province owing to the difference in the cost of freight to such stations as Rohtak in the south-east of the province and Isakhel, a remote Trans-Indus Municipality. In no case were the maximum rates exceeded. The bulk of the first allocation of A.-12 cloth was retailed at either annas 6-9 or annas 7 per yard: that of the second at annas 6-6 per yard. The A.-12 of the first allocation, sold under martial law at Lahore, was sold at annas 6-9 per yard.

Mr. Townsend states that the political effect of the manufacture and sale of the cloth was exceedingly good and that he has received reports to this effect from all over the province. It brought home to the poorer, and indeed to all classes, that Government really had their interests at heart and wanted to do what it could to help them. The testimony on the strength of which he has reported to this effect is far from being all official. One missionary lady of Lahore, in particular, who has been there for many years and is in intimate touch with the poorer city women of all religions, assured him that the political effect of the sale of standard cloth under martial law was very great and entirely good. When A.-12 first appeared in the province in March, it was about 25 per cent. cheaper than ordinary bazaar cloth of similar quality. As a result of its appearance, the latter fell in price between 5 and 10 per cent. all over the province. This fall in price has continued, generally speaking until recently, owing to ordinary trade conditions. At the end of October, the difference in price between A.-12 and similar ordinary bazaar cloth was about 10 per cent. Mr. Townsend confirms the anticipation I expressed at the outset that A.-12 would have been even more popular had it been 36 inches wide instead of 31 inches. He sums up by saying that standard cloth in the Punjab has been a very great success and of great political value.

Assam.—At first only small quantities of standard cloth were indented for from Assam, but for some months past the indent has been for 100 bales monthly. As already mentioned, arrangements have now been made to supply this quantity from the surplus stocks held by the Controller, Bihar and Orissa. It is reported that the shirtings and *dhoties* are in demand everywhere, but that the *saris* are not liked by the general public owing to the presence of the coloured centre runner. Their sale is, therefore, confined to the coolie women of the tea gardens. The price of the ordinary lines of cotton cloth of the same sizes and quality are considerably higher than those of standard cloth, and the sale of standard cloth has not influenced them to any great extent as the market prices in Assam depend on those in Calcutta, the stocks of cloth held in the province being small. Local dealers are, however, getting smaller quantities of coarse cloth for sale in Assam. The agencies employed for the distribution of the cloth were Deputy Collectors in charge of circles, mouzadars (Revenue Collectors), Municipalities, Local Boards, Co-operative Societies and Managers of tea gardens, both Indian and European. The manufacture of standard cloth has undoubtedly proved a great benefit to the poorer classes in Assam.

Central Provinces.—The Director of Civil Supplies (Mr. C. G. Leftwich, C.B.E., I.C.S.) states that, generally speaking, standard cloth was not popular in the Central Provinces. Hoshangabad was the only district from which any considerable orders were placed. The poorer classes considered it rough and not durable, a view which, as I have already pointed out, was probably due to the fact that the cloth was not so heavily sized as that to which they are accustomed. One local body subsequently reported that experience had shown that the cloth was quite as durable as could be expected at the price.

In most cases, the unpopularity of the cloth was due to its variation from the style generally used. Mr. Leftwich holds that it was very wise not to try to meet the wishes of the people altogether, and that had this been attempted, the difficulties would have been greatly increased. As it was, the price of standard cloth in most places—the exceptions being the districts of Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug where similar cheap cloth was available from the Bengal Nagpur Mills at Rajnandgaon—was below that of similar lines available in the market and the presence of standard cloth undoubtedly had a good steadying effect on the market generally. In some places, middle class people would have been glad to avail themselves of the cloth, being less rigid in their customs than the labouring classes, but sales were generally restricted to the latter only. In most places the selling agency was a local body such as a Municipality, Local Board or Co-operative Bank. Sometimes the local bodies appointed a sub-committee and in a few cases employed selected dealers, who sold under their control.

Mr. Leftwich considers that it may be claimed that the cloth operations in the Central Provinces were beneficial and served a useful purpose in keeping the markets steady. One Indian officer, in reporting upon its effect, expressed the view that standard cloth had once again convinced the people that their "Sarkar" is mindful of their interests and ever ready to help them in times of distress.

Sind.—From Sind it is reported that A.-12 cloth was much more popular than the ordinary standard cloth and that large quantities of it could have been sold if it had been available. The work of distributing the standard cloth in Karachi and despatching it up-country was undertaken by Mr. Jamshed N. N. Mehta without remuneration. The cloth was sold by two agents and also at four Government cloth shops in Karachi. That sent up-country was sold by dealers approved and at prices fixed by the Collectors. The price of A.-12 cloth was considerably below that of ordinary cloth of similar quality, but the quantity available was insufficient to have any great effect on the price of ordinary lines of cloth. Standard cloth has been of great benefit to a limited class of poor people.

Bengal.—Standard cloth was supplied to and sold from only two centres in the Bengal Presidency, Bankura and Brahmanbaria. A few bales only were sold and the rest was distributed free. It is reported that the cloth was popular amongst the people who got it. It was sold through official agency and the prices compared favourably with that of ordinary lines of cloth. The ordinary cloth recently obtained through me has been distributed for relief purposes in the area affected by the cyclone of September 26th. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mr. J. T. Donovan, I.C.S., adds that the quantity of standard cloth sold was insufficient to affect the market rates of other cloth, but the fact that standard cloth could be counted on had a salutary effect on potential profiteers.

Baluchistan.—From Baluchistan it is reported that standard cloth A.-12 has been most popular amongst the local population and found a ready market. It was sold at annas 6-3 to annas 6-6 per yard, whilst the cost of similar cloth supplied by Bombay and Karachi firms was annas 8 to annas 9 per yard. The preference for the cloth was so great that, had there been any more cloth forthcoming, it would have been welcomed.

North-West Frontier Province.—Mr. S. E. Pears, C.I.E., the Director of Civil Supplies, reports that standard cloth A.-12 was distinctly popular, although its appearance was not considered attractive. It was sold by reliable dealers at a low profit. As it was unlike the cloth usually sold in the province, comparison between its price and that of ordinary cloth of similar quality is not possible, but it was recognized as being good value. Owing to the small quantity supplied the influence which it exercised on the prices of ordinary cloth was negligible as the fluctuations in the latter were brought about by more powerful factors.

23. During the last few weeks the position in Bombay has altered considerably. The price of the Century Mill's cloth, which six or seven weeks ago stood at Re. 1-7-6 per pound, is now Re. 1-14-0 per pound. This rise in

price has been brought about by several factors, the most important of which are the great revival in demand as a result of favourable monsoon conditions, and the prohibition by Japan of the export of yarn under 20s. counts which has resulted in the price of yarn at the time of writing being higher in some cases than the price of the cloth manufactured from it. The large stocks of standard cloth held in the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa and the arrangements I have been able to make in regard to further supplies of A.-12 cloth to the Punjab and for transferring cloth from Bihar and Orissa to Assam enable the situation to be regarded with equanimity, but at the same time a resumption of the standard cloth operations cannot be regarded an altogether remote possibility.

24. In viewing the standard cloth operations as a whole, their effect must not, I venture to think, be gauged entirely by the quantity of cloth supplied, large as this was and great as was the benefit it undoubtedly conferred on the poorer classes. The indirect effects of the presence of standard cloth in stabilising prices and in checking any tendency to profiteer have been equally important. The political effect in one important province has also to be placed to the credit of the operations. It is hardly necessary to point out that had the war continued, standard cloth would have been more necessary and its sale much quicker than has proved to be the case. It can, I venture to think, be claimed that the operations have been carried out with the minimum of dislocation to the trade.

25. If the operations are resumed at any time, which, I trust, will not prove necesary, a few changes in the scheme will be called for. It will, as I have already pointed out, be advisable to standardize a somewhat thicker cloth and to differentiate between mills of different grades of efficiency. It will also be necessary to make arrangements under which the cloth will be paid for more promptly than has been possible on this occasion. It is unnecessary to discuss a possibility which may not arise, and I need only point out that the organization which the provinces have now evolved for disposing of standard cloth will make it much more easy for the provincial authorities to meet the mills' invoices at once.

26. I have already expressed my obligations to various firms and gentlemen connected with them for the assistance given me in procuring standard cloth on a voluntary basis and ordinary cloth at favourable rates. The extent of these obligations will be evident from the figures given in the preceding paragraphs. As will be seen, those members of my Advisory Committee, who were connected with mills, have been especially helpful in this respect. For this and for the advice and assistance in other ways which were at all times freely given by them, I would express my grateful thanks.

To the firm of Messrs. N. N. Wadia and Sons, the Managing Agents of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, I am under special obligations. Not only did they supply me with a very large quantity of standard cloth on a voluntary basis and of other cloth at favourable rates, but they were good enough at the outset to furnish samples of all the cloth which it was proposed to standardize to all provinces without charge. The value of these samples amounted to at least Rs. 1,500. All the samples of cloth received from the various mills were tested either at the Textile or Spring Mills, a task which entailed much time and trouble. They also permitted Mr. F. Stones, the Manager of their mills, to serve on my Advisory Committee. It is impossible for me to express in sufficiently warm terms my appreciation of the help given me by Mr. Stones throughout. The value of his expert knowledge to me in working out all the details of the scheme was inestimable, and it is largely due to it that an organization was evolved which worked with so little friction and could at any time have been expanded to meet a very much greater demand. I venture to bring his services to the special notice of the Government of India.

Five bales of cloth sent off by the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills to a destination in the Central Provinces were destroyed by fire *en route*. The cloth had been inadvertently sent off at owner's risk instead of at railway risk. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway authorities were good enough to allow

Rs. 948 compensation although no responsibility rested with them. The Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company generously replaced the bales at their own expense less the amount received from the Railway Company as compensation and the small amount realized by the sale of the damaged bales. The Bombay Company were also good enough to replace a bale of cloth sent off by them before orders issued that all cloth should be sent off at "railway risk" and stolen in transit.

The bulk of the work of inspecting the cloth fell on Mr. J. D. F. Engel, my Assistant Controller. This difficult, and at times not alogether pleasant, duty involved incessant travelling all over India from February till August. Mr. Engel deserves great credit for the successful way in which he carried it out.

In order to ensure the prompt despatch of all cloth and the prompt payment of all money received, my office staff had for several months to work long hours and to do without holidays. Their work has been entirely satisfactory and Mr. F. de Ga, my Head Clerk, in particular, has been of the greatest assistance to me.

27. All the accounts for standard cloth have been finally adjusted with the exception of those for A.-12 cloth either in process of manufacture or to be manufactured for the Punjab. I have arranged that the Director of Civil Supplies and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies should deal direct with the mills concerned in regard to this.

STATEMENT A—(Paragraph 11).

Statement showing the details of the cloth standardized.

Mark.	Description.	Breadth.	Length.	Weight in lbs.	No. of pieces in a bale.	Price per yard.	Price per lb.	Price per pair.	Price per bale.	Remarks.
		Inches.	Yards.				R	R	R	
A. 1	Shirting	37	38	$7\frac{1}{4}$	50 pieces	1 allo. 4·48 as. 2 " 4·1 "	1-7-6 1-5-6	... ...	532-6-9 487-1-9	
A. 3	Dhoti	31	7	$1\frac{1}{8}$	300 pairs	1 " 2 "	1-8-0 1-6-0	1-11-0 1-8-9	506-4-0 464-1-0	
A. 4	Do.	35	8	$1\frac{1}{2}$	250 "	1 " 2 "	1-8-0 1-6-0	2-4-0 2-1-0	562-8-0 515-10-0	
A. 5	Do.	39	9	$1\frac{7}{8}$	200 "	1 " 2 "	1-6-0 1-6-0	2-13-0 2-9-3	562-8-0 515-10 0	
A. 9	Sari	39	9	$1\frac{15}{16}$	200 pieces	1 " 2 "	1-8-6 1-6-6	2-15-6 2-11-7	593-5-9 544-14-9	
A. 14	Shirting	40	38	$7\frac{3}{4}$	50 "	1 " 4·8 as. 2 " 4·4 "	1-7-6 1-5-6	... ...	569-2-3 520-11-3	
A. 15	Sari	40	10	$2\frac{3}{16}$	180 "	1 " 2 "	1-8-6 1-6-6	3-5-6 3-1-3	602-14-10 553-11-4	
A. 16	Dhoti	44	10	$2\frac{3}{8}$	160 pairs	1 " 2 "	1-8-0 1-6-0	3-9-0 3-4-3	570-0-0 522-8-0	
A. 17	Sari	44	10	$2\frac{3}{5}$	160 pieces	1 " 2 "	1-8-6 1-6-6	3-10-2 3-5-5	581-14-0 534-6-0	
A. 18	Dhoti	40	10	$2\frac{3}{16}$	180 pairs	1 " 2 "	... 1-6-0	... 3-0-1	... 511-6-6	
A. 19	Shirting	31	38	$10\frac{7}{8}$	36 pieces	1 " 6·15 as. 2 " 5·6 "	1-5-6 1-3-6	... ...	526-1-3 477-2-3	

STATEMENT B—(Paragraph 22).

Statement showing the retail prices at which standard cloth has been sold to the public.

Mark and description.		Bihar and Orissa.	Assam.	United Provinces Cawnpore.	Karachi.	Peshawar.	Central Provinces.	Bengal.	Punjab.	Quetta.
A. 1 Shirting . .	1 ailo	0-4-9 yard	...	0-5-0 yard	...	...	0-4-8 to	...	0-5-3 yard	...
	2 „	0-4-9 „	0-4-6 yd.	0-4-6 „	...	..	0-4-2 yard	0 4-6 yd.	...	...
A. 3 Dhoti . .	1 „	...	...	1-13-9 pair	...	...	2-3-0 to	1-11-0 and	...	...
	2 „	...	...	1-11-3 „	...	...	2-0-9 pair	1-11-6 pair	...	...
A. 4 do. . .	1 „	...	...	2-7-9 „	...	...	2-11-0 to	2-3-6 and	...	...
	2 „	...	...	2-4-3 „	...	...	2-2-6 pair	2-4-0 pair	...	...
A. 5 do. . .	1 „	3-0-6 pair	...	...	3-2-0 per pair	...	2-13-0 to	2-11-0 and	3-2-0 per pair	...
	2 „	3-[illegible]-6 „	2-14-0 pair	...	...	...	2-10-0 pair	2-13-6 pair	...	...
A. 12 Shirting . .	1 „	..	...	...	0-6-11 per yard	0-6-3 to	...	...	0-7-3 yard	0-6-3 to
	2 „	...	...	...	...	0-7-3 per yard	...	...	...	0-6-6 a yard
A. 14 do. . .	1 „	0-5-3 yard	...	...	0-5-5 per yard	...	0-5-6 to	...	0-5-6 yard	...
	2 „	0-5-3 „	0-4-6 yard	...	...	...	0-4-4 yd.	...	...	...
A. 15 Sari . .	1 „	3-10-6 pair	...	...	...	...	...	3-5-0 and	3-12-0 a pair	...
	2 „	3-10-6 „	3-7-0 pair	...	...	...	...	3-7-0 pair	...	...
A. 16 Dhoti . .	1 „	3-10-6 „	...	3-15-0 pair	...	...	3-9-0 to	...	2-15-6 a pair	...
	2 „	3-10-6 „	...	3-9-6 „	...	...	3-5-3 pair	...	...	...
A. 17 Sari . .	1 „	3-12-0 „	...	4-0-6 „	...	...	...	...	4-1-0 a pair	...
	2 „	3-12-0 „	...	3-10-9 „	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT C.—(Paragraph 22).

Statement showing prices of standard cloth and ordinary cloth at Cawnpore in April.

Description of cloth	Local Market Rates		Standard cloth rates		
	Wholesale.	Retail.	Description of cloth.	Wholesale.	Retail.
	R	R	...	R	R
Shirting corresponding to A 1 (Hatta)	1-12-6	2 3-8	A. 1	1-8-6	1-10-8
Dhotis corresponding to A 3 (7 yards.).	2-1-0	2-9 3	A. 3	2-5-11	2-7-9
Dhotis corresponding to A. 4.					
33′ country .	2-5-3	2 14-10	A. 4		
35′ foreign . .	3-7-0	4-4-6	35′	2-5-11	2-7-9
Dhotis corresponding to A 16.	4-6-0	5-7-6	A. 16	3-12-0	3-15-0
Saris corresponding to A 17	4-12-0	5-15-0	A. 17	3-13-3	4-0-6

STATEMENT D—(Paragraph 22)

Statement showing prices of standard and ordinary cloth at Cawnpur from June to October

Description of cloth.	LOCAL RATES.				Description of cloth.	SECOND ALLOCATION RATES	
	Wholesale		Retail			At Head Quarters.	In Rural Tracts
	June	October.	June	October.		June to October.	June to October.
	R	R	R	R		R	R
Shirting approximate	1-14 0	1-8-6	2-4-0	1-13-6	A 1.	1-6-3	1-7-7
Dhotis, 7 yards .	1-13-0	1-11-0	2-2-9	2-0-5	A. 3.	1-9-6	1-11 3
Dhotis 8 yards (33)	2-4-0	1-14-0	2-11-2	2-4-0	A. 4. 35 ″	2-2-0	2-4-3
Dhotis, 10 yards .	4-4-0	3-5-0	5-1-7	3 15-7	A. 16	3-5-9	3-9-6
Saris 10 yards .	4-8-0	4-0-0	5-6-5	4-12-10	A. 17.	3-7-0	3-10-9

No. 625-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Delhi, the 28th January 1920.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO DEVISE MEANS FOR REDUCING LARGE AVOIDABLE WASTE OF COAL AT THE RANIGANJ AND JHARIA COALFIELDS.

RESOLUTION.

THE Government of India have for some time had under consideration the question of devising means for reducing the large avoidable waste of coal known to occur at the Raniganj and Jharia coalfields, and due mainly to deficient methods of extraction, resulting in the total loss of a large amount of coal, to inefficiency in the generation and use of power, and to extravagant methods of coke-making. After consultation with the Governments of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, the Indian Mining Association and the Indian Mining Federation, the Government of India decided as a preliminary measure to engage the services of a recognised authority on modern methods of extraction with instructions to visit the coalfields and advise on the best means of securing greater economy in the production and consumption of coal, and to submit a report which might be placed before a Committee to be appointed in this country for consideration. For this purpose the Government of India secured the services of Mr. R. I. Treharne Rees, a partner in the well-known firm of Messrs. Forster Brown and Rees of London and Cardiff. Mr. Rees visited the Raniganj and Jharia fields and prepared a report which reached the Government of India in August last.

The principal recommendations of Mr. Treharne Rees relate to the appointment of an inspecting and controlling authority for the supervision of the terms of leases, more efficient methods of coal extraction, including rotation of working and hydraulic stowage, the improvement of the conditions of colliery labour, the more economic use of power and more general employment of electricity, the improvement of methods of coke-making, the introduction of coal mixing, the handling and despatch of coal, more extended employment of screening, and the possibilities of the manufacture of briquettes.

The Government of India have now appointed the following Committee to consider Mr. Rees' report :—

Chairman.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Foley, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.

Members.

Raja Ban Bihari Kapoor Bahadur, C.S.I., Zamindar of Burdwan.

Mr. G. F. Adams, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

Mr. R. G. M. Bathgate of Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Company.

Mr. R. W. Church, Mining Engineer to the Railway Board.

Mr. H. H. Hayden, C.S.I., D.Sc., F.R.S., Director, Geological Survey of India.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Pattinson, nominated by the Indian Mining Association.

Mr. N. C. Sircar, nominated by the Indian Mining Federation.

Secretary.

Mr. L. B. Burrows, Deputy Collector, Bengal.

The terms of reference are:—

To consider the recommendations, relating to the Raniganj and Jharia coalfields, made in Mr. Treharne Rees' report, to report the action which it is possible and expedient to take in connection therewith, and if legislation is involved, to consider the lines on which such legislation should be framed.

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, the Chairman, Members and Secretary of the Committee, the Indian Mining Association, the Indian Mining Federation and the Railway Board.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 641-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CIVIL AVIATION.

Delhi, the 29th January 1920.

GRANT OF CERTAIN POWERS TO SECRETARY, AIR BOARD, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

In connexion with the promulgation of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 66-C. A , dated the 31st January 1920, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to announce that the Secretary, Air Board, Commerce and Industry Department, Government of India, has been empowered—

(1) to grant certificates of approval under rule (2) (1) in respect of aerodromes other than Government or Royal Air Force aerodromes;

(2) to grant exemptions, under the proviso to rule 5, from the rules as to licensing of personnel, to personnel under instruction or to give orders for the grant of such exemptions;

(3) to appoint approved aerodromes for the use of passenger and goods aircraft under rule 12 (2);

(4) to approve persons for the periodical inspection and overhaul of passenger aircraft and engines and for the examination before each flight of such aircraft and engines under rules 29 (1) and 31 (2).

The Secretary, Air Board, will exercise these powers as follows:—

I. Certificates of Approval of Aerodromes.

(1) There will be three classes of aerodromes other than Royal Air Force aerodromes and Civil aerodromes under the control of the Governor-General in Council, *viz.*:—

Class A.—Private aerodromes.

Class B.—Tuition aerodromes.

Class C.—Passenger and goods aerodromes.

(2) Applications for certificates should be made to the Secretary, Air Board.

(3) Certificates will not ordinarily be granted unless the proprietor of the aerodrome is a British subject.

(4) Application forms will be supplied on demand.

(5) *Class A.—Private aerodromes.*—A certificate of approval in Class A for a private aerodrome may be granted to the proprietor of a suitable area in respect of such area if such proprietor shall agree to the following conditions:—

(1) To produce his certificate of approval and allow entry and access to the aerodrome at any time to any person authorised to demand the production of licenses or certificates under the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920 rule 14), and to any officer of Customs;

(2) To charge dues for landing and accommodation of aircraft which shall not exceed the dues specified in paragraph II below.

(3) To keep exhibited a tariff of such charges;

(4) To keep prominently on the aerodrome by day, *viz.*, between sunrise and sunset, a suitable wind indicator, *viz.*, tubular streamer at least 10 feet long and 2 feet in diameter or Tee at least 15 feet long and 15 feet wide;

(5) To keep, as in rule 50, a circuit flag of blue or red colour at least 10 feet long and 5 feet wide;

(6) To observe and cause to be observed the general rules for aircraft using aerodromes as given in Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, rule 50;

(7) To cause suitable markings to be placed upon all obstacles dangerous to flying within the aerodrome;

(8) When specially requested by any person mentioned in Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, rule 14, or by the proprietor of any aerodrome, to make on the aerodrome the circuit light and also the minimum night landing signals as given in Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, rule 50 (10) (*b*). The payment for this service, to be made by the person requesting it, is to be ten rupees for each night.

(9) To make the report required from the proprietor of an aerodrome by Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, rule 61;

(10) To make and keep on the aerodrome suitable ground marks as directed by the Secretary, Air Board;

(11) To make no claim whatever in the event of the cancellation of the certificate of approval.

(6) *Class B.—Tuition aerodromes.*—A certificate of approval in Class B for a tuition aerodrome may be granted if the proprietor shall agree to the above conditions as for a private aerodrome and also to the following conditions:—

(12) To give no written permission of exemption from the requirements of Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, rule 5, as to licensing except to a person actually under the tuition of such proprietor at the time the written permission of exemption is granted. Such written permission shall specify the name of person under tuition to whom exemption is granted and shall be valid for one day only and shall specify the date of the day for which exemption is granted;

(13) To give no written permission of exemption as above to any person under his tuition who is not in possession of the certificate of nationality and suitability required to be sent with such person's application for license as a pilot;

(14) To send to the Secretary, Air Board, by registered letter, notification of each such exemption granted by him giving a copy of such permit of exemption and certificate of nationality and suitability;

When applying for a certificate of approval of a tuition aerodrome the proprietor thereof must furnish to the Secretary, Air Board, documentary proof:

(1) of his nationality and suitability signed by a District Magistrate;

(2) that he is by character and experience a person to whom the power of granting exemptions should be delegated.

(7) *Class C.—Passenger and goods aerodromes.*—A certificate of appointment for the use of passenger aircraft may be granted to the proprietor of any approved aerodrome in class A or B in respect of such aerodrome if the proprietor shall agree to the above conditions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 as for a private aerodrome and also to the following conditions:—

(11) To make and keep each night on the aerodrome between sunset and sunrise the circuit light and also the minimum night landing signals as given in Indian Aircraft Rules, Schedule VII, rule 39 (*b*), and

when specially requested by any person mentioned in Indian Aircraft rules, 1920, rule 14, or by the proprietor of any aerodrome, to make on the aerodrome the night landing signals given in paragraph (*a*) of the aforesaid rule;

(12) To cause suitable markings to be placed upon obstacles dangerous to flying within 300 yards of the boundary of the aerodrome

II.—CHARGES AT APPROVED AERODROMES

The dues to be charged at any approved aerodrome are not to exceed the following:—

A.—Accommodation for flying machines.

	8 hours or less.			Up to 24 hours.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Small Type, less than 900 square feet floor space	3	0	0	5	0	0
Medium Type, and exceeding 1,800 square feet floor space.	5	0	0	10	0	0
Larger Type, over 1,800 square feet floor space	20	0	0	20	0	0

Floor space is to be taken as the product of span and overall length. With folder flying machines the span (if folded) to be taken as the overall breadth when folded.

The charges for accommodation are to be made only when shed accommodation is provided.

B.—Landing fees for flying machines.

	FOR A SINGLE LANDING					
	Without attendance.			With attendance.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
Small type	2	0	0	3	0	0
Medium type	2	0	0	5	0	0
Large type	3	0	0	10	0	0

Attendance will include ordinary attendance, *e.g.*, guiding machines, starting propellers, refuelling, etc.

No extra landing fee will be charged in respect of three test flights not lasting more than thirty minutes in all, before departure.

Landing fees include the right to remain on the aerodrome for four hours without extra fee.

C.—Dues for the accommodation and landing of air-ships may be fixed by agreement.

III.—PERSONS APPROVED TO UNDERTAKE PERIODICAL INSPECTION AND OVERHAUL AND EXAMINATION BEFORE EACH FLIGHT OF AIRCRAFT.

1. With reference to Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, Rules 29 and 31, the following is the procedure for any person desirous of being certified as an approved person, hereinafter referred to as "ground engineer," to undertake the periodical inspection and overhaul of aircraft and engines required to be certified as airworthy, or as an approved person to examine such aircraft and engines before each flight.

2. Applications for certificates should be made to the Secretary, Air Board.

3. Application forms will be supplied on demand.

4. Subsequent to the forwarding to the Secretary, Air Board, of an application form for a ground engineer's certificate, the candidate will be requested to report to a local representative of the Secretary, Air Board, for examination. At this examination the candidate will be required to submit proof—

(*a*) That he is not less than 21 years of age.

(*b*) That he has served as a mechanic or engineer on internal combustion engines, or on flying machine or airship construction or maintenance, or on joint engine and aircraft construction or maintenance

5. A candidate may apply to be certified as a ground engineer for the periodical inspection and overhaul of either flying machines, airships or engines and for their examination each day before flight; or may apply for a certificate limited to the inspection of *any* named type or types of flying machine, airship or engine.

6. Candidates will be required to submit proof of knowledge :—

(*a*) *For Flying Machines*:—The general principles of construction, rigging, trueing-up and adjustment of flying machines, a detailed knowledge of construction, adjustments, maintenance and final inspection of the flying machine's components and the capacity to supervise, or inspect running repairs, and the overhaul of specified types of flying machines.

(*b*) *For Airships.*—Aerostatics (Density of gases, Laws of Mariotte and Gay Lussac, Barometric pressure, Achimedes Principle, Confinement of gases), physical and chemical properties of gases, General theory of airships, Dynamic properties of moving bodies in air. The general principles of construction, rigging and adjustments of airships, physical and chemical properties of materials used in airships. A detailed knowledge of the construction, adjustments, maintenance and final inspection of airship components and the capacity to supervise or inspect repairs and the overhaul of specified types of airships.

(*c*) *For Engines.*—The general principles of internal combustion engine applied to aircraft, including the general principles of ignition carburation, lubrication and cooling. The inspection, testing and adjustments necessary for the installation and functioning of the complete power unit in the aircraft and the capacity to supervise or inspect running repairs and overhaul of particular engines.

7. The examination may be in part written and in part oral. Candidates may be required to give practical proof of knowledge and skill.

8. Ground engineers, certifying flying machines, airships or engines as airworthy after overhaul, must be in a position to certify that all the conditions required for the inspection of subsequent aircraft during construction that apply to the overhaul have been carried out.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, the Home, Foreign and Political and Army Departments of the Government of India, the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary, Air Board, for information.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 29th January 1920, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. The western disturbance, which passed into the extreme north of India about the end of the previous week, gave between the 22nd and 25th widespread rain or snow in Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province, and local rain or snow in the north Punjab, with a few falls in northeast Baluchistan. Another disturbance from the west crossed the northwest frontier on the 27th and caused local falls of snow in Kashmir on the 28th. Conditions were unsettled in the Bay between the 22nd and 27th, and during this period rain fell almost daily in the Andamans and at a few stations on the east Madras coast. There was also widespread rain in Upper Burma, with local or isolated falls in Assam, Mysore, south Hyderabad and Malabar towards the end of the week.

2. *Burma.*—In Upper Burma rainfall was local on the 27th and occurred at a few stations on one other day.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Local rain fell in east Assam on the 27th; over the rest of the division there was no rain.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Weather was dry except for a moderate fall of rain at Jagdalpur.

Northwest India.—In Kashmir snowfall was nearly general on the 22nd and 23rd, and occurred locally or at a few stations on three other days. In the North-West Frontier Province rain or snow was nearly general on the 23rd and local on two other days. There were a few falls of rain in Baluchistan on the 23rd and in the east and north Punjab on the 24th and 25th. In Gujarat, Sind and Rajputana the week was rainless.

The Peninsula.—Local rain fell on the north Madras coast on the 23rd and 26th, and there were individual falls there on two other days. Over the rest of the division Raichur, Chitaldrug, Calicut, Madras and Ootacamund were the only stations that reported rain during the week.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows :—

January 22nd. Murree 0·20", Srinagar 0·61", Sonamarg 1·70", Dras 0·80", Parachinar 0·22" and Nellore 0·63".

„ 23rd. Murree 0·24", Srinagar 0·27", Sonamarg 2·16", Dras 0·95", Skardu 0·22", Gilgit 0·20," Peshawar 1·03", Parachinar 0·45", Cherat 1·29", Drosh 0·75", and Fort Sandeman 0·40".

„ 24th. Port Blair 2·53", Rawalpindi 0·80", Murree 0·34", Srinagar 0·70", Peshawar 0·90", Cherat 0·85", Parachinar 0·35", Madras 0·48" and Nellore 0·37".

„ 25th. Jagdalpur 0·36" and Rawalpindi 0·30".

„ 26th Bhamo 0·20", Raichur 0·28", Chitaldrug 0·39", Masulipatam 0·80" and Calingapatam 0·24".

„ 27th. Port Blair 1·00", Yamethin 0·85", Mandalay 0·39", Lashio 0·42", Sibsagar 0·55" and Calicut 1·07".

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Upper Burma, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Hyderabad South, Mysore, Malabar and the Madras Coast North; and was 20 per cent or more in defect in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana, Central India East, the Central Provinces West and Madras Southeast. It was normal in the Central Provinces East. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Gujarat, Central India West, Berar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North and the Madras Deccan.

The rainfall from the 28th November to date is 20 per cent or more in defect in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, Sind, Rajputana West, Central India East and the Central Provinces East; and is 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, the Punjab Southwest, the North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana East, Gujarat, Central India West, Berar, the Central Provinces West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Presidency. It differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent in the remaining divisions.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 29th January 1920.			Rainfall data from 28th November 1919 to 29th January 1920.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	4·6	0·3	+4·3	17·4	9·6	+7·8	+81	+38
Lower Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	1·5	1·0	+0·5	+50	+67
Upper Burma	0·3	0·1	+0·2	1·4	0·7	+0·7	+100	+83
Assam	0·1	0·3	—0·2	0·7	1·2	—0·5	—42	—33
Bengal	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·5	—0·5	—100	—100
Orissa	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·8	—0·8	—100	—100
Chota Nagpur	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·8	—0·8	—100	—100
Bihar	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·6	—0·6	—100	—100
United Provinces, East	0	0·3	—0·3	0·2	1·1	—0·9	—821	—75
United Provinces, West	0	0·4	—0·4	0·9	1·5	—0·6	—40	—18
Punjab, East and North	0·2	0·5	—0·3	2·3	2·1	+0·2	+10	+31
Punjab, South-West	0	0·2	—0·2	1·8	1·0	+0·8	+80	+125
Kashmir	1·5	1·1	+0·4	4·1	4·6	—0·5	—11	—26
N.-W. Frontier Province	1·0	0·4	+0·6	3·9	1·4	+2·5	+179	+190
Baluchistan	0·1	0·4	—0·3	1·8	2·0	—0·2	—10	+6
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	0·3	0·4	—0·1	—25	0
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·1	0·5	—0·4	—80	—75
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·8	0·6	+0·2	+33	+60
Gujarat	0	0	0	0·6	0	+0·6	—	—
Central India, West	0	0	0	2·2	0·3	+1·9	+633	+633
Central India, East	0	0·2	—0·2	0	1·3	—1·3	—100	—100
Berar	0	0	0	1·5	0·9	+0·6	+67	+67
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	1·4	0·9	+0·5	+56	+75
Central Provinces, East	0·1	0·1	0	0·2	0·7	—0·5	—71	—83
Konkan	0	0	0	1·1	0·1	+1·0	+1000	+1000
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·9	0·4	+0·5	+125	+125
Hyderabad, North	0	0	0	1·9	0·4	+1·5	+375	+375
Hyderabad, South	0·1	0	+0·1	0·6	0·3	+0·3	+100	+67
Mysore	0·1	0	+0·1	1·0	0·7	+0·3	+43	+29
Malabar	0·3	0·1	+0·2	6·1	2·0	+4·1	+205	+205
Madras, South-East	0·1	0·2	—0·1	15·5	6·6	+8·9	+135	+141
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	1·9	0·8	+1·1	+137	+137
Madras Coast, North	0·4	0·1	+0·3	3·9	2·1	+1·8	+86	+75

C. W. B. NORMAND,
for Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 29th January 1920.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 24th January 1920.

Burma.—The week was rainless. Harvesting of winter rice has been completed in most districts. Threshing and winnowing are progressing normally in Upper Burma. Cultivation of island crops and transplanting of spring rice are proceeding. Reaping of miscellaneous winter crops and late sesamum continues. Island crops are promising. Cattle are generally healthy. In the Amherst district the number of persons on relief works has fallen to 2,450 and the number of persons receiving gratuitous relief was dropped to 13. The price of unhusked rice in Rangoon remains stationary at Rs. 179 which is much above normal and Re. 1 below the control price. The market for white rice is steady at Rs. 447 per hundred baskets for specials.

Assam.—During the week the weather was seasonable and favourable. Harvesting of winter rice and plucking of cotton have been practically finished. Pressing of sugarcane, harvesting of mustard and pulses, pruning of tea, transplanting of spring rice in Sylhet, ploughing for autumn rice and jute, preparation of lands for jhuming are in progress. The outturn of winter rice, pulses and mustard is fair to good and that of sugarcane and cotton is good. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Cattle disease is reported from three districts. The price of common rice is practically stationary.

Bengal.—The week was rainless. Transplanting of summer paddy, harvesting of sugarcane, potatoes and early oil-seeds are proceeding. Preparation for tillage of jute and autumn paddy continues in Eastern Bengal. Prospects of standing crops are fair to good. The average price of common rice has risen by 2·2 per cent. compared with that of the preceding week.

Bihar and Orissa.—There was no rain during the week. Threshing of paddy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Standing crops are, on the whole, doing well. More rain is wanted in parts of Tirhut, Bhagalpur, the Santal Parganas and Palamau. The price of common rice has risen in two districts, fallen in eight and remained stationary in the remaining districts. The average price of local common rice at headquarters was 6·43 seers a rupee against 6·31 seers in the preceding week and that of maize was 7·26 seers against 7·32 seers in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from seven districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is good.

United Provinces.—During the week no rain fell. Preparation of lands for sugarcane and extra crops and sowings of extra crops are going on. Irrigation of spring crops and poppy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Standing crops are doing well. Prospects are favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are generally stationary.

Punjab.—During the week light rain fell in nearly all the reporting districts except in parts of the southeast and west. It was useful for standing crops but more rain is wanted in some districts. The condition of irrigated wheat and other spring crops is generally good and of unirrigated crops average. *Toria* is being harvested with yield normal. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress. The yield was generally normal to good. Cattle are healthy and fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices are generally stationary, and above scarcity rates. Prices of wheat:—Rawalpindi 5¾, Ferozepore 6⅛, Ambala 6¼, Lyallpur 6½, and Lahore 6¾ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—During the week good rain fell throughout the province. Harvesting of sugarcane is in progress with outturn average. The condition of standing crops is average. The price of wheat in Peshawar was $7\frac{3}{16}$ and in Dera Ismail Khan 6¼ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—During the week slight rain fell. There was no marked fall in prices. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The week was cloudy and cold. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are fluctuating.

Rajputana.—During the week the weather was cool and clear. Crops are being irrigated and are in good condition. Prospects are good. Fodder and water are ample. The condition of agricultural stock is good except in two districts of Kotah. Prices are generally stationary.

Central India.—The rainfall during the week was partial in Gwalior, Jobat and Barwani. Rain is required in Bundelkhand Harvesting of autumn crops continues in Indore, Malwa and the Southern States and has been completed in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Gwalior. Standing crops with their probable outturn are fair to good but are uncertain in Bundelkhand. Agricultural stock is generally good except for cattle disease in Indore, Baghelkhand and the Southern States. Prices are high. Opium is being weeded in Gwalior, Indore and Dhar.

Central Provinces.—During the week the weather continues to be cool with occasional clouds. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton are nearing completion. Spring crops are in excellent condition and prospects are favourable. Agricultural stock is generally good. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Prices of food-grains remained fairly steady.

Feudatory States:—Spring crops are in good condition.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in parts of the Deccan and the Southern Maratha Country States. *Juari* crops have been slightly damaged by insects in parts of Sholapur and spring crops in parts of Bijapur and they are also withering in parts of Poona. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Cotton picking continues in parts of Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals and Broach. The supply of fodder and water is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices of food-grains have risen slightly in two districts, fallen in one and are generally steady elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—During the week scattered falls were received over the dominions. The chief amounts recorded were 1·85 inches in Asthi, 1·46 in Hingoli. The average fall in the dominions was 0·26 inches. Picking of autumn cotton continues only in parts of the Aurangabad district. Spring crops are in fair to good condition. Damage is reported from the Gulbarga, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Warangal districts. Spring harvest has been commenced in parts of the Nalgonda, Warangal and Adilabad districts. Late rice crop is fair to good. Sowings are nearing completion. Fodder and water supply are sufficient. Cattle disease is reported in the Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts. Prices of grains continue to be high. *Juar* is selling at 4 seers per rupee in the Adilabad and Mahbubnagar districts.

The weekly report on famine is as follows:—There was no marked improvement in the situation. Distress is acute in some places. The number of persons on relief works is almost stationary. Prices of grains show an upward tendency. *Juar* is selling at 6½ and rice at 3¾ seers per rupee. Numbers relieved in thousands:—works 6 and gratuitous relief 2.

Mysore.—The week was rainless. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available. Prices of food-grains are high but falling in parts. Prospects of the season are good. Harvesting of rice, *ragi* and sugarcane is proceeding with outturn fair to good.

Coorg.—During the week the weather was cloudy. Harvesting of paddy and picking of coffee continue. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is fair. Prices of food-grains are high. Large exports to Malabar of paddy are probable.

Madras.—The week was generally rainless. Standing crops are in fair condition generally. The outturn of harvested paddy and dry crops is generally fair. Fresh sowings of paddy and dry crops are progressing. The condition of cattle is generally good. Water is generally sufficient. Pasture and fodder are sufficient generally. Prices are generally steady. Prospects are fair generally.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

Delhi, the 30th January 1920.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 17th January 1920 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	1	1
		Thana District	5	3
	Central	West Khandesh District	160	116
		East Khandesh District	117	65
		Satara District	68	50
		Nasik District	5	6
	Southern	Kolaba District	2	4
		Belgaum District	30	15
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	2	...
	Political Charges.	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	38	29
		Kathiawar Agency	12	9
		TOTAL	440	298
MADRAS.	...	Anantapur District	22 (a)	16 (a)
		North Arcot District	12 (b)	8
		Bellary District	73 (c)	49 (a)
		Coimbatore District	131 (c)	91 (a)
		Guntur District	2	3
		Madura District	169 (a)	135 (c)
		Salem District	2	...
		TOTAL	411	302
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Patna	Patna Town	1	1
		Patna District	58	43
		Gaya Town	10	6
		Gaya District	123	72
		Shahabad District	72	60
	Tirhut	Saran District	72	60
		Muzaffarpur District	53	51
	Bhagalpur	Darbhanga Town	5	6
		Darbhanga District	210	120
		Monghyr District	193	149
		Bhagalpur Town	2	2
	Ranchi	Hazaribagh District	2	5
		TOTAL	801	575

(a) One imported. (b) Three imported. (c) Two imported.

In the return for the week ending 10th January 1920, the following addition should be made :—

Bombay Presidency—Bijapur District, *add* 2 cases, 1 death.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Benares	Benares District	7	5
		Ghazipur District	72	70
		Ballia District	133	227
	Gorakhpur	Basti District	91	79
		Azamgarh District	36	35
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	5	5
		Gonda District	3	2
		Bara Banki District	4	4
		TOTAL	351	427
PUNJAB.	Lahore	Gujranwala District	3	3
	Rawalpindi	Gujrat District	2	...
		Rawalpindi District	3	1
	Multan	Lyallpur District	6	4
		Multan District	31	15
	Native States.	Patiala State	13	13
		TOTAL	58	36
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	16	13
		Insein District	7	4
		Hanthawaddy District	...	1
		Tharrawaddy District	5	5
		Pegu District	1	...
		Prome District	44	44
	Irrawaddy	Henzada District	32	31
		Moulmein District	3	3
		Pyapon District	2	2
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	4	4
		Thaton District	5	4
	Magwe	Magwe District	5	4
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	99	93
		Katha District	6	2
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	4	3
		Sagaing District	3	2
	Meiktila	Yamethin District	3	4
	Native States.	Northern Shan States	5	2
		TOTAL	244	221

In the return for the week ending 10th January 1920, the following addition and correction should be made :—

United Provinces— { Benares District, *add* 13 cases, 11 deaths.
Gorakhpur District, *add* 146 cases, 71 deaths.

Burma—*Read* Maubin District *for* Minbu District.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	80	80
		Nagpur District	311	189
		Bhandara District	48	31
		Wardha District	9	7
		Chanda District	5	3
		Balaghat District	76	60
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	167	141
		Jubbulpore District	52	40
		Saugor District	5	2
		Mandla District	7	2
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	19	17
		Narsinghpur District	1*	1*
		Betul District	7	1
		Chhindwara District	113	82
	Berar	Amraoti District	3	3
		Akola District	2	1
		TOTAL	900	660
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	26	25
		Bangalore City	1	1
		Bangalore District	14	10
		Mysore City	8	5
		Mysore District	42	29
		Hassan District	16	5
		Kadur District	2	...
		Shimoga District	16	12
		Chitaldroog	10	10
		Tumkur District	2	2
		Kolar District	10	4
		TOTAL	147	103
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Nander District	57	33
		Gulbargah District	15	15
		Raichur District	46	24
		Usmanabad District	183	131
		Bidar District	146	136
		Medak District	72	69
		Mahbubnagar District	46	31
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	210	160
		Atrafibalda Sarfikhas	64	48
		Warangal District	1*	...
		TOTAL	840†	647†

*Imported.

† Includes previous weeks. The actual number of cases and deaths during the week ending January 17th were 870 and 285, respectively.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Sehore Cantonment	5	5
		Bhopal State	264	149
		Rewa State	8	4
		TOTAL	277	158
		GRAND TOTAL	4,469	3,427

In the return for the week ending 10th January 1920, the following addition should be made :—
Central India—Gwalior State, *add* 2 cases, 2 deaths.

DELHI :
The 28th January 1920.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India

The following statement of reported deaths from cholera and small-pox in India during the weeks ending 20th and 27th December 1919 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera.		Small-pox.	
			Week ending 20th December 1919.	Week ending 27th December 1919.	Week ending 20th December 1919.	Week ending 27th December 1919.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern	Bombay City	...	...	1	2
	Central	Poona District	2	...	6	...
		Nasik District	...	...	...	1
	Southern	Kolaba District	...	...	1	7
		Ratnagiri District	9	8	1	...
		Belgaum District	...	...	5	4
		Dharwar District	...	...	2	...
		Kanara District	...	...	2	4
		Bijapur District	...	...	2	5
	Sind	Karachi District	...	...	12	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...	12	...
		Sukkur District	...	...	5	...
		Larkana District	...	...	10	...
		TOTAL	11	8	60	23
Madras Presidency.	...	Anantapur District	...	...	5	2
		North Arcot District	4	5	...	...
		South Arcot District	151	73	...	...
		Bellary District	...	2	2	2
		Chingleput District	11	9	6	...
		Chittoor District	...	7	...	...
		Coimbatore District	105	41	1	1
		Cuddapah District	16	19	...	8
		Ganjam District	78	61	11	19
		Godavari District	3	...	3	1
		Guntur District	10	3	...	2
		South Kanara District	65	31	2	3
		Kistna District	83	25	6	4
		Kurnool District	...	2	...	...
		Madura District	48	48	2	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 20th December 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 27th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 20th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 27th December 1919.
Madras Presidency.	...	Malabar District	70	51	4	...
		Nellore District	8	1	...	...
		Nilgiris District	...	2	2	2
		Ramnad District	107	65	1	...
		Salem District	209	73	3	..
		Tanjore District	305	101	1	...
		Tinnevelly District	62	42	...	1
		Trichinopoly District	176	138	1	...
		Vizagapatam District	6	3	2	3
		Madras Town	2	4	5	8
		Total	1,469	806	57	56
Bengal Presidency.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	43	39	4	1
		Birbhum District	19	28	4	10
		Bankura District	...	...	...	1
		Midnapur District	85	118	13	13
		Hooghly District	...	10	...	1
		Howrah District	13	20	16	10
		Serampore District	6	3	11	13
	Presidency	24-Parganas District	77	171	16	10
		Calcutta	12	15	47	80
		Nadia District	77	75	17	32
		Murshidabad District	12	11	4	7
		Jessore District	60	...	...	...
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi District	13	3	8	42
		Dinajpur District	14	60	10	17
		Jalpaiguri District	5	...	3	...
		Rangpur District	3	...	1	28
		Bogra District	..	...	3	...
		Pabna District	1	6	4	14
		Malda District	4	38	3	3
		Darjeeling District	..	..	6	1
	Dacca	Dacca District	47	52	15	44
		Faridpur District	21	12	17	6
		Bakarganj District	40	51	4	4
	Chittagong	Chittagong District	8	19	1	...
		Tippera District	63	144	15	29
		Noakhali District	75	...	12	...
		Total	698	875	234	366

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 20th December 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 27th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 20th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 27th December 1919.
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	...	1	...	1
		Patna District	1	...	5	10
		Gaya Town	...	...	...	15
		Gaya District	...	...	11	...
		Shahabad District	...	...	6	2
	Tirhut	Saran District	...	...	...	2
		Champaran District	...	...	...	2
		Muzaffarpur District	...	...	5	...
		Darbhanga District	...	...	8	...
	Bhagalpur District.	Monghyr District	3	...	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	6	...	3	...
		Purnea District	15	...	9	17
	Orissa	Cuttack District	213	187	18	17
		Balasore District	71	50	3	11
		Puri District	47	41	9	14
		Sambalpur District	...	...	5	8
	Ranchi District	Palamau District	...	...	24	3
		Manbhum District	...	1	2	...
		Total	356	280	108	102
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Farrukhabad District	1	...	...	...
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	11	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	...	1	...	...
		Sultanpur District	25	9	...	...
		Partabgarh District	3	...	...	...
		Total	40	10	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera.		Small-pox.	
			Week ending 20th December 1919.	Week ending 27th December 1919.	Week ending 20th December 1919.	Week ending 27th December 1919.
Punjab.	Ambala	Karnal District	...	...	1	...
	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur District	...	...	2	...
	Lahore	Lahore District	...	...	3	...
		Amritsar City	...	...	2	3
	Rawalpindi	Jhelum District	...	...	...	1
	Multan	Lyallpur District	...	...	...	1
		Jhang District	...	...	3	3
		TOTAL	...	...	11*	8*
Burma.	Arakan	Akyab Town and Port	...	1	...	1
	Pegu	Rangoon Town and Port	5	...	2	...
		Hanthawaddy District	...	1	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	4	...	...	...
		Pegu District	...	6	...	...
		Prome District	3	24	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	...	1	2
		Bassein District	10	7	...	1
		Henzada District	40	24	...	...
		Maubin District	5	...	...	...
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	17	7	5	...
		Thaton District	10	1	...	...
		Moulmein Town and Port	2	1	1	...
		Amherst District	...	28†	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay District	...	...	3	...
		Katha District	51‡	11	...	...
	Sagaing	Sagaing District	...	4	...	...
		Shwebo District	1	...	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	11	10	...	...
		Upper Chindwin District	13	8	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	3	...	1
		Pakokku District	7	1	...	...
		Minbu District	3	...	...	...
		Magwe District	22	22	...	...
		TOTAL	204	159	12	5

* For important Municipal towns only, figures for districts not being available.

† Includes 13 deaths for week ending 20th December 1919.

‡ For week ending 13th December 1919.

Presidency or Provinces.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera.		Small-pox.	
			Week ending 20th December 1919.	Week ending 27th December 1919.	Week ending 20th December 1919.	Week ending 27th December 1919.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Balaghat District	7	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Damoh District	...	1	...	...
		Seoni District	...	...	3	1
	Berar	Amraoti District	...	...	1	...
		Yeotmal District	...	...	1	...
		Total	7	1	5	1
Assam.	...	Sylhet District	162	100	14	...
		Goalpara District	...	4	...	...
		Sibsagar District	5	...	...	...
		Total	167	104	14	...
North-West Frontier Province.	...	Peshawar District	...	...	14*	...
		Hazara District	...	...	26	5
		Dera Ismail Khan District	...	...	5	2
		Total	...	...	45	7
		GRAND TOTAL	2,952	2,243	546	568

* Including 7 deaths for the week ending 13th December 1919.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Simla :

The 27th January 1920.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



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EXTRAORDINARY.

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DELHI, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
PAPER CURRENCY.

Delhi, the 2nd February 1920.

No. 369-F.—The following announcement by the Secretary of State regarding the recommendations of the Indian Currency Committee, is published for general information :—

" The Secretary of State for India has considered in consultation with the Government of India the majority and minority reports received from the Committee appointed by him under the Chairmanship of Sir Henry Babington Smith to advise on the subject of Indian exchange and currency. The majority report, which is signed by the Chairman and all members of Committee except Mr. D. M. Dalal, states as its object the restoration of a stable and automatic system and the maintenance of the convertibility of the note issue.

2. The fundamental recommendations of report are as follows :—

(*a*) that the present rupee, unchanged in weight and fineness, should remain unlimited legal tender ;

(*b*) that the rupee should have a fixed exchanged value and that this exchange value should be expressed in terms of gold at the rate of one rupee for 11·30016 grains of fine gold, that is, one-tenth of the gold contents of the sovereign ;

(*c*) that the sovereign which is now rated by law at rupees 15 should be made legal tender in India at the revised ratio of rupees ten to one sovereign ;

(*d*) that the import and export of gold to and from India should be free from Government control as soon as the change in the statutory ratio has been effected, and that the gold mint at Bombay should be open for the coinage into sovereigns of gold tendered by public ;

(e) that the notification of Government undertaking to give rupees for sovereigns should be withdrawn ;

(f) that the prohibition on the private import and export of silver should be removed in due course and that the import duty on silver should be repealed unless the fiscal position demands its retention.

3. These recommendations develop with the necessary modifications required by altered circumstances the principles on which the Indian currency system was established before the war, and are accepted by the Secretary of State in Council as expressing the goal towards which Indian administration, following the previous policy, should now be directed.

4. Under the conditions existing prior to the war sterling and gold were identical standards. The existing disparity has made a choice between these standards necessary, and the Committee's recommendation is in favour of placing the rupee on a gold basis.

5. In recommending a rate, namely that above mentioned, for the exchange value of the rupee the Chairman and majority have taken account of the high range of silver prices and of the importance of safeguarding the convertibility of the Indian note issue by providing so far as possible that the token character of the rupee shall be restored and maintained, *i.e.*, that the Indian Government may be in a position to buy silver for coinage into rupees without loss. They were also impressed by the serious economic and political risks attendant on a further expansion of Indian prices such as must be anticipated from the adoption of a low rate.

6. The arguments advanced in favour of a gold basis and of a high rate of exchange appear to the Secretary of State in Council to be conclusive, and he has decided to take the necessary steps to give immediate effect to the recommendations on these points. Accordingly, the Government of India have to-day announced that the rate which they will pay for gold tendered to them under the Gold Import Act by private importers will henceforth be fixed at one rupee for 11·30016 grains of fine gold, *i.e.*, Rs. 10 for the gold contents of the sovereign. The consequential changes in the regulations relating to the sale of Council drafts by the Secretary of State in Council and of reverse drafts by the Government of India will be notified separately.

7. The question of the internal ratio presents special difficulties. The Committee recommend the maintenance of gold on a legal tender footing especially in view of possible difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies of silver. A fixed ratio must, therefore, be established between the rupee and gold, as used in the internal circulation, either one sovereign for R15 as at present or one sovereign for R10 in correspondence with new exchange ratio. The former alternative would give the sovereign the status of an over-valued token coin, necessitating permanent control over the import of sovereigns and making an open gold mint impossible. The Secretary of State in Council agrees with the Committee that such conditions ought not to be contemplated as a permanent arrangement. On the other hand, the lower ratio cannot be effectively introduced while a great disparity continues to exist between the commercial price of gold in India and the intended Indian mint par of one sovereign for R10.

8. Present conditions are a product of the war and in some sense artificial. They cannot be immediately remedied without the risk of shock to the economic and monetary system in India, and of reaction elsewhere to which India cannot in her own interests be indifferent: a gradual process of rectification and of adjustment to new conditions is required. For some time past action has been taken in India to reduce the premium on gold by regular Government sales of bullion to the public, and this measure will be further developed. It may be expected that in that way a natural adjustment may be effected until the path to legislation is cleared.

9. The Secretary of State has decided, therefore, first, that the import of gold shall continue for the present to be controlled by license under the Gold Import Act, with a fixed acquisition rate as mentioned above; second, that meanwhile, periodical sales of gold bullion to the public shall continue; and third, that as a provisional measure during the transition period sovereigns shall remain legal tender at the present ratio of R15.

10. In arriving at these decisions the Secretary of State in Council has not failed to give careful consideration to the minority report signed by Mr. D. M. Dalal. Mr. Dalal's main object is the effective restoration and maintenance of the ratio of 15 rupees to a sovereign as a measure both of exchange and of the circulating value of the rupee. In order to secure this he relies upon freedom for the melting and export of rupees and correspondingly to freedom for the import of gold. To meet the possible result in shortage of silver coins he recommends that as long as the New York price of silver remains above 92 cents Government should coin two rupee silver coins of reduced fineness, the coinage of rupees of the present weight and fineness being meanwhile suspended, and only resumed when the price of silver falls to the figure named. He also recommends that sterling drafts on the Secretary of State should be sold only at 1s. 3 $\frac{29}{32}$*d.*

11. The Secretary of State in Council is satisfied that this programme could not be adopted without untoward consequences. The heavy exports of silver coin to be anticipated under the scheme must threaten not only the whole silver circulation but also the Government reserves of silver coin, and entail the gravest risk of inconvertibility of the Government note issue. The demand for the gold required continually to make this deficiency good must greatly aggravate any strain there may be on the gold stock of world when the freedom of import is restored. Nor is it safe to assume that these difficulties could be met by issuing new silver coins of inferior fineness; the evidence against the acceptability of an inferior substitute for the present rupee has impressed the majority, and their recommendation on this head is accepted by the Secretary of State as decisive. Mr. Dalal's recommendation in regard to the rate for sterling drafts, if adopted, must produce an immediate crash in exchange bringing unmerited disaster to those who have reasonably relied on some continuity of policy. The only cover which his scheme affords is the export of the country's circulating currency. In any case, even if a return to the pre-war level of exchange could be accomplished without a shock to trade or risk to the Currency system, it would lay India open to a further serious inflation of prices, while the majority's recommendation would tend towards a reduction of general price levels in India.

12. Both during and since the war Indian currency and exchange have presented problems previously unanticipated and more perplexing than any encountered since the decision to close the mints in 1893. But the Secretary of State in Council is satisfied that decisions reached promise an eventual solution, and he desires to express his acknowledgments to the Committee and their Chairman for the ability and thoroughness with which they have explored the issues and have framed their recommendations."

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT

The 2nd February 1920.

No. 324-F.—In pursuance of sub-section 2 of section 3 of the Gold (Import) Act, 1917, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rates at which payment shall be made for gold taken possession of under the provisions of the said Act :—

Class of gold.	Rate.
(1) Gold coins coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint in England or at any mint established in pursuance of a Proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint. Provided that such coins have not been called in by any Proclamation made in pursuance of the Coinage Act, 1870, or have not lost weight so as to be of less weight than that for the time being prescribed for like coins by or under the said statute as the least current weight.	Rs. 10 per sovereign.
(2) All other gold not included in entry No. 1 . . .	Re. 1 for every 11·30016 grains troy of fine gold.

2. The notification by the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 3157-F., dated the 12th December 1919, is hereby cancelled.

Note.—Gold shipped to India on a through bill of lading before the 2nd February 1920 will be paid for at the rates hitherto in force.

No. 370-F.—The Governor General in Council notifies for public information that the notifications of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 4071, dated the 11th September 1897, regarding the issue of rupees at the Reserve Treasuries in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, in exchange for sovereigns and half sovereigns, and No. 6908-A., dated the 11th October 1906, regarding the receipt of sovereigns and half sovereigns at the Calcutta and Bombay Mints, are hereby cancelled.

No. 371-F.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel rules 21-A and 21-C of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended.

No. 372-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1571-F., dated the 11th July 1917, prohibiting the import of silver coin and silver bullion.

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Delhi, the 2nd February 1920.

No. 745-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in this Department No. 8156, dated the 14th July 1917, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt all silver bullion and silver coin from the import duty leviable thereon under item 49 of Schedule II of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L. 548.



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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

PURCHASE SCHEMES.

Delhi, the 4th February 1920.

No. 831-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following alterations shall be made in the schedule appended to the Notification in this Department No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended, *viz.*:—

Delete the entries:—

"(A) Bajra."
"(A) Barley."
"(A) Gram."
"(A) Jowar."
"(A) Lentils."
"(A) Maize."
"(A) Pulse."
"(A) Ragi."

Insert as new entries the following:—

"(A) Bajra and flour made therefrom."
"(A) Barley and flour made therefrom."
"(A) Gram and flour made therefrom."
"(A) Jowar and flour made therefrom."
"(A) Lentils and flour made therefrom."
"(A) Maize and flour made therefrom."
"(A) Pulse and flour made therefrom."
"(A) Ragi and flour made therefrom."

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 6th February 1920.

No. 231.—Brevet-Major R. M. Jacob, M.C., 130th Baluchis, is appointed to the Burma Commission as Assistant Commissioner.

POLITICAL.

The 30th January 1920.

No. 316.—The services of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Basanta Kumar Mullick, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Patna, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, with effect from the date he relinquished charge of his duties under the Government of India.

H. McPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 6th February 1920.

No. 256.—With effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties, Mr. J. K. Batten, I.C.S., First Additional Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, during the absence on combined leave of Sir H. V. Drake-Brockman, Kt., I.C.S., or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 6th February 1920.

No. 232.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920; namely:—

(1) in clause (*b*) for the words "rifle, revolver, pistol" the word "firearm" shall be substituted; and

(2) in clause (*c*) for the words "loss, theft or transfer" the words "loss or theft" shall be substituted.

PORT BLAIR.

The 4th February 1920.

No. 59.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Heyland, D.S.O., Executive Commissariat Officer, Port Blair, are replaced at the disposal of the Army Department with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties.

No. 60.—Major A. F. Stewart, D.S.O., Supply and Transport Corps, is appointed to be Executive Commissariat Officer, Port Blair, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

WAR.

The 31st January 1920.

No. 152-War.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (3), of the Cinematograph Act, 1918 (II of 1918), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following provisions of the said Act shall come into force in the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, on and with effect from the 1st February 1920, namely, those contained in section 2, sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of section 7, and section 8.

H. D. CRAIK,
Offg. Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

Delhi, the 6th February 1920.

No. 60.—Mr. J. A. Page, Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, at present employed on special duty at Delhi, is granted privilege leave for six months with effect from such date as he avails himself of it on the termination of his special duty.

BOOKS.

The 3rd February 1920.

No. 20.—The following order of His Majesty in Council for giving effect to ratification by Sweden of the revised Berne Copyright Convention of 1908, published in the *London Gazette* of the 25th November 1919, is republished for general information :—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 25th day of November 1919.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Archbishop of Canterbury. Sir Frederick Ponsonby.
Lord President. Lord Justice Younger.
Lord Steward. Sir J. Tudor Walters.
Sir Charles Eliot.

Whereas His Majesty, by virtue of the authority conferred on Him by the Copyright Act, 1911, and having regard to the provisions of the revised Berne Copyright Convention of 1908, was pleased to make an Order in Council, dated the 24th day of June, 1912 (hereinafter called the Principal Order) extending the protection of the said Act to certain classes of works to which protection is guaranteed by the said Convention :

And whereas the Kingdom of Sweden has ratified the said Convention subject to the reservation mentioned in the Schedule attached to this Order:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon Him by the Copyright Act, 1911, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

(1) The provisions of Article (2), Proviso (*i*), Article (2), Proviso (*iii*) (*c*), Article (2), Proviso (*iii*) (*d*), and Article (2), Proviso (*iii*) (*e*) of the Principal Order are hereby revoked so far as they relate to works of which the country of origin is Sweden, and the authors of all such works shall enjoy the same rights as if the said provisions had never related thereto.

(2) In the application of the provisions of Article (3) of the Principal Order to works of which the country of origin is Sweden, the commencement of this Order shall be substituted for the commencement of the Act and for the commencement of the Principal Order.

(3) In the application to works of which the country of origin is Sweden of Sections 1 (2) (*d*) and 19 of the Copyright Act, 1911, the commencement of this Order shall be substituted for the commencement of the Act and for the passing of the Act in Sections 19 (7) and 19 (8) wherever those expressions occur.

(4) Where any person has, before the commencement of this Order, taken any action whereby he has incurred any expenditure or liability in connection with the reproduction or performance of any work in a manner which at the time was lawful, or for the purpose of or with a view to the reproduction or performance of a work at a time when such reproduction or performance would, but for the making of this Order, have been lawful, nothing in this Order shall diminish or prejudice any rights or interest arising from, or in connection with, such action which are subsisting or valuable at the said date unless the person who, by virtue of this Order, becomes entitled to restrain such reproduction or performance agrees to pay such compensation as failing agreement, may be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911.

(5) This Order shall come into operation on the 1st day of January, 1920, which date is in this Order referred to as the commencement of the Order.

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary orders accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

Schedule.

RESERVATION MADE TO THE REVISED BERNE CONVENTION.

Country.	Subject.	Substituted Provisions of Berne Convention.
Sweden	Newspaper and Magazine Articles .	Article 7 of the Berne Convention.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 6th February 1920.

No. 43.—The Reverend R. P. Newton, a temporary Chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted to resign the service with effect from the 12th October 1919.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

Delhi, the 3rd February 1920.

No. 163-285.—Dr. F. J. F. Shaw, D.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.L.S., Second Imperial Mycologist, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, is granted under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and the Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, and under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and the Resolution by the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1514-C. S. R., dated the 29th December 1919, privilege leave for six months in combination with commuted furlough on full average salary for 2 months and ordinary furlough for 3 months with effect from the 1st February 1920 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FAMINE.

The 3rd February 1920.

No. 227.—With reference to Rule 3, clause (*c*), of the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1616-F., dated 25th July 1900, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana has appointed the Hon'ble Sir John Wood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Political Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, to be a member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust, *vice* the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Holland, C.I.E., I.C.S., resigned.

The 5th February 1920.

No. 238.—With reference to Rule 3, clause (*b*), of the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1616-F., dated the 25th July 1900, the Government of Bengal have appointed Mr. M. F. Gauntlett, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Comptroller and Auditor General, to be a member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust, *vide* Mr. F. J. Monahan, I.C.S., resigned.

FORESTS.

The 2nd February 1920.

No. 83-D.—123.—*Substitute* the following for the last paragraph of this Department Notification No. 24-D., dated 27th November 1919 :—

"Mr. R. C. Milward, Conservator of Forests, officiated as Chief Conservator of Forests, United Provinces, without being relieved of his own duties, from the forenoon of 30th September 1919 to the afternoon of 26th October 1919."

No. 90-D.—295.—The following transfers of Forest officers are ordered :—

(*i*) On return from leave Mr. J. H. Lyall, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is transferred from the United Provinces to Bihar and Orissa.

(*ii*) On relief by Mr. Lyall, or on such previous date as his services are available, Mr. F. K. Makins, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is transferred from Bihar and Orissa to the United Poovinces.

The 6th February 1920.

No. 93-D.—256.—Consequent on the creation of a Research and Working Plans Circle in Burma, Mr. A. Rodger, O.B.E., Deputy Conservator of Forests, is appointed to officiate as a Conservator of Forests, Burma, with effect from the 3rd January 1920 and until further orders.

No 95-D.—249.—Consequent on the retirement of Mr. C. G. Rogers, C.I.E., Chief Conservator of Forests, Mr. F. A. Leete, Officiating Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma, is confirmed in that post, with effect from the 3rd February 1920.

From the same date the following changes take place :—

Mr. J. W. A. Grieve, Conservator of Forests, provisional substantive, is confirmed as Conservator of Forests.

Mr. A. R. Dicks, Officiating Conservator of Forests, is appointed Conservator of Forests, provisional substantive.

LAND SURVEYS.

The 3rd February 1920.

No. 112—23-2.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Gunter, O.B.E., R.E., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Survey of India, with effect from the afternoon of 20th January 1920, the date on which he assumed charge of the Southern Circle from Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Tandy, R.E. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Gunter will continue to officiate as Superintendent during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Robertson, C.M.G., R.E., Superintendent, or until further orders.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 4th February 1920.

No. 6.—In supersession of this Department's Notification No. 32, dated the 20th November 1919, Mr. F. C. Rose, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is granted combined leave, preparatory to retirement, for 11 months and 15 days (privilege leave for 5 months and 3 days, commuted furlough on average salary, subject to such maximum rupee limit as may be prescribed later, for 2 months and 27 days and ordinary furlough for the remaining period), with effect from the 26th November 1919.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 4th February 1920.

No. 29-I. E.—The following extract from the Second Supplement, dated the 22nd March 1919, to the *London Gazette*, dated the 21st March 1919, is re-published for general information :—

Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood,
St. James's Palace, S. W. 1,
22nd March 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire for services in connection with Military Operations on the North-West Frontier of India :—

To be Additional Companions of the said Most Eminent Order :—

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur de Vere Willoughby-Osborne, 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment.

* * * * *

By Order of the Grand Master,

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 2nd February 1920.

No. 438-Est. A.—Major D. R. G. Oliver, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for three months and three days combined with furlough for eight months and twenty-seven days under Articles 233 and 308(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 27th July 1919.

Notification No. 4324-Est. A., dated the 23rd December 1919, is hereby cancelled.

No. 440-Est. A.—Mr. P. B. Warburton, of the Political Department, was granted privilege leave for three months and sixteen days, with effect from the 5th December 1918.

Notification No. 71-Est. A., dated the 7th January 1919, is hereby cancelled.

No. 428-Est. B.—The undermentioned officer is granted eight months' combined leave with effect from the 30th October 1919, the first 60 days being special war leave and the following 90 days privilege leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Barnard, I.A., Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Cavalry.

Pension service 32nd year commenced on the 11th February 1919.

The notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 3929-Est. B., dated the 20th November 1919, is hereby cancelled.

The 3rd February 1920.

No. 292-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2517-I. B., dated the 10th July 1908, as subsequently amended, creating a general police district comprising railway lands situate within the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab and the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, *viz.* :—

In entry No. (7) between the words "Bundi, Jaipur" the word "Tonk" shall be inserted.

The 4th February 1920.

No. 481-Est. A.—Major N. E. H. Scott, C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, is posted as Civil Surgeon, Hazara, with effect from the 14th January 1920.

The 5th February 1920.

No. 495-Est. A.—Mr. W. Fanshawe, Indian Educational Service, on return from leave is posted as Assistant Master, Mayo College, Ajmer, with effect from the 1st January 1920.

No. 496-Est. A.—Mr. C. C. H. Twiss, Indian Educational Service, on return from leave is posted as Assistant Master, Mayo College, Ajmer, with effect from the 10th January 1920.

The 6th February 1920.

No. 305-G.—The following temporary appointment is made in the Secretariat with effect from the 1st February 1920 :—

Mr. M. Smith, Assistant, Class II, to be Superintendent, 3rd grade.

No. 311-G.—Mr. F. S. Hosley, Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, is granted privilege leave for 12 days combined with furlough for one year, with effect from the 8th December 1919, under Articles 233 and 336 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 313-G.—The following promotion is made in the Secretariat :—

Mr. R. C. Albert, Superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade. Dated the 8th December 1919.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 2nd February 1920.

No. 423-Est. A.—Lieutenant H. E. C. Lushington, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, was granted leave on medical certificate for two months and twenty-three days, with effect from the 28th September 1919.

The 3rd February 1920.

No. 458-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Kennion, C.I.E., of the Political Department, on return from leave, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, and is posted as Resident in Nepal, with effect from the 23rd January 1920, and until further orders.

The 4th February 1920.

No. 467-Est. A.—Captain (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) L. E. Lang, M.C., was granted special war leave for the period from the 5th October to the 26th November 1919, inclusive.

No. 468-Est. A.—The services of Captain (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) L. E. Lang, M.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 27th November 1919.

The 6th February 1920.

No. 308-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. James Chalmers Clark as Vice-Consul for Norway at Akyab.

No. 503-Est. A.—The services of Lieutenant J. C. Pearce, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 12th January 1920.

H. R. C. DOBBS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS

Delhi, the 7th February 1920

No. 898-D.—Mr. P. N. Chandavarkar, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, has been transferred from Bengal to Bombay with effect from the 21st January 1920.

No. 899-D.—On his return from leave on the forenoon of the 27th January 1920, Mr. A H. Lloyd, I C S., an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, was reposted to Bengal

No. 900-D.—The following officiating promotions and reversions of officers in the Imperial Customs Service are notified with effect from the dates specified :—

Name	From	To	With effect from
Mr P Eccles, I C S (on privilege leave).	Collector class II officiating	Collector, class I, officiating	10th December 1919
Mr. A H Lloyd, I C.S	Assistant Collector, substantive.	Collector, class II, officiating.	27th January 1920.
Mr G S. Hardy, I C.S	Collector, class II, officiating	Collector, class III, officiating.	27th January 1920
Mr. W W. Nind	Collector, class III, officiating	Assistant Collector, substantive	27th January 1920

CUSTOMS—WAR.

The 7th February 1920.

No. 801-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the schedule appended to the Notification in this Department, No 7822, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended :—

Delete the entry—

(A) Iron, pig.

GENERAL.

The 7th February 1920

No. 854-D.—Mr C. H. Baldrey, Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd grade, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Army Department with effect from 7th January 1916, reverted to his civil appointment on the forenoon of the 12th January 1920. Mr K. D. Banerji, B A., Officiating Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade, has been granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the forenoon of the 13th January 1920. The following changes in the cadre of Secretariat Superintendents in this Department are therefore notified :—

(1) Mr. C. H Baldrey, Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 1st grade, from the 12th January 1920 ;

(2) Khan Sahib Choudhry Fateh Din, provisionally permanent Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert as Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade, from the 12th January 1920, and to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd grade, from the same date ;

(3) Mr K. D Banerji, B.A., provisionally permanent Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade, to revert as Secretariat Assistant, 1st grade, from the 12th January 1920, and to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade, from the same date ;

(4) Mr. Tajuddin Ahmad, Officiating Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade, to revert as Secretariat Assistant, 2nd grade, from the 12th January 1920, and again to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade, from the 13th January 1920 *vice* Mr. K. D. Banerji.

POST OFFICE.

The 7th February 1920.

No. 766-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

1. Below rule 23 of the said rules, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"23-A. Strong smelling articles (*e.g.*, assafoetida) shall be enclosed in a hermetically sealed case of tin or other metal."

2. In sub-rule (2) of rule 25 of the said rules, after the word and figure "rule 21" the words and figures "and in rules 22, 23 and 23-A." shall be inserted.

3. For rule 27 of the said rules, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"27 (*1*) Gold coin or bullion or both of a value exceeding Rs. 300, and silver coin or bullion, shall not be transmitted by post.

(*2*) The transmission of gold coin or gold bullion by post to and from Aden shall be subject to the same restrictions as are imposed on its transmission by the foreign parcel post.

(*3*) Gold or silver coin or bullion shall not be transmitted by post from Duki, Loralai, Sinjawai or Fort Sandeman.

(*4*) Circulars relating to lotteries shall not be transmitted by post.

(*5*) Pearls or gold coin or bullion shall not be transmitted by post from any of the British Indian post offices in the Persian Gulf.

27-A. If a postal article in course of transmission by post is actually found to contain any of the articles, the transmission of which by post is prohibited by rule 27, it shall be returned to the sender."

4. In rule 5? of the said rules—

(*i*) In sub-rule (*1*) after the first sentence the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"No label of any kind shall be affixed by the sender to such a cover."; and

(*ii*) In sub-rule (2) the words "or silver" shall be omitted.

5. In rule 53 of the said rules, after the word "figures" the words "without erasure or correction" shall be inserted.

6. In the second proviso of rule 56 of the said rules, for clause (*j*) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*j*) Where the insured article contained anything the transmission of which by post is prohibited."

7. In the second proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 66 of the said rules—

(*i*) In clause (*f*) the word "or" shall be omitted ;

(*ii*) In clause (*g*) a semi-colon shall be substituted for the full-stop and the word "or" shall be inserted after it ; and

(*iii*) After clause (*g*) the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*h*) Where the insured article contained anything the transmission of which by the letter or the parcel post, as the case may be, is prohibited."

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 7th February 1920.

No. 852-D.—Mr. J. R. T. Booth, I.C.S., is confirmed in the appointment of Postmaster-General, 4th grade, with effect from the 2nd January 1919. He will continue to officiate in the 3rd grade as ordered in this Department's Notification No. 4287, dated the 21st June 1919.

PURCHASE SCHEMES.

The 7th February 1920.

No. 993-D.—*Erratum.*—From the Notification in this Department No. 831-D, dated the 4th February 1920, *delete* the entries "(A) Ragi" and "(A) Ragi and flour made therefrom."

PORTS AND LIGHTING.

The 7th February 1920.

No. 785-D.—The following statement showing the receipts and charges for the year 1918-19 on account of the Madras Coast Lights is published for general information:—

Statement showing the receipts and charges of the Madras Coast Lights fund for the year 1918-19.

Opening balance.		Receipts.			Charges.					Surplus (+) or deficit (—).		Closing balance.	
					Repayment instalment (capital and interest) of the debt due to the Imperial Government.	Maintenance and repair charges.	Establishment, contingencies, travelling allowance and miscellaneous.	Transfer of Capital account for major works and repairs.					
Cash.	Government securities.	Gross receipts.	Refunds.	Net receipts.				Cash.	Government securities.	Cash.	Government securities.	Cash.	Government securities.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
39,974 15 8	...	(a) 1,12,258 8 9	713 15 1	1,11,544 9 8	(b) 19,103 13 4	22,809 15 11	(c) 98,868 5 6	...	...	—29,237 9 1	...	10,737 6 7	...

(a) Includes (1) Rs 10,000 being loan taken from the Minor Ports Fund and (2) Rs. 20,755-14-3 paid by Minor Ports Fund on account of Agu light at Gopalpur—*vide* G. O. Mis. No. 245-Revenue (Special) (Marine), dated 30th May 1919.

(b) Interest on loan due to Imperial Government.

(c) Includes Rs. 21 000 free grant and loan received from Minor Ports Fund in connexion with the Agu light at Gopalpur, but subsequently returned to that fund as per G. O. Mis. No. 245-Revenue (Special) (Marine), dated 30th May 1919.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The 7th February 1920.

No. 873-D.—Mr. G. W. Coster, Officiating Deputy Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, is granted such privilege leave as may have been due to him on the 29th January 1920, or the subsequent date on which he availed himself of it, in combination with furlough of such duration as will bring the total period of his absence up to 9 months.

2. Babu Binode Bihari Ganguly, B.A., will continue to officiate as Assistant Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, *vice* Mr. Coster, or until further orders.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 4th February 1920.

No. 155-F. E.—Mr. Brijlal Nehru, Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Burma, has been granted privilege leave for 20 days, with effect from the 2nd January 1920.

No. 156-F. E.—Mr. B. A. Harris, officer of the Indian Finance Department attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, has been granted combined leave for 10 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 6 months, furlough on full average salary for 2 months and furlough on half average salary for the remaining period, with effect from the 19th January 1920.

No. 157-F. E.—Mr. W. Gawke, a senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer, class II in that Office, with effect from the 23rd January 1920, and until further orders.

E. M. COOK,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 6th February 1920.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 225.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel W. B. Lesslie, C.M.G., Royal Engineers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while holding a temporary appointment as Inspector General of Communications. Dated 6th December 1919.

No. 226.—Temporary Lieutenant A. Croneen, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Railway Transport Officer. Dated 28th September 1919.

No. 227.—Lieutenant A. Laithwaite, D.S.O., 17th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 3rd grade. Dated 27th November 1919.

No. 228.—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) W. D. Villiers-Stuart, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force), is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retain his present temporary rank while employed as Commandant, Mountain Warfare School. Dated 1st February 1920.

No. 229.—Major G. C. Hodgson, D.S.O., 23rd Sikh Pioneers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while specially employed, with effect from the 23rd April 1919 to 4th June 1919.

No. 230.—Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. B. Nokes, attached 35th Scinde Horse, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporay rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Provost Marshal. Dated 25th July 1919.

No. 231.—Captain R. F. Francis, M.C., 47th Sikhs, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade. Dated 22nd January 1920.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 232.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Captain to be Major.

Archibald Huleatt Huntly Muir, 1st Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs. Dated 18th January 1920.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Ronald Alfred Webb, attached 85th Burman Rifles. Dated 17th June 1919.

Glen Owen Gilbert Hussey, attached 4th Cavalry. Dated 10th November 1919.

Joseph Watson Laughton, attached 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Thomas Edward Hayward, attached 2nd Battalion, 81st Pioneers.
Stanley Jepson, attached 40th Pathans.
} Dated 15th November 1919.

Brian Russell Leslie-Smith, attached 2nd Battalion, 70th Burma Rifles. Dated 23rd November 1919.

Edward Grainger Wallace, attached 1st Battalion, 96th Berar Infantry. Dated 5th December 1919.

Lucien Ennar Raven-Hill, attached 2nd Battalion, 81st Pioneers. Dated 17th December 1919.

Eric William Tyson, attached 106th Hazara Pioneers. Dated 22nd December 1919.

Arnold James Batchelor, attached 92nd Punjabis. Dated 2nd January 1920.

George Helson, attached 2nd Battalion, 123rd Outram's Rifles. Dated 3rd January. 1920.

Alan Victor Dagg, attached 1st Battalion, 66th Punjabis. Dated 5th January 1920.

Sydney Noel Openshaw, attached 1st Battalion, 66th Punjabis. Dated 6th January 1920.

Bruce Humfrey, attached 39th Divisional Signal Company, Sappers and Miners.
Dennis Whitehorn Reid, D.S.O.; M.C., attached 2nd Battalion, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
} Dated 7th January 1920.

Douglas Harold Drake, attached 2nd Battalion, 6th Jat Light Infantry. Dated 9th January 1920.

William Thomas Clyde, attached 2nd Battalion, 94th Russell's Infantry.
Gordon Archibald McGeorge Ricketts, attached 5th Light Infantry.
} Dated 10th January 1920.

Alfred Norman Tyte, attached 47th Sikhs. Dated 11th January 1920.

Arthur Herbert Scrivener, attached Military Farms Department. Dated 19th January 1920.

Gordon Christie, attached 2nd Battalion, 10th Jats. Dated 21st January 1920.

John Robert Lloyd Shee, attached 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse). Dated 23rd January 1920.

Robert Beresford Fawcett, M.C., attached 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Edward Charles Thomas Mitchley, attached 3rd Battalion, 11th Gurkha Rifles.
} Dated 26th January 1920.

Hector Ernest Bastin, M.C., attached 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis). Dated 29th January 1920.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants

William Michael McCreery, attached 3rd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Herbert Sydney Pratt, attached 17th Cavalry.
Thomas Richard Owen Field, attached 2nd Battalion, 69th Punjabis.
} Dated 16th December 1919.

Stewart Young, attached 4th Battalion, 70th Burma Rifles. Dated 29th December 1919.

Temporary Second Lieutenants to be temporary Lieutenants.

George Arthur Russell, attached 2nd Battalion, 95th Russell's Infantry. Dated 10th July 1919.

Thomas Rowland Britton, attached 1st Battalion, 26th Punjabis.
William Arthur Bugg, attached 37th Dogras
} Dated 15th October 1919

Alfred James Thwaites, attached 2nd Battalion, 80th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 19th October 1919.

No. 233.—In Army Department Notification No. 3268, dated the 14th November 1919, against the name of Leonard Graeme Harper, *for* "attached 17th Cavalry" *read* "attached 5th Light Infantry".

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 234.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Infantry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Harry Jones. Dated 7th August 1919.
Victor Joseph Paterson Fleming. Dated 8th September 1919.
Charles Edgar Shelly. Dated 12th November 1919.
Herbert Ernest Evelyn Jesse Hopkins. Dated 2nd December 1919.
Edmund James Patrick Hogan. Dated 14th December 1919.
Daniel Herbert Lee. Dated 28th December 1919.
Harold Stanley Kent. Dated 24th January 1920.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Reginald Horace Baker. Dated 22nd July 1919.
Kenneth Seaforth Mackenzie. Dated 2nd August 1919.
Eric Erskine Langley. Dated 5th September 1919.
Carl Tresilian Clogg. Dated 26th September 1919.
James Arthur Loughlin. Dated 16th October 1919.
David Victor Turner. Dated 19th October 1919.
James Tobin. Dated 23rd October 1919.
Charles Terence Riley-Irving. Dated 5th November 1919.
Herbert George Handley. Dated 12th November 1919.
Claude Edward Wedlake Brayley. Dated 18th November 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

No. 235.—The following acting promotions and relinquishment of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lieutenant H. J. R. Riches to be acting Captain while performing the duties of Captain of a Battery of Indian Mountain Artillery. Dated 11th July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. J. R. Riches relinquishes his acting rank of Captain on ceasing to perform the duties of Captain of a Battery of Indian Mountain Artillery. Dated 5th August 1919.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Captain P. J. Watkins, M.B.E., Royal Engineers, to be acting Major while commanding a mobilised Railway Sapper and Miner Company. Dated 17th May 1919.

Lieutenant J. G. O. Whitehead, Royal Engineers, to be acting Major while commanding a mobilised field company. Dated 15th October 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 236.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

3rd Battalion, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) (Infantry).

Lieutenant H. R. M. Jeffries, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 21st October 1919.

2nd Battalion, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. J. Davies, Indian Army (Temporary Commission), relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 18th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. T. Robins, M.C., Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 15th October 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) M. L. Roblin, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919.

82nd Punjabis.

Captain C. W. Toovey, Indian Army, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 8th December 1919.

Captain (acting Major) S. V. Palmer, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 23rd November 1919.

Lieutenant N. A. Penney, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company, from 10th December 1919 to 13th December 1919, inclusive.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. L. Walker, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 25th November 1919.

Lieutenant H. L. Walker, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 29th December 1919.

120th Rajputana Infantry.

Lieutenant G. L. Shipton, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 19th October 1919, *vice* Captain C. N. Howitt, proceeded on leave from the 4th October 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. L. Shipton, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919.

3rd Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) A. E. Stewart relinquishes his acting rank with effect from 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919.

1st Battalion, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

The following officers relinquish the acting rank with effect from the 15th December 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 1063 of 1919:—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) B. C. Rigden, M.C.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. W. Hebron.

Second Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. A. Somerville.

Second Lieutenant (acting Captain) T. W. Farrell.

2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Lieutenant F. A. Esse, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 28th October 1919.

Lieutenant A. R. Hutton, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 28th October 1919.

3rd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Major E. F. D. Money, D.S.O., attached, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding the battalion. Dated 14th May 1919.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) E. F. D. Money, attached, relinquishes his acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919.

2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Major L. A. Bethell, attached, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding the battalion.. Dated 27th June 1919.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) L. A. Bethell, attached, relinquishes his acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919.

16th Labour Corps.

Lieutenant C. J. Hodgkins, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a Labour Corps. Dated 24th September 1919.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

No. 237.—In Army Department Notification No. 3448, dated the 13th December 1919, *for* " Major J. A. Grogan, Royal Army Medical Corps ", *read* " Major J. B. Grogan, Royal Army Medical Corps ".

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMANDS.

No. 238.—The undermentioned are appointed Brigade Commanders and granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed and with effect from the dates specified :—

Colonel C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G., British Service. Dated 23rd October 1919.

Colonel A. J. Poole, C.M.G., British Service. Dated 1st December 1919.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel H. D. DePree, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Royal Artillery. Dated 2nd December 1919.

Colonel L. C. Jones, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., Indian Army. Dated 5th December 1919.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel C. B. L. Clery, C.B., Indian Army. Dated 5th December 1919.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel G. H. B. Freeth, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., British Service. Dated 5th December 1919.

Colonel R. H. Hare, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., British Service. Dated 7th January 1920.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel C. D. H. Moore, C.M.G., D.S.O., The Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Dated 16th January 1920.

Colonel R. J. Bridgford, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., British Service. Dated 17th January 1920.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 239.—The undermentioned officers whose admission to the Indian Army on probation, was notified in Army Department Notifications No. 1050, dated the 24th May 1918, No. 1193, dated the 7th June 1918, No. 1467, dated the 5th July 1918 No. 1638, dated the 26th July 1918, No. 2370, dated the 12th October 1918, No. 2500, dated the 25th October 1918, No. 2153, dated the 13th June 1919, are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified :—

John William Battie.
John Alexander Macduff Danby. } Dated 14th April 1919.

Albert Herbert Howard Armstrong, M.C. Dated 13th May 1919.

George Herbert Burton, M.C. Dated 1st June 1919.

Arthur Percival Figgins. Dated 30th June 1919.

Charles Frederick Vernon Fulton, M.C. Dated 28th September 1919.

Allan Thomas Davis. Dated 30th September 1919.

Frederick Norman Hill. Dated 23rd January 1920.

No. 240.—Army Department Notification No. 1638, dated the 26th July 1918, against the name of Captain Harry Lewis Barclay, *for* "to rank from the 20th October 1917", *read* "to rank from the 16th September 1917".

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 241.—Temporary Captain Hari Pada Mukerjee is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission, with effect from the 27th November 1919.

No. 242.—Temporary Captain Framji Sorabji Masters is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission, with effect from the 4th January 1920.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

1st Madras Guards.

No. 243.—Lieutenant S. Wadsworth is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission. Dated 1st November 1919.

2-17th Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Battalion.

No. 244.—Captain F. E. Skipwith is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission. Dated 1st February 1920.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 245.—The services of Captain D. A. G. Dallas, Indian Army, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 246.—The services of Lieutenant N. H. Gordon, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached to the Cantonment Magistrates' Department, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of the appointment of Cantonment Magistrate, Nowshera.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

No. 247.—The services of the Reverend C. F. Hall, temporary Chaplain, Church of England, Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Department of Education, with effect from the date of his release from military service as Chaplain, Waziristan Field Force.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 248.—The following retired Indian officers have been re-employed in the Indian Army, with effect from the dates stated against their names :—

Rank and Name.	Former Regiment.	How employed.	Date of re-employment.
Subadar-Major Fateh Singh, *Bahadur*.	32nd Sikh Pioneers	Indian Convalescent Section, Karachi.	2nd November 1917.
Subadar Raghubar Pathak	3rd Brahmans	Combined Labour Corps Depôt, Lucknow.	29th August 1919.
Subadar Dirgaj Singh	4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.	Combined Labour Corps Depôt, Lucknow.	13th December 1918.
Subadar Sitla Bakhsh Singh	7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.	Combined Labour Corps Depôt, Lucknow.	17th September 1919.

Rank and Name.	Former Regiment.	How employed.	Date of re-employment.
Subadar Sardar Natha Singh	34th Sikh Pioneers	40th Indian Cavalry Regiment.	27th April 1919.
Subadar Haidar Khan	110th Mahratta Light Infantry.	Indian Convalescent Section, Karachi.	12th November 1917.
Subadar Hira Sing Newar	1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).	12th Labour Corps	26th August 1919.
Subadar Birsing Gurung	1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).	12th Labour Corps	29th September 1919.
Subadar Gore Rana	5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).	114th Labour Corps	18th September 1919.
Jemadar Saifali Khan	18th King George's Own Lancers.	Indian Convalescent Section, Karachi.	19th October 1918.
Jemadar Kalka Singh	8th Rajputs	Combined Labour Corps Depôt, Lucknow.	21st July 1919.
Jemadar Taiyub Khan	26th Punjabis	Indian Convalescent Section, Karachi.	23rd October 1917.
Jemadar Mehar Muhammad	46th Punjabis	Indian Convalescent Section, Karachi.	19th October 1917.
Jemadar Assa Singh	91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).	Indian Convalescent Section, Karachi.	10th November 1917.
Jemadar Bahadur Sing Gurung	2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).	114th Labour Corps	17th September 1919.

No. 249.—The following promotions are made :—

7th Hariana Lancers.

Ressaidar Chet Ram to be Risaldar, with effect from the 3rd January 1916 ; to complete the establishment.

Base Remount Depôt, Marseilles.

Jemadar Kalyan Singh (32nd Lancers) to be Risaldar, with effect from the 5th June 1919 ; Jemadar Prem Singh [37th Lancers (Baluch Horse)] to be Ressaidar, with effect from the 5th August 1919 ; to complete the establishment.

2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.

Havildar Bo Hline to be Jemadar, with effect from the 24th January 1920 ; to complete the establishment.

Railway Battalion, Sappers and Miners.

Havildar Sakharam Raoji to be Jemadar, with effect from the 26th January 1916 ; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 21st Punjabis.

Subadar Nadir Ali to be Subadar-Major and Jemadar Hazara Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st September 1919 ; to complete the establishment.

3rd Battalion, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

Havildar Ghanaya Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 18th December 1919 ; Havildar Tota Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 22nd December 1919 ; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 95th Russell's Infantry.

Havildar-Major Shaikh Abdul Wahab, Havildars Ganpat Singh and Hukam Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 15th November 1919 ; to complete the establishment.

105th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Havildar Baji Kadam to be Jemadar, with the acting rank of Risaldar while employed with a Bullock Corps, with effect from the 16th November 1918; and to remain seconded.

2nd Battalion, 128th Pioneers.

Company Havildar-Major Basawa Singh, I.D.S.M., and Havildar-Major Babu Parte to be Jemadars, with effect from the 13th October 1919; Havildars Pandu Kale, Dhunde Khan and Krishnajirao Chowan to be Jemadars, with effect from the 10th January 1920; Havildar Phusa Ram to be Jemadar, with effect from the 20th January 1920; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Subadar Arjun Thapa, I.D.S.M., to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 15th November 1919; *vice* Amar Sing Thapa, *Sardar Bahadur*, M.C., seconded.

2nd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Harku Thapa, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 1st December 1919; *vice* Manbahadur Thapa, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment.

30th Labour Corps.

Havildar Jagnatha Ram (42nd Deoli Regiment) to be Jemadar, with effect from the 28th April 1917; to complete the establishment.

38th Labour Corps.

Havildar Sheikh Abdul Ghafur [17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment)] to be Jemadar with effect from the 30th June 1917; to complete the establishment.

Combined Labour Corps Depôt, Lucknow.

Pensioners, Havildar Chauharja Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 28th June 1919; Havildar Raja Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st July 1919; Havildar Ram Bilas Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 3rd July 1919; Dafadar Muhammad Afzal Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 6th July 1919; Havildar Shankar Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 11th July 1919; Havildars Bashirul Haq and Mukat Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 15th July 1919; Kot-Dafadar Abdul Rahman Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 21st July 1919; Colour-Havildar Haji Ahmad Husain to be Jemadar, with effect from the 24th July 1919; Colour-Havildar Bhagwan Bakhsh Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 28th July 1919; Havildar Baldeo Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 30th July 1919; Dafadar Jwala Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 31st July 1919; Dafadar Yakub Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th August 1919; Havildars Arjun Singh and Ajodhia Parsad to be Jemadars, with effect from the 15th August 1919; Havildar Ram Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 21st August 1919; Havildar Bachchu Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 23rd August 1919; Kot-Dafadar Har Dutt Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 25th August 1919; to complete the establishment.

49th Mountain Battery.

No. 250.—The promotion of Jemadar Gul Muaz Khan to Subadar, as published in Army Department Notification No. 2847, dated the 12th September 1919, is antedated, without pay and allowances, to the 18th April 1918.

116th Mahrattas.

No. 251.—The promotion of Subadar Mahadeorao Sondkar, *Sardar Bahadur*, I.D.S.M., to Subadar-Major, as published in Army Department Notification No. 3467, dated the 12th December 1919, has effect from the 1st January 1919, and not as stated therein.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 252.—The following appointment is made in the Reserve of the Supply and Transport Corps, with effect from the 6th January 1920:—

To be Ressaidar.

Syed Mohamed Ali Akbar of Bulandshahr district.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 253.—Supernumerary Deputy Commissary and Captain Christopher Stephen Crosbie to be absorbed in the grade of Deputy Commissary;

Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant (temporary Captain, Indian Army Reserve of Officers) Charles John Murray to be absorbed in the grade of Assistant Commissary;

Sub-Conductor Henry William Smith to be Conductor, and

Supernumerary Sub-Conductor James Lewis Sisley to be absorbed in the rank of Sub-Conductor;

vice Deputy Commissary (Supernumerary Commissary and Major) Thomas Francis Salmon deceased, with effect from the 5th December 1919.

No. 254.—Sub-Conductor (Supernumerary Conductor and Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and temporary Captain, Indian Army Reserve of Officers) Frederick Charles Marks to be absorbed in the rank of Conductor, and

Supernumerary Sub-Conductor Saville Britain Jackson to be absorbed in the rank of Sub-Conductor;

vice Conductor William Hill, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 23rd October 1919.

No. 255.—Sub-Conductor Gerald FitzGerald to be Conductor, and Staff-Serjeant Joseph William Griffin to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Conductor John Campbell Rosser transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 23rd December 1919.

No. 256.—Staff-Serjeant Frank James Weaver to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor James Redding, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 15th October 1919.

DISMISSALS, REMOVALS AND DISCHARGES.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 257.—Jemadar Lingayya, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners, having been convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment by the Civil Power, is dismissed the service; with effect from the 25th October 1919.

PENSIONS.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 258.—Conductor William Hill has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 23rd October 1919.

No. 259.—Conductor John Campbell Rosser has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 23rd December 1919.

No. 260.—Sub-Conductor James Redding has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th October 1919.

REWARDS.

No. 261.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers :—

Captain Isaac Westley Stokes, 1-13th Great Indian Peninsula Railway Battalion, Indian Defence Force.

Captain Alan Hope Joscelyne, 2-24th North Western Railway Battalion, Indian Defence Force.

No. 262.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of the Meritorious Service Medal (without annuity) to No. 3368 Lance-Dafadar Isher Singh, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse, for meritorious service and devotion to duty while serving with the British Troops in France.

No. 263.—The following amendment is made to Army Department Notification No. 2086, dated the 3rd June 1919, under the heading "Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal":—

For "Subadar-Major Shiu Ghulam Singh, Burma Military Police, attached 90th Punjabis, *read* "Subadar-Major Sheo Gulam Singh, Burma Military Police, attached 90th Punjabis.

No. 264.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under the provisions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the special promotion of the under-mentioned non-commissioned officers for services in the field during the Great War:—

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Staff-Serjeant Albert Henry Smith to be Sub-Conductor (supernumerary); with effect from the 15th October 1919.

Staff-Serjeant Bertram Cahill to be Sub-Conductor (supernumerary); with effect from the 5th December 1919.

Staff-Serjeant William Patrick Duffy to be Sub-Conductor; with effect from the 23rd December 1919.

SPECIAL.

No. 265.—With reference to paragraph 305, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the undermentioned officer, having been absent from military duty for 10 years, is transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the date specified:—

Captain Lionel Edward Lang, M.C., Political Employ. Dated 27th March 1919.

SPECIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 266.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 17406.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 31st December 1919.

RESOLUTION.

On the departure from India of the Units of the Territorial Force which have garrisoned the country during the past five years, the Governor-General in Council desires to place on record his high appreciation of the services which these Units have rendered to the Empire since the commencement of the Great War.

Previous to the outbreak of hostilities in 1914, many of the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of these Units had, by joining the Territorial Force, given proof of that patriotism and public spirit which has earned for its members the gratitude and esteem of their fellow countrymen.

On the declaration of war, the ranks of the Force were quickly filled by eager volunteers. When called upon to undertake the further obligation of service overseas, the response of all ranks was immediate and unanimous, thereby setting free for service in the main theatres of war a large number of Regular Units whose presence in Europe was urgently required.

The Governor-General sympathises in the disappointment of the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of those Units of the Territorial Force whose lot it has been to serve in India during the war and who have thus been denied the opportunity of meeting the enemy on the battlefields of Europe. He is glad, however, that many of these Units have earned distinction in other fields, some in Mesopotamia, Egypt and Palestine, others at Aden and on the North-West Frontier, while others again, less fortunate, have, in the faithful performance of garrison duties, rendered no less valuable service to the Empire by the maintenance of internal security, thereby enabling India to devote her resources to the successful prosecution of the war.

In carrying out these various duties, all ranks have displayed soldierly qualities of the highest order and, by their efficiency, discipline and exemplary conduct, have won the respect and gratitude not only of their comrades of the Regular Army, both British and Indian, but of the people of India as a whole.

After the signing of the armistice in 1918 and the cessation of hostilities on the principal fronts, all ranks of the Territorial Force serving overseas looked forward to their early repatriation and release from military service. Owing to the uncertainty of the situation and the difficulty of providing reliefs, due to the reorganisation of the Regular Army and reversion

to a voluntary system of recruitment, the progress of demobilisation was unavoidably delayed. These delays were prolonged in consequence of the shortage of shipping and the unexpected situation created in the spring of 1919 by the sudden incursion of Afghan troops into British Territory, concurrently with the outbreak of internal disturbances, which, for the moment, made it impossible to reduce the strength of the British troops in India.

The patience with which these disappointments were borne was highly creditable to all concerned and showed how readily they appreciated the difficulties with which the Government of India were faced.

The Governor-General in Council desires to express to all ranks of the (here enter name of unit) the thanks of the Government of India for their patriotic services, which will long be remembered and will serve as a noble and enduring example of good citizenship to future generations.

ORDER.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be communicated to every Unit of the Territorial Force which served in India during the period of the Great War, 1914-19. Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 267.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Sixth Supplement, dated the 5th June, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 3rd June, 1919, pages 7233 and 7235.

War Office,
5th June, 1919.

The Secretary of State for War has received the following despatch addressed to the Chief of the General Staff, India, by Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commanding-in-Chief, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force :—

General Headquarters,
Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force,
7th February, 1919.

SIR,

With reference to paragraph 39 of my despatch dated 1st February, 1919, I have the honour to submit herewith a list of names of those officers, ladies, warrant and non-commissioned officers and men serving, or who have served, under my command, whose distinguished and gallant services and devotion to duty I consider deserving of special mention.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your obedient servant,

W. R. MARSHALL, *Lieutenant-General,*
Commanding-in-Chief, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * * *

Bloomer, Sjt. F. H., C.M.S.C.

* * * * *

Third Supplement, dated the 31st December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 30th December, 1919, pages 16111, 16112, 16114, 16115, 16116 and 16118.

War Office,
31st December, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * * *

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

* * * * *

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Staff Capt.—The date of the appt. of temp. 2nd Lt. (now temp. Capt.) E. L. Smart, Ind. Army, is 18th Dec. 1918, and not as in the Gazette of 7th May 1919.

HD.-QRS. OF ADMIN. SERVS. AND DEPTS.

Labour Comdt. (Cl. X).—Lt.-Col. R. C. Bell, D.S.O., O.B.E., Ind. Army and Labour Corps, and to be temp. Col. whilst so empld. 1st August 1919.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

The undermentioned relinquish the temp. rank of Lt.-Col. :—

* * * * *

Dep. Commy. and Hon. Maj. J. Ezechiel, O.B.E., ret. Ind. Army Dept. on reverting to the unempld. list, 9th Dec. 1919, and is granted the rank of Lt.-Col.

* * * * *

Capt. H. J. Hardiman, E. York. R., to be actg. Maj. whilst comdg. 7th Ind. Div. Sig. Co. 10th Sept. 1919.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

R. W. Surr R.

* * * * *

Temp. 2nd Lt. G. L. Matthews is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 25 July 1917, with seniority 14 Aug. 1916. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 19 Sept. 1917, under Gen. List.)

* * * * *

R. Dub. Fus.

Temp. 2nd Lt. J. W. K. Kirwan is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 25 Sept. 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 23 Oct. 1918, under Gen. List.)

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MACHINE GUN CORPS (INFANTRY).

* * * * *

Temp. Lt. E. W. Doig is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 3 May 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 18 June 1918, under Gen. List.)

* * * * *

Fourth Supplement, dated the 1st January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 30th December, 1919, pages, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S. W. 1,
1st January, 1920.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :—

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order :—

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Colonel) Francis William Hallowes, C.I.E., Indian Army.

* * * * *

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S. W. 1,
1st January, 1920.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India :—

To be Knights Commanders of the said Most Exalted Order :—

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Daulat Singhji, Maharaja of Idar, Bombay.

* * * * *

Chancery of the Order of
Saint Michael and Saint George.
Downing Street, 1st January, 1920.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George :—

* * * * *

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

* * * * *

Major General Sir Percy Zachariah Cox, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., His Majesty's Representative at Tehran.

* * * * *

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S. W. 1,
1st January, 1920.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire :—

To be Knights Commanders of the said Most Eminent Order :—

Honorary Second Lieutenant Meherban Malojirao Vyankatrav Raje Ghorpad *alias* Nanasaheb, Chief of Mudhol, Bombay Presidency.

* * * * *

To be Companions of the said Most Eminent Order :—

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Aitchison Smith, Indian Army, Political Agent, Gilgit, Kashmir State.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Ralph Nethersole, Indian Army, Deputy Commissioner, Tharrawaddy, Burma.

* * * * *

Colonel Rao Bahadur Thakur Sadul Singh, Member of Bikaner State Executive Council, Rajputana.

* * * * *

Chancery of the Royal Victorian Order.
Buckingham Palace,
1st January, 1920.

The KING has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Royal Victorian Order :—

* * * * *

To be Commanders.

* * * * *

Brigadier-General Edmond William Costello, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., Indian Army.

(Dated 16th August 1919.)

Brigadier-General Ernest Douglas Money, C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army.

(Dated 31st August 1919.)

* * * * *

To be Members of the Fourth Class.

Major Charles Ossley Harvey, M.C., Indian Army.

* * * * *

Whitehall, 1st January, 1920.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to award the King's Police Medal to the following Officers of Police Forces and Fire Brigades in the United Kingdom, India, and His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas :—

* * * * *

INDIA.

* * * * *

The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas Herbert, I.A., Inspector-General, Assam Police.

* * * * *

Sixth Supplement, dated the 1st January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 30th December, 1919, pages 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20.

War Office,
1st January, 1920.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Col. H. A. K. Jennings, C.I.E., having attained the age limit, retires on an Indian pension, 1st Nov. 1919, and is granted the hon. rank of Brig.-Gen.

* * * * *

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * * *

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

* * * * *

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

* * * * *

Occupied Enemy Territory Administration.

* * * * *

Dept. Asst. Administrators (Cl. BB).—Lt. W. J. Johnson, Ind. Army Res. of Off., and to be temp. Maj. whilst so empld. 29th June 1919.

* * * * *

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Staff Capts.—Capt H. R. B. H. Irwin 105th Inf., Ind. Army. 2?th June 1919.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

Rif. Brig.

Temp Lt. R. F. Salt is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 25 Nov. 1917. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 5 Jan. 1918, under Gen. List.)

* * * * *

London Gazette, dated the 2nd January, 1920, page 57.

Air Ministry,
2nd January, 1920.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

FLYING BRANCH.

* * * * *

Flying Officer J. B. Seward (I.A.R.O.) relinquishes his temp. R.A.F. commn. on reverting to (I.A.R.O.). 6th Oct. 1918.

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 2nd January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 2nd January, 1920, pages 143, 150, 151 and 152.

War Office,
2nd January, 1920.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

* * * * *

ATTD TO HD.-QR UNITS.

* * * * *

Brig. Comdr.—Bt. Col. S R. Davidson, C.M.G., 47th Sikhs, Ind. Army, and relinquishes the temp. rank of Brig.-Gen 15th Nov. 1919.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

Lan. Fus.

* * * * *

Temp. 2nd Lt. C. G. Snook is seconded on appt as probr. to Ind. Army. 12 May 1919, with seniority 26 Apr. 1917. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 26 Oct. 1918. under Gen. List.)

MACHINE GUN CORPS (INFANTRY).

* * * * *

Temp. Capt. D. Irvin is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army in the rank of Lt. 15 Apr. 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 30 May 1918, under Gen. List.)

* * * * *

Temp Lt. N. B. Joe is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 18 Dec. 1918, with seniority 10 Apr. 1917. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 20 Jan. 1919, under Gen. List.)

* * * * *

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 6th February 1920.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 7.—The services of Engineer-Lieutenant Commander G. Hull, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as Second Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor sub-*pro tem.*, *vice* Engineer-Lieutenant Commander T. Kerr, D.S.C., Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 10th January 1920.

No. 8.—The services of Engineer-Lieutenant Commander T. Kerr, D.S.C., Royal Indian Marine, will continue to be at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as Third Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor sub-*pro tem.*, with effect from the 10th January 1920.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 9.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Second Supplement, dated the 20th December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 19th December, 1919, page 15825.

War Office,
20th December, 1919.

The names of the undermentioned Officers, * * * * * * * have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for gallant and distinguished services rendered in connection with the military operations at Aden during the period from 1st September, 1918, to 31st December, 1918 :—

* * * * *

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Stocken, Comdr. E.

* * * * *

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 3rd February 1920.

No. 2418-4-E.—19.—*Corrigendum.*—In Railway Board's Notification No. 2418-E.—19-1, dated the 19th December 1919, *for* class III, grade 2, *read* class III, grade 3.

No. 150-E.—20.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 2316-E.—19, dated the 13th January 1920, the services of Mr. A. J. Chase, O.B.E., Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, on special duty, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Indian Munitions Board with effect from the afternoon of the 17th January 1920.

The 5th February 1920.

No. 800-E.—19.—Mr. Henry Norman Liddell has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as an Assistant Mining Manager and posted to the North Western Railway.

The 6th February 1920.

No. 2077-E.—18.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Assistant Traffic Superintendents (on probation) in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways and are posted to the North Western Railway:—

Mr. Stanley Severs Stubbs.

Mr James Dunlop Muir.

No. 2078-E.—18.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Assistant Locomotive Superintendents and are posted to the Railways shown against their names:—

Names	Class and grade.	Railways.
Mr. James Humphries	III, grade 2	Eastern Bengal.
Mr. John Frederick Silvester	III, grade 2	North Western.
Mr. Upendra Nath Banerji	III, grade 3	Eastern Bengal.
Mr. Robert Charles Case	III, grade 3	Oudh and Rohilkhand
Mr. Arthur Guy Englefield	III, grade 3	North Western.

R. McLEAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 30th January 1920.

No. E.-165.—The services of Mr. G. J. Caldecourt, Assistant Controller (Timber Supplies), Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma with effect from the afternoon of the 20th January 1920.

The 4th February 1920.

No. E.-1258.—Mr. K. H. T. Gilbertson, Assistant Foreman, Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore, is appointed to hold charge of the duties of Works Manager at that Factory, with effect from the 21st November 1919, during the absence of Mr. A. T. Weston, Works Manager, on combined leave or until further orders.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,
Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Indian Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on Wednesday, the 4th February, 1920:—

No. 4 of 1920.

A Bill to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Inland Steam-vessels (Amendment) Act, 1920.

Insertion of new section 22-A in Act I of 1917.

2. After section 22 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Licenses.

"22-A. (1) The Local Government may also, in its discretion, grant—

(a) to a person who is in possession of a second-class master's certificate granted under section 21 or section 22, and has, by virtue of such certificate, acted as master of an inland steam-vessel having engines of forty or more nominal horse-power for a period of not less than five years, or

(b) to a person who is in possession of a first-class engine-driver's certificate granted under section 21 or section 22, or an engine-driver's certificate granted under the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, and has, by virtue of such certificate, served as an engine-driver of an inland steam-vessel having engines of not less than seventy nominal horse-power for five years, for not less than two and a half years of which period he has been the engine-driver of such vessel within the meaning of section 26,

a licence authorising such person to act as master or engineer, as the case may be, of any inland steam-vessel having engines of one hundred

and seventy nominal horse-power or of such less nominal horse-power as to such Government may deem fit.

(2) Any such licence shall remain in force only for such time as the person holding the same is in possession of and entitled to a master's or an engine-driver's certificate, as the case may be, of the nature referred to in sub-section (1):

Provided that the Local Government may, in its discretion, suspend, cancel or vary the conditions of any such licence."

Amendment of section 23, Act I of 1917.

3. In section 23 of the said Act, after the word "service" the words "and every licence" shall be inserted, and after the words "entitled to the certificate" the words "or licence" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 24, Act I of 1917.

4. In section 24 of the said Act, after the word "certificate" in each place where it occurs the words "or licence" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 25, Act I of 1917.

5. In section 25 of the said Act—

(1) for the word "eighty" the words "one hundred" shall be substituted.

(2) In clause (a), after the words and figures "Merchant Shipping Act, 1894", the following words shall be inserted, namely:—

"or a master's licence granted under section 22-A and applicable to such vessel and voyage."

(3) At the end of clause (b), the following words shall be added, namely:—

"or an engine-driver's licence granted under section 22-A and applicable to such vessel and voyage."

Amendment of section 26, Act I of 1917.

6. In section 26 of the said Act, for the word "thirty" the word "forty," and for the word "eighty" the words "one hundred," shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 27, Act I of 1917.

7. In section 27 of the said Act, for the word "thirty" the word "forty" shall be substituted.

Insertion of new section 30-A in Act I of 1917.

8. After section 30 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Power for Local Government to make rules as to grant of licences.

"30-A. The Local Government may also make rules to regulate the granting of licences under section 22-A, and may by such rules prescribe in particular—

(a) the fees (if any) to be paid for such licences, and

(b) the forms in which such licences are to be framed and the authority by whom and the manner in which copies are to be kept and recorded under section 23."

Amendment of section 31, Act I of 1917.

9. (1) In section 31 of the said Act, after the word "service" where it first occurs the words "and licences" shall be inserted.

(2) In clause (ii) of the said section, after the word "serang" the words "and a licence" shall be inserted.

(3) In the provisos to the said section, after the word "certificate" in each place where it occurs, the words "or licence" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 59, Act I of 1917.

10. (1) In clause (a) of section 59 of the said Act, after the words "engine driver's certificate" the words "or a master's or engine-driver's licence" shall be inserted.

(2) In clause (b) of the said section, after the words "such certificate" the words "or licence" shall be added.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Board of Trade have introduced a new formula for determining the nominal horse-power of marine engines. This formula expresses the power of such engines with more accuracy than the old formula, and the Government of India wish to make it applicable to inland steam-vessels in India. The general effect of the new formula, however, is to raise the nominal horse-power of existing vessels. It is consequently necessary to amend the figures of nominal horse-power given in sections 25, 26 and 27 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), as otherwise masters and engineers, who have held charge of these vessels for years and are fully competent to do so, would be precluded from doing so any longer. It is at the same time considered desirable to give Local Governments power to relax to some extent the stringency of the conditions laid down in the Act so as to enable persons holding second-class masters' certificates or first-class engine-drivers' certificates granted under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, or engine-drivers' certificates granted under the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884 (VII of 1884), to be licensed, in certain circumstances, as masters or engineers of vessels having engines of a somewhat higher nominal horse-power than the existing law allows. The conditions under which such licences should be granted are stated in clause 2 of the Bill.

G. S. BARNES.

DELHI:
The 29th January, 1920.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

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DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915.
(5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.)

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Friday, the 30th January, 1920.

PRESENT:

His Excellency BARON CHELMSFORD, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.E., Viceroy and Governor General, *presiding*, and 58 Members, of whom 51 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following Additional Members made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown:— 11 A.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. Reginald Arthur Mant, C.S.I.
" Sir Sydney D'Aguilar Crookshank, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.
" Mr. George Francis Stephen Christie.
" Mr. Basil Copleston Allen.
" Mr. Charles Augustus Kincaid, C.V.O.
" Mr. Herbert Alexander Casson, C.S.I.
" Mr. Leonard Frederick Morshead.
" Mr. Kiran Chandra De, C.I.E.
" Sir John Barry Wood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
" Mr. Claude Fraser de la Fosse, C.I.E.
" Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterjee, Bahadur.
" Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz Bhuttoo, O.B.E.
" Mr. Arthur Edward Nelson, O.B.E.

[*The President.*] [30TH JANUARY, 1920.]

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT'S OPENING SPEECH.

11-9 A.M. "Hon'ble Members will notice that the Flag and Shield, which I formally received a few minutes ago, have now been affixed to the walls of the Chamber.

"I am confident that they will always be treasured as honoured heirlooms embodying the history of heroic deeds.

"Let me now welcome Hon'ble Members to another Session. We have before us an immense amount of important work to do, but I am hopeful that it will be of an uncontroversial kind, though I recognise that there must necessarily be differences of opinion among Members in an assembly of this size and character.

"The outstanding fact which we have to record is the passing by Parliament of the Reforms legislation, and I am sure that Hon'ble Members would wish me to express our great indebtedness to the Secretary of State in this matter. We, who have been associated with Mr. Montagu in this policy, know how much we owe to his great ability, to his fertile resourcefulness and to the enthusiasm which he has displayed in this cause. Tribute has been paid to him in England for the tactical skill and the persuasiveness with which he has handled the Bill in Parliament. We can only know this through hearsay and not of our own knowledge. But from the fact that he has piloted his Bill through Parliament, we may not unfairly infer that that tribute was well founded. I think I shall be only echoing what is in the minds of Hon'ble Members when I congratulate him and tender him our thanks for the conspicuous service which he has rendered.

"But I do not wish to stop here. It would have been impossible for Mr. Montagu to have accomplished what he has if it had not been for the loyal and devoted manner in which the spade work of Reforms has been performed. I doubt whether many Hon'ble Members realise to the full what work is involved in the passage of a great Bill through Parliament, especially when the Bill has, as in this case, to run the gauntlet of examination and criticism in a Select Committee. I know what this work has been, and I am sure Hon'ble Members would wish me to express our gratitude to those who have worked so zealously, so loyally and so devotedly in this field. It is needless for me to say that there have been many others besides those whose names I propose to mention. In a work of this immensity the circles of labour radiate out far and wide. But there are three whose conspicuous labours I should like to mention. My colleagues in the Government will, I am sure, understand why my reference must necessarily be to those who are not members of the Government. The first name is that of Lord Meston, and I am sure you will wish me to congratulate him on the well-merited distinction which His Majesty has been pleased to confer upon him. Lord Meston has been in the thick of the Reforms from the very beginning and no one has done more, by masterly philosophical analysis of the problems, to elucidate and straighten out the difficult questions with which we were faced. As Lieutenant-Governor, as Member of Council carrying on his shoulders the double burden of Finance and Reforms, and now as the *vir pietate gravis* commissioned to carry out the thorny task of settling the Financial Relations between the Central and Provincial Governments he has earned and will earn our gratitude. I trust that he is not putting too great a strain on himself, and that when he has accomplished his present task, he will have many years during which he may help India, the land he has loved, from his seat in the House of Lords.

"My relations with Sir William Marris have been so intimate that I feel some difficulty in placing before you the character and extent of his service. Prior to Mr. Montagu's arrival I appointed him on special duty in connection with Reforms and ever since, whether on duty here or in England, he has brought to the cause his great intellectual powers, his unrivalled industry and his mastery of the pen. He is now working specially under me to

[30TH JANUARY, 1920.]   [*The President.*]

perfect the machinery which is required to set the new constitution in motion. He will greatly dislike my mention of him, but his displeasure is a risk which I have no hesitation in taking.

"Constitutions may be projected in men's minds, may float in unsubstantial form as dreams, but at some time or other they must take shape in hard, clear cut legal form. To Mr. Muddiman we are indebted in large measure for the work which has been done in this respect. As one who in his time practised Parliamentary drafting, I know the difficulties and the thanklessness of the task. The draftsman is not his own master. He is not left to himself to turn out his work *teres atque rotundus*, completely finished and rounded off. He has to fit in amendments, perhaps thrown at him at the last moment, at variance and inconsistent with the main principles of his structure, and subsequently the critic will point the finger of scorn at lacunæ and inconsistencies. But I am confident that Mr. Muddiman has met these crosses with smiling imperturbability. I am sure Hon'ble Members will be in accord with me when I thank him for his work.

" Over the bodies of these three gentlemen there has been for the past two years a friendly tussle with the Secretary of State. We have each of us appraised their worth and have clung to their possession. It reminds me of some struggle depicted in Homer over the body of a dead hero. Now he, now I have had the mastery.

" But I cannot stop here. There is a vast multitude of public servants throughout India, whose services have been requisitioned in order that this thing might be accomplished. To them, the vast majority of them unknown to me, I would tender my thanks. The inquiries which have taken place have necessitated demands for information which meant hard, painstaking and accurate work. This has been given loyally and ungrudgingly. What happier augury could there be for the working of our great experiment! Indian ministers will find a running machine composed of human parts of finest temper and quality ready to their hand. The work which has been done is an earnest of what will yet be done. I am confident that nothing will be lacking in the loyalty and efficient working of the machine of Government.

" And now what of the work which lies ahead of us?

" We have still the best part of a year's strenuous labour before the new Councils can come into being. To deal with the press of work involved a new office has been created in the Government of India under a Reforms Commissioner working in direct relation with myself, assisted by a Secretary, Under Secretary and the necessary establishment; and all Local Governments have similarly placed officers on special duty to deal with local problems. We have discussed in conference with Heads of Provinces all preliminary points which presented any obstacles to immediate progress. It is our aim to take public opinion freely into our confidence, and I will take this opportunity of stating our intentions upon points of wider interest. We contemplate a lowering of the franchise in Madras and the Punjab which will result (so far as our rough estimates indicate) in an increase of something over six hundred thousand voters in the two provinces taken together. We shall provide for some increase in the rural seats which the Joint Committee wish us to attain, without a reduction of the urban seats. We shall similarly provide for some better representation of the depressed classes. The special case of the urban wage-earner is also being provided for in Calcutta and Bombay where the class is numerous and important. I hope that under the sympathetic and capable guidance of Lord Willingdon and Sir George Lloyd the difficulties about non-Brahmans in Madras and Mahrattas in Bombay are in a fair way to settlement.

" The process of making the electoral rolls has begun or is beginning, and with it will proceed also the shaping of the election rules. Another matter of immediate urgency is the drafting of the rules of legislative and other business for the several Provincial Councils and for the Indian legislature. On all these points it is the aim of my Government and Local Governments freely to consult Indian opinion and so far as may be to carry it with us, and

[*The President.*] [30TH JANUARY, 1920.]

we, as our proposals mature, shall take every opportunity of laying them before non-official advisers and considering their suggestions. Our proposals for the distribution of seats in the Indian legislature have now been for some weeks made known, and no criticism of substance has yet reached the Government of India from any quarter.

"The scheme of Reforms also entails some important legislation. Council will have noticed the recommendation of the Joint Committee that it should enact legislation of a stringent character dealing with corrupt practices at elections. In due course a Bill will be laid before the Council. Not only is the subject new to Indian legislation, but it bristles with inherent difficulties, in dealing with which the Government will be greatly assisted by Hon'ble Members' knowledge of what is expedient and possible in the conditions of India.

"At a later stage we propose to introduce also measures providing for the devolution upon Local Governments of many powers now vested in the Government of India, and for the rights and duties of the public services. But these are not yet sufficiently advanced for any definite statement about them to be made.

"I may say that we intend, at the earliest possible moment, to publish for information and convenience of reference the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by the recent Act passed by Parliament, but Hon'ble Members will of course understand that the old law continues in force until the new one is brought into force by notification. Regarding the lifetime of existing Councils we have asked the Secretary of State to sanction an amendment of the regulations which will enable us to continue in existence such of the present Councils as would otherwise expire, until the date on which the new Councils come into existence. I think you will gather from what I have said that nothing is being left undone to carry into operation the great Reform which has just passed through Parliament. We shall want your whole-hearted co-operation in our labours. To me the one thing that matters is to get the work done and to get it well done. Anything else is of supreme unimportance.

"The heavy demand which necessary legislation will make upon the time of Council makes it necessary to limit the time to be set apart for the discussion of other matters of public interest. I propose to allot six days for the discussion of resolutions during February, and Hon'ble Members will be informed shortly of the exact dates; but the pressure of legislation and the Budget will make it impossible for us to find time for the discussion of Resolutions during the month of March.

"Before I turn to other matters of current interest I might briefly allude to a small matter which has been brought to my attention by Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, whom we are all glad to see again in India and who is conversant with the facts. He tells me that the appointment of Sir Sankaran Nair to the Council of the Secretary of State has been construed as a direct snub to me and my Government. If this concerned me alone I should not touch the question, but this interpretation of the appointment conveys an imputation on the Secretary of State, with whom I have the honour to work, which I cannot pass by. The facts of the case simply stated will dispose of this imputation.

"I put forward the name of Sir Sankaran Nair myself for the Council of the Secretary of State, and his appointment to the specific vacancy, which he was chosen to fill, was made after consultation with me and with my cordial concurrence.

"I turn now to other questions which are of interest to Hon'ble Members.

"When I last addressed this Council in September, the grip of famine was upon the land. Fortunately that grip has now been relaxed, and, though the high prices still cause considerable hardship, the necessity for measures of famine relief has almost entirely passed away. The pendulum of the weather has swung back in a more favourable direction, and after experiencing in 1918 a failure of the monsoon which was almost unprecedented in

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geographical extent, we were favoured in 1919 with exceptionally good rains which was unusually well distributed. Good *kharif* crops have been garnered in most provinces, and the prospects of the *rabi* crops are generally good. Though the effects of last year's drought are still reflected in depleted stocks of food-grains and inflated prices, the situation is immensely improved. Those of you who have perused the interesting report by Mr. Innes, published in November last, on the Operations of the Indian Food-stuffs Commissioner, will realise how serious was the economic crisis through which we passed last year: and how much cause we have for thankfulness that we have come through it, not indeed unscathed, but without shipwreck. We still have to guard against a drain on our food supplies, and though it is the policy of my Government to withdraw restrictions on the export of food-grains as soon as we can do so with safety, we think it necessary to maintain those restrictions until the stocks in the hands of the people have been replenished and easier prices indicate that the normal course of trade can be resumed.

"Hon'ble Members may or may not have read my speech at the Calcutta University Convocation. In that I outlined the course which the Government of India propose to take on the monumental document known as the Sadler Report. Our resolution on the subject is on the point of issuing, and towards the end of April I hope that a draft Bill may be published for general information. Last week I had the advantage of meeting the Heads of Provinces, and I was glad to learn that in all the provinces the proposals of the Sadler Commission are being considered from the point of view of their applicability to the University position in the several provinces.

"You have doubtless seen the Communiqué about the reorganisation of the Indian and Provincial Educational Services. You will observe that the Secretary of State has accepted our recommendation that the Indian element in the Indian Educational Service should be largely increased up to 50 per cent. of the cadre.

"At the opening of the last Session of the Council, I described to you the steps taken to obtain the views of the Local Governments on the recommendations of the Industrial Commission and thereafter to obtain the decision of the Secretary of State regarding those cardinal points of principle that had to be established before we take the first practical step forward in organisation. From the papers published in November last Hon'ble Members will have seen that the Secretary of State accepted the two fundamental principles underlying the recommendations of the Commission; namely, that in future Government should play an active part in the industrial development of the country and should, consequently, be provided with adequate administrative equipment and be forearmed with reliable scientific and technical advice.

"But in order that there should be no undue delay in pushing ahead with practical schemes, we did not rest with the discussion of fundamental principles: we proposed three specific measures for the purpose of dealing with the questions that were obviously most urgent. These, we considered, were—

Firstly, the creation of an interim central authority for the purpose of designing the new official machinery and establishing a system of co-operation with the Provincial Governments;

Secondly, the formulation of conditions for the establishment of the necessary scientific services; and

Thirdly, the institution of a system for the local purchase of Government stores.

"All three proposals having been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, a Committee was appointed at once to advise on the best lines of organising the chemical services, which are the most urgently required of those necessary to deal with our neglected raw materials. We have been fortunate in obtaining as the Chairman of this Committee, Professor Jocelyn Thorpe, the distinguished Professor of Organic Chemistry at the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London, and it is hoped that the proposals of this Committee will be ready by the end of April.

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"The local purchase of Government and railway stores is probably the most important among the practical proposals made by the Industrial Commission. The principle that Government stores should be purchased, whenever possible, in India has long been accepted; but, in the absence of an institution for the amalgamation of indents and for technical inspection during manufacture, we have been caught in a vicious circle. Manufacturing industries obviously could not be started without a sufficient and continuous market, while orders could not be placed in India so long as there existed here no adequate means of manufacture. Demands have thus continued to be made on England for many articles and materials which might very well be manufactured in this country if we had had the machinery for bringing Government buyers into effective touch with local manufacturers. On receipt of the Secretary of State's sanction, a Committee was appointed in December last under the Chairmanship of Sir Francis Couchman of the Railway Board to design the organisation of a new department for scrutinising Government indents, with a view to their being executed in an increasing degree in India; to consider the ways in which the duty of purchasing stores can be shared by the Central and Local Governments; and to examine the possibility also of assisting in this way Railway Companies and other public bodies. The Report of this Committee will be ready, I hope, before June next.

"Meanwhile, formalities are being completed for the purpose of re-constituting the Munitions Board which, while carrying on the work of securing local stores (undertaken as a necessity during the war), will work out, for the sanction of the Secretary of State, those of the Industrial Commission's specific proposals which still remain. The Board will thus lay the foundations and will design the structure of the new Department of Industries, which the Secretary of State agrees with us in regarding as important enough to require a special Membership of Council.

"Since the Secretary of State dealt with our proposals in September last, the Joint Committee has reported and the new Government of India Bill has become law. In compliance with the recommendations of the Joint Committee the administration of industrial activities in the Provinces will become one of the functions of the elected Ministers. The proposal of the Industrial Commission (that the functions of the Central Department of Industries should be mainly advisory) thus becomes a definite statutory prescription, while the responsibility for local executive action will rest with the representatives of the people.

"I need not say that the object of the Ministers in developing the material resources of India, with the help of her own young men, will have our cordial support. The new Central Department will place its resources freely at the disposal of the Provincial Ministers, will assist them, when required, with technical advice in dealing with specific industrial schemes, in the development of industrial education, in the exploitation of extra-provincial markets, in the collection and distribution of industrial intelligence, and in the recruitment of staff. But it will be the duty of the Ministers to initiate and administer local operations for the purpose of developing provincial resources.

"Since we met last September, our anxieties regarding the future of our Indian fellow-subjects in South Africa have increased rather than diminished. As you have read in the papers, a recent decision of the Transvaal Provincial Court endangers rights which we hoped had been secured beyond dispute by the Act of last summer. I would, however, renew most earnestly my plea for calmness. In a few weeks, probably, South Africa will be in the throes of a general election. It will only injure those whom we desire to help, if agitation here forces the Indian question to the front as an election issue.

"Already, I think, by steady and moderate representations we have done much to ensure a friendly hearing for our case. We have now been informed that the long-awaited Commission will probably assemble about the end of February. The *personnel* of the Commission and the terms of reference, have not yet been announced. But we understand that the Chairman will be a high judicial officer, and that the inquiry will be limited to the right to trade and to

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own fixed property in the four provinces of the Union. Sir Benjamin Robertson sailed yesterday for South Africa to represent our case before the Commission, and we earnestly hope that his skill and experience will avail to effect an honourable settlement.

"Meanwhile, fresh difficulties are arising in the British East African Protectorate. As yet we know no more than what has appeared in the press regarding the report of the East Africa Economic Commission, but I need not assure you that my Government will do everything in its power to defend Indian interests against this new attack. I may remind you, however, that this Report, as Colonel Amery, has already declared in the House of Commons, must not be regarded as representing the views of the Government of East Africa, still less of the Imperial Government, with whom the final decision will lie. British East Africa is not a self-governing Dominion; and the position of the Government of India is, and always will be, that there is no justification in a Crown Colony or Protectorate for assigning to British Indians a status in any way inferior to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects. With the support of the Secretary of State we have steadily pressed this view on the Colonial Office; and we have asked the Secretary of State to see to it that Indian interests are fully represented at the forthcoming discussions in London between Lord Milner and the Governor of East Africa.

"While in some parts of the Empire we have these difficulties, other parts are eager to attract Indian settlers. There are now two deputations in India, one from British Guiana and one from Fiji, who have come here to persuade us to re-open emigration to those Colonies on a new basis. The British Guiana deputation have put forward a scheme of free emigration, with State assistance, which deserves, I think, our careful consideration. The Fiji Government have also given proof of their desire to enter on new and happier relations with this country by cancelling unconditionally all the outstanding indentures, and by declaring their intention of introducing at an early date measures to provide for the representation of the Indian community in the Legislative Council of Fiji on an elective basis.

"I wish, however, to make it clear that the position, which was taken up by Lord Hardinge's Government, still holds good. It is not the duty of India to provide labour for British Colonies. But if the Colonies offer Indians a wider and more prosperous career than that which they can look for in their own homes, then we should not stand in the way. Our duty then will be to protect the ignorant Indian emigrant against misrepresentation, and to see that such guarantees are given as will safeguard his interests as a free settler in the country to which he goes. We propose that a Committee of this Council should meet the deputations, discuss with them the conditions on which it would be possible to re-open emigration, and report their conclusions to the Government. Sir George Barnes will move a Resolution to this effect. I would suggest that the Committee should be in a large measure, if not entirely, composed of unofficial Indian Members, for the question is one which concerns Indians alone, and we intend to be guided by the findings of the Committee. I think Hon'ble Members would wish me to express our appreciation of the success which Sir George Barnes has achieved by his untiring efforts in this matter of Indentured Labour.

"I was very glad to have an opportunity of referring to the subject of Imperial Preference when I was recently invited to address the inaugural meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon. I said then, and I repeat it now, that I want to see the subject freely discussed and carefully examined. I said then, and I repeat it now, that it is not the Government of India's intention to adopt a policy of preference throughout the Empire as a general policy without full discussion and support from enlightened public opinion. It was with this object that, as Sir George Barnes told the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau in November last the Government of India intend to move for the appointment of a Committee of the Council to discuss the question and to examine the statistical records relating to the various

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commodities of our export and import trade. I need hardly say that a preliminary examination, at any rate, of the statistical position, has already been made in the Department of Commerce and Industry. It is my intention that this preliminary examination should be placed before the Committee in order that they may study the figures for themselves, and I hope it may be possible for them to come to some general conclusion on the question whether the adoption of a system of preferential tariffs is or is not likely to be to the advantage of the country as a whole. The question is one of course of great complexity and difficulty. Part of the difficulty perhaps arises from the fact that most of us have some kind of pre-conceived ideas on the subject of tariffs, perhaps not always based on a critical examination of the facts I think that it will be of advantage if the members of the Committee could approach their task by divesting themselves, as far as possible, of all their previous notions and trying to look at the question as if it were an entirely new one, to be examined in the cold light of commonsense and statistical figures.

"Now I will turn to the position of affairs on and beyond our Frontiers.

"The situation in the Middle East has been recently painted in startling and lurid colours by the European Press. It has been said that the Bolshevists flushed by their successes are about to join hands with the discontented elements for an overwhelming attack on the Allied Powers and especially on the British Empire; that the East is in ferment and that a time of acute peril lies before us especially in India. Now I do not wish to minimise the dangers threatening us, and indeed threatening the civilised world, as a result of the upheaval of the last five years. Men's minds are troubled and excited, as perhaps never before by the spectacle of the foundering of Empires, the decay of conventions and the loosening of religious restraint; while starvation and distress have goaded whole peoples to desperation. At the same time also the Allied States, who alone have the power or organisation needed for the repair of the world, are tired of war, and eager to disband their armies and concentrate their energies on the problems of their own reconstruction. But I am confident that things are not so bad as they have been represented to be. Germany and Austria have now finally ratified the Peace terms presented to them, and the horrible prospect of a renewal of war in the West has disappeared. Trade is being opened with our former enemies; so that we may expect that prosperity will gradually return to them, and that, with prosperity, internal commotion will subside. The real disturbing factor in the world is the ebb and flow of the uncontrolled forces let loose by the collapse of the Russian Empire The forces fighting against the Bolshevists have, it is true, been badly defeated, but the Bolshevists themselves are extremely disorganised. Disillusioned and sated by more than two years of hideous excesses, massacre and rapine, there seems now some prospect that the Bolshevist rulers may adopt a more moderate policy; and if this proves to be the case, they may become a less active menace to the outside world. But they still preach the necessity of the disruption of the whole fabric of society, the destruction of property and the domination of mankind by its lowest and most ignorant elements; and, where they cannot penetrate by arms, they seek to penetrate by propaganda and secret agitation. It is to the dangers of such penetration rather than to those of actual invasion that the Middle East is, according to my information, chiefly exposed. We are watching this development most carefully, and we have set up a special staff to deal with it.

"Turning now from the region of surmise and conjecture, important though it is, to the actual position on our Frontier, the Amir of Afghanistan has since the signature of the Treaty of Peace at Rawalpindi expressed uniformly friendly sentiments in his communications with us; but, as is known to you, he has allowed a Bolshevist Mission to visit his capital and has sent an Afghan deputation to Moscow An attitude such as this makes it difficult for us to enter into closer relations straightaway. Our position *vis-a-vis* Afghanistan remains as it was last September. We wish to live on terms of friendship with her, but it is idle to enter into a treaty of friendship, until she has given us by her conduct proof that the treaty of friendship will not be a mere piece of paper, but a document based on the proved fact of friendliness.

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"Our border tribes have not yet recovered from the unrest caused by the Afghan war. To the north of the Khyber we have had peace; but the younger and more excitable men of the Afridis have, in spite of the strength of our grip on the Khyber and of the efforts of their elders to restrain them, indulged in constant raids. We have announced to them comparatively lenient terms of submission; and I hope that they will before long realise the futility of their conduct, and that the former confidence between these tribesmen and our frontier officers will be restored. The tribes of Waziristan, the Mahsuds in the centre and the Wazirs of the Tochi in the North and of Wano in the South, had committed themselves deeply against us during the Afghan war; and after the conclusion of peace they continued their intolerable depredations on the peaceful population of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. At the beginning of November a strong field force was assembled, and the terms of their submission were announced to the Mahsuds and Tochi Wazirs. The Mahsuds rejected our terms, but the Tochi Wazirs accepted them, being deterred by our display of force in the Tochi and by the advance of our troops in imposing strength to Datta Khel. In the meanwhile the Mahsuds, after being given time to remove their women and children, were severely bombed from the air; but though they were much shaken by the bombing and though many individuals were anxious to submit, the tribe as a whole remained recalcitrant, and an advance of our troops in force became necessary. On the 18th December the Derajat column advanced from Jandola and was strongly opposed by the Mahsuds and Wano Wazirs, who now possess plenty of modern rifles and ammunition, and large numbers of whom have been trained in our Militias in the most recent methods of warfare. In this fighting, while I regret to say that our casualties were numerous, heavy losses are known to have been suffered by the enemy, and on the 29th December the Mahsud jirgah came in and accepted our terms in full. But the disintegration of the tribe is so great that the hundreds of petty headmen have little authority and about a third of the tribe have continued to oppose our advance. This will now be maintained until the tribesmen have shown the reality of their submission by the payment of their fines and of the rifles which have been demanded of them. The Wano Wazirs will then remain to be dealt with; but they are not expected to prove so stubborn as the Mahsuds, and we hope that before long these troublesome but inevitable operations will be brought to a successful issue. Our forces have had a hard time of it in difficult country under the severe conditions which winter imposes in that region, and I would express my warm appreciation of the grit and gallantry they have displayed in their advance against determined opposition into the heart of the enemy's country. I should like to say in passing that General Climo has been kept fully supplied with reinforcements throughout his campaign; that the air force consists of the most up-to-date machines, of which a full reserve is kept with the force; and that the latest pattern of heavy mountain howitzer has been employed throughout the campaign. We shall now proceed, by a greater concentration of our forces at strategic points and by a vigorous extension of roads fitted for mechanical transport, to secure our more effective future domination of this portion of the frontier and protection of our border tracts.

"Further south the Sheranni tribe including both the sections under the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan have submitted, and the tribes of the Zhob Valley have given no trouble.

"To sum up then:

"The position in our Frontier, complicated and difficult though it is, is being gradually straightened out.

"I do not minimise the dangers arising out of the turmoil of the disintegrated Russian Empire, but I rest my confidence on the peoples of India. They will never, I believe, open their hearts to the abhorrent doctrines of murder, anarchy and atheism

"The present is indeed a critical time in the world's history when every nation which hopes to maintain or advance its position in the community of civilised

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States must stand firm by its traditions and set up bulwarks of sanity and moderation against the forces of disorder and destruction. In India I see no grounds for pessimism. There may be clouds in our sky, but the shadows they cast are relieved by much that is bright. In his deep concern for India's welfare in these days of stress and change His Majesty the King-Emperor has issued to the Indian people a gracious Proclamation. The Royal Message full of inspiration and hope has been acclaimed throughout India, and you will have an opportunity of acknowledging it when Mr. Sinha's Resolution comes before you. The Proclamation ends:

'It is my intention to send my dear son, the Prince of Wales, to India next winter to inaugurate on my behalf the new Chamber of Princes and the new Constitutions in British India.

'May he find material good-will and confidence prevailing among those on whom will rest the future service of the country, so that success may crown their labours and progressive enlightenment attend their administration. And with all my people I pray to Almighty God that by His wisdom and under His guidance India may be led to greater prosperity and contentment and may grow to the fulness of political freedom.'

To this we will answer *Amen*.

"It remains for me only to express what I know is the great satisfaction of all Hon'ble Members that the task of opening the new Indian Legislature of the future will be performed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The extraordinary success which has attended the Prince's visit to other parts of the Empire will, I know, be equalled by the reception which this great country will give him.

"By his gracious presence in our midst he will forge anew the links of Empire. Let us prepare to welcome the Prince in Shakespeare's words:

'Now is the winter of our discontent.

'Made glorious summer by this sun of York.'

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

11-54 A.M. **The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes**:—"On the 15th September last, in reply to a question asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma, I promised that an endeavour would be made to supply information, so far as it is obtainable, of quantities and values of materials supplied to the United Kingdom and the Allies during the war at controlled prices. A* statement has accordingly been prepared and is placed on the table for the Hon'ble Member's information. As, however, the term 'controlled prices' is rather an ambiguous one, I take this opportunity of explaining that the producers, exporters, etc., of the various articles included in the statement were in no case compelled to sell their goods to Government at a fixed price. In most cases Government named a maximum rate at which they were prepared to buy; and it remained open to sellers to supply the required goods at these rates or to dispose of their stocks to other buyers if they wished to do so. In regard to shellac and raw jute, special arrangements were made. In the case of shellac an agreement was reached with the trade whereby all shippers of this article guaranteed a certain quantity to Government at a rate considerably below the existing market price, but the shippers recouped themselves by obtaining correspondingly higher prices for non-Government exports This of course was only possible because India possessed a monopoly of that commodity. In the case of raw jute, an arrangement was made in 1916 with certain firms for the supply of this article to the War Office at cost price *plus out-of-pocket* expenses. This agreement was, however, a voluntary one, and was in fact suggested by the firms concerned. Similarly, in the case of jute manufactures, agreements were made with the Jute Mills for the supply of fixed quantities of sandbags at prices below the market rates. These agreements, however, were also on a voluntary basis."

*Not included in these Proceedings.

[30TH JANUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Sir Arthur Anderson; Sir William Vincent.*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked :— 11-56 A.M.

Abolition of the system of control of traffic and priority certificates.

1. "When is the system of control of traffic and issue of priority certificates to be abolished?"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied :—

"The system of controlling traffic by means of certificates giving priority of wagon supply or despatch ended on 30th November 1919 except in the case of food-grains to the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. Owing to heavy military traffic it was considered necessary in the case of these Provinces to continue priority for food-grains over other civil traffic in order to ensure the non-interruption of food suppliet"

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked :—

Appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Beadon as Deputy Commissioner of Delhi.

2. "(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state how long Lieutenant-Colonel Beadon has been in Delhi? Is it a fact that he was at first Settlement Officer for five years in Delhi and then went on leave and after return was for a few months posted to the adjoining district, Rohtak, after which he became Deputy Commissioner of Delhi in December 1911, and from that time till recently continued in his present appointment?

(*b*) Is it in accordance with rules that one officer should remain so long at one place?

(*c*) Will Government state when his time will be up?

(*d*) Is it the intention of Government that he is to remain in Delhi till retirement in one capacity or another?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"(*a*) The information required can be obtained from the 'History of Services' which is available to the public, and a copy of which I shall very gladly show to the Hon'ble Member. Colonel Beadon was Settlement Officer of Delhi from October 1906 till September 1910. He became Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, in January 1912 and remained in that appointment till recently with short interruptions.

(*b*) There is no rule limiting the period for which an officer should remain at a particular place.

(*c*) and (*d*) Colonel Beadon is now on leave, and it is probable that on his return he will revert to the Punjab"

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked :—

Representative of the Moslems of Assam in the Imperial Legislative Assembly.

3. "(*a*) Is it a fact that Assam ranks third among the eight major Provinces of India as regards Moslem population?

(*b*) Has any provision been made for any special Moslem electorate in Assam for returning any member to the Imperial Legislature under the Reform Act?

(*c*) Is it a fact that the Southborough Committee recommended that in the Imperial Legislative Assembly one seat and half a seat (that is to say one seat in every alternate term) be allotted to the Assam Moslems?

(*d*) With reference to the last part of the answer given by Sir Reginald Craddock to my question on the subject on the 27th September, 1916, do Government propose to consider the question of allotting one seat and a half to the Moslems of Assam?"

[*Sir William Marris; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Sir Claude Hill; Sir William Vincent; Mr. Shafi.*] [30TH JANUARY, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied :—

" (*a*) The information is available in the census reports. Assam ranks seventh among the eight major Provinces in aggregate Moslem population, and third in the proportion of Moslems to total population

(*b*) and (*d*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the Press Communiqué issued on the 8th January.

(*c*) The answer is in the negative. The Southborough Committee, in paragraph 33 of their report, proposed that one seat only should be allotted to the Moslems of Assam."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked :—

Co-operative societies or stores for students.

4. " (*a*) Do any co-operative societies or stores for students exist in any Province ?

(*b*) Do the Government of India propose to suggest to the Local Governments that steps should be taken to popularise such societies or stores ? "

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied :—

"(*a*) The Provincial Reports on the working of Co-operative Societies show that Co-operative Societies or stores for students exist in Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces and the Punjab.

(*b*) It is not the policy of the Government of India to intervene in such details of the administration of Co-operative Societies, and they do not propose to move in the matter. The Hon'ble Member's question will, however, be brought to the notice of Local Governments."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked :—

Confinement of Mr. Shankar Lal of Delhi in a solitary

5. " (*a*) Is it a fact that Mr. Shankar Lal who was lately tried at Delhi was kept in a solitary cell while an under-trial prisoner ?

(*b*) If so, under what provision of the law was he so kept and what was the reason ? "

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

" Lala Shankar Lal was not confined in a solitary cell, but on his admission to the Delhi Jail on 20th April, 1919, was placed in quarantine by the Medical Officer, as required by paragraphs 478 and 1069 of the Punjab Jail Manual. The fact that the quarantine accommodation in the Delhi Jail is entirely cellular may account for the impression that this prisoner was kept in solitary confinement. He was removed from quarantine on 30th May, and then occupied a small barrack with an open yard for exercise, affording good accommodation for a prisoner of his class, until his release on 21st July, 1919."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked :—

Boy Scout movement.

6. " Do Government propose to encourage endeavours to popularise the Boy Scout movement in all educational institutions ? "

The Hon'ble M . Shafi replied :—

" The Hon'ble Member is referred to a speech of the Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nair made in this Council on the 21st March 1917 in which he indicated the position of the Government of India with reference to the boy-scouts movement. In addition to the Circular which it was stated by the Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nair was about to issue and which, as a matter of fact, issued immediately afterwards, the Government of India again addressed Local Governments on the subject last year. Replies have been received which show that good work is being done in some of the provinces, and that efforts are being made to encourage the movement. In other provinces, notwithstanding

[30TH JANUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. Shafi; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Sir William Vincent.*]

encouragement, little interest has been displayed. The movement is one in which the Government of India have already demonstrated their interest, and its development rests mainly with Provincial authorities."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked :—

Medical inspection of the health of students.

7. "(*a*) Has any system of medical inspection of the health of students been instituted in any province?

(*b*) If such a system does not exist in all provinces, do Government propose to issue instructions recommending it?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi replied :—

"(*a*) The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to paragraph 7 of the Government of India, Department of Education Resolution No. 301-C. D., dated the 21st February 1913, in which the Government of India emphasised the importance of school hygiene including the inspection of the health of students. In the same year the Government of India allotted a sum of R25 lakhs to Local Governments for these purposes, and they further addressed Local Governments in June 1913 pointing out that school and college hygiene was a subject which they considered had not hitherto received adequate attention in India and on which they laid the utmost emphasis. Systems of medical inspection have now been instituted in various provinces. An account of these systems will be found in the last Quinquennial Review of the Progress of education and the short Annual Narrative called 'Indian Education' for 1917-18. The Educational Commissioner will again give an account of progress in the Narrative which will be laid on the table in March.

(*b*) Owing to the war and financial stringency it has not been possible for all provinces to introduce the complete schemes which they had contemplated. Good progress, however, has been made and further improvements are taking place. The Government of India have recently addressed the Secretary of State supporting a proposal from the Government of Bengal for the entertainment of an adequate staff for physical education and medical inspection. The Government of India do not propose to issue further instructions."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked :—

Promotion, supersession and transfer of Munsiffs and Sub-Judges.

8. "(*a*) Is it a fact that while the questions of promotion, supersession, transfer, etc., of Munsiffs and Sub-Judges lie with the High Court, those regarding the District Judges and Additional Judges are with the Local Government?

(*b*) What are the reasons for this distinction?

(*c*) Do Government propose to consult the different High Courts about the matter and place the replies when received on the table? Do they propose to revise the rules?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

(*a*) I lay on the table* a statement showing the authorities which appoint District Judges, Additional Judges, Sub-Judges and Munsiffs in the various provinces. The power of appointment necessarily connotes the power to order promotion, supersession or transfer of the persons appointed.

(*b*) The powers of appointment are laid down in the Statutes governing the judicial administration of each province, which have been in force for many years past. The Government of India understand that it is the practice in most, if not all provinces, for the executive authorities to consult the Supreme Court of the province in regard to orders affecting the promotion, supersession or transfer of subordinate judicial officers.

(*c*) The answer is in the negative. The Government of India have no reason to suppose that the present system works unsatisfactorily."

*Not included in these Proceedings.

[*Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Sir George Barnes; Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru.*] [30TH JANUARY, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked:—

The Assam Labour Board.

9. "(*a*) Is it a fact that there is not now, nor has there been at any time since the creation of the Assam Labour Board, any Indian member on it?

(*b*) What is the number of tea estates in Assam owned by Indians and Europeans, respectively?

(*c*) Do Government propose to make some provision for appointing at least one Indian member on the Board from either Valley in Assam?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied:—

"(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government of India have no information as to the number of tea estates in Assam owned by Indians and Europeans, respectively. The large majority of the tea estates in Assam belong to limited liability companies, many of which presumably include Indians as well as Europeans among their shareholders.

(*c*) Under section 116-A of Act VIII of 1915, the members of the Assam Labour Board, other than the Chairman, are elected, and the Government of India have no present intention of amending the Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked:—

Colonisation outside India by Indian soldiers.

10. "Has any action been taken to give effect to the following recommendation contained in paragraph 329, pages 155, 156 of the Joint Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms, namely:—'If opportunities of colonisation outside India are forthcoming after the war, we believe that many Indian soldiers would take advantage of them; and we would urge upon His Majesty's Government that their claims in this respect should be favourably considered'?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied:—

"We are at the present time inquiring from Local Governments whether it would be practicable to attempt an organised scheme of settlement in the event of territory being available for this purpose, and how far a suitable type of agriculturists, ex-service men or others, would be attracted by the prospects of free settlement in such territory."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked:—

Colonisation by India of the tropical possessions conquered by Indian troops.

11. "(*a*) Is it a fact that the suggestion was made by several public men during the course of the war that the tropical possessions of the enemy should be handed over to India for colonisation on the ground that they were conquered mainly by Indian troops?

(*b*) Has this question been considered and has any decision been arrived at? If not, do the Government of India propose to bring it to the notice of His Majesty's Government?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied:—

"(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The question has been considered, but no decision has yet been reached."

The Hon'ble Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru asked:—

Publication of the Hunter Committee's report in India.

12. "Will Government be pleased to state when the report of the Committee presided over by Lord Hunter will be ready, and when it is proposed to publish it in India?"

[30TH JANUARY, 1920.] [*Sir William Vincent; Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru; Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi; Sir George Barnes; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Sir George Lowndes.*]

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

" Government have no information when the report of the Committee over which Lord Hunter presided will be submitted, but they hope it will be received by the end of February or early in March. Until the report is received, and in the absence of any definite information as to the date of such receipt, it is not possible to make any statement as to the date of publication in India."

The Hon'ble Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru asked :—" Will the Government allow the Council a chance of discussing the Report ?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—" Undoubtedly the Council will have an opportunity of discussing the Report after publication."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

Exportation of certain articles from various ports of India.

13. " Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a detailed statement of the export of the following articles from the various Ports of India to different parts of the world in each of the five years before the war and each of the years 1916, 1917 and 1918 :—

(*a*) Rice ;
(*b*) Wheat ;
(*c*) Pulses, and
(*d*) Cloths and textile fabrics ? "

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

" I must refer the Hon'ble Member to the Annual Statement of the Sea Borne Trade of British India which gives the figures of exports of the commodities named in the question for the different provinces of India. The Annual Statement does not give information with regard to each separate port in India, but I trust that the information given will be sufficient for the Hon'ble Member's purposes."

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy asked :—

Safeguarding of interests of Indians in East Africa.

14. " (*a*) Have Government taken into consideration the representation made by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, and the statement made in the telegram from the Reverend Mr. Andrews published in the newspapers, as regards the treatment of Indians in East Africa ?

(*b*) What steps do Government propose to take for safeguarding the interests of Indians there ? "

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

" (*a*) The Government of India have received no representation from the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau as regards the treatment of Indians in East Africa, but their attention has been drawn to the telegram from the Rev. Mr. Andrews.

(*b*) The Hon'ble Member will have learnt from His Excellency's speech the steps which we are taking to safeguard the position of Indians in East Africa, and I can assure the Hon'ble Member that the Government of India will continue to be watchful of the interests of Indians there and elsewhere."

PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—" My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, be re-committed to Select Committee for the purpose of consolidation, with instructions to report on or before the 1st March, 1920. 12-0 P.M.

[*Sir George Lowndes; Sir George Barnes; H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.*] [30TH JANUARY, 1920.]

This motion is made in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Report which has already been presented to the Council."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Hon'ble Mr. Muddiman and the Hon'ble Mr. Kincaid be added to the Select Committee on the Bill, in place of Mr. Rice and Mr. Mountford, who have resigned."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN STEAMSHIPS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

12-8 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes:**—"My Lord, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884. The object of this Bill is simply to correct a mistake and to supply an omission in the Indian Steam-ships Act of 1884. In order to secure the safety of passengers no steam-ship is allowed by the Act of 1884 to carry more than twelve passengers without a certificate of survey which must specify the number of passengers which the steam-ship may carry. This Act imposes a penalty if a steam-ship carries more than twelve passengers without a certificate of survey, but unfortunately it imposes no penalty in the event of the passengers in excess of the number entered in the certificate of survey being carried. It is clear that this is an accidental omission, and the object of this Bill is to rectify it."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes:—"My Lord, I beg to introduce the Bill, and to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN ARMY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

12-10 P.M. **His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:**—"My Lord, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Army Act, 1911. The object of the Bill is to amend a deficiency in the Act that recent experience has disclosed. As explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons sections already exist for the speedy disposal of moveable property of those who die or desert or become insane. The intention of the Bill is to extend the provisions of the Act to persons who, when on active service, are reported missing. It is contemplated that this clause should come into effect one year after the date of the report."

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—"My Lord, I beg to introduce the Bill, and to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

[30TH JANUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. Shafi; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.*]

UNITED PROVINCES TOWN IMPROVEMENT (APPEALS) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi :—"My Lord, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to modify certain provisions of the United Provinces Town Improvement Act, 1919. Hon'ble Members may be aware that with a view to make improvements and extension of town in the United Provinces an Act was passed last year in the local Legislative Council called the United Provinces Town Improvement Act. Under section 3 of that Act the duty of carrying out the provisions of the Act in any local area to which the statute may by notification be extended vests in a Board called the Improvement Trust of that area. By section 56 of the Act, the Trust may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, acquire land under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as modified by the provisions of this Act, for carrying out any of the purposes of this Act. Under section 57 a Tribunal is constituted for the purposes of performing the functions of the Court in reference to the acquisition of land for the Trust under the Land Acquisition Act, and under section 58 (*a*) the Tribunal so constituted is deemed to be a Court and the President of the Tribunal is deemed to be a judge under the Land Acquisition Act Finally, under clause (*d*) of that section the award of this Tribunal is deemed to be the award of the Court under the Land Acquisition Act and is considered final. There is one more provision in this enactment which it is necessary to invite the attention of Hon'ble Members to in order to make the position clear. By section 64 (1) (*b*) questions relating to the determination of persons to whom compensation is payable or the apportionment of compensation may be tried and decided in the absence of assessors if the President of the Tribunal considers their presence unnecessary, and when so tried and decided the decision of the President is to be deemed the decision of the Tribunal. And in sub-clause (*c*) of the same section, notwithstanding anything done under the foregoing clauses, the decision on all questions of law and procedure rests solely with the President of the Tribunal, and Hon'ble Members will have noticed that the award of the Tribunals is under that Act final. 12-12 P.M.

"Now when the Local Government sent up the Bill as originally drafted by them there was a clause in it, 56 (*e*), which provided for an appeal from the award of this Tribunal in certain circumstances, to the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. The Government of India were of opinion that such a provision in a local Act was *ultra vires* of the Provincial Legislature.

"The Bill which I am now asking for permission to introduce is being undertaken at the instance of the Local Government in order to supply that omission, and I am sure Hon'ble Members will recognise that in its nature it is essentially a non-controversial measure. The Bill has been in the hands of Hon'ble Members for the last two or three days, and it is, therefore, unnecessary for me to summarise its provisions in my speech."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi :—"My Lord, I now beg to introduce the Bill, and to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION *RE* HIS MAJESTY'S PROCLAMATION ON REFORMS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha :—"My Lord, I rise to move the Resolution which stands on the Agenda paper in my name and which runs as follows :— 12-17 P.M.

"That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he may be pleased to transmit, through the proper channel, to His Majesty the King-Emperor the

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following humble representation :—'That this Council begs leave to tender to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor its dutiful homage and loyal devotion and to express its sense of profound gratefulness for the Royal Proclamation issued by His Majesty on the memorable occasion of his having given his Royal assent to the Government of India Bill, declaring, as the Proclamation does, noble and lofty principles of government which are to guide in future the policy of His Majesty's officers to enable the Indian nation to attain full responsible government and full political freedom as an equal member of the British Commonwealth.'

"My Lord, I do not think I need make any apology for my having brought up this Resolution on this the first day of the opening of the Session of this Council, for the very simple reason that as your Lordship was pleased to observe in the course of your very exhaustive inaugural address delivered this morning this Proclamation has been acclaimed by the people of India throughout the length and breadth of the country, and I felt I should be wanting in my duty if I did not put forward this Resolution which represents the unanimous opinion of the people of India in regard to the Proclamation so graciously issued by His Majesty. My Lord, had it not been that the time at my disposal is limited, I would have read out to the Council a large number of extracts from the leading exponents of Indian public opinion in the various Provinces, which would support my view that even papers, which are regarded as very advanced in their views on questions of Indian self-government, have all unanimously and with one voice expressed their heartiest welcome to His Majesty's Proclamation as embodying and laying down principles of a lofty and noble character alike for the guidance of His Majesty's officers and His Majesty's subjects in this country. I shall content myself with reading two short extracts from two leading papers, one of Calcutta and one of Bombay, to satisfy the Council that what I claim is a fact beyond dispute ; I read from the 'Bombay Chronicle' which says :—

'All India will gratefully welcome the Proclamation of the King-Emperor, heralding as it does the opening of a new epoch in the history of India ....The words of the Proclamation reveal a loftiness of purpose which will touch the hearts of the people, because it is something more than a ceremonial announcement about the Royal Assent which is given to the Reform Act'.

"I shall also read one short passage from a paper which is generally regarded as a very advanced journal in this country, namely, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, so well known to my friend, the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent. It says :—

'The Proclamation of His Majesty the King will be read with thrilling interest throughout the length and breadth of India. We have no doubt that the people of this country will heartily respond to the appeal of His Majesty whose genuine sympathy for the aspirations of his Indian subjects is well known'.

"My Lord, I could multiply similar extracts from other leading nationalist papers in various parts of the country, but these two short extracts will, I am sure, satisfy the Council that I am justified in saying that all shades of Indian public opinion are absolutely unanimous in according a very hearty welcome to His Majesty's Proclamation. I may also say here that it has been to me a matter of very great gratification to find that, with one single solitary exception, all the leading Anglo-Indian papers have taken a similar view and have expressed an equally hearty appreciation of the terms of His Majesty's Proclamation. This is not the occasion, my Lord, to raise any controversial topic, and I shall, therefore, refrain from making any comments about the conduct of the one leading Anglo-Indian paper of Calcutta, which has utilised the Royal Proclamation for an attack on Mr. Montagu, in language which I would not care to characterise. Now I have no desire to confer cheap immortality on that paper by referring to it by name, but those who have read its three leading articles will agree with me that it has shown—to say the least of it—very scant courtesy to His Majesty's Proclamation by calling it, as it has done, a political manifesto of Mr. Montagu, an allegation which I entirely repudiate and deny. I also say this, not in anger, but in sorrow, that I have not seen any one of my British fellow-subjects entering a protest against the kind of language employed by a leading Anglo-Indian paper in regard to

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His Majesty's Proclamation. But with that one single exception, I claim that Indian and Anglo-Indian opinion as expressed in the press of India and in the resolutions adopted by the various political bodies is emphatically unanimous in welcoming the Royal Proclamation as a document of very great historic importance. I shall not, therefore, trouble the Council with any further observations in justification of my placing before it my Resolution.

"My Lord, the Resolution which I have read out is in three parts. In the first, I am requesting your Lordship's Government to transmit our humble representation on behalf of this Council to His Majesty the King Emperor. From the fact that your Lordship, as President of this Council, has admitted the Resolution exactly in the terms I drafted it, I take it that your Lordship's Government will be pleased to accept the Resolution. The next part of the Resolution tenders to the King Emperor our dutiful homage and loyal devotion, and then gives expression to our opinion about the Proclamation itself. Now, I believe, it is regarded as a convention that whenever British subjects approach their Sovereign with a representation, they first tender to him their loyal devotion and dutiful homage, but I assure your Lordship that so far as we Indians are concerned, we do not regard it as a mere formality. We take it as an obligation and a duty to our King Emperor George V, who has taken such a deep and abiding personal interest in the affairs of his Indian subjects, and we deem it a privilege to offer to him, on occasions like these, our dutiful homage and loyal devotion. I have been, since the Resolution was admitted, looking into some literature upon the subject, and I have tried to find any important speeches by any Viceroy or Minister of State in proposing the toast of the King Emperor. I have found curiously enough very little upon it as, I believe, it is regarded as customary to propose the King's toast at the end of banquets. I once asked a Scotch friend of mine why no speeches were made, as a rule, in proposing the King's toast, and he said: 'we take our loyalty as a matter of course, and there is no occasion for us to make any speeches or to express our views in regard to our loyalty'. Now that may be the right course to take for the British subjects of His Majesty, but in the case of his Indian subjects,—even though your Lordship declared in the Joint Report on Constitutional Reforms, that although Indians criticise freely and frankly and sometimes in strong language the actions of His Majesty's officers in this country, their loyalty is above suspicion—I nevertheless think that on an occasion like this a few observations will not be irrelevant in regard to the reasons why we all are most profoundly loyal to the King Emperor.

"Now, my Lord, looking into this matter I lighted upon some very happy and apposite observations of your Excellency's distinguished predecessor, Lord Curzon, made by him in this very city of Delhi on 1st January 1903, on the occasion of the State Banquet given by him when he held the Durbar to proclaim the accession to sovereignty of His late Majesty King Emperor Edward VII. In proposing the Royal toast Lord Curzon said:—

'....This Indian possession of His Majesty is no mere dead-weight tied on to the heels of the British Empire, but a Dominion, a Continent, an Empire by itself, rich in its own personality and memories, self-confident in its own strength, and aglow with abundant potentialities for the future. To be King of the United Kingdom and of the British possessions beyond the Seas is a great and noble title. But to be Emperor of India is in no respect less, and is in some respects greater For powerful Empires existed and flourished here, while Englishmen were still wandering painted in the woods, and when the British Colonies were wilderness and jungle; and India has left a deeper mark upon the history, the philosophy, and the religion of mankind than any other territorial unit in the universe. That a British Sovereign should in the fulness of time have been able to do what no predecessor of his ever accomplished, what Alexander never dreamed of, what Akbar never performed, namely, to pacify, unify, and consolidate this great mass into a single homogeneous whole, is, in my judgment, the most impressive phenomenon in history, and the greatest wonder of the modern world'.

"I think, my Lord, that although these words came from one of His Majesty's British subjects, every Indian subject of His Majesty will equally gladly subscribe to these observations of Lord Curzon, and it is exactly in that light that we regard our King Emperor, as the head of a great system of administration

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under which it has been possible for India to become in the course of less than a century a nation. There are, no doubt, various reasons which appeal to various minds on the basis of which each Indian is loyal to the King Emperor. Loyalty, however, being, a subjective feeling, I shall leave it to my colleagues to express each in his own way his grounds for his loyalty to the King Emperor. But for my part, the real reason why His Majesty's rule and that of his predecessors has appealed to me is that it has enabled the people of India who, till this country passed under the Crown were a congeries of different nationalities, races and tribes to have become since a single nation. On that point I do not think I should express emphatically my own opinion, because I find that a gentleman, to whom your Lordship referred this morning in terms of deservedly high appreciation, namely, Lord Meston, made some very striking observations in the House of Lords in the course of the debate on the Government of India Bill He said :—' What lies behind and below the whole of the political difficulties in India, is the spirit of nationalism, a spirit bred in the soil, nurtured......by our own methods and our own examples, and spreading rapidly through all ranks and classes. I say deliberately all ranks and classes, because I have been watching its operations now for over thirty years. It, of course, permeates the professional classes, with whom it originated. That is accepted. But it is also going deep into the trading and monied classes. A few years ago they had nothing whatever to do with politics, but they are now a prominent feature in all political organisations, and it is very largely their money which finances the nationalist movement. It has also spread to the landed classes'. So that it is quite clear, as Lord Meston puts it, that a national spirit is permeating now all ranks and classes in this country. Beginning with the professional classes, it has filtered down to other strata and even to the masses. That is absolutely incontrovertible, and, I think, your Lordship will agree with me that of all the titles to honour of our King Emperor and of his claim to our loyalty and devotion to him, the greatest is this—to have found the Indian people divided into races, tribes, ranks and classes and moulded them by means of education, training and culture into one great homogeneous, political whole. It is on this ground that I have retained the words in my Resolution as expressing our real sentiments of loyal devotion and homage to the King Emperor, and not merely by way of a customary convention or formality.

"I shall now say a few words about the Proclamation itself, but before I do so, I desire to clear the ground by pointing out two omissions advisedly made by me from this Resolution. Although there is much in the Proclamation about Royal clemency, I have not referred to that part of it, for the simple reason that, although the question of Royal clemency is a very important one at present, it will not be one of any permanent interest in time to come. The subject of Royal clemency also figures at length in Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria's Proclamation, but although we all remember certain important passages from that historic and memorable document, no one to-day remembers or tries to recall what is said in it about the grant of amnesty. Similarly, after your Lordship has been pleased, as I hope your Lordship will be, to extend, on behalf of the King Emperor, the Royal clemency as freely as possible, this particular question will not be a matter of importance hereafter. But in regard to the policy laid down in the Royal Proclamation, there are statements made therein in regard to the wishes of the King Emperor which are binding upon all his subjects, and those declarations are and will be invaluable for all time to come. It is, therefore, that I have made no reference in my Resolution to the subject of Royal clemency.

"I have also advisedly refrained from putting in anything in this Resolution about the Government of India Act. The reason is not because I am afraid of the question being discussed as to whether that measure is a little thing or a big thing, but because I quite agree with my esteemed friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri, who in an article contributed by him to Mrs. Besant's paper, published in England, called 'United India' rightly points out that 'rules have to be framed under no fewer than seventeen sections of the

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Bill and some of these are of capital importance, while many involve matters of intricacy. The Selborne Committee have in addition recommended that as many as twelve different matters must be investigated in India and the data for their settlement furnished in definite shape before the new Act could be brought into operation'. And he then gives a note of warning by saying 'It is a commonplace that the Morley-Minto Reforms were rendered unpopular by the rules framed by the Government of India'. Now I do not take Mr. Sastri to mean, nor do I mean it myself, that there is any reason to apprehend that the rules and regulations to be framed under the sympathetic guidance of my friend, Sir William Marris, will partake of the nature of those framed ten years back by the Government of India. At the same time, it is quite clear that this Act is incomplete in itself. It is admittedly a skeleton measure, and unless we have got before us the complete material, namely, the rules and regulations, it is not fair to any one to express our definite opinion about it. It is with this aspect in view that I have omitted any reference to the Government of India Act. But I would point out that, whatever view we may take of the new Statute, whether we regard it, as I am told some people do, as a little thing, or whether we regard it, as I am told some other people do, as a big thing, no honest man but will concede that an Act of Parliament, which introduces for the first time in the history of British India an element of responsibility in the Provincial Governments, for the people to work up to for their full political freedom in course of time makes the occasion a memorable one. It is, therefore, that I say that the occasion of the passing of the Act was a memorable one, and it was with a rich and rare political instinct that His Majesty the King-Emperor has issued this Proclamation which we all welcome so much as a new Charter of our legitimate goal and aspirations.

"Now, my Lord, coming to the Proclamation my thoughts naturally go back to the other great Proclamation, which is referred to by His Majesty in the present one, namely, that of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. That Proclamation has a history of its own, and because certain incidents which occurred in regard to that Proclamation may have, in future, some bearing on the present one, I wish, with your Lordship's leave, to say a few words about them. It has been contended by some people that His Majesty's Royal Proclamation is really the act of his Ministers and that it is, therefore, open to us to take it in that light. My contention is that this view is untenable. I urge that a Royal Proclamation is principally an act of the Sovereign, although a constitutional monarch like our King Emperor naturally acts on the advice of his Ministers. We know that in the case of Queen Victoria's memorable Proclamation Her Majesty took a special personal interest in the draft which was being prepared. Lord Morley refers to the fact in the Appendix to the collected edition of his Indian speeches, and an important communication on the subject is to be found in the 'Letters of Queen Victoria,' Volume III. Writing to the Earl of Derby under date 15th August, 1858, Her Majesty said :—

'The Queen has asked Lord Malmesbury to explain in detail to Lord Derby her objections to the draft of Proclamation for India. The Queen would be glad if Lord Derby would write it himself in his excellent language, bearing in mind that it is a female Sovereign who speaks to more than one hundred millions of Eastern people on assuming the direct government over them, giving them pledges which her future reign is to redeem, and explaining the principles of her government. Such a document should breathe feelings of generosity, benevolence, and religious feeling, pointing out the privileges which the Indians will receive in being placed on an equality with the subjects of the British Crown, and the prosperity following in the train of civilization.'

"This very remarkable document clearly shows that Her Majesty took a great personal interest in the matter, and I have the authority of Lord Morley that 'the last sentence of the Proclamation was the Queen's'. Curiously, in spite of the declarations made in the said Proclamation, when many years later a controversy arose in regard to the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure about certain matters which I need not refer to in detail at present, a distinguished predecessor of my friend, the Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes—

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Sir James Stephen—expressed certain views about it which gave a very rude shock to the people of this country. Sir James Stephen propounded the view that 'the Proclamation has no legal force whatever', and that though 'as a ceremonial, the Proclamation may have been proper, but in any other point of view it is a mere expression of sentiment and opinion'. This declaration of an ex-Law Member gave a profound shock to the people of this country who had come to regard Her Majesty's Proclamation as a solemn pledge given on a very memorable occasion. The matter naturally attracted very great attention, and I find from the Proceedings of this Council that when the debate came to be summed up by the President, the late Lord Ripon, to whom India will always be grateful for the many reforms he introduced, made these very striking observations on the views expressed by Sir James Stephen :—

'When Sir James Stephen goes on to maintain that a Proclamation issued by the Sovereign of England and of India is only a ceremonial . . . . . a mere formal utterance of sentimental phrases of no binding force or practical effect whatever, I cannot too emphatically express my dissent. To me it seems a very serious thing to put forth to the people of India a doctrine which renders worthless the solemn words of their Sovereign, and which converts her gracious promises . . . . into a hollow mockery.

'The document is not a treaty—it is not a diplomatic instrument; it is a declaration of principles of government which, if it is obligatory at all, is obligatory in respect to all to whom it is addressed The doctrine, therefore, to which Sir James Stephen has given the sanction of his authority I feel bound to repudiate to the utmost of my power It seems to me to be inconsistent with the character of my Sovereign and with the honour of my country.'

"These are noble words, nobly spoken. Some years later the matter again came up, in a different form, in this Council This time it was not about the effect or validity of the Proclamation as a whole, but about certain words in it and it was Lord Curzon, who, speaking in the course of his seventh Budget debate speech on the 29th of March, 1905, with reference to certain observations of my late lamented leader, Mr. Gokhale, said :—

'He (Mr. Gokhale) . . . . referred to the Act of 1833 and to the Queen's Proclamation of 1858. I am familiar with both those documents, and I also remember—which those who quote them sometimes forget—that the late Queen's words contained a qualification, not indeed modifying their generosity, but limiting their application by the necessary tests, firstly of practical expediency, and, secondly, of personal fitness'.

"My Lord, these words of Lord Curzon also were regarded by His Majesty's Indian subjects as unduly emphasising, if not practically imposing, an unwarranted limitation upon the Queen's Proclamation, and the matter attracted the attention of the then Secretary of State Mr. John (now Lord) Morley, with the result that shortly after Lord Curzon's pronouncement, Mr. Morley, speaking in the House of Commons, in 1906, said :—

'I think those words 'so far as may be' have been somewhat misinterpreted in the past. I do not believe that the Ministers who advised Queen Victoria in framing one of the most memorable documents in all our history meant those words to be construed in a narrow, restricted or pettifogging sense. I do not believe that Parliament ever intended this promise of the Queen should be construed in any but a liberal and generous sense'.

"I have referred, my Lord, briefly to the historical facts and incidents about Queen Victoria's Proclamation so that it may not be possible in future for any one either to impugn the validity or try to limit the scope either of Queen Victoria's Proclamation or the Proclamation of our King-Emperor George V.

"Now, my Lord, I do not think I should detain the Council at any length on a question of this character, which is non-controversial, and I shall say a few words about the Proclamation itself. The Proclamation, as I have said in the Resolution, lays down noble and lofty declarations of policy, and I particularly invite the attention of the Council to paragraph 5, for reading out the whole of which I make no apology :—

'With the same sympathy and with redoubled interest I shall watch the progress along this road. The path will not be easy and in the march towards the goal there will be need of perseverance and of mutual forbearance between all sections and races of my people in India.

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'I am confident that those high qualities will be forthcoming. I rely on the new popular assemblies to interpret wisely the wishes of those whom they represent and not to forget the interests of the masses who cannot yet be admitted to franchise. I rely on the leaders of the people, the Ministers of the future, to face responsibility and endure misrepresentation, to sacrifice much for the common interest of the State, remembering that true patriotism transcends party and communal boundaries and, while retaining the confidence of the legislatures, to co-operate with my officers for the common good in sinking unessential differences and in maintaining the essential standards of a just and generous government. Equally do I rely upon my officers to respect their new colleagues and to work with them in harmony and kindliness; to assist the people and their representatives in an orderly advance towards free institutions; and to find in these new tasks a fresh opportunity to fulfil, as in the past, their highest purpose of faithful service to my people.'

"I do not think, my Lord, if I may say so without the least impertinence to my King-Emperor, it possible to have put better in one short paragraph ideas of such profound wisdom affecting the current and even future problems of this country. If only both the races in India—His Majesty's British subjects and Indian subjects will constantly keep these words of wisdom in mind and proceed upon the lines laid down by His Majesty, I am sure we shall be all the better for it in future.

"My Lord, I have been all my life a staunch—a very staunch—optimist; although I have for many years seen the country pass through stages of political repression which have placed, from time to time, a very great strain on our loyalty to our King-Emperor's Indian Government. But in spite of all that I have always believed that, notwithstanding the repressive measures and the misguided policies resorted to by the Indian Government, our King-Emperor's rule is the one great instrument of our political salvation, the one mighty lever by means of which the people of India will be raised to a higher destiny and to their right place in the scale of nations. It is, therefore, that I feel enthusiastic about the King-Emperor's declarations of policy in his great Proclamation. I am sure His Majesty's officers also will obey the Royal command and respect the Royal wishes. His Majesty very properly says that India is on the threshold of a momentous epoch in her history. 'A new era is opening,' says His Majesty and I for my part am quite prepared to obliterate the past if His Majesty's officers in this country also will turn over a new leaf. It seems to me, my Lord, that what is wanted now, is that all sections of the people, all His Majesty's subjects, should really co-operate in the right spirit. 'Unfortunately co-operation' in the past, if I may say so, has often been misconceived and misconstrued I am not talking of places like Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or Provincial capitals where exists influential public opinion; but in the mufassal—which means practically the whole of India—co-operation has often been regarded by the officials as more or less synonymous with subservience on the part of non-officials. I earnestly hope that the words of His Majesty that his officers will in future treat their non-official colleagues as their equals will be kept in mind by them; and if this is done I am sure the chances of misunderstanding between the two sections will be materially reduced. The situation demands great forbearance on both sides, and I sincerely wish that both will rise to the occasion. It seems to me that in the critical period of our trial, both officials and non-officials should keep in mind the memorable words of the great American poet, Lowel, which are singularly appropriate in view of the King-Emperor's injunctions in his Royal Proclamation:—

'New occasions teach new duties, time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward, still and onward who would keep abreast of Truth;
Lo! before us gleam her camp-fires, we ourselves must pilgrims be;
Launch our Mayflower and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea,
Nor attempt the future's portals with the past's blood-rusted key.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea:—"My Lord, I desire whole-heartedly to support the Resolution which has been moved by my Hon'ble friend. My Lord, it seems to me that there is peculiar appropriateness in our moving this Resolution and in this Council adopting it. We are a Legislative Council, the highest Legislative Council in the Indian Empire, and when we speak with a united voice we impart to it an authority 12-50 P.M.

[*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea.*] [30TH JANUARY, 1920.]

which does not belong to any other similar body in the land. My Lord, it is our high and appointed function to guide the public mind of India and to give it a lead and a direction. We have performed this duty in the past with dignity and success. When after the publication of the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme the country was distracted with a babel of tongues, we in this Legislative Council adopted a Resolution, a practically unanimous Resolution declaring that the recommendations contained in that Report represented a substantial and definite stage towards the progressive realisation of responsible government. Our lead was accepted by the country. Similar Resolutions were passed by other Legislative Councils, and they had a sobering effect upon public opinion; and now, my Lord, it is our duty to express a similar opinion with regard to the Royal Proclamation, which we hail, and I am sure the country will hail, with enthusiastic gratitude.

"My friend, Mr. Sinha, says in his Resolution that we desire to convey to His Majesty the expression of our dutiful homage, our loyal devotion, our profound gratitude for the Proclamation of the 23rd December last. My Lord, the Proclamation, in the terms of the Resolution, sets forth lofty principles of government and a great policy for the guidance of His Majesty's officers in order that they may help us to rear up the fabric of self-government in this country, so that India may take her place as an equal partner among the self-governing Dominions of the Crown.

"My Lord, that is only one aspect and perhaps not the only or the most important aspect of the Proclamation. I am sorry to have to say that my friend's Resolution makes two notable omissions. One of these he has tried to correct. The first point which I should like to advert to is the absence of all reference to the general amnesty granted to all political prisoners so far as is compatible with the public safety. My friend says that it is a transient feature. I hold that it is a permanent factor which will have a profound effect in tranquilising the situation and preparing the public mind for the successful working of the Reforms Scheme. It is of such paramount importance that in my judgment, and I am sure in the judgment of this Council, it ought to find a place in the Resolution itself.

"Another point which I desire to refer to, is that no mention is made in the Resolution of the service of Mr. Montagu and Lord Sinha, and whatever sentiment of gratitude we may feel or express towards them, a similar measure of gratitude is due to your Excellency for what you have done in connection with the Reforms Act.

"My Lord, Lord Sinha has let us into the secrets of his prison house. In one of the very first speeches which he delivered at Bombay he told us that the message of the 20th August 1917 was largely due to your Excellency's initiative, and that your Excellency came out to this country with that message in your pocket. Furthermore, but for your Excellency the Montagu-Chelmsford Report would not have been dealt with or accepted by the official world, in the way it has been. Lastly, when the Bill became law, your Excellency wired to the Secretary of State stating that you were prepared to work it in a loyal and cordial spirit. We thus owe a great deal to your Excellency in this connection. Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's. In politics let us be fair-minded, generous, just to all. My Lord, we have differences with your Excellency's government, profound differences in regard to Punjab and other matters. But here we are dealing with a Proclamation which concerns the Reforms Act and the issues connected therewith. In regard to the Reforms Act, your Excellency has rendered great service to India and therefore I repeat render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's. Our acknowledgments are due to your Excellency, and I am glad that I am able to make them publicly here from my place in the Legislative Council.

"Then, my Lord, there is another omission to which I desire to call my friend's attention. Nothing is said about the approaching visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this country. The Proclamation announces that fact; and your Excellency was pleased to allude to it in the concluding words of that speech to which we listened with so much interest and admiration.

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I speak the sense of this Council, I may add the sense of my countrymen at large, indeed of all sections of the community, European and Indian, official and non official, when I say that we welcome the announcement and shall feel profoundly grateful for the visit, and that when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales comes to India, he will receive an enthusiastic reception from all sections of our vast and multitudinous population. It will indeed be a welcome in conformity with our traditions and loyalty, and of devotion to the British connection.

"My Lord, the Proclamation is not merely a repository of lofty principles or of a noble policy; it is something more than that. It embodies an Act of Parliament galvanised into a living and beneficent instrument of government by the vivifying breath of sympathy and of lofty statesmanship. My Lord, the Proclamations of the past were more or less in the nature of pledges to be carried out in the future; the Proclamation of to-day stands on a different, and if I may be permitted to say so without irreverence, upon a higher footing. It confers a boon at once, and it is the greatest of earthly boons which it is in the power of any Government to confer, and the full measure of it is placed in sight and to be won by our own patriotic efforts and the vindication of our capacity for responsible government. My Lord, a gift is also a trial, and we shall soon be on our trial. A privilege connotes an obligation which we shall have adequately to discharge, not indeed as has been suggested in some quarters by an agitation to be started at once, but by solid work, by the justification of the trust that is reposed, and by the consolidation of the privilege that is conferred.

"My Lord, the hour for the final verdict will soon come; it may come in ten years, but what are ten years or even less in the life-time of a Nation? When it does come and judgment is pronounced before the eyes of all India and of the civilised world, I trust it will not be said of us that we were tried and found wanting.

"My Lord, what is the central idea of the Proclamation; what is it that imparts to it its distinctive character and complexion? It is set out in a few pregnant words by His Gracious Majesty. His Majesty recognises that the people of India have the full right to direct their own affairs and to safeguard their own interests. The whole of the Proclamation is addressed to the generation of a set of conditions which will secure the same. His Majesty invites us, the people of India, invites the European community, invites the officers of Government, to unite for the creation of an atmosphere of contentment, of peacefulness, of mutual trust and of mutual esteem which will pave the way for the harmonious and successful working of the Reforms Scheme. 'Let by-gones be by-gones' is the resounding note of the Proclamation. Let all irritation, all bitterness be obliterated, let co-operation be the watchword of the new era, and hence it is that a general amnesty has been proclaimed of all political prisoners, such as may be compatible with the public safety. My Lord, I have heard it said that your Excellency should not have been empowered with discretion to determine the manner, the measure and the extent to which the act of Royal clemency should be exercised. Those who argue in this way seem to forget what is the obvious, natural presumption, in this case, namely, that your Excellency must have been consulted, must have been a consenting party to the provisions of this act of clemency. For myself, I will say this, that clemency has been exercised on a generous scale; if there are complaints it is open to the aggrieved parties or their friends to bring them to the notice of the authorities, and I am sure they will receive sympathetic and careful consideration. My Lord, the Proclamation makes an appeal to all of us, it lays a special mandate upon the representatives of the educated community. We have been invited by His Majesty to safeguard the interests of the masses because they do not possess the franchise. Let me say this on behalf of my educated countrymen that we shall scrupulously carry out the Royal behest, not only because it is the mandate of our Sovereign, but also because it is entirely in accord with our own deep-rooted instincts and with the trend and tenour of our past activities.

"My Lord, the educated community ever since they have felt the first throbbings of national life, have constituted themselves as the appointed guardians and protectors of their uneducated countrymen. In their Congresses, in their Conferences, from their public platforms, in their public prints, they have in season and out of season advocated measures for the benefit of the masses. They have pressed for the extension of primary education, for the reduction of the Salt tax, reform of the Police and of the judicial systems, and other kindred matters calculated to ameliorate the condition of the masses. Therefore I repeat that in loyally carrying out the Royal mandate, we shall only continue to act in accordance with our aims and traditions.

"My Lord, the Proclamation announces the birth of a new era. It says 'a new era is opening. Let it begin with a common determination among my people and my officers to work together for a common purpose'. In so far as the educated community are concerned, we shall loyally carry out that mandate, and I am sure that the officers of Government and representatives of the European community will do the same. For good or for evil, for good as I believe, Indians and Europeans have got to live together in this country, as fellow-citizens of a common Empire. Let us live together in peace and amity, in the cultivation of those friendly relations which alone can make for our mutual advantage and our mutual prosperity. We, the educated community, are prepared to extend the hand of fellowship and friendship to the servants of the Government, to the representatives of the European community. I ask them to grasp it with alacrity. We are prepared to make the first advance. Are they prepared to reciprocate the sentiment and to do likewise? I am sure they will, for I have reason to believe that there is a movement going on in Calcutta for a good and friendly understanding between Europeans and Indians. As for the Civil Service, they have had a great past. They have built up the fabric of stable government in this country. A higher task now awaits them. They will be our helpmates, our comrades, our colleagues in the more exalted function of rearing up the nobler edifice of constitutional freedom. That will be their *magnum opus*, their greatest achievement, which will throw into the shade even the glory of their past work. Well, my Lord, one word more and I have done. Let Europeans and Indians, officials and non-officials, enter at the bidding of our Sovereign into a solemn League and Covenant of fellowship and friendship, consecrated by common and devoted service rendered to this great and ancient land, which in the case of many of us is the land of our birth, in the case of others the land of their adoption, and in the case of all, I hope, the land of their love whose destinies are indissolubly inter-linked with those of the greatest and the freest Empire that the world has ever seen, presided over by our gracious Sovereign whose Proclamation has enthroned him in the hearts of the people whom he loves so well. With these words, my Lord, I desire to support the Resolution."

[At this stage the Council adjourned for Lunch].

2-15 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis:**—"My Lord, I beg to support this Resolution. Among the many measures and acts designed for the good government of India and for the contentment and encouragement of the people, none can lead to better results than the historic Proclamation of His Most Excellent Majesty, ushering in a substantial measure of constitutional reforms, having for their objective the gradual evolution of self-government in India. Like the Pronouncements of Queen Victoria and King Edward of blessed memory, His Majesty's Proclamation is marked not only by sympathy and love for the people, but by an active desire to help on their political development. British Indian history has been noted throughout by a benevolence on the part of the administrators, but the noblest part has always been played by the Monarchs of England. If I may be allowed to say so, this Proclamation of His Majesty expresses the Sovereign will and desire for generosity in British Indian Administration and self-respect in national policy. This country has always been a sacred

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trust to our Sovereigns; our interests have uniformly been a matter of personal concern with them. They have never lacked the will to adjust the Indian constitutional machinery to changed conditions. The Royal Proclamation under discussion is a welcome development of His Majesty's message of hope and sympathy of 1910. It will now be for us to justify His Majesty's hopes by a grateful appreciation of his motives, by the wisdom of our action, by mutual forbearance, and by the adjustment of conflicting interests of the different communities; to fulfil the high expectations of His Majesty's Ministers; and to fit ourselves by restraint, moderation, sacrifice, efficient discharge of duty and foresight for complete self-government within the next few years—a consummation so near the heart of His Majesty.

"My Lord, speaking on this Resolution, a reference cannot honestly be omitted to the authors and initiators of the Reforms with which it is associated. We must gratefully recall and appreciate the great and important services of Mr. Montagu, and, as has been well said by Lord Sinha in his speech in Bombay, the equally great and important part your Excellency played in the initial stages, especially the part you took in inviting Mr. Montagu to India, and in making him discuss these reforms with the people and enabling him to see for himself, how eager the people, the educated among them were for some advance in the constitutional development of the country. The King-Emperor has appealed for harmony and co-operation in actual working. Mr. Banerjea has, in the very excellent language at the end of his speech, appealed through this Council to his countrymen to give effect to this Sovereign desire of the King-Emperor. I beg to endorse every word he has said, and I hope that his powerful words will have the desired effect, and all parties and communities will join together to make the Reforms a great success."

The Hon'ble Mr. Jaffer :—"My Lord, we, in this country, have always hailed, with the highest reverence, and cherished with the deepest loyalty, the utterances and pronouncements of the British Sovereign with respect to the policy of His Majesty's Government, in connection with the status and progress of the People of India. With their traditional attachment to the Throne the Indian People have combined a reasoned conviction about the beneficence of their Sovereign, whose words have ever worked as a charm upon the minds of all classes and creeds in this country. The Proclamation of 1858, issued by the Queen Victoria of blessed memory, was held in India as a great Charter, in fact, as their Magna Charta. The gracious assurances, conveyed through that Charter, buoyed up the people with hopes, through favourable and unfavourable circumstances, and through reverses and disappointments. The Proclamation was issued at a time when the country had just emerged from a national calamity of a serious character, and the machinery of administration had been adopted to the changing surrounding conditions. It not only assuaged sore public feelings, but opened to the people new paths of racial equality and political opportunity, for national progress. For about two generations the Charter of 1858 was appealed to as a sacred source from which the rights of people flowed and popular faith in its promises seldom dimmed, though, in practice, it had become ineffective. 2-18 P.M.

"My Lord, the gracious Proclamation of His Majesty the King-Emperor, has a still greater significance, and will find an abiding place in the hearts of His Majesty's loyal subjects, of every class and creed. That Proclamation, coming, as it does, at a momentous stage in the history of this ancient land, breathes the spirit of generous appreciation for the aspirations of the Indian people, is instinct with sentiments of Imperial good-will and benevolence, and is full of inspiration for officials and non-officials, who have loyally and wholeheartedly to carry out the policy laid down for their guidance. That Proclamation has announced the inauguration of a new era, and interpreted, to Indian officials, the duty which devolves upon them in making the Reforms a success. My Lord, the Royal Proclamation heralds a new epoch in the development of India's destinies, and, therefore, very opportunely indicates the lines along which His Majesty's officials and

[*Mr. Jaffer; Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi.*] [30TH JANUARY, 1920.]

Indians must work, if that epoch is to bring progress and happiness to the country. Opinions may differ as to the length to which the Reform Act will take us in the path of constitutional freedom, and of elevation of national status. But there is a general agreement that the Reforms constitute a substantial advance; and are calculated to give India full responsible government, and an equal status in the Empire, at an early date. In order that this consummation, should be successfully accomplished, His Majesty the King-Emperor has sent us an inspiring message, directing us officials and non-officials to work in harmony and to the best of our ability to make the most of the Reforms. On behalf of the people and especially of the Mahomedan community, whom I have the honour to represent in this Council, I beg leave to give the humble but strong assurance that the Royal Proclamation has evoked a loyal and hearty response, and I trust similar sentiments will prevail on the official side. The country is profoundly grateful to His Majesty for the gracious, inspiring, and encouraging Proclamation and this Council will only be doing a plain duty in giving expression to its own, and the people's abiding devotion to the Throne, in conveying the Nation's heartfelt gratitude to the King-Emperor for the generous and stimulating message. With these words, my Lord, I support the Resolution."

2-24 P.M. **The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi :—** "My Lord, I rise to accord my whole-hearted support to the Resolution which has just been placed before this Council and which, I am sure, will meet with its cordial and enthusiastic acceptance. The Proclamation of His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, issued on the eve of the last anniversary of the nativity of the Prince of Peace, marks an important landmark in the annals of British India, and is a unique event in the history of my land. It has been hailed with abounding gratitude by the people in all parts of the country and a profound impression, wholesome and inspiring in its effects, has been produced upon the public mind which augurs well for the success of the great constitutional experiment upon which the country is about to be embarked.

"Truly, it may be said that the Royal Proclamation of the 23rd December 1919, constitutes the greatest of our political and constitutional Charters. It has, therefore, been received with an outburst of loyalty from the people and a demonstration of good-will, the like of which has seldom, if ever, been witnessed in any generation. For the first time, it is felt that a Charter has been granted by the Sovereign, not of promises but of deeds, which, in the fulness of time, are destined to be fruitful of glorious results. Not many years ago, His Majesty the King-Emperor delivered to his people in India a message of 'Hope.' That message now stands vindicated by the Charter of living deeds which has recently been vouchsafed to us, and which will be generally regarded as one of the most precious milestones in our road to Progress.

"The Proclamation announced to us the Royal assent given to the most momentous measure ever introduced in the British Parliament for the governance of India, and definitely sets seal to the purpose of British policy in leading India to take her due share in the progressive march of Nations. For the first time in the history of this ancient land, India is now being made safe for democracy, and the first step towards this goal has now been definitely taken. England has done her duty by us now, and her august Sovereign has announced her new policy in this country in the most gracious Proclamation which is just now under our consideration, and it is our beholden duty to thank His Majesty for this Proclamation and to justify the trust and responsibility reposed on us.

"Then, again, my Lord, I must say that this Proclamation has cleared the air to a very gratifying extent in another direction. The amnesty granted to a very large number of detenues and political prisoners all over the country has taken a load of anxiety from the mind of the people. I have no doubt that most of these men will now prove themselves very useful members of society and worthy citizens of a new Empire, and justify the hopes of our King-Emperor.

[30TH JANUARY, 1920.] [*Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy: Raja Sir Rampal Singh.*]

'A new era is opening before us,' observes His Majesty. 'Let it begin with a common determination among my people and my officers to work together for a common people.' I hope we shall all be inspired by this Royal sentiment and succeed in creating a new and puissant state in the heart of Asia.

"Let us go forward to our new destiny with hope and confidence The terms in which the Proclamation has been couched betoken statesmanship of a high order, and show how the heart of the Sovereign beats in unison with the aspirations and feelings of his loyal subjects in this country. No more appropriate and graceful terms could be conceived to bring the Royal message right into the heart of the people, and impress them with the good-will and sympathy of the Sovereign. No more fitting prelude could be imagined to herald the new era with the best and most hopeful promises of success. From the hearts of millions of our people, therefore, goes forth the prayer to the footstool of the Almighty for the long life of His Majesty the King-Emperor who has enthroned himself in their love, esteem, and gratitude, and also for the prosperity of the great Empire to which it is our high privilege to belong. In conclusion, I desire to associate myself with what Mr. Banerjea has said about your Excellency's part in the introduction of the Reforms. Posterity will remember it. The same observations will apply to Mr. Montagu and to Lord Sinha also. In the name of the Zamindars and Landholders of Bengal, I, therefore, heartily support the Resolution and wish its unanimous acceptance and anxiously welcome the arrival of our Royal guest the Prince of Wales in India in November next"

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy :—" My Lord, as a 2-30 P. M. representative of the Indian commercial community I have pleasure in supporting the Resolution. The All-India Industrial and Commercial Conference, which held its session last week in Bombay, unanimously passed resolutions which I had the honour of putting from the Chair, expressing their heartfelt gratitude for the Royal Proclamation and also welcoming the Reforms. I have little to add to what I said on that occasion. I fully endorse the views expressed by my revered friend Mr. Banerjea in support of the Resolution, and I have great pleasure in supporting it. "

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh :—" My Lord, I desire 2-31 P.M. to associate myself with my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha and to extend my cordial support to the Resolution that has been moved by him. The Royal Proclamation which has been issued by His Majesty is a new Charter of liberty to the Indian people, and we cannot too highly appreciate its contents. Its liberal and generous terms, the noble and lofty policy which it lays down, and the wise and far-reaching principles which it embodies, and above all the counsel of co-operation which it embraces, are all worthy of our Sovereign, and have gone deep into the hearts of the people. It is a matter of very great gratification to India that her beloved Sovereign is ever so watchful of the progress and advancement of his Indian subjects, and that India occupies so prominent and high a position in the heart of His Majesty. It now rests with India to prove worthy of the attainment of the goal that has been set before her. The full realisation of that goal is now in our hands and lies in the manner in which we may discharge the duties and responsibilities that have been thrown upon our shoulders by the Reforms Act. His Majesty, out of love and affection for the Indian people and the deep interest that he feels in their welfare, has not failed to point out the easiest and shortest route to reach that goal It is by co-operation not only between officials and non-officials, but also between the different communities inhabiting this land. His Majesty's gracious advice is that co-operation should be the keynote in the administration of this country. We Indians, as in duty bound, readily and whole-heartedly respond to the bidding. That advice shall be our guiding-star, and let us hope that no racial prejudices or uncalled-for patriotism or bureaucratic tendencies shall be allowed to mar the even progressive course of Reforms towards the desired goal."

[*Major Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan; Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia.*] [30TH JANUARY, 1920.]

2-35 P.M. **The Hon'ble Major Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan:**—"My Lord, on behalf of the Muhammadans of the Punjab I cordially support the Resolution. They have fought in every theatre of the war with distinction and it was one of their class who earned the first Victoria Cross among the Indians. They have extensively contributed to the Forces of the Crown before and in the war, and have always stood the test even when asked to fight with their own co-religionists

"As they were instrumental in achieving the victory for the Allied Arms and the fame and name for India whose services have been amply recognised by His Gracious Majesty's Government by the Proclamation as well as various other recognitions namely allowing her a separate representation at the Peace Conference, etc., they should take the foremost place in offering their respectful thanks.

"It will not be out of place to put in a word on behalf of the martial classes of India in general, and the Punjabis in particular, that their representation on the Provincial as well as the Imperial Council should be properly vouchsafed to them. I have seen a large number of them lately and some of the leading representatives of these classes who are under the impression that their interests would not be adequately represented. But, I think, your Lordship's pronouncement this morning will cheer them up and we may safely hope that they will get their due share.

"I would strongly urge that some provision should be made that the business of the Councils, particularly in the Provinces at least for a time, may be carried in vernacular, so as to admit such members as are in close touch with the masses to be able to come forward to voice their feelings. These classes should be represented by their own men.

"If the above-mentioned classes which form the bulk of the population are given to understand that Government will not forget them even if they do not agitate but live as peace-loving subjects of His Majesty's Government, they will remain satisfied.

"In the end I would urge that rules should be so framed that when the boon of Reforms is bestowed upon the country, which is meant for the whole population, it may not go to any one class. In conclusion, I once again cordially support the Resolution."

2-38 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia:**—"My Lord, I rise to support the motion of my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha and join with him in tendering on behalf on His Majesty's loyal subjects of the Punjab their dutiful thanks for the passing of this great historic measure which entrusts to the elected representatives of the people a definite share in the government of the country and points the way to full responsible government hereafter. Indians are proud to belong to the Empire of an Emperor whose house has always kept the welfare of its subjects at heart. In 1858 when the British possessions in the East passed under the direct sway of the Crown, the venerable Queen Empress, known as Queen Victoria the Good, issued a memorable Proclamation—the first Magna Charter of India by which Her Majesty assured to her Indian subjects full religious freedom and equal and impartial protection of the law and the maintenance, unimpared, of the principles of humane and equitable administration. The present epoch-making Proclamation is an event which will go down to posterity as a land-mark in the history of the Country, and will be remembered by the people with deep gratitude, thereby granting to them the right of directing and safeguarding of her interests and the control of her domestic affairs. This is the highest gift that a civilised Government could give to a people under its control.

"We know, my Lord, that it is a high responsibility which is being placed upon the shoulders of the people, and England can well be proud that she will

see her charge performing these duties successfully. Her work in the past must eventually fit us for this. During the first stages, however, there may be mistakes made, but these are inevitable, as no child can learn to walk and stand upon its legs unless it has had the experience of a fall. Experience thus gained breeds confidence and future pitfalls are thereby avoided.

"In the advancement of a country time must necessarily elapse before the complicated machinery of government works smoothly and without any hitch or mishap in new hands. I am not one of those who will be disappointed at delays which in political advancement are inevitable. Everything will depend, my Lord, upon the spirit in which these Reforms are worked, and the devotion and perseverance that are brought to bear upon them. We, therefore, realise the necessity of full harmony, kindness and co-operation between the officers of Government and the representatives of the people. It is necessary that this should exist.

"I am, however, sorry to make one remark, but I would be failing in my duty to my community, to which I have the honour to belong, if I were to omit doing so. The Sikhs have felt very great disappointment at the share allotted to them under these Reforms in the various Councils, both Imperial and Provincial. There would have been no ground for complaint if the representation of all the communities had been based on numerical strength, but once the claims of important minorities for special representations having been conceded and recognised, my community feel very keenly that similar principles of representation have not been applied in their case as have been applied in the case of the Mohamedans where that community numerically forms a minority. Let me hope that something will still be done when rules are made under the Act to meet the claims of the community which has been foremost in their service to the Empire ever since their connection with the British.

"How I wish that the time may come when the people are able to rise higher above petty class differences, which unfortunately do exist at present in some form or other, and reach that ideal stage of advancement when the interests of the country will be equally dear to all communities, and all bear in mind in the words of the Proclamation that true patriotism transcends party and communal boundaries and that common good demands the sinking of unessential differences, not only in words but in deeds, and in the maintenance of essential standards of just and generous government; and that all, whether representatives of the people or the officers of the Government, work hand in hand for the common good of the country.

"I sincerely join my venerable friend the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea in his ideas and sentiments expressed to-day and in offering your Excellency and Lord Sinha our hearty and most sincere thanks for the memorable Act of Parliament.

"In offering my humble duty to His Majesty the King-Emperor and in extending our most sincere and cordial welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the heir apparent to the throne, I heartily join in the prayer to the Almighty that by His Grace and Guidance India may follow the paths of wisdom and righteousness, and that this great and generous boon may lead to greater prosperity and contentment of the people, and that India may become a worthy member of the British Commonwealth."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali:—"My Lord, I have much pleasure in associating myself with those who support the Resolution which is before the Council. In doing so, I may be permitted to say that the King-Emperor's Proclamation has been cordially received by the Indian communities of all shades of opinion. We are deeply grateful to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor for the Royal Proclamation, and this Proclamation is, in my opinion, largely due to your Excellency's initiative in the matter of Indian reforms. I think, my Lord, it is my duty to support the Resolution both on my own behalf and on behalf of my community, and I, therefore, tender 2-44 P.M.

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our sincere and loyal devotion to His Majesty the King-Emperor. As far as I know the Muhammadans of the Madras Presidency are quite satisfied with this Act, and they hope the Madras Government will have due regard to the safeguarding of their interests."

2-46 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum:**—"My Lord, while discussions on the Government of India Bill were in progress we opposed many of its principles and we criticised certain of its details; but now a new scene has come. The Bill has become an Act and has received the Royal assent.

"I can assure Mr. Surendranath Banerjea and every other member of this Council that my community will do everything in its power to make the Act a real success; and I go further and I say that should our doubts prove unfounded and should this period of trial be a success, as we all hope it will be, India will not find us backward in agreeing to such further advancement as may be found advisable. My Lord, I have great pleasure in supporting this Resolution, because, I think, we must all agree that the future of India must lie in eventual responsible government and political freedom as an equal member of the British Commonwealth."

2-47 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Nigel F. Paton:**—"My Lord, although in the very fullest sympathy with the Resolution before the Council I had not intended to say anything in regard to it. But after the stirring speech of Mr. Surendranath Banerjea I feel it to be my duty to say how whole-heartedly and unreservedly I respond to the appeal which he has made to our community for cooperation and unity. I endorse all that Mr. Crum has just said, and I think I can confidently assure the Council that nothing will be wanting on the part of the non-official European community to give reality and success to the far-reaching principles and intentions of the Reforms which have just been passed."

2-48 P.M. **The Hon'ble Raja of Kanika:**—"My Lord, I rise to give my most loyal and cordial support to the Resolution. The momentous Proclamation recently issued by His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India has come to us as a new Charter of our rights and all India is deeply grateful for it. The deep and earnest sentiments of affection and the highest statesmanship which run through every line of the Proclamation could not fail to appeal to the hearts of the Indian people, and we, as members of this Council, would be failing in our duty if we did not take the earliest opportunity to record our sense of dutiful homage and loyal devotion to His Imperial Majesty for His gracious Proclamation. The felicitous language, my Lord, in which the Proclamation is couched is such as only a King could write, and the unique occasion of the Proclamation which marks a new epoch in the history of India has been most fittingly crowned by His Majesty's gracious Proclamation.

"My Lord, His Majesty, by his Proclamation has just made history and a very glorious chapter of Indian History has just now been ushered in. God grant that the earnest hopes expressed by His Majesty in the Proclamation might be realised in full so that the future history of India may be nobly written. A new epoch has just been reached in the Government of India for which let me add, all India is deeply grateful to your Excellency for the considerable share you had in formulating the new policy and in carrying it through. The new Government of India Act is, as His Majesty rightly points out, one of the greatest historic measures passed by the British Parliament. The Reform Act represents the first distinct and definite stage towards the progressive realisation of responsible government in India, and in the conception of this noble measure of government His Majesty had a very great share. It is therefore only meet and proper that this Council should convey to His Majesty its profound homage and its sense of deep and loyal gratitude for the Royal Proclamation of the 23rd December, 1919, which brings into existence a new era in the history of British rule in India by inaugurating the early stages of responsible government in the country.

" 'Ever since the welfare of India' His Majesty said 'was confided to us, it has been held as a sacred trust by our Royal House and Line.' All India will rise up, my Lord, to testify that that trust His Majesty has discharged in full, and has done even much more than that. The political amnesty which His Majesty has been pleased to grant, the message which His Majesty has been pleased to send to announce the impending visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this country in order to inaugurate the Reforms, the establishment of a Chamber of Princes to promote the common interests of British India and the Native States, and lastly, the Royal invitation to a new era of confidence, co-operation and mutual respect between the Government and the people of India are some of the essential features of His Majesty's gracious proclamation. Clemency, sympathy and Royal confidence in the people are the most prominent traits in the Proclamation. My Lord, India had even before abundant proofs of the sympathy of our Royal House for India. The words of His Majesty more than eight years ago in reply to the loyal address of the Calcutta University are still ringing in our ears. 'Six years ago,' said His Majesty, 'I sent to you from England a message of sympathy. To-day in India I give to India the watchword of Hope'.

"In less than a decade from that date, His Majesty has himself by His Royal assent to the Government of India Act, sent to India the first instalment of a concrete realisation of India's hopes and aspirations. We had been waiting these eight years for the realisation of our hopes, and now our hour of triumph has come. Our hopes have been crowned and they have been rightly crowned by a King. The faith that is in us has now been vindicated and India has now taken her proper place in the British Empire.

"My Lord, on behalf of the landholders of Bihar and Orissa I cordially support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Saiyed Nawab Ali Chaudhri:—"On behalf of the Muhammadans of Bengal I cordially support the Resolution." 2-53 P.M.

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris:—"My Lord, it is apparent from the discussion that the Resolution which the Hon'ble Member has put forward and which has been supported by the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjea in a speech of such moving eloquence, expresses feelings which every member of the Council, official as well as non-official, will share. It tenders, in the first place, due homage and loyal devotion to His Majesty the King-Emperor, which, if I may venture to say so with deference to the Hon'ble Mover, is on an occasion like this as real and sincere a thing on the lips of every official member of this Council as it is in the mouths of those for whom he spoke himself. The Resolution goes on to convey our humble thanks for the Royal Proclamation concerning the reforms, and for what another Hon'ble Member has rightly called the gracious and inspiring message embodied in it. It is, therefore, my Lord, a recommendation to Council which your Excellency's Government entirely welcome, and have no hesitation in accepting; and if I may say so it seems of the best augury that this discussion should have produced the very definite and unmistakeable offer of co-operation expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjea and the spontaneous and speedy acceptance of that offer by the two representatives in this Council of the British Commercial community. 2-58 P.M.

"Therefore, my Lord, I am in the fortunate position of having no material to-day of a controversial nature to deal with. But although no breath of controversy has ruffled the discussion, the occasion on which the elected representatives in this Council take the first opportunity of expressing their gratitude for the reforms is an occasion the importance of which justifies and indeed requires that any one speaking on behalf of Government should do more than merely give utterance to a bare and curt formula of acceptance. For the Government of India too have their share in the satisfaction that has been expressed to-day. The Royal Proclamation marks, not indeed the attainment of the goal, but a perfectly definite stage in long and strenuous process. As His Majesty has himself

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reminded us, that process began 150 years ago with the Regulating Act; but in a very definite sense it entered upon a new and nearer stage nearly four years ago when your Excellency assumed office. It was your Lordship who gave a new seriousness and a new precision to this question, and it was the deliberations of your Excellency's Government in the year 1916 that laid the foundation upon which the new structure has been built. I need not, my Lord, review all the various stages of the building, nor recall and assess the part played in it by the various architects and masons who have from time to time been called in, some of them from afar afield. But at a time like this, when Council is expressing its gratitude and satisfaction at the prospect of speedily being merged in a newer and ampler constitution, it is no more than right and just that member after member should have risen to-day to recognise the part which the President of this Council has personally taken in the work, to remember, apart from anything else, how much the reforms owes their inception and their first strong impulse to the President of this Council.

"My Lord, critics who have encountered the new constitution in its later stages cannot be altogether expected to realise the labours that have gone to its making. The problem before the Government of this country was, so far as I know—and nothing that I have heard or read has convinced me to the contrary—unprecedented in political history. There was no practical experience to guide the makers of the new constitution They could, therefore, only follow the lines which they believed would secure the two distinct and equally necessary elements for which they were looking in their work—the permanence and security of the official system, for such period and to such extent as would enable the new material to form and harden and acquire the strength to carry the new weight imposed upon it, consistently at the same time with the freest and most generous opening of the door, within wide and at the same time definite limits, to the principle of responsibility. These were the dual aims before the builders; and now we have the verdict of Parliament given to the effect that no better scheme than theirs could have been devised.

"There remain, my Lord, complexities which are natural to a scheme which seeks to do so much, and these have given many people thought; and if I may venture to say so, it is at this point that His Majesty's Royal message conveys to all concerned a wise and timely message of caution and encouragement. It tells us in effect that the King-Emperor looks to us to make this new constitution a success by our joint efforts, and by our joint determination that it shall succeed. And after so much that has been said by non-official members to explain their attitude towards the reforms, I think the Council will perhaps expect me to say a word as to the spirit in which the officials approach the same task. So far as the Government of India is concerned, your Excellency has already made that clear. On the earliest possible occasion a message was sent that the Government of India were heartily glad that a decision had been reached and were absolutely ready to carry out loyalty the decision of Parliament. As regards the services as a whole, it seems to me that their attitude was put graphically and accurately by an official speaker the other day in another place, who said that the position of the official on the eve of this new development was that of a man who heard a rustling in the brush-wood about him and listened with expectancy to see what would come out, and whether it was a friend or foe who would emerge.

"Well, my Lord, after the re-assuring speeches we have heard from Mr. Banerjea and other non-officials, I do not think we need feel too much apprehension. They have promised us that the emerging figure shall be that of a friend. Nor, my Lord, are such doubts and anxieties as have been present in men's minds lately been all upon the one side. I have had evidence personally in the course of the last few weeks that thoughtful Indian gentlemen also are beginning to conjecture in advance something of the difficulties and responsibilities of Government, and to realise what it means to be called upon to weigh conflicting reasons, and to take difficult decisions, and to stand up to the criticism that inevitably follows in such cases. Well, it is good that that should be so, and that none of us should go into this great adventure too confidently or with too complete assurance, for it is going to make

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demands on all of us, and we have to see that we can rise to the occasion. The present Resolution, naturally enough, has been formulated by the Hon'ble Mover in a way that lays stress upon one special element in the situation, namely, the obligation laid upon the public services; but it is clear, I take it, from the fact that the Hon'ble Member read to us paragraph 5 of the Royal Proclamation that he attaches no particular significance to the way in which his Resolution is expressed; and that, though he has formally dwelt upon the future policy enjoined on His Majesty's officers, he has no intention of disregarding the other and equally important element of the situation. I am glad that he has made that clear that other non-official members have addressed themselves to the same point. For of course the two elements are there: and as to their relative importance I have no doubt as to what the considered judgment of the future historian will be. One speaker referred to the verdict that will be passed ten years hence: I do not know, my Lord, whether it will be then or later. But whenever it is that the cool constitutional historian, sympathetic but detached,—the Freeman, or a Bryce or Stubbs at some later day sits down to deliver judgment upon the development and working of this new constitution, I do not think that there is much doubt to which of the two elements in the scheme he will attach the greater importance. It will not be to the gradually receding principle of officialism, to what is occasionally called bureaucracy, and what ought to be called the administration of this country by agents under the control and guidance of Parliament; it will be to the new principle of growing responsibility judged both by its wider ideals and purposes, but also by the transformation of these into practical everyday decisions upon the hard facts of life. It is on this element of the new scheme that the future historical critic will mainly pronounce his verdict. Therefore, I think, it is of importance that Hon'ble Members should make it clear, as indeed they have done, that, in spite of the formula chosen by the Hon'ble Mover for his Resolution, they are by no means turning a blind eye to one of the two signals that have been flown to us from the Royal Flagship.

"After all, my Lord, we can none of us add to or detract from His Imperial Majesty's words We both have a serious and difficult part to play, and our business is to go into it believing that we shall succeed. We stand at the threshold of a great undertaking, and the best way in which we can prepare ourselves to lay hands to it, is to search out our own hearts and resolve earnestly that so far as lies in us it shall not fail."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"My Lord, we are 3-6 P.M. grateful to the Hon'ble Sir William Marris for the assurance he has given us on behalf of the officials. I am glad that Mr. Sinha has given us an opportunity of expressing to His Majesty our feelings of loyal devotion and an assurance on behalf of the people and the officials that mutual co-operation and good-will would be forthcoming in launching the new Scheme of Reforms and in trying to make it a success. We are prepared to let by-gones be by-gones as far as may be, and we shall try to realise the necessity for practising the precepts which have been set out so graciously in the Proclamation for our guidance. If in this country we had parties and party leaders it would not have been necessary to make more than one or two speeches, but under the present circumstances every presidency, every community, is expected to voice its feelings, to say what it understands to be the underlying spirit of this Proclamation, in order that the message may go forth to the throne, a united message from officials and non-officials alike of promise of good-will, unity and harmony. It is for this reason that I crave your indulgence when I speak for a few minutes on behalf of Madras and on behalf of the Andhra community. I associate myself heartily with the Resolution and why do I do so? Because for the first time has been laid down the principle that the people of India have a right to direct their own affairs and to safeguard their own interests. That is the noble message of this Proclamation, and it has been for the first time recognised by Statute as well as by Royal Proclamation. We have now an authoritative exposition of what the King understands by the Reform

Act which has been placed on the Statute-book; we have an authoritative exposition of the principles underlying the British Parliament's attitude towards and relations with India. We have read the Royal assurance that the Act is meant to confer upon the people as a first step a definite share in the government of this country. Whatever the critics of the Act may tell me, I shall tell them that any other interpretation conflicting with the devolution of a definite power would be wrong, unmeaning and *ultra vires* and that the bright future of the enjoying of the benefits of full responsible government is assured to us. We are grateful for the assurance that India's security against foreign aggression will be a matter of Imperial concern and pride.' We appreciate fully the spirit of that passage, the underlying meaning of it and we may assure His Majesty that India will be equally forward in considering that the safety of the British Empire will be the foremost concern of the Indian people also. There is one other matter to which I desire to allude. We are grateful that a machinery has been set up by which the Indian Native States and the British Empire in India can work together in the consideration of questions of common concern. It is in that light that we the people of India welcome the formation of the Chamber of Princes. Now, my Lord, after what has been said here, it is unnecessary on my part to assure His Majesty that when the Prince of Wales sets his foot on India's soil, from every part of the country there will go forth to him a welcome unparalleled in its past history, a welcome not less sincere and not less grateful than was or may be accorded to him by any other Dominion in the British Empire. Something has been said in the course of this debate with regard to the Reform Act. I would ask your Excellency and the Government of India to bear with the people if in the midst of turmoil and trouble and in the absence of full information they are unable to appreciate fully the share of your Excellency and the Government in the passing of the Reform Act. I am sure that when the days of controversy are over satisfactory rules are framed and the machinery is in full working order, India will be in a position to accord to your Excellency and the Government their due share, their due meed of praise in placing this reform measure of legislation on the Statute-book. Meanwhile, let me express my firm conviction that but for the attitude taken up by the Government of India and you, my Lord, in particular, the Reform Act of 1919 would not have come about for sometime to come, in whatever shape it may have emerged then, I therefore whole-heartedly associate myself with the Resolution."

3-14 P.M. **The Hon'ble Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru**:—"My Lord, I desire to thank my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sinha for having given this Council an opportunity of expressing their thanks on such a momentous question as this. I contend that Mr. Sinha never intended to minimise the importance or significance of the Royal Proclamation, by cmitting any reference to the amnesty or the other important features. Knowing Mr. Sinha as I do, I know that his object was to lay particular stress upon one or two items, I hope I am not misquoting him, that he intended to devote his attention to the more prominent features of the Proclamation. There is no doubt that every member of this Council, every politician in this country has been speaking of this Proclamation as a State document of the highest possible importance. This is not for the first time in the British rule in India that the King has chosen to address the people. We well remember the Proclamation of the year 1858 which has been always associated and will continue to be associated with the honoured name of Queen Victoria. That message was given to the people of this country after they had emerged from a terrible struggle. Now, my Lord, the message which has now been sent to the people of this country comes at a supreme moment in our history. We all know that during the last three or four years we have been passing through a phase of agitation which has been characterised as being sometimes bitter and disingenuous. Now it is at a juncture like this that the Royal word has been uttered. My Lord, I should think, if you consider the inherited tendencies of the people of this country, you will find that for one man who

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talks of the Government of India Act of 1833 or of 1858, there are 99 men who still talk of the Proclamation of 1858. Similarly, it seems to me that twenty-five years hence, while the average man will not be able at once to point to the year when the recent Reform Act was passed by Parliament, every man will be able to point back with pride and gratification to the Proclamation which has been issued recently by His Majesty the King. The thread of devotion and loyalty to the Crown has always been running right through our history, and it seems to me that whoever was responsible for making this suggestion, he must be congratulated, for the Royal Proclamation seems to me to be a stroke of genius. You may find fault with the Reform Act. It may be that there are some politicians in this country to whom the Reform Act is what the red rag is to the bull. It may be that the Reform Act is disappointing, unsatisfactory or unacceptable, you may find fault with the Act, but, my Lord, I have yet to know whether there is a single individual among the 315 millions of the people of this country who will venture to treat the Royal Proclamation in the spirit in which it is possible to treat the Act, even though it may happen to have been passed by Parliament. It is on these grounds that I particularly welcome the Royal Proclamation, for let us not forget as one very great constitutional writer has said that 'it is the happiness and glory of British Constitution that the Crown stands above and beyond foreign politics.' Therefore, the principle of self-government has now been conceded not merely by an Act of Parliament, but also by the Royal word, and the Sovereign's word stands applied to it, and howsoever democratic we may be now, howsoever democratic we may be in future, we cannot get over our faith, our implicit faith, in the sanctity of the Royal word. It is for that reason that I, as an Indian, attach particular importance to this Royal Proclamation

"Now, my Lord, I do not wish to enter into any discussion of the merits or demerits of the Reform Act. So far as I am concerned, every one knows that I have been a strong supporter of the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme and also a strong supporter of the Bill as it has been passed by Parliament. I think, therefore, it would be perfectly useless for me to refer to that. I will only content myself by saying to those who think that the Reform Act is disappointing, that although it may not give us everything that they wanted or we wanted, yet it gives us a substantial measure of self-government in the living present, and a very earnest promise and pledge of the remainder to follow in course of time. My Lord, if I may be permitted to say so, it took us nearly thirty years to formulate our political ideal. For twenty-five years what were we doing? We wanted individual reforms in the administration of the country, or we wanted the introduction and expansion of representative institutions in the country, but it was during the period of the war that the national ambition and aspiration of the country found a concrete expression in the demand for responsible self-government for the country. That demand has been most authoritatively met not merely by the famous announcement of 20th August 1917, not merely by the Act of Parliament, but also by the Royal word of the Sovereign to which we Indians attach so much importance. It may be that we are not still in the promised land, but we are very near it, at any rate That is my belief and that is my faith, and we may not have to wait as long as some people think before we actually enter the promised land. But, meanwhile, my Lord, I am not one of those who believe that once the Statute has been passed or the Proclamation has been issued our difficulties are over. Personally, I am one of those who think that we are at the commencement of our difficulties now. So far, we, the educated classes in this country, have been indulging in criticism, I believe honest criticism, of the bureaucracy in this country. But now the time has come when we must be prepared to share the criticism with the bureaucracy, and those of us who thought that if we were in power we could have ushered into existence the millenium in no time when a sun-dried bureaucrat had failed in spite of his efforts, will now realise the seriousness of the situation when they are face to face with concrete problems of administration. This does not mean that I am hopeless or that I have not faith in the capacity of my countrymen. My Lord, if this

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country has produced during the last thirty years men like the late Mr. Justice Ranade, like one of the most distinguished members of this Council—I refer to the late Mr. Gokhale, if this country has produced men like Lord Sinha of whom we are genuinely proud, I see no reason to despair that the future has in store for us men of the same type and probably with greater and higher ideals. But, my Lord, I also realise fully the significance of the message which His Majesty has been pleased to send out to us, and I do not think that it is possible for any one of us, speaking on an occasion like this, to light-heartedly treat that word 'co-operation'. Well, as my friend Mr. Sinha said, 'co-operation' was a word frequently used before the Reform Act was passed and before the Royal Proclamation was issued. But I believe with my friend Mr. Sinha that in the past 'co-operation' did not bear the same meaning to the non-official mind as it did to the official mind. What we want now is real, genuine and honest co-operation between one section of the community and another, between the officials and non-officials. We have had this afternoon an illustration of the spirit which is now going to permeate this country. The Hon'ble Mr. Crum and the Hon'ble Mr. Paton, representing their communities, have extended to us the hand of good fellowship, and let me assure them on behalf of the Indian community that they will not find us wanting or slow in grasping their hand, for although my claim to be a nationalist may be contested in certain quarters, I do believe, my Lord, that the basis of true nationalism in this country must be the recognition of the fact that the India of the future is not going to be the India of the Hindu or the India of the Muhammedan or of the European, but the India of all of them taken together. Now, my Lord, it is in that sense that I should like to approach the whole question of co-operation. Co-operation, however, does not mean that all criticism should be stifled. Probably criticism will be there and will be keener in future, but it is the underlying spirit which matters; it is not the criticism really which so much matters; we may criticise to destroy, we may criticise to construct, but it all depends upon how and in what spirit we criticise. Therefore, my Lord, we have no doubt that the sentiments which have been expressed this afternoon are very encouraging. It has been said with regard to the Civil Service, 'Oh, well, but the Civil Service is not going to co-operate with us' My Lord, if I may be permitted to say so, when I was working on the Reforms Committee, I happened to be associated with three or four sun-dried civilians. We started with a great deal of suspicion against each of them in the beginning. But, my Lord, as month passed after month, I began to realise that the civilian was after all not so bad, and probably he began to realise that the so-called Indian agitator was not so foolish or so dangerous as he had been supposed to be, and in the end what did we find? We found that there was a free, honest exchange of views between one member and another, and although it is not true to say that we were agreed on all possible questions, yet, whenever we disagreed, we thought it was possible that there might be something in the opposite view. My Lord, it is because we have kept aloof from each other so far that we have been in the habit of misunderstanding each other. My Lord, I venture to think that when we come near each other and when we begin to work with each other, we shall find that a new spirit will pervade the entire administration, and that the civilian will consider it as much his pride and privilege to render an account of his conduct to the electorate in this country, and it will be our pride and privilege to render a true and faithful account to the electorate. But after all if responsible government has any true meaning about it, it will not be the government of any oligarchy, howsoever able or distinguished it might be, but it must be the government of the people at large, and I believe that it will be recognised on all hands that the true test of our success will be to what extent we are able to give satisfaction to the people whose interests will be in our charge, and to what extent we earn their good-will. On these grounds, my Lord, I strongly support the Resolution of my friend Mr. Sinha."

1 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar:**—" My Lord, speaking on behalf of the Zamindars and Ryotwari Landholders of the

Madras Presidency, I heartily join in tendering grateful thanks to His Imperial Majesty. His Majesty's gracious words, pregnant with genuine solicitude for the hapless people of India, have come not a moment too soon as a balm for the afflicted hearts. The House of the late Queen of revered memory has always shown generous affection and consideration for the Princes and peoples of India, and His present Majesty has maintained the traditions of his House in a manner which will entitle him to the gratitude of posterity in no ordinary measure.

"We have noted with grateful satisfaction the instantaneous change consequent upon the Royal Proclamation, in the surcharged atmosphere of the country which has reassured us that we are not left in the lurch. For some years past there was growing a feeling in India which was akin to unredeemed pessimism, and each was saying to the other 'Is our poor country beneath Royal notice? Is this a no-man's land?' It is a fact subject to no doubt that in a country, bereft of the fostering care of the King, the happiness of the people is nobody's special concern. However, we are now rejoiced to discover that we are not a forlorn people.

"The love effect of the Proclamation can be appraised only by comparing the general state of the country immediately before and after its publication. Who can fail to recall the dark pessimism of the people, which was turned, as if by a magic wand, to a revival of hope, dignified cheerfulness, and gratitude. The Proclamation came like gentle rain from heaven to slake the thirst of parched up fields to make the seedling shoot up and look upwards instead of being downcast

"Let me not dwell on the dismal chapter of events preceding the Royal Proclamation. I have adverted to it with the object of emphasising the effect of His Imperial Majesty's gracious action. It undoubtedly is the dawn of a new, and let us devoutly hope, a happy Era.

"Your Excellency has, in the universal demonstrations of grateful rejoicings in the country, a sure proof that we, Indians, who have been described as irreconcileables are not wholly so We have not abandoned our genuinely oriental traits; a modest display of kindness and the conferment of insignificant favours can bow us with a load of gratitude. We seem truculent, when despair goads us into sullenness, but really we are a great deal more susceptible to kindness than most people not fully familiar with us can imagine. But I am sure your Excellency has no longer any doubt that nothing is easier than satisfying the Indian politician and his followers. Many have attempted to probe into the psychology of the Indian temperament for the universal rejoicings, but I may be permitted to observe that we are not like creditors of an insolvent firm who are satisfied with one anna in the rupee, and it would also be unkind to conclude that the spirit of the village Bazarman of over-rating wares and demanding a big price with the object of successful huckstering permeates the Indian politicians and that they always overstate their case. Our irreducible minimum remains unaffected. We reiterate the demand formulated by the nineteen members of this Council as our demand has all the moral sanction on its side, and we feel that it cannot be legitimately withheld. But now we have ample reasons for our present attitude feeling highly grateful to our Sovereign for our status has been recognised, and the goal of British policy has been announced, for which our thanks are due to your Excellency and we are made to feel that we are no longer a forlorn people. More than all, the gracious grant of clemency to political offenders has given us a genuine outburst of joy. But I have to say that the exercise of Royal clemency must be on a Royal scale to satisfy the hopes raised by the Proclamation Let the land overflow with gratitude, and let all bitterness be submerged in kindness. It is a golden opportunity for statesmanship to sweep off all political blunders and misunderstandings with a view to let the new Era be a reality and not a mere phrase. Various parts of India are still agitated over certain people's detention whose release must be a definite source of pacification.

"My Lord, it is a matter of profound satisfaction to us all to find that the Punjab happenings of April last have at last engaged the attention of the

[*Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.*] [30TH JANUARY, 1920.]

British public. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea has taken the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha to task for not including certain items, and I have to blame him for not thanking the British public and the British press for ventilating the Punjab occurrences and for showing a great solicitude in our welfare. It is a matter which has strengthened our faith in British fairness and justice, and has saved us from what threatened to be a disappointment. We can now hope to see justice done in due course.

"The Proclamation has not merely served to strengthen the bonds between Great Britain and India, but has deepened the people's affection for the Sovereign. Staunch loyalty to the Crown is an inherited virtue of the oriental, and is so deeply ingrained in his nature that Indians are shocked at the behaviour of our late enemies to sign away the sacredness of their Emperor's person. Our affection to the person of the Sovereign is never of this time-serving type and is characteristic of the mighty nation.

"Coming to the question of co-operation, I feel that it is our duty to obey His Majesty's injunction loyally to its fullest extent without allowing the plastic rules of interpretation to alter the spirit of the King's pronouncement.

"His Imperial Majesty has offered us all another opportunity to retrieve all past errors and to begin the work of Indian re-generation in a spirit of cordial co-operation, and I have no hesitation in saying that whosoever, whether an official or otherwise, is guilty of disrespect to the Royal word is guilty of a very grave infraction, little short of treason. Let us all join in promoting reciprocal amity and good-will for the benefit of India which feeds and maintains us and to which we owe an inviolable duty."

3-39 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:**—"My Lord, I think I have every reason to congratulate myself on the trend of the discussion on the Resolution I have had the honour to move to-day. Barring a few trifling criticisms, the tone of the debate has been in approval of the lines on which I placed the Resolution before this Council. I shall, therefore, be very brief in these my final observations. My thanks are particularly due to the Hon'ble Sir William Marris, who spoke on behalf of your Lordship's Government, for the view he took alike of the Resolution and the speech I made in explaining it. He was certainly right in thinking that my intention in reading the whole of paragraph 5 of His Majesty's Proclamation was to show that the responsibility created was not at all one-sided. I certainly accept the position that the responsibility cast upon non-official Indians is now as much, if not greater, than that on the officials, and I am grateful to Sir William for taking that sympathetic and correct view in regard to my submissions on this particular point.

"Next, I desire to thank my esteemed colleagues the Hon'ble Mr. Crum and the Hon'ble Mr. Paton for the assurance they have given, that whatever their attitude may have been in the past towards Indian reforms and Indian problems, whatever their view of the Government of India Act when it was a Bill, now that the measure has received the Royal assent, they, as the representatives of the most influential section of the British non-officials in the country, will do all that lies in their power to make the Act a success by co-operating with the Indians, as His Majesty expects them to do. This assurance, my Lord, will certainly go a long way towards improving matters, and in the light of it we are prepared to forgive our Indo-British fellow-subjects for their regrettable attitude in the past in keeping themselves aloof from Indian public affairs.

"I have now a word to say about the criticisms which have been made upon my Resolution by my esteemed friend and leader, the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea. I think—if I may say so—that the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea was a trifle hypercritical in the attitude he adopted towards my Resolution. But I make no grievance of that. I have sat at his feet for the last thirty years, and it is his privilege as my political *guru* to take me to task for my real or alleged omissions. I find, however, that

[30TH JANUARY, 1920] [*Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea.*]

the Hon'ble Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar also has found fault with me for my alleged omission in not having complimented the British press on its attitude in exposing matters connected with the Punjab embroglio. Well, then, all I can say is that when the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea and the Hon'ble Mr. Ayyangar see eye to eye on any particular question,—even on my omissions—there is hope for Mother India.

"Coming specifically to Mr Banerjea's criticisms, I must frankly state that I was guilty of a serious omission in not saying anything in my opening speech in regard to the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales My explanation, which I am sure the Council will accept, is this. I had brought with me a cutting of His Royal Highness' speech at the Mansion House to show what a sympathetic interest he was taking in the affairs of this country, and I was going to say that India will accord him a right royal welcome when he comes here. It was only because I found my time was up that I did not refer to the matter. If in your Excellency's discretion as President any clause on the subject may be added to the Resolution, I shall be the first person to accept it. But in regard to the two other points on which Mr. Banerjea found fault with me, I have, after a careful consideration, to state that I cannot see my way to yield to his contentions on them. The first was about the amnesty. Although as I said, the amnesty is at present a very important matter, yet I did not feel justified in bringing it up as a part of my Resolution, because, after all, it is a matter of ephemeral interest. Mr. Banerjea's other criticism that I did not thank certain gentlemen, including your Excellency, for the part taken by your Excellency and those others in the framing of the Reform Scheme, seems to me even more untenable. I must frankly state that your Excellency being in the chair, it is placing me at some disadvantage by raising personal issues. But I may say at once that it never occurred to me, nor does it occur to me now even after hearing Mr. Banerjea, that I have been guilty of any impropriety in not thanking certain gentlemen.—His Majesty's subjects—when I am bringing up a Resolution thanking His Majesty himself . . .

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea:—"My Lord, I rise to a point of order. I did not use the word impropriety. I should be very sorry to use that word in regard to Mr. Sinha's Resolution. I used the word omission, and I think it is an exceedingly mild word to use in connection with any Resolution or statement." 3-11 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"The Members of this Council are quite aware of the mildness of Mr. Banerjea's criticism, but after his explanation I make no grievance of it. My submission is that I yield to none in my admiration for the gentlemen who have been instrumental in bringing about the reforms, but I submit that there is a time and place for everything, and it did not and does not strike me that this was the right time to do so. If Mr. Banerjea will care to bring up a Resolution on the subject I shall be as willing as he is to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's. I do not think I shall be justified in detaining the Council any longer, and with these few observations, I shall ask the Council to accept this Resolution".

The Resolution was put and adopted.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 4th February 1920, at 11 A.M.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

DELHI:
The 5th February, 1920.

VI F

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 5th February 1920, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. The western disturbance, which passed into northwest India towards the end of the previous week, gave between the 29th and 31st January widespread rain or snow in northeast Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and the Punjab and Kumaon hills, with a few falls in the east Punjab plains. Another disturbance from the west entered north-west India on the 2nd February; in conjunction with an inflow of humid winds from the Bay, it caused between the 2nd and 4th a burst of widespread rain or snow in northern India with the exception of Rajputana and lower Sind. There were also local falls of rain in the east of the United Provinces and of Assam on the 1st February.

Burma.—Myitkyina was the only station that received rain during the week.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall was nearly general in Assam, Bengal and Chota Nagpur on the 3rd February, and in Bihar on the 2nd and 3rd February; rain fell locally or at a few stations on three other days in Assam, on two other days in Bengal and on one other day in Bihar. In Orissa rain was limited to a few falls.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—In the Kumaon hills rain or snow was nearly general on the 30th January and 2nd, 3rd and 4th February, while in the plains in the west of the United Provinces rainfall was nearly general on the 3rd February and occurred at a few stations on two other days. In the east of the United Provinces there was nearly general rain on the 2nd and 3rd February, and local rain on one other day. In Central India East rain fell locally on the 1st February. Over the rest of the division weather was dry.

Northwest India.—Nearly general rain fell in the plains of the east and north Punjab on the 3rd February and a few falls occurred on three other days, while in the hills snowfall was nearly general on the 30th January and 3rd February and there were local falls on two other days. In the southwest Punjab there was nearly general rain on the 2nd February and local rain on the 3rd. In Kashmir snowfall was nearly general on the 30th January and occurred locally or at a few stations on the remaining days except the 1st February. In the North-West Frontier Province there was nearly general rain or snow on the 29th January and 3rd February, and local rain or snow on 30th January and 2nd February, while a few falls were recorded on one other day. In Baluchistan rain or snow was confined to the north-eastern districts, where it was nearly general on the 30th January and 2nd February, and was either local or occurred at a few stations on two other days. Over the rest of the division the week was rainless except for a moderate fall at Jacobabad and a light fall at Jaipur.

The Peninsula.—A few scattered falls occurred in southeast Madras during the week; elsewhere there was no rain.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows :—

January 29th. Rawalpindi 0·18″, Srinagar 0·29″, Sonamarg 0·85″, Cherat 0·26″, Parachinar 0·34″, Quetta 0·26″ and Chaman 0·99″.

" 30th. Chakrata 0·39″, Mussooree 0·21″, Simla 0·55″, Dharampur 0·47″, Lahore 0·24″, Murree 0·44″, Sonamarg 0·89″, Leh 0·36″, Parachinar 0·55″, Quetta 0·30″ and Kalat 0·45″.

" 31st. Chakrata 0·51″, Sialkot 0·27″, Simla 0·17″ and Leh 0·22″.

February 1st. Silchar 1·15″, Gorakhpur 0·27″, Cawnpore 0·29″ and Nowgong 0·26″.

" 2nd. Myitkyina 0·50″, Silchar 0·76″, Narayanganj 0·86″, Mymensingh 0·65″, Dinajpur 0·30″, Hazaribagh 0·23″, Purnea and Darbhanga each 0·38″, Patna 0·31″, Gorakhpur 0·28″, Lucknow and Bahraich each 0·18″, Mussooree 0·21″, Agra 0·50″, Khushab 0·40″, Multan 0·36″, Srinagar 0·18″, Parachinar 0·17″, Harnai 0·35″, Quetta 0·36″, Chaman 0·27″ and Jacobabad 0·30″.

" 3rd. Myitkyina 0·32″, Shillong and Dhubri each 0·45″, Gauhati 0·38″, Narayanganj 0·73″, Jessore 0·79″, Saugor Island 0·75″, Burdwan and Ranchi each 0·16″, Berhampore 0·38″, Mymensingh and Bogra each 0·75″, Dinajpur and Darbhanga each 0·80″, Balasore 0·65″, Purnea 0·95″, Patna 0·45″, Naya Dumka 0·52″, Cawnpore 0·60″, Mainpuri 0·51″, Dehra Dun 0·63″, Mussooree 1·88″, Chakrata 1·43″, Delhi 0·33″, Hissar 0·35″, Ambala 0·46″, Simla 0·89″, Dharampur 1·35″, Ludhiana 0·68″, Lahore 0·57″, Sialkot 0·69″, Rawalpindi 0·75″, Khushab 0·40″, Murree 1·23″, Sonamarg 0·47″, Dras 0·40″, Peshawar and Drosh each 0·23″, Parachinar 0·25″ and Cherat 0·87″.

February 4th. Dibrugarh 0·48", Silchar 0·38", Cox's Bazar 1·30", Chittagong 0·61", Agra 0·31", Dehra Dun 0·43", Mussooree 0·92", Chakrata 0·51", Srinagar 0·56" and Sonamarg 0·71".

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir and Baluchistan; and was 20 per cent or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Rajputana West, the Central Provinces, Malabar, Madras Southeast and the Madras Coast North. It was normal in the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Central India East. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Rajputana East, Gujarat, Central India West, Berar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

The rainfall from the 28th November to date is 20 per cent or more in defect in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, Sind, Rajputana West, Central India East and the Central Provinces East; and is 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana East, Gujarat, Central India West, Berar, the Central Provinces West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Presidency. It differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent in the remaining divisions.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 5th February 1920.			Rainfall data from 28th November 1919 to 5th February 1920.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·3	—0·3	17·4	9·9	+7·5	+76	+81
Lower Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	1·5	1·1	+0·4	+36	+50
Upper Burma	0·1	0	+0·1	1·5	0·7	+0·8	+114	+100
Assam	0·8	0·4	+0·4	1·5	1·6	—0·1	—6	—42
Bengal	0·7	0·1	+0·6	0·7	0·6	+0·1	+17	—100
Orissa	0·2	0·1	+0·1	0·2	0·9	—0·7	—78	—100
Chota Nagpur	0·4	0·2	+0·2	0·4	1·0	—0·6	—60	—100
Bihar	0·9	0·2	+0·7	0·9	0·8	+0·1	+13	—100
United Provinces, East	0·6	0·2	+0·4	0·8	1·3	—0·5	—38	—82
United Provinces, West	0·5	0·3	+0·2	1·4	1·8	—0·4	—22	—40
Punjab, East and North	0·7	0·3	+0·4	3·0	2·4	+0·6	+25	+10
Punjab, South-West	0·5	0·2	+0·3	2·3	1·2	+1·1	+92	+80
Kashmir	1·0	0·7	+0·3	5·1	5·3	—0·2	—4	—11
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·3	0·3	0	4·[illegible]	1·7	+2·5	+147	+179
Baluchistan	0·6	0·5	+0·1	2·4	2·5	—0·1	—4	—10
Sind	0·1	0·1	0	0·4	0·5	—0·1	—20	—25
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·1	0·6	—0·5	—83	—80
Rajputana, East	0	0	0	0·8	0·6	+0·2	+33	+33
Gujarat	0	0	0	0·6	0	+0·6	—	—
Central India, West	0	0	0	2·2	0·3	+1·9	+633	+633
Central India, East	0·1	0·1	0	0·1	1·4	—1·3	—93	—100
Berar	0	0	0	1·5	0·9	+0·6	+67	+67
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	1·4	1·0	+0·4	+40	+56
Central Provinces, East	0	0·2	—0·2	0·2	0·9	—0·7	—78	—71
Konkan	0	0	0	1·1	0·1	+1·0	+1000	+1000
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·9	0·4	+0·5	+125	+125
Hyderabad, North	0	0	0	1·9	0·4	+1·5	+375	+375
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	0·6	0·3	+0·3	+100	+100
Mysore	0	0	0	1·0	0·7	+0·3	+43	+43
Malabar	0	0·1	—0·1	6·1	2·1	+4·0	+190	+205
Madras, South-East	0	0·1	—0·1	15·5	6·7	+8·8	+131	+135
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	1·9	0·8	+1·1	+137	+137
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	3·9	2·2	+1·7	+77	+86

C. W. B. NORMAND,
for Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 5th February 1920.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 31st January 1920.

Burma.—The week was practically rainless. Reaping of winter rice has been practically completed. Threshing and winnowing are still proceeding in certain districts in Upper Burma. Cultivation of island and other miscellaneous crops and transplanting of spring rice are proceeding normally. Reaping of cold weather crops is progressing. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Livestock is generally healthy. In the Amherst district the number of persons on relief works and of those receiving gratuitous relief remains unchanged at 2,450 and 13, respectively. The price of unhusked rice in Rangoon remains unchanged at Rs. 179—Re. 1 below the control price. The market for white rice (specials) is steady at Rs. 445.

Assam.—During the week the weather was seasonable and favourable. Pressing of sugarcane, harvesting of mustard and pulses, pruning of tea, transplanting of spring rice in Sylhet, ploughing for autumn rice and jute and preparation of lands for jhuming are in progress. The outturn of sugarcane, mustard and pulses is fair to good and prospects of other crops are fair. Cattle disease is reported from two districts. The price of common rice has risen in the Surma Valley.

Bengal.—The week was practically rainless. Transplanting of summer paddy is approaching completion. Harvesting of sugarcane, potatoes, early oilseeds and pulses continues. Preparation of lands for autumn paddy and jute is progressing in Eastern Bengal. Prospects of standing crops are generally favourable. The average price of common rice has risen by 1·69 per cent.

Bihar and Orissa.—During the week there was no rain except very light showers in parts of Gaya and Darbhanga. Threshing of paddy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Standing crops are, on the whole, doing well. More rain is wanted in parts of Tirhut, Gaya, Bhagalpur, the Santal Parganas and Palamau. The price of common rice has risen in eight districts, fallen in five and remained stationary in the remaining districts. The average price of local common rice at headquarters was 6·36 seers a rupee against 6·43 seers in the preceding week and that of maize was 7·51 seers against 7·26 seers in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from nine districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is good.

United Provinces.—During the week the rainfall was insignificant. Preparation of lands for and sowing of extra crops and sugarcane, irrigation of spring crops and poppy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Standing crops are doing well. Prospects are favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are mostly stationary.

Punjab.—During the week light rain fell in all the reporting districts except in parts of the south, east and west where it is wanted. The rain was beneficial to standing spring crops which are good on irrigated and average on unirrigated areas. Pressing of sugarcane continues. The yield is normal to above normal. *Torsa* is being harvested. The yield is generally normal. Cattle are healthy and fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices are generally stationary and above scarcity rates. Prices of wheat :—Rawalpindi $5\frac{3}{4}$, Ambala $6\frac{5}{16}$, Lyallpur $6\frac{1}{4}$, Ferozepore and Lahore $6\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—During the week good rain fell throughout the Province. Harvesting of sugarcane is in progress with outturn average. The condition of standing crops is average. Price of wheat :—Peshawar $7\frac{1}{16}$ and Dera Ismail Khan $6\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—During the week the rainfall was fairly good. Prices are stationary. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—Report not received.

Rajputana.—During the week the weather was cool and clear. Crops are being irrigated and are in good condition. Prospects are good. Fodder and water are ample. The condition of agricultural stock is good. Prices are falling slightly in a few places and elsewhere they are stationary.

Central India.—The rainfall during the week was partial in Gwalior. Harvesting of autumn crops continues in Indore, Malwa and the Southern States. Picking of cotton continues in Gwalior, Indore and the Southern States. Spring crops are being weeded and irrigated in Bundelkhand, Malwa and the Southern States. Sowing and pressing of sugarcane continues in Gwalior. Lands are being prepared for autumn crops in the Southern States. Standing crops with their probable outturn are fair to good. Agricultural stock is generally good except for cattle disease in Gwalior, Indore, Baghelkhand and the Southern States. Prices are high. Opium is being irrigated and weeded in Gwalior, Indore and Dhar.

Central Provinces.—During the week the weather has been cool and occasionally cloudy. Agricultural operations for autumn crops are practically over. Pulses have been slightly damaged by insects and cloudy weather in places, but otherwise the condition of spring crops is good and prospects are decidedly favourable. Cattle are generally in good condition but disease is reported in parts of certain districts. Fodder and water are adequate. Gram rose in Betul and *juar* fell in Buldana by one seer per rupee. Other variations are irregular and unimportant.

Feudatory States :—Prospects of spring crops are favourable.

Bombay.—During the week slight rain fell in Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier, Kolhapur, Bijapur and Belgaum. Crops have been slightly damaged by insects in Sholapur and Bijapur and are flourishing elsewhere. Harvesting is progressing in some places. Cotton picking continues in parts of Sind and Gujarat. Fodder and water are adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and in good condition. Prices of food-grains are high but generally steady.

Hyderabad.—Isolated showers were received during the week. The average fall in the dominions was 5 cents. Spring crops are in fair to good condition but they have been damaged by insects in parts of Gulbarga, Raichur, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Warangal. Harvesting has commenced in parts of the Usmanabad, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal and Adilabad districts. Late rice crop is in fair to good condition and is being weeded and irrigated. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is prevalent in the Raichur, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal, Adilabad and Karimnagar districts. Prices of grains continue to be high. *Juar* is selling at 4 seers a rupee in the Raichur, Mahbubnagar and Adilabad districts.

The weekly report on famine is as follows :—Famine conditions are still prevalent in parts of Tilangana. Distress is likely to increase. The number of persons on relief works is fluctuating. Prices of grains show an upward tendency. *Juar* is selling at 6¼ seers and rice at 3½ seers per rupee. Numbers in thousands :—works 7, gratuitous relief 2, total 9.

Mysore.—The week was almost rainless. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available. Prices of food-grains are high and fluctuating. Prospects of the season are good. Harvesting of rice, *ragi* and sugarcane is proceeding with outturn fair to good.

Coorg.—Light rain fell during the week in some parts. Threshing of rice and picking of coffee continue. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is fair. Prices of food-grains are high. Large exports to Malabar of paddy continue.

Madras.—During the week the rainfall was light to moderate in the Circars and the hills. Standing crops are fair generally. The outturn of harvested paddy and dry crops is generally fair. Fresh sowings of paddy and dry crops are progressing. The condition of cattle is good generally. Water is generally sufficient. Pasture and fodder are sufficient generally. Prices are generally sufficient with a tendency of dry grains to rise. Prospects are fair generally.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 27th December 1919.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF.			Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
					Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				BRITISH PROVINCES.						
	BURMA.									
1	Amherst	...	...	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Burma	...	...	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	...
	MADRAS.									
	Ganjam	125	1,701	...	...	48	48	48	...	...
	Total Madras	125	1,701	...	...	48	48	48	...	...
				NATIVE STATES.						
1	Hyderabad	10,005	2,199,228	8,585	521	2,452	2,973	11,558	...	...
	Total Hyderabad	10,005	2,199,228	8,585	521	2,452	2,973	11,558	...	...
	Total of British Provinces	125	1,701	2,700	...	48	48	48	...	...
	Total of Native States	10,005	2,199,228	8,585	521	2,452	2,973	11,558	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES.	10,130	2,200,929	11,285	521	2,500	3,021	11,606	...	...

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 3rd January 1920.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BRITISH PROVINCES.									
	MADRAS.									
1	Ganjam	125	1,701	242	142	48	190	432	...	...
	Total Madras .	125	1,701	242	142	48	190	432	...	...
	NATIVE STATES.									
1	Hyderabad . . .	10,005	2,199,228	7,068	...	2,423	2,423	9,491	...	...
	Total Hyderabad .	10,005	2,199,228	7,068	...	2,423	2,423	9,491	...	...
	Total of British Provinces .	125	1,701	242	142	48	190	432	...	...
	Total of Native States .	10,005	2,199,228	7,068	...	2,423	2,423	9,491	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES.	10,130	2,200,929	7,310	142	2,471	2,613	10,923	...	...

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 962-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

EMIGRATION.

Delhi, the 5th February 1920.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE THE SCHEME OF COLONISATION IN BRITISH COLONIES.

RESOLUTION.

Two deputations from British Colonies are at present visiting India with the object of discussing with the Government of India and with the public questions connected with the immigration and settlement of Indian labourers in their colonies. The first deputation comes from British Guiana and consists of—

Dr. J. J. Nunan, LL.D., K.C.;
Mr. J. A. Luckhoo;
Dr. W. Hewley Wharton;
Mr. Parbho Sawh; and
Mr. Thomas Greenwood.

The second deputation comes from Fiji and consists of—

His Lordship the Bishop of Polynesia; and
Mr. R. S. D. Rankine, C.M.G.

2. In accordance with the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee in the Imperial Legislative Council on February 4th, and accepted by Government, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of—

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri;
The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha;
The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee;
The Hon'ble Mr. S. Sinha;
The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. Chanda;
The Hon'ble Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru;
The Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Sarma;
The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali Khan Bahadur; and
The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum.

3. The Committee will assemble at Delhi as soon as possible, and is requested—

(*a*) to examine the scheme of colonisation which the Deputation from British Guiana desire to put forward, and to report thereon and make recommendations to the Government of India, and

(*b*) to meet the Deputation from Fiji, and to examine any proposals which they may put forward, and to report thereon and make recommendations to the Government of India.

Before commencing their enquiries, the Committee is instructed in accordance with the Resolution to examine the credentials of the deputations.

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all members of the Committee and to Dr. J. J. Nunan, LL.D., K.C., and Mr. R. S. D. Rankine, C.M.G.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

[illegible] Guaranteed State	450	334	334	334	1,18,858	1,13,515	1,1[illegible]	358	355	521	48,88,706	58,73,508	64,08,000	[illegible]9,294	...	3,35,4[illegible]	...	42
[illegible]bay	232	34	84	33	5,985	8,827	8,100	176	259	245	2,32,617	3,12,110	3,22,000	[illegible]89,383	...	9,890	...	43
[illegible]-Rahon	103	...	47	47	...	4,262	5,206	...	91	111	...	1,95,966	2,01,000	[illegible]01,000	...	5,984	...	44
[illegible]-Bhatinda	493	108	108	108	65,795	42,657	43,500	609	205	403	14,83,660	22,90,162	16,35,000	[illegible]51,340	...	...	6,55,162	45
Salem District Board	165	...	4	4	...	687	1,600	...	171	400	...	21,494	55,000	55,000	...	33,506	...	46
Sara-Sirajganj	155	...	53	53	...	8,2[illegible]	15,700	...	158	258	...	3,22,489	6,63,000	6,63,000	...	3,40,511	...	47
Sialkot-Narwal	114	...	38	38	...	2,531	4,400	...	102	116	...	1,78,651	1,87,000	1,87,000	...	8,349	...	48
Southern Punjab (Main Line)	412	425	428	428	1,38,839	1,37,957	1,52,000	327	322	308	42,74,685	75,93,231	56,88,000	13,13,315	...	...	19,05,281	49
Jullundur-Doab	62	103	133	133	4,920	7,3[illegible]5	11,200	48	50	84	2,01,705	3,24,358	3,50,000	1,48,295	...	25,648	...	50
Ludhiana Extension	168	155	155	155	24,854	21,935	21,600	169	141	139	10,52,995	10,48,836	9,91,000	...	61,095	...	57,836	51
Sutlej Valley (a)	...	208	...	...	12,317	...	...	59	...	...	5,20,662	...	...	...	5,20,662	...	...	52
Tapti Valley	247	155	156	156	45,948	50,429	47,700	220	323	305	11,51,728	14,83,954	15,40,000	3,88,272	...	56,046	...	53
Tenali-Repalli	89	...	23	22	...	1,998	2,000	...	77	91	...	78,699	90,400	90,400	...	11,701	...	54
Ahmedabad-Dholka	89	34	34	34	2,191	3,26[illegible]	3,000	65	93	58	1,07,494	1,17,160	1,28,000	27,516	...	10,840	...	55
Ahmedabad-Parantij	98	89	89	89	8,225	3,1[illegible]7	7,000	91	91	84	3,03,429	3,53,635	3,94,000	90,571	...	40,365	...	56
Bengal and North-Western	230	1,239	1,246	1,244	2,03,[illegible]7	[illegible]	2,70,000	164	222	222	81,30,318	1,16,78,782	1,07,79,000	23,48,682	...	...	8,99,753	57
Bengal-Dooars	223	153	158	158	[illegible],470	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18[illegible]	194	13,61,343	15,48,719	14,80,000	1,18,657	...	...	68,719	58
Bezwada-Masulipatam	141	52	53	52	6,4[illegible]7	6,8[illegible]	7,000	125	151	145	2,78,947	2,89,206	3,51,000	74,053	...	61,794	...	59
Bhavnagar State	212	227	249	206	29,885	15,50[illegible]	37,[illegible]	132	183	173	11,01,926	21,27,132	20,13,000	8,51,374	...	...	1,14,152	60
Cooch Behar State	187	33	33	33	6,615	6,1[illegible]	6,400	200	174	191	2,25,239	2,42,933	2,79,000	50,720	...	36,063	...	61
Dhrangadra	...	...	...	40	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	82	...	...	54,700	54,700	...	54,700	...	62
Dibru-Sadiya	308	86	86	86	21,537	28,1[illegible]	29,000	255	276	318	10,63,617	10,56,735	11,20,000	56,383	...	63,265	...	63
Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	130	184	209	209	14,141	2[illegible],274	21,500	77	1[illegible]	116	6,18,897	11,19,377	9,99,000	3,80,193	...	...	1,20,377	64
Gondal	201	211	231	231	22,667	37,[illegible]	51,400	107	104	2[illegible]5	10,53,723	18,89,298	19,75,000	9,06,274	...	94,702	...	65
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	235	442	441	441	1,11,9[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,51,000	251	[illegible]	212	31,74,758	38,39,746	49,33,000	17,58,244	...	10,93,254	...	66
Jaipur State	73	73	122	122	6,559	8,[illegible]	7,800	[illegible]	[illegible]	6[illegible]	2,36,717	3,55,381	3,68,000	1,31,283	...	12,639	...	67
Jamnagar	176	54	54	54	5,361	6,517	5,100	90	[illegible]1	154	[illegible],26,716	3,97,235	3,84,000	1,57,284	...	...	13,235	68
Jodhpur-Bikaner	150	1,030	1,106	1,103	98,329	1,40,[illegible]	1,49,000	93	[illegible]7	[illegible]27	47,21,2[illegible]	66,49,323	59,08,000	15,78,794	...	...	7,38,323	69
Junagad State	141	113	136	136	11,954	[illegible]	13,[illegible]	1[illegible]8	[illegible]	[illegible]3	4,[illegible]1,731	7,47,241	7,73,000	3,11,209	...	25,759	...	70
Kolhapur State	282	29	29	29	7,297	7,[illegible]	6,[illegible]00	248	27[illegible]	210	2,52,[illegible]28	3,27,531	3,18,000	65,962	...	...	9,531	71
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	60	100	100	100	5,418	7,0[illegible]	6,600	34	70	68	1,71,529	2,29,333	2,70,005	98,471	...	40,667	...	72
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2'6" gauge)	299	93	93	93	13,041	25,6[illegible]4	2[illegible]	11[illegible]	[illegible]76	230	6,21,263	11,40,130	9,70,000	3,48,737	...	...	1,70,130	73
Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar	115	...	101	101	...	14,272	18,000	...	142	178	...	4,65,843	7,21,000	7,21,000	...	2,55,157	...	74
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj (b)	216	55	58	...	10,692	11,621	...	164	2[illegible]8	...	3,98,671	5,05,610	6,14,000	2,15,329	...	1,08,390	...	75
Mysore-Arsikere	71	...	103	243	...	8,[illegible]	40,000	...	[illegible]7	139	...	2,69,718	9,38,000	9,38,000	...	6,68,292	...	76
Podanur-Pollachi	149	...	25	25	...	8,5[illegible]	3,500	...	141	140	...	1,51,741	1,92,000	1,92,000	...	40,259	...	77
Rohilkund and Kumaon	186	268	270	270	38,335	47,587	36,000	1[illegible]5	176	1[illegible]3	16,42,389	21,52,509	19,59,000	3,16,611	...	...	1,93,509	78
Sangli State	230	5	5	5	891	1,[illegible]	900	178	2[illegible]9	180	29,531	48,214	51,100	21,569	...	2,886	...	79
Secunderabad-Gadwal	64	...	103	103	...	5,5[illegible]	7,009	...	54	74	...	2,76,974	2,81,000	2,81,000	...	4,026	...	80
Shoranur-Cochin	263	65	65	65	11,352	15,7[illegible]	17,700	175	24[illegible]	272	5,14,087	6,92,921	7,68,000	2,53,013	...	75,079	...	81
Tanjore District Board	152	103	112	1[illegible]5	15,[illegible]44	[illegible]	16,000	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	12[illegible]	7,84,491	7,09,539	8,55,000	66,519	...	1,54,470	...	82
Udaipur-Chitorgarh	97	67	67	67	7,175	[illegible]	7,200	1[illegible]7	[illegible]7	107	2,33,518	2,50,966	3,30,000	96,482	...	79,034	...	83
Barsi	166	116	117	118	32,780	2[illegible]	4[illegible],200	28[illegible]	224	3[illegible]0	3,30,730	7,43,547	12,28,000	2,97,270	...	4,84,453	...	84
Bilimora-Kalamba	45	...	35	35	...	1,[illegible]	1,500	...	4[illegible]	43	...	61,917	79,000	79,000	...	17,083	...	85
Bodeli Chhota Udaipur	50	...	23	23	...	[illegible]	1,600	...	[illegible]1	[illegible]7	...	43,458	51,200	51,200	...	7,742	...	86
Champaner-Shivrajpur	78	20	32	32	2,00[illegible]	[illegible],47[illegible]	2,000	105	1[illegible]8	91	68,214	94,795	1,24,000	55,786	...	29,295	...	87
Dhond-Baramati	83	...	27	27	...	2,[illegible]	10,100	[illegible]	1[illegible]7	615	...	95,929	1,78,000	1,78,000	...	82,071	...	88
Ellichpur-Yeotmal	126	48	139	139	[illegible]	[illegible]	23,800	[illegible]	17[illegible]	17[illegible]	22,495	6,45,022	9,38,000	9,15,515	...	2,92,378	...	89
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	111	142	154	157	12,474	21,[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]2	162	114	5,0[illegible],8[illegible]7	7,92,071	8,09,000	3,08,193	...	16,969	...	90
Godhra-Lunavada	61	24	25	25	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	20	7[illegible]	[illegible]2	3,867	58,567	55,800	51,933	...	...	2,767	91
Jacobabad-Kashmor (c)	34	...	76	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	3[illegible]	...	...	1,04,677	24,900	24,900	...	...	79,777	92
Khulna-Bagerhaut	46	...	29	20	...	[illegible]	1,5[illegible]	...	4[illegible]	60	...	(d) 34,154	59,800	59,800	...	25,646	...	93
Kolar District (including Bangalore-Chick-Ballapur)	57	11	102	102	[illegible]	4,4[illegible]	5,100	[illegible]	4[illegible]	50	1,571	2,34,432	2,77,000	2,75,129	...	42,538	...	94
Kosamba-Zankhvav	36	26	26	2[illegible]	420	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	5[illegible]	42	2[illegible],[illegible]67	35,715	48,100	28,003	...	12,385	...	95
Nadiad-Kapadvanj	141	23	29	29	1,708	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	61	14[illegible]	132	78,[illegible]35	1,58,654	1,65,000	86,015	...	6,346	...	96
Pachora-Jamner	47	...	25	35	...	1,5[illegible]	[illegible]	...	7[illegible]	12[illegible]	...	38,5[illegible]2	1,19,000	1,19,000	...	80,408	...	97
Petlad-Vaso	92	...	19	19	...	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	70,995	66,600	66,600	...	...	3,495	98
Rajpipla State	80	37	39	39	2,142	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	57	95	87	94,591	1,28,378	1,22,000	27,409	...	...	6,378	99
Darjeeling-Himalayan	516	51	51	51	19,457	17,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]32	[illegible]	522	9,70,967	11,40,483	11,57,000	1,56,033	...	16,538	...	100
Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions	84	...	109	100	...	9,872	[illegible]	...	[illegible]7	116	...	3,14,529	3,56,000	3,56,000	...	41,471	...	101
Pipar-Bilara	23	25	25	25	462	[illegible]	900	18	25	82	21,682	23,569	29,400	8,317	...	5,832	...	102
TOTAL	203	7,548	8,837	8,906	13,55,312	16,71,631	18,23,600	177	189	205	5,01,01,173	7,25,75,057	7,34,34,800	2,32,73,627	...	8,58,843	...	
GRAND TOTAL	462	33,779	35,574	35,690	1,26,36,446	1,60,64,[illegible]	1,65,87,500	[illegible]74	451	46[illegible]	48,8[illegible],42,761	67,22,25,464	68,22,88,800	19,33,46,036	...	1,00,63,336	...	

*Include figures for Native State Section.
(a) Dismantled from 15th December 1917.
(b) Amalgamated with the Eastern Bengal Railway from the 1st January 1920.
(c) The booking of all traffic stopped.
(d) From 10th June 1918.

Simla, the 29th January 1920.

S. TOMKINS,
Joint Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings* audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week	Mean mileage worked.			Total earnings for week ending			Earnings per mean mile worked for week.			Total earnings from 1st April to—			Compared with corresponding period, 1913-14, +1 day.		Compared with corresponding period, 1918-19.		Serial Number.
	During official year 1918-19.	1914.	1919.	1920.	23rd January 1914.	24th January 1919.	24th January 1920.	1914.	1919.	1920.	23rd January 1914.	24th January 1919.	24th January 1920.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
State Railways.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	443	2,669	2,695	2,695	9,16,863	11,48,171	13,16,000	344	426	488	3,32,69,077	4,31,62,340	5,23,42,000	1,90,72,923	...	41,79,660	...	1
Bezwada Extension	481	21	21	21	8,442	8,630	8,200	402	411	390	3,08,922	4,08,580	4,24,000	1,15,078	...	15,420	...	2
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,008	998	1,002	1,002	7,33,988	11,92,445	11,42,000	735	1,190	1,140	2,80,82,662	4,18,55,387	4,14,43,000	1,33,60,338	...	...	4,12,387	3
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	470	1,576	1,581	1,681	7,38,222	7,15,999	8,98,000	462	453	551	3,10,57,344	3,11,44,352	3,58,55,000	47,97,656	...	47,10,648	...	4
East Indian	991	2,571	2,613	2,615	20,69,738	27,13,206	24,09,000	805	1,038	921	8,37,08,397	11,06,75,436	10,61,49,000	2,24,40,603	...	...	45,26,436	5
Great Indian Peninsula	873	2,537	2,621	2,621	20,67,768	26,59,584	27,30,000	815	1,015	1,042	6,62,96,728	9,49,72,446	9,99,27,000	3,36,30,272	...	49,54,554	...	6
Agra-Delhi Chord	679	126	126	126	51,987	78,573	87,500	413	624	694	18,29,954	34,82,896	35,84,000	17,55,046	...	1,01,104	...	7
Baran-Kotah	88	40	40	40	4,592	2,506	4,200	114	63	105	1,33,139	1,51,539	1,57,000	23,861	...	5,461	...	8
Bhopal-Itarsi (British Section)	1,789	*57	12	12	*33,785	15,138	18,400	595	1,361	1,533	*13,13,454	8,86,622	8,36,000	...	4,77,454	...	50,622	9
Cawnpore-Banda	81	33	76	76	1,431	7,290	7,000	43	96	92	48,833	2,52,356	3,07,000	2,58,167	...	54,644	...	10
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	409	2,553	2,550	2,550	6,88,441	9,49,072	9,60,000	270	372	376	2,96,59,997	4,37,53,478	4,52,87,000	1,56,27,003	...	15,33,522	...	11
North Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	599	4,012	4,000	4,115	17,68,549	22,67,768	26,00,000	441	567	632	7,03,81,497	10,26,13,960	9,68,77,000	2,64,95,503	...	...	57,36,960	12
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal, 3' 3⅜" link)	398	1,600	1,592	1,592	5,10,728	5,29,604	6,07,000	319	332	381	1,91,23,101	2,65,80,273	2,43,24,000	52,00,899	...	...	22,56,273	13
Aden	...	...	...	22	...	...	2,500	...	...	114	...	...	2,76,000	2,76,000	...	2,76,000	...	14
Assam-Bengal	174	812	893	893	1,43,834	1,93,737	2,10,000	178	217	235	55,35,442	61,53,048	81,09,000	25,73,558	...	19,55,952	...	15
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	451	1,828	1,839	1,839	6,62,290	8,97,600	7,99,000	362	488	434	2,34,46,370	3,40,49,133	3,33,66,000	99,19,630	...	...	6,83,133	16
Burma	377	1,342	1,342	1,342	5,26,479	6,11,740	6,02,000	392	456	449	1,70,99,281	2,07,48,284	2,33,01,000	63,01,719	...	25,52,716	...	17
Burma Extensions	262	187	187	187	41,560	51,246	50,000	222	274	267	15,98,645	19,63,494	20,54,000	4,55,355	...	90,506	...	18
Southern Shan States	132	23	70	70	598	11,095	9,000	26	159	129	23,812	4,03,665	4,44,000	4,20,188	...	40,335	...	19
Dhone-Kurnool	89	32	32	32	2,493	2,655	2,900	78	83	91	97,857	1,16,747	1,35,000	37,143	...	18,253	...	20
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	294	124	124	124	21,945	27,426	28,500	177	221	230	10,82,935	15,57,444	12,76,000	1,93,065	...	...	2,81,444	21
Lucknow-Bareilly	196	304	305	314	51,312	60,154	68,800	169	197	219	17,41,588	25,83,702	22,37,000	4,95,412	...	...	3,46,702	22
Mysore	205	*411	401	261	69,862	90,690	54,700	170	201	210	*30,89,250	34,56,650	32,12,000	1,32,750	...	...	2,44,650	23
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	432	1,454	1,587	1,587	5,43,097	6,58,675	7,69,000	374	415	485	2,27,41,235	2,88,26,658	3,22,55,000	95,13,765	...	34,28,342	...	24
Travancore Branch	199	108	146	146	15,789	31,116	36,500	146	213	250	7,41,200	12,04,461	15,05,000	7,63,800	...	3,00,539	...	25
Tirhoot	255	785	819	809	2,16,922	2,05,952	2,30,000	276	251	284	81,50,791	85,58,185	89,08,000	7,57,209	...	3,49,815	...	26
Broach-Jambusar	104	...	30	30	...	5,054	3,900	...	168	130	...	1,21,015	1,26,000	1,26,000	...	4,985	...	27
Jorhat (Provincial)	66	32	33	33	1,693	2,058	2,200	52	62	67	1,03,488	94,540	1,06,000	2,512	...	11,460	...	28
TOTAL	540	26,235	26,737	26,785	1,18,82,408	1,51,27,184	1,56,56,300	453	566	585	45,06,63,999	61,47,76,691	62,48,22,000	17,41,58,001	...	1,00,45,309	...	
All other Railways.																		
Amritsar-Patti	183	56	56	56	15,965	10,450	20,400	285	187	364	6,08,427	4,15,576	4,42,000	...	1,66,427	26,424	...	29
Bhopal-Itarsi (Native State Section)	579	...	45	45	...	18,391	21,800	...	409	484	...	10,76,923	10,05,000	10,05,000	...	...	71,923	30
Bhopal-Ujjain	251	114	114	114	37,145	39,638	34,500	238	348	303	8,64,963	10,07,008	14,12,000	5,47,037	...	4,04,992	...	31
Bina-Goona-Baran	65	148	149	149	15,820	8,786	9,700	107	59	65	4,58,937	3,85,672	4,04,000	...	54,937	18,328	...	32
Delhi-Umbala-Kalka	367	192	239	239	56,605	84,564	80,100	295	354	335	25,93,611	37,74,570	40,22,000	14,28,389	...	2,47,430	...	33
Hardwar-Dehra	308	32	32	32	7,618	10,501	9,600	238	328	300	3,83,682	5,30,314	5,45,000	1,61,318	...	14,686	...	34
Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	153	16	16	16	2,552	2,228	2,100	159	139	181	96,596	1,01,983	87,800	...	8,796	...	14,183	35
Jullundur-Mukerian	76	...	45	45	...	3,595	4,200	...	80	93	...	1,30,301	1,64,000	[illegible]4,000	...	33,699	...	36
Khanpur-[illegible]chran	24	22	22	22	674	558	900	31	25	41	30,138	22,308	26,000	[illegible]	4,138	8,692	...	37
Kolar G[illegible] Fields	15	...	10	10	...	3,117	3,200	[illegible]	312	320	...	1,33,343	1,37,000	[illegible]7,000	...	8,758	...	38
Ludhiana-[illegible]-Jakhal	[illegible]	79	79	79	14,297	18,155	17,100	[illegible]	230	216	7,40,424	6,58,491	7,43,000	[illegible]2,576	...	84,509	...	39
[illegible]	61	...	47	47	...	3,036	3,800	[illegible]	65	70	...	1,23,364	1,16,000	[illegible]16,000	...	...	7,364	40
Nagda-Uj[illegible]	[illegible]	34	33	33	8,127	9,835	8,800	237	298	267	2,38,467	2,76,440	3,56,000	[illegible]17,583	...	79,560	...	41
Nizam's Guaranteed State	450	334	334	384	1,40,857	1,30,162	1,72,000	422	390	515	50,09,563	60,02,670	65,33,000	15,23,437	...	5,30,330	...	42
Petlad-Cambay	232	34	34	33	5,985	8,827	8,700	176	259	264	2,38,602	3,20,937	3,35,000	96,398	...	14,063	...	43
Phagwara-Rahon	108	...	47	47	...	4,275	5,900	...	91	126	...	1,99,341	2,07,000	2,07,000	...	7,659	...	44
Rajpura-Bhatinda	493	108	108	108	67,738	37,786	41,500	627	350	384	15,51,398	23,27,948	16,77,000	1,25,602	...	...	6,50,948	45
Salem District Board	165	...	4	4	...	766	1,000	...	192	250	...	22,260	56,000	56,009	...	33,740	...	46
Sara-Sirajganj	155	...	53	53	...	7,669	14,600	...	145	275	...	3,30,158	6,78,000	6,78,000	...	3,47,842	...	47
Sialkot-Narwal	114	...	38	38	...	3,773	4,500	...	99	118	...	1,82,423	1,92,000	1,92,000	...	9,577	...	48
Southern Punjab (Main Line)	412	425	428	428	1,41,881	1,38,187	1,41,000	334	323	329	45,16,566	77,31,488	58,29,000	13,12,484	...	...	19,02,468	49
Jullundur-Doab	62	103	133	133	5,459	8,564	9,900	53	64	74	2,07,164	3,32,922	3,60,000	1,52,836	...	27,078	...	50
Ludhiana Extension	168	155	155	155	26,052	24,710	27,200	168	159	175	10,78,147	10,73,546	10,19,000	...	59,147	...	54,546	51
Sutlej Valley (a)	...	208	...	...	13,658	...	...	66	...	...	5,34,320	...	...	...	5,34,320	...	...	52
Tapti Valley	247	155	156	156	45,948	50,428	51,800	296	323	332	11,97,676	15,34,382	16,63,000	4,65,324	...	1,28,618	...	53
Tenali-Repalli	89	...	22	22	...	1,778	2,000	...	81	91	...	80,477	92,500	92,500	...	12,023	...	54
Ahmedabad-Dholka	89	34	34	34	2,191	3,262	3,200	65	96	94	1,03,675	1,20,422	1,33,000	30,325	...	12,578	...	55
Ahmedabad-Parantij	98	89	89	89	8,325	8,127	7,700	93	91	87	3,11,654	3,61,762	4,04,000	93,346	...	42,238	...	56
Bengal and North-Western	230	1,239	1,246	1,244	2,21,399	2,81,471	3,08,000	179	226	248	86,51,717	1,19,60,254	1,12,24,000	25,72,283	...	...	7,36,254	57
Bengal-Dooars	223	153	158	158	27,204	35,550	33,900	178	225	215	13,88,547	15,84,339	15,22,000	1,33,453	...	...	62,339	58
Bezwada-Masulipatam	141	52	52	52	6,644	7,166	7,800	128	*138	150	2,83,591	2,96,372	3,58,000	74,409	...	61,628	...	59
Bhavnagar State	212	227	249	206	30,509	49,380	43,600	134	198	212	11,92,135	21,76,512	20,57,000	8,64,865	...	...	1,19,512	60
Cooch Behar State	187	33	33	33	6,625	7,314	8,600	200	222	261	2,34,905	2,50,252	2,88,000	53,095	...	37,748	...	61
Dhrangadra	...	...	...	40	...	...	3,800	...	...	95	...	...	57,000	57,000	...	57,000	...	62
Dibru-Sadiya	306	86	86	86	29,527	29,325	29,600	343	340	344	10,93,144	10,86,060	11,49,000	55,856	...	62,940	...	63
Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	130	184	209	209	14,140	23,254	24,800	77	111	119	6,32,947	11,42,631	10,46,000	4,13,053	...	...	96,631	64
Gondal	201	211	231	231	26,258	39,944	57,800	124	173	250	10,94,984	19,20,242	20,33,000	9,38,016	...	1,12,758	...	65
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	235	442	441	441	1,19,571	1,17,629	1,55,000	271	267	351	32,94,327	39,57,375	51,05,000	18,10,673	...	11,47,625	...	66
Jaipur State	73	73	122	122	6,559	8,582	8,000	90	70	66	2,43,276	3,63,943	3,78,000	1,34,724	...	14,057	...	67
Jamnagar	176	54	54	54	5,526	7,335	8,800	102	136	163	2,32,242	4,04,570	3,96,000	1,63,758	...	...	8,570	68
Jodhpur-Bikaner	150	1,030	1,106	1,106	93,328	1,40,108	1,44,000	96	127	130	44,28,034	67,86,431	60,74,000	16,45,966	...	...	7,12,431	69
Junagad State	141	113	136	136	13,521	19,548	18,300	111	144	135	4,74,312	7,66,789	8,09,000	3,34,688	...	42,211	...	70
Kolhapur State	282	29	29	29	7,401	8,260	6,300	255	285	217	2,59,439	3,35,841	3,24,000	64,561	...	...	11,841	71
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	60	100	100	100	5,418	7,032	6,000	54	70	60	1,76,947	2,36,365	2,75,000	98,053	...	38,635	...	72
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2'6" gauge)	299	93	93	93	13,041	25,634	21,100	140	276	227	6,34,304	11,65,764	10,22,000	3,87,696	...	...	1,43,764	73
Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar	115	...	101	101	...	14,421	19,000	...	143	188	...	4,80,264	7,39,000	7,39,000	...	2,58,736	...	74
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj (b)	216	55	56	...	10,159	11,319	...	184	202	...	4,08,830	5,16,929	6,14,000	2,05,170	...	97,071	...	75
Mysore-Arsikere	71	...	103	243	...	11,604	44,300	...	113	182	...	2,81,312	9,83,000	9,83,000	...	7,01,688	...	76
Podanur-Pollachi	149	...	25	25	...	3,944	4,000	...	158	160	...	1,55,685	1,96,000	1,96,000	...	40,315	...	77
Rohilkund and Kumaon	166	268	270	270	37,190	45,743	43,500	138	169	161	16,79,579	21,98,252	20,02,000	3,22,421	...	...	1,96,253	78
Sangli State	230	5	5	5	903	1,155	1,000	181	231	200	30,434	49,369	52,000	21,566	...	2,631	...	79
Secunderabad-Gadwal	64	...	103	103	...	5,792	6,400	...	56	62	...	2,82,766	2,90,000	2,90,000	...	7,234	...	80
Shoranur-Cochin	263	65	65	65	12,755	17,435	20,200	196	268	311	5,27,742	7,10,356	7,88,000	2,60,258	...	77,644	...	81
[illegible]ore District Board	152	103	112	135	16,989	15,036	19,100	165	134	141	8,05,470	7,15,566	8,74,000	68,530	...	1,58,434	...	82
Udaipur-Chitorgarh	97	67	67	67	7,175	6,468	6,700	107	97	100	2,40,693	2,57,434	3,43,000	1,02,307	...	85,566	...	83
[illegible]	166	116	117	118	32,786	26,303	31,000	283	224	263	9,63,516	7,69,850	12,61,000	2,97,484	...	4,91,150	...	84
[illegible]mora-Kalamba	45	...	35	35	...	1,680	1,700	...	48	49	...	63,597	81,700	81,700	...	18,103	...	85
Bodeli Chhota Udaipur	50	...	23	23	...	1,239	1,300	...	54	57	...	44,697	53,700	53,700	...	9,003	...	86
Champaner-Shivrajpur	78	20	32	32	2,093	3,472	3,100	105	108	97	70,307	98,177	1,25,000	54,693	...	26,823	...	87
Dhond-Baramati	89	...	27	27	...	2,729	2,300	...	101	85	...	98,658	1,81,000	1,81,000	...	82,342	...	88
Ellichpur-Yeotmal	136	48	139	139	6,441	24,971	27,200	135	180	196	28,926	6,70,593	9,65,000	9,36,074	...	2,94,407	...	89
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	111	142	154	187	12,474	24,969	22,400	88	162	120	5,13,281	8,17,000	8,38,000	3,24,719	...	21,000	...	90
Godhra-Lunavada	61	24	25	25	630	1,960	1,500	26	78	60	4,497	60,527	59,200	54,703	...	...	1,327	91
Jacobabad-Kashmor (c)	34	...	76	...	...	2,109	...	...	28	...	...	1,06,786	24,900	24,900	...	...	81,886	92
Khulna-Bagerhaut	46	...	20	20	...	1,113	1,900	...	56	95	...	(d) 35,367	61,700	61,700	...	26,433	...	93
Kolar District (including Bangalore-Chick-Ballapur)	57	11	102	102	329	4,111	5,700	30	40	56	2,200	2,38,573	2,82,000	2,79,800	...	43,427	...	94
Kosamba-Zankhvav	36	26	26	26	420	1,323	1,400	16	51	54	20,517	37,038	48,400	27,883	...	11,362	...	95
Nadiad-Kapadvanj	141	28	28	28	1,708	4,004	3,700	61	143	132	80,693	1,62,658	1,68,000	87,307	...	5,342	...	96
Pachora-Jamner	47	...	25	35	...	2,011	5,400	...	80	154	...	40,603	1,24,000	1,24,000	...	83,397	...	97
Petlad-Vaso	92	...	19	19	...	1,820	1,400	...	96	74	...	71,915	68,200	68,200	...	...	3,715	98
Rajpipla State	80	37	39	39	2,142	3,696	3,600	57	95	92	96,733	1,32,074	1,27,000	30,267	...	...	5,074	99
Darjeeling-Himalayan	516	51	51	51	19,617	20,421	18,000	385	400	353	9,90,584	11,60,883	11,75,000	1,84,416	...	14,117	...	100
Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions	84	...	100	100	...	12,435	10,300	...	124	103	...	3,26,964	3,67,000	3,67,000	...	40,036	...	101
Pipar-Bilara	23	25	25	25	462	615	800	19	25	32	21,545	24,183	31,000	9,455	...	6,817	...	102
TOTAL	203	7,548	8,837	8,906	14,02,235	17,22,597	18,99,000	186	195	213	5,15,63,408	7,42,98,554	7,56,78,100	3,41,14,692	...	13,79,546	...	
GRAND TOTAL	463	33,783	35,574	35,691	1,32,84,643	1,68,49,781	1,75,55,300	393	474	492	50,22,27,407	68,90,75,245	70,05,00,100	19,82,72,693	...	1,14,24,855	...	

*Include figures for Native State Section.
(a) Dismantled from 15th December 1917.
(b) Amalgamated with the Eastern Bengal Railway from the 1st January 1920.
(c) The booking of all traffic stopped.
(d) From 10th June 1918.

S. TOMKINS,
Joint Secretary, Railway Board.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(Railway Board.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings* audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week: During official year 1918-19.	Mean mileage worked: 1914.	Mean mileage worked: 1919.	Mean mileage worked: 1920.	Total earnings for week ending: 16th January 1914.	Total earnings for week ending: 17th January 1919.	Total earnings for week ending: 17th January 1920.	Earnings per mean mile worked for week: 1914.	Earnings per mean mile worked for week: 1919.	Earnings per mean mile worked for week: 1920.	Total earnings from 1st April to—: 16th January 1914.	Total earnings from 1st April to—: 17th January 1919.	Total earnings from 1st April to—: 17th January 1920.	Compared with corresponding period, 1913-14, +1 day: Increase.	Compared with corresponding period, 1913-14, +1 day: Decrease.	Compared with corresponding period, 1918-19: Increase.	Compared with corresponding period, 1918-19: Decrease.	Serial Number.
State Railways.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bengal-Nagpur (including 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	443	2,669	2,695	2,695	8,54,789	10,56,094	13,03,000	320	392	483	3,23,52,214	4,70,14,169	5,09,38,000	1,85,85,786	...	39,23,831	...	1
Beswada Extension	481	21	21	21	7,472	8,345	10,100	356	397	481	3,00,480	3,99,959	4,12,000	1,11,520	...	12,050	...	2
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,008	993	1,003	1,002	7,31,246	11,29,057	11,25,000	732	1,127	1,123	2,72,48,674	4,06,62,942	4,02,26,000	1,28,77,326	...	...	4,36,942	3
Eastern Bengal (including 3′ 3⅜″ and 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	470	1,572	1,581	1,681	7,65,703	7,14,770	8,57,000	487	452	525	3,03,29,122	3,04,38,353	3,49,57,000	46,27,878	...	45,28,647	...	4
East Indian	991	2,571	2,613	2,615	19,82,[illegible]	26,65,[illegible]	24,09,000	771	1,020	914	8,16, 8,659	10,79,92,230	10,33,15,000	2,16,76,341	...	...	46,47,230	5
Great Indian Peninsula	873	2,537	2,621	2,621	18,98,757	24,01,078	24,79,000	749	916	946	6,42,28,969	9,23,12,962	9,71,97,000	3,29,68,040	...	48,84,138	...	6
Agra-Delhi Chord	679	126	126	126	51,146	79,475	87,000	406	631	690	17,76,997	34,94,323	34,97,000	17,20,033	...	92,677	...	7
Baran-Kotah	88	40	40	40	4,047	2,312	4,000	101	58	100	1,28,547	1,49,033	1,53,000	24,453	...	3,967	...	8
Bhopal-Itarsi (British Section)	1,789	*57	12	12	*31,074	15,421	18,300	546	1,285	1,525	*12,79,669	8,71,484	8,18,000	...	4,61,669	...	53,484	9
Cawnpore-Banda	81	33	76	76	1,211	6,750	6,600	37	83	87	47,402	2,45,066	3,00,000	2,52,598	...	54,934	...	10
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3′ 3⅜″ gauge lines)	409	2,553	2,550	2,550	6,69,698	9,[illegible]	9,88,000	262	459	568	2,89,71,556	4,28,04,406	4,43,17,000	1,53,45,444	...	15,12,594	...	11
North Western (including 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	599	4,012	4,000	4,115	16,62,363	21,65,899	21,80,000	414	541	530	6,86,12,948	10,03,46,192	9,42,77,000	2,56,64,052	...	...	60,69,192	12
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal, 3′ 3⅜″ link)	398	1,600	1,592	1,592	4,89,456	4,85,700	5,34,000	306	305	335	1,86,12,373	2,60,50,669	2,37,16,000	51,03,627	...	...	23,34,669	13
Aden	...	...	...	22	...	...	4,500	...	...	205	...	...	2,73,000	2,73,000	...	2,73,000	...	14
Assam-Bengal	174	812	893	893	1,43,824	1,81,105	2,14,000	178	203	240	53,91,608	59,59,311	78,99,000	25,07,392	...	19,39,689	...	15
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	451	1,828	1,839	1,839	6,34,186	8,5[illegible]	8,17,000	347	462	444	2,27,84,080	3,31,51,533	3,29,72,000	1,01,87,920	...	...	1,79,533	16
Burma	377	1,342	1,342	1,342	5,01,391	6,1[illegible]	5,88,000	374	455	438	1,65,72,802	2,01,36,544	2,27,00,000	61,27,198	...	25,63,456	...	17
Burma Extensions	262	187	187	187	37,861	41,978	48,000	202	224	257	15,57,085	19,12,248	19,93,000	4,35,915	...	80,752	...	18
Southern Shan States	182	23	70	70	693	13,[illegible]	9,000	30	190	129	23,214	3,92,570	4,19,000	3,95,786	...	26,430	...	19
Dhone-Kurnool	89	33	32	32	2,435	2,522	2,800	76	79	87	95,364	1,14,092	1,33,000	37,636	...	18,908	...	20
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	294	124	124	124	21,944	27,125	[illegible]	177	221	212	10,69,990	15,30,018	12,50,000	1,89,010	...	...	2,80,018	21
Lucknow-Bareilly	196	304	305	313	38,876	62,423	6[illegible],500	128	205	197	16,90,276	25,23,548	21,68,000	4,77,724	...	...	3,55,548	22
Mysore	205	*411	401	261	*63,036	76,628	52,[illegible]	156	191	201	*30,19,338	33,75,960	31,43,000	1,23,612	...	...	2,32,960	23
South Indian (including 5′ 6″ and 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	432	1,454	1,587	1,587	4,88,401	5,93,572	6,74,000	336	374	425	2,21,98,138	2,81,67,983	3,14,85,000	92,86,862	...	33,17,017	...	24
Travancore Branch	199	108	146	146	13,950	27,571	3[illegible]	129	191	218	7,25,411	11,73,345	14,68,000	7,42,589	...	2,94,655	...	25
Tirhoot	255	785	819	809	1,98,451	2,04,011	2,17,000	253	249	268	79,33,869	83,52,233	86,02,000	6,68,131	...	2,49,767	...	26
Broach-Jambusar	104	...	30	30	...	5,054	3,600	...	168	120	...	1,15,961	1,22,000	1,22,000	...	6,039	...	27
Jorhat (Provincial)	66	32	33	33	2,096	2,058	2,100	64	62	64	1,01,795	92,482	1,04,000	2,205	...	11,518	...	28
Total	549	36,231	36,737	36,784	1,13,01,134	1,43,32,373	1,47,63,900	431	536	551	43,87,81,591	59,96,49,507	60,88,54,000	17,00,72,409	...	92,04,493	...	
All other Railways.																		
Amritsar-Patti	183	56	56	56	15,474	9,949	10,000	276	178	189	5,92,462	4,05,126	4,21,000	...	1,71,462	15,874	...	29
Bhopal-Itarsi (Native State Section)	579	...	45	45	...	18,611	21,700	...	414	482	...	10,58,532	9,83,000	9,83,000	...	...	75,532	30
Bhopal-Ujjain	251	114	114	114	26,497	36,815	35,[illegible]	231	323	311	8,37,818	9,67,370	13,78,000	5,40,182	...	4,10,630	...	31
Bina-Goona-Baran	65	148	149	149	14,518	9,090	9,500	98	61	64	4,43,117	3,76,886	3,95,000	...	48,117	18,114	...	32
Delhi-Umbala-Kalka	367	192	239	239	53,519	88,644	85,400	279	371	357	25,37,006	36,90,006	38,81,000	13,43,994	...	1,90,994	...	33
Hardwar-Dehra	398	32	32	32	8,659	10,932	10,900	271	342	341	3,76,070	5,19,813	5,46,000	1,69,930	...	26,187	...	34
Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	153	16	16	16	2,814	2,519	1,700	176	157	106	94,044	99,755	85,700	...	8,344	...	14,055	35
Jullundur-Mukerian	76	...	45	45	...	3,362	4,700	...	75	104	...	1,26,706	1,60,000	1,60,000	...	33,294	...	36
Khanpur-Chachran	24	22	22	22	669	594	900	30	27	41	39,464	21,750	25,100	...	4,364	3,350	...	37
Kolar Gold Fields	315	...	10	10	...	2,958	3,100	...	256	310	...	1,30,125	1,34,000	1,[illegible]4,000	...	3,875	...	38
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	201	79	79	79	16,304	18,312	13,205	206	232	167	7,36,127	6,40,336	7,26,000	[illegible]	127	85,664	...	39
Mandra-Bhaun	61	...	47	47	...	3,099	2,700	...	66	57	...	1,20,328	1,12,000	[illegible],000	...	...	8,[illegible]	40
[illegible]	[illegible]	24	33	33	8,127	9,835	8,42[illegible]	237	298	255	2,30,340	2,66,605	3,64,000	[illegible]660	...	97,395	...	41

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

Delhi, the 6th February 1920.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 24th January 1920 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	2	1
		Thana District	6	4
	Central	West Khandesh District	4	2
		East Khandesh District	66	70
		Satara District	65	45
		Poona District	2	2
		Nasik District	8	2
	Southern	Kolaba District	6	4
		Belgaum District	19	13
		Bijapur District	10*	8*
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	..	2
	Political Charges.	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	88	65
		Kathiawar Agency	14	13
		TOTAL	290	231
MADRAS	..	Anantapur District	40 (a)	28 (b)
		North Arcot District	50 (b)	32 (c)
		Bellary District	71	43
		Chittoor District	2 (c)	
		Coimbatore District	291 (d)	203 (b)
		Cuddapah District	1	...
		Guntur District	5	5
		Madura District	8 (b)	7 (c)
		Malabar District	1	1
		Salem District	1	...
		Tanjore Town	1 (e)	...
		TOTAL	471	321
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Patna	Patna Town	3	5
		Patna District	26	18
		Gaya Town	3	3
		Gaya District	36	46
		Shahabad District	72	71
	Tirhut	Saran District	60	46
		Muzaffarpur District	54	50
	Bhagalpur	Darbhanga Town	21	11
		Darbhanga District	366	311
		Monghyr Town	9	7
		Monghyr District	79	65
	Ranchi	Hazaribagh District	9	5
		TOTAL	738	638

* For two weeks.

(a) Three imported. (b) Two imported. (c) One imported.
(d) Four imported. (e) Suspicious.

In the return for the week ending 17th January 1920, the following additions should be made :—

Bombay Presidency—
- Hubli Town, *add* 24 cases, 24 deaths.
- Dharwar District, *add* 1[illegible]4 cases, [illegible]9 deaths.
- Savnur State, *add* 18 cases, 6 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Rohilkhand.	Pilibhit District	2	2
	Allahabad	Cawnpore City	1	1
		Fatehpur District	9	6
		Allahabad District	9	9
	Benares	Ghazipur District	47	50
		Ballia District	186	202
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	339	234
		Basti District	90	64
		Azamgarh District	79	68
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	13	12
		Gonda District	2	1
		Bara Banki District	6	6
		TOTAL	783	656
Punjab.	Lahore	Gujranwala District	9	9
	Rawalpindi	Jhelum District	5	3
		Rawalpindi District	6	3
	Multan	Lyallpur District	2	...
		Multan District	38	18
	Native States.	Patiala State	14	14
		TOTAL	74	47
Burma.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	27	27
		Insein District	7	9
		Hanthawaddy District	1	1
		Tharrawaddy District	8	8
		Prome District	36	36
	Irrawaddy	Bassein District	2	2
		Henzada District	26	24
		Maubin District	9	6
		Pyapon District	4	4
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	6	6
	Magwe	Minbu District	5	5
		Magwe District	11	10
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	88	82
		Katha District	7	9
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	2	3
		Sagaing District	2	1
		Lower Chindwin District	13	9
	Meiktila	Yamethin District	6	4
	Native States.	Northern Shan States	8	4
		Southern Shan States	3	2
		TOTAL	266	252

In the return for the week ending 17th January 1920, the following additions and corrections should be made :—

United Provinces—
- Fatehpur District, *add* 2 cases, 2 deaths.
- Allahabad District, „ 12 „ 12 „
- Sultanpur District, „ 4 „ 4 „

Burma—
- *For* Moulmein District, *read* Maubin District.
- Thaton District, *read* 4 deaths *for* blank.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	112	108
		Nagpur District	540	384
		Bhandara District	79	54
		Wardha District	29	18
		Chanda District	15	18
		Balaghat District	60	60
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	306	267
		Jubbulpore District	126	86
		Saugor District	7	8
		Damoh District	6	3
		Mandla District	...	1
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	83	55
		Narsinghpur District	5	3
		Betul District	32	31
		Chhindwara District	184	127
	Berar	Akola District	10	1
		TOTAL	1,594	1,159
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	26	24
		Bangalore City	3	2
		Bangalore District	30	22
		Mysore City	17	15
		Mysore District	55	30
		Hassan District	6	5
		Kadur District	8	1
		Shimoga District	13	6
		Chitaldroog	7	4
		Tumkur District	9	4
		Kolar District	1	1
		TOTAL	170	114
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Parbhani District	82	58
		Nander District	73	70
		Gulbargah District	21	21
		Raichur District	30	23
		Usmanabad District	29	23
		Bidar District	116	110
		Medak District	59	22
		Nizamabad District	1	...
		Mahbubnagar District	30	25
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	298	236
		Atrafibalda Sarfikhas	7	5
		Warangal District	...	1
		TOTAL	716*	594*

* Includes previous weeks. The actual number of cases and deaths during the week ending January 24th were 446 and 366, respectively.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Bhopal City	19	11
		Sehore Cantonment	3	2
		Bhopal State	317	375
		TOTAL	339	388
		GRAND TOTAL	5,471	4,400

DELHI:
The 5th February 1920.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

The following statement of reported deaths from cholera and small-pox in India during the weeks ending 27th December 1919 and 3rd January 1920 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 27th December 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 3rd January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 27th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 3rd January 1920.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern	Bombay City	...	...	2	3
		Surat District	...	...	...	2
		Thana District	...	...	...	1
	Central	Satara District	...	...	...	1
		Poona District	...	...	1	3
		Nasik District	...	...	...	1
	Southern	Kolaba District	...	...	7	1
		Ratnagiri District	8	...	...	1
		Belgaum District	...	...	4	4
		Dharwar District	...	...	...	1
		Kanara District	...	...	4	4
		Bijapur District	...	...	5	6
	Sind	Karachi District	...	...	...	6
		Hyderabad District	...	...	...	7
		TOTAL	8	...	23	41
Madras Presidency.	...	Anantapur District	...	...	2	7
		North Arcot District	5	1	...	1
		South Arcot District	73	181	...	...
		Bellary District	2	...	2	6
		Chingleput District	9	13	...	...
		Chittoor District	7	4	..	.
		Coimbatore District	41	14	1	1
		Cuddapah District	19	23	8	2
		Ganjam District	41	39	19	..
		Godavari District	...	...	1	2
		Guntur District	3	17	2	2
		South Kanara District	31	21	3	2
		Kistna District	25	61	4	3
		Kurnool District	2	...	...	1
		Madura District	48	113	...	...
		Malabar District	51	47	...	4
		Nellore District	1	9	...	..

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 27th December 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 3rd January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 27th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 3rd January 1920.
Madras Presidency.	...	Nilgiris District	2	...	2	...
		Ramnad District	65	71	...	1
		Salem District	73	159	...	1
		Tanjore District	101	135	...	...
		Tinnevelly District	42	58	1	1
		Trichinopoly District	138	164	...	1
		Vizagapatam District	8	11	3	...
		Madras Town	4	...	8	...
		TOTAL	806	1,140	56	32
Bengal Presidency.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	39	53	1	7
		Birbhum District	28	38	10	11
		Bankura District	...	...	1	...
		Midnapore District	118	74	13	20
		Hooghly District	10	8	1	3
		Howrah District	20	29	10	29
		Serampore District	3	...	13	1
	Presidency	24-Parganas District	171	[illegible]	10	11
		Calcutta	15	9	80	106
		Nadia District	75	19	32	16
		Murshidabad District	11	5	7	5
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi District	3	1	42	2
		Dinajpur District	10	27	17	21
		Jalpaiguri District	...	...	...	8
		Rangpur District	...	...	28	17
		Bogra District	...	...	...	9
		Pabna District	6	...	14	20
		Malda District	38	11	3	4
		Darjeeling District	...	...	1	...
	Dacca	Dacca District	52	46	44	37
		Mymensingh District	...	89	...	85
		Faridpur District	12	14	6	5
		Bakarganj District	51	51	4	9
	Chittagong	Chittagong District	19	10	...	2
		Tippera District	144	80	29	11
		Noakhali District	...	44	...	10
		TOTAL	875	658	366	457

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 27th December 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 3rd January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 27th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 3rd January 1920.
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	1	1	1	...
		Patna District	...	...	10	...
		Gaya Town	...	...	15	...
		Shahābad District	...	...	2	9
	Tirhut	Saran District	...	...	2	5
		Champaran District	...	...	2	3
		Darbhanga District	...	1	...	1
	Bhagalpur District.	Bhagalpur District	...	...	...	1
		Purnea District	...	...	17	...
		Santal Parganas District	...	...	...	2
	Orissa	Cuttack District	187	162	17	8
		Balasore District	50	101	11	14
		Puri District	41	...	14	...
		Sambalpur District	...	...	8	3
	Ranchi District	Hazaribagh District	...	...	...	5
		Palamau District	...	...	3	...
		Manbhum District	1	...	...	...
		TOTAL	280	265	102	51
United Provinces.	Gorakhpur	Basti District	...	7	...	...
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	...	6	...	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	1	12	...	...
		Bahraich District	...	6	...	...
		Sultanpur District	9	8	...	...
		TOTAL	10	39	...	...
Punjab.	Ambala	Karnal District	...	...	...	1
	Lahore	Amritsar City	...	...	3	1
		Gurdaspur District	...	...	...	1
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	...	...	...	2
		Jhelum District	...	...	1	1
		Rawalpindi District	...	...	1	...
	Multan	Lyallpur District	...	...	1	...
		Jhang District	...	...	3	6
		TOTAL	...	...	8*	12*

* For important Municipal towns only, figures for districts not being available.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 27th December 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 3rd January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 27th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 3rd January 1920.
Burma.	Arakan	Akyab Town and Port	1	...	1	...
		Akyab District	...	3	...	...
	Pegu	Rangoon Town and Port	...	1	...	2
		Hanthawaddy District	1	...	...	...
		Pegu District	6	...	...	...
		Prome District	24	1	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	1	2	7
		Bassein District	7	6	1	...
		Henzada District	24	5	...	...
		Maubin District	...	7	...	...
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	7	...	...	11
		Thaton District	1	3	...	1
		Moulmein Town and Port	1	...	...	1
		Amherst District	28*	2	...	...
		Mergui District	...	1	...	...
	Mandalay	Katha District	11	2	...	...
	Sagaing	Sagaing District	4	8	...	3
		Lower Chindwin District	10	26	...	...
		Upper Chindwin District	8	7	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	3	2	1	...
		Pakokku District	1	...	...	...
		Magwe District	22	12	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	...	3	...	...
		Total	159	90	5	25
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Wardha District	...	...	...	1
	Jubbulpore	Damoh District	1	...	...	...
		Seoni District	...	...	1	...
	Berar	Amraoti District	...	...	...	1
		Total	1	...	1	2

* Includes 13 deaths for week ending 20th December 1919

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 27th December 1919.	Cholera. Week ending 3rd January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 27th December 1919.	Small-pox. Week ending 3rd January 1920.
Assam.	...	Sylhet District	100	70	..	13
		Khasi and Jaintia Hills District		6	.	..
		Goalpara District	4	16		.
		Darrang District		2		.
		Total	104	94	..	13
North-West Frontier Province.	.	Peshawar District	..	..	..	13*
		Hazara District	..	.	5	7
		Dera Ismail Khan District	..		2	8
		Total	.	...	7	28
		Grand Total	2,243	2,286	568	601

* Including 2 deaths for the week ending 27th December 1919.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Simla :
The 29th January 1920.

The following statement of reported deaths from cholera and small-pox in India during the weeks ending 3rd and 10th January 1920 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 3rd January 1920.	Cholera. Week ending 10th January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 3rd January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 10th January 1920.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern	Bombay City	...	1	3	2
		Kaira District	...	...	...	1
		Surat District	...	...	2	...
		Thana District	...	...	1	...
	Central	Satara District	...	...	1	1
		Poona District	...	...	3	2
		Nasik District	...	...	1	...
	Southern	Kolaba District	...	...	1	...
		Ratnagiri District	...	...	1	...
		Belgaum District	...	...	4	2
		Dharwar District	...	...	1	3
		Kanara District	...	...	4	...
		Bijapur District	...	...	6	2
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	...	...	...	1
		Karachi District	...	...	6	2
		Hyderabad District	...	...	7	17
		Larkana District	...	...	...	28
		Jacobabad District	...	...	...	1
		TOTAL	...	1	41	62
Madras Presidency.	..	Anantapur District	...	...	7	...
		North Arcot District	14	7	1	...
		South Arcot District	131	136	...	...
		Bellary District	...	...	6	...
		Chingleput District	19	24	...	2
		Chittoor District	4	3	...	...
		Coimbatore District	44	31	1	5
		Cuddapah District	23	5	2	3
		Ganjam District	39	36	...	12
		Godavari District	...	3	2	6
		Guntur District	17	19	2	...
		South Kanara District	21	6	2	3
		Kistna District	61	24	3	7
		Kurnool District	...	...	1	2
		Madura District	113	74	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 3rd January 1920.	Cholera. Week ending 10th January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 3rd January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 10th January 1920.
Madras Presidency.	...	Malabar District	47	56	1	6
		Nellore District	9	...	...	2
		Nilgiris District	...	...	...	2
		Ramnad District	71	104	1	1
		Salem District	159	166	1	2
		Tanjore District	135	173	...	...
		Tinnevelly District	58	24	1	...
		Trichinopoly District	164	133	1	3
		Vizagapatam District	11	16	...	1
		Madras Town	...	8	...	7
		Total	1,140	1,053	32	64
Bengal Presidency.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	53	22	7	9
		Birbhum District	38	30	11	13
		Bankura District	...	5	...	3
		Midnapur District	74	59	20	17
		Hooghly District	8	5	3	5
		Howrah District	29	10	29	15
		Serampore District	...	...	11	5
	Presidency	24-Parganas District	50	27	11	19
		Calcutta	9	12	106	124
		Nadia District	19	20	16	21
		Murshidabad District	5	7	5	6
		Khulna District	...	45	...	...
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi District	1	22	2	11
		Dinajpur District	27	22	21	13
		Jalpaiguri District	...	...	8	2
		Rangpur District	...	12	17	39
		Bogra District	...	...	9	18
		Pabna District	...	...	20	14
		Malda District	11	33	4	12
	Dacca	Dacca District	46	22	37	79
		Mymensingh District	89	106	85	141
		Faridpur District	14	17	3	16
		Bakarganj District	51	52	9	13
	Chittagong	Chittagong District	10	9	2	...
		Tippera District	80	135	11	28
		Noakhali District	44	15	10	9
		Total	658	687	457	682

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 3rd January 1920.	Cholera. Week ending 10th January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 3rd January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 10th January 1920.
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	1	...	...	...
		Gaya Town	...	...	...	10
		Shahabad District	...	...	9	8
	Tirhut	Saran District	...	...	5	1
		Champaran District	...	...	3	...
		Darbhanga District	1	...	1	1
	Bhagalpur District	Monghyr District	...	...	...	1
		Bhagalpur District	...	...	1	2
		Purnea District	...	...	...	23
		Santhal Parganas District	...	...	2	1
	Orissa	Cuttack District	162	174	8	32
		Balasore District	101	...	14	...
		Puri District	...	26	...	16
		Sambalpur District	...	...	3	4
	Ranchi District	Hazaribagh District	...	...	5	2
		Ranchi District	...	...	...	3
		Total	265	200	51	104
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Farrukhabad District	...	...	...	1
	Gorakhpur	Basti District	7	...	...	...
		Azamgarh District	...	...	...	1
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	6	15	...	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	12	...	...	...
		Bahraich District	6	6	...	...
		Sultanpur District	8	1	...	...
		Total	39	22	...	2
Punjab.	Ambala	Karnal District	...	...	1	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	...	...	1	...
		Gurdaspur District	...	...	1	2
	Rawalpindi	Gujarat District	...	...	...	1
		Shahpur District	...	...	2	...
		Jhelum District	...	...	1	...
		Rawalpindi District	...	...	...	1
	Multan	Lyallpur District	...	...	...	1
		Jhang District	...	...	6	1
		Total	...	...	12*	6*

* For important Municipal towns only, figures for districts not being available

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 3rd January 1920.	Cholera. Week ending 10th January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 3rd January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 10th January 1920.
Burma.	Arakan	Akyab District	3	4	...	...
	Pegu	Rangoon Town and Port	1	...	2	4
		Prome District	1	2	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	1	...	7	3
		Bassein District	6	2	...	3
		Henzada District	5	6	...	...
		Maubin District	7	16	...	15
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	...	...	11	...
		Thaton District	3	1	1	...
		Moulmein Town and Port	...	...	1	...
		Amherst District	2	...	...	2
		Mergui District	1	...	...	...
	Mandalay	Katha District	2	...	...	...
	Sagaing	Sagaing District	8	...	3	...
		Lower Chindwin District	26	...	...	...
		Upper Chindwin District	7	3	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	2	11	...	2
		Pakokku District	...	15	...	...
		Magwe District	12	9	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	3	5	...	...
		Total	90	74	25	29
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	...	61	...	...
		Kamptee Cantonment	...	4	...	...
		Nagpur District	...	258	...	...
		Bhandara District	...	18	...	...
		Wardha District	...	24	1	...
		Chanda District	...	5	...	...
		Balaghat District	...	37	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	...	165	...	...
		" Cantonment	...	1	...	...
		" District	...	45	...	...
		Saugor District	...	1	...	...
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	...	37	...	...
		Betul District	...	2	...	...
		Chhindwara District	...	95	...	...
	Chhatisgarh	Raipur District	...	...	...	8
	Berar	Amraoti District	...	...	1	...
		Total	...	753	2	8

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera.		Small-pox.	
			Week ending 3rd January 1920.	Week ending 10th January 1920.	Week ending 3rd January 1920.	Week ending 20th January 1920.
Assam.	...	Sylhet District	70	93	13	26
		Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	6	...	...	...
		Goalpara District	16	3	...	...
		Darrang District	2	...	...	2
		Sibsagar District	...	...	...	2
		TOTAL	94	96	13	30
North-West Frontier Province.	...	Peshawar District	...	...	13*	1
		Hazara District	...	...	7	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	...	...	8	4
		TOTAL	...	...	28	5
		GRAND TOTAL	2,286	2,886	661	942

* Including 2 deaths for the week ending 27th December 1919.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Simla :

The 30th January 1920.

No. 375-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
Mint.

Delhi, the 2nd February 1920.

RESOLUTION RE THE REMOVAL OF THE CALCUTTA MINT TO ANOTHER SITE.

RESOLUTION.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held on the 16th September 1919 the Honourable Mr. Crum moved the following resolution:—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the question of removing the Calcutta Mint to another site be taken into consideration."

The resolution was accepted with the reservation that its acceptance in no way committed the Government of India to agreeing to the Mint's final removal if they were not provided with an equally suitable site for all purposes or if on enquiry it was considered that there were other obvious weighty objections which prevented the proposal being proceeded with. To hold the enquiry then promised, the Government of India have decided to appoint a small committee consisting of the following:—

Mr. W. Alder, O.B.E., I.C.S., Controller of Currency . *President.*

Mr. W. O. Grazebrook, nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
The Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Roy Bahadur, nominated by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. S. W. Goode, I.C.S., nominated by the Government of Bengal.
} *Members.*

The Government of India have no doubt that public bodies such as the Calcutta Corporation and the Calcutta Improvement Trust, who are interested in the question, will be glad to take the opportunity of representing their views before the Committee.

2. The Committee thus appointed has been requested to report on the following points:—

(*i*) the advisability of removing the Calcutta Mint from its present site,

(*ii*) if such removal is considered desirable, the site to which it should be removed, the efficiency of the Mint, the proper discharge of Government business and the convenience of the public being duly considered, and

(*iii*) if the removal be recommended, the probable cost of the operation.

ORDERED that the resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and that a copy be forwarded to the Government of Bengal and also to the President and Members of the Committee.

E. M. COOK,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7 1920.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th November 1919

On and after 15th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi, Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India"

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J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 7th February 1920

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

January 28.

5256. Mahomed Kasim. *Interlocking controlling gear for home and outer signals.*
5257. E. E Dutt, and P. C. Dutt. *A process for the manufacture of potash salts, ammonia, and alumina.*
5258. K. Heerachand & K H. Misrilal. *Electric bale press.*
5259. Swami R. Puri. *Self-igniting cigarettes.*
5260 J. M. Banerji. *Automatic fan mechanism.*
5261. N. P. Roe. *Railway block instrument control lock.*
5262. R. H. Kirk. *Improvements relating to moulds for plastic and similar substances.*
5263. F. W. Marillier and C. C. Champeney. *Improvements in means for absorbing shock.*
5264. G. Cloetens, G. Laloux, and L van der Heyden a Hauzeur. *Improvements relating to stringed musical instruments*
5265. J. Blair. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of glue or the like adhesives.*

January 29.

5266 T. Tiesen. *Improvements relating to furnaces*

January 30.

5267. B. F. Seymour *Improvements in resilient transmissions and bearings.*

January 31

5268 A. T. Porter. *Improved process of, and apparatus for, producing combustible vapour.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order

4370. K. B. Quinan. *Improvements in and relating to the production of sulphuric acid.*
4460. J. S. Stokes. *Improvements in the manufacture of moulded printing plates, matrices therefor, and blanks or mats from which the plates and matrices are made.*
4651. W. A. P. Cosserat. *Improvements in throw over levers for actuating railway switches.*
4871. J. Wells. *Improvements in tar extractors and scrubbers for gas.*
4922. T. A. Boyd, H. A. Boyd and J. & T. Boyd, Ld. *Improvements in means of imparting drag to spinning bobbins in spinning, twisting and like frames.*
4950. S. Midzushima. *Improvements in and relating to pneumatic tyres.*
4983. J. A. Launder. *Improvements in or relating to means for supporting garments and garment hangers.*
4985. F. G. Lynde. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of concrete slabs.*
4987. Winget Ld. *Improvements relating to machines for mixing concrete ingredients or other substances.*
4991. G. F. Rose. *Improvements in or relating to tea breaking or cutting machines.*
4992. G. F. Rose. *Improvements in or relating to sieves for tea breaking or cutting machines.*
5096. R. L. Datta. *Production of alkali bichromates.*

5123. V. E. Nailley. Improvements in coin counting and stacking apparatus and in cartons for carrying stacked coin.

5134. C. H. Rowe. Improvements relating to the valves of automobile engines and the like.

5139. T. Wishart. Improvements in connection with the handling and storing of sugar cane in sugar factories.

5140. C. E. Jeffcock and W. H. Yardley Improvements in or relating to apparatus suitable for purifying or otherwise conditioning air or other gases and for other purposes.

5147. W. J. Walker. Improvements in apparatus for soaking or similarly treating with liquid, leather or other goods.

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

4576. Hermoye and Glorian.
4592. Benard.
4848. Holt Manufacturing Co.
4862 Alphaero Engines Ld.
4865. Thom.
4867. Martin.
4868. Holt Manufacturing Co.
4869. Holt Manufacturing Co.
4870. Mossay and Enclosed Motor Co., Ld.
4872. Andrews and Averill Jr.
4873. Handley Page.
4874. Brown and White.
4876. Owens Bottle Co.
4877. Gibbons.
4879. Sestini and Rondelli.
4880. Electrolytic Zinc Co., of Australasia Proprietary Ld.
4883 Jones.
4884. Weibull.
4885 Weibull
4886. Anderson, Deacon and Brady

PATENTS SEALED.

3954 Monotype Machine (Col. Pat.) Syndicate Ld.
4301. Crespi.
4404. Farquhar & Hill
4474. Electro Agricultur Aktiebolaget
4509. Martin.
4544. Martin.
4637. Davis.
4645. Griffin
4650. Martin
4665 O'Leary.
4666. Aktiebolaget Kvafveindustri.
4711. Murtough.
4736. Mehta.
4759. Jung
4827 Stephen.
4828 Measuregraph Co.
4829. Holt Manufacturing Co
4830 Ellis & Hends.
4832. Holt Manufacturing Co
4833. Walker.
4834 Dixon.
4835. Lee
4836. Lee.
4837. Datta
4838. Datta.
4841. Martin.
4842 Dear.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

568 of 1907 Gresham. (To 24 June 1921.)
437 of 1909. Gresham & anr. (To 19 March 1921)
57 of 1910. Gresham (To 30 August 1921.)
348 of 1910. Serpek. (To 22 April 1921)
533 of 1910. Dennison. (To 17 May 1921)
536 of 1910. English. (To 17 May 1921.)
37 of 1911. Rees. (To 28 February 1921.)
48 of 1911. Watson & anr. (To 8 March 1921)
94 of 1911. Levick (Jr). (To 30 March 1921.)
95 of 1911. Levick (Jr.). (To 30 March 1921)
96 of 1911. Levick (Jr) (To 30 March 1941)
297 of 1911. Burdon & ors. (To 13 March 1921)
561 of 1911. Gresham (To 25 May 1921)
683 of 1911. Hess Flume Co (To 27 January 1921)
135 of 1912. Levick (Jr). (To 18 March 1921)
151 of 1912 J. D. Riedel Aktiengesellschaft (To 25 March 1921)
203 of 1912. Jones & anr. (To 22 April 1921)
678 of 1912. Biddlecombe (To 23 December 1920)
684 of 1913. Nizam Din. (To 2 January 1921)
858 of 1913. Kinney. (To 25 March 1921)

1512 of 1914. King & ors. (To 9 March 1921.)
1528 of 1914. Gresham. (To 16 March 1921.)
1613 of 1914. Watson. (To 22 April 1921.)
2241 of 1915. Gresham. (To 4 August 1921.)
2242 of 1915. Gresham. (To 4 August 1921.)
2448 of 1916. Sutcliffe. (To 24 January 1921.)
2551 of 1916. Holgate. (To 11 April 1921.)
2575 of 1916. Fulton. (To 27 April 1921.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1913

1269. (De Nordiske Fabriker De-No-Fa Aktieselskap).

1915.

2336. (Lawrence & anr.). 2338. (Naik). 2339. (Bana). 2348. (Brown Bayley's Steel Works Ld.). 2351. (Dalzell). 2352. (Neel.) 2356. (Das Gupta).

EXTENSION OF COPYRIGHT IN DESIGNS.

Class 13. Nos. 2856 to 2863. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., of St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. May 31, 1915. (Copyright in designs extended for five years.)

Class 13. Nos. 2865 to 2868; 2881 to 2884; 2886 and 2890. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., of St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. June 14, 1915. (Copyright in designs extended for five years.)

Class 13. Nos. 2891, 2892 and 2894. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., of St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. June 16, 1915. (Copyright in designs extended for five years.)

DESIGN ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

From January 26th to 31st, 1920.

Class 1. No. 9086. Sheorti Lall Jhamman Lall Sharma, of Chauk Bari, Jalesar, District Etah. December 23, 1919.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) must be made in English and addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed and a full address given in all communications.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, together with current regulations and instructions. *These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.*

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs or on their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the

public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Models are not required unless specially asked for. Drawings must be on tracing cloth and the Rules and Instructions for the preparation of drawings as given in the Handbook should be strictly followed. A provisional patent cannot be secured under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

4. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India application should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

5. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission for which due allowance should be made. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

6. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs, etc.*, for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

7. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.	HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
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8. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, in the Record Office, Bombay, and in the Connemara Library, Madras.

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(a) Patent Office Handbook (Acts, Rules and instructions)		1	0
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(h) Patent Office Journals (Issued quarterly)	each	0	8
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(j) Printed specifications of inventions since 1912	each	0	8

V. LOUGH,

Controller of Patents and Designs.

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M. Jawala Parshad, Regimental Munshi, Lalkurti Bazar.
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M. Mohomed Khalil, Urdu Instructor, Mohalla Mamaran, Ambala City.
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M. Basheer Ahmad, Bazaria Inayatganj (Old City).

BARRACKPORE.—M. Nisar Ahmad Khan, 89, Baker Mahal.

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BENARES.—M. Farzand Ali Khan (of Patna), 1st Blackwatch Regiment, Nandesar Tank near Masjid, Benares Cantonment.

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†Mr. H. M. Anwar, Karolwadi, Thakurwar Road, Post No. 2, Bombay.
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*Mr. Mohd. Shafi Ahmad Mazhari, M.A., Address—Opposite J. J. Hospital, 668 Parel Road, Bombay

BUDAUN—
Mr. M. Abdul Salam, Birhampur, Budaun
M. Sami Uddin Qadri, C/o M. Hamiduddin, Maulvi Tola, Budaun, U. P.

CALCUTTA—
M. A. M. F. Wahhab, Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, 14, Zakaria Street
M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A., 4, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley.
M. Abdul Badi, 5, Ramsanker Roy Lane.
M. Abdul Habib Khan, 12, Jamadar Khan Lane, Balligunge.
M. Abdul Karim Nashtar, 8, Jamadar Khan Lane, Balligunge.
M. Abdul Wajid, 106, Harrison Road.
M. Akmal Ali Akmal, 25, Nur Ali Lane, P. O. Entally.
M. Azherus Sadain, Teacher, Calcutta Madrasah, 138/1, Karaya Road.
M. Azizun Nabi Khan, 27, Karaya Bazar Road, Balligunge.
*M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A., 3, Elliot Lane.
M. Badru-z-Zaman, 212/1, Linton Street.
†M. Daliluddin Ahmed, 37, Karaya Bazar Road, Balligunge.
M. Husain Mirza, 4/1, Collin Lane.
†M. Mirza S. M. K. Sultan, B.A., M.F., 11, Colootolla Street
M. Mohd. Azam, 19, Tiljala 1st Lane, P. O. Balligunge.
M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya Ibrat, 17/1, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge.
M. Mohd. Israil Khan, 5, Doctor Karam Hossain Lane, Balligunge.
M. Mohd. Muslim, 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara.
M. Mohd. Quasim Khan, C/o H. A. Rahaman & Co., 44, Lower Chitpore Road.
M. Mohd. Qurban Ali Asri, 7, Ontail 1st Lane, Entally P. O.
M. Nyzamuddin, 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara.
M. Rashiduddin Ahmed Khan, 41, Gardner Lane, Entally P. O.
M. Raza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S., 2/1/2, Tiljala 1st Lane, Balligunge.
M. S. E. Haque, 69, Baker Hostel.
M. S. M. Yunus, Baker Hostel, Calcutta Madrasah.
M. Shahabuddin Ahmad Siddiqi, 41, Gardner Lane, Entally P. O.
M. Syed Abu Zafar, 36, European Asylum Lane.
M. Syed Hamiduddin Ahmed, 17-C, Elliott Hostel, Wellesley Sqr., Calcutta.
M. Syed Nawab Ali, 11, Colootolla Street.

CAWNPORE—
M. S. Abdul Ghani, Regimental Munshi, Garrison Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles.
M. S. M. Aminuddin, Regimental Munshi, 11th Machine Gun Battalion.

DELHI.—M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi), Regimental Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.—M. M. Waris Ali Khan, "Waris," Junior English Master, Government High School, Dera Ghazi Khan.

FEROZEPORE—
M. Suraj Narain, B.A., Kahari Bazar, Ferozepore.
M. Harnam Das, Headmaster, Malwa Khalsa School, Ferozepore City.

HAZARA.—M. Syed Mohammad, B.A. (Cal.), near Civil Dispensary, Mansehra Dist., Hazara.
HAPUR.—M. Aftab Ali, Mohalla Kasiwara, Hapur, Dt. Meerut.
HISSAR.—M. M. I. Jan Bukhari, C/o Booking Clerk, Railway Station, Biwani District, Hissar.
HYDERABAD (DECCAN).—M. Jamaluddin, Revenue Secretariat, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad.
JHANSI—
*M. Mohd. Sadiq Ali, 39, Orchha Gate, Jhansi.
M. Abdullah Khan, Officers' Munshi, Sadar Bazar, behind Kotwali
M. Nirmal Prasad Jain, Sadar Bazar.
JHELUM—
M. Thakur Das Pahwa, Officers' Munshi, Jhelum
M. Chandan Khan, Officers' Munshi, Phuriaawala Bazar, Jhelum.
JUBBULPORE—
M. Abdul Rahim, Regimental Munshi, 1/4th Royal West Kent Regiment, Sadar Bazar, Jubbulpore.
M. Mohd. M. Haque, Officers' Munshi, C/o Nisar Ali Shah's Garden, Nerbadda Road, Jubbulpore Cantt.
Mr. Mahomed Zahid Khan, C/o Hakim Mahomed Hayat Khan, General Merchant, Sadar Bazar, Jubbulpore
M. No. 534 Nk. Ghaus Ali Shah, School Master, 2-76th Punjabis, Jubbulpore.
JULLUNDUR—
M. Karam Chand, C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.
M. Dharm Lal, C/o Oriental Book Depôt, Jullundur.
M. Murtaza Ahmad Khan, Akhgar Durrani, Village Bhaddam, Post Office Parjian, District Jullundur
KARACHI—
M. Anandram Thadamal, Regimental Munshi, Norfolk Regiment, Garrikhata, Karachi
M. Mukhtar Ahmad, Bari Bazar, Camp, Karachi.
KASAULI.—M. Anand Sarup, Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).
KOHAT.—*M. Lal Muhammad Qureshi, Officers' Munshi, C/o Head Master, A. V. M. Islamia School, Kohat.
KOLHAPUR.—Pt. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni, 112, Shahupuri, Kolhapur.
LAHORE—
M. Sham Lal Bhargava, Officers' Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Mohd. Ishaq, Regimental Munshi, Bengali Mohalla, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment
M. M. Abdul Hamid, C/o H. Abdul Latif, Esq., Pleader, Haveli Pathanwali Mochi Gate, Lahore
M. Muhammad Din, clerk, Signal Engineer's Office, Lahore.
M. Abdur Rahman Ahmedi, C/o M. Nizamuddin Saheb, Kucha Rangrezan Lohari Mandi, Lahore
M. Abdul Huq, C/o M. Abdul Hamid, Professor, Government College, Lahore.
M. Brahmanand Aggarwal, Aggarwal Asram, Room No. 47, Lahore.
M. Hakim Rashid Ahmad Khan, C/o Khan Bahadur N. Mohd Nasiruddin Khan, Rais and Judge (Rtd.), Lahore.
LUCKNOW—
M. Abdul Karim, C/o The 10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Lucknow.
M. Mohd. Ashfaq Husain, Regimental Munshi, 1/10th Middlesex Regiment, Lucknow
M. Sh. Abdul Rabb, N. C. O.'s School, No. 5 Mule Depôt, Lucknow
†M. Abdul Alim, Husainganj, Lucknow.
*M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil), near Royal Hotel.
M. Mohammad Musharraf Ali, Hewett Road, near Post Office, Lucknow
M. Zainul Abedin, Asst. Master, Islamia High School, Lucknow.
*M. Abdul Hamid, Kook's Hospital, Ghusyari Mandi, Lucknow.
M. S. Muzaffar Husain "Zaidi", C/o Maulana "Sofi", Molvi Ganj, Lucknow.
M. Mohd. Fazil Khan, C/o Munshi Karim Khan, Chhitwapur, near Takya Langara Shah
*M. Aziz Mohd. Khan Afridi, 57, LaTouche Road.
LUDHIANA—
M. Kishori Lall Jothi, Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana
M. Amar Nath Yogi, Professor of oriental languages, Ludhiana.
MADRAS—
M. Muhiddin Hussain Sahib, 15/16, Vathiar Chinniah Pillai Street, Royapettah, Madras.
Saiyed Mahmud Padshah, General Collins' Road, Vepery.
MEERUT—
M. Ahmad Bux, Regimental Munshi, 21st (Empress of India) Lancers.
M. Mohamed Sarwar, Regimental Munshi, 12th Brigade, R. H. A., Lalkurti Bazar.
MHOW—
Mr. Thomas Shah, son of Shaikh Mahomed Shah, C/o Commandant, Machine Gun Centre, Mhow
Mr. Syed Muhammad Umar, C/o Post Master, Mhow.
MOZUFFERPORE—M. Mohd. Shuaib, Arabic Teacher, Zilla School, Mozufferpore.
MULTAN—
M. M. Ghulam Haider Khan (of Nowshera), Officers' Munshi.
M. Sultan Mohammad, Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment.
M. Sher Ali Khan Rind, House No. 634, Sudder Bazar, Multan.
M. S. M. Ramzan Masrur, Cantonment School, Multan.
M. Sahibzada Dost Mohd. Khan, Durrani, Chahwala Hata of L. Jagannath, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantt.
*M. Din Mohammad Khan Talib, Officer Cadet Unit.
MURREE HILLS—
M. S. C. Bagchi, Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din, Regimental Munshi, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment (summer only)
M. Bodh Raj, Regimental Munshi (summer only).
M. Abdul Karim Khan, Regimental Munshi, 2/4th Borderers, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills
MUSSOORIE.—*M. S. Aulad Ali Gilani, Oakgrove European School, Jharipani.
NAINI TAL—
M. Faqir Ulla, St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.
M. Mahmud Hasan Israili, Talli Tal.
NASIK—
M. Mohd. Arif, Officers' School of Instruction.
M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat, Officers' School of Instruction.
*M. Mohamad Sharafat Ali, Officers' School of Instruction.
M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid, Officers' School of Instruction.
NASIRABAD.—M. S Sadiq Ali, Munshi Fazil, C/o Peerjee Mohd Ali, Sugar and Tea Merchant, Nasirabad (Rajputana).
NOWSHERA—
M. Ahmed Din, Regimental Munshi, Warwickshire Regiment, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera
M. Sadai Mabud, Officers' Munshi, Nowshera City.
PATNA.—†M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi, Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.
PESHAWAR—
M. Abdur Rahim, Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
M. Ajab Shah Anand, Officers' Munshi, Daki Nama, Peshawar City.
M. Kazi Ghulam Nabi, opposite General Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar
*M. Saiyid Zafar Shah Bukhari, Head clerk, office of the Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, N.-W. F. P., Peshawar.
M. S Ali Hussain Shah, Garhi Hazrat Karim Shah Sahib Bukhari, Karimpura, Peshawar City.
M. S. S. Wajid Ali Shah, Mohalla Sayodan, Karimpura, Peshawar City

POONA—
M. S. R. Kapur, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Bn., Warwickshire Regiment, C/o Pandit Diwan Chand, Accountant. M. W. S. Office, opposite Divisional Library, Poona.
M. S. Karim Baksh, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Bn., The Lincoln Regiment, Gharpuri, Poona.
QUETTA—
M. Mohd. Rahim Shah, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
Pt. Hirday Narayan, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. S. Abdul Aziz, The King's Regiment, Quetta.
M Syed Inam Ali, Mission Road, Quetta.
M Sher Mohamed, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M Sita Ram Mehta, Babu Muhalla, near Arya Samaj, Quetta.
M Jawala Prashad, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
*M. S. Barkat Ali, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta
M Dittu Ram, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Syed Hadi Hussain, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M Syed Aulad Husain, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Abdul Hakim Khan, Nishtar—Shair Manzil (M. W. S., Military District).
M. Jiya Lall, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Ram Kishan, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Haji Ahmad Fakhriey, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Mohd. Sarwar Khan, Mirza, Persian Professor, Government High School, Quetta.
RAWALPINDI—
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi (winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Bodh Raj, Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi, C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq, C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Bukhsh Gyani, M. F., Professor of Oriental Languages, Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.
RISALPUR.—M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan, Regimental Munshi, Royal Flying Corps, Risalpur Cantonment.
ROORKEE CITY.—M Fazl-i-Haq, Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City
ROHTAK—
M Mohammad Akeeluddin, Fort, Rohtak
M. Abrar Ali, Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.
SAUGOR—M. Rameshwar Dayal, Officers' Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Saugor, C. P.
SIALKOT—
M. Abdul Hamid Khan, Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street, Sialkot
M. Ghulam Rasul Syed, Raja Street, Sialkot.
SIMLA.—M. Abdul Latif, Urdu Instructor, C/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.
SUBATHU—
M Amar Nath Varma, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu
M. Anand Swarup, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Khalil-ur-Rahman, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Miyan Khan Haidari, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
*M. Habib Ullah, Syed, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Mool Chand Saihgal, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
WELLINGTON—
M Syed Khurshed Ali, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Wellington.
M. Abdul Majid Sharif Quraishi, Munshi, Cadet College.
S. Aftab Ali, Munshi, Wellington Market Post Office, Victoria Villa

Qualified Bengali Teachers.

CALCUTTA.—Babu Suresh Chandra Chatterjee, 6, Muktaram Row, Calcutta.
RUNGPUR.—Babu Mukunda Lal Das Gupta, Kakina, District Rungpur.

Qualified Canarese Teacher.

BANGALORE.—M. R. Ry K. Hanumantha Rao, No 1, Main Road, Seshadripuram, Bangalore.

Qualified Malayalam Teachers.

ADICHANALLORE.—M. R Ry. N. Sankara Pillai, First Assistant, H. G. E. School, Adichanallore.
KOTTAYAM.—M. R. Ry. A. I. Pothen, Malayalam Munshi, Basel Mission High School, Kottayam.

Qualified Marathi Teachers.

EAST KHANDESH.—Mr. Laxman Narayan Phandis, B.A., C/o Mr. M. N. Phandis, Editor, Kavya Ratnawali, Jalgaon.
POONA CITY—
Mr. Govind Krishna Modak, Sanskrit Teacher, New English School, Poona City.
Mr. D. K. Pathak, 442, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.
Mr. V. L. Deshpande, 641, Budhwar Peth, Poona City.
RATNAGIRI.—M. Waman Vishnu Vaidya, C/o Mr. R. K. Bal, B.A., LL.B., Sub-Judge, Malwan, District Ratnagiri.
SHOLAPUR.—Mr. Vishnu Anant Salgarkar, C/o Mr. Harichand Amichand Shah, Sholapur.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.—M. Muhammad Zafar Ali, Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

Qualified Tamil Teachers.

MADRAS—
M. R. Ry. K. Raghavachari, Senior Tamil Pandit, Wesley College, Royapettah
M. R. Ry. A. M. Satakoparamanuja Acharya, Senior Tamil Pandit, National High School, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.

Qualified Telugu Teachers.

GODAVARI.—M. R. Ry. V. Subba Rao, Stewartpetta, Pithapuram, Godavari District.
NELLORE.—K. Subrahmanya Sarma, Telugu Pandit, A. B. M. Girls' High School, Nellore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teachers whose names are preceded by a cross (†) are out of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd December 1919.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners

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CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 6 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	,, 7 ,,
QUINOIDINE in non Tablet form (when in stock) and Residual Alkaloids.	,, 4 ,,

QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 6 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. in one delivery (when in stock) .	,, 7 ,,

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb., 4-lb., and 6¼-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 1-lb., 5-lb. and 10-lb. boxes.
Quinoidine is available in 1-lb. box.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. box.

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Drugs are sold for cash or by V. P. Post. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

[For ¼ lb. 4 As.; ½ lb. 5 As.; 1 lb. 8 As.; 1½ lb. 11 As.; 2 lbs. 14 As.; 2½ lbs. Re 1 Anna 1; 3 lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 4 lbs. Re. 1 As. 7; 4½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 10; 5 lbs. Re 1 As. 13; 6 lbs. Rs. 2; 6½ lbs. Rs. 2 As. 3.]

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab: 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	0
Quinoidine tab: 2 lbs. Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	2	0	0
Quinoidine tab: 3 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage	3	0	0

***N.B.*—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.**

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 4th February 1920

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st January 1920.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In His Majesty's Dominions	In transit between India, England and H. M.'s Dominions.		In the U. S. A. and in transit therefrom.		Securities (Purchase Price).		Total.	Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b) (c)	R	
...ta	2,06,21,000	53,94,27,696	56,00,48,696	7,13,63,877	9,17,41,818	8,11,34,600	3,36,32,669	...	2,98,00,000	5,28,00,000	...	...	...	15,59,54,946	63,49,97,126	1,34,14,25,036	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 of rupee paper and R5,89,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills.
...pore	...	8,64,44,734	8,64,44,734	4,01,61,302	47,73,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			4,49,34,707	(b) Nominal value—R83,91,15,001.
...e	...	12,62,83,828	12,62,83,828	1,95,29,124	1,80,06,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3,75,35,896	(c) Includes Treasury Bills purchased under section 3, Act XI of 1917, as amended by Act VI of 1918 and Act II of 1919.
...ay	8,22,990	48,61,88,977	48,70,11,967	10,03,06,496	22,58,35,732	3,83,14,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,44,56,291	
...hi	...	8,18,30,108	8,18,30,108	93,96,681	21,52,658	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,15,49,339	
...s	1,33,55,270	23,24,40,522	24,57,95,792	2,79,54,608	47,92,028	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,27,46,636	
...oon	...	26,40,64,140	26,40,64,140	1,51,19,948	37,11,412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,58,31,360	
	3,47,99,260	1,81,66,80,005	1,85,14,79,265	23,38,32,036	35,10,13,825	11,94,48,663	3,36,32,669	...	2,98,00,000	5,28,00,000	...	...	...	15,59,54,946	63,49,97,126	1,85,14,79,265	
...—Withdrawn from circulation by ... Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			...	Deduct—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another												...	
Total Circulation R			1,85,14,79,265											Total Reserve R		1,85,14,79,265	

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 31st January 1920.
There was no gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st January 1920.

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January 1920.

PARTICULARS	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS					4 PER CENT.		INDIAN WAR LOAN.			2ND INDIAN WAR LOAN.				TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	Terminable Loan of 1915-16.	Conversion Loan of 1916-17.	5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922.	5½ per cent War Bonds 1921.	5½ per cent War Bonds 1923.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1925.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928.	
Balance of 15th January 1920	25,44,900	79,16,700	3,59,31,900	1,43,75,100	50,79,900	15,43,500	6,100	40,07,700	74,850	16,100	9,78,525	925	1,200	13,400	7,61,000	7,32,51,800
Add—																
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 24th January 1920 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	5,650	500	...	...	...	1,750	10,400
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January 1920 . .	...	500	...	...	...	...	300	...	3,000	...	500	...	...	...	...	4,300
	25,44,900	79,17,200	3,59,31,900	1,43,75,100	50,79,900	15,43,500	6,400	40,07,700	80,350	21,750	9,79,525	925	1,200	13,400	7,62,750	7,32,66,500
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	45,100	1,21,300	3,36,300	2,56,800	54,000	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,13,700
Balance on 31st January 1920 .	24,99,800	77,95,900	3,55,95,600	1,41,18,300	50,25,900	15,43,300	6,400	40,07,700	80,350	21,750	9,79,525	925	1,200	13,400	7,62,750	7,24,52,800

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Novr. 1919 Enfaced from India 12,514 lakhs, re-transferred from London 13,112 lakhs.
„ 1st Dec. 1919 „ 15th Dec. „ ditto ... ditto 5 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 31st „ „ ditto ... ditto 9 „
„ 1st Jan. 1920 „ 15th Jan. 1920 ditto ... ditto 11 „
„ 16th Jan. „ „ 31st „ „ ditto ... ditto 8 „
12,514 13,145

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 4th February 1920.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1920.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's European Establishment:—

Mr. K. M. MacDonald, M. C., to act as Agent at Lahore Branch, as from the 25th January 1920, *vice* Mr. C. C. Lumley, granted leave.

Mr. K. Chappell to be Agent at Patna Branch, as from the 25th January 1920, *vice* Mr. L. R. W. Mackenzie, transferred to Head Office.

Mr. H. A. Page to be Sub-Agent at Secunderabad Sub-Agency, as from the 28th January 1920, *vice* Mr. B. W. Vane Percy, granted leave.

Mr. F. G. Davis to be Agent at Park Street Branch, as from the 18th January 1920, *vice* Mr. K. Chappell, transferred.

By order of the Directors,

N. H. Y. WARREN,

Secretary & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd February 1920.

LIABILITIES	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund Rs. 2,00,00,000 0 0			
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below* . Rs. 25,00,000 0 0	1,75,00,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments	25,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 5,92,98,309 4 5; Public Deposits at Branches Rs. 1,59,38,469 13 8	7,52,36,779	2	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	30,57,48,265	10	11
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .	33,60,537	10	8
Sundries	42,62,321	14	4
RUPEES .	42,86,07,904	6	0

ASSETS	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities . .	7,41,42,103	0	0
Other authorized Investments .	1,33,46,880	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .	13,66,99,095	5	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	5,82,95,662	4	0
Bills discounted and purchased .	3,63,88,980	6	8
Balances with other Banks .	67,61,356	5	2
Bullion	...		
Dead Stock	20,03,974	13	6
Stamps	14 642	12	1
Sundries	11,85 641	1	2
	32,97,38,344	15	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* Rs. 3,71,37,676 13 11; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† Rs. 6,17,31,882 8 4	9,88,69,559	6	3
RUPEES .	42,86,07,904	6	0

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value Rs 3,85,147 8 0
† Do. do. do. „ 5,16,970 0 0

Rs. 9,02,117 8 0

By the order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 5th February 1920.

C. M. TALLACK,
Chief Accountant.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 25·44.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
Land Acquisition Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th January 1920.

No. 884-*L.A.*—The following agreement is published under Section 42 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, for general information.

M. C. McALPIN,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Stamp.

Eight annas.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this 24th day of January One thousand nine hundred and twenty BETWEEN THE CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION LIMITED, a Company (registered under the English Companies Act) and having its registered office at 2, Broad Street Place in the City of London in England and having a branch office at 6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta (hereinafter called " the Company ") of the one part and THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafter called " the Secretary of State ") of the other part.

WHEREAS for the purpose of the construction of a Distributing Station for the supply of electrical energy the Company has applied to the Government of Bengal for the acquisition under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, of the piece or parcel of land containing ·2975 of an acre or thereabouts being part of the Revenue Holding No. 136 Municipal No. 4, Watgunge Street, Kidderpore in the suburbs of Calcutta in the District of the 24-Parganas and more particularly described in the Schedule hereto and delineated in the plan* hereunto annexed.

AND WHEREAS the said Government of Bengal being satisfied by an enquiry held under Section 40 of the said Act that the proposed acquisition is needed for the aforesaid purpose and that the said work is likely to prove useful to the public, has consented to acquire on behalf of the Company the piece or parcel of land hereinbefore described.

AND WHEREAS the said Government of Bengal has required the Company under the provisions of Section 41 of the abovementioned Act to enter into the agreement with the Secretary of State hereinafter contained.

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH THAT IT IS HEREBY AGREED AND DECLARED as follows :—

1. On demand the Company shall and will pay to the said Government of Bengal all and every compensation in respect of the said land tendered, paid or awarded or to be tendered, paid or awarded by the Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, or by the Court to which a reference under Part III of the said Act may be made, or by the Court or Courts to which an appeal from the award of the said Court may be preferred and all costs, charges and expenses of the proceedings in the aforesaid Courts, or otherwise incidental to the proposed acquisition or payable in respect thereof under the provisions of the said Act.

2. On demand made by the said Collector the obligations of the Company under the last preceding Clause not being thereby limited the Company shall and will deposit with the said Collector such sum or sums of money as in his discretion the said Collector may in anticipation estimate to be necessary for the purposes mentioned in the last preceding Clause.

3. On payment by the Company of all demands under the foregoing first Clause (or, in the discretion of the said Government of Bengal on deposit by the Company of all estimated amounts as provided in the second Clause), but not before possession shall have been taken under the provisions of the abovementioned Act, the Secretary of State shall make over possession of the said land to the Company and shall execute and do all such acts and deeds as may be necessary and proper for effectually vesting the same in the Company.

4. The said land shall be held by the Company for the purpose of such supply of electrical energy as is hereinbefore mentioned and purposes incidental thereto and without the sanction in writing of the said Government of Bengal first had and obtained for no other purpose whatsoever.

* Not published herewith but may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector, at No. 2, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

5. The necessary buildings and plant for the said supply of electrical energy shall be completed (and fully equipped in all respects ready for use) within two years from the date on which possession of the said land shall have been given to the Company.

6. Should the said Distributing Station not be completed (and fully equipped in all respects ready for use) within the period stated in the last preceding Clause or within such further period as in its discretion may be prescribed or allowed by the said Government of Bengal or should the said land at any time thereafter cease for a period of six consecutive months, to be held and used or cease to be required for the purpose or purposes provided for in the foregoing fourth clause then and in any such case, the said Government may summarily re-enter upon and take possession of the said land, and thereupon the interest of the Company in the said land shall absolutely cease and determine.

7. On taking such possession the said Government may sell or otherwise deal with the said land as it may think proper. Should the said Government sell the said land the said Government after deducting the expenses incurred in connection with the said taking of possession and with such sale shall pay the proceeds to the Company. Should the said Government on taking possession, decide not to sell the land, it shall repay to the Company all sums received from the Company in respect of all and every compensation as provided in the foregoing first clause (less the statutory allowance of 15 per cent.) but will not repay any sums paid and received on account of costs, charges and expenses.

8. The public shall be entitled to the supply of electrical energy on the following terms, that is to say, subject to the provisions of The Indian Electricity Act 1910 and Rules made thereunder or to the provisions of any other legislative enactment or rules in that behalf for the time being in force, the public in the vicinity of the said Distributing Station (when completed) shall be entitled to be supplied with electrical energy from such Station within the limits of the power available at such Station and in pursuance of the terms of the Electric License granted to the Company.

9. Should any dispute or difference arise touching or concerning the subject matter of this agreement or any covenant clause or thing herein contained the same shall be referred to the said Government of Bengal and the opinion and decision of the said Government upon such dispute or difference shall be final and conclusive and binding on the parties hereto.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land measuring more or less ·2975 acre (decimal 2975 of an acre) and situate at Municipal No. 4, Watgunge Street, Kidderpore, in the Suburbs of Calcutta in the District of the 24-Parganas, registration district 24-Parganas sub-district Sadar (Alipore), and being part of Revenue Holding No. 136 and which land is bounded as follows: On the North by the premises Nos. 34, 34-1 and 35, Moonshigunge Road and portion of premises No 4, Watgunge Street, on the East by premises Nos 34, 34-1 and 35, Moonshigunge Road, premises Nos. 143-1, 141, Circular Garden Reach Road, premises Nos. 1, 3 and part of 4, Watgunge Street, on the South partly by Nos. 3 and 1, Watgunge Street and by portion of No. 4, Watgunge Street and premises No. 143-1 and 141, Circular Garden Reach Road and partly by the drain of Watgunge Street, on the West by part of No. 4, Watgunge Street, and which said piece of land is more particularly delineated and shown on the plan hereto annexed and thereon marked by a red boundary line.

IN WITNESS whereof the duly constituted attorney of the Company and the Secretary of State for India in Council have hereunto set their respective hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed sealed and delivered by John Thompson Mertens and Edgar Charles Simon the duly constituted joint attorneys for the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Limited in the presence of—

E. C. ESSON, Solicitor,

26, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

p.p. The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Limited.

J. T. MERTENS,

Actg. Agent and Chief Engineer.

E. C. SIMON,

Deputy Agent.

Signed sealed and delivered by Malcolm Caird McAlpin, the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of S. Abdul Latif, Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

M. C. MCALPIN,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Revenue Department.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. **Engineers.**
2. **Overseers.**
3. **Sub-Overseers.**
4. **Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors.**
5. **Tracers.**
6. **Men trained in—**
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

W. G. WOOD,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated the 19th January 1920.

No. 249-R.—The following draft amendments, which it is proposed to make in the rules framed under Section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and published with the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 2308, dated 29th April 1909, are published for criticism.

The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th March 1920 with any remarks or suggestions which are received on or before that date:—

(1) In rule 2, Chapter V, Part II of the said rules, the words "otherwise than in bulk" shall be omitted.

(2) In rule 6, Chapter V, Part II of the said rules, the words "other than in bulk shall be omitted.

(3) In Form H—
   (a) the words "otherwise than in bulk," wherever they occur, shall be omitted and
   (b) in condition 1 of the conditions attached to the Form, after the words "The petroleum" the words "if not in bulk" shall be inserted.

(4) In Form I—
   (a) for the words " $\frac{\text{otherwise than in bulk}}{\text{in bulk or otherwise than in bulk}}$ " the words "in bulk or otherwise than in bulk" shall be substituted; and
   (b) in condition 1 of sub-head I of the conditions attached to the Form, after the words "The petroleum" the words "if not in bulk" shall be inserted.

(5) In Form I-A for the words " $\frac{\text{in bulk or otherwise than in bulk}}{\text{otherwise than in bulk}}$ " wherever they occur the words "in bulk or otherwise than in bulk" shall be substituted.

(6) In Form K—
   (a) the words "cases or packages containing in all" shall be enclosed in brackets and an asterisk placed before the opening bracket; and the following marginal reference shall be inserted, namely:—
   "*To be omitted when petroleum is transported in bulk"
   and
   (b) in condition 1 of the conditions attached to the Form, after the words "The petroleum" the words "if not in bulk" shall be inserted.

By order,
H. D. G. LAW,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, 4TH (QUETTA) DIVISION.

List of Government Promissory Notes and other Securities in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, 4th (Quetta) Division, on 31st December 1919, on account of security deposits of contractors, agents, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.										
		3½ per cent 1842-43.	3½ per cent 1854-55.	3½ per cent 1865	3½ per cent 1879.	3 per cent 1896-97.	3½ per cent 1900-01.	4 per cent 1915-16.	4 per cent 1916-17.	* Debentures and Bonds.	Bank Deposits Receipts.	TOTAL.
1	Controller of Military Accounts, 4th (Quetta) Division.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	3,000	800	4,800
2	Ditto	500	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	(b)1,000
3	Divisional Disbursing Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division.	100	7,100	19,500	...	1,600	2,700	...	...	...	...	(a) 31,000
4	Ditto	...	900	1,100	...	...	2,800	...	...	1,000	...	(c)5,800
5	Ditto	4,400	9,600	11,800	2,000	22,600	26,500	500	200	64,425	...	(b) 1,42,025
	TOTAL	5,000	17,600	32,400	2,000	24,200	33,500	500	200	68,425	800	1,84,625

(a) With the Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay.
(b) With the Treasury Officer, Quetta.
(c) With the Controller of Currency, Calcutta.

H. F. SHAIRP, Lieut.-Colonel,
Controller of Military Accounts, 4th (Quetta) Division.

QUETTA,
Dated the 29th January 1920.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Ajmer, the 28th January 1920.

No. 317-*C.S.*—Whereas the land designated below is required for a public purpose, this declaration is made accordingly under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894 :—

District	Pargana.	Mauza.	Approximate area.	For what purpose.	REMARKS.
Ajmer	Ajmer	Ajmer	3 Bighas 11 Biswas. Boundaries :— *East.*—High School. *West.*—Railway Line. *North.*—Shamlat land and Hari Mali's land. *South.*—Railway land, Chanda Bhat's land, Shamlat and High School.	Approach Road to New Government High School, Ajmer.	The plan can be seen at the office of the Collector, Ajmer-Merwara, Ajmer.

2. Under section 7 of the Act the Collector is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

By order,
W. E. G. BELCHER,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner,
Ajmer-Merwara, in the P. W. D.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ERRATUM.

Raisina, the 30th January 1920.

No. 1381—14-*E.B.*—In this office Notification No. 930-R. No. 112-E., dated the 20th January 1920, regarding the transfer of Mr. P. Bourne, Sub-Engineer *for* "forenoon of the 21st January 1920" *read* "afternoon of the 22nd January 1920."

No. 1399-*E.*—With reference to the Public Works Department Notification No. 2251-E., dated the 10th November 1915, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to sanction the reconstitution of the II Project Division, with effect from the 1st February 1920.

The division will ultimately have 3 sub-divisions and will be under the superintendence of the Sanitary Engineer.

No. 1401-*E.*—Mr. T. B. Madnani, Temporary Engineer, is transferred from the Central Office to the II Project Division, with effect from the 1st February 1920.

Mr. Madnani will hold executive charge of the revived II Project Division until further orders.

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary, P. W. D.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 29th January 1920.

No. 617-*Education.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 242 (1) (*r*) of the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to extend the provisions of sections 167, 168, 180 and 181 of the said Act to the Notified Area of Shahdara, in the Delhi Province.

No. 620-*C. & I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules for the importation, possession and transport of petroleum in the Province of Delhi, published with Punjab Government Notification No. 90, dated the 15th February 1909 :—

AMENDMENTS IN THE PETROLEUM RULES.

(1) In rule 2, Chapter V, Part II of the said rules, the words "otherwise than in bulk" shall be omitted.

(2) In rule 6, Chapter V, Part II of the said rules, the words "other than in bulk" shall be omitted.

(3) In Form H—

(*a*) the words "otherwise than in bulk," wherever they occur, shall be omitted; and

(*b*) in condition I of the conditions attached to the Form, after the words "The petroleum" the words "if not in bulk" shall be inserted.

(4) In Form 1—

(*a*) for the words "otherwise than in bulk / in bulk or otherwise than in bulk" the words "in bulk or otherwise than in bulk" shall be substituted; and

(*b*) in condition I of sub-head I of the conditions attached to the Form, after the words "The petroleum" the words "if not in bulk" shall be inserted.

(5) In Form I-A for the words "in bulk or otherwise than in bulk / otherwise than in bulk" wherever they occur the words "in bulk or otherwise than in bulk" shall be substituted.

(6) in Form K—

(*a*) the words "cases or packages containing in all" shall be enclosed in brackets and an asterisk placed before the opening bracket; and the following marginal reference shall be inserted, namely;

* "To be omitted when petroleum is transported in bulk," and

(*b*) in condition I of the conditions attached to the Form, after the words "The petroleum" the words "if not in bulk" shall be inserted.

No. 623-*Home*.—The following returns of births and deaths in the Delhi Province for the month of December 1919 are published for information :—

Division.	No.	Name of District or Municipal Towns.	Population according to the census of 1911.			Births registered.		Deaths registered.														Remarks.
								Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries including suicide.	Other causes.	Total all causes. Number.			Total of corresponding month of previous year. Number.			
			Male	Female.	Total.	No. registered excluding still-births.	Still-born No.	No. Registered.	No. Registered.	No. Registered.	No. Registered.	No. Registered.	No. Registered.	No. Registered.	No. Registered.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Delhi Province.		District excluding Delhi Municipal Town.	102,699	88,486	191,185	810	5	...	...	..	603	5	140	1	15	386	378	764	684	725	1,409	
		Total of corresponding month of previous year.	102,699	88,486	191,185	602	3	...	..	...	1,275	2	122	1	9	684	725	1,409	...	...	...	
		Increase	...	..	...	208	2	.	..	...	...	3	18	...	6	...	.	...	...	...	..	
		or Decrease	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	672	..	...	...	...	298	347	645	...	..	...	

Division.	No.	District excluding towns.	Population according to the census of 1911.			Births registered.		Deaths registered.														Remarks.
								Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries including suicide.	Other causes.	Total all causes. Number.			Total of corresponding month of previous year. Number.			
			Male.	Female.	Total.	No. registered excluding still-births.	Still-born No.	No. Registered.	No. Registered.	No. Registered.	No. Registered.	No. Registered.	No. Registered.	No. Registered.	No. Registered.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Delhi Province.		Delhi Municipality	129,521	95,950	225,471	1,083	29			.	351	44	434	2	128	453	506	959	388	372	760	
		Total of corresponding month of previous year.	129,521	95,950	225,471	924	14	...	..	...	326	22	326	5	81	388	372	760	...	...	...	
		Increase	...	...	...	159	15	...	...	...	25	22	108	...	47	65	134	199	...	...	...	
		or Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

No. 624-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned Municipal towns in the Delhi Province for the week ending 17th January 1920 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and Chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	125	105	230	72	85	157	...	...	...	52	3	65	1	36	.	22	38	60	53 54	36 21
	Notified Area	3,673	2	2	4	3	.	3	..	...	...	2	...	...	.	1			.	.	56·62	42 47
	Total .	229,144	127	107	234	75	85	160	..	...	...	54	3	65	1	37	..	22	38	60	53·10	36 30

The 31st January 1920.

No. 682-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section (1), of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), the Chief Commissioner hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a leaflet in English, bearing on the top a black circular seal with the letters "Administrative Department Provisional Government of India," purporting to be signed by A H. Aziz, Assistant Administrative Minister, in English, and M. Obeidullah, Administrative Minister, in Urdu, commencing with the words "Brave Indians, courageous countrymen," etc., and ending with the words "your homes are safe," and all copies of all other documents containing the matter of the said leaflet, on the ground that the said leaflet contains words which are likely or may have a tendency to incite to murder and to bring into hatred or contempt His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India, and therefore appears to the Chief Commissioner to contain words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), clauses (*a*), (*c*) and (*e*) of the said Act.

The 3rd February 1920.

No. 737-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in the Province of Delhi during the half month ending the 15th January 1920 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			15
			Deaths registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.			
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half months.	Total in present half month.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
P. S. Alipur	85	41	...	...	...	25	...	14	...	...	2		5	8	13	
Nangloi	91	40	...	...	...	29	...	10	...	...	1	..	5	2	7	
Najafgarh	53	57	...	1	...	35	...	17	...	..	4	1	11	10	21	
Subzimandi	8	8	...		...	8	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	
Paharganj	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..		.	
Mehrauli	51	48	...	...	...	33	4	11	.	...	..	..	6	6	12	
Raisina	7	27	...	...	...	19	...	8	...	...		.	3	2	5	
Shahdara	27	18	...	...	...	18	..	.	...	..	.	. .	2	.	2	
New Cantonment	20	16	...	...	...	10	1	5	...	...	..	...	2	2	4	
Total of the District .	344	255	...	1	...	177	5	65	...	...	7	1	34	31	65	

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 27th January 1920.

No. 328-R.—The Agent to the Governor General is pleased to sanction the grant of two months' privilege leave to Mr. Hote Chand, Assistant Director of Civil Supplies, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd January 1920.

No. 329-R.—The Agent to the Governor General is pleased to appoint with effect from the 22nd January (afternoon) L. Nihal Chand, Acting Senior Superintendent of the office of the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, to officiate as Assistant Director of Civil Supplies, *vice* Mr. Hote Chand granted leave. He is further pleased under the provisions of Article 76-C of the Civil Service Regulations, to permit him to draw salary at the rate of Rs. 350 a month.

By order,

H. D. G. LAW,

First Assistant.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL, BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal, under section 54 of Act III of 1913.

Name of deceased	Place of death	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS
Mrs. Sophie Malefake, late of Calcutta, who died by committing suicide at Ranchi.	Dak Bungalow at Ranchi.	19th February 1919	Sub and Assistant Sessions Judge, Ranchi, on 8th August 1919.	The deceased died intestate and steps are being taken by the Administrator-General to obtain Letters of Administration to her estate.
T. J. LeMarchand, late assistant of Hasimara Tea Estate.	..	30th August 1919	District Judge, Dinajpur, on 15th September 1919	No trace of a will has been found and the Administrator-General is in communication with the District Judge regarding administration of the estate.

ALEX. KINNEY,

Administrator-General, Bengal.

1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,
The 19th January 1920.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 31st January 1920.

No. 204-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1) and section 15, sub-section (2) of the Provincial Small Cause Court Act, 1887 (IX of 1887), as applied to the Cantonment of Mhow and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2582-I, dated the 31st July 1894, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased (1) to appoint the Cantonment Magistrate to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes in the Cantonment of Mhow and (2) to direct that all suits of a civil nature which are cognizable by a Court of Small Causes and of which the value does not exceed Rs. 500 be cognizable by the said Court. The Central India Agency Notification No. 4030-D., dated the 21st November 1919, is hereby cancelled.

By order,

E. J. D. COLVIN, Major,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER. AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Rajputana Agency Camp, the 30th January 1920.

No. 487-c.—*A.-1-11*.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify that by an election held under rule 5(*a*) of the rules under section 145 of the Regulation by the members of the Ajmer Municipal Committee at their adjourned special meeting convened on the 22nd December 1919, Mr. H. H. Gibbs was elected as a member of the Committee for the Railway ward, *vice* Khan Sahib Seth A. H. Allarakha, deceased.

By order,

R. R. MACONACHIE,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated the 31st January 1920.

No. 9.—Mr. P. G. Carvey, Officiating Assistant Engineer, E. B. Railway, is granted under Articles 233, 260, 338 and 345 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, Nos. 16-C.S.R., dated 9th January 1919 and 168-C.S R., dated 24th February 1919, combined leave for eight months and 26 days, *viz.*, privilege leave for 5 months and 25 days, and furlough for the remaining period (preparatory to retirement) with effect from the 1st April 1920.

Dated the 3rd February 1920.

No. 10.—In continuation of this office Notification No. 4, dated the 20th January 1920, Mr. A. R. Gundry, Electrical Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for 16 days with effect from the 26th December 1919.

No. 11.—Mr. H. A. Joscelyne, Executive Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, Nos. 168-C. S. R., dated 24th February 1919, 562-C.S.R., dated 9th June 1919, 1449-C.S R., dated 15th December 1919 and 1514-C.S.R., dated 29-30th December 1919, combined leave for eight months, *viz.*, privilege leave due and furlough on full average salary for the remaining period with effect from the 1st February 1920 or any subsequent date.

No. 12.—In continuation of this office Notification No. 12, dated the 4th November 1919, Mr. W. K. Guest-Williams, District Traffic Superintendent (Temporary), Eastern Bengal Railway, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of furlough on Medical Certificate for 2 months with effect from the 1st November 1919.

No. 13.—In supersession of this office Notification No. 8, dated the 24th January 1920, Captain A. S. Hannah, Marine Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, and Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C.S.R., dated 24th February 1919, combined leave for 7 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 3 months and 16 days and furlough on Medical Certificate for the remaining period (preparatory to retirement), with effect from the 17th January 1920.

J. H. WHITE,

Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 27th January 1920.

No. 3.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on private affairs, with effect from the date and for the period specified against his name :—

Commander G. H. S. LaTouche, O.B.E., R.I.M., 8 months, with effect from 24th December 1919.

B. H. JONES,

for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 2nd February 1920.

No. 4.—Mr. I. Lightowler, Assistant Controller of Stores, has been granted combined leave for 9 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for six months and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period, under Articles 233-260 and 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, and Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C.S.R., dated 24th February 1919, with effect from 12th February 1920 or subsequent date of relief.

No. 5.—In Notification No. 2, dated 15th January 1920, for "privilege leave for 2 months and 24 days" read "privilege leave for 2 months and 25 days".

F. J. HARVEY,

Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1920.

No. 843.—Captain W. E. Perry, M.C., R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 5 months and 21 days under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, and in continuation commuted furlough on full average salary for 2 months and 10 days and ordinary furlough for 1 year, 1 month and 21 days under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, and Government of India, Finance Department, Resolution No. 1514 C. S. R., dated 29th—30th December 1919, with effect from the 20th February 1920 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

C. H. D. RYDER, Colonel, R.E.,

Surveyor General of India.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 2nd February 1920.

No. 1931-*An*.—Mr. Harnam Dass, Accountant, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.* in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division, has been appointed as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, temporary, in that office, with effect from the 22nd December 1919.

No. 1932-*An*.—Mr. T. V. Natesa Aiyer, Temporary Superintendent in the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, North-West Frontier Force, Lahore, is appointed as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, temporary, in that office, with effect from the 19th January 1920.

No. 1933-*An*.—Mr. H. S. Joseph, Officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 5th (Mhow) Division, has been appointed as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, temporary, in that office, with effect from the 5th November 1919.

B. N. MITRA,

Military Accountant General.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the Petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) :—

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
50—1920	Cooverji Dadabhoy Mistry	Parsi	Near Byculla Station	Lately milk supplier in partnership with Muncherji Sorabji in the name of Cooverji and Muncherji and Co., and now milk supplier on his own account.	27th	January	1920	27th	January	1920
51—1920	Hanraj Pomaji Marwadi	Hindu	Kharakuwa	Formerly dealer in copper and brass pots in partnership with Raghunath Pomaji in the name of Pomaji Vajingji and Co. at Poona Vetal Peith, and lately speculator in cotton silver, etc., in partnership with Raghunath Pomaji in the name of Pomaji Vajingji and Co. at Bombay and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
52—1920	Gulbai, widow of Jinanji Pallonji Saiwala.	Parsi	14, Banaji Lane, Fort	Lately joint proprietor of Taxi plying for hire in partnership with Dorabshaw Burjorji Sanjana and now unemployed.	28th	"	"	28th	"	"
53—1920	Nisim Yamin Mossa	Jewish	Bellasis Road	Lately Commission Agent and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
54—1920	Jan Mahomed Rehman Nathoo Shaik.	Mahomedan	Chhas Molla	Lately Coal Merchant in partnership with Vithoo Nathaji Hingle in the name of Janmahomed Rehman Nathoo and Co., and now hawker in cutlery.	"	"	"	"	"	"
55—1920	Vundrawan Jepal Sha	Hindu	Mumbadevi	Lately American Cotton speculator and now servant in the employ of Bhowanji Lukhmidas and Co.	29th	"	"	29th	"	"
56—1920	Vadilal Girdhar Sha	"	No. 195, Jaweri Bazar	Lately a speculator in shares of different joint stock companys and also in gold and silver and now an extra Gujarathi writer.	30th	"	"	30th	"	"
57—1920	Haji Musa Gulmahomed	Mahomedan	Jakeria Masjid	Lately dealer in cloth and now unemployed	31st	"	"	31st	"	"
58—1920	Karsondas Pitamber Parekh	Hindu	Bazar Gate Street	Lately carrying on business as Import and Export Merchant in partnership with Bhancoo Mangesh Wagle and Atmaram Naroba, under the name of A. B. Karsondas and Co. at Karachi and Bombay and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
59—1920	Bhimji Peraj Thaker	"	Lalwadi	Lately petty dealer in ready-made cloths and now unemployed.	2nd	February	"	2nd	February	"
60—1920	Adam Abdulla Mistri and Ahmed Abdulla Mistri.	Mahomedan	Upper Mahim, Vanjawadi	Bricklayer and carpenter respectively	"	"	"	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA,
Ag. Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 143 OF 1919.

Dated the 22nd January 1920.

Re Shaik Abdul Shaik Husein, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Fort, lately doing partnership business with Boman Byram Irani as a Hotel-Keeper under the style of the Bandra Restaurant and now a Manager in the employ of Bejanji Byramji, an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 18th day of March 1919 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA,
Acting Chief Clerk.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 3 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 12th January 1920.

In the matter of Sree Moti Meah, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Sree Moti Meah, No. 45, Strand Road, Kemendine, Rangoon, on the 6th day of January 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 12th day of January 1920 against the said Sree Moti Meah.

CASE No. 8 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 14th January 1920.

In the matter of Jadu Mani Bariku, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Jadu Mani Bariku, Tailor, residing at No. 71, 27th Street, Rangoon, on the 12th day of January 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 13th day of January 1920 against the said Jadu Mani Bariku.

CASE No. 9 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 14th January 1920.

In the matter of Mg Po Maung, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mg Po Maung, Ahnyein Saya Inseindan Street, Kemendine, Rangoon, on the 14th day of January 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 14th day of January 1920 against the said Mg Po Maung.

CASE No. 10 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 21st January 1920.

In the matter of Gopi, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Gopi, Dhobi, No. 34, Fraser Street, Rangoon, on the 17th day of January 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 17th day of January 1920 against the said Gopi.

CASE No. 11 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 22nd January 1920.

In the matter of Mg Po Lwin, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mg Po Lwin, Civil Prisoner, Central Jail, Rangoon, on the 21st day of January 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 22nd day of January 1920 against the said Mg Po Lwin.

CASE No. 12 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 26th January 1920.

In the matter of James Gregory Simon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by James Gregory Simon, Assistant Master, Diocesan Boys' High School, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of January 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 22nd day of January 1920 against the said James Gregory Simon.

CASE No. 105 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 27th January 1920.

In the matter of Ahmed Ebrahim Mayet, Commission Agent, residing at No. 49, 32nd Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Ahmed Ebrahim Mayet, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 20th day of January 1920.

CASE No. 111 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 26th January 1920.

In the matter of Mahadeo Bania, Petty Trader, now a Civil Prisoner in the Central Jail, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Mahadeo Bania, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 13th day of January 1920.

CASE No. 117 OF 1919

Rangoon, the 26th January 1920

In the matter of Mahadeo Rai, Cartman, son of Gookool, a Civil Prisoner in the Rangoon Central Jail.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Mahadeo Rai, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 5th day of January 1920.

CASE No. 118 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 26th January 1920.

In the matter of Penneera Setha Rama Samy, Cooly Maistry, now a Civil Prisoner in the Central Jail, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Penneera Setha Rama Samy, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 13th day of January 1920.

CASE No. 124 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 27th January 1920.

In the matter of Pechatty Venkata Sawmy, Cooly Maistry, lately a Civil Prisoner in the Central Jail, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Pechatty Venkata Sawmy, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 23rd day of January 1920.

CASE No. 126 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 27th January 1920.

In the matter of Civaram Veerappa Soobramanyan, No. 38, Bow Lane, Kandawglay, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Civaram Veerappa Soobramanyan, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 27th day of January 1920.

E. W. W. XAVIER,
Offg. Registrar.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 17 OF 1920.

Dated the 31st January 1920.

Re Sagormull Surena, residing at No. 62, Clive Street, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business as a piece goods broker but at present without employment.

Ex parte the debtor. H. P. Dutt—Debtor's Solicitor.

On the 28th day of January 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 19 OF 1920.

Dated the 2nd February 1920.

Re Behary Lal Mondal, residing at No. 106, Serpentine Lane, in the town of Calcutta, a carpenter.

Ex parte the debtor. Phanindra Nath Bose—Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 29th day of January 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 20 OF 1920.

Dated the 2nd February 1920.

Re Claud Charles Augier, residing at No. 104, Prinsep Street, in the town of Calcutta, an Engineer doing extra work.

Ex parte the debtor.

On the 29th day of January 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Summary Case.

No. 2 OF 1919.

Dated the 30th January 1920.

Re Goberdhone Seal.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 2nd day of March 1920 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

No. 50 OF 1919.

Dated the 29th January 1920.

Re Cowasji Dadabhoy Tangree.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 2nd day of March 1920 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

No. 70 OF 1919.

Dated the 3rd February 1920.

Re Tarapado Chatterjee.

Ex parte the Debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 2nd day of March 1920 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

No. 72 OF 1919.

Dated the 30th January 1920.

Re Rakhal Chunder Pandit.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 2nd day of March 1920 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

No. 90 OF 1917.

Dated the 30th January 1920.

Re Moni Lal Bhugwan Das Patel.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 2nd day of March 1920 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

No. 146 OF 1918.

Dated the 28th January 1920.

Re Jiaram.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 2nd day of March 1920 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

G. McD. FALKNER,

Official Assignee of Calcutta.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th January 1920.

No. 4.—3rd Class Assistant Surgeon F. C. A. Elkins, I.M.D., is appointed House Surgeon, Walker Hospital, Simla, with effect from the 1st October 1919.

No. 5.—3rd Class Assistant Surgeon F. C. A. Elkins, I.M.D., is appointed to the X-Ray Department, Ripon Hospital, Simla, with effect from the 6th November 1919.

H. K. ROWNTREE, Captain, I.M.S.,

for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 20th December 1919.

No. 209.—Mr. E. R. Goodwin, Superintendent of the Eastern Circle, in the Pachbadra Division, is granted privilege leave for one month and 22 days from the 22nd December 1919. (F. 758 P. of 1919).

The 9th January 1920.

No. 225.—L. Bhagwan Das, Inspector in charge, Karak Circle, is appointed with effect from the 19th December 1919 an officiating superintendent in the leave vacancy of Mr. H. A. H. Scott, Superintendent and is posted to the Bahadurkhel Circle.

J. C. FERGUSSON, I.C.S.,

Offg. Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd February 1920.

No. 325.—General Order No. 68, dated 15th September 1919, of the Director-in-Chief, India Office, Mr. W. King-Wood, C.I.E., C.B E., Director, Persian Section, has been granted privilege leave for 4 months and 16 days in combination with furlough for one month and 15 days with effect from the 19th April 1919.

General Order No. 40, dated 24th June 1919 and No. 67, dated 15th September 1919 of Director-in-Chief. The following officiating and temporary promotions have been sanctioned consequent on the grant of combined leave to Mr. W. King-Wood, C.I.E., C.B.E, Director, Persian Section :—

Name.	From	To	By whom appointed.	With effect from.
Mr. F. G. Evans .	Superintendent, Class III, temporary.	Director, Class I, Officiating and temporary.	His Majesty's Under Secretary of State, India.	19th April 1919. 4th September 1919.
„ F. Pinsent . .	Superintendent, Class IV.	Superintendent, Class III, temporary.	Do .	Ditto.
„ L. A. Beasley .	Assistant Superintendent, Class V.	Superintendent, Class IV, temporary.	Do.	Ditto.
„ H. M. L. Gabler .	General Service Clerk.	Assistant Superintendent, Class V, temporary.	Director-in-Chief .	Ditto.

Director-in-Chief's General Order No. 79, dated 1st November 1919. Mr. E. B. Newton, Assistant Superintendent, Class V, returned from combined leave out of India on 1st October 1919 and in consequence Mr. H. M. L. Gabler, Temporary Assistant Superintendent, Class V, reverted to his substantive appointment of General Service Clerk from the same date.

Director-in-Chief's General Order No. 14, dated 19th February 1919. In supersession of previous notification, Mr. T. F. Tebbutt, Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Section, has been granted privilege leave for 6 months in combination with furlough for one year from the 17th January 1919.

No. 326.—General Order Nos. 37 and 80, dated 6th June and 5th November 1919 of the Director-in-Chief, India Office, London. Mr. E. E. Gunter, O.B.E., Director, Persian Gulf Section, has been granted privilege leave for 6 months combined with furlough for one month and 17 days with effect from the 9th May 1919.

No. 327.—Director-in-Chief's General Order No. 37, dated 6th June 1919 and No. 52, dated 12th August 1919. The following reversion, officiating and temporary promotions have been sanctioned consequent on the grant of privilege leave for 6 months from the 9th May 1919 to Mr. E. E. Gunter, O.B.E., Director, Persian Gulf Section, and the entry of Mr. T. F. Tebbutt, Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Section, on furlough from the 17th July 1919 :—

Name	From	To	By whom appointed.	With effect from
Mr. S. N. Wilson . .	Superintendent, Class III, and Temporary Assistant Director, Persian Gulf Section.	Superintendent, Class III, and Officiating Director, Class I.	His Majesty's Under Secretary of State for India.	9th May 1919.
„ E E. Aickin .	Superintendent, Class IV.	Superintendent, Class IV, and Temporary Assistant Director, Persian Gulf Section.	Do. .	Ditto.
„ E. Capstick . .	Superintendent, Class III, and Officiating Engineer and Electrician.	Temporary Engineer and Electrician.	Do. .	17th July 1919.

Name.	From	To	By whom appointed.	With effect from
Mr. W. A. Pitcher .	Superintendent, Class IV, and Temporary Superintendent, Class III.	Superintendent, Class IV.	His Majesty's Under Secretary of State for India.	9th May 1919.
" W. A. Pitcher .	Superintendent, Class IV.	Superintendent, Class IV, and Temporary Superintendent, Class III.	Do. .	17th July 1919.
" A. Cane . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class V.	Assistant Superintendent, Class V, and Temporary Superintendent, Class IV.	Do. .	Ditto
" W. O. Janes . .	General Service Clerk.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, Class IV.	Director-in-Chief .	Ditto

No. 328.—Director-in-Chief's General Order No. 47, dated 23rd July 1919. Captain A. A. Carnegie, O.B.E., Commander of the "Patrick Stewart," Indo-European Telegraph Department, has been granted privilege leave for 5 months and 29 days combined with furlough for 2 days from the 3rd May 1919.

No. 329.—Director-in-Chief's General Order No. 29, dated 12th May 1919 and No. 49, dated 23rd July 1919. The following officiating promotions have been sanctioned, *vice* Captain Carnegie, O.B.E, Commander of the "Patrick Stewart," granted combined leave for 6 months from the 3rd May 1919 :—

Name.	From	To	By whom sanctioned.
Mr. W. H. Miller . .	1st Officer, The "Patrick Stewart."	Officiating Commander, The "Patrick Stewart."	His Majesty's Under Secretary of State for India.
Mr. W. W. Morrison .	Temporary 2nd Officer, The "Patrick Stewart."	Officiating 1st Officer, The "Patrick Stewart."	Director-in-Chief

No. 330.—Director-in-Chief's General Order No 55, dated 19th August 1919. Doctor J. Scott, Medical Superintendent, Teheran, has been granted 6 months' privilege leave from the 20th July 1919.

Director-in-Chief's General Order No. 67, dated 15th September 1919. Doctor P. C. Woollatt, Assistant Medical Superintendent, has been appointed to officiate as Medical Superintendent from the 20th July 1919, *vice* Doctor J. Scott granted 6 months' privilege leave (authority Under Secretary of State for India).

P. MOHAN RAO,

Deputy Accountant-General, Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th February 1920.

No. 458-*T. G.*—Mr. J. P. E. Vieyra, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, with effect from the 9th October 1919.

Mr. J. Gordon, Telegraph Master, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, with effect from the 9th October 1919.

No. 461-*T. G.*—Mr. J. P. E Vieyra, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, and officiating [Dep]uty Superintendent, 1st class, is appointed permanent Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, on [prob]ation, with effect from the 27th December 1919.

Mr. J. A. Fermie, Telegraph Master and officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, is appointed permanent Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 27th December 1919.

The 5th February 1920.

No. 470-*T. G.*—Mr. A. J. Roderick, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, with effect from the 24th October 1919.

No. 473-*T.G.*—Mr. C. E. Fulton, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, with effect from the 7th November 1919.

Mr. B. Purnaiya, Telegraph Master, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, with effect from the 7th November 1919.

No. 477-*T. G.*—Mr. W. E. Hellein, Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, is appointed to officiate in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Superintendent in Charge, Government Telegraph Office, Agra, with effect from the 8th November 1919 in the arrangements *vice* Mr. P. N. Mitra on leave.

No. 480-*T. G.*—Mr. M. C. Johnson, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, with effect from the 8th November 1919.

Mr. R. Sutcliffe, Telegraph Master, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, with effect from the 8th November 1919.

No. 483-*T.G.*—Mr. R. T. E. Culpeper, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, with effect from the 19th November 1919.

No. 486-*T.G.*—Mr. A. E. D'Silva, Telegraph Master, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, with effect from the 16th October 1919.

No. 489-*T. G.*—Mr. L. A. Noronha, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, with effect from the 25th November 1919

No. 492-*T. G.*—Mr. J. F. Eadon, who was appointed officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, under Notification No. 171-T. G., dated the 15th January 1920, reverted to the grade of Telegraph Master, with effect from the 16th January 1920.

Mr. G. W. Boalth, Telegraph Master, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, with effect from the 16th January 1920.

No. 495-*T. G.*—Mr. W. F. Williamson, Telegraph Master and officiating Superintendent of Post Offices, Traffic, Bihar and Orissa Circle, is appointed permanently on probation to the Superior Traffic Branch, 2nd Division, with effect from the 19th December 1919.

No. 499-*T. G.*—Mr. J. Garrad, Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, has been granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 11th November 1919.

Mr. S. K. Aitkins, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, with effect from the 11th November 1919.

Mr J. A. Michael, Telegraph Master, officiated as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, from the 11th November to the 5th December 1919.

No. 502 *T. G.*—Mr. F. Clump, Telegraph Master and officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, continues to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, with effect from the 6th December 1919.

The 6th February 1920.

No. 322-*T.II.*—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 22nd January 1920 to the 4th February 1920.

Name of office	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government telegraph offices.		
Chakan	Bombay . . .	18th January 1920 .	Opened.
Khaur	Punjab . . .	10th December 1919 .	"
	Railway telegraph offices.		
Adamdighi . . .	Eastern Bengal Railway .	1st February 1920 .	Closed.
Cauvery . . .	South Indian Railway .	1st January 1920 .	"

G. R CLARKE,

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1920.

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PART III

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922

No. 013738 . . . . . . Rs. 1,000,
No. 013739 . . . . . Rs. 500,

originally issued in the name of the Alliance Bank of Simla, and last endorsed to Colonel W. Molesworth, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above bonds and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of ourselves. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

O. M. BARNES,
Agent.

2nd January 1920.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{5055 \text{ P.}}{\text{F.-1}}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 100, originally issued in the name of Natha Singh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

NATHA SINGH, son of WAZER SINGH,
Village Kiljanwala, P. O. Fazilka, District Ferozepore.

LOST.

The Calcutta Port Trust Debenture $\frac{5153}{4026}$ of the 1st 4 per cent. loan of 1906 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Nalin Kumar Ghosh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Debenture and the Interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—NALIN KUMAR GHOSH,
Residence—30, Brindaban Mullicks Lane, Calcutta.

LOST.

The Lower half of Government Promissory Note No. F.000608 of the 5½ per cent Loan of 1925 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Madras, and last endorsed to Bank of Madras the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of Advertiser—BANK OF MADRAS,
Residence—Madras.

LOST.

The undermentioned Interest Warrant issued in my name No. 217017, dated 6th January 1920 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 32-13.

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application for duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to that Office.

Name of the Proprietor—AMODINY DASSY,
C/o SOSHI BHUSON COONDU,
Address—Gorbatty, P. O. Chandernagore.

LOST, STOLEN, OR DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 120184, 120185 and 269826, 269830 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43 and 1865 for Rs. 500, Rs. 500, Rs. 500, and Rs. 1,000, respectively, originally standing in the name of Raj Luckhy Debya, the proprietrix, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietrix. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—RAJ LUCKHY DEBYA,
Residence—Bansberia, District Hooghly.
Present Address—C/o S. C. CHATTERJEE, Assistant Engineer,
Burdwan.

NOTICE.

The Government Promissory Note No. 102840 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 5,000 originally standing in the name of Madho Rao Taimak and last endorsed to Yeswant Rao Taimak, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

YESWANT RAO TAIMAK,
Morena, Gwalior State.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 6. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1920.

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FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE DURING DECEMBER, 1919.

REVIEW of the SEA-BORNE TRADE of BRITISH INDIA for the month of December, 1919, and for the nine months ended December, 1919.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

DECEMBER AND THE NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER, 1919.

Large favourable balance of trade.

The trade returns of British India for December, 1919, as compared with those of its immediate predecessor, showed decreases in the value of the import, export, and re-export trade. It should be stated here that there were several non-working days in December. The total imports of merchandise in December, 1919, were valued at R17,31 lakhs as against R17,58 lakhs in the preceding month, and the value of the exports was R25,70 lakhs as against R29,19 lakhs and of the re-exports R1,30 lakhs as against R1,43 lakhs. Imports decreased by about 2 per cent, exports by 12 per cent, and re-exports by 9 per cent. As compared with December, 1918, imports and exports showed increases of 31 per cent and 62 per cent respectively, while re-exports showed a decrease of 10 per cent. A review of the trade of the nine months ended December, 1919, will be found on page 7.

The most interesting features of the month, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year, were (1) a large decrease in the exports of rice, castor seed, linseed, raw wool, opium, and tanned hides, (2) a considerable increase in the shipments of tea, lac, raw hides and skins, raw cotton, raw jute, cotton twist and yarn, and jute gunny bags and cloth, (3) a large increase in the imports of kerosene oil, white and coloured piecegoods, motor cars and motor cycles, and sheets and plates (iron or steel), and (4) a large decrease in the imports of cotton twist and yarn.

The quantity of wheat shipped in December, 1919, was only 887 tons as against 3,203 tons in December, 1918. The shipments were made mainly to Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, and Persia. Shipments of rice not in the husk decreased to 37,453 tons from 114,856 tons in December, 1918. The imports of kerosene oil amounted to over 7 million gallons as against *nil* and sheets and plates (iron or steel) to 12,109 tons as against 4,783 tons, in December, 1918.

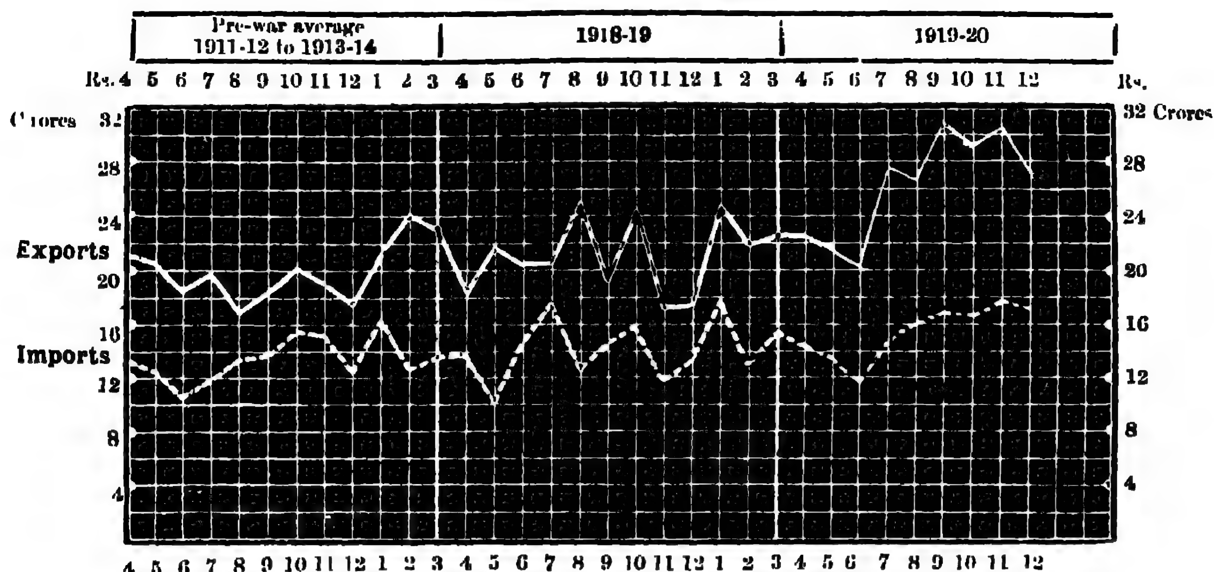
The following statement shows the monthly imports and exports of merchandise during April to December, 1919, as compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year :—

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS, INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS			
	1919	1918	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1919 as compared with 1918	Per cent	1919	1918	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1919 as compared with 1918	Per cent
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)		R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	
April	14,38	13,72	+66	+5	22,53	18,21	+4,32	+24
May	13,80	10,02	+3,78	+38	21,52	21,78	—26	—1
June	11,83	14,45	—2,62	—18	20,43	20,34	+9	+4
July	14,94	17,54	—2,60	—15	27,90	20,35	+7,55	+37
August	16,15	12,41	+3,74	+30	26,74	25,01	+1,73	+7
September	16,79	14,36	+2,43	+17	31,02	19,37	+11,65	+60
October	16,52	15,78	+74	+5	29,30	24,86	+4,44	+18
November	17,58	11,50	+6,08	+53	30,62	17,20	+13,42	+78
December	17,31	13,21	+4,10	+31	27,00	17,35	+9,65	+56
TOTAL (9 months)	1,30,90	1,22,99	+16,31	+13	2,37,06	1,84,47	+52,59	+28

.The chart showing the course of monthly imports and exports, including re-exports, from April, 1918, to December, 1919, as compared with the pre-war average, is appended below :—

MONTHLY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS) FROM APRIL, 1918, TO DECEMBER, 1919, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE (1911-12 TO 1913-14).

(Private merchandise only.)



NOTE*—The numerical figure at the end of each vertical line represents the month beginning from January.

The actual net excess of exports, including re-exports, over imports was R9,69 lakhs in December, as against R13,04 lakhs in November, 1919. The statement below shows the figures of imports and exports, including re-exports, during November and December of the years 1917, 1918, and 1919, and the actual net excess of exports over imports during the same periods :—

	1917		1918		1919		Actual net excess of exports over imports		
	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	1917	1918	1919
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
November . .	16,80	20 67	11,50	17,20	17,58	30,62	3,87	5,70	13,04
December .	11,34	29,12	13,21	17,35	17,31	27,00	8 78	4,14	9,69

Comparisons with November, 1919.—As compared with November, 1919, the most noticeable changes * were :—

Under imports : *increases* under sugar, 16 D. S. and above (+R27 lakhs), cotton piecegoods, white (+R59 lakhs), coloured (+R26 lakhs), but *decreases* under kerosene oil (—R16 lakhs), other kinds of mineral oils (—R13 lakhs), grey piecegoods (—R22 lakhs), and articles imported by post (—R15 lakhs).

Under exports : *increases* under lac (+R34 lakhs), raw skins (+R83 lakhs), raw cotton (+R52 lakhs), and teak wood (+R19 lakhs), but *decreases* under rice (—R15 lakhs), black tea (—R1,00 lakhs), coffee (—R12 lakhs), raw hides (—R28 lakhs), linseed (—R25 lakhs), raw jute (—R2,23 lakhs), opium (—R25 lakhs), tanned hides (—R17 lakhs), jute gunny bags (—R17 lakhs) and jute gunny cloth (—R38 lakhs).

* The articles of which the fluctuations were less than R10 lakhs are not specially noticed.

Comparisons with December, 1918.—As compared with December, 1918, the most noticeable changes * were :—

Under imports: *increases* under salt (+R20 lakhs), kerosene oil (+R57 lakhs), other kinds of mineral oil (+R11 lakhs), motor cars and motor cycles, and sheets and plates (iron or steel) (+R28 lakhs each), railway carriages and wagons (+R21 lakhs), cotton piece-goods, white (+R1,20 lakhs), coloured piecegoods (+R66 lakhs), silk piecegoods (+R20 lakhs), and matches (+R14 lakhs), but *decreases* under paper (—R11 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (—R39 lakhs), articles imported by post (—R24 lakhs).

Under exports: *increases* under black tea (+R1,91 lakhs), lac (+R60 lakhs), raw hides (+R54 lakhs), raw skins (+R65 lakhs), coconut oil (+R21 lakhs), cotton seed (+R22 lakhs), ground-nuts (+R15 lakhs), rapeseed (+R11 lakhs), sesamum seed (+R13 lakhs), raw cotton (+R3,25 lakhs), raw jute (+R73 lakhs), teak wood (+R22 lakhs), raw rubber (+R26 lakhs), myrobalans (+R11 lakhs), tanned skins (+R27 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+R1,50 lakhs), cotton piecegoods (+R26 lakhs), jute gunny bags (+R24 lakhs), jute gunny cloth (+R36 lakhs), coir goods (+R17 lakhs), paraffin wax (+R11 lakhs), and bran and pollards (+R10 lakhs), but *decreases* under rice (—R88 lakhs), castor seed (—R24 lakhs), linseed (—R83 lakhs), raw wool (—55 lakhs), opium (—R33 lakhs), and tanned hides (—R56 lakhs).

VARIATIONS IN CLASSES.

The variations in December, 1918 and 1919, as compared with November, 1918 and 1919, respectively, according to the four main classes of merchandise, are as follows :—

	November, 1918 R(lakhs)	December, 1918 R(lakhs)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) R(lakhs)	November, 1919 R(lakhs)	December, 1919 R(lakhs)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) R(lakhs)
IMPORTS						
1. Food, drink, and tobacco	2,11	3,36	+1,25	3,53	3,68	+15
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	55	48	7	1,93	1,25	—68
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	8,27	8,95	+68	11,79	12,19	+40
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified	57	42	-15	33	19	—14
Total	11,50	13,21	+1,71	17,58	17,31	—27
EXPORTS						
1. Food, drink, and tobacco	4,01	2,85	—1,16	5,53	4,26	—1,27
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	5,09	6,69	+1,60	13,74	12,55	—1,19
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	6,75	6,21	—54	9,57	8,55	—1,02
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified	20	15	—5	35	34	—1
Total	16,05	15,90	—15	29,19	25,70	—3,49

*The articles of which the fluctuations were less than R10 lakhs are not specially noticed.

COMPARISON WITH THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PRECEDING MONTH (NOVEMBER, 1919)*

I.—Imports.

AN INCREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF SUGAR AND SALT.

The imports of Food, drink, and tobacco in December, 1919, increased by R15 lakhs, as compared with the preceding month, to R3,68 lakhs. The imports of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, in December, 1919, increased in quantity by 2,796 tons to 37,061 tons and the value (R2,19 lakhs) also showed an increase of 14 per cent, as compared with the preceding month (November, 1919). Imports from Mauritius increased, while those from the Straits Settlements and Java decreased. In the nine months ended December, 1919, the imports of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, amounted to 275,771 tons, valued at R13,67 lakhs, as against 363,067 tons, valued at R10,77 lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year. The imports of salt increased to 53,440 tons, valued at R26 lakhs, from 32,957 tons, valued at R17 lakhs, in the preceding month. (Sugar.) (Salt)

A DECREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF KEROSENE OIL AND OF RAW SILK.

The value of the imports of Raw materials in December, 1919, decreased by R68 lakhs to R1,25 lakhs. The quantity of kerosene oil imported in December, 1919, fell to over 7 million gallons from over 15 million gallons in November, 1919. The quantity of raw silk imported decreased by 30,938 lbs, as compared with the preceding month, to 31,772 lbs, valued at R1,93,000. (Kerosene oil.) (Raw silk.)

AN INCREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF COTTON YARN AND COTTON PIECEGOODS.

The value of the imports of Manufactured articles in December, 1919, increased by R40 lakhs to R12,19 lakhs. The quantity of cotton yarn imported in December, 1919, increased by 318,244 lbs to 1,501,035 lbs. The imports of cotton piecegoods, including fents, in December, 1919, increased by 9 million yards to 108 million yards, and the value (R5,10 lakhs) by R62 lakhs, as compared with the preceding month. White goods increased by 12 million yards to 38 million yards, and coloured goods by 3 million yards to 21 million yards; while grey goods decreased by 10 per cent to 48 million yards. In the nine months ended December, 1919, the total imports of cotton piecegoods amounted to 6,74 million yards, valued at R31,20 lakhs, as against 862 million yards, valued at R38,19 lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year. (Cotton yarn.) (Cotton piecegoods.)

II.—Exports.

A DECREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF RICE AND TEA.

The exports of Food, drink, and tobacco decreased in December, 1919, by R1,27 lakhs, as compared with the preceding month, to R4,26 lakhs. Exports of rice not in the husk amounted to 37,453 tons in December, 1919, as against 53,846 tons in the preceding month, and the value decreased by 24 per cent to R56 lakhs. The marginal table shows the exports to the principal countries. Exports to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and China decreased, while those to the United Kingdom, Asiatic Turkey, and Bahrein Islands increased. In the nine months ended December, 1919, the exports of rice amounted to 375,991 tons, valued at R5,73 lakhs, as against 1,725,333 tons, valued at R19,21 lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports of wheat amounted to 887 tons, as against 372 tons in November, 1919. In the nine months ended December, 1919, the total exports of wheat amounted to 6,335 tons, as against 473,568 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year. (Rice) (Wheat.)

Exports of Rice not in the husk

	November, 1919 Tons	December, 1919 Tons
To United Kingdom .	8	800
,, Turkey, Asiatic .	649	2 728
,, Bahrein Islands .	.	1,301
,, Ceylon . . .	28,875	12,058
,, Straits Settlements .	15,142	14,762
,, China . . .	5,416	2,369
Total (including other countries) .	53,846	37,453

Shipments of tea in December, 1919, decreased by 31 per cent to 46 million lbs, as compared with 66 million lbs in the preceding month. The United Kingdom took 40 million lbs as against 61 million lbs in November, 1919. The total exports in the nine months ended December, 1919, amounted to 297 million lbs, as against 249 million lbs in the corresponding period of 1918. (Tea.)

*Comparison is made with the previous month, and not with the corresponding month of last year, owing to the present abnormal circumstances brought about by the war.

AN INCREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON AND A DECREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE.

The value of the exports of Raw materials decreased by R1,19 lakhs to R12,55 lakhs. The marginal tables show the exports of raw cotton and jute to the principal countries The shipments of raw cotton increased in December, 1919, by 6 per cent to 33,464 tons, valued at R4,65 lakhs. Exports to Japan and Spain increased, while those to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and China decreased. In the nine months ended December, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the exports rose by 129 per cent to 250,738 tons, valued at R34,03 lakhs. The exports of raw jute in December, 1919, decreased by 18 per cent to 46,732 tons, valued at R1,82 lakhs. Exports to all the principal importing countries decreased. In the nine months ended December, 1919, the exports amounted to 455,586 tons, valued at R19,73 lakhs, as against 289,389 tons, valued at R8,38 lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Exports of raw cotton

	November, 1919 Tons	December, 1919 Tons
To Japan . .	14,653	22,160
„ United Kingdom	2,131	1,322
„ France . .	640	521
„ Spain . .	814	896
„ Italy . .	5,257	2,040
„ China . .	2,867	2,286
Total (including other [illegible])	[illegible]	[illegible]

Exports of raw jute

	November, 1919 Tons	December, 101 Tons
United Kingdom	37,353	25,783
France . .	12 624	7,812
Spain . .	9,230	134
Italy . .	13.273	1,863
Japan . .	2.367	603
United States .	9,437	5,726
(including other countries)	89,123	46.732

A DECREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN AND JUTE GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH.

The value of the exports of Manufactured articles decreased by R1,02 lakhs to R8,55 lakhs. The marginal tables show the exports of cotton twist and yarn and jute gunny cloth to the principal countries. Shipments of cotton twist and yarn to the Straits Settlements and China decreased, while those to Asiatic Turkey, Persia, and Egypt increased. In the nine months ended December, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918, the exports rose by 204 per cent to 119 million lbs, valued at R13,94 lakhs. Exports of jute gunny cloth amounted in December, 1919 to 88 million yards, valued at R2,10 lakhs. It will be seen from the marginal table that shipments to the United Kingdom, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic decreased, while those to Canada, the United States, and Australia increased. In the nine months ended December, 1919, the exports increased by 75 million yards to 918 million yards, while the value thereof decreased by R1,57 lakhs to R22,46 lakhs.

of Cotton

	November, 1919 lbs.	December, 1919 lbs
To Turkey Asiatic .	469,500	693,160
„ Persia . .	219,500	280,830
„ Straits Settlements	612,250	355,600
„ China . . .	15,944,501	14.797.790
„ Egypt . .	496,000	836,800
Total (including other countries)	18,027,757	17,324,198

Exports of jute gunny cloth

	yards.	yards.
To United Kingdom .	4,338,400	2,577,000
„ Canada . .	3,654,000	4,568,000
„ United States .	38,700,500	66,446,000
„ Uruguay . .	3.208,000	200,000
„ Argentine Republic	40,393,300	9,122,700
„ Australia and New Zealand	...	2,811,500
Total (including other countries) yards	92,873,200	87,876,700
Total (including other countries) tons	25,455	24,564

The exports of jute gunny bags in December, 1919, amounted to 28,173,900 in number as against 29,347,000 in the preceding month. Exports to the United Kingdom, Java, and the West Indies decreased, while those to Japan and Australia increased. The shipments in the nine months, April to December, 1919, were 260 millions in number, valued at R14 crores, as against 481 millions, valued at R18 crores, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER, 1919.

The summary of the results for the nine months ended December, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 (pre-war nine months) and of 1918 is as follows :—

	April to December 1913 (Pre-war nine months).	April to December 1918.	April to December 1919.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent as compared with 1918.
Merchandise (private)—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	
[illegible] including re-exports	1,77,77	1,84,47	2,37,06	+28
	[illegible]	1.22.99	1,39,30	+13

In the nine months ended December, 1919, exports, including re-exports, were higher by R52,59 lakhs or 28 per cent than in 1918, and by R59,29 lakhs or 33 per cent than in 1913. In the same period imports were higher by R16,31 lakhs or 13 per cent than in 1918, and by R3,02 lakhs or 2 per cent than in 1913. The net excess of exports over imports in these nine months was R97,76 lakhs, as compared with R61,48 lakhs in 1918 and R41,49 lakhs in 1913. The total value of merchandise increased by R69 crores, or 22 per cent, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918, and amounted to R376 crores.

Trade in the nine months ended December, 1919.

In the nine months ended December, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, the quantity of imported cotton piece-goods decreased by 188 million yards to 674 million yards, and the value (R31 crores) was less by 18 per cent. The value of cotton twist and yarn imported decreased by R4,42 lakhs to R2,59 lakhs, of woollen piece-goods by R60 lakhs, of raw cotton by R55 lakhs, of chemicals by R63 lakhs, and of articles imported by post by R1,33 lakhs. Wheat increased by R2,58 lakhs, sugar, 16 D. S. and above by R2,90 lakhs, kerosene oil by R4,20 lakhs, raw silk by R57 lakhs, motor cars and motor cycles by R1,87 lakhs, hardware by R94 lakhs, railway carriages and wagons by R1,49 lakhs, electrical machinery by R78 lakhs, jute mill machinery by R73 lakhs, sheets and plates (iron or steel) by R2,29 lakhs, and silk piece-goods by R1,36 lakhs. Under exports, the quantity of rice not in the husk decreased by 1,349,342 tons to 375,991 tons and the value by R13,48 lakhs to R5,73 lakhs, and wheat by 467,233 tons to 6,335 tons in quantity and by R6,54 lakhs to R15 lakhs in value. The quantity of raw cotton exported increased by 141,137 tons and the value by R14,84 lakhs. The quantity of raw jute exported showed an increase of 166,197 tons or 57 per cent. The value of coffee exported increased by R81 lakhs, of cotton twist and yarn by R9,51 lakhs and piece-goods by R2,35 lakhs, of raw hides by R5,14 lakhs, of raw skins by R8,57 lakhs, of tanned skins by R3,50 lakhs, of tanned hides by R1,78 lakhs, of tea by R2,25 lakhs, and of seeds by R12,85 lakhs, while the value of barley decreased by R2,57 lakhs, of gram by R3,09 lakhs, of gunny cloth by R1,57 lakhs, and of gunny bags by R3,34 lakhs.

Comparing the values of the imports and exports during the nine months ended December, 1919, with those in the corresponding period of 1918, the chief increases and decreases are as follows :—

I.—Imports.

	R (thousands)		R (thousands)
Increases			
Kerosene oil	4 20,27	Railway materials for construction	82,21
Sugar, 16 D S. and above	2 89,92	Electrical machinery	78,39
Wheat	2 58,48	Jute mill machinery	72,91
Iron or steel, sheets and plates	2,29,27	Mineral oil, other than kerosene	70,54
Motor cars and motor cycles	1,87 13	Silk, raw	56,66
Railway carriages, etc.	1,49,11	Molasses	51,83
Silk piece-goods	1,35,61	Wood (timber)	46,08
Hardware	94,22	Hosiery (cotton)	44,92
Decreases			
Cotton yarn	4,41,81	Articles imported by post	1,33,30
" piece-goods, coloured	3,18,54	Chemicals	63,22
" " grey	2,19,38	Wool, piece-goods	59,65
" " white	1,16,02	Cotton, raw	55,17

II.—Exports.

	R (thousands)		R (thousands)
Increases			
Cotton, raw	14,83,76	Rape seed	2,33,05
Jute, raw	11,34,31	Tea, black	2 24,82
Cotton, twist and yarn	9,51,14	Groundnuts	1,94,02
Skins, raw	8,56,81	Hides, tanned	1,77,87
Linseed	5,83,68	Hemp, raw	86,01
Hides, raw	5,14,03	Oilcakes	82,26
Skins, tanned	3,49,72	Coffee	81,50
Cotton seed	2,98,87	Sesamum (til) seed	78,06
Lac	2,49,81	Bran and pollards	76,15
Cotton, piece-goods	2,34,81		
Decreases			
Grain, pulse, etc.—barley	2,57,44	Jute, gunny bags	3,34,21
gram	3,08,72	" gunny cloth	1,56,69
rice	13,35,42	Castor seed	1,39 09
wheat	6,54,28	Wool, raw	1,42,01

Imports of Foreign Merchandise.

In the following table are shown the quantities and values of the principal articles of import during the nine months ended December, 1919, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1918:—

Principal Articles	Quantity		Value		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in the nine months ended December, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918	
	1918	1919	1918	1919	Quantity	Value
			R	R		R
	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)
Apparel (excluding haberdashery, hosiery, and boots and shoes)	—	—	1,18,96	1,10,49	—	—8,47
Carriages and carts (including cycles and motor cars)	—	—	44,17	2,47,54	—	+2,03,37
Chemicals	—	—	1,83,62	1,20,40	—	—63,22
Coal . . . tons	48	29	18,15	9,06	—19	—9,09
Drugs and medicines	—	—	1,00,75	1,27,17	—	+26,42
Dyes, aniline and alizarine . . lbs.	2,557	3,838	85,02	88,54	+1,281	+3,52
Fruits and vegetables	—	—	62,94	1,41,32	—	+78,38
Glass and glassware	—	—	92,40	1,29,43	—	+37,03
Grain, etc.—wheat . . cwts	...	2,966	1	2,58,39	+2,966	+2,58,38
Hardware	—	—	2,16,08	3,10,30	—	+94,22
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	—	—	1,46,06	1,67,29	—	+21,23
Liquors . . . gals.	2,760	2,875	2,36,64	2,41,44	+115	+4,80
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	—	—	3,68,35	7,18,45	—	+3,50,10
Matches . . . gross	9,283	9,617	1,35,90	1,30,22	+334	—5,68
Metals—iron and steel . . tons	123	273	8,56,93	11,41,11	+150	+2,84,18
„ copper . . . cwts	48	167	54,70	1,25,73	+119	+71,03
Oils—mineral . . . gals.	44,560	115,920	2,47,28	7,38,10	+71,360	+4,90,82
Paper and pasteboard	—	—	1,94,59	1,50,93	—	—33 66
Provisions and oilman's stores	—	—	1,39,72	1,86,36	—	+46,64
Railway plant and rolling-stock	—	—	68,89	3,11,84	—	+2,42,95
Salt . . . tons	276	337	1,65,76	1,63,77	+61	—1,99
Spices . . . lbs	112,005	110,837	1,60,64	1,79,85	—1,168	+19,21
Stationery	—	—	48,07	56,57	—	+8,50
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above . . cwts	7,261	5,515	10,77,13	13,67,05	—1,746	+2,89,92
Tea . . . lbs	7,917	6,079	62,10	44,10	—1,838	—18,00
Textiles—						
Cotton, raw . . . cwts	82	49	1,08,67	53,50	—33	—55,17
„ twist and yarn . . lbs	30,445	8,783	7,00,84	2,59,03	—21,662	—4,41,81
„ grey piecegoods . yards	419,095	358,589	17,17,90	14,98,52	—60,506	—2,19,38
„ white „ . . „	231,828	193,227	10,48,80	9,32,78	—38,601	—1,16,02
„ coloured „ . . „	190,592	111,220	9,77,51	6,58,97	—79,372	—3,18,54
„ other sorts of manufactures	—	—	2,45,98	2,42,60	—	—3,38
Silk, raw . . . lbs	1,220	1,944	89,27	1,45,93	+724	+56,66
„ manufactures	—	—	2,98,75	4,11,48	—	+1,12,73
Woollen manufactures	—	—	1,65,88	95,92	—	—69,96

Exports of Indian Merchandise.

The table below shows the quantities and values of the principal articles of Indian merchandise exported during the nine months ended December, 1919, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1918:—

Principal Articles		Quantity		Value		Increase (+) or decrease (−) in the nine months ended December, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918	
		1918	1919	1918	1919	Quantity	Value
				R	R		R
		(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)
Chemicals—saltpetre	cwts	376	242	73,98	36,14	—134	—37,84
Coal	tons	57	422	6,06	50,55	+365	+44,49
Coffee	cwts	121	231	60,67	1,42,17	+110	+81,50
Coir	,,	138	587	18,97	77,82	+449	+58,85
Dyes—indigo	,,	28	20	1,06 15	78 98	—9	—27,22
myrobalans	,,	698	1,416	40,77	76,83	+718	+36,06
Grain, pulse, and flour—							
Rice in the husk	,,	341	423	9,85	14,79	+82	+4,94
Rice not in the husk	,,	34,507	7,520	19,21,18	5,72,98	—26,987	—13,48,20
Wheat	,,	9,471	127	6,69,60	15,32	—9,344	—6,54,28
Wheat flour	,,	482	661	60,23	1 00,96	+179	+40,73
Barley	,,	4,286	15	2,59,76	1,32	—4,271	—2,57,44
Gram and maize	,,	5,661	76	3,31,97	7,62	—5,585	—3,24,35
Jawar and bajra	,,	96	91	7,24	9,97	—5	+2,73
Hides and skins—							
Hides, raw	,,	278	883	1,81,13	6,95,16	+605	+5,14,03
Skins, ,,	,,	289	554	3,42,05	11,98,86	+265	+8,56,81
Hides, tanned or dressed	,,	350	401	4,87,79	6,65,66	+51	+1,77,87
Skins ,, ,,	,,	7	75	15,52	3,65,24	+68	+3,49,72
Lac—shell	,,	183	256	2,29,33	4,60,11	+73	+2,30,78
Manures	tons	26	76	39,54	82 75	+50	+43,21
Manganese ore	,,	261	246	51,35	45,90	—15	—5,45
Wolfram ,,	,,	4	3	82,79	48,13	—1	—34,66
Mica	cwts	43	46	70 90	67,40	+3	—3,50
Oilcakes	,,	1,134	2,112	54,18	1,36,44	+978	+82,26
Opium	,,	11	7	2,23,09	1,47,17	—4	—75,92
Rubber, raw	lbs	7,041	7,753	1,20 60	1 22,55	+712	+1,95
Seeds—total	cwts	7,503	13,117	8,17,20	21,02,70	+5,614	+12,85,50
Castor	,,	1,573	143	2,18,39	19,39	—1,430	—1,99,00
Copra	,,	5	210	98	49,39	+205	+48,41
Cotton	,,	23	3,922	1,34	3,00,21	+3,899	+2,98,87
Linseed	,,	3,908	4,729	4,05,61	9,89,49	+821	+5,83,88
Tea	lbs	249,280	297,081	13,84,13	16,08,52	+47,801	+2,24,39
Textiles—							
Cotton, raw	cwts	2,192	5,015	19,19 69	34,03,45	+2,823	+14,83,76
,, twist and yarn	lbs	39,153	118,954	4,42 44	13,93,58	+79,801	+9,51,14
,, piece-goods	yards	100,303	153,156	4,37,46	6,72,27	+52,853	+2,34,81
Hemp, raw	cwts	227	593	69,25	1,55,26	+366	+86,01
Jute, raw	tons	289	456	8,38,39	19,72,70	+167	+11,34,31
,, gunny bags — Sacking	no.	230,104	193,524	13,09,36	11,80,06	—36,580	—1,29,30
,, gunny bags — Hessian	,,	251,035	66,513	4,44,68	2,38,77	—184 522	—2,04,91
,, gunny bags — Total	,,	481,139	260,037	17,53,04	14,18,83	—221,102	—3,34,21
,, gunny cloth — Sacking	yards	19,356	33,307	45,37	1 00,56	+13,951	+55,19
,, gunny cloth — Hessian	,,	822,984	884,314	23,57,68	21,45,80	+61,330	—2,11,88
,, gunny cloth — Total	,,	842,340	917,621	24,03,05	22,46,36	+75,281	—1,56,69
Wool, raw	lbs	38,434	27,153	4,39,32	2,97,31	—11,281	—1,42,01
Wood, teak	cubic tons	17	36	32,72	86,80	+19	+54,08

TRADE BY PROVINCES.

The total imports and exports, including re-exports, of private merchandise into and from the several maritime provinces during the month of December, 1919, as compared with those of November, 1919, are stated below :—

	Imports		Exports, including re-exports	
	November, 1919	December, 1919	November, 1919	December, 1919
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Bengal	7,48	6,41	15,34	11,52
Bombay	6,18	7,04	8,57	8,72
Sind	1,56	1,76	1,34	1,53
Madras	88	96	3,47	2,93
Burma	1,48	1,14	1,90	2,30
Total	17,58	17,31	30,62	27,00

Under imports, Bombay showed an increase of 14 per cent, Sind of 13 per cent, and Madras of 9 per cent, while Bengal showed a decrease of 14 per cent and Burma of 23 per cent. Under exports, Bombay showed an increase of 2 per cent, Sind of 14 per cent, and Burma of 21 per cent, while Bengal showed a decrease of 25 per cent and Madras of 16 per cent. These comparisons are with the preceding month (November, 1919).

BALANCE OF TRADE.

India's balance of trade during the nine months ended December, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918, is shown in the appended table. The table takes into account the imports and exports of merchandise, and the net imports of treasure, on private account only :—

	Nine months, April to December, 1918	Nine months, April to December, 1919
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Exports of Merchandise, including Re-exports *	1,84,47	2,37,06
Imports „ *	1,22,99	1,39,30
Excess of Exports over Imports	61,48	97,76
Net imports of Gold (private)†	3	2,75
„ „ „ Silver (private)†	5	—20
Net Imports of Treasure (private)†	8	2,55
Net (private) Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	61,40	95,21
Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers paid in India	30 91	30,22‡
Sterling Bills on London sold in India	4,84	20
Enfaced Rupee paper (net imports)	7	74
Interest on Enfaced Rupee paper	23	25
Net Balance of Trade in favour of India	35,03	64,20
	December, 1918	December, 1919
	d.	d.
Average rate of exchange	18 057(*a*)	25·29 (*b*)

In the nine months ended December, 1919, the excess of exports over imports of private merchandise was R97,76 lakhs, as against R61,48 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1918, and the net imports of treasure on private account (excluding transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade) were R2,55 lakhs, as against R8 lakhs in the preceding year. The net exports (merchandise and treasure) were thus R95,21 lakhs, as against R61,40 lakhs in 1918. The balance of trade, so far as shown by the statistics of merchandise, treasure, Council Bills, and Enfaced Rupee paper, was R64,20 lakhs in favour of India in the nine months, April to December, 1919, as compared with R35,03 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1918.

* Exclusive of Government transactions.
† Exclude transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade.
‡ In addition, Telegraphic Transfers for R2,26 lakhs from the Bank of Montreal were paid during September to December, 1919.
(*a*) Demand rate.
(*b*) Approximate.

The amount of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers paid in India in the nine months ended December, 1919, was R30,22 lakhs, all of which were paid through the Treasuries, except R15,000 which were paid through the Paper Currency Reserve, but Reverse Council Bills were sold to the extent of R20 lakhs during the period, the net imports of funds by Council Bills thus amounting to R30,02 lakhs. In the nine months ended December, 1918, the amount of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers was R30,91 lakhs, of which R21,51 lakhs were paid through the Paper Currency Reserve and R9,40 lakhs through the Treasuries. In the nine months ended December, 1917, the amount paid was R42,16 lakhs. As regards Enfaced Rupee paper, R3 lakhs represented the amount of paper enfaced to London and R77 lakhs the amount re-transferred from London in the nine months, April to December, 1919, while in the corresponding period of 1918, R10 lakhs represented the amount of paper enfaced to London and R17 lakhs the amount re-transferred from London.

MOVEMENTS OF GOLD AND SILVER (PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT).

In the month of December, 1919, the imports of gold were valued at R5,37 lakhs (over R5,36 lakhs being in the form of bullion and nearly R1 lakh in sovereigns and other gold coin), as against nearly R4,54 lakhs in November, 1919. There were no exports of gold in December, 1919, as in the preceding month.

The imports of silver during the month under report were valued at over R1 lakh, entirely on private account, as against R29 lakhs on both private and Government account in November, 1919. The exports of silver in December, 1919, were valued at about R24 lakhs, of which nearly R1 lakh was on Government account, as against R22,500, entirely on Government account, in the preceding month.

DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF SELECTED ARTICLES.

The declared values per unit of certain selected articles imported and exported during December, 1913, 1918, and 1919, are noted below :—

Imports		December 1913			December 1918			December 1919		
		R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.
Coal	ton	18	7	0	33	7	4	20	4	9
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	cwt	8	12	5	14	14	6	29	9	3
Cotton, twist and yarn	lb	0	15	8	2	4	7	2	10	8
" grey, piece-goods	yard	0	2	8	0	5	2	0	6	8
" white "	"	0	2	11	0	6	10	0	7	8
" coloured "	"	0	3	5	0	8	0	0	9	8

Exports		December 1913			December 1918			December 1919		
		R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.
Coal	ton	9	2	9	10	0	0	12	4	8
Coffee	cwt	59	10	1	60	7	1	67	7	0
Indigo	"	205	15	4	401	1	0	405	11	6
Rice, not in the husk	"	5	12	9	6	6	8	7	7	8
Wheat	"	5	5	9	8	6	7	12	3	0
Manganese ore	ton	17	4	3	17	5	9	18	9	8
Tea (Black)	lb	0	8	2	0	10	8	0	9	2
Cotton, raw	cwt	37	5	7	84	2	2	69	7	11
Jute, raw	bale	73	11	7	71	4	7	69	11	9
" gunny bags	no.	0	6	3	0	7	8	0	8	10
" gunny cloth	yard	0	2	6	0	4	3	0	4	4

As compared with the corresponding month of the previous year (December, 1918), under imports, the declared unit value of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, rose in December, 1919, by 98 per cent, of cotton twist and yarn by 17 per cent, of cotton piece-goods, grey by 29 per cent, white by 12 per cent, and coloured by 21 per cent; while that of coal decreased by 12 per cent. Under exports, wheat showed an increase of 45 per cent, coal of 23 per cent, manganese ore of 7 per cent, jute gunny cloth of 2 per cent, coffee of 12 per cent, and rice of 16 per cent, while raw cotton showed a decrease of 17 per cent, tea of 14 per cent, and raw jute of 2 per cent.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.*

The following table shows the gross Indian sea customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) collected on principal articles in December, 1919, as compared with November, 1919, and December, 1918 and 1913:—

	December, 1913 (pre-war month)	December, 1918	November, 1919	December, 1919	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in December, 1919, as compared with November, 1919	December, 1918	December, 1913
IMPORT DUTY	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)
Special duties							
Arms . . .	60	30(a)	80(a)	66(a)	—14	+36	+6
Liquors . . .	12,33	9,34	12,22	12,63	+41	+3,29	+30
Petroleum . . .	8,67	18(b)	12,83(b)	6,84(b)	—5,99	+6,66	—1,83
Silver bullion and coin .	10,20		...	...	.	...	—10,20
" manufactures .	—	5	24	10	—14	+5	—
Sugar . . .	9,48	25,44(c)	11,13(c)	14,99(c)	+3,86	—10,45	+5,51
Tobacco . . .	2,24	6,96	7,45	6,90	—55	—6	+4,66
Duty at 2½ per cent							
Machinery . . .	—	93	1,58	1,20	—38	+27	—
Metals—Iron and steel .	1,62	2,09	3,71	3,75	+4	+1,66	+2,13
Railway plant and rolling stock . . .	—	62	97	1,05	+8	+43	—
Duty at 7½ per cent							
Articles of food and drink, excluding sugar and vinegar . .	3,03	5,12	6,90	6,15	—75	+1,03	+3,12
Raw materials, etc. .	1,18	3,30	4,02	2,69	—1,33	—61	+1,51
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—							
Cotton manufactures .	15,40	23,37	34,51	40,59	+6,08	+17,22	+25,19
Others . . .	16,96	20,18	31,63	35,82	+1,19	+12,64	+18,86
Total import duty (including other articles) . .	82,78	1,02,07	1,33,79	1,36,47	+2,68	+34,40	+53,69
EXPORT DUTY							
Hides and skins, raw† .	—		17,79	15,62	—2,17	—	—
Jute	—	14,86	38,84	23,23	—15,61	+8,37	—
Rice	5,68	6,84	2,79	2,54	—25	—4,30	—3,14
Tea	—	1,79	6,66	8,23	+1,57	+6,44	—
Total Export duty .	5,68	23,49	66,08	49,62	—16,46	+26,13	+43,94

The customs duty figures are an index to the volume of the import trade only, since under exports hides and skins (raw), jute, rice, and tea only are subject to duty. In the nine months ended December, 1919, the import duties increased to over R10,26 lakhs from nearly R9,22 lakhs in the same period of 1918, while the export duties rose to nearly R3,42 lakhs from about R2,81 lakhs. The grand total of gross Indian sea and land customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) in the nine months, April to December, 1919, amounted to about R15,19 lakhs, as compared with R13,59 lakhs in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

SHIPPING.

The following table shows the number and tonnage (net register tonnage) of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes at ports in British India during December, 1919, as compared with November, 1919, and December, 1918 and 1913:—

Entered with cargoes.

	STEAMERS.		SAILING VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
December 1919 . . .	190	472,561	99	10,516	289	483,077
November, 1919 . . .	180	446,670	154	16,467	334	463,137
December, 1918 . . .	142	283,237	178	19,382	320	302,619
December, 1913 (pre-war month) .	219	592,109	80	7,253	299	599,362

Cleared with cargoes.

	STEAMERS.		SAILING VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
December, 1919 . . .	223	536,602	161	16,675	384	553,277
November, 1919 . . .	232	574,055	120	10,228	352	584,283
December, 1918 . . .	160	302,600	213	23,746	373	326,346
December, 1913 (pre-war month) .	236	645,156	97	8,190	333	653,355

* The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, [illegible] II
† Subject to duty from 11th September, 1919.
(a) Excludes the 7½ per cent duty on explosives.
(b) " " " petroleum.
(c) " " " confectionery

The total tonnage entered and cleared with cargoes in December, 1919, as compared with that in the preceding month (November, 1919) and in the corresponding month of 1913 and 1918, is shown in the last column of the table above. In the month of December, 1919, there were 289 arrivals* and 384 sailings† with cargoes in and from India. As regards tonnage, if a comparison be made with December, 1913, the corresponding pre-war month, it will be seen that there was a decrease in the tonnage of vessels cleared with cargoes of 100,078 tons or 15 per cent. The decrease in the entries (with cargoes) amounted to 116,285 tons or 19 per cent.

The shipping clearances with cargoes in the foreign trade from the ports of British India in the nine months, April to December, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913, *i.e.*, before the war broke out, were as follows:—

	Tonnage (net register tonnage) clearances in the nine months, April to December.	
	1913 (Pre-war period)	1919
British ships (including British Indian)	4,657,700	3,694,395
Foreign ships	1,386,354	679,580
Total	6,044,063	4,373 975

In 1919, as against 1913, the total tonnage clearances with cargoes declined 28 per cent. In 1913 the British (including British Indian) tonnage was 77 per cent and foreign tonnage 23 per cent of the total, while in 1919 the British (including British Indian) tonnage was 84 per cent and foreign tonnage 16 per cent.

Railway Statistics.

Railway statistics, like the import and export statistics above, are a valuable index to the general movement of trade throughout the country, and show that the earnings from 1st April, 1919, to 3rd January, 1920, were R64,71 lakhs, as against R64,00 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1918-19, or an increase of R71 lakhs.

Trade of Aden in December, 1919.

The grand total value of the imports and exports of merchandise, by sea, into and from the port of Aden amounted to R2,17 lakhs in the month of December, and R14,42 lakhs in the nine months ended December, 1919. The value of the principal articles of import and export was as follows:—

	December, 1919		Nine months, April to December, 1919	
	Imports into Aden	Exports from Aden	Imports into Aden	Exports from Aden
	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)
Cotton manufactures	24,40	36,77	2,24,85	2,43,83
Hides and skins, raw	19,77	28,43	1,44,11	2,29,38
Grain and pulse	5,65	5,17	63,02	35,08
Coffee	3,94	4,43	39,76	55,99
Coal	28,86	—	88,72	—
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,21	2,11	16,94	21,43
Provisions	96	36	6,28	1,63
Sugar	3,66	—	16,17	—
Spices	88	—	10,11	—
Salt	—	1,27	—	14,20
Kerosene oil	6,02	—	14,35	—
Other articles	24,54	18,38	1,15,79	1,00,68
Total value .	1,19,89	96,92	7,40,10	7,02,22

* The details were as follows :—Bengal 24, Bombay 79, Sind 67, Madras 82, and Burma 37.
† The details were as follows :— Bengal 53, Bombay 88, Sind 62, Madras 117, and Burma 64.

SHIPPING AT THE PORT OF ADEN IN DECEMBER, 1919.

In December, 1919, 105 steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 266,711 entered at the port of Aden, while 104 steamers with 264,948 tons cleared from the port, and 101 sailing vessels (country craft) with 5,751 tons entered and 81 vessels with 4,219 tons cleared. These figures exclude Government vessels and vessels in ballast.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
January 31, 1920.

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

Joint Stock Companies.

DECEMBER 1919.

During the month under report, 99 companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of over R35 crores, as against 29 companies with an aggregate authorised capital of over one crore of rupees in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal accounted for 56 companies (over R10 crores) and Bombay for 24 companies (over R6 crores). For the nine months, April to December, 1919, the number of companies registered was 634 with an authorised capital of about R202 crores, as against 187 companies with nearly R8 crores of authorised capital in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The largest flotation in December was that of the Burma Corporation, Rangoon (R18 crores).

Table 1.

Abstract Statement of Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of December 1919, and in the corresponding month of 1918.

Classification of Companies	December 1918		December 1919	
	Number of companies	Aggregate authorised capital	Number of companies	Aggregate authorised capital
		R(1,000)		R(1,000)
Banking, Loan, and Insurance—				
Banking and Loan	4	2,20		2,45
Insurance	1	20		
Trading—				
Navigation	1	3,00		6,00,00
Printing, Publishing, and Stationery	1	3,00		18,25
Others	13	68,55		5,50,32
Mills and Presses—				
Cotton Mills	..		6	2,05,00
Jute Mills	.		1	50,00
Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses	1	6,00	1	1,50
Rice Mill	...		1	5,00
Other Mills and Presses	1	1,00	2	3,00
Tea and other Planting Companies—				
Tea	1	1,00	13	57,50
Others	1	6,00	1	2,00
Mining and Quarrying—				
Coal	3	12,00	1	5,00
Others	...	..	4	18,52,50
Land and Building	...		2	1,30,00
Ice manufacture	...		1	1,50
Sugar manufacture	1	15,00	1	15,00
Companies other than those specified above	1	1,00	3	18,00
TOTAL	29	1,18,95	99	35,17,08

Table 2.

Abstract Statement of Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the nine months, April to December, 1919, and in the corresponding period of 1918.

Classification of Companies.	April to December, 1918		April to December, 1919	
	Number of Companies	Aggregate authorised capital	Number of Companies	Aggregate authorised capital
		R(1,000)		R(1,000)
Banking, Loan, and Insurance—				
Banking and Loan	17	30,13	53	23 77,15
Insurance	2	10,20	17	57,68,00
Trading—				
Navigation	1	3 00	9	18,79,00
Co-operative Association	1	20	1	50
Shipping, Landing, and Warehousing			1	30,00
Printing, Publishing, and Stationery	9	8,69	21	51,68
Others	82	3,52,80	200	41,17,14
Mills and Presses—				
Cotton Mills	3	51,00	26	9,74 75
Jute Mills	.	..	10	4,49,00
Mills for Wool, Silk, Hemp, etc.			5	5,25,00
Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses	2	11,00	7	53,80
Flour Mills	...	.	4	34,00
Rice Mills	2	90,00	12	70,00
Saw and Timber Mill	1	10,00		
Other Mills and Presses	5	11,00	14	86,50
Tea and other Planting Companies—				
Tea	20	49,60	56	1,62,95
Others	7	25,90	10	1,43,75
Mining and Quarrying—				
Coal	14	36,00	41	2,28,95
Others	10	38,18	19	20,11,95
Land and Building	1	6,00	16	7,45,80
Breweries	2	1,72	..	...
Ice Manufacture	...	...	1	1,50
Sugar Manufacture	2	19,00	5	52,75
Companies other than those specified above	6	38,55	16	1,91,50
TOTAL	187	7,92,97	634	2,01,55,67

Table 3.

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of December 1919.

No.	Class and name	Names of agents, secretaries, etc., and situation of registered office	Objects	Authorised capital
	I.—Banking, Loan and Insurance.			R
1	Sthal Industrial Bank . .	Managing Dir., Suresh Chandra Pakrasi, Sthal, Bengal.	Banking business . .	25,000
2	Coimbatore Central Bank	Secretary, S. S. Ganapathi Ayyar, Coimbatore, Madras.	" and loan . .	1,00,000
3	St. Joseph's Benefit Fund* .	Managing Dir., M. Rathnam, Madras.	" " . .	20,000
4	Venkatapuram Kannan Karunakara Nidhi.	Secretary, K. Venkataswami Naicker, Venkatapuram, Madras.	" "	1,00,000
	Total, Banking, Loan and Insurance .	......	......	2,45,000
	II.—Trading			
	(a) *Navigation.*			
5	Indo-Burma Steam Navigation Co	Joint Managing Agents, Krishna Lall Das, Omur Chand Roy, 102, Clive Street, Calcutta	To contract, hire, purchase and work steamships and other vessels of any class and to maintain regular services of shipowners, etc	5,00,00,000
6	New Steam Navigation and Trading Co	Secretaries, Mazagonwalla & Co., Bombay	Navigation . .	1,00,00,000
	Total, Navigation .	......	......	6,00,00,000
	(b) *Printing, Publishing, and Stationery*			
7	Color Printing and Hollow Wares	Managing Agents, Nandy Roy & Co., 133, Baliaghatta Main Road, Calcutta	Carrying on business of color process and half tone engravers, printers, etc.	10,00,000
8	Kusumika Printing and Publishing Co.	Managing Agents, Chatterjee, Banerjee & Co., 213, Bowbazer Street, Calcutta.	Printing, publishing, bookselling, etc. .	5,00,000
9	Kerala Printing and Publishing Co.	Managing Dir., C. K. Damodaram, Tellichery.	Printing and publishing .	25,000
10	Delhi Newspaper Co. . .	Delhi	Printing and publishing newspapers.	3,00,000
	Total, Printing, Publishing, etc	.....	......	18,25,000
	(c) *Others*			
11	Paruk & Co.* . . .	10, Canning Street, Calcutta.	General merchants . .	50,00,000
12	Alfred Herbert (India)* .	13, British Indian Street, Calcutta.	Mechanical, electrical hydraulic, general engineers, ironfounders, etc.	5,00,000
13	A. E. Alexander & Co . .	Secretary, W. E. L. Alexander, 2, Middle Road, Entally, Calcutta.	Manufacturing leather goods, etc.	15,00,000
14	Steuart & Co. . . .	Dir., F. E. Bushby, 3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.	Coach builders, etc. .	15,00,000
15	A. T. Gillespie (India)* .	5, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	General merchants . .	2,00,000
16	James Gordon & Co* . .	40-1, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Architects and general merchants.	50,000
17	Motor Transport . . .	Managing Agents, Sen and Gupta Co., 20, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.	Carrying passengers and goods by motor cars, etc.	1,00,000
18	B. Biswas and Pal, Jewellers	Managing Dir., B. Biswas, 166, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	Manufacturing ornaments, etc.	1,00,000

* Registered as a private company

Table 3—*contd.*

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of December 1919—*contd.*

No.	Class and name	Names of agents, secretaries, etc., and situation of registered office.	Objects	Authorised capital
	II.—Trading—*contd.*			
	(c) *Others*—contd.			R
19	Arya Ayurvedic Medicine Supplying and Treatment Co.	Managing Agents, Sarma & Co., 105, Khurut Road, Howrah, Bengal.	Manufacturing genuine Ayurvedic drugs, etc.	1,00,000
20	Bajrajogini Joint Stock Co.	Dir., Sasadhar Kumar Ghosh, Bajrajogini, Bengal.	Supplying medicines and other necessaries.	20,000
21	East Bengal Industrial and Agricultural Syndicate.	Dir., Mohini Kumar Datta, 12, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.	Carrying on dairy, industrial and agricultural business.	1,00,000
22	Economic Food Store	Managing Agents, Economic Agency, 140-B., Hurish Mukerjee Road, Bhowanipur, Calcutta.	Dealing in all kinds of food stuffs and raw materials.	1,00,000
23	Arthur Butler & Co., Mozufferpur.	Managing Agents, Balmer Lawrie & Co., 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Engineers, iron founders, brick makers and contractors.	12,00,000
24	Industrial Agency*	Comilla, Bengal	Managing agency of the Assam Sylhet Tea Co., etc	9,600
25	India Leather Manufacturing Co.*	Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta.	Manufacturing and dealing in leather, boots, shoes, etc.	10,00,000
26	T. M. Thaddens & Co.*	11, Radha Bazar Lane, Calcutta.	Dealing in jute, cotton, and other fibrous substances.	5,00,000
27	Civil Boot and Leather Works	Managing Agents, Roy Dutt, Guha & Co., Bengal.	Manufacturing and trading in leather, boots, etc.	2,00,000
28	Anglo-American Motor Car Co.	Dir. A. Underwood, Bengal.	Dealing in motor cars and warehousing automobiles, etc.	10,00,000
29	Orient Co. (India)*	4, Council House Street, Calcutta.	General merchants	30,00,000
30	N. Mitter & Co.*	7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta	„ „	10,000
31	Indian Automobiles and Electricals.	Managing Agents, T. Francis & Co., 289, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	Dealing in motor cars, motor cycles, etc.	15,00,000
32	Indian Wood Products Co.	Managing Agents, Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Manufacturing dyewood and other vegetable extracts.	15,00,000
33	Vado	Managing Dir., G. L. Vado, 5, Chowringhee, Calcutta.	Hotel-keepers and confectioners, etc.	10,00,000
34	British-India Electric Construction Co.	Managing Agents, Balmer Lawrie & Co., 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Electrical engineers, contractors, etc.	10,00,000
35	Planters Associations*	Comilla, Bengal	General trade	9,600
36	Sen Brothers*	7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta	General merchants and commission agents.	20,000
37	Victoria Club	Dir., Santinidhan Roy, 23-2, Mirzaffer Lane, Calcutta.	Starting residential hostels on European lines, for the Indian public and general merchants, etc.	1,00,000
38	Bengal Shellac Factory	Managing Agents, Sen Bros, 7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.	Manufacturing and selling shellac, etc.	5,00,000
39	Coimbatore Tile Works	Managing Dir., C. S. Vennal Naidu, Coimbatore, Madras.	Manufacturing bricks, pipes, etc.	1,50,000
40	Indian Canning Co.*	Governing Dir, N. M. Carter, Madras.	Dealing in livestocks, meat, etc.	7,50,000
41	Khandesh Shrikrishna Trading Co.*	Secretaries and Agents, Ganpat Lall Parshram Sardar Graha, Bombay.	General merchants and commission agents.	3,00,000
42	Bull Brothers & Co.*	Dir., Henry Martin Bull, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay.	„ „	5,00,000
43	New Electric Totalisator Co.	Managing Dir., H. M. Watson, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay.	Electricians and mechanical engineers.	10,00,000

* Registered as a private company

Table 3—*contd.*

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of December 1919—*contd.*

No.	Class and name	Names of agents, secretaries, etc., and situation of registered office	Objects	Authorised capital
	II.—Trading—*contd.*			R
	(*c*) *Others*—contd.			
44	Bombay Tanneries	Managing Agents, Rose Sultan Singh & Co., Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay.	Dealers in hides, skins and leather goods.	10,00,000
45	Indian Toys and Glass Manufacturing Co.	Agents, Maganlal Vithaldas Padshah & Co., Bombay.	Manufacturers of toys, glass tiles, bricks, etc.	10,00,000
46	Tata Electro-chemicals*	Agents, Tata Sons, Navasari Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.	Suppliers of electro-chemicals, etc.	25,00,000
47	Reliance Motor Works	Agents, Kapadia & Co., Bombay.	Dealers in cycles, motor cars, and vehicles of all kinds	30,00,000
48	Crowder Engineering Works Co *	Managing Agents, W. Crowder & Co., Karachi.	Engineers, boiler-makers, iron and brass founders	1,55,000
49	Zandu Pharmaceutical Works	Agents, Jugatram & Co., Bombay	Manufacturers of drugs and chemicals.	7,50,000
50	Imamshah Transport Co.	Agents, Kaka Lakshman Karamsi & Co., Ahmedabad, Bombay.	Conveyance of passengers and goods by cars, carriages, and other vehicles.	1,25,000
51	Patel *	Managing Dir., Jehangir Sorabji Patel, Bombay.	Perfumers and general merchants.	1,00,000
52	Ogale Glass Works	Agents, S. P. Ogale & Co., Karad, Bombay.	Manufacturing glass	2,00,000
53	Aluminium Metal Manufacturing Co.	Agents, Dahyabhai Hirachand Dalal & Co., Ahmedabad.	Electro-metal refiners	2,18,400
54	Shree Swadeshi Bhandar	Secretaries and Agents, Master & Co., Nadiad, Bombay.	Dealing in swadeshi goods	1,00,000
55	D. Cowasji & Co	Managing Agents, D. Cowasji & Co, Bombay.	General merchants and commission agents.	10,00,000
56	Tata Trading Co.*	Secretary, B. H. Dastur, Bombay.	" "	1,50,00,100
57	Jewellery Consignments	Agents, Panachand Manchand & Co. Bombay.	Dealers in pearls and precious stones.	50,00,000
58	Commercial and Banking Society. *	Rupar, Punjab	Bettering commercial, financial, educational and social condition	1,00,000
59	Swadeshi Cash Stores*	Lahore, Punjab	Manufacturing and selling indigenous products.	20,000
60	Sansar Trading Co.	Simla, Punjab	Dealing in Indian goods	50,000
61	Beawar Trading Co.	Managing Dir., Sahuda Mal, Beawar, Ajmer-Merwara.	General merchants and commission agents	1,00,000
62	Bharat Dairy	Prahlal Batika, Budhnagate, Meerut City, United Provinces.	To devise means for improvement of cattle breeding.	1,00,000
	Total, others	......	......	5,50,37,700
	Total, Trading	......	......	11,68,62,700
	III.—Mills and Presses.			
	(*a*) *Cotton Mills.*			
63	Nayanagar Mills Co.	Agents, Narsilal Mulji Pandya & Co., Forbes Street, Bombay.	Spinning and weaving cotton, etc.	50,00,000
64	Bhaichandbhai Lakhubhai Mills Co.	Agents, Hiralal A. Parekh & Co., Ahmedabad.	" "	5,00,000
65	Bombay Industrial Mills Co.	Agents, C. H. Jagjiwan & Co, Bombay.	" "	25,00,000
66	Minerva Mills	Agents, N. Sirrur & Co., Bombay.	" "	30,00,000
67	Sind United Mills Co.	Agents, Doongursee & Co., Bombay.	" "	80,00,000
68	Tiruppur Spinning and Weaving Co.	Managing Dir., T. Stanes & Co. Coimbatore, Madras.	Ginning cotton, etc.	15,00,000
	Total, Cotton Mills	......	......	2,05,00,000

* Registered as a private company

Table 3—*contd.*

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of December 1919—*contd.*

No.	Class and name	Names of agents, secretaries, etc., and situation of registered office	Objects	Authorised capital
	III.—Mills and Presses—*contd.*			R
	(*b*) *Jute Mills.*			
69	Bhagirathi Jute Mills	Managing Agents, Bando & Co., 3, 4, 5, 6, Hare Street, Calcutta.	Manufacturers of jute and other fibrous materials.	50,00,000
	(*c*) *Cotton, Jute Screws and Presses*			
70	Nandurbar Ginning Pressing and Textile Co.	Agents, Nanalal Maggan-lal & Bros., Viramgaon, Bombay.	Ginning and pressing cotton, etc.	1,50,000
	(*d*) *Rice Mills.*			
71	Rupnarayan Rice Mills	Managing Agents, Eastern Agency, 2 & 3, Lalbazar Street, Calcutta.	Milling rice, etc.	5,00,000
	(*e*) *Other Mills and Presses.*			
72	Modern Oil Mills	Managing Agents, Banerjee and Mukerjee & Co., 20-1, Lallbazar Street, Calcutta.	Manufacturing oils	1,00,000
73	Patna Oil Mills	Managing Agents, Pandit & Co., Bankipore, Bihar and Orissa.	,, ,,	2,00,000
	Total, Other Mills and Presses	......	......	3,00,000
	Total, Mills and Presses	......	......	2,64,50,000
	IV.—Tea and other Planting Companies			
	(*a*) *Tea*			
74	Panchabati Tea Estates	Dir. Santi Nedhan Roy, Jalpaiguri, Bengal.	Planting tea, etc.	2,00,000
75	Dantmara Tea Co.	Agents, Kilburn & Co., 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.	,, ,,	1,50,000
76	Manipur Dooars Tea and Trading Co.	Managing Agents, Baine & Co., 40-1, Strand Road, Calcutta.	,, ,,	1,00,000
77	Pioneer Tea and Trading Co	Managing Agents, Bengal Mercantile Agency, Bengal.	,, ,,	3,00,000
78	United Bengal Tea and Trading Co.	,, ,,	,, ,,	3,00,000
79	Bargain Tea and Trading Co.	Managing Agents, Baine & Co, 40-1, Strand Road, Calcutta.	,, ,,	1,00,000
80	Assam Sylhet Tea Co.	Managing Agents, Industrial Agency, Comilla, Bengal.	,, ,,	3,00,000
81	Nangdala Tea Co.	Managing Agents, Macneill & Co, 2-1, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta.	,, ,,	12,00,000
82	Bhubandhar Tea Co.	,, ,,	,, ,,	12,00,000
83	Moraghat Tea Co.	,, ,,	,, ,,	12,00,000
84	Andharmanik Tea Co.	Managing Agents, J. N. Roy Chowdhury, 2, Lyons Range, Calcutta.	,, ,,	3,00,000
85	Belluti Estate*	Dir. S. C. Berridge, Ootacamund, Madras.	,, ,,	1,00,000
86	Thirumbadi Rubber Co.	Managing Dir., Campbell Pinder Hunt, Calicut, Madras.	,, ,,	3,00,000
	Total, Tea	......	......	57,50,000

*Registered as a private company

Table 3—*concld.*

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of December 1919—*concld.*

No	Class and name	Names of agents, secretaries, etc., and situation of registered office	Objects	Authorised capital
	IV.—Tea and other Planting Companies—*contd* (*b*) *Others.*			R
87	Pioneer Agricultural Farm .	Managing Agents, Aryan Trading Co., 172, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.	Cultivating cotton, jute, potatoes, etc.	2,00,000
	Total, Planting, etc.	......	......	59,50,000
	V.—Mining and Quarrying. (*a*) *Coal*			
88	Solanpur Coal Co . .	Managing Agents, Martin & Co., 6-7, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Mining coal, etc. . .	5,00,000
	Others.			
89	Assam Burma Petroleum	Dir., A. E Mitchell, 3, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta	Extracting, refining, etc., petroleum and other mineral oils, etc.	50,00,000
90	London Calcutta Syndicate* .	Bengal . . .	Prospecting, examining and exploring mines, oil fields, etc.	50,000
91	Kodarma Mica Co. . .	Managing Agents, Burnett & Co., 5, Fancy Lane, Calcutta.	Mining and dealing in mica and other minerals.	2,00,000
92	Burma Corporation . .	22, Merchant Street, Rangoon, Burma.	Examining exploring mines, mining rights, etc.	18,00,00,000
	Total others .	......	......	18,52,50,000
	Total, Mining and Quarrying.	......	......	18,57,50,000
	VI.—Land and Building.			
93	Equitable Land and House Property.	Dir., B. De, 1, Lallbazar Street, Calcutta.	To acquire by purchase, lease, exchange, or otherwise, land, buildings, etc.	1,00,00,000
94	City Properties . . .	Delhi	Dealing in immovable properties.	30,00,000
	Total, Land and Building.	......	......	1,30,00,000
	VII.—Ice Manufacture.			
95	Jherria Ice Association . .	Managing Agents, Sircar Brothers & Co., 8, Lalbazar Street, Calcutta.	Manufacturing ice and preserving meat, fish, etc.	1,50,000
	VIII.—Sugar Manufacture			
96	Jaunpore Sugar Factory .	15, Canning Road, Allahabad.	Manufacturing sugar in any form.	15,00,000
	IX.—Others.			
97	Eastern Tours*	7, Lindsay Street, Calcutta	Carrying on business of theatre, circus, etc.	1,00,000
98	Herold Co. *	8, Clive Row, Calcutta .	To acquire, hold, exchange, sell, and deal in shares, etc.	15,00,000
99	Colours*	32, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	Carrying on business of theatre proprietors, etc.	2,00,000
	Total, others .	......		18,00,000
	GRAND TOTAL .	......		35,17,07,700

* Registered as a private company

CALCUTTA:
January 28, 1920.

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

COTTON PRESS RETURN.

No. 8 of 1919-20.

PREFATORY NOTE.

The Cotton Season, 1919-20.

The provisional estimate of the cotton crop of 1919-20 is 5,670,000 bales* on an area of 22,199,000 acres,* as compared with 3,671,000 bales on an area of 20,497,000 acres, the final estimates of last year. There is an increase of 54 per cent in the outturn. The estimate for British provinces (including States within provincial boundaries) is 4,347,000 bales, an increase of 56 per cent over last year's figures. There were 889,000 bales of cotton pressed in the pressing factories, and 150,000 bales of unpressed cotton received in the spinning mills in British provinces, from 1st September to 31st December, 1919, as against 539,000 bales and 133,000 bales, respectively, during the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of 65 per cent in the case of presses, and of 13 per cent in the case of mills. Too much stress should not be laid on the accuracy of these returns as a means of checking the forecast estimates of outturn, as there is at present no system in vogue of furnishing complete returns from all presses and mills.

*Revised after the issue of the Third Cotton Forecast, 1919-20, on the 23rd December 1919.

I.—Cotton Press Return for India in the half-month ending 31st December, 1919.

(Season 1919-20, *i.e.*, from 1st September, 1919, to 31st August, 1920.)

Province or State	Total estimated outturn of cotton crop (bales of 400 lbs each) (*a*)	Percentage to total for India	Total number of presses in the Province or State	Number of presses for which returns have been received for the half-month	Quantity of cotton pressed in the half-month (bales of 400 lbs each)	TOTAL QUANTITY PRESSED FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1919 (BALES OF 400 lbs EACH)	
						Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bombay (including Indian States)	1,362,000	24·0	187	35	45,123	124,289	43,614
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States)	1,285,000	22·7	163	107	137,457	456,029	269,674
Madras	394,000	7·0	63	57	(*b*) 19,325	112,749	(*f*) 55,891
Punjab (including Indian States) . . .	615,000	10·8	92	17	17,633	35,728	27,792
United Provinces . . .	435,000	7·7	83	46	35,244	123,491	80,556
Sind	98,000	1·7	5	4	9,650	15,996	29,094
Burma	75,000	1·3	(*e*) 19	6	6,814	18,857	(*f*) 29,791
Bihar and Orissa . . .	20,000	·4				..	
Bengal	21,000	·4	3	3	474	819	222
Assam	13,000	·2			..	...	..
North-West Frontier Province	5,000	·1	1	1	...	...	638
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	24,000	·4	5	2	931	983	1,410
Delhi	...	...	1	...	.	...	...
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES (*c*)	4,347,000	76·7	632	278	272,651	888,941	538,682
Hyderabad	753,000	13·3	44	...	...	...	...
Central India . .	261,000	4·6	35	...	...	..	...
Baroda	187,000	3·3	18	...	...	...	735
Rajputana	103,000	1·8	10	...	..	65	(*f*) 1,936
Mysore	19,000	·3	(*f*) 2	...	...	2,433	1,722
TOTAL INDIAN STATES (*d*)	1,323,000	23·3	109	...	...	2,498	4,393
GRAND TOTAL .	5,670,000	100	741	278	272,651	891,439	543,075

(*a*) The figures in column 2 are the provisional estimates for 1919-20, as published in the Third Cotton Forecast, dated the 23rd December, 1919 (with slight modification of the figure for Mysore). Final estimates for 1919-20 will not be available until the third week of February, 1920.
(*b*) Figures for the weeks ending 20th and 27th December, 1919 and 3rd January, 1920. In Madras the cotton pressing season commences in February and these figures therefore relate to the crop of the preceding season.
(*c*) Including Indian States situated within provincial boundaries.
(*d*) Excluding States situated within provincial boundaries.
(*e*) Of this number 11 presses worked during the half-month.
(*f*) Revised figure.

II.—Return of Cotton received in the Mills in India in the half-month ending 31st December, 1919. (Season 1919-20, *i.e.*, from 1st September, 1919, to 31st August, 1920.)

Province or State	Total number of mills in the Province or State	Number of mills for which returns have been received for the half-month	Quantity of cotton received in the half-month (bales of 400 lbs each)	Total quantity received from 1st September to 31st December, 1919 (bales of 400 lbs each)	
				Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay (including Indian States)	161	32	11,808	76,339	70,491
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States)	10	7	9,119	32,636	29,165
Madras	13	12	(a) 188	3,587	(d) 5,118
Punjab	3	...	...	...	476
United Provinces	(d) 18	...	...	5,213	1,678
Sind	1	...	...	...	...
Bengal	10	9	5,037	26,116	21,801
Ajmer-Merwara	2	1	1,172	1,601	2,645
Delhi	2	2	666	4,133	1,459
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES (b)	220	63	27,990	149,625	132,833
Hyderabad	3	...	...	1,758	1,402
Central India	5	1	939	8,232	4,856
Baroda	4	...	.	...	375
Mysore	2	...	..	476	318
TOTAL INDIAN STATES (c)	14	1	939	10,466	6,951
GRAND TOTAL	234	64	28,929	160,091	139,784

Note.—This statement shows the quantity of *unpressed* cotton received in the mills, the quantity of pressed cotton coming through the presses not being taken into account, as this is included in statement I.

(a) Figures for the weeks ending 20th and 27th December, 1919 and 3rd January, 1920. [See footnote (b) on preceding page.]

(b) Including Indian States situated within provincial boundaries.

(c) Excluding States situated within provincial boundaries.

(d) Revised figure.

III.—Total quantity of cotton pressed in the Pressing Factories and of unpressed cotton received in the Spinning Mills, from 1st September to 31st December, 1919, in *British Provinces (including Indian States within provincial boundaries).*

Province	Total estimated outturn of cotton crop (bales of 400 lbs each) *	Quantity of cotton pressed up to 31st December, 1919 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Quantity of unpressed cotton received in spinning mills up to 31st December, 1919 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Total of columns 3 and 4 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Percentage ratio of col. 5 to col. 2 *
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay (including Indian States)	1,362,000	124,289	76,339	200,628	14·7
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States)	1,285,000	456,029	82,636	488,665	38·0
Madras	394,000	112,749	3,587	116,336	29·5
Punjab (including Indian States) North-West Frontier Province Delhi	620,000	35,728	4,133	39,861	6·4
United Provinces	435,000	123,491	5,213	128,704	29·6
Sind	98,000	15,996	.	15,996	16·3
Burma	75,000	18,857	...	18,857	25·1
Bengal Bihar and Orissa Assam	54,000	819	26,116	26,935	49·9
Ajmer-Merwara	24,000	983	1,601	2,584	10·8
TOTAL	4,347,000	888,941	149,625	1,038,566	23·9

Note.—This ta ... dia, Baroda, Rajputana, and Mysore.

* See footnote (a) to statement I.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA;
February 5, 1920.

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the Ten months, April to January, of									
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Sea Customs—Imports										
Special duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	4,11	4,22	5,38	5,55	4,63	4,62	6,44*	4,08*	3,82*	8,33*
Coal, coke, and patent fuel (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	10	28	18
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	6,66	6,60	7,35	7,13	5,87	4,42	5,83	4,12	4,37	5,13
Spirits and liqueurs	88,47	90,30	90,86	97,83	91,10	86,89	94,19	86,37	83,29	98,37
Wines	4,64	4,78	4,60	4,80	3,64	3,72	4,89	3,54	3,71	5,18
Opium	6	6	6	6	3	3	5	2	3	2
Petroleum	47,09	63,61	54,73	57,47	72,88	60,37	37,10†	30,97†	12,15†	63 33†
Silver—										
Silver bullion and coin	1,35,25	85,94	91,28	71,54	1,23,23	84,70	13,58	17,04	1	3
,, manufactures (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,91	2,35	1,60	1,37
Sugar, all sorts (c)	52 91	47,17	60,51	82,22	37,20	45,35	1,09,45‡	1,12,06‡	1,44,29‡	1,05 12‡
Tobacco	24,56	21,98	28,87	24,44	22,13	23,09	38,17	51,26	66,80	73,79
Duty at 2½ per cent										
Machinery (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,15	7,73	8,60	16,01
Metals—Iron and Steel	8,24	9,05	9,71	13,61	9,30	7,73	15,50	13,90	20,95	38,11
Railway plant and rolling stock (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,44	1,23	3,75	10,96
Other articles	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,38	3,32	3,14	2 04
Duty at 7½ per cent										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar and vinegar) (d)	21,58	23,14	24,82	25,70	23,98	26 10	44,69	45,35	46,87	57,59
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured (e)	13,22	13,50	16,01	13,31	13,04	12,76	31,90	34,13	33,07	47,17
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—										
Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	20,89	23,07	25 65	30,79	22,25	19,67	35,22	29,84	39,06	46,71
Metals, other than Iron and Steel	20,02	17,42	14,31	24,09	18,68	7,95	9,39	14,41	19,43	48,76
Cotton manufactures—										
Piecegoods, grey	48,57	56,82	73,06	72,98	68,21	50,87	48,42	1,12,45	1,57,74	1,34,66
,, white	26,17	31,25	36,83	41,16	33,08	29,45	36,31	95,21	78,43	88,36
,, coloured	33,85	36,90	44,05	55,71	34,30	23,73	44,71	1,13,48	84,20	72,10
Other goods	6 93	7,23	7,82	10,92	5,49	3,75	7,44	11,81	9,59	14,89
Yarn and textile fabrics (other than cotton manufactures) (f)	30,25	33,35	37,14	39,71	24,64	[illegible],38	53,15	43,91	49,91	63,72
All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured (g)	66,32	71,59	78,17	89,69	65,56	72,09	1,46,27	1,47,02	1,55,40	1,81,49
Miscellaneous (h)	6,17	7,16	9,63	8,42	6,51	6,48	21,20	19,61	25,64	26,70
Total Imports	6,[illegible]6,37	6,55,14	7,12,43	7,77,13	6,80,96	5,97,63	8,22,91	10,04,86	10,54,13	12,13,72
Sea Customs—Exports										
Hides and skins, raw (i)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63,90
Jute (a)—										
Raw	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,84	38,46	54,11	1,18,61
Manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	43,85	1,09,14	1,19,01	1,36,85
Rice	79,72	85,53	96,46	81,49	59,41	48,56	64 66	75,06	1,02,48	26,50
Tea (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,38	84 85	36,58	47,02
Total Exports	79,72	85,53	96,46	81,49	59,41	48,56	1,94,73	2,58,51	3,12,18	3,92,88
Sea Customs—Miscellaneous (j)	-	—	—	—	—	—	6,57	8,49	7,28§	7,86§
Land Customs (k)	8,41	9,75	11,00	11,59	11,93	11,27	4,40	6,41	4,41	5,54
Excise duty on cotton manufactures	30,39	36,22	40,40	39.04	36,12	32,35	32,14	56,07	1,26,80	1,20,16
,, ,, on motor spirit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,04	31,78	36 88
Warehouse and wharf rents (j)	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	22	34	31
Miscellaneous (j)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,69	2,79	5,23	9,24
GRAND TOTAL	7,84,89	7,86,64	8,60,38	9,09,23	7,83,41	6,89,81	10,63,46	13,59,39	15,42,15	17,86 59
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	2,09,49	2,28,90	2,42,87	2,76,34	2,38,69	2,16,71	2,68,69	3,66,70	4,10,90	4,22 90
Bengal — Exports	15,16	17,71	21,79	14 07	8,35	3,82	1,28,77	1 82,34	2,13 63	3,44,82
Bihar and Orissa — Imports	—	—	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	..
Bihar and Orissa — Exports	—	—	09	88	18	...	...	.	.	...
Bombay — Imports	2,94,96	2,48,33	2,82,05	2,83,89	2,71,30	2,23,27	3,11,17	3,57,98	3,02,27	4,38,97
Bombay — Exports	1,76	1,22	1,55	2,06	2,19	2,17	5,32	7,92	8,87	14,58
Sind — Imports	57,62	66 33	65,37	76,81	56,46	55,43	73,93	96,06	95,71	1,09,87
Sind — Exports	1,89	1,83	2,08	2,97	2,27	2,79	4,03	4,57	3,03	10,47
Madras — Imports	49,83	53,34	55,52	63,64	60,23	47,76	76,12	83,29	75,87	81,12
Madras — Exports	5,47	6,47	5,54	7,84	8,55	11,08	11,99	8,87	5,83	4,44
Burma — Imports	54,27	58,24	66,62	76,95	54,28	54,46	73,00	70,83	79,38	1,00,86
Burma — Exports	55,44	53,30	64,51	54,17	37,87	29,20	44,62	54,81	80,82	19,12

(a) Not subject to duty prior to March, 1916

(b) Figures prior to March, 1916, are included with "All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured"

(c) Figures prior to March, 1916, were shown under "General Import Duties" of the old tariff

(d) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 include vinegar

(e) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 are exclusive of raw silk, raw hemp, and raw flax, which are included with "Yarn and textile fabrics"

(f) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 include raw silk, raw hemp, and raw flax, but exclude haberdashery and millinery

(g) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 include haberdashery and millinery and coral

(h) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 represent articles imported by post only

(i) Subject to duty from 11th September, 1919; the figure against this item in the last column represents duty collected during the period from 11th September, 1919, to 31st January, 1920

(j) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 are included under "Land Customs"

(k) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 represent the old combined head "Land Customs and miscellaneous"

* Exclude the duty collected on explosives, namely, blasting gun powder, etc., at 7½ per cent *ad valorem*

† Exclude the duty collected on petroleum which has its flashing point at or above 150°F. or 200°F. at 7½ per cent *ad valorem*

‡ Exclude the duty collected on confectionery at 7½ per cent *ad valorem*

§ Include indigo cess

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

E. M. COOK.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31, 1920.

First WHEAT Forecast, 1919-20.

THIS forecast is based on reports received from Provinces and States, which comprise 98·6 per cent of the total wheat acreage of India. The returns refer to all the important wheat-growing areas except Kashmir. The figures set out in this report generally relate to the area sown up to the beginning of January.

The total area sown is estimated at 27,429,000 acres, as against 23,448,000 acres (revised figure) at this time last year, or an increase of 17 per cent. As compared with the revised final area (23,806,000 acres) of last year, the present estimate shows an increase of 15 per cent.

Weather conditions at sowing time were generally favourable, and the present condition of the crop is reported to be good.

The detailed figures for the Provinces and States are shown below :—

Provinces and States	This year (1919-20) January	Last year (1918-19) January	Last year (1918-19) Final Figure
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Punjab (a)	9,372,000	(b) 7,623,000	8,530,000
United Provinces	6,500,000	5,800,000	5,444,000
Central Provinces and Berar (a)	3,228,000	3,106,000	2,880,000 (b)
Bombay and Sind (a)	1,610,000	855,000	1,366,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,147,000	924,000	979,000 (b)
North-West Frontier Province	905,000	842,000	872,000
Bengal*	116,000	110,000	115,000 (b)
Delhi	37,000	6,000	23,000
Ajmer-Merwara	15,000	4,000	6,000
Central India	2,781,000	2,615,000	2,296,000
Hyderabad	750,000	655,000	623,000
Rajputana	883,000	881,000	603,000
Baroda	79,000	22,000	59,000
Mysore	3,000	2,000	4,000
TOTAL	27,429,000	23,448,000 (b)	23,806,000 (b)

Punjab (32·9 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area sown up to the end of December amounts to 9,372,000 acres (872,000 acres being in the Indian States), which is 23 per cent above the estimate (revised) at this time last year. From the middle of July to the early part of September, the monsoon was almost general and gave good rains. The rainfall in September and October was much below normal and relative humidity was low, so that evaporation of soil moisture must have been very large. Conditions for wheat sowings were thus only moderate, except on the canals in which the supply during September to November was above average. The month of October was very dry, while November had average humidity; but the rains received during December and in the second week of January have greatly benefited the standing crops, which are generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated areas.

United Provinces (21·2 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area sown is estimated at 6,500,000 acres, as against 5,800,000 acres estimated at this time last year, showing an increase of 12 per cent. There was heavy rain throughout the provinces in the first two weeks of September. Good rain fell during the first week of October in the eastern districts and Bundelkhand. The month of November was practically rainless except the third week during which light showers fell in the Meerut, Agra, and the greater part of the Rohilkhand divisions. Light showers in the second week of December were followed by a heavy and general rainfall in the fourth week, although over a large part the amount received was small. The season, on the whole, was favourable for sowings as there was sufficient moisture in the soil almost everywhere. Germination is reported to have been good, and the crop so far promises well. This relates to the condition of the crop up to the 13th January.

Central Provinces and Berar (11·4 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area sown is estimated at 3,228,000 acres (137,000 acres being in six Feudatory States), as against 3,106,000 acres at this time last year, showing an increase of 4 per cent. The increase in area is shared by all the districts in the Central Provinces, and is due to the favourable seasonal conditions at sowing time. The monsoon started well and moderate to heavy showers were received till the beginning of September and they were well distributed. From the second week of September to the first week of October, the rainfall was much lighter. Little or no rain fell during the rest of that month except in Nagpur and Chhattisgarh, while in November and December only light showers were received with opportune breaks. Sowings were generally successful and germination was on the whole good; but owing to bad seed and defective germination, some resowing was necessary in parts of Chhindwara, Wardha, Nagpur, and Balaghat. Light showers were received in the beginning of January which have benefited the crop, and the prospects are at present excellent.

Bombay and Sind (8·7 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The information is up to the

(a) Including Indian States.

(b) Revised figure.

5th January and is incomplete. The area so far sown is estimated at 1,610,000 acres (373,000 acres being in the Indian States excluding Baroda) as against 855,000 acres estimated at this time last year, or an increase of 88 per cent. Favourable late rains in the Presidency proper and good inundation in Sind led to extended cultivation everywhere under the stimulus of high prices. The increase would have been still higher but for more attention having been paid to the growth of *kharif* grains and fodder for which there was a keener demand owing to last year's scarcity The crop is so far doing well in Gujarat and North Deccan. In South and East Deccan and in parts of Karnatak, the crop has suffered in places to some extent from cloudy weather. The Sind crop has germinated well and seedlings are so far healthy.

Bihar and Orissa (3·9 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area sown up to the middle of January is reported to be 1,147,000 acres, as against 924.000 acres at this time last year, showing an increase of 24 per cent. The increase is due to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. In September and October the rainfall was generally above the normal except in a few districts. In November the rainfall was ill distributed and below the normal except in Singhbhum and Orissa. In December light showers were received in parts of the province. The condition of the standing crop is, on the whole, good More rain is, however, wanted in parts of Tirhut, Bhagalpur, and Purnea for the satisfactory growth of the crop

North-West Frontier Province (3·3 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area sown up to the end of December is estimated at 905,000 acres, as against 842,000 acres estimated at this time last year, or an increase of 7 per cent. The increase is attributed to timely rainfall and consequent flow of hill torrents The season on the whole, has been favourable, and the prospects of the crop are reported to be generally normal

Bengal (0·4 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area sown is 116,000 acres, as against 110,000 acres estimated at this time last year, or an increase of 5 per cent. The rainfall in September was sufficient for the preparatory tillage which began at the normal time. Light rain in October delayed sowings to a certain extent but rainfall in the middle of November greatly facilitated the operation. The present condition and prospects of the crop are generally reported to be fair.

Delhi (0·1 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area sown is estimated at 37,000 acres, as against 6,000 acres reported at this time last year The season has been a favourable one, and the general condition of both the irrigated and unirrigated crops is good.

Ajmer-Merwara (0·1 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area so far sown is reported to be 15,000 acres, as against 4,000 acres reported at this time last year. Sowings are still in progress.

Central India (10·2 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area sown is estimated at 2,784,000 acres, which is 6 per cent above the estimate made at this time last year. The condition of the crop is reported to be generally good. The detailed figures are as follows :—

—	1919-20	1918-19
	Acres	Acres
Gwalior	1,033,000	1,141,000
Indore	313,000	316,000
Bhopal	696,000	667,000
Bundelkhand	279,000	147,000
Baghelkhand	227,000	122,000
Malwa	87,000	95,000
Southern States	149,000	127,000
Total	2,784,000	2,615,000

Hyderabad (3·2 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area sown is estimated at 750,000 acres. as against 655,000 acres reported at this time last year, or an increase of 14 per cent. Late rains being irregular, sowings were delayed and consequently some area was left uncultivated. Weather conditions are so far favourable and the crop is generally reported to be doing well.

Rajputana (2·9 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area sown is estimated at 883.000 acres, as against 884.000 acres at this time last year. The condition of the crop is reported to be fair to good. Detailed figures for the States are as follows :—

	1919-20	1918-19
	Acres	Acres
Bundi	19,753	14,530
Tonk	119,960	*84,330
Shahpura	3,150	331
Kishangarh	2,564	753
Jaipur	72,848	33,714
Dungarpur	6,163	2,733
Partabgarh	9,975	5,456
Banswara	15,000	2,000
Kushalgarh	2,692	...
Jaisalmer	1,210	822
Marwar	232,516	138,276
Bikaner	16,500	1,875
Sirohi	9,800	8,800
Karauli	6,299	4,964
Dholpur	13,753	6,745
Bharatpur	48,164	25,528
Alwar	33,187	20,000
Kotah	210,686	504,224
Jhalawar	9,436	6,585
Mewar	(a)49,000	(a)23,000
TOTAL	882,700	884,121

(a) Provisional estimate

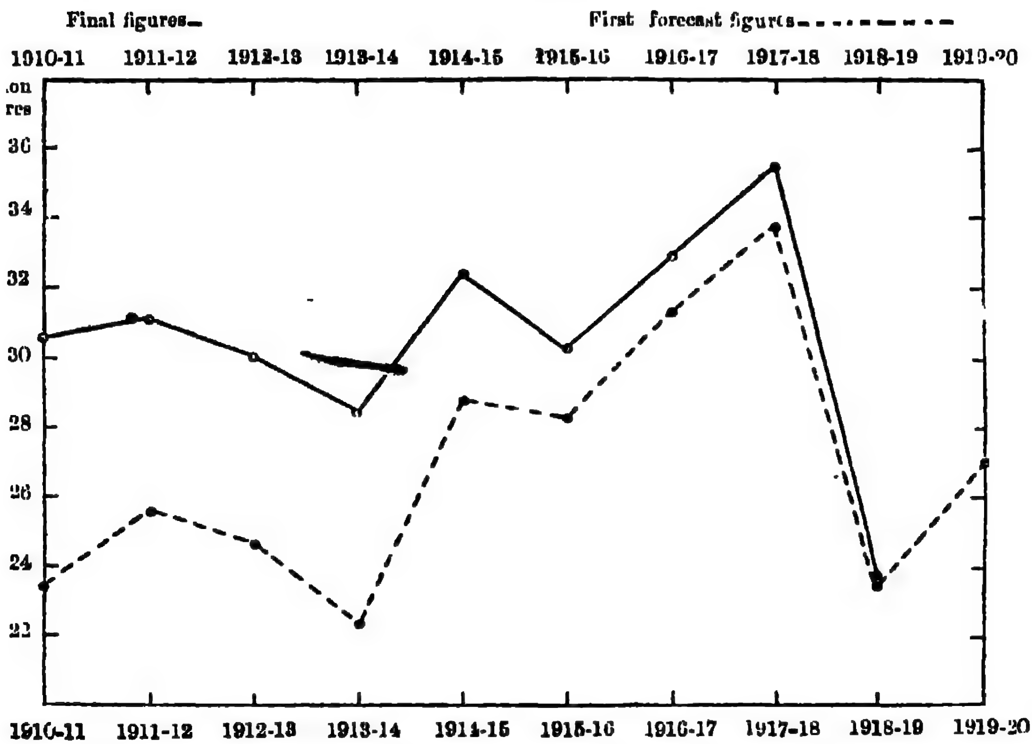
Baroda (0·3 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area sown is reported to be 79,000 acres, as against 22,000 acres reported last year. The increase is due to the fact that very little sowing was done last year owing to drought. Sowings were generally successful and germination is reported to be good.

Mysore (0·01 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area sown is provisionally estimated at 3,000 acres, as against 2,000 acres reported at this time last year. Conditions are reported to be good in the important wheat-growing districts.

Chart.—The following chart illustrates the preliminary estimates of acreage as compared with the final estimates for the last nine years for the whole of India.

AREA OF WHEAT

(In million acres)



Rainfall (1st September to 31st October).—The table below shows the total rainfall in the months of September and October, 1919, in the wheat-growing provinces, as furnished by the Director-General of Observatories :—

Province.	Mean actual rainfall 1st Sept. to 31st Oct. 1919	Mean actual rainfall 1st Sept to 31st Oct. 1918.	Mean normal rainfall 1st Sept to 31st Oct.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Punjab { East and North	1·87	0·72	3·84
Punjab { South-West	0·67	0·52	1·02
United Provinces { East	13·95	6·67	9·07
United Provinces { West	5·60	1·82	7·13
Central Provinces { West	6·32	2·73	9·24
Central Provinces { East	10·25	2·71	9·83
Berar	8·12	1·18	7·84
Bombay { Gujarat	2·62	0·82	3·62
Bombay { Deccan	12·00	3 52	8·88
Sind	...	0·13	0·35
Bihar and Orissa { Bihar	11 46	13·60	11·66
Bihar and Orissa { Chota Nagpur	13·40	6·59	11·48
Bihar and Orissa { Orissa	9·62	7·47	15·28
North-West Frontier Province	0·54	0·62	0·80
Bengal	14·39	12·12	16·18
Central India { West	3·43	2 14	6·49
Central India { East	6 14	5 30	8·09
Rajputana { West	4·48	0 13	1 89
Rajputana { East	1·90	0 89	3·86
Hyderabad { North	8·08	2·22	9·54
Hyderabad { South	10·20	6·72	9 76
Mysore	12·49	5·87	10·98

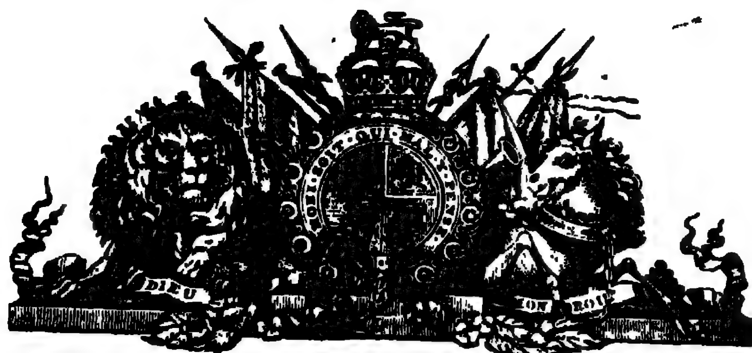
Wheat crop in Foreign Countries.—The latest available information published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, is shown below (the years referred to are those in which harvesting took place) :—

	Area (thousand acres)		Yield (thousand tons)	
	1919 (Provisional)	1918 (Final)	1919 (Provisional)	1918 (Final)
United States of America	71,496	59,085	24,551	24,514
Canada	17,275	17,346	5,177	5,054
Italy	10,567	10,788	4,532	4,899
France	11,311	10,845	4,757	6,034
Spain	10,297	10,224	3,647	3,627
Roumania (excluding Dobrudja)	2,963	3,992	1,357	498
Algeria	2,627	3,185	683	...
United Kingdom (excluding Ireland)	2,299	2,635	1,785	2,338

From unofficial sources, it appears that the winter wheat in the United States of America is infested with insects. In the Argentine the condition of wheat is reported to be magnificent owing to continued favourable weather. Prospects of the wheat crop in Australia are reported to be unsatisfactory, the area sown being only 2,996,000 acres. In Italy sowings of wheat were delayed in places owing to bad weather.

D. N. GHOSH,

Offg. Director of Statistics.



The Calcutta Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2005P.—The 13th February 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section (*1*), of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), the Governor in Council declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a leaflet printed in Bengali beginning with the words "Jehad! Jehad!" in Bengali, followed by the Arabic words "Qul in Kana abai kum abnai kum", etc., and ending with the words "President, All India Jehad Committee" in Bengali, and all copies of all other documents containing the matter of the said leaflet, on the ground that the said leaflet contains exhortations to rebel against the British Government and to commit murder and appears to the Governor in Council to contain words which have a tendency to incite to acts of violence and are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (*1*), clauses (*a*), (*c*) and (*e*) of the said Act.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

inted at the Printing Office, and published at the Book Depôt of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, on the 13th February 1920

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 7.] DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1920

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

CONTENTS

 1 A

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 7th February, 1920.

No. 22.—Captain S. Webb-Johnson is appointed to be Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India, with effect from the 5th February, 1920.

The 13th February, 1920.

No. 23.—The following Statute is published for general information :—

TRADE MARKS ACT, 1919.

[9 & 10 GEO. 5. CH. 79.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PART I.

REGISTRATION OF CERTAIN TRADE MARKS NOT REGISTRABLE UNDER PRINCIPAL ACT.

SECTION.

PART II.

PROVISIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF ABUSES OF TRADE MARKS.

PART III.

GENERAL AMENDMENTS OF PRINCIPAL ACT.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE TRADE MARKS ACT, 1905.

[23rd December 1919.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART I.

REGISTRATION OF CERTAIN TRADE MARKS NOT REGISTRABLE UNDER PRINCIPAL ACT.

Division of register of trade marks into two parts.

1.—(*1*) The register of trade marks (including the Manchester Register) kept under the Trade Marks Act, 1905 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), shall be divided into two parts to be called respectively Part A. and Part B. 5 Edw. 15.

(*2*) Part A. of the register shall comprise all trade marks entered in the register of trade marks at the commencement of this Act and all trade marks which after the commencement of this Act may be registered under the provisions of the principal Act.

(*3*) Part B. shall comprise all trade marks registered under this Part of this Act, and all trade marks entered on or removed thereto under this Act.

Registration of trade marks in Part B.

2.—(*1*) Where any mark has for not less than two years been *bonâ fide* used in the United Kingdom upon or in connection with any goods (whether for sale in the United Kingdom or exportation abroad), for the purpose of indicating that they are the goods of the proprietor of the mark by virtue of manufacture, selection, certification, dealing with or offering for sale, the person claiming to be the proprietor of the mark may apply in writing to the registrar in the prescribed manner to have the mark entered as his registered trade mark in Part B. of the register in respect of such goods.

(*2*) The registrar shall consider every such application for registration of a trade mark in Part B. of the register, and if it appears to him, after such search, if any, as he may deem necessary, that the application is inconsistent with the provisions of section eleven or section nineteen of the principal Act, or if he is not satisfied that the mark has been so used as aforesaid, or that it is capable of distinguishing the goods of the applicant, he may refuse the application, or may accept it subject to conditions, amendments or modifications as to the goods or classes of goods in respect of which the mark is to be registered, or to such limitations, if any, as to mode or place of user or otherwise as he may think right to impose, and in any other case he shall accept the application.

(*3*) Every such application shall be accompanied by a statutory declaration verifying the user, including the date of first user, and such date shall be entered on the register.

(*4*) Any such refusal or conditional acceptance shall be subject to appeal to the court, and, if the ground for refusal is insufficiency of evidence as to user, such refusal shall be without prejudice to any application for registration of the trade mark under the provisions of the principal Act.

(*5*) Every such application shall, if accepted, be advertised in accordance with the provisions of the principal Act.

(*6*) A mark may be registered in Part B. notwithstanding any registration in Part A. by the same proprietor of the same mark or any part or parts thereof.

Application of certain provisions of principal Act to Part B. trade marks.

3. The provisions of the principal Act, as amended by this Act, with the exception of those set out in the First Schedule to this Act, shall, subject to the provisions of this Part of this Act, apply in respect of trade marks to which this Part of this Act applies as if they were herein re-enacted and in terms made applicable to this Part of this Act.

Effect of registration in Part B.

4. The registration of a person as the proprietor of a trade mark in Part B. of the register shall be *primâ facie* evidence that that person has the exclusive right to the use of that trade mark, but, in any action for infringement of a trade mark entered in Part B. of the register, no injunction, interdict or other relief shall be granted to the owner of the trade mark in respect of such registration, if the defendant establishes to the satisfaction of the court that the user of which the plaintiff complains is not calculated to deceive or to lead to the belief that the goods, the subject of such user were goods manufactured, selected, certified, dealt with or offered for sale by the proprietor of the trade mark.

Power to treat applications for registration in Part A. as applications for registration in Part B.

5. If any person applies for the registration of a trade mark under the principal Act in Part A. of the register, the registrar may, if the applicant is willing, instead of refusing the application, treat it as an application for registration in Part B. of the register under this Part of this Act and deal with the application accordingly.

PART II.

PROVISIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF ABUSES OF TRADE MARKS.

Removal from register of word trade marks used as names of articles.

6.—(*1*) Where in the case of an article or substance manufactured under any patent in force at or granted after the passing of this Act, a word trade mark registered under the principal Act or Part I. of this Act is the name or only practicable name of the article or substance so manufactured, all rights to the exclusive use of such trade mark, whether under the common law or by registration (and notwithstanding the provisions of section forty-one of the principal Act) shall cease upon the expiration or determination of the patent, and thereafter such word shall not be deemed a distinctive mark, and may be removed by the court from the register on the application of any person aggrieved.

(*2*) No word, which is the only practicable name or description of any single chemical element or single chemical compound, as distinguished from a mixture, shall be registered as a trade mark, and any such word now or hereafter on the register may, notwithstanding section forty-one of the principal Act, be removed by the court from the register on the application of any person aggrieved :

Provided that—

(*a*) the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply where the mark is used to denote only the proprietor's brand or make of such substance, as distinguished from the substance as made by others, and in association with a suitable and practicable name open to the public use ; and

(*b*) in the case of marks registered before the passing of this Act, no application under this section for the removal of the mark from the register shall be entertained until after the expiration of four years from the passing of this Act.

(*3*) The power to remove a trade mark from the register conferred by this section shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other powers of the court in respect of the removal of trade marks from the register.

(*4*) The provisions contained in Part III. of this Act, authorising applications for the rectification of the register to be made in the first instance to the registrar instead of to the court, shall apply to applications under this section.

PART III.

GENERAL AMENDMENTS OF PRINCIPAL ACT.

Amendment of the law as to registrable trade marks.

7. In paragraph (*5*) of section nine of the principal Act (which defines the particulars which registrable trade marks must contain or consist of) for the words "except by order of the Board of Trade or the court be deemed a distinctive mark," there shall be substituted the words " be registrable under the provisions of this paragraph, except upon evidence of its distinctiveness."

Appeals.

8.—(*1*) All appeals from the decisions of the registrar under section fourteen of the principal Act shall be made to the court, and an appeal shall not lie from any such decision to the Board of Trade, and accordingly that section shall have effect, subject to the modifications set forth in the Second Schedule to this Act :

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall affect any appeal which may be pending at the commencement of this Act.

(*2*) In any appeal from the decision of the registrar to the court under the principal Act or this Act the court shall have and exercise the same discretionary powers as under the principal Act or this Act as conferred upon the registrar.

Rectification of register.

9.—(*1*) Any application for the rectification of the register or the removal of any trade mark from the register in respect of any goods which, under section thirty-five or section thirty-seven of the principal Act or under Part II. of this Act, is to be made to the court, may, at the option of the applicant, be made in the first instance to the registrar :

Provided that no such application shall be made otherwise than to the court where an action concerning the trade mark in question is pending.

(*2*) The registrar may, at any stage of the proceedings, refer any such application to the court or he may, after hearing the parties, determine the question between them, subject to appeal to the court.

(*3*) In any proceedings for the rectification of the register under this Act or under section thirty-five of the principal Act as amended by this section, the court or the registrar shall, in addition to the powers conferred by that section as so amended, have power to direct a trade mark entered in Part A. of the register to be removed to Part B. of the register.

Costs.

10. In all proceedings before the registrar under the principal Act or this Act the registrar shall have power to award to any party such costs as he may consider reasonable, and to direct how and by what parties they are to be paid, and any such order may be made a rule of court.

11. For section thirty-three of the principal Act the following section shall be substituted:—

Registration of assignments.

"**33.**—(*1*) Where a person becomes entitled by assignment, transmission, or other operation of law to a registered trade mark, he shall make application to the registrar to register his title, and the registrar shall, on receipt of such application and on proof of title to his satisfaction, register him as the proprietor of the trade mark, and shall cause an entry to be made in the prescribed manner on the register of the assignment, transmission, or other instrument affecting the title. Any decision of the registrar under this section shall be subject to appeal to the court.

(*2*) Except in cases of appeals under this section and applications made under section thirty-five of this Act, a document or instrument in respect of which no entry has been made in the register in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*1*) aforesaid shall not be admitted in evidence in any court in proof of the title to a trade mark unless the court otherwise directs."

Minor amendments of principal Act.

12. The amendments specified in the second column of the Second Schedule to this Act, which relate to minor details, shall be made in the provisions of the principal Act specified in the first column of that schedule.

Short title, construction and commencement.

13.—(*1*) This Act may be cited as the Trade Marks Act, 1919, and the Trade Marks Acts, 1905 and 1914, and so much of the Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1919, as relates to trade marks, and this Act may be cited together as the Trade Marks Acts, 1905 to 1919.

(*2*) This Act shall be construed as one with the principal Act and shall come into operation on the first day of April Nineteen Hundred and Twenty.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Section 3

PROVISIONS OF PRINCIPAL ACT NOT APPLIED.

No. of Section.	Subject-matter.
1	Short title.
2	Commencement of Act.
6	Incorporation of existing register.
9	Registrable trade marks.
12	Application for registration.
14 (9)	Modification of trade mark on appeals.
15	Disclaimers.
24	Associated trade marks.
25	Combined trade marks.
27	Assignment and user of associated trade marks.
31	Status of unrenewed trade marks.
36	Trade marks registered under previous Acts.
39 (except proviso)	Rights of proprietor of trade mark.
41 down to the words "against the provisions of section eleven of this Act."	Registration to be conclusive after seven years.
42	Unregistered trade mark.
62	Standardization, etc., trade marks.
73	Repeal and saving for rules, etc.

Sections 8 and 12.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

MINOR AMENDMENTS OF PRINCIPAL ACT.

Section Amended.	Nature of Amendment.
Section 12 . . .	At the end of sub-section (2) there shall be inserted the following words "or to such limitations, if any, as to mode or place of user or otherwise as he may think right to impose." In sub-section (4), after the words "modifications, if any," shall be inserted the words "or to what limitations, if any, as to mode or place of user or otherwise."
Section 13 . . .	After the word "conditions" in both places where it occurs there shall be inserted the words "and limitations." At the end of the section there shall be inserted the words "Provided that an application under the provisions of sub-section (5) of section nine of this Act may be advertised by the registrar on receipt of such application and before acceptance."
Section 14 . . .	In sub-section (4), after the word "conditions" there shall be inserted the following words "or what limitations as to mode or place of user or otherwise." In sub-section (5) the words "or with the consent of the parties to the Board of Trade" shall be repealed. In sub-section (6) the words "the Board of Trade or" and "as the case may be" shall be repealed; and after the words "conditions, if any," there shall be inserted the words "or what limitations, if any, as to mode or place of user or otherwise." Sub-section (10) shall be repealed
Section 16 . . .	After the words "the registrar shall" there shall be inserted the words "unless the mark has been accepted in error or."
Section 21 . . .	After the word "court" there shall be inserted the words "or registrar" in each case. Delete the words "as it may think it right to impose" and insert "as the court or the registrar, as the case may be, may think it right to impose."
Section 22 . . .	At the end of the section there shall be added the following words "and the assignment of such right to use the same shall constitute the assignee a proprietor of a separate trade mark for the purpose of section twenty-one of this Act, subject to such conditions and limitations as may be imposed under that section."
Section 23 . . .	After the words "modifications, if any," there shall be inserted the words "and to such limitations, if any, as to mode or place of user."
Section 24 . . .	After the words "registration of a trade mark" there shall be inserted the words "identical with or."
Section 34 . . .	After the word "terms" there shall be inserted the words "and subject to such limitations as to mode or place of user."
Section 41 . . .	In the proviso, after the words "anterior to the user" there shall be inserted the words "or registration, whichever is the earlier."
Section 43 . . .	For section forty-three the following section shall be substituted: "In any action or proceeding relating to a trade mark or trade name the tribunal shall admit evidence of the usages of the trade concerned and of any relevant trade mark or trade name or get up legitimately used by other persons."
Section 62 . . .	For the words "Where any association or person undertakes the examination of any goods in respect of origin, material, mode of manufacture, quality, accuracy or other characteristics, and certifies the result of such examination by mark used upon or in connection with such goods, the Board of Trade may, if they shall judge it to be to the public advantage, permit such association or person to register such mark as a trade mark in respect of such goods whether or not such association or person be a trading association or trader or possessed of a goodwill in connection with such examination and certifying," there shall be substituted the words "Where any association or person undertakes to certify the origin, material, mode of manufacture, quality, accuracy or other characteristic of any goods by mark used upon or in connection with such goods, the Board of Trade, if and so long as they are satisfied that such association or person is competent to certify as aforesaid, may, if they shall judge it to be to the public advantage, permit such association or person to register such mark as a trade mark in respect of such goods, whether or not such association or person be a trading association or trader or possessed of a goodwill in connection with such certifying."
Section 64 . . .	Sub-section (10) (a) shall be repealed. In sub-section (10) (c) the word "word" shall be omitted.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 9th February 1920.

No. 248.—Mr. R. A. B. Chapman is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 1st December 1919.

The 11th February 1920.

No. 266.—In supersession of the Home Department notification no. 8, dated the 3rd January 1920, Sir Frank George Sly, K.C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be substantively *pro tempore* Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 26th January 1920.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 7th February 1920.

No. 268.—In pursuance of sub-section 2(i) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. C. Crump, I.C.S., to act as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay from the 10th February 1920 to the 11th March 1920, both days inclusive.

The 12th February 1920.

No. 314.—The following revised rules approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 2nd December 1919, consolidating and amending the rules fixing the salaries, allowances, furloughs, retiring pensions and (where necessary) expenses for equipment and voyage of the Chief Justices and other Judges of the several Indian High Courts are published for general information :—

INDIAN HIGH COURTS.

Rules fixing the Salaries, Allowances, Furloughs, Retiring Pensions, and (where necessary) Expenses for Equipment and Voyage of the Chief Justices and other Judges.

1. In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Acting Chief Justice" means a Judge appointed under section 105 of Statute 5 & 6 Geo V., cap. 61, to perform the duties of Chief Justice of a High Court.

"Acting Judge" means a person appointed under the said section 105 to act as a Judge of a High Court

"Additional Judge" means a person appointed by the Governor-General of India in Council under section 101, sub-section 2(1) of Statute 5 & 6 Geo. V., cap. 61, to act as additional Judge of a High Court.

"Judge" includes a Chief Justice and Acting Chief Justice, and an Acting Judge and an Additional Judge, except where the contrary is expressed.

"Actual Service" includes :—

(a) Time spent by a Judge on duty as Judge or in the performance of such other functions as he may be directed to discharge by the Governor-General of India in Council ;

(b) Time spent by a Judge on privilege or subsidiary leave ;

(c) Duly authorised vacations (provided that the Judge is not absent on furlough or on extraordinary leave under Rule 26).

Section I.—Salaries.

2. The Chief Justice, or Acting Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. 72,000 per annum.

3. The Chief Justice, or Acting Chief Justice, of the High Courts at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna and Lahore, respectively, shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. 60,000 per annum.

4. A Judge or Acting Judge, of the High Courts at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna and Lahore, respectively, shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. 48,000 per annum.

5. Every Judge shall be allowed to draw, in addition to his salary, any exchange compensation allowance which may be sanctioned for public servants generally, subject always to the conditions and limitations prescribed in the rules relating to such allowance.

Section II.—Leave.

6. One year's furlough shall be placed to the credit of each Judge after the completion of the fourth, eighth and twelfth years of actual service; provided that the aggregate amount of all furlough which can, during the whole period of his service, be granted to a Judge shall not exceed three years: provided further that the maximum amount of furlough which may be taken at any one time is 15 months.

7. Except under Rules 9 and 11, no furlough shall be granted until at credit under Rule 6. But any Judge already in the service of the Government at the time of being appointed to the High Court, who, when so appointed, had at his credit, under the rules applicable to the branch of the service to which he belonged, furlough without medical certificate may be granted furlough for a term not exceeding the amount so at his credit: provided that such furlough shall not be taken until the completion of two years' actual service in the High Court, and shall not exceed one year.

8. Except under Rules 9 and 11, furlough shall not be granted until after the completion of three years' actual service from the date of the last return from furlough or from extraordinary leave.

9. Under medical certificate, furlough may be granted before it is at credit under Rule 6, and although three years' actual service may not have been completed since the last return from furlough or from extraordinary leave.

10. A Judge on long leave in Europe must, if the leave was granted or has been extended on account of ill-health, whether it be technically leave on medical certificate or not, satisfy the Medical Board at the India Office as to his fitness to return to duty. Ordinarily, he must attend at the India Office for examination by the Board, but, in special cases, particularly if he be residing at a distance of more than 60 miles from London, a certificate, in a form to be obtained from the India Office, from two medical practitioners, may be accepted. On the required evidence of fitness being furnished, the Judge will receive from the India Office permission to return to India.

11. On urgent private affairs, furlough may be granted to a Judge before it is at credit under Rule 6, and although three years' of actual service have not been completed since the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave: provided that furlough under this rule shall not exceed six months, and shall be granted only once during the whole period of a Judge's service.

12. Furlough taken in India shall be reckoned from the date on which the Judge quits his office to the date of his resuming duty. Furlough taken out of India shall be reckoned from the date of embarkation at the port of departure from India to the date of debarkation on return to India, except in a case falling under Rule 24.

13. If furlough be taken partly in India and partly out of India, the commencement and termination of the furlough shall be respectively determined under the provisions of Rule 12, according as the furlough begins or ends in or out of India.

14. For the interval between the date of quitting his office and the commencement of furlough out of India and between the termination of furlough out of India and resuming his office, a Judge may be allowed a subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding 30 days, which in special cases may be extended.

15. A Judge, when on furlough, shall receive allowances, payable monthly at the rate of Rs. 1,111⅑ a month, if the furlough be taken in India, and at the rate of 1,000*l*. a year, if the furlough be taken out of India and payment be made in England. A Judge, when on subsidiary leave, shall receive allowances at the rate of Rs. 1,111⅑ a month.

16. Except under medical certificate, the number of furloughs to be granted at any one time and the grant of furlough to individual Judges, shall be subject to and limited by the exigencies of the service, which exigencies shall be determined exclusively by the authority with whom rests the question of granting the furlough.

17. Applications for furlough not supported by medical certificate shall be granted usually in the following order:—

The Judge who has the greatest amount of furlough to his credit under Rule 6 shall have the preference. If two or more applicants are on an equality in this respect, preference shall be given to the applicant whose actual service in a High Court is longest, reckoning in the case of a Judge who has not taken furlough or extraordinary leave, from the date of the commencement of his service in the High Court, and in the case of a Judge who has taken furlough subsidiary, or extraordinary leave from the date of his last return from such furlough or extraordinary leave. If two or more applicants are equal in both the above-mentioned respects, the preference shall be given to the senior in the Court.

18. Subject to the exigencies of the public service, a Judge who has completed 11 months' continuous duty, including the vacation, may take privilege leave for one month in each year, but, except as provided in clause (*a*), his salary will cease during such leave. A Judge may not take privilege leave in instalments or more than a month at a time; and, except as provided in clause (*b*), privilege leave may not be combined with vacation.

(*a*) A Judge who has been detained on duty as Vacation Judge may, provided that he has not in the meantime had any furlough or leave of any kind, during his next subsequent privilege leave, draw his salary for any period not exceeding one month in the whole, by which his vacation may (by reason of his being on duty) have fallen short of one month

(*b*) Once in three years, and not oftener, privilege leave may be prefixed or affixed to the vacation.

19. Every Judge applying for privilege leave must sign a declaration that he intends to return to duty on the expiration of the leave applied for, and that he has no intention of resigning his office or retiring from the service or taking leave of any kind within three months after his return to duty. Such declaration shall not be held absolutely to debar the person making it from applying for permission to resign his office, or to retire from the service, or to take leave within three months after his return to duty; but every such application must be accompanied by an explanation of the special circumstances under which it is made, and it shall be in the absolute discretion of the Government to grant or withhold the permission sought.

20. Privilege leave may be prefixed but not affixed to furlough.

21. Applications for leave shall in all cases be submitted in such manner as the Government shall from time to time prescribe.

22. No substantive appointment shall be vacated merely by reason of leave being granted under the rules.

23. If a Judge overstays any leave, he shall forfeit all salary during the time of his remaining so absent; and if he overstays his leave for more than one week, his office shall be liable to be declared vacant. But a Judge on

leave (other than leave under Rule 18) is not obliged to return to duty on an authorised holiday, unless another officer is officiating as Judge in consequence of his absence.

24. A Judge may be allowed to combine vacation on full pay with leave as shown in (*a*) and (*b*) below, provided that no acting allowance is sanctioned or additional expense is incurred by the State in consequence of his absence during the vacation :—

(*A*) Where the vacation of the High Court consists of one period, a Judge may be allowed to combine vacation on full pay with leave, either at the beginning or end thereof, but not both.

(*B*) Where the annual long vacation is not continuous, but is divided into two separate portions, a Judge may be allowed either :—

(*a*) To combine one part of a vacation on full pay with leave, either at the beginning or end thereof, but not both ; or

(*b*) To combine both parts of one annual vacation on full pay with leave for the intervening period.

25. No leave except privilege leave and leave subsidiary to furlough shall count as service for pension.

26. If the Government in its discretion deems it necessary, in any special instance, to grant to any Judge leave of absence which is not expressly provided for in the foregoing rules, such leave shall be without pay ; provided always that in no case shall such leave exceed six months, or be granted more than once in the whole course of the Judge's service.

Section III.—Pensions.

27. Subject to the proviso hereinafter set out, a Judge of a High Court shall receive, according to the length of his actual service, a pension corresponding to the rates specified in the table that follows :—

Length of actual Service.	IF SERVICE INCLUDES SERVICE AS CHIEF JUSTICE.					Judge who is not a member of the Indian Civil Service.	Judge who is a member of the Indian Civil Service.
	Not less than 5½ years.		Not less than 2½ years but less than 5½ years.				
	As Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court.	As Chief Justice in any other High Court.	As Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court (when previous service has been as Chief Justice in other High Courts).	As Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court (when previous service has been as Puisne Judge).	As Chief Justice in any other High Courts.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
(*a*) 6½ years but less than 8½ years.	900	750	800	700	650	600	100
(*b*) 8½ years but less than 10 years.	1,075	900	960	840	780	720	120
(*c*) 10 years but less than 11½ years.	1,450	1,200	1,280	1,120	1,040	960	160
(*d*) 11½ years and over	1,800	1,500	1,600	1,400	1,300	1,200	[illegible]

Provided that no Judge shall receive such pension who has not attained the age of 60 years, unless he either retires on medical certificate or has had an actual service of at least 11½ years.

28. Except in the case of a member of the Indian Civil Service, a Judge receiving a pension under the preceding rules will not be entitled to any other pension or retiring allowance.

29. When a Judge, who at the time of his appointment to a High Court was a member of one of the Government Services in India, is permitted to retire without a pension under the preceding rules, he shall receive such a pension as he might receive under the rules applicable to the Branch of the Service to which he belonged when so appointed, reckoning the period of his service as a Judge of a High Court towards service for that pension.

30. If a Judge who, at the time of his appointment to a High Court, was a member of one of the Government Services in India, is permitted to retire after six years and nine months of actual service as Judge, he shall have the option of taking his pension or retiring allowance either under these rules or under the rules applicable to the branch of the Service to which he belonged when appointed.

31. The words "a member of one of the Government Services in India" in Rules 29 and 30 include an acting member, and for the purpose of these rules acting service in the appointment held at the time of appointment as a Judge of the High Court shall be regarded as substantive.

32. In the event of the appointment to be a Judge of a High Court of a retired Judge who is in receipt of a pension under the preceding rules, the Secretary of State in Council shall decide in each case whether his salary shall be reduced by the amount of such pension, or by any part of such amount.

33. No Judge, selected from the Indian Civil Service, shall receive any pension under these rules unless he shall have fully complied with all the rules and regulations in force for the time being as to payments to be made by him as a member of the Indian Civil Service on account of the provision for his own pension or retiring allowance, and for pensions to his wife and children.

34. If a Judge is transferred from one High Court to another, the period he has served in each Court shall count towards his qualification for pension.

35. A Judge appointed under Statute 5 and 6 Geo. V., Chapter 61, section 105, to perform the duties of Chief Justice is not a Chief Justice within the meaning of these rules as to pension; provided that, if such Judge be afterwards appointed to be a Chief Justice, the period during which he performed the duties of Chief Justice as aforesaid shall count as service for pension according to the table in rule 27; provided also that the period during which a Judge performs (under Statute 5 and 6 Geo. V., Chapter 61, section 105) the duties of Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta shall not count towards pension at a rate exceeding 1,500*l*. a year, unless such Judge is subsequently appointed to the office of Chief Justice of the said High Court at Calcutta.

36. The above rules shall apply to every Judge now holding office, as well as to those who may be hereafter appointed.

Section IV.—Expenses for Equipment and Voyage

37. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of equipment and voyage from Europe on first appointment, there shall be allowed—

To a Chief Justice or Judge of any High Court, 300*l*.

But no such allowance shall be made to any person who, being in India, is appointed to the office of Chief Justice or Judge, or who, having been in India, is in Europe at the time of his appointment with the intention of returning to India.

MEDICAL.

The 10th February 1920.

No. 125.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. H. Leicester, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., is appointed permanently as Professor of Midwifery, Medical College and Obstetric Physician and Surgeon of the Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th September 1919.

The Home Department notification no 469, dated the 19th September 1919, is hereby cancelled.

PORT BLAIR.

The 18th February 1920.

No. 74.—Major A. F. Stewart, I.A., Executive Commissariat Officer, Port Blair, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner in the Settlement for so long as he holds his present office or until further orders.

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg. Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 13th February 1920

No. 64.—The Reverend C. F. Hall, a temporary chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to resign the service with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties.

No. 66.—The Reverend A. H. Blencowe is appointed to be a temporary chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties. His services are placed at the disposal of the Army Department.

SANITARY.

The 11th February 1920.

No. 98.—Captain E. S. Phipson, D.S O., M.B., I.M.S., is confirmed in the appointment of Health Officer, Simla, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th October 1918.

No. 101.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the Bombay Presidency is threatened with an outbreak of the dangerous epidemic disease known as anthrax, the Governor General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (3), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), is pleased to direct that all the powers conferred by the said Act may be exercised to prevent the outbreak of anthrax or the spread thereof, by the Government of Bombay with respect to the territories administered by that Government.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FAMINE.

Delhi, the 13th February 1920.

No. 283.—With reference to Rule 8, clause (*a*), of the Rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1616-F., dated 25th July 1900, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. W M. Hailey, C S.I., C.I.E , Member of the Executive Council of the Governor General, to be a Member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust, *vice* Lord Meston, K.C.S I , LL.D., V.D., resigned.

FORESTS.

The 13th February 1920

No. 103-D.—Mr A J Gibson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is appointed to officiate as a Conservator of Forests, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the office of Forest Economist at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun.

FOODSTUFFS.

The 13th February 1920.

No. 162-F. S.—Mr. A. McCracken, I C.S., Burma, is appointed as Assistant Rice Commissioner, Rangoon, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th February 1920.

LAND SURVEYS.

The 12th February 1920.

No. 143—23-4.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. A Tandy, R.E , Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th January 1920, privilege leave for six months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and the letter from the Government of India, Finance Department, No 168-C S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, combined with commuted furlough on full average salary for two months and ordinary furlough for one year and two months under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and the Resolution by the Government of India, Finance Department, No. 1514-C. S. R., dated the 18th December 1919.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 11th February 1920

No. 7.—Maung Po Thaw, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, sub *pro tem.* and Honorary Assistant Engineer, Burma, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, and is posted to Burma

The 13th February 1920.

No. 8.—The services of Mr. A. Croad, Executive Engineer, Punjab Public Works Department are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, with effect from the date he was released from Military duty.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 9th February 1920.

No. 34-I. E.—The following extract from the Fourth Supplement, dated the 12th September 1919, to the *London Gazette*, dated the 9th September 1919, is published for general information :—

* * * * *

Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood,
St. James's Palace, S. W. 1,
12th September 1919.

The KING has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire for meritorious services in connection with the War in Mesopotamia The appointments to date from 3rd June 1919 :

To be Additional Companions of the said Most Eminent Order :—

Captain Cathcart Romer Wason, C.M.G., R.N.
Captain Colin Mackenzie, D.S.O., R.N.

* * * * *

By Order of the Grand Master,

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 9th February 1920.

No. 453-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following Law for the administration of Forest in the District of Abu :—

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title and extent. 1. (*1*) This Law may be called the Abu Forest Law, 1920.

(*2*) It extends to the District of Abu, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 2221-I. B., dated the 1st October 1917 :

Provided that the Agent to the Governor-General may, by notification, exempt any part of the said District from the operation of the whole or any part of this Law, but not so as to affect anything done or any offence committed or any fine or penalty incurred or any proceedings commenced in respect of any such part of the said District before such exemption.

Definitions. 2. In this Law, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "Agent to the Governor-General" means the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana ;

(*2*) "Collector" means the District Magistrate of Abu ;

(*3*) "Government forest" means any land which may be constituted a Government forest under this Law ;

(*4*) "Forest-officer" means any person appointed by, or under the orders of, the Governor-General in Council or of the Agent to the Governor-General to discharge any function of a Forest-officer under this Law or any rule thereunder, and includes a forester or forest guard ;

(5) "Chief Forest-officer" means any person appointed by, or under the orders of the Governor-General in Council or of the Agent to the Governor-General to the Chief Forest-officer for the District of Abu;

(6) "tree" includes palms, bamboos, stumps, brush-wood and shrubs;

(7) "timber" includes trees when they have fallen or have been felled, and all wood whether cut up or fashioned or hollowed out for any purpose or not;

(8) "forest produce" includes—

(a) the following, whether found in, or brought from, a forest or not, that is to say:—

timber, charcoal, caoutchouc, catechu, wood-oil, resin, natural varnish, bark, lac, mahua flowers and myrabolams; and

(b) the following when found in, or brought from, a forest, that is to say:—

(i) trees and leaves, flowers and fruits, and all other parts or produce not hereinbefore mentioned of trees,

(ii) plants not being trees (including grass, creepers, reeds and moss) and all parts or produce of such plants,

(iii) wild animals, and skins, tusks, horns, bones, silk, cocoons, honey and wax and all other parts or produce of animals, and

(iv) peat, surface-soil, rock and minerals (including lime-stone, laterite, mineral oils, and all products of mines and quarries);

(9) "forest offence" means any offence punishable under this Law;

(10) "cattle" includes elephants, camels, buffaloes, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, bulls, bullocks, cows, heifers, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids;

(11) "Magistrate" means a magistrate of the first or second class; and

(12) "notification" means a notification in the Gazette of India.

CHAPTER II.—GOVERNMENT FORESTS

Constitution of Government forests.

3 (1) The Agent to the Governor-General may, by notification, declare any woodland, permanent grazing-ground or other land which is vested in the Government, to be a Government forest from the date to be fixed in the notification.

(2) The notification shall specify, as nearly as possible, the situation and limits of the land in respect of which the declaration is made, and from the date fixed therein the said land shall be deemed to be a Government forest.

(3) The Collector shall cause a translation of the notification in Hindi to be published in all villages of the District of Abu in the neighbourhood of the land and in any other villages of the said District of which the residents have been accustomed to graze their flocks in, or in the vicinity of, the land.

Demarcation of Government forests.

4. Whenever a Government forest is not bounded by a road, stream, or other existing well-defined boundary mark, it shall be demarcated by clear lines or pillars or in such other manner as the Agent to the Governor-General may direct

Bar of acquisition of rights.

5. No right of any description adverse to the Government shall be acquired in or over a Government forest by lapse of time or otherwise than under a grant or contract in writing made by, or on behalf of, the Government.

Power to close roads and pathways.

6. (1) In any Government forest the Chief Forest-officer may, with the previous sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General, determine what roads and pathways shall be authorised for public traffic, and cause all other roads and pathways to be closed either permanently or for a time only.

(2) The Chief Forest-officer shall cause public notice to be given of the closing of any existing road or pathway.

Penalty for trespass or damage in Government forest.

7. Any person who in a Government forest—

(a) trespasses, or pastures cattle or permits cattle to trespass, off any road or pathway authorised for public traffic; or

(b) causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree, or cutting or dragging any timber; or

(c) lops, notches, strips off the leaves from, or otherwise damages, any tree: or

(d) hunts, shoots, fishes, poisons water, or sets traps or snares;

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or when the damage resulting from his offence amounts to more than twenty-five rupees, to double the amount of such damage.

Acts prohibited in Government forests.

8. Any person who—

(a) sets fire to a Government forest, or

(b) in contravention of any rule made by the Agent to the Governor-General kindles any fire or leaves any fire burning in such manner as to endanger a Government forest, or

(c) in a Government forest,

(i) kindles, keeps or carries any fire except at such seasons, and in such manner, as a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf may from time to time notify, or

(ii) fells, girdles, marks, taps, strips off the bark from, or uproots or burns any tree, or

(iii) quarries stones, burns lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes any forest produce or

(iv) clears, cultivates or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both, and shall also be liable to pay such sum as compensation for damage done to the forest as the convicting Magistrate may direct.

Exceptions from prohibitions in sections 7 and 8.

9. (1) Nothing in section 7 or section 8 shall be deemed to prohibit any act done—

(a) with the permission of a Forest-officer specially empowered under the provisions of this Law to give such permission, or

(b) in pursuance of any permission granted by the Agent to the Governor-General, or

(c) in accordance with any rule made by the Agent to the Governor-General, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council.

(2) The permission of the Forest-officer referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1) shall be in writing, and shall only authorise the doing of some particular act on some particular occasion.

(3) The permission referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) may be a general permission to a person to pasture his cattle, or to collect and remove any forest produce for the use of himself and his family, but not for the purpose of trade.

(4) The rules referred to in clause (c) of sub-section (1) may be applied by the Agent to the Governor-General, by notification, to all or any Government forests, or to any part of a Government forest and may, with respect thereto,

(i) regulate the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber, the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle, and the collection and removal of forest produce;

(ii) regulate the quarrying of stone, the prospecting for and extracting of oil, and the burning of lime or charcoal;

(iii) regulate hunting, shooting, fishing and setting traps or snares, and

(iv) prescribe, or authorise any Forest-officer to prescribe, subject to the control of the Agent to the Governor-General, the fees, royalties or other payments for timber, or other forest produce, and the mode in which such fees, royalties or other payments shall be levied, whether in transit, or partly in transit, or otherwise.

(5) In making any such rule, the Agent to the Governor-General may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(6) The Agent to the Governor-General may cancel any permission given by a Forest-officer or withdraw any permission granted by himself.

Power to declare forest to be no longer Government forest.

10. The Agent to the Governor-General, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, may, by notification, direct that, from a date specified therein, any Government forest or any portion thereof shall cease to be a Government forest, and from the date so specified such forest or portion shall cease to be a Government forest.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION OF CERTAIN TREES.

Power to declare reserved trees.

11. The Agent to the Governor-General may, by notification, declare that any trees or any specified class of trees shall, from a date to be fixed by such notification, be reserved trees.

Acts prohibited in regard to reserved trees.

12. (1) No person shall fell, girdle, mark, lop, tap or injure, by fire or otherwise, any reserved tree, except as provided by rules made by the Agent to the Governor-General in this behalf, or with the permission in writing of a Forest-officer specially empowered under the provisions of this Law to grant such permission.

(2) Whoever fells, girdles, marks, lops, taps or injures, by fire or otherwise, any reserved tree in contravention of sub-section (1) shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or, when the damage resulting from his offence amounts to more than ten rupees, to double the amount of such damage.

CHAPTER IV.—FOREST PRODUCE IN TRANSIT.

Power to establish Forest stations.

13. The Chief Forest-officer may, subject to the control of the Agent to the Governor-General, establish stations within or outside any Government Forest, for the examination of timber and other forest produce, and for the collection of dues leviable in respect of the same.

Power to prescribe routes for removal of forest produce.

14. (1) No timber or other forest produce shall be taken out of any Government forest except by a route on which such a station has been established, or of which the use for the removal of timber or other forest produce has been specially authorised by the Chief Forest-officer.

(2) The Chief Forest-officer shall cause a full description of every such route to be published in such manner as he thinks fit in the villages in the neighbourhood of the forest served by the same.

Forest produce in transit to be covered by pass.

15. (1) No timber or other forest produce, whether the produce of a Government forest or of other land, shall be taken along any route authorised for the removal of timber or other forest produce under section 14 unless covered by a pass issued by a Forest-officer whom the Chief Forest-officer has duly authorised in that behalf or by the owner of the land, as the case may be.

(2) Such pass shall state the quantity and kind of timber or other forest produce so taken, and the marks, if any, which it bears.

Penalty for breach of section 14 or section 15.

16. Any person who contravenes the provisions of section 14 or section 15 shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Power to exempt from operation of section 14 or section 15.

17. A general exemption from the operation of section 14 or section 15 or of both sections, in favour of the inhabitants or any class of the inhabitants of any specified locality with respect to any class of timber or other forest produce or all timber or other forest produce, may be granted by a Forest-officer specially empowered under the provisions of this Law in this behalf.

CHAPTER V.—CATTLE TRESPASS.

Application of Cattle-trespass Act, 1871.

18. Cattle trespassing in a Government forest shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of section 11 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and may be I of seized and impounded as such by any Forest-officer or Police-officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Collector :

Provided that it shall be optional with the Forest-officer to proceed against the owner of such cattle under section 7 of this Law.

Levy of fines.

19. The Agent to the Governor-General may, by notification, direct that there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded such fines as he thinks fit, but not exceeding the following amount in each case, namely :—

	Rs.	A.
For each elephant	10	0
For each camel or buffalo	2	0
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer .	1	0
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid	0	8

CHAPTER VI.—PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Seizure of property liable to confiscation and report thereof to Magistrate

20. (1) When there is reason to believe that a forest offence has been committed in respect of any timber or other forest produce, such timber or produce, together with all tools, carts and cattle used in committing such offence, may be seized by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

(2) Every officer seizing property under this section shall place thereon, or on the receptacle (if any) in which it is contained, a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, make a report of such seizure to the magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made :

Provided that, when the timber or other forest produce with respect to which such offence is believed to have been committed is the property of the Government and the offender is

unknown, it shall be sufficient if the officer makes, as soon as may be, a report of the circumstances to his official superior.

Procedure thereupon.

21 Upon the receipt of any such report, the magistrate shall take such measures as may be necessary for the trial of the accused and the disposal of the property according to law.

Confiscation of forest produce and tools in case of forest offence.

22. (1) When any person is convicted of a forest offence, all timber or other forest produce in respect of which such offence has been committed, and all tools, carts, cattle and other things used in committing such offence shall be liable, by order of the convicting magistrate, to confiscation.

(2) Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for the offence.

Disposal on conclusion of trial for forest offence of forest produce in respect of which offence was committed.

23. When the trial of any forest offence is concluded, any timber or other forest produce in respect of which such offence has been committed shall, if it is the property of the Government or has been confiscated, be taken possession of by a forest officer specially empowered under the provisions of this law in this behalf, and may, in any other case, be disposed of in such manner as the court may direct

Procedure when offender is not known or cannot be found

24 (1) When the offender is not known or cannot be found, the magistrate inquiring into the offence, if he finds that an offence has been committed, may, on application in this behalf, order the property in respect of which the offence has been committed to be confiscated and taken possession of by a Forest-officer, especially empowered under the provisions of this Law in this behalf, or to be made over to such forest officer or other person as the magistrate considers entitled to receive the same :

Provided that no such order shall be made till the expiration of one month from the date of the seizure of such property, or without giving the person (if any) claiming any right thereto an opportunity of being heard and producing evidence in support of his claim.

(2) The magistrate shall either cause notice of any application under this section to be served upon any person whom he has reason to believe to be interested in the property seized, or publish such notice in such manner as he thinks fit.

Procedure as to perishable property seized under section 20.

25 The magistrate may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, direct the sale of any property seized under section 20 which is subject to speedy and natural decay, and may deal with the proceeds as he might have dealt with the property itself if it had not been sold.

Appeal from orders under sections 22, 23 and 24

26 Any person claiming to be interested in property seized under section 20 may, within one month from the date of any order passed by a magistrate under section 22, section 23, or section 24, present an appeal therefrom to the court to which orders made by such Magistrate are ordinarily appealable, and the order passed on such appeal shall be final.

Vesting of confiscated property in Government.

27. When an order for the confiscation of property has been passed under section 22 or section 24, and no appeal from such order has been presented within the period prescribed by section 26, or when, on an appeal being presented, the appellate court confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of the property, such property or portion, as the case may be, shall vest in the Government free from all incumbrances.

Saving of power to release property seized.

28 Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent any officer specially empowered under the provisions of this Law in this behalf from directing at any time the immediate release of any property seized under section 20 and the withdrawal of any charge made in respect of such property

Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks on trees and timber and for altering boundary marks.

29. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code— XLV of 1860

(a) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by forest officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person, or

(b) unlawfully affixes to any timber or standing tree a mark used by forest officers, or

(c) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark, placed on any timber or standing tree by or under the authority of a Forest-officer, or

(d) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary mark of any Government forest;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both

30. (1) Any Forest-officer or Police-officer may, without orders from a magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person reasonably suspected of having been concerned in any forest offence, if such person refuses to give his name and residence, or gives a name or residence which there is reason to believe to be false, or if there is reason to believe that he will abscond.

Power to arrest without warrant.

(2) Every officer making an arrest under sub-section (1) shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before a magistrate having jurisdiction in the case or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

(3) Any Forest-officer of a rank not inferior to that of a forester who, or whose subordinate, has arrested any person under sub-section (1) may release such person on his executing a bond to appear, if and when so required, before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or before the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

31. (1) Any Forest-officer or Police-officer who vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Law, or who vexatiously and unnecessarily arrests any person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Punishment for wrongful seizure or arrest.

(2) Any such fine or part thereof recovered may, if the convicting Magistrate so directs and subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 515 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, be given as compensation to the person aggrieved by such seizure or arrest. V of 1898.

32. Every Forest-officer and Police-officer shall prevent, and may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any forest offence.

Power to prevent commission of offence.

33. (1) The Agent to the Governor-General may, by notification, empower any Forest-officer who is in receipt of a monthly salary of not less than one hundred and fifty rupees,—

Power to compound offences.

(a) to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed any forest offence, other than an offence specified in section 29 or section 31, a sum of money not exceeding fifty rupees by way of compensation for the offence which such person is suspected to have committed, and

(b) when any property has been seized as liable to confiscation, to release the same on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer.

(2) On the payment of such sum of money or such value, or both, as the case may be, to such officer, the suspected person, if in custody, shall be discharged, the property, if any, seized shall be released, and no further proceeding shall be taken against such person or property.

34. When, in any proceedings taken under this Law, or in consequence of anything done under this Law, a question arises as to whether any timber or other forest produce is the property of the Government, such timber or produce shall be presumed to be the property of the Government, until the contrary is proved.

Presumption as to ownership of forest produce by Government.

CHAPTER VII.—FOREST OFFICERS.

35. (1) The Agent to the Governor-General may, by general or special order in writing, invest any Forest-officer with all or any of the following powers, namely:—

Conferment of powers on Forest-officers.

(a) the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents;

(b) power to issue search warrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898; V of 1898

(c) power to hold inquiries into forest offences, and in the course of such inquiries to receive and record evidence;

(d) power to notify the seasons and manner in which fire may be kindled, kept or carried in a Government forest;

(e) power to give the permission referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 and in section 12;

(f) power to grant general exemptions under section 17;

(g) power to take possession of property under sections 23, 24 and 42;

(h) power to direct the release of property and withdrawal of charges under section 28.

(2) Evidence recorded under clause (c) of sub-section (1) shall be admissible in any subsequent trial of the alleged offender before a Magistrate:

Provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person and recorded in the manner provided by section 355, section 356 or section 357, as the case may be, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. V of 1898.

Forest-officers deemed public servants

36 All Forest-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860

Indemnity for acts done in good faith

37 No suit or criminal prosecution shall lie against any public servant for anything in good faith done or intended to be done under this Law.

Forest-officers not to trade

38 Except with the permission in writing of the Agent to the Governor General, no Forest-officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in timber or other forest produce, or be or become interested in any lease or mortgage of any forest or in any contract for working any forest, whether in British or foreign territory.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS

Additional power to make rules

39 The Agent to the Governor-General may make rules consistent with this Law—

(a) to declare by what Forest-officers or class of Forest-officers the powers or duties conferred or imposed by or under this Law on a Forest-officer shall be exercised or performed;

(b) to regulate the rewards to be paid to officers and informers from the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Law or from the public treasury; and

(c) generally, to carry out the provisions of this Law.

Persons bound to assist Forest-officers and Police-officers

40 (1) Every person who exercises any right in a Government forest or who is permitted to take any forest produce from, or to cut and remove timber or to pasture cattle in, such forest, and

every person who is employed by any such person in such forest, and

every person in any village contiguous to such forest who is employed by the Government, or who receives emoluments from the Government for services to be performed to the community,

shall be bound to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest-officer or Police-officer any information he may possess respecting the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest offence, and shall forthwith take steps whether so required by any Forest-officer or Police-officer or not—

(a) to extinguish any forest fire in such forest of which he has knowledge or information;

(b) to prevent by any lawful means in his power any fire in the vicinity of such forest of which he has knowledge or information from spreading to such forest,

and shall assist any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid—

(c) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest offence; and

(d) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender.

(2) Any person who, being bound so to do without lawful excuse (the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person), fails—

(a) to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest-officer or Police-officer any information as required by sub-section (1);

(b) to take steps as required by sub-section (1) to extinguish any forest fire in a Government forest;

(c) to prevent as required by sub-section (1), any fire in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest; or

(d) to assist any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest offence, or, when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest in discovering and arresting the offender,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Recovery of fines and other moneys

41 All money, other than fines, payable to the Government under this Law or under any rule thereunder, or on account of the price of any timber or other forest produce or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Law in respect of such timber or produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered under the law for the time being in force as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Lien on forest produce for such money.

42 (1) When any such money is payable for, or in respect of, any forest produce, the amount thereof shall be deemed to be a first charge on such produce, and the produce may be taken possession of by a Forest-officer specially empowered under the provisions of this Law in this behalf, and may be retained by him until the amount has been paid.

(2) If the amount is not paid when due, the Forest officer may sell the produce by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in discharging such amount.

(3) The surplus (if any), if not claimed within two months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto, shall be forfeited to the Government

Irresponsibility of Government and its officers for loss of, or damage to, certain forest produce

43 The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber or other forest produce while at a station established under section 13, or while detained elsewhere for the purposes of this Law and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless he causes the same negligently, maliciously or fraudulently

Recovery of penalties due under bond

44 When any person in compliance with this Law or any rule made thereunder, bind himself by any bond or instrument to perform any duty or act, or covenants by any bond or instrument that he, or that he and his servants and agents will abstain from any act the whole sum mentioned in such bond or instrument as the amount to be paid in case of a breach of the conditions thereof may notwithstanding anything in section 74 of the Indian Contract Act IX of 1872, be recovered from him in case of such breach as if it were an arrear of land revenue

No. 531-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel W I T O'Connor C I E a Resident of the 2nd class, is placed on special duty under the orders of Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 23rd January 1920

The 10th February 1920

No. 556-Est. A – Captain G Hales, Indian Army, Second-in Command Mekran Levy Corps, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties in the office of Assistant for Mekran to the Political Agent in the Kalat and *ex officio* Commandant Mekran Levy Corps, in addition to his own duties with effect from the 12th November 1919 and until further orders

No. 557-Est. A. – Khan Bahadur Mir Sharbat Khan Extra Assistant Commissioner Baluchistan is appointed temporarily to officiate in the Political Department of the Government of India, and is posted as Assistant Political Agent in Zhob, with effect from the 20th December 1919, and until further orders

No. 558-Est. A.—Major W G. Hutchinson O B E, Political Agent, Chagai is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in charge of Bolan Pass, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st January 1920

No. 559-Est. A. Captain H W Luttman Johnson of the Political Department is posted as Second Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan with effect from the 3rd January 1920

No. 561-Est. A.—Mr H N Bolton, C S.I C I E, of the Political Department is granted privilege leave for 4 months and 18 days combined with furlough for 7 months and 12 days under Articles 233 260 and 308 (*b*) Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th January 1919

Notification No. 169-Est A, dated the 15th January 1919, is hereby cancelled

The 12th February 1920

No. 600-Est. A.—Mr C P Skrine, of the Political Department, on return from leave, was placed on special duty under the orders of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, for the period from the 27th November 1919 to the 2nd January 1920, inclusive

No. 601 Est. A.– Mr K S Fitze Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department is granted privilege leave for 5 months and 22 days, combined with furlough for 3 months and 8 days, under Articles 235 and 308 *b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd January 1920

No. 602-Est. A.—Mr C P Skrine of the Political Department, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 3rd January 1920, and until further orders

J B WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India

The 12th February 1920

No. 386 G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Joakim D S Nahapiet as Vice-Consul for Brazil at Calcutta

H. R. C DOBBS,
Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT

Delhi, the 11th February 1920.

No. 116 (A).—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the Rules made by the Government of India under section 14 of the Indian Securities Act, XIII of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th January 1888, page 6, the following list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate Security, or for the issue of such duplicate Security. All persons, other than the respective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these Securities should communicate immediately with the Controller of Currency, the Treasury, Calcutta.

The list is divided into two parts,—Part A being the list of Securities now advertised for the first time, and Part B the list of Securities previously advertised.

N B—Under section 18 of the said Act Government will be discharged from all liability in respect of these original Securities after the lapse of six years from (a) the several dates stated against them in the last column of the list or (b) the last payment of interest on them whichever date is the later.

A

No., title and name of Loan	Value	In whose name issued	From what date bearing interest	Name of claimant for duplicate	No. and date of orders issued under para. 19 of G. I. F. D. R. su. No. 96, dated 7-1-88	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned
0508 & 3½, 1842-43	R 1,000	Khetter Money Dasse, Certificate holder est. of Nobin Kissen Palit empd. under Act VII of 1889 to negotiate	Dec 31 1915	Narendra Krishna Palit	Debt 1835 / 96—18, dated 8 7 19	
1[illegible]448 3½ 1854-55	1,000	Hemendra Nath Mitra	June 30 1917	Hemendra Nath Mitra	Debt 1801 / 185—19, dated 8 9-19	
1[illegible]138 1842-43	[illegible],000	Mannalall Jhunjhoonwalla and Madun Lall Jhoonjhoonwalla	Aug 1 1915	Mannalall Jhunjhoonwalla and Madanlall Jhoonjhoonwalla	Debt 1803 / 10—17, dated 8 9 19	
M 904865 % 1899 9[illegible]	1,000	C. V. Venkataraman Iyengar	June 30, 1914	C. V. Venkataramana Iyengar	Debt 1831 / 486—18, dated 10-9 19	
[illegible]19808 3½% 1900 1	100	The Bank of Bengal	June 30 1916	Rupendra Coomar Mitter	Debt 1959 / 146—19, dated 25-9 19	
1[illegible]058 „ 1854-55	100					
[illegible]79[illegible]96 1865	100		May 1, 1916			
274216 „ „	100					
[illegible]79 93 „ „	100					
147612 1854-55	1,000	Basanti Devi	Dec 31, 1912	Basanti Devi	Debt 2051 / 183—18, dated 21-10-19	
B064020 „ 1900 1	1,000	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld	Dec 31 1915	M. S. Jayakar and Laxmibai Sundarrao Jayakar or either	Debt 2101 / 235—18, dated 22-10-19	
254885 „ 1865	1,000	Nagesh Chand Agarwalla	May 1, 1914	Pistoo Charan Seal	Debt 2208 / 69—19, dated 7-11-19	
251068 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal				
258310 „ „	1,000	The Delhi and London Bank, Ld				
16[illegible]367 „ 1854-55	10,000	Shib Prosad Chakerburty	Dec 31, 1915	Shib Prosad Chakerburty	Debt 3288 / 179—19, dated 17-11-19	
107684 „ „	200					
214175 „ 1900 1	100					
206 39 „ „	100					
203124 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal	Dec 31, 1915			
[illegible]08048 1865	100	M Belchambers	May 1 1916			
2261[illegible]5 „ „	500	Johermull Khemka	Nov 1 1911	Mussamut Golabi	Debt 3289 / 47—19, dated 17-11-19	
226554	500					
1900 1	500	The Bank of Bombay	Dec 31, 1914	[illegible]	Debt [illegible] / [illegible]—19, dated 25-11-19	

No of the Note and name of Loan	Value	In whose name issued	From what date bearing interest	Name of claimant for duplicate	No and date of orders issued under para 19 of G I F D Resn No 96, dated 7 1-86	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of the in which the Security was first mentioned
	R					
†148786 3½% 1842-43	5,000		Aug 1, 1916			
†154180 „ „	500		Ditto			
†141187 „ 1854-55	500		June 30, 1916			
†161850 @3 „	100 each		Ditto			
†152089 „ „	2,000		Ditto			
†141186 „ „	2,000		Ditto			
†152136 „ „	500	London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ld	Ditto	To the County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ld	D 1688 47 19 dated ... 8 19	
†240438 „ 1865	1,000		Nov 1 1916			
†240437 „ „	500		Ditto			
†182248 1900 01	2,000		June 30, 1916			
†149867 „ „	1,000		Ditto			
†095618 „ „	1,000		Ditto			
†181851 „	500		Ditto			
†082441 „ „	500		Ditto			
B						
009710 4% 1835 36	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee	Mar 31, 1875	Rajnarain Chatterji	1 10 dated 11 6 78	Jan 28 1886
151414 „ 1842 43	1,000	Burjorjee Framji & Co	Feb 1, 1878	Administrator General Legal Administrator estate of Rai ...	13 dated 9 8...	Do
168788 „ „	500	The Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	Aug 1 1886	Rajeswar Lal	986 D dated 16 11 97	Feb 5 1898
Non transferable Treasury note C149181 4% 1842 43	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb 1 1888	I dhu Mallah Dasi certificate holder estate Lalar Chandra Das	892 D dated 4 8 10	Mar 4 1911
018252 „ „	500	Annapurnabai	Aug 1 1905	Tilabai	537 D dated 19 9 10	Ditto
080688 3½%	1,000	Bank of Bengal	Aug 1, 1901	Kumar Biswas Mohan Lal Deb	714 D dated 16 11 05	Feb 24, 1906
062419 „ „	1,000	The Mercantile Bank of India Ld	Aug 1, 1902	Hukumchand Lall	164 D dated 5 5 06	Aug 11 1906
078147 „ „	500	Bromhomoyee Dasi	Feb 1, 1905	Bromhomoyee Das	975 D dated 22 1 09	Aug 14 1909
085848 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb 1, 1905	Bepin Behar Nundi	958 D, dated 8 2 11	Feb 17 1912
085844 „ „	500	Ditto				
077097 „ „	100	Ditto	Aug 1 1908	Haimoti Dasi	960 D dated 18 2 11	Ditto
105698 „ „	100	Govind Lal Roy, surviving executor of Bhola Nath Shaha	Feb 1 1908	Ime wry Dasee Administratrix to the estate of Bhola Nath Shaha	D 295 1093, dated 3 4 11	Ditto
087898 „ „	1,000	Damodar Ragoonath Kirkire	Aug 1, 1909	Govind Sadasheo Chaska Krishnabai Manaki and Kesheo Sadasheo Chaska	1060 D 10—13 dated 11 8 13	Feb ..1 1914
072333 „ „	1,000					
072343 „ „	500	Hari Das Sreemani	Feb 1 1904	Harimati Debi	1231 D 1009 dated 20 9 13	Ditto
072344 „ „	500					
B021938 „ „	500	The Bank of Bombay	Aug 1, 1910	Jose Antonio Das Martires	421 D 156—13, dated 23 4 14	Sept 19 1914
109393 „ „	25,000	The Bank of Bengal	Aug 1, 1908	Balbhadra Das	419 D 110 of 11 dated 23 4 14	Ditto
B009962 „ „	500	Kersasp Temuljee Dustoor and Ardeshir Cursetjee Dustoor	Feb 1, 1909	Manaji, Rajooji	436 D 17 of 14 dated 25 4 14	Ditto
086150 „ „	200	The Bank of Bengal.	Feb 1, 1910	Ram Chandra Succaram Deshmookha	574 D 174—13 dated 2 6 14	Ditto
122687 „ „	500	Mohanrai Dolatrai and Radhabai Mohanrai or either	Feb 1, 1911	Mohanrai Dolatrai	660 D 3—14 dated 10 6 14	Ditto
122688 „ „	500					
195290 „ „	500	Bai Bhicaiji Hormusji Dalal	Aug 1 1912	Bai Bhicaiji Dinshaji Manoji	D 1... 77—16 dated 23 1 19	Aug 12, 1919
024897 „ „	1,000			The Official Receiver High Court, Calcutta Receiver to the estate of Gopal Das Sen	1351 5 11 dated 17 12-14	Feb 15, 1915
029327 „ „	1,000	Gopal Das Sen	Aug 1, 1902			
049813 „ „	100					

†Half notes—Duplicates have been issued.

No of the Note and name of Loan	Value	In whose name issued	From what date bearing interest	Name of claimant for duplicate,	No and date of orders issued under para 19 of G. I F. D Resn No 96, dated 7-1-88	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1889 of list in which the Security was first mentioned
114968 3½% 1842 43	R 500	The Comptroller, Post Office	Aug 1, 1907	The Collector of Bakarganj on behalf of Syed Syed Hossein, Hosena Khatun, Syed Makbul Hossein, Syed Masarul Hossein, Hafiza Khatun, Fajena Khatun, and Rokea Khatun, certificate-holders estate Syed Abdus Somed	D 348/21—15, dated 23-8-15	Sept. 4, 1915
096099 " "	500	Koonjo Behary Banerjee	Aug 1 1907	Sudhir Chandra Banerjee	183 D/152—14, dated 29-4-15	Ditto.
092282 , "	400	The Bank of Bengal	Aug 1 1910	Atul Kumari Dutt	667 D/104 14 dated 8 6-15	Ditto
092283 "	500		Feb 1, 1916			
MOX940 ,	2 000	Hon'ble Justice Sir I S Davies Kt	Aug 1, 1912	C Ma agathammall	D 1327/64—15, dated 12 11 15	Mar 4, 1916
M009869 ,	500	The Bank of Madras				
070447 " ,	500	The Bank of Bengal	Aug 1, 1901	Fanindra Nath Ghosh	D 1254/120—15, dated 28-10-15	Ditto
B040479 , ,	100	Turbhudas Harakhchand	Aug 1, 913	Narhar Ganesh Megre	109 D/200—15, dated 1 2 16	Aug 26, 1916
054087 " "	2,000	Somanath Bhadury and Kashinath Chatterjee	Feb 1, 1891	Somanath Bhadury	D 519/60 11, dated 24 5 16	Ditto
188937 , "	500	Abinash Chandra Dutta	Aug 1, 191	Unmadini Dasi	Debt-1017/88—16, dated 7-9 16	Feb 17, 1917
112973 " ,	4,000	Aga Abbas Ali	Feb 1 1914	Aga Abbas Ali	Debt-209/126—16, dated 6 2-17	Aug 25 1917.
112938 " "	5 000					
115539 " "	5,000					
115551 " "	2 500					
115552 " "	2,500					
126782 " "	4 500					
112957 " ,	100					
B029471 " "	100	Shankar Gapal Ranade	Aug 1, 1907	Damodar Vishnu Vaidya, surviving Executor of G K Ranade	378 D/121—11, dated 18-8 17	Ditto
B029472 " ,	100					
108918 , ,	1,500	Hari Das Sreemaney	Aug 1, 1908	Kiron Lala Dasi, administratrix of Bijoy Kumar Dey	Debt 1809/169—16 dated 17-10-17	Feb 23, 1918
B034859 , "	10,000	Karsandas Dharamsey	Aug 1, 1914	Abdulla Jusab Cassum	D 1454/27—18, dated 20-6-18	Aug 24, 1918
089035 4% 1854-55	1,000	Hurry Pado Banerjee and Shama Pado Banerjee	June 30, 1887	Hurry Pado Bandopadhya and Shama Pado Bandopadhya	706/D, dated 24-9-92	Feb. 11, 1893
055895 " ,	1,700	S Appu Row	June 30, 1889	S Appu Row	1169/D, dated 18-8-94	Sept. 18, 1894.
055896 " ,	1,400					
051998 " "	500					
002171 3½% "	1,000	Braja Behary Shome	Dec 31, 1898	Binode Behary Shome, Administrator, estate Braja Behary Shome	1541/D, dated 26-2-04	Aug. 20, 1904.
047417 " "	500	Shama Pada Sreemany	June 30, 1902	Jhoomack Lall	164/D, dated 5-5-06	Aug. 11, 1906
047418 " "	500					
B027398 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	1128/D, dated 11-8-09	Aug. 14, 1909
B027399 " "	1,000					
B027400 " ,	1,000					
B027401 " "	1 000					
B027402 " ,	1,000					
015455 " "	1,000	Bhagwan Dass	Dec 31, 1901	Bhagwan Dass	551/D, dated 18-9-09	Feb 5, 1910
077042 " ,	300	The Bank of Bombay	Dec 31, 1908	Bepin Behari Nandi	958/D, dated 8-2-11	Feb. 17, 1912.
077043 " ,	300	Ditto				
077713 " "	400	Ditto				
B005289 " "	1,000	Jehangir Dorabjee	June 30, 1905	Mrs Esther Joseph	D 930/87—11, dated 5-12-12	Feb. 15, 1913.
056478 " "	2,000	Shamapada Sreemany	Dec 31, 1907	Ram Kumar Basu	D 165/197—11, dated 14-6-12	Ditto.
088687 " "	1,000	Sorabjee Palanji	June 30, 1907	Maneckial Devidas	D 968/61—12, dated 6-12-12	Ditto.
048560 " "	500	Hari Das Sreemany	June 30, 1904	Krishna Manini Dasi	38 D/—12, dated 18-1-13	Aug. 16, 1913.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest	Name of claimant for duplicate	No and date of orders issued under para 19 of G I F D. Resn No 96 dated 7-1-88	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
6045562 3½ % 1854-55	R 1,000	The Bombay Merchants Bank, Ld	June 30, 1910	John Fowler & Co (Leeds), Ld	1349 D / 37-13 dated 25 9-13	Feb 21, 1914
062220 ,, ,, 062221 ,, ,, 062222 ,, ,,	100 100 100	The Bank of Bengal	Dec 31, 1903	Conrad Coryton Betts, minor	907 D / 13 11 dated 7 7 13	Ditto
118697 ,, ,, 119447 ,, ,,	500 500	Jose Antonio Das Marteris	June 30, 1910	Jose Antonio Das Marteris	421 D / 106-13, dated 22 4-14	Sept 19 1914
051290 ,, ,,	500	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1903	Manmotha Ranjan Talapatra and Pramatha Ranjan Talapatra certificate holders, estate Ram Gopal Talapatra	971 D / 67-14 dated 14 9-14	Feb 15, 1915
0869[illegible] ,, ,,	1,000	Vadlamannati Srinivasa Deekshatula	June 30, 1910	Vadlamannati Srinivasa Deekshatula	1125 D / [illegible]-14 dated 5 11 14	Ditto
007857 ,, ,, 007759 ,, ,, 052562 ,, ,, 052561 ,, ,, 061693 ,, ,,	100 500 [illegible]00 500 1,000	Gopal Das Sen	June 30, 1902	The Official Receiver, High Court, Calcutta, Receiver to the estate of Gopal Das Sen	1474 D / 5-11 dated 17-12-14	Ditto
007071 ,, ,,	100	The Comptroller General	June 30, 1908	N DaCosta	D 85 / 81-14 dated 11-1-15	Sept 4, 1915
141365 ,, ,, 141366 ,, ,,	1,000 1,000	Thos Cook & Son	Dec 31, 1911	Thos Cook & Son	651 D / 50-15 dated 14 6-15	Ditto
041602 ,, ,,	1,000	Hari Das Sreemaney	Dec 31, 1897	Tarubala Dasi, Administratrix, estate Promoda Sundari Dasi	D 1313 / 100-15 dated 11-11-15	Mar 4, 1916
065649 ,, ,,	500	Comptroller General	Dec 31, 1905	Jogendra Nath Basak	105 D / 118-15 dated 28 1-16	Aug 26, 1916
098426 ,, ,,	400	The Bank of Bengal	Dec 31, 1913	Rakhal Moni Dasi	Debt-143 / 195-16, dated 7-3-17	Aug 25, 1917
093425 ,, ,,	400	Ditto	Dec 31, 1913	Shyam Pyaree Dasi	Debt-145 / 195-16, dated 7 3 17	Ditto
8018020 ,, ,,	[illegible]00	Shankar Gopal Ranade	June 30 1907	Damodar Vishnu Vaidya, surviving Executor of G K Ranade	378 D / 121-11, dated 13-3-17	Ditto
158528 ,, ,,	600	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1914	Sakhawat Hussain	D 979 / 203-16, dated 25-6-17	Ditto
147711 ,, ,,	500	Krishna Das Das	Dec 31, 1912	Krishna Das Das	Debt 1075 / 70-16, dated 5-7-17	Feb 23, 1918
190470 ,, ,,	500	Santosh Chunder Singha	June 30, 1912	Priya Nath Singha	Debt-1307 / 59-16, dated 8-8-17	Ditto
081479 ,, ,,	500	Ditto	June 30, 1908	Kiron Bala Dasi, Administratrix of Bejoy Kumar Dey	Debt 1809 / 119-16 dated 17-10-17	Ditto
157680 ,, ,,	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec 31, 1911	Sarashi Bala Dasi	Debt-2201 / 101-17 dated 21-12-17	Ditto
120081 ,, ,, 82 ,, ,, 83 ,, ,, 84 ,, ,, 85 ,, ,, 119951 ,, ,, 52 ,, ,, 53 ,, ,, 102929 ,, ,, 30 ,, ,,	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	Sorabji Fardunji Ghandhy	June 30, 1915	Sorabji Fardunji Ghandhy and Dinbai	Debt-2760 / 101 18, dated 19-12-18	Feb 27, 1919
102743 ,, ,, 44 ,, ,,	1,000 1,000	Sorabjee Fardunji Gandhy or Dinbai	June 30, 1915	Sorabjee Fardunji Gandhy or Dinbai or either.	Debt 2760 / 101-18 dated 19-12 18	Ditto
125260 ,, ,,	1,000	Saudamini Dasi	June 30, 1914	Saudamini Dasi	Debt 1841 / 8-15, dated 13-8-18	Ditto
103146 4% 1865	500	Luchmee Chand Radha Kissen	Nov 1, 1877	Administrator General, Bengal, Administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-17	Jan 28, 188[illegible]
105428 ,, ,,	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov 1 1878			

No. of the Note and name of Loan	Value	In whose name issued	From what date bearing interest	Name of claimant for duplicate	No. and date of orders issued under para. 19 of G. I. F. D. Resn. No. 98, dated 7-1-88.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1880 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
45114 4% 186	R 500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov 1, 1880	Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy and Perozshaw Merwanjee Jejeebhoy	481/D dated 27-7-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
4872 „	1,000	Ram Gopal	May 1, 1898	Lalla Umrao Singh	579/D, dated 29 8 98	Feb 25, 1899
234054 „ „ B001159 „ P001161 B001164 B001163	100 100 100 100 100	Bhicajee Nowrosji Pallonjee Dadabhoy Edulgee Karpa	Nov 1, 1893	Sowchand Premjee and Nemchand Vasso survivors of Labhjee Chaturbhoj Ladhar Devchand Premjee Soonderjee and Maneckchand Devchand by their constituted attorney Narayan lal Parvoram	1407/D, dated 1 3-07	Aug 15, 1907
141611 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov 1, 1887	Gopaldas Bansidhar	Debt 903/67—18 dated 14 2 19	Aug 19, 1919.
338987 „ „ 338988 „ B008539 B008545 „ B008546 „ „	500 500 500 500 500	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1893	Chutkojee	1155/D, dated 18-3 09	Aug 14, 1909
B139141 „	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Nov 1, 1882	Hemukhbai Hurcouverbai	D 374/1089 dated 28 7 11	Feb 17, 1912
093012 „ „	500	Gisborne & Co	Nov 1, 1886	Gouri Kanto Sinha Roy	905 D/105—12, dated 7 7 13	Feb 21 1914
124423 3½ 1865	1,000	Rajkristo Chatterjee	Nov 1, 1896	Rajkristo Chatterjee	65/D dated 26-4 00	Aug 11, 1900
055821 „ „	500	Annapurna Dassee and Gosto Lall Sen	Nov 1, 1899	Behari Lal Sein, Administrator, estate, Gosto Lal Sen	582/D dated 12 9 05	Feb 24, 1906
140609 „	1,000	Hari Das Neotmany	May 1, 1900	Saroj Kumar, Sudhansu Kumar and Ajit Kumar Mullick minors, through their guardian, Kshitish Chandra Sarkar	741/D, dated 10 11 10	Mar 4, 1911
165866 „ „	1,000	Bachni	May 1, 1906	Bachni	1020/D, dated 28 2-11	Feb 17, 1912
118097 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1901	A W Pim	63/D dated 4 4 11	Ditto
170495 „ „ 103702 „ 184566 „ „	1,500 1,000 500	Gobind Lal Bay surviving Executor of Bholanath Shaha	May 1, 1908	Tincowry Dassee Administratrix to the estate of Bholanath Shaha	D 295/1093, dated 7 7 11	Ditto.
100808 „ „	1,000	Gosain Das Ghosh	Nov 1, 1906	Sm Brajabala Dassi	D 629/1091, dated 24-10-11	Ditto.
175651 „	300	The Bank of Bengal	Nov 1, 1905	Mrs Fanny Fischer	D 651/1097, dated 27 10-11	Ditto
Bom 2869 „ „	500	Dadaji Bhanaji	Nov 1, 1901	Revd. C. A. C. D Sequeira and J M D'Oliveira survivors of J M Gonsalves	D 1085/1117, dated 14-3-12	Aug. 31, 1912
011267 „ „	500	Sukhoda Moyee Debi	May 1, 1903	Sm Akkoni Debi	D 20/1057, dated 10-4-12	Ditto.
189811 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1906	Bhagwati Shankar	D 70/86, dated 20 4-12	Ditto
B 17912 „ „	500	Dalabhay Cursetji Revit a	Nov 1, 1905	Vithaldas Tricumdas	D 548/6—11, dated 14-8-12	Feb. 15, 1913.
1 211	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1901	Mrinal Kanti Ghose and Saroje Kanti Ghose, Administrators to the estate of Rajani Kanti Ghose	D 292/72—11 dated 12-7-12	Ditto.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value	In whose name issued	From what date bearing interest	Name of claimant for duplicate	No and date of orders issued under para 19 of G I F D Resn No 96 dated 7-1-88	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned
	R					
206570 3½ L 1865	500	The Comptroller Post Office	May 1, 1908	Murgasagaya Mudaliar	325 D / 4-12 dated 1-3-13	Aug 16, 1913
190909 " "	500	Accountant General, Bengal	May 1 1909	Sasi Bhusan Chakravatty	818 D / 17— dated 16 6 13	Ditto
145268 " "	500	Gopal Das Dutt	May 1 1908	Bhabani Charan Banerjee, Brahmananda Bhattacharya, Bhabani Prosad Kaviranjan, Harendra Nath Mukerjee and Beni Madhab Padaratna, Executors to the estate of Gureebala Dabee	11 D / 107—12 dated 31-7-13	[illegible]
B018491 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Nov 1, 1906	Jayaprosad Hariprosad	D / 46—13 dated 29 11 13	Ditto
B014867 " "	1,000	Sunder Bai Jaswantrai, Administratrix of Ramsing Oomedsing minor	May 1, 1901	Ramsing Oomedsing	1473 D / 1030 , dated 12 12 13	Ditto
148359 " "	1,000	The Comptroller General	Nov 1 1906	Purna Chandra Dutt Administrator estate Beni Chand Dutt	29 D / 112—11 dated 20 3 14	[illegible]
216351 " "	700	The Bank of Bengal	Nov 1, 1909	Manomohan Lal	110 D / 31—14 dated 5 11 14	Feb 1, 1915
M010841 " "	800	The Accountant General Madras	May 1, 1904	The Collector and Agent to the Court of Wards, North Arcot on behalf of Sarja Hanumappa Naik, minor	113 D / 15—13 dated 21-11 14	Ditto
42 " "	1,000	Ditto	Nov 1, 1905	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
43 " "	2,000	Ditto	Nov 1, 1905	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
M010531 " "	5,000	Ditto	Nov 1, 1905	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
122401 " "	2,000	Ditto	Nov 1, 1905	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
100605 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov 1 1898	Ladoan Sahiba Anwar Ali Yacob Ali and Bad unessa Bibi	1 62 / 1047 dated 14 12 14	Ditto
022985 "	1,000	Gopal Das Sen	May 1 1902	The Official Receiver High Court Calcutta Receiver to the estate of Gopal Das Sen	12 F / 5—1 dated 17 12 14	Ditto
022986 "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
077473 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
118205 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
118203 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
118204 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
M018725 " "	1,000	The Accountant General, Madras	Nov 1 1910	S Srinivasa Ayyar	D 34 / 142 14 dated 20 5 15	Sept 4, 1915
M017288 " "	1,000	The Bank of Madras	Nov 1 1910	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
M017289 " "	1,000	The Bank of Madras	Nov 1 1910	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
066889 " "	1,000	George F Jackson	Nov 1 1900	Isabella A Jackson and Minnie F Jackson, Exers to the estate of G F Jackson	D 5 / 16—15 dated 13 1 15	Ditto
124850 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1 1909	Rohini Kumar Chowdry, Girish Chandra Chowdry and minors Harendra Kumar Chowdry, Bhabendra Nath Chowdry, Purna Chandra Chowdry, Troilokya Nath Chowdry, through their guardian Padmabati Chowdry, Certificate holders estate Kaliram Chowdry	D 9 / 71—15, dated 18 1 15	Ditto
51 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1 1909	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
118611 " "	500	Ditto	May 1, 1899	Chajjoo Mall	D 157 / 81—15 dated 15 2 15	Ditto
[illegible] " "	5,000	Ditto	May 1, 1912	Makbul Alam	D 890 / 40—15, dated 4-8-15	Mar. 4, 1916
[illegible] " "	5,000	Ditto	May 1, 1912	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
[illegible] " "	5,000	Ditto	May 1, 1912	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
125066 " "	100	Hari Das Sreemany	Nov 1, 1906	Purna Sasi Dassi	D 962 / 46—15, dated 18-8-15	Ditto
86 " "	100	Hari Das Sreemany	Nov 1, 1906	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

No. of the Note and name of Loan			Value	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of orders issued under para. 19 of G. I., F. D. Resn. No. 96, dated 7-1-85	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
			R					
B041100	3½%	1865	100	The National Bank of India Ld.	May 1 1909	Albert D'Souza	D 960/71—15, dated 18-8-15	Mar. 4, 1916.
B085078	,,	,,	1,000	The Administrator General, Bombay.	May 1 1910	Pestonji Rustomji Pastakia	D 1055/9—11, dated 3-9-15	Ditto.
229322	,,	,,	1,000	Nogen Bala Dabya	Nov 1, 1912	Nogen Bala Dabya	D 1172/51—15, dated 25-9-15	Ditto.
122754	,,	,,	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov 1 1907	Rohaty Mohan Ghosh	D 1244/11—15, dated 20-10-15	Ditto.
068057	,,	,,	1,000	Sasadhar Mookerjee	May 1 1897	Tarubala Dassi, Administratrix, estate Promoda Sundari Dassi	D 1313/100—15, dated 11-11-15	Ditto.
014516	,,	,,	500	Sree Kanti Mandle				
013014	,,	,,	500	Promoda Sundari Dassee	May 1 1897			
012868	,,	,,	500					
011592	,,	,,	500					
193001	,,	,,	1,000	Srinath Ray	May 1, 1911	Srinath Ray	1484 D/70—15, dated 20-12-15	Ditto.
170807	,,	,,	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1912	Chotabhai Rughnathji Desai.	111 D/164—15, dated 1-2-16	Aug. 20, 1916.
151985	,,	,,	1,000	Ditto	Nov 1, 1911	Jwalla Pershad	375 D/18—15, dated 20-4-16	Ditto.
B044798	,,	,,	500	Chugondas & Co.	Nov 1, 1909	Vora Tayabji Bodabhai and Ganga Vashram.	Debt-728/17—16, dated 18-7-16	Feb. 17, 1917
B030841	,,	,,	100	Sapoorjee Sorabjee	May 1, 1913	Dinshaw D. Romer	Debt-968/31—16, dated 26-8-16	Ditto.
B030842	,,	,,	100					
B030843	,,	,,	100					
153025	,,	,,	100	Bani Madhub Banerjee	May 1, 1894	Mrinalini Debi, Administratrix of Bani Madhub Banerjee	Debt-1886/151—16, dated 29-11-16	Ditto
121774	,,	,,	200	The Bank of Bengal	Nov 1, 1911	Syam Lal Sen	Debt-1408/157—16, dated 2-12-16	Ditto
52455	,,	,,	500	Ditto	Nov 1, 1912	Bhola Nath Dube	Debt-1511/157—15, dated 21-12-16	Ditto.
89203	,,	,,	5,000	The Comptroller General	May 1 1911	Lalit Mohan Mookerjee, Brojo Mohan Mookerjee and Bhuban Mohan Mookerjee	Debt.-1475/78—14, dated 15-12-16	Ditto.
89204	,,	,,	5,000					
89205	,,	,,	5,000					
38897	,,	,,	5,000	Aga Abbas Ali	Nov. 1, 1913	Aga Abbas Ali	Debt-209/126—16, dated 6-2-17	Aug. 25, 1917.
38898	,,	,,	5,000					
38899	,,	,,	5,000					
38900	,,	,,	1,000					
80804	,,	,,	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov 1, 1909	Nanibala Debi, Administratrix of Sreedhar Chandra Banerjee	587-Debt/111—16, dated 23-4-17	Ditto.
81164	,,	,,	100	Hari Das Sreemaney				
81165	,,	,,	100					
81166	,,	,,	100					
89147	,,	,,	100	Binoy Krishna Hazrah				
89148	,,	,,	100					
89149	,,	,,	100					
89228	,,	,,	500					
13857	,,	,,	100	Shamapodo Sreemaney	Nov 1, 1908	Monomohun Das	082-Debt./118—16, dated 11-5-17	Ditto.
B048987	,,	,,	1,000	Shankar Gopal Ranade	May 1, 1907	Damodar Vishnu Vaidya, Surviving Executor of G.K. Ranade.	378-D./121—11, dated 18-8-17	Ditto.
B049155	,,	,,	500					
B048981	,,	,,	500					
B048544	,,	,,	100					
B049618	,,	,,	100					
104863	,,	,,	1,000	Kanchumarty Venkata Seetaramachandra Row.	May 1, 1908	Kanchumarty Venkata Seetaramchandra Row.	489-Debt./182—16, dated 29-8-17	Ditto.
26818	,,	,,	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov 1, 1903	Noni Gopal Chatterjee, Nanda Gopal Chatterjee and Saroj Coomar Chatterjee, Surviving Certificate-holders of Mokshoda Prosad Chatterjee.	Debt-954/51—16, dated 19-9-17	Ditto.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of orders issued under para. 19 of G. I. F. D. Resn. No. 96, dated 7-1-88.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
B010360 3½% 1865	500	The Bank of Bombay	Nov 1, 1906	H M Masina, S B Broacha, J P Mwezbar, Survivors of A N Mody M N. Wadia, N J. Gamadia	Debt.-649/32-15, dated 10 4 19	Aug 12, 1919
203743 ,, ,,	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1914	Sakhawat Hussain	Debt 979/203-16, dated 25 6 17	Aug 25, 1917.
204109 ,, ,,	700					
214956 ,, ,,	1,000					
216904 ,, ,,	1,000					
211311 ,, ,,	1,000					
2[illegible]8836 ,, ,,	1,000					
220563 ,, ,,	1,000					
254750 ,, ,,	1,000					
254751 ,, ,,	1,000					
259058 ,, ,,	1,000					
258648 ,, ,,	100					
220562 ,, ,,	1,000					
220564 ,, ,,	600					
190047 ,, ,,	600					
219109 ,, ,,	600					
2396[illegible]7 ,, ,,	300					
259057 ,, ,,	1,000					
260289 ,, ,,	1,000					
186698 ,, ,,	500	Jatindra Nath Bose	Nov 1, 1908	Kiron Bala Dasi Administratrix of Bejoy Kumar Dey	Debt-1804/169-16, dated 17-10-17	Feb 23, 1918
200599 ,, ,,	1,000	Bank of Bengal	Ditto			
257465 ,, ,,	800	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1914	The Judge, Small Cause Court, Agra, on behalf of Sabz Ali Shah	Debt.-162/3-18, dated 21 1 18	Aug 24, 1918.
238689 ,, ,,	10,000	Ditto	Nov. 1, 1913	Aya Ram	Debt.-290/103-16 dated 1 2 18	Ditto.
207985 ,, ,,	1,000	Gunga Dhur Ghose	May 1, 1915	Gunga Dhur Ghose	Debt-755/201-17, dated 19 4-18	Ditto.
226986 ,, ,,	1,000	Radhika Kumari Debi	Nov. 1, 1912	Rani Lochan Kumari Debi, Certificate holder to the estate of Radhika Kumari Debi	Debt-1456/157-17, dated 29-6-18	Ditto
226987 ,, ,,	1,000					
226988 ,, ,,	1,000					
226989 ,, ,,	1,000					
217016 ,, ,,	1,000	Sorabji Fardunji Ghandhy	May 1, 1915	Sorabji Fardunji Gandhy and Dinbai or either.	Debt-2760/161-18, dated 19 12 18	Feb. 27, 1919.
217999 ,, ,,	1,000					
8000 ,, ,,	1,000					
8001 ,, ,,	1,000					
203705 ,, ,,	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto	Nikunja Nath Tagore, Executor to the estate of Mritunjoy Mukherjee	Debt 2457/60-18, dated 1-11-18.	Ditto.
211719 ,, ,,	1,000					
177864 ,, ,,	400	Ditto	May 1, 1915	Hedayet Ali Chowdhury	Debt.-1500/227-17, dated 4-7-18	Ditto.
179800 ,, ,,	100					
102986 ,, ,,	500	Kally Nath Dutt	May 1, 1907	Bagala Sundari Dassi, Administratrix to the estate of Kally Nath Dutta.	Debt-952/42-18, dated 20-5-19	Aug 12, 1919
000161 5% 1872 Non-transferable Treasury Note.	500	Vinaik Jogeshwar Ghooi, Manager, Vithal Rukhami Mandir of Nagpur	July 16, 1900	Vinayak Jogeshwar Ghui.	1080/D, dated 31-3-10	Aug. 27, 1910
002275 4% 1879	1,100	Kamini Debi	Sept 15, 1880	Sm. Basanta Kumari Debi, Certificate-holder, estate Kamini Debi	D 319/1101, dated 12-7-11	Feb. 17, 1912
089004 ,, ,,	100	Agra Bank, Limited	Sept. 16, 1882	Hurukbhai Hurcooverbai	D 371/1089, dated 2 4-11	Ditto
089005 ,, ,,	100					
089094 ,, ,,	100					
010277 ,, ,,	1,500	J. W. Madge and G. Payne, Executors of William Vallance.	Sept. 16, 1888	Mr Henry Payne Derivative Executor to the estate of Revd William Vallance	D 410/1092, dated 5-8-11	Ditto
008776 ,, ,,	500	Bunsi Lall Abeerchand	July 16, 1874	P. Durgachellum Modeliar	1, dated 8-2-82	Jan. 28, 18[illegible]
055481 ,, ,,	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Sialkot.	Jan. 16, 1876	Bhogwan Dass	29, dated 16-12-87	Ditto.
062887 ,, ,,	500	Mohomedbhoy Rowji Lalaji and Ibrahimbhoy Mohamedbhoy.	July 16, 1887	Atmaram Damodher	434/D, dated 25-7-92	Feb. 11, 189[illegible]
B008874 3½% 1879	100	The Bank of Bombay	July 16, 1897	Narayan Pootohar, Administrator of Laxmibai.	715/D, dated 3-12-07	Feb. 22, 190[illegible]
B008875 ,, ,,	100					

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of orders issued under para. 19 of G. I. F. D. Resn. No. 96, dated 7-1-88.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
B008035 3½% 1879	500	Maltibai	Jan. 16, 1909	Maltibai	1104 D / 124—12, dated 22-8-13	Feb. 21, 1914.
B004136 " " B004137 " "	100 100	The Bank of Bombay	Jan. 16, 1902	J. S. C. Lopes	1437 D / 2—13, dated 2-12-13	Ditto.
B010928 " "	500	Ditto	July 16, 1910	Jose Antonio Das Marteris.	421 D / 156:3, dated 22-4-14	Sept. 19, 1914.
0 9011 " "	500	Gopal Das Sen	July 16, 1902	The Official Receiver, High Court, Calcutta, Receiver to the estate of Gopal Das Sen.	1278 D / 5—11, dated 17-12-14	Feb 15, 1915.
008399 " "	500	P omoda Sundari Dassee	July 17, 1897	Tarubala Dassi, Administratrix, estate Promoda Sundari Dassi.	D 1313 / 100—15, dated 11-11-15	March 4, 1916.
010176 " "	2,000	Nagindas Rangildas Killawalla and Taragaori.	Jan. 16, 1898	Bai Taragaori	D 1325 / 10—13, dated 12 11-15	Ditto.
B013255 " " B013276 " "	1,000 1,000	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan. 16, 1913	Antonio Luis Lobo	105 D / 126—15, dated 2[illegible]-1-16	Aug. 26, 1916.
019817 " " 019818 " "	1,000 1,000	Madho Rao Fansey, minor.	July 16, 1910	Madho Rao Fansey, minor.	217 D / 143—13, dated 6-3-16	Ditto.
M005905 " "	400	Hilda Ruby Scott	Jan. 16, 1912	Hilda Ruby Scott	Debt.-645 / 138—15, dated 6-4-18	Aug. 24, 1918.
022347 " "	1,000	Soudamini Dasi	July 16, 1914	Soudamini Dasi	Debt.-1841 / 8—18, dated 13-8-18	Feb. 27, 1919.
022018 " "	1,000	Naqnil Hasan	Jan. 16, 1911	Syed Naqnil Hasan	Debt.-2123 / 138—17, dated 10-9-18	Ditto.
022264 " 1893-94 022265 " "	500 500	Shama Soondary Debya, Administratrix of Tariny Charan Bhattacharjee, empowered to draw interest only.	Dec. 31, 1894.	Elokeshi Debi, surviving certificate-holder, estate, Tarini Charan Bhattacharyya and Shama Sundari Debya.	717 D / 63—12, dated 26-5-13	Aug. 16, 1913.
029022 " 1900-01 027645 " "	25,000 5,000	Bank of Bengal Prosad Das Boral and Bros.	June 30, 1905	Syed Mahammad Fyaz Ali Khan.	344 / D, dated 21-7-10	Mar. 4, 1911.
012050 " " 028741 " "	2,000 1,000	Benoy Krishna Hazrah				
002175 " "	100	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1903	Hari Mati Dassi	960 / D, dated 8-2-11	Feb. 17, 1912.
045227 " " 045230 " "	1,000 1,000	Prosad Das Boral and Bros.	Dec. 31, 1906	Sm. Kathyani Dassee.	D 657 / 1067, dated 28-10-11	Aug. 27, 1912.
079319 " "	500	Ditto	Dec. 31, 1906	Promoda Moyee Debi, guardian of Basanta Kumar Mukerjee, minor.	D 746 / 1080, dated 25-11-11	Feb. 17, 1912.
078600 " "	500	P. D. Boral & Bros.	Dec. 31, 1908	Satya Gopal Banerjee	D 552 / 56—11, dated 14-8-12	Feb. 15, 1913.
000817 " "	500	National Bank of India, Ld.	June 30, 1906	Henry Gutmann	D 918 / 1069, dated 26-11-12	Ditto.
098282 " "	1,000	Prosad Das Boral and Bros.	Dec. 31, 1908	Kedar Nath Mullick.	D 519 / 36—13, dated 19-6-13	Aug. 16, 1913.
022750 " " 022751 " " 022752 " " 022753 " "	500 500 500 500	Ditto	June 30, 1908	Hubdar Khan	70 D / 52—12, dated 18-1-13	Ditto.
078769 " "	100	Ditto	Dec. 31, 1908	Baikunto Nath Ghose	250 D / 111—12, dated 25-2-13	Ditto.
045700 " "	100	Ditto	Dec. 31, 1908	Khettra Mohan Ghose	1906 D / 126—12, dated 7-7-13	Feb. 21, 1914.
050962 " " 049057 " "	1,000 500	National Bank of India, Ld.	June 30, 1906	Hirjee Tulsey	960 D / 80—13, dated 21-7-13	Ditto.
038441 " "	500	Bank of Bombay	Dec. 31, 1906	Maltibai and Vamanrao Balkrishna Kirtikar.	1104 D / 124—12, dated 22-8-13	Ditto.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued	From what date bearing interest	Name of claimant for duplicate	No and date of orders issued under para 19 of 3. I F D. Resn. No 96, dated 7-1 88	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
079645 3½% 1900-01	500	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1910	Jose Antonio Das Marteris	421 D / 156 of 13, dated 22-4-14	Sept 19, 1914.
B001494 „ „	500					
105879 „ „	100	Prosad Das Boral and Bros	Dec 31, 1908	Mahamaya Debi & Haribala Debi	Debt -251 / 211 -18, dated 4 2 19	Aug 12, 1919.
124272 „ „	500	Ditto	Dec. 31, 1910	Jamnadas Bhagwandas	360 D / 176—13, dated 4-4 14	Sept 19, 1914.
018661 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Calcutta, Ld	June 30, 1908	Nalini Bala Dasi	674 D / 124—11, dated 4-‹-14	Feb 15, 1915
040982 „ „	1,000	Prasad Das Boral and Bros	June 30, 1914	Sushil Kumar Banerji	Debt -274 / 119—17, dated 12 2 19	Aug 12 1919
049785 „ „	100	Ditto	June 30, 1908	N DaCosta	35 D / 81—14, dated 11 1 15	Sept 4, 1915
107074 „ „	4,200	The Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras	Dec 31, 1911	The Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras, on behalf of the Accountant General, Madras	456 D / 101—14, dated 21-4 15	Ditto
M000088 „ „	5,000	W A Long J R Coombes and L G A Rebeiro	Dec 31, 1910	S Srinivasa Aiyar	594 D / 142—14, dated 20 5-15	Ditto
027315 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec 31, 1906	Wazir Mohammad	D 1061 / 43—15, dated 4 9-15	March 4, 1916
B048226 „ „	100	Lakhmichund Jootha	Dec 31, 1910	Mohanlal Bechardas	290 / 101—15, dated 4-11-15	Ditto
015275 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Dec 31, 1904	Ram Gopal and Sons	75 D / 11—15, dated 24-1 16	Aug 26, 1916.
B008113 „ „	500	The National Bank of India, Ld	June 30, 1910	Maneckji Darabji Kheshwala, Administrator, estate Pestonji Dorabji Kheshwala	D 312 / 199—15, dated 10 4 16	Ditto
B018724 „ „	500	The Bank of Bombay				
25 „ „	500					
B027923 „ „	500					
B022666 „ „	1,000					
67 „ „	1,000					
68 „ „	1,000					
69 „ „	1,000					
70 „ „	1,000					
B029579 „ „	1,000					
80 „ „	1,000					
120186 „ „	2,000	Prosad Das Boral and Bros	June 30, 1912	Maheshur Das, minor through father and guardian Bhagabati Charan Das	Debt -942 / 180—15, dated 19-8-16	Feb 17, 1917
138152 „ „	100	Ditto	Dec 31, 1912.	Gopessur Sen	Debt 1180 / 155—16, dated 13 10-16	Ditto
138153 „ „	100					
138154 „ „	100					
138155 „ „	100					
185558 „ „	500					
063865 „ „	500	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1910	Jerbai Administratrix of Sorabji Meherwanji Motisha	Debt -1225 / 45—14, dated 21-10-16	Ditto
138091 „ „	1,000	Prosad Das Boral and Bros	June 30, 1913	Dino Nath Sirkar	Debt -118 / 184—16, dated 18-1-17	Aug 25 1917
92 „ „	1,000					
93 „ „	1,000					
94 „ „	1,000					
95 „ „	1,000					
96 „ „	1,000					
138146 „ „	500					
47 „ „	500					
48 „ „	500					
B032701 „ „	500	Shanker Gopal Ranade	June 30, 1907	Damodar Vishnu Vaidya	D 378 / 121 -11, dated 13-3-17	Ditto
B032507 „ „	100					
010685 „ „	100	Krishna Lal Dhar	June 30, 1909	Nanibala Debi Administratrix of Sreedhar Chandra Banerjee	D 587 / 111—16, dated 23-4-17	Ditto
010686 „ „	100					
046408 „ „	100	The Bank of Bengal				
061019 „ „	500	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1906	Nusserwanji Cursetji Kias	380 D / 175—16, dated 13-3-17	Ditto.
149626 „ „	100	Aga Abbas Ali	Dec 31, 1913	Aga Abbas Ali	Debt -209 / 126—16, dated 6-2-17	Ditto
022928 „ „	500	Prosad Das Boral and Bros	June 30, 1910	Hurry Narayan Bose	Debt -1077 / 66—17, dated 5-7-17	Feb. 23, 1918.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of orders issued under para. 19 of G. I. F. D. Resn. No. 98, dated 7-1-88.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
010823 3½ % 1900-01	500	Benoy Krishna Hazrah	June 30, 1910	Hurry Naroyon Bose	Debt.-1077/66—17, dated 5-7-17	Feb. 2?, 1919.
158289 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1913	Bhikaji Bal Krishna Korfade.	Debt. 1670/10—17, dated 26-9-17	Ditto.
90 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto			
91 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto			
92 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto			
070724 " "	500	Jotindra Nath Bose	June 30, 1908	Kiron Bala Dabi, Administratrix of Bejoy Kumar Dey.	Debt.-1809/169—16, dated 17-10-17	Ditto.
047159 " "	1 000	Prosad Das Boral and Brothers	June 30, 1905	Sarala Sundari Dobi, Certificate-holder to the estate of Kripa Nath Chakravarti	Debt.-371/1—16, dated 22-2-18	Aug. 24, 1918.
212300 " "	100	Sorabji Fardunji Gandhy or [illegible]	June 30, 1915	Sorabji Fardunji Gandhy and Dinbai or either.	Debt.-2760/161—18, dated 19-12-18	Feb. 27, 1919.
1 " "	100					
2 " "	100					
212288 " "	1,000					
89 " "	1 000					
90 " "	1,000					
91 " "	1,000					
92 " "	1,000					
93 " "	1,000					
94 " "	1,000					
95 " "	1,000					
96 " "	1,000					
97 " "	1,000					
98 " "	1,000					
99 " "	1,000					
170421 " "	5 000	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1915	Nikunja Nath Tagore, Executor to the estate of Mritunjoy Mukherjee.	Debt.-2457/50—18, dated 1-11-18	Ditto.
143988 " "	1,000					
130875 " "	1,000					
147354 " "	1,000					
122941 " "	1,000					
118714 " "	500					
119385 " "	500					
118002 " "	500					
097619 " "	500					
104026 " "	900	Chundun Basinee Dhor	June 30, 1913	Chundun Basinee Dhor	Debt.-2356/25—18, dated 24-10-18	Ditto.
053179 " "	200	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1906	Lucy Thomas	Debt.-2003/194—15, dated 28-8-18	Ditto.
107251 3 % 1896-97	500	Omesh Chunder Dutt	June 30, 1900	Giridhari Lal Roy	1126/D, dated 10-1-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
034624 " "	1 000	Kassy Deen Singh	June 30, 1904	Debee Charan Sing	163/D, dated 22-5-07	Ditto.
029711 " "	1,000	Nahar Singh	Dec. 31, 1897	Mohindar Singh, Certificate-holder, estate Nahar Singh.	1010/D, dated 4-3-10	Aug. 27, 1910.
087167 " "	1,000	Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1905	Syed Mahammad Fyaz Ali Khan.	344/D, dated 21-7-10	March 4, 1911.
087168 " "	1,000					
058518 " "	1,000	Kally Nath Dutt	June 30, 1907	Barala Sundari Dasi, Administratrix to the estate of Kally Nath Dutt.	Debt.-652/40—18, dated 20-5-19	Aug. 12, 1919.
1008245 " "	10,000	Secretary to the Commr. of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras.	June 30, 1908	H. H. Sri Vizianagram Maharaj Kumarika Appala Koidaya Sri Maharani of Rewa, Vizianagram.	D-703/10—11, dated 13-11-11	Feb. 17, 1912.
042041 " "	500	The Comptroller General	Dec. 31, 1902	Lachman Das	942/D, dated 1-2-11	Ditto.
040469 " "	500	Framjee Bhicaji Daroga	June 30, 1906	Rustomji Jamsetji and Kavashaw Rustomji.	D-756/26—12, dated 3-10-12	Feb. 15, 1913.
022417 " "	60,000	Zeenat Sultan Begum	June 30, 1904	H. H. Nawab Sir Mohammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, Certificate-holder, estate H. H. Zeenat Sultan Begum.	D-872A/1007, dated 30-6-13	Aug. 16, 1913.
031826 " "	500	Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1906	Ganeshi Lall	1408-D/96—13, dated 25-11-13	Feb. 21, 1914.
061567 " "	100	The Comptroller General	June 30, 1908	N. Da Costa	85-D/81—14, dated 11-1-15	Sept. 4, 1915.
049646 " "	100	Prosad Dass Boral & Bros.	June 30, 1908	Purna Sasi Dasi	D-902/45—15, dated 18-8-15	March 4, 1916.
47 " "	100					
000089 " "	800	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1896	Himangsu Sekhar Mukherjee, Administrator, estate Sarat Chandra Mukerjee.	D-1815/82—15, dated 11-11-15	Ditto.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of orders issued under para. 19 of G. I. F. D. Resn. No. 96, dated 7-1-68	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1880 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
057967 3 % 1896-97	2,500	Biraj Mohini Debi	Dec 31, 1912	Biraj Mohini Debi	Debt.-1220/291—18, dated 18-6-19	Aug. 12, 1919.
057968 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
M001374 " "	500	N. Moonoosawmy Moodr				
M001418 " "	500	The Mercantile Bank of India, Ld.	Dec. 31, 1907	V. Govindaraja Mudaliar.	77-D/140—14, dated 24-1-16	Aug. 26, 1916.
M002054 " "	500	The Bank of Madras				
M002708 " "	500	The Madras Railway Company.				
040773 " "	100	Hari Das Sreemany	Dec. 31, 1902	Bhubaneswari Debi	148-D/113—15, dated 12-2-16	Ditto.
046468 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1910	Ram Sowari Kuer	D-197/171—15, dated 26-2-16	Ditto
B002756 " "	1,000	Gordhandas Bhugwandas	Dec. 31, 1904	Mansukhlal Gordhandass, Administrator of Gordhandas Bhagwandas.	Debt.-1084/90—16, dated 15-9-16	Feb 17, 1917.
B005582 " "	1,000	The National Bank of India, Ld.	June 30, 1908	D'Arcy Lindsay	Debt-1186/29—11, dated 19-7-17	Feb 23, 1918.
043698 " "	5,000	Nagindas Lulto bhai	Ditto	Ditto	Do. do	Ditto.
000256 4% Cawnpore-Farruckabad Railway Debenture.	1,000	Chonbay Sadhari Lall	July 1, 1880	Collector of Cawnpore	760/D, dated 18-8-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
000283 4% Cawnpore Achrera Section of Rajputana and Malwa Railway Debenture Loan of 1888.	600	Madho Parshad	Jan. 1, 1898	Ram Bharose	Debt.-1098/45—16, dated 18-9-16	Feb. 17, 1917.
†B022403 3½% 1842-43	100					
†B022404 " "	100	The National Bank of India, Limited.	Aug. 1, 1912			
†B022405 " "	100			Annie J. Skinner	Debt-184/76—17, dated 28-1-18	Aug. 24, 1918
†B022406 " "	100					
†117544 " "	1,000	Essajee Ebhramjee and Company.	Aug. 1, 1914			
†08[illegible]58 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1907.	Hari Das Bhuttacharjee	Debt-196/1026, dated 30-1-18	Ditto.
†082[illegible]54 " "	1,000					
†102959 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1913	Sarojini Debya	D-1242/60—15, dated 26-10-15	March 4, 1916.
†B009159 " "	100	The Bank of Bombay	Aug. 1, 1904	Punamchand Navalmal.	D-1308/146—13, dated 10-11-15	Ditto.
†101047 " "	3,000	The National Bank of India, Ld.	June 30, 1913	Revd. W. W. Wallace	D-1027/42—15, dated 28-8-15.	Ditto.
*B030248 " "	500	Ditto	June 30, 1912	Merwanji Cowasji Pavri.	D-746/23—15, dated 30-6-15	Sept. 4, 1915.
*B030120 @ 23 3½% 1854-55	1,000 each.					
*B043235 @ 36 "	1,000 each.	The Bank of Bombay	Dec 31, 1916	Hirji Mulji and Dha i Khetsi, surv ing Administrators of Devraj Tokersey.	D-258/56—15, dated 16-3-16	Aug. [illegible], 1916.
*B043102 " "	1,000					
*B043231 @ 34 "	1,000 each.					
†B072919 " "	500	Hormusjee Framjee Nanavati.	June 30, 1911	Byramji Hormasji Nanavatty and Alibai Jehangirjee Patel.	266-D/87—18, dated 20-8-16	Ditto.

* Partially destroyed notes—Duplicates have been issued.
† Half Notes—Duplicates have on issued.

No of the Note and name of Loan.	Value	In whose name issued	From what date bearing interest	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of orders issued under para 19 of G. I. F. D. Resn. No 96, dated 7-1-88.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
†152808 3½% 1854-55	5,000	The Bank of Bengal .	June 30, 1915	The Delhi and London Bank, Ld.	D 508 / 37—16, dated 20-5-16 .	Aug. 26, 1916.
†147826 „ „	1,000	B T. Harding . .	Dec. 31, 1912	The National Bank of India, Ld	D 582 / 41—16, dated 6-6 16 . .	Ditto.
† 145879 @ 82 3½% 1842-43.	1,000 each	Sorabji Fardunji Ghandhy	Aug 1, 1915	Sorabji Fardunji Ghandhy	D 147 / 198—16, dated 25-1-17 .	Aug. 25, 1917.
†154097 @ 99 „ . 1854-55.	1,000 each	Sorabji Fardunji Ghandhy	June 30, 1915			
† 154101 3½% 1854-55.	1,000					
†096056 3½ % 1854-55	500	Hafizulla . . .	June 30, 1917	Hafizulla . .	Debt.-219 / 226—17, dated 1-2-18 .	Aug. 24, 1918.
†072807 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Ditto .	Haridas Bhattacharjee	Debt.-196 / 1026, dated 30-1-18 .	Ditto.
†245818 „ 1865	5,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1912	Municipal Board, Azamgarh.	1959 D / 124—14, dated 14-12-14 .	Feb. 15, 1915.
†051911 „ „	500	Bhuban Chandra Banerjee.	May 1, 1898	Bidhumukhi Dassi, Certificate-holder, estate, Bhola Nath Kar on behalf of Probodh Chandra Bhadra, Modak, minor.	1964 D / 859, dated 14-12-14 . .	Ditto.
†051912 „ „	500					
†B056625 „ „	100	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Nov. 1, 1909	Jurbai Burjorjee Cooper.	D 786 / 15—15, dated 8-7-15 .	March 4, 1916.
†B027970 „ „	100	Deepchund Nalchund .	Nov. 1, 1911	Ardeshir D Marker and Hormusji Edulji Kapadia.	D 808 / 46—13, dated 12-7-15 .	Ditto.
†268876 „ „ .	25,000	The Delhi and London Bank, Ld	May 1, 1915	The Delhi and London Bank, Ld.	D 508 / 37—16, dated 20-5-16 . .	Aug. 26, 1916
†155867 „ „	5,000	Zukeya Begum . .	Nov. 1, 1913	Zukeya Begum .	D 510 / 12—16, dated 20-5-16 . .	Ditto.
†236845 „ „ .	100	Ditto .	May 1, 1915 .	S J. Shapoorjee .	Debt.-1451 / 131—16, dated 11-12-16 .	Feb. 17, 1917.
†129728 „ „ .	2,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov 1, 1907 .	Sudarsan Das Shastri	Debt.-405 / 149—16, dated 27-3-18 .	Aug. 24, 1918
†129569 „ „ .	2,000					
†214663 „ „ .	1,000	Itru Mal . . .	May 1, 1911 .	Bugli . . .	Debt.-1517 / 155—15, dated 21-12-16 .	Feb. 17, 1917.
† 264006 @ 7 3½% 1865.	1,000 each	Sorabji Fardunji Ghandhy .	May 1, 1915 .	Sorabji Fardunji Ghandhy	Debt.-147 / 198—16, dated 25-1-17 .	Aug. 25, 1917.
† 173416 3½% 1865 .	2,000	The Bank of Bengal . .	Ditto .	The Official Trustee, Bengal.	367-D / 47—17, dated 12-3-17 .	Ditto.
†185404 „ „	1,000	H. W. Evans . . .	May 1, 1916 .	Mrs. Jane Evans .	Debt.-1872 / 26—17, dated 5-11-17 .	Feb. 23, 1918.
†B038128 „ „	1,000	Accountant-General, Bombay.	May 1, 1917	The Treasury Officer, Aden, on behalf of H. Adamally & Co.	Debt.-2200 / 216—17, dated 20-12-17 .	Ditto.
†B038129 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto .	H. Adamally & Co. .	Debt. 2200 / 216—17, dated 20-12-17 .	Ditto.
†016528 3½% 1879	1,000	Kedar Nath Mukherjee .	July 16, 1913	Kedar Nath Mukherjee.	1248 D / 110—14, dated 8-12-14 . .	Feb. 15, 1915.
†070468 3½% 1900-01	4,000	Durga Prasad R. B. .	Dec. 31, 1911	Bharatendu .	Debt.-391 / 22—17, dated 14-2-19 .	Aug. 12, 1919.
†070463 „ „ .	2,500	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto . .		

† Half notes—Duplicates have been issued.

No of the Note and name of Loan	Value	In whose name issued	From what date bearing interest	Name of claimant for duplicate	No and date of orders issued under para 19 of G I F D Resn No 90, dated 7-1 88	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned
	R					
†205215 @ 39 190( )1	1,(00 each	The Delhi and London Bank Ld				
†18 182 " "	10,000	The Bank of Bengal				
†189071 "	10,000	The Mercantile Bank of India Ld	June 30, 1915	The Delhi and London Bank, Ld	D 508 / 47—16 dated 20 5 16	Aug 30, 1916
†113618 @ 32 "	10,000 each	The Delhi and London Bank, Ld				
† 192602 @ 5 "	1 000 each	Sorabji Fardunji Ghandhy	June 30, 1915	Sorabji Fardunji Ghandhy	D 147 / 198—16 dated 20 1 17	Aug 25, 1917
† 201151 @ 58 "	1,000 each					
† 200691 " "	500	The Controller of Currency	June 30, 1916	The Collector of Monghyr	Debt -1781 / 178—16, dated 11-10-17	Feb 28, 1918
†069056 3½% 1900-01	1,000	Prosad Das Boral and Brothers	June 30, 1907	Haridas Bhattacharjee	Debt 196 / 1026, dated 30 1-18	Aug 24, 1918
†041461 " "	1,000	Ditto	Dec 31, 1907	Sudarsan Das Shastri	Debt 405 / 149—16, dated 27 2 18	Ditto
†041871 " "	1,000	Sarat Chunder Singh	June 30 1909	Vaidya Nath Banerjee	D 1322 / 19 18, dated 2 11 15	March 4, 1916
† L1049 " "	1,000	F J Barker	June 30, 1914	E J Barkar	Debt 78 / 177—16 dated 10 1 17	Aug 25, 1917
† L1050 " "	1,000					
† 051725 " "	1,000	Martha Pauline Catherine Nicoll	June 30, 1915	Martha Pauline Catherine Nicoll	441 Debt / 58—16, dated 29 3 17	Ditto
† 051726 " "	1,000					
† 060057 " "	20,000	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1916	William Douglas	Debt 832 / 86—17, dated 30 5 17	Ditto
† 061870 " "	500	C H Pratt	Ditto	R K Sorabji Administrator to the estate of C H Pratt	D 1452 / 11—17, dated 29 6 18	Aug 24, 1918
† 008775 @ 854 4% 1916 17	25 000 each	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	Oct 1 1916	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	Debt 438 / 215—17, dated 29 3 17	Aug 25, 1917
† 008759 " "	25 000	The Allahabad Bank, Ld	Ditto	The Union of London & Smiths Bank Ld	Debt 1562 / 147—17, dated 11 9 17	Feb 23, 1918
†008756 " "	20,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
†003632 5% 1929-47	1,000	The National Bank of India, Ld				
† 003633 " "	1,000	Ditto	Aug 15, 1917	Major A E Andrews	Debt 1186 / 212—18, dated 26-6-19	Aug 12, 1919.
† 003637 " "	1,000	Ditto				

† Half notes—Duplicates have been issued.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE

MINT

The 12th February 1920

No. 463-F.—*Erratum* In the notification in this Department No 370-F, dated the 2nd February 1920 *for* No 6908 A, dated the 11th October 1906, *read* "No 6908-A, dated the 11th December 1906

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS

The 10th February 1920

No. 184 F. E.—[illegible] Jai Gopal, a Senior Accountant in the Office of the Examiner of Accounts Military Works has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer in that office with effect from the 31st January 1920 and until further orders

No. 185 F. E.—Mr J A M Wilson, Assistant Accountant General and Currency Officer, Cawnpore has been granted combined leave for 6 months, *viz* privilege leave for [illegible] months and [illegible] days and special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period, with effect from the [illegible]th January 1920

Mr R H D L[illegible] has been posted as Assistant Accountant General and Currency Officer, Cawnpore, with effect from the 26th January 1920

No. 186-F. E.—The Honourable Mr L Burdon, I C S, has been confirmed in the appointment of Financial Adviser, Military Finance, with effect from the 21st January 1920

The 11th February 1920

No. 191-F E.—Mr J H [illegible] has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, with effect from the [illegible]st February 1920

Mr Krishnaji Waman Datar, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant General Central Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Accounts Officer in that office, with effect from the 2nd February 1920 and until further orders

The 13th February 1920

No 253-Gl. (F. E).—The following arrangements affecting Superintendents in the Finance Department Secretariat are notified :—

With effect from the 14th January to the 31st March 1920

Mr Ram Nath to be temporary Superintendent, Class III

With effect from the 14th January to the 1st February 1920

Mr A R Rebello to officiate as Superintendent, Class III, *vice* Mr W M Mather.

With effect from the 2nd February to the 31st March 1920

Mr A R Rebello to be temporary Superintendent, Class III

Mr Shah Mohammad, Assistant, Class I, to officiate as Superintendent, Class III, *vice* Mr W M Mather

E M COOK,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL AVIATION.

Delhi, the 14th February 1920.

No. 117-C. A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department No. 69-C. A., dated the 31st January 1920, the Governor General is pleased to prohibit the navigation of all aircraft over the areas specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

SCHEDULE.

PROHIBITED AREAS.

Places.

(1) All territory lying trans-Indus except—

(a) *Peshawar district.*—An area bounded on the east by the River Indus (right bank) from its junction with the River Kabul (but excluding Attock and the Attock Railway Bridge) to its point of exit from the hills; on the south by a line running parallel to the North-Western Railway to Badbher; on the west by a line running through Charsadda to Dargai; and on the north by a line following the Machai Canal to the Indus. The Indus (right bank) to be crossed at any point between its exit from the hills and a point five miles above Attock Railway Bridge.

(b) *Derajat.*—The country within a ten-mile radius of Dera Ismail Khan; the Indus to be crossed within that radius.

(c) *Baluchistan.*—A "corridor" 20 miles wide from Sukkur (exclusive) to Quetta following the general line of the North-Western Railway. The Indus (right bank) to be crossed between its junction with the Sind Wah and a point five miles above Sukkur Railway Bridge.

(d) *Sind.*—The triangular area enclosed between the Karachi-Kotri Railway and the River Indus (right bank) below Kotri; the Indus to be crossed anywhere southward of a point five miles below Kotri Railway Bridge.

(e) *Mekran.*—A corridor 20 miles wide along the Mekran Coast.

(2) All territory lying within 3 miles of the Arsenal at Quetta.

(3) All territory lying within 5 miles of the light house at Manora (near Karachi).

(4) All territory lying within 3 miles of the Arsenals at :—

(i) Rawalpindi

(ii) Ferozepore.

(5) All territory lying within 1 mile of Viceregal Lodge, Delhi.

(6) All territory lying within 3 miles of—

(i) The Arsenal at Kirkee;

(ii) The South Point of Colaba promontory (Bombay).

(7) The Kidderpore docks (Calcutta).

(8) The site of the new King George's docks (Calcutta).

(9) The jetties (Calcutta).

(10) The River Hooghly between the Botanical Gardens and Howrah Bridge (Calcutta).

(11) The petroleum depôt at Budge Budge.

(12) The powder magazine at Moyapore.

(13) All territory lying within 3 miles of Fort Chingri Khal (near Diamond Harbour, Calcutta).

(14) All territory lying within 7 miles of the Syriam Pagoda, Rangoon.

(15) The oil refineries at Syriam on the Pegu River (Burma).

(16) The oil refineries at Seikkyi on the Rangoon River (Burma).

(17) The oil refineries at Thilawa on the Rangoon River (Burma).

(18) The Singu and Yenangyaung oilfields in the Magwe District bounded on the west by the Irrawaddy River and on the east by an imaginary line 3 miles to the east and parallel to a line drawn from Singy to Sadaing, both being on the Irrawaddy River (Burma).

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The 14th February 1920.

No. 1167-D.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 (1) of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), and in supersession of the notification in this Department No. 1632-D., dated the 22nd February 1919, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows, with effect from the 1st March 1920 :—

Grey goods, plain or bordered.

	Tariff value per lb. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or having only borders not over ½"	1	10	0
2. Dangari and Khadi cloth	1	7	0
3. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas, plain, or having only borders not over ½"	1	13	6
4. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas having only borders over ½" but not over ¾"	2	0	0
5. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas having only borders over ¾" but not over 2"	2	2	6
6. Domestics, T cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings having borders not over ½"	1	12	0
7. Drills and jeans, plain	1	9	6
8. Fents	1	4	0
9. Patals and saris with headings over 4" wide and only coloured borders not over ¾	2	2	0
10. Printers, sadlapat and bhagavad	1	9	0
11. Shirtings twilled, unbleached	1	12	0
12. Tent, sail, commissariat and double threaded cloth (dosuti)	1	7	0
13. Zanzibar cloth	1	12	0

Provided that for calendered grey goods 3 pies shall be added to the above values.

Figured or coloured goods.

	Tariff value per lb. Rs.	A.	P.
14. Bedcovers, twilled sheets, quilts, and table cloths with borders not over ½"	1	15	0
15. Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets, and chadars, coloured warp or weft	2	0	0
16. Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp and weft	2	1	6
17. Bed ticking, plain or drilled	1	13	0
18. Check gumchas and check cholas	2	0	0
19. Cholis and saris (coloured)	2	4	0
20. Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including loheria, Thana susi, Thana drill, Thana twill, and Thana check	1	13	0
21. Drills, striped	1	11	6
22. " checked	1	12	6
23. " dyed	1	13	6
24. English patterned checks, trouserings and coatings	2	2	3
25. Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft	2	4	0
26. Fents	1	6	0
27. Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft	1	14	0
28. Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, coloured weft	1	15	0
29. Lungis, coloured	2	0	0
30. Lungis, grey with coloured stripes and borders	1	13	0
31. Napkins, grey	1	14	0
32. " bleached	2	2	0
33. Shirtings twilled, bleached	2	0	0
34. Susi, check, English, grey ground	2	4	0
35. " checks, ordinary, grey ground	2	0	0
36. " " " coloured warp or weft	2	2	0
37. " checksheets, ordinary grey ground	2	0	0
38. " ordinary, coloured stripes, grey ground	1	12	0
39. " " " weft	1	14	0
40. Tent cloth, blue and red	1	14	0
41. " " khaki	1	14	0

Figured or coloured goods—contd.

		Tariff value per lb.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
42.	Towels, Turkish grey	2	0	0
43.	„ „ bleached	2	4	0
44.	„ honeycomb and other sorts, grey	1	13	0
45.	„ „ bleached	2	1	0
46.	Zephyr cloth	1	14	0
47.	„ striped and checked	2	0	0

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

The 14th February 1920.

No. 1109-D.—The following extract from the Board of Trade Journal, dated the 8th January 1920, is published for general information :—

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

EXPORT SECTION.

Alteration to Export Prohibitions.

The Board of Trade (Licensing Section) announce that the present heading " Coal Tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof, etc., " on List " A, " has been deleted, and the following substituted :—

(*a*) Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products and derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives.

EMIGRATION.

The 14th February 1920.

No. 1222-D.—In pursuance of section 116-A, sub-section (4) of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, as amended by the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to approve, with effect from the 2nd January 1920, of the election of Mr. A. J. G. Cresswell to be a member of the Assam Labour Board as a representative of the Surma Valley Branch of the Indian Tea Association, *vice* Mr. J. Henderson resigned.

EXPLOSIVES.

The 14th February 1920.

No. 1232-D.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Muspratt-Williams, C.I.E., R.A., Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India, is granted 6 months' privilege leave with effect from the 6th March 1920, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, in combination with furlough, up to the afternoon of the 12th September 1920, with permission to retire at the expiry of his leave.

GEOLOGY AND MINES ESTABLISHMENT.

The 14th February 1920.

No. 1199-D.—Mr. E. Vredenburg, B.Sc., A.R.S.M., A.R.C.S., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on the 1st February 1920, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, in combination with furlough of such duration as may bring the total period of absence up to one year.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 14th February 1920.

No. 1024-D.—Mr. F. F. Shout, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster General, Bombay, is appointed Assistant Director General of the Post Office in the grade of Rs. 800 provisionally, with effect from the 16th October 1918 and until further orders, *vice* Major C. J. E. Clerici, C.I.E., O.B.E, employed as Director, Postal Services in the Civil Administration of Iraq and Arabistan. This is in continuation of this Department Notification No. 18291, dated the 7th December 1918.

No. 1105-D.—Mr. R Meredith, C.S.I, C I.E, Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, is granted privilege leave for 5 months and 21 days in combination with furlough for 6 months and 9 days with effect from the 2nd March 1920, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties as Chief Engineer.

Mr. W. Sutherland, V.D, M.I.E.E., Postmaster General, United Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, *vice* Mr. Meredith proceeding on leave.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 13th February 1920.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS

STAFF.

No. 268.—Major W. H Chaldecott, Royal Engineers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Director of Works, from 10th August 1919 to 15th September 1919.

No. 269.—Captain (temporary Major) H. R. Sandford, Royal Engineers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Director of Works. Dated 19th November 1919.

No. 270.—Captain J. S. D. M. Armour, 3rd Battalion, Scottish Rifles, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General. Dated 30th January 1920.

No. 271.—Colonel Sir H. D. Watson, K B E., C B., C.M G., C I E, M.V.O., Indian Army, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Brigadier General while holding an appointment as Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops. Dated 19th January 1920.

No. 272.—Major H. W. Davies, Supply and Transport Corps, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a Supply Depôt Company. Dated 9th October 1919.

No. 273.—Lieutenant G E. Hamill, attached 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain. Dated 12th January 1920.

No. 274.—Lieutenant Ethelbert Samuel Hicks, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while employed as an Assistant Recruiting Officer. Dated 23rd June 1919.

No. 275.—Lieutenant G. Walton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 3rd grade. Dated 7th January 1920.

No. 276.—In Army Department Notification No. 3508, dated the 26th December 1919, *for* "2nd October 1919" *read* "16th May 1919".

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 277.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.

Hubert Massey Whittell, Supply and Transport Corps; Sidney Stratton Whitaker, M.C., 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 3rd December 1919.

John Edmond Waller, 45th Rattray's Sikhs. Dated 18th January 1920.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Charles Clare Williams, attached 17th Cavalry. Dated 16th September 1919.

Aubrey Matthew Clark, attached 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 5th November 1919.

Maurice Leslie Hayne, attached 37th Dogras; Gordon Edwards Hawkes, M.C., attached 1st Battalion, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force); Melvin Howard Challoner Cutler, attached 1st Battalion, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 15th November 1919.

Harold Peake-Cottam, attached 1st Battalion, 88th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 5th December 1919.

William Scott, attached 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 15th December 1919.

Alec Richard Solly, attached 1st Battalion, 116th Mahrattas; Thomas Charles Donald Ricketts, attached 82nd Punjabis; Andrew Vivian Aldie Mercer, attached 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 22nd December 1919.

Samuel Percy Keppel John Hendy Reed, attached 3rd Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry. Dated 31st December 1919

Frederic George Bevis, attached 1st Battalion, 97th Deccan Infantry; Leonard Cayme Palk, attached 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs. Dated 9th January 1920.

Leslie Harry Westwood Axtell, attached 2nd Battalion, 9th (Delhi) Infantry; Walter deBois Maclaren, attached 2nd Battalion, 26th Punjabis. Dated 13th January 1920.

Patrick Henry Joseph Sheil, attached 32nd Lancers Dated 14th January 1920

James Hugh Copleston Wooldridge, attached 126th Baluchistan Infantry. Dated 26th January 1920

Bernard Henry George Tucker, attached 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 29th January 1920

Ernest Llewellyn Davies, attached 1st Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles. Dated 30th January 1920.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Henry Francis Whitby, attached 2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment) Dated 21st August 1919

Eric Joseph Fitzgerald Waters, attached 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse); Frank Erle Fear, attached 1st Battalion, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force); Powlett Francis Hungerford Pennell, attached 1st Battalion, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force.) Dated 16th December 1919.

William Gordon Starkey Thompson, attached 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles; Harold Wilfred Humphrey, attached 9th Hodson's Horse; Douglas Richard St. John Shannon, attached 45th Rattray's Sikhs; Francis Wykeham Wallace Birch, attached 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles). Dated 20th December 1919.

Eustace Howard Weigall, attached 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).	Dated 20th December 1919.
Godfrey Charles Blakeway, attached 1st Battalion, 35th Sikhs.	
Octavius Robert Catel Carey, attached 1st Battalion, 27th Punjabis.	
John Frederick Singleton, attached 47th Sikhs.	
Archie Carnegy Mercer, attached 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.	

Temporary Second Lieutenants to be temporary Lieutenants.

Cecil Eric Irving, attached 3rd Battalion, 152nd Punjabis. Dated 7th June 1919.

Adam Anderson, attached Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 16th July 1919.

Gerald Edward Beer, attached 1st Battalion, 89th Punjabis.	Dated 15th October 1919.
James Cecil Mason, attached 1st Battalion, 72nd Punjabis.	
William Richards, attached 1st Battalion, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).	

George Brown, attached 2nd Battalion, 72nd Punjabis. Dated 19th October 1919.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 278.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.

Robert Knowles.	Dated 1st February 1920.
Wilfrid Edward Brierley, M.B., F.R.C.S.	
James Burne Lapsley, M.C., M.B.	
James Alfred Shorten, M.B.	
Robert Beresford Seymour Sewell.	
Charles Henry Fielding, M.B.	
William Linton Watson, O.B.E.	
James William Barnett, M.B.	
Madan Lal Puri.	
Satya Charan Pal	
Reginald Stephen Townsend, M.C., M.B.	
Reginald Broughton Lloyd, M.B.	
Archibald Campbell Munro, M.D.	
Alfred Geddes Tresidder, M.D.	
Gordon Gray Jolly, C.I.E., M.B.	
Sohrab Shapoorji Vazifdar.	
John Joseph Harper Nelson, O.B.E., M.C., M.D., F.R.C.S.E.	
Edward Selby Phipson, D.S.O., M.B.	
Fleet Floyd Strother Smith, M.D.	
Thomas Crawford Boyd, F.R.C.S.I.	

Temporary Lieutenants to be temporary Captains.

Justinian Anthony daCosta. Dated 3rd March 1918.

Sundar Lal Bhandari. Dated 8th August 1918.

Armand Marcus Duarti.	Dated 9th August 1918.
Aruldason Devasagayam.	
Aung Tun.	

Narendra Nath Ghosh. Dated 12th August 1918.

Priya Nath Lahiri. Dated 27th August 1918.

Satya Sakha Maitra. Dated 1st September 1918.

Sobha Ram Puri. Dated 4th September 1918.

Gopal Charan Sen. Dated 11th September 1918.

Bodh Raj Chaudhari. Dated 22nd September 1918.
Yeshvant Prabhakar Gupte. Dated 16th October 1918.
Kannauthodath Padmanabha Menon. Dated 6th January 1919.
Shankar Ganesh Chavan. Dated 20th March 1919.
Joseph Costodio Sequeira. Dated 17th April 1919.
Gajanan Mukund Bhurke. Dated 6th May 1919.
Prabhaker Shanker Gupte. Dated 24th May 1919.
Nagendra Nath Saha (since dead). Dated 6th June 1919.
Indra Bhusan Mazumdar. Dated 2nd August 1919.
Bantwal Panduranga Baliga. Dated 4th August 1919.
Bhai Naranjan Singh Sethi.
Ram Chandra Ganda. } Dated 5th August 1919.
Gopal Chandra Ray.
Dadabhoy Barjorji Doctor. } Dated 7th August 1919.
Mohamed Ajmal Husain.
Jiwanlal Kapoor.
Yar Mohammad Siddique.
Desraj Kehar. } Dated 9th August 1919.
Coimbatore Venkataramanayar Krishnaswami.
Dara Hormusji Bharucha. } Dated 11th August 1919.
Dwarka Deish. Dated 12th August 1919.
Yeshwant Bhicajee Ranade.
Har Bhagwan Vaid. } Dated 16th August 1919.
Vittal Narain Benegal.
Ramkrishna Venkata Rajam. } Dated 19th August 1919.
Premankur De. Dated 26th August 1919.
Shiva Narain Govil.
Bhagwan Das Myer. } Dated 27th August 1919.
Harilal Prabhudas Dalal. Dated 29th August 1919.
Ambicaprasad Bajpayee. Dated 30th August 1919.
Krishnaji Nilkant Chhatre. Dated 1st September 1919.
Dayaram Harumal Mirchandani. Dated 1st November 1919.
Suresh Chandra Banerjee. Dated 17th November 1919.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 279.—Under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 935 of 1919, Conductor Frederick Snook is promoted Assistant Commissary with the rank of Lieutenant subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st December 1919.

No. 280.—Under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 935 of 1919, Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant William John Chambers is promoted Deputy Commissary with the rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 22nd November 1919.

No. 281.—Conductor Edward Humphreys to be Assistant Commissary with the rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, *vice* Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant William John Chambers promoted, with effect from the 22nd November 1919.

No. 282.—Under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 935 of 1919, Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant Charles Johnston, *seconded*, to be absorbed and to remain *seconded*;

Conductor Henry Thompson to be Assistant Commissary, with the rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 19th December 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 283.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Cavalry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Julius Paul Jonathan Elmes. Dated 8th October 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Gerald Harcourt Cockrell. Dated 19th October 1919.

Infantry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Reginald Gilbert Lurcott. Dated 14th January 1919.
Raymond Arthur Coulson. Dated 22nd April 1919.
Ernest Magill Wilkinson. Dated 24th August 1919.
Henry Edwin Thomas Crocker. Dated 31st August 1919.
Norman Winther Fischer. Dated 25th September 1919.
Stanley Arthur Taylor. Dated 28th September 1919.
William Edward Skinner. Dated 27th November 1919.
Robert Arthur Douglas Elliot. } Dated 1st January 1920.
Walter Gardner Longdin }
Edgar Cecil Channell. Dated 27th January 1920.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Wilfrid Harold Johnston. Dated 27th July 1919.
Alec Thomas Carn, M.M Dated 26th August 1919.
Harry Nash. Dated 24th October 1919.
Leonard Roberts Fogwell. } Dated 12th November 1919.
Leonard Arthur Goddard }

REGULAR FORCES.

No. 284.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant E. W. Euridge to be acting Captain while in command of the Derajat Ammunition Column. Dated 21st November 1919.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

No. 1 British Mountain Artillery Brigade.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. C. Miller relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to perform the duties of Adjutant of a Brigade of Artillery. Dated 2nd December 1919

Lieutenant R Hume to be acting Captain whilst performing the duties of Captain of a Battery of Indian Mountain Artillery, from 13th November 1919 to 24th December 1919.

Lieutenant E. C. Miller to be acting Captain whilst performing the duties of Adjutant to the Derajat Mountain Artillery Brigade. Dated 13th December 1919.

INFANTRY.

1st Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. N. Barclay relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a Company. Dated 19th October 1919.

No. 11 Special Service Battalion.

Army Department Notification No. 2673, dated 22nd August 1919, is cancelled in so far as it relates to Major J Brown, Royal Field Artillery, and the following substituted :—

Major J. Brown, Royal Field Artillery, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from 23rd May 1919, while commanding a Special Service Battalion.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) J. Brown, Royal Field Artillery, relinquishes the acting rank, on ceasing to command a Special Service Battalion. Dated 24th June 1919.

INDIAN ARMY

No. 285.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

4th Cavalry.

Lieutenant R. A. deSalis to be acting Captain while commanding a squadron, from the 29th May 1919, to the 15th September 1919, *vice* Captain H. G. Benton, proceeded on leave from the 14th May 1919.

19th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).

The undermentioned officers relinquish their acting rank with effect from the 9th September 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919 :—

Captain (acting Major) G. N. Watson.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. T. Schmidt.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) P. J A. Bartlett.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. B. Reypert.

31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

Captain R. A. Carr-White, M.C., to be acting Major while second-in-command of the regiment, from the 27th August 1919 to the 5th January 1920

Lieutenant W. E. Howell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a squadron, from the 27th August 1919 to the 5th January 1920.

Captain W. H. Clark, Indian Army, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the regiment. Dated 20th January 1920.

33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.

Major W. A. T. Ferris to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a regiment Dated 15th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C S. Stack, C.M.G , vacated from the 31st August 1919.

Major (acting Lieutenant Colonel) W. A. T. Ferris relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a regiment. Dated 8th October 1919

41st Cavalry Regiment.

Major C. B H. Mansfield, attached, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding the regiment. Dated the 30th September 1919, *vice* Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) J. H Hallowes, vacated from the 15th September 1919.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) C. B H. Mansfield, attached, relinquishes his acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No 910 of 1919.

3rd Battalion, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) (Infantry).

Lieutenant J. C. Richards, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company, from the 7th November 1919 to the 30th November 1919

Second Lieutenant A R. Spurgin, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company, from the 8th November 1919 to the 30th November 1919.

2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.

Captain (acting Major) C. J. S. King relinquishes his acting rank under Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919. Dated 1st November 1919.

39th Divisional Signal Company, Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) L C. Bell, M.C., Royal Engineers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold appointment as Second-in-Command. Dated 15th September 1919.

Railway Battalion Sappers and Miners.

Captain R. T. H. Roche, Royal Engineers, to be acting Major while commanding a depôt. Dated 27th November 1917.

Captain (acting Major) R. T. H. Roche, Royal Engineers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a depôt. Dated 9th February 1918.

Captain H. L. Woodhouse, Royal Engineers, to be acting Major while commanding a depôt. Dated 24th February 1918, *vice* Captain (acting Major) R. T. H. Roche, Royal Engineers, vacated 9th February 1918.

Captain (acting Major) H. L. Woodhouse relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a depôt. Dated 4th November 1918.

Captain J. H. Morris, Royal Engineers, to be acting Major while commanding a depôt. Dated 19th November 1918, *vice* Captain (acting Major) H. L. Woodhouse vacated with effect from the 4th November 1918.

Lieutenant C. R. White to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 24th February 1918.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. R. White relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 4th November 1918.

Captain (acting Major) J. H. Morris, Royal Engineers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a depôt. Dated 5th December 1918.

Captain R. E. Gordon, Royal Engineers, to be acting Major while commanding a depôt. Dated 20th December 1918, *vice* Captain (acting Major) J. H. Morris, Royal Engineers, vacated with effect from the 5th December 1918.

Captain (acting Major) R. E. Gordon, Royal Engineers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a depôt. Dated 6th January 1919.

2nd Battalion, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

Captain (acting Major) M. Dockrell relinquishes his acting rank under Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919. Dated 1st November 1919.

1st Battalion, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. A. A. Wimberley relinquishes his acting rank under Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919. Dated 1st November 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. Hancock relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 15th September 1919.

2nd Battalion, 11th Rajputs.

The undermentioned officers relinquish their acting rank with effect from the 15th December 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 1063 of 1919:—

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) H. O. B. Wood.

Captain (acting Major) E. T. L. Macqueen.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. C. Burrows.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. W. H. Blackmore.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. K. Garrow.

1st Battalion, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).

The undermentioned officers relinquish their acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919:—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. Gemmell.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) D. H. Lee.

2nd Battalion, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).

Lieutenant G. S. Thomas to be Acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 29th October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. P. K. Wilkins, vacated with effect from the 14th October 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. P. K. Wilkins relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 14th October 1919.

The undermentioned officers relinquish their acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India), No. 910 of 1919:—

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) E. W. Neumann.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. W. Webster.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. E. Bowditch.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. H. S. Philp.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. S. Thomas.

2nd Battalion, 25th Punjabis.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. E. Harwood, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 20th November 1919.

Lieutenant G. E. Harwood, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 18th December 1919.

1st Battalion, 33rd Punjabis.

The undermentioned officers relinquish their acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India), No. 910 of 1919:—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) N. C. Jackson.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. P. Richmond.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. E. Armitage.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. G. Rains-Bath.

2nd Battalion, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

The undermentioned officers relinquish their acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India), No. 910 of 1919 :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. S. Griffith.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. V. Fowler.

40th Pathans.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) S. Jepson relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 23rd October 1919.

Lieutentant (acting Captain) C. E. P. Wilton relinquishes his acting rank under Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919. Dated 1st November 1919.

2nd Battalion, 54th Sikhs.

Second Lieutenant L. A. Pickard to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 9th May 1919.

Second Lieutenant (acting Captain) L. A. Pickard relinquishes his acting rank under Army Instruction (India), No. 910 of 1919. Dated 1st November 1919.

2nd Battalion, 81st Pioneers.

The undermentioned officers relinquish their acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India), No 910 of 1919 :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) L. E. Raven-Hill.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) B. M. Kelk.

Captain (acting Major) C. Southgate, M.C.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. Snelling, D.C.M.

82nd Punjabis.

Lieutenant R. W. Pryde, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 5th January 1920.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. L. Walker, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 4th January 1920.

Captain (acting Major) C. W. Toovey, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 2nd January 1920.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. W. Pryde, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 2nd January 1920.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. A. Fitz-Herbert, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 18th January 1920.

2nd Battalion, 89th Punjabis

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. G. Russell relinquishes his acting rank under Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919. Dated 1st November 1919.

2nd Battalion, 94th Russell's Infantry.

Lieutenant C. R. Richdale, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 26th December 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. R. Coulthard, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 11th December 1919.

2nd Battalion, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).

In Army Department Notification No. 3396 dated 5th December 1919 where it relates to the relinquishment of acting rank of Captain (acting Major) A. C. H. A. Eales *for* "On ceasing to be second-in-command of the battalion, dated 24th October 1919" *read* "From the 1st November 1919 under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) 910 of 1919".

2nd Battalion, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. H. C. Jones, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 25th November 1919.

Lieutenant E. T. Elliott, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 10th December 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. Hargreaves, M.C., Indian Army, to be acting Captain (with pay) while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 1st July 1919.

2nd Battalion, 150th Infantry.

Lieutenant C. R. C. Shields, M.C., to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 4th September 1919.

Lieutenant R. A. Collett to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 4th September 1919.

Lieutenant S. M Olden to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 4th September 1919.

Lieutenant V. C. Evans to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 4th September 1919.

1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) F. Skipwith relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a battalion. Dated 20th October 1919.

2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

The undermentioned officers relinquish their acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India), No. 910 of 1919 :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. S. Baker.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. C. March.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. McGarry.

Captain A. U M. Spottiswoode to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 18th July 1919, *vice* Brevet Major (acting Major) R C Duncan vacated with effect from the 3rd July 1919.

Lieutenant J. M Hobbs, M.C, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 12th October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant K J. Macintosh, M C., vacated with effect from the 27th September 1919.

Captain G. A. Maconchy to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding the battalion, from the 23rd December 1919 and reverts to acting Major on ceasing to command the battalion and while second-in-command of the battalion, from the 26th December 1919 to the 28th December 1919.

Lieutenant J M. Hobbs, M.C, Indian Army, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion, from the 23rd December 1919 and reverts to acting Captain on ceasing to be second-in-command of the battalion and while commanding a company, from the 26th December 1919.

Lieutenant J. C. March, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 23rd December 1919.

Lieutenant K J Macintosh, M.C, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company, from the 23rd December 1919 and retains his acting rank (with pay) while performing the duties of Adjutant from the 26th December 1919.

Lieutenant P. E Cayley, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company, from the 23rd December 1919 to the 2nd January 1920.

Lieutenant N Macdonald, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company, from the 23rd December 1919 to the 28th December 1919.

Major J D Crowdy, D.S O, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding the battalion. Dated 10th January 1920.

2nd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Captain (acting Major) C P. Blackett relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 2nd December 1919.

3rd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. V. W Shepherd relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 23rd July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. H. Pulling relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 1st August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. F. W H. Kevill-Davies relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 29th August 1919.

Lieutenant H Shuker to be acting Captain while commanding a company, from the 18th September 1919 to the 9th November 1919 (both dates inclusive).

2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant E. R L Taylor to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 22nd May 1919.

Lieutenant L. Y. Bazett to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 22nd May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) L. Y Bazett relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 27th May 1919.

Second-Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. R. L. Taylor relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 6th June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R W. H. Gray relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 12th August 1919.

Major W. Johnston to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion. Dated 20th July 1919, *vice* Major J. E. Colenso vacated with effect from 5th July 1919.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) W. Johnston relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a battalion. Dated 24th July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. D. C. Macaulay relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold the appointment of Adjutant of the depôt Dated 8th August 1919.

Major J. E. Colenso to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion. Dated 5th August 1919, *vice* Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) W. Johnston vacated, with effect from the 24th July 1919.

Captain A S Mackay to be acting Major while second-in-command of battalion. Dated 23rd August 1919, *vice* Major J E. Colenso, vacated with effect from the 8th August 1919.

Lieutenant L. Y. Bazett to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 27th August 1919, *vice* Lieutenant R. W. H Gray vacated with effect from the 12th August 1919.

Lieutenant A. D. C. Macaulay to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 23rd August 1919.

2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

The undermentioned officers relinquish their acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No 910 of 1919 :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) K. Burrell.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. J. Baird.

2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

The undermentioned officers relinquish their acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No 910 of 1919 :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) L A Loup

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. J. White.

1st Battalion, 11th Gurkha Rifles.

Captain T. H Battye to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 13th October 1919, *vice* Captain H. E. Templer vacated with effect from the 28th September 1919.

Captain (acting Major) H E. Templer relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of a battalion Dated 28th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. R K. Gibbs relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 28th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. McI. Robertson relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company Dated 23rd September 1919

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. R Kidd relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold the appointment of Adjutant. Dated 23rd September 1919.

The undermentioned officers relinquish their acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No 910 of 1919 :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. R. C V Leir.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) D. Bell.

100th Labour Corps

Second Lieutenant L. C. E. W. Preston to be acting Lieutenant while holding the appointment of Adjutant. Dated 18th July 1919.

144th Labour Corps.

Lieutenant E. O. Gilbert to be acting Captain while commanding a Labour Corps Unit from the 26th August 1919 to the 12th October 1919 (both dates inclusive).

[illegible] Labour Corps.

Lieutenant E O Gilbert to be acting Captain while commanding a Labour Corps Unit from the 18th October 1919 to the 18th October 1919 (both dates inclusive).

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Lieutenant R Stuart to be acting Captain while commanding a Pony Corps Dated 6th October 1919, *vice* Captain English vacated with effect from the 21st September 1919.

MECHANICAL TRANSPORT

Lieutenant J A Nichols, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Major while in command of No 15 Mechanical Transport (Burma) Ford Van Company, with effect from the 31st August 1919, *vice* Second Lieutenant (temporary Major) C E Law vacated with effect from the 30th August 1919

Captain A H Hill, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Major whilst holding the appointment of Commandant No 16 Mechanical Transport (Burma) Ford Van Company, with effect from the 18th July 1919

Lieutenant R S McWhinnie, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain whilst holding the appointment of Workshop Officer No 15 Mechanical Transport (Burma) Ford Van Company, with effect from the 12th July 1919 to 17th December 1919

Second Lieutenant B C Chase, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain whilst employed as Workshop Officer No 16 Mechanical Transport (Burma) Ford Van Company, with effect from the 6th August 1919

No. 286.—Army Department Notification No 3348 dated the 29th November 1919, so far as it relates to the grant of acting rank of Captain to Lieutenant C L Riley, 2nd Battalion, 41st Dogras is cancelled and the following substituted —

2nd Battalion 41st Dogras

Lieutenant C L Riley to be Acting Captain while commanding a company Dated 9th May 1919

No. 287.—Army Department Notification No 3274 dated the 15th November 1919, so far as it relates to the 2nd Battalion 25th Punjabis is cancelled and the following substituted —

2nd Battalion, 25th Punjabis

Lieutenant D I Tittle to be acting Captain while commanding a company Dated 30th September 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) P H Harrold vacated with effect from the 15th September 1919

No. 288.—Army Department Notification No 3525 dated the 27th December 1919, so far as it relates to the 3rd Battalion 11th Gurkha Rifles is cancelled and the following substituted —

3rd Battalion, 11th Gurkha Rifles

The undermentioned officers relinquish their acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No 910 of 1919 :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C G Shepherd

Lieutenant (acting Captain) L C T Mitchley

APPOINTMENTS

INDIAN ARMY

No. 289.—The undermentioned officers whose admission to the Indian Army on probation, was notified in Army Department Notifications No 1050, dated the 24th May 1918, No 216, dated the 1st February 1918, No. 262 dated the 2nd February 1918, No 2676, dated the 15th November 1918, No 1698, dated the 24th July 1918, No 2442 dated the 18th October 1918, No 2191 dated the 27th September 1918, No 2719, dated the 22nd November 1918 No 2612 dated the 8th November 1918 No 280, dated the 31st January 1919, No 387 dated the 21st February 1919, No. 279 dated the 7th February 1919, are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified

William James Campbell Dated 7th July 1918

Gervas Edward Portal Dated 31st July 1918

Reginald Austin Jones Dated 19th January 1919

Lawrence William Hitchcock Dated 25th February 1919

Angus Davidson Dated 27th April 1919,

Walter Peskett, M.C.
Wilfred Lawrence Stuart-Williams } Dated 28th June 1919
George Forrest Dated 18th August 1919.
James Edward Sutcliffe Dated 31st August 1919
Horace Augustine Weeks Dated 11th October 1919
Douglas Walter Belcher, V.C. Dated 30th October 1919
Frederick William Whitehead Dated 6th November 1919
Robert Douglas Whitehill Dated 26th December 1919
Percy Sydney Stanley, M.C
Hubert Benson Davies, M C } Dated 8th January 1920
Joshua John Westmorland Dated 12th January 1920
John Baxindine Reypert. Dated 13th January 1920

No. 290.—The following officers are appointed to the Indian Army on probation, with a view to permanent appointment, subject to His Majesty's approval with effect from the dates specified —

To be Lieutenant

Lieutenant John Francis Bowerman, 270th Company Machine Gun Corps attached 1st Battalion, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis Dated 29th November 1918, but to rank from the 26th October 1916

To be Second Lieutenant

Lieutenant William Melrose Fairley, 14th Northumberland Fusiliers, attached 1st Battalion, 12th Pioneers Dated 12th January 1919, but to rank from the 1st May 1918

No. 291.—Army Department Notification No 387, dated the 21st February 1919 against the name of Lieutenant Francis Horace Mellor, for to rank from the 5th April 1917, *read* "to rank from the 29th January 1917"

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

No. 292.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenants, with effect from the dates specified —

Kakkadan Nandanath Krishnan M B, B S 27th September 1919
Rohini Kumar Ray Barman, M B Dated 4th November 1919

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

No. 293.—In Army Department Notification No 272, dated the 3rd November 1918, *for* "Robert Douthwaite Cameron Charmarette *read* "Robert Douthwaite Cameron Chamarette"

No. 294.—Army Department Notification No 111, dated the 1 th January 1918, in so far as it relates to Arthur Byrom Corrie is cancelled and the following substituted :—

The following gentleman is appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval .—

Infantry Branch

To be Lieutenant.

Arthur Byrom Corrie. Dated 15th January 1918

INDIAN LAND FORCES

No. 295.—The undermentioned gentleman to be honorary Second Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval —

Kumar Shri Naharsinhji of Deojad Baria

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE

39th Chota Nagpur Regiment.

No. 296.—The undermentioned gentleman is granted subject to His Majesty's approval, a temporary commission in the 39th Chota Nagpur Regiment Indian Defence Force :—

Carl Winterschladen Dated 26th January 1920.

DISMISSALS, REMOVALS AND DISCHARGES.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 297.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the services of temporary Captain Nusserwangi Hormusji Vakil, Indian Medical Service, are dispensed with on account of medical unfitness, with effect from the 10th January 1920.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

3rd Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 298.—Second Lieutenant W. R. Corank is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission. Dated 12th June 1919.

44th Calcutta Scottish

No. 299.—The undermentioned gentlemen are permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign their commissions:—

Captain Sir F Carter. Dated 28th October 1919.

Major J. S. McDonald. Dated 22nd November 1919

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 300.—Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander John Wogan Browne, Indian Army, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 21st January 1920.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 301.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, Captain John Gerald James Green has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service on account of ill-health, with effect from the 1st December 1919.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

No. 302.—Commissary and Major Cecil Collins, Assistant Engineer, Military Works Services, who was retained in the service after the age of 55 years, *vide* Army Department Notification No. 324, dated the 13th February 1920, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 9th December 1919.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 303.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on No. 941 Band Havildar C. Johnson, 61st King George's Own Pioneers, with effect from the 1st November 1919.

No. 304.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on No. 1602 Company Havildar-Major Shaikh Pir Bakhsh, 1st Battalion, 97th Deccan Infantry, with effect from the 1st January 1920.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 305.—The following appointment is made in the Reserve of the Supply and Transport Corps, with effect from the 2nd December 1919:—

To be Ressaidar.

Muzamal Khan, pensioned Havildar, late of 1st Battalion, 33rd Punjabis.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH

Bombay Establishment

No. 306.—Second Class Assistant Surgeon Hubert Ronald Kelly, having completed five years' service in that class, to be 1st class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 28th December 1919

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

No. 307.—Sub Conductor Frederick Charles Warner, to be Conductor *vice* Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant William Charles Sullivan of the Northern Army List, absorbed in the grade of Assistant Commissary, with effect from the 22nd September 1919

No. 308.—Sub Conductor Charles Henry Parsons, *seconded*, to be Conductor and to remain *seconded*,

Supernumerary Conductor Edwin Alfred Reeves McCarthy to be absorbed in the grade of Conductor,

vice Conductor George Bellville Pendery of the Southern Army List, retired, with effect from the 15th October 1919

No. 309.—Sub Conductor Arthur Roland Bolam to be Conductor, *vice* Conductor John James Francis Shortridge, of the Northern Army List, promoted, with effect from the 18th October 1919

No. 310.—Sub-Conductor Frederick Charles Bowles, *seconded*, to be Conductor and to remain *seconded*,

Sub Conductor Henry Jefferies, *seconded*, to be Conductor and to remain *seconded*,

Sub-Conductor John Charles Stigings to be Conductor,

vice Conductor William Misson, of the Northern Army List, promoted, with effect from the 12th November 1919

No. 311.—Sub-Conductor Frederick Richard Tate to be Conductor, *vice* Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant George Gardner of the Northern Army List, absorbed in the grade of Assistant Commissary, with effect from the 13th November 1919

No. 312.—Sub-Conductor Walter Whitehead to be Conductor *vice* Conductor Edward Humphreys, of the Southern Army List, promoted, with effect from the 22nd November 1919

No. 313.—Sub Conductor Thomas Wood to be Conductor, *vice* Conductor Frederick Snook of the Northern Army List, promoted, with effect from the 1st December 1919.

No. 314—Supernumerary Conductor Thomas Reed to be absorbed in the grade of Conductor, *vice* Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant James Charles Stanley, retained as supernumerary on attaining the age of 55 years, with effect from the 3rd December 1919.

No. 315.—Sub-Conductor (Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant) Heber Murdock Hill, *seconded*, to be absorbed in the grade of Conductor and to remain *seconded*,

Sub-Conductor John Thomas Fannon, to be Conductor,

vice Conductor James Edwin Boswell of the Northern Army List, retired, with effect from 9th December 1919

No. 316.—Sub-Conductor George Alexander Murray to be Conductor *vice* Conductor Henry Pemberton of the Northern Army List, retired with effect from the 13th December 1919.

RESIGNATION.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 317.—Temporary 4th Class Assistant Surgeon Cecil Wright is permitted to resign with effect from the 15th February 1920.

RETIREMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 318.—Conductor Henry Pemberton, Ordnance Department, Northern Army, is transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 13th December 1919.

No. 319.—Conductor James Edwin Boswell, Ordnance Department, Northern Army, is transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 9th December 1919.

No. 320.—Conductor George Bellville Pendery, Ordnance Department, Southern Army, is transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th October 1919.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

No. 321.—Sub-Conductor Harry John Hart, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Services, is transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 12th November 1919.

No. 322.—Conductor Charles James Cunningham, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Bombay, is transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 1st January 1920.

RETENTIONS

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 323.—Commissary and Major Benjamin Edwin Smith, seconded, is retained in the service after the age 55 years, with effect from the 31st January 1920 and until further orders. He will be borne as supernumerary in his rank and grade.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

No. 324.—Commissary and Major Cecil Collins, Assistant Engineer, Military Works Services, is retained in the service after the age of 55 years, with effect from the 21st August 1919, until further orders, and will be borne as supernumerary in his rank and grade.

REWARDS.

No. 325.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers :—

Lieutenant John Edward Colledge 2nd (Madras) Group Garrison Artillery, "The Duke's Own," Indian Defence Force

Major Frederick Arthur de Vere Robertson, 8th Allahabad Rifles, Indian Defence Force

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

No. 326.—The Indian Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded to the undermentioned for gallantry in the field while serving with the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force :—

Rab Trama Daniel Smail, Assyrian Battalion

Rab Trama Israel Pitu, Assyrian Battalion.

No. 1813 Serjeant Lia Neeson, Assyrian Battalion

No. 1447 Lance-Corporal Yonan Manu, Assyrian Battalion.

No. 327.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of the Meritorious Service Medal (without annuity) to No 19397 Driver Baldeo Singh, Royal Field Artillery, attached 101st British Ambulance Convoy, for gallant conduct otherwise than in action.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 328.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Third Supplement, dated the 3rd January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 2nd January, 1920, pages 165, 166, 168 and 171

War Office,
3rd January, 1920.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The undermentioned relinquish their appts :—

* * * * *

A. G.'s AND Q. M. G.'s STAFF.

* * * * *

D.A.A G.—Capt. R. Dane, M.C , 21st Cav , Ind Army, and relinquishes the temp rank of Maj 10th June 1919

* * * * *

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

* * * * *

ATTD TO HD -QR UNITS

* * * * *

Brig Comdrs.—And to be temp Brig -Gens whilst so empld —

* * * * *

Lt.-Col. H G Young, D S O , 22nd Cav , Ind. Army 20th Dec. 1919

* * * * *

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

* * * * *

The undermentioned to be temp Lts. —

* * * * *

Temp Lt. C. H. Mocatta from Gen List (on prob for Ind Army). 19th Dec. 1918, with seniority from 11th Dec. 1915

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Col. B. Holloway, C.I E., Ind. Army, is granted the hon rank of Maj -Gen. on retirement. 15th Sept 1919.

* * * *

Fourth Supplement, dated the 5th January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 2nd January, 1920, pages 177, 187 and 188

War Office,
5th January, 1920.

* * * *

MEMORANDA

Col F Glanville, D.S.O, relinquishes the temp rank of Brig.-Gen. on vacating his appt. as Brig.-Gen. i c. Administration in India 16th May 1919.

* * * * *

The undermentioned to be temp Lt-Cols :—

Whilst G.S.O.'s, 1st Grade —

Bt Lt.-Col. H. C McWatters, D S O, Ind Army, from 5th Sept 1917 to 1st Oct. 1918.

* * * * *

Whilst A.A.G.'s :—

Bt. Lt.-Col. R. C. Wilson, D.S O, M C, Ind Army. 11th Sept. 1917.

* * * * *

The undermentioned Bt. Lt.-Cols to be temp. Majs

* * * * *

Whilst G S O.'s, 2nd Grade :—

* * * * *

W. L. O. Twiss, M.C., Ind. Army. 30th Sept. 1914.

* * * * *

S. F. Muspratt, Ind Army. 28th June, 1915

* * * * *

REGULAR FORCES

Infantry

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

R. Ir. Rif.

* * * * *

Temp Lt. G P. Roche is seconded on appt as probr. to Ind Army 15 Apr. 1918. (substituted for Gaz notification 23 May 1918, under Gen. List)

* * * * *

MACHINE GUN CORPS (INFANTRY).

* * * * *

Temp 2nd Lt. R A Latimer is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 15 Apr. 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 27 May 1918, under Gen. List)

Temp 2nd Lt. W J Ballantyne is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 25 Sept. 1918, with seniority 26 Aug. 1917 (Substituted for Gaz. notification 23 Oct. 1918, under Gen. List.)

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 6th January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 6th January 1920, page 291.

War Office,
6th January, 1920.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

* * * * *

GENERAL STAFF.

Brig.-Gen.—Bt. Lt.-Col. F. G Marsh, C.M.G., D.S.O , 9th Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army, and relinquishes the temp. rank of Brig.-Gen. 6th Nov 1919.

Second Supplement, dated the 7th January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 6th January, 1920, pages 305, 306 and 307.

War Office,
7th January, 1920.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

*   *   *   *   *

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

PERSONAL STAFF.

A. D. C.—

*   *   *   *   *

Lt. G. A. Edwards, 26th Cav., Ind Army. 31st July 1919.

Lt. G. F. Lawler, 2nd Lrs , Ind. Army, *vice* Lt. J. H. Wilkinson, 2nd Lrs., Ind. Army, 10th Aug. 1919.

*   *   *   *   *

GENERAL STAFF.

G.S. O.'s 2nd Grade.—Capt. H. R. Stranack, 29th Punjabis, Ind Army, from a Brig Maj., and to be temp. Maj. whilst so empld. 23rd Oct. 1919

3rd Grade.—Capt. M. E Dennis, M.C., R.A , *vice* Capt. G. O. Simson, 34th Poona Horse, Ind. Army. 19th July 1919.

*   *   *   *   *

A. G.'s & Q. M. G.'s STAFF.

D.A.Q.M.G.—Capt. (actg. Maj.) F. C. de Butts, D.S.O., M.C., 55th Rifles, Ind. Army, and to be temp. Maj. whilst so empld. 16th Aug. 1919.

SPECIAL.

APPOINTMENTS—

*   *   *   *   *

Occupied Enemy Territory Administration.

*   *   *   *   *

(Cl. F.F.).—Capt. J. C. de Vere Biss, Ind. Arm Res. of Off , *vice* temp. Capt. J. Williamson, M.C., R.A.S.C. 1st Aug. 1919.

*   *   *   *   *

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

*   *   *   *   *

Brig. Majs.

*   *   *   *   *

Maj. H. R. O. Walker, 1-25th Punjabis, Ind. Army, *vice* Capt. H. R. Stranack, 29th Punjabis, Ind. Army. 23rd Oct. 1919.

*   *   *   *   *

Dep. Asst. Prov.-Marshals (Cl. F.F.)—And to be temp. Capts. whilst so empld. :—

Lt. P. Mayne, 33rd Cav., Ind. Army, *vice* Lt. (temp. Capt.) N. Dudding, Essex Yeo , T. F. 3rd Aug. 1919.

*   *   *   *   *

Lt. S. J. Janson, Ind. Army Res. of Off. 13th Sept. 1919.

*   *   *   *   *

MEMORANDA.

Capt R. D Crew, 52nd Sikhs, Ind. Army, to be temp. Maj. whilst empld. as Asst. Comdt, Ind. Wing, Imperial School of Instruction 12th June 1919.

Third Supplement, dated the 8th January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 6th January, 1920, pages 391 and 829.

War Office,
8th January, 1920.

REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

North'd. Fus.

* * * * *

Temp. Capt. C. Southgate, M.C, is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army in the rank of temp. Lt 29 July 1918, with seniority 19 June 1916. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 19 Sept. 1919, under memoranda, page 11154.)

* * * *

Temp. 2nd Lt. G. Noble is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 8 Mar. 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 10 Apr. 1918 under Gen. List)

* * * * *

Shrops. L. I.

Temp. Lt. H. T. Hughes is seconded on appt as probr. to Ind Army, 8 Mar. 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 5 Apr. 1918, under Gen. List)

* * * * *

N. Staff. R.

Temp. Lt. H. T. Davison is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 15 Apr 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 23 May 1918 under Gen. List)

* * * * *

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 13th February 1920.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 10.—The following officers have been permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to relinquish their temporary commissions in the Royal Indian Marine with effect from the dates specified against their names :—

Temporary Lieutenant R. O. Davies, Royal Indian Marine, 30th December 1919.
Temporary Lieutenant J. D Hodgman, Royal Indian Marine, 20th January 1920.
Temporary Lieutenant P. L. Martin, Royal Indian Marine, 26th January 1920.
Temporary Lieutenant H. C. Stephen, Royal Indian Marine, 28th January 1920

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 7th February 1920.

No. 2316-1-E.—19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 2316-E.—19, dated the 13th January 1920, Mr. K. M. Kirkhope, C.I.E., Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is, on return from military duty, transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and appointed to officiate as Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent with effect from the 3rd January 1920 and until further orders.

No. 2316-2-E.—19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 2316 1-E.—19, dated the 7th February 1920, Mr. E. Burton, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent (Provisional), Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, reverts to the rank of Officiating Deputy Locomotive Superintendent from the 3rd January 1920.

The 9th February 1920.

No. 42-F.—20.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the Schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in the second column thereof :—

Schedule.

Local Authority.	Tax.
1	2.
Bhimadole Union . . .	House tax.

The 10th February 1920.

No. 508-E.-1—16.—Mr. S. C. Tomkins, Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, is appointed Joint Secretary to the Railway Board, with effect from the 1st October 1919.

No. 508-E.-2—16.—With reference to Notification No. 508-E.-1—16, dated 10th February 1920, Mr. J. C. Highet, Officiating Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 1st October 1919.

No. 508-E.-3—16.—With reference to Notification No. 508-E.-2—16, dated 10th February 1920, Mr. M. W. Brayshay, Executive Engineer, on special duty with the Railway Board (on leave), is appointed Officiating Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, with effect from the 1st October 1919. This cancels Railway Board's Notification No. 35-E.—20, dated the 7th January 1920.

No. 508-E.-4—16.—With reference to Notification No. 508-E.-3—16, dated 10th February 1920, Mr. J. F. Blackwood, Executive Engineer, on special duty with the Railway Board, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, with effect from the 1st October 1919 and until further orders.

No. 508-E.-5—16.—Mr. W. R. Horn, Executive Engineer, State Railways, and Assistant Secretary, Railway Board (on leave), is transferred to the North Western Railway in his substantive capacity with effect from the 3rd January 1920.

No. 508-E.-5-16.—With reference to Notification No. 508-E.-5—16, dated 10th February 1920, Mr. M. W. Brayshay, Officiating Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 3rd January 1920.

No. 1133-E.—19.—The following promotions and reversions in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, are ordered :—

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Gilmore, H. St. G.	Traffic Manager (provisional).	Traffic Manager (sub. *pro tem*).	22nd June 1918.
Chase, J. H.	Deputy Traffic Manager, Class I (provisional).	Deputy Traffic Manager, Class I (sub. *pro tem.*).	22nd June 1918.
McMichael, J. F., O.B.E.	Class II, grade 4 (provisional).	Class II, grade 4 (sub. *pro tem.*).	22nd June 1918.
McMichael, J. F., O.B.E.	Class II, grade 4 (sub. *pro tem.*).	Class II, grade 4 (provisional).	5th October 191[illegible].
Bean, B. C. L.	Class II, grade 4 (provisional).	Class II, grade 4 (sub. *pro tem.*).	5th October 1918.
Yeld, P. H.	Class II, grade 4 (provisional).	Class II, grade 4.	25th December 1918.
Chase, J. H.	Deputy Traffic Manager, Class I (sub. *pro tem.*).	Deputy Traffic Manager, Class I (temporary).	17th February 1919.
Keelan, D. H.	Deputy Traffic Manager, Class I (temporary).	Deputy Traffic Manager, Class I (officiating).	17th February [illegible].
Evans, A. O.	Class II, grade 4 (provisional).	Class II, grade 4 (sub. *pro tem*).	1st April 1919.
Griffith, F. G	Class II, grade 5 (temporary).	Class II (officiating)	17th February 1919.
Raynor, V. O.	Class II, grade 4 (provisional).	Class II, grade 4	10th March 1919.
Ogle, J. W.	Class II, grade 5 (temporary).	Class II (officiating)	1st April 1919.
Phillips, A. A.	Class II, grade 5 (temporary).	Class II (officiating)	17th June 1919.
Boalth, V. H., C.B.E.	Traffic Manager (sub. *pro tem.*).	Traffic Manager (officiating).	3rd July 1919.
Bocquet, G. S., C.I.E.	Deputy Traffic Manager, Class I (provisional).	Deputy Traffic Manager, Class I (sub. *pro tem.*).	3rd July 1919.
Chatterton, C. J.	Deputy Traffic Manager, Class I (temporary).	Deputy Traffic Manager, Class I (officiating).	3rd July 1919.
Manton, Captain L., R.E.	Class II, grade 4 (provisional).	Class II, grade 4 (sub. *pro tem.*).	3rd July 1919.
Goulding, H. P. B.	Class II, grade 5 (temporary).	Class II (officiating)	3rd July 1919.
Boalth, V. H., C.B.E.	Traffic Manager (officiating).	Traffic Manager (temporary).	18th August 1919.
Sparke, H. C.	Traffic Manager (temporary).	Traffic Manager (officiating).	18th August 1919.

No. 1709-E.—19.—With reference to Notification No. 1317-E.—19, dated 16th July 1919, Mr. J. H. Smellie, D.S.O., O.B.E., is permanently promoted to the rank of Deputy Locomotive Superintendent in class I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways with effect from the 1st April 1919.

Mr. Smellie will continue to officiate as Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, until further orders.

No. 132-T—19.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 132-T.—19.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 10th February 1920.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, and in pursuance of section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Railway Board sanction the following rules made by the Dholpur-Bari Railway under sub-section (1), clauses (*f*) and (*g*) of the said section, for and to be applicable to so much of the Dholpur-Bari Railway as is situate in British India for regulating the terms and conditions on which the Railway Administration will warehouse or retain goods at any station or depôt on the said Railway, on behalf of the consignee or owner, and for regulating the use of rolling stock, engines and trains on the said railway by the public.

R. McLEAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

DHOLPUR-BARI RAILWAY.

I.—RULES FOR THE WAREHOUSING AND RETENTION OF GOODS.

Wharfage.

1. Wharfage should be calculated—
   (1) where freight is levied on weight—upon such weight;
   (2) where freight is levied on the vehicle in or on which the goods are carried—upon the carrying capacity of such vehicles.

Circumstances	Time allowed free	Rate per maund or part of a maund per day or part of a day in excess of the free time	REMARKS.
On goods for despatch waiting to be consigned, *i.e.*, consignments brought to station, but consignment notes not received.	Closing time of the day.	1 anna . .	Goods will in all cases be at owner's risk until a receipt in the prescribed form has been granted duly signed by an authorised Railway servant.
On goods available for delivery.			
Consignments not removed.	From time of arrival till closing time of the day following that on which consignments are made available for delivery.	1 anna . .	The goods shall be warehoused either under cover or in the open as space may be available.

2. A consignee must take delivery of goods forming part of a consignment whenever they are available for delivery notwithstanding that the remaining goods are short or damaged or have not arrived at their destination or otherwise not available for delivery; and if the consignee does not take delivery of such goods forming part of a consignment as are available for delivery, they will be subject to wharfage charges if not removed within the time allowed for removal.

On Luggage and Parcels Available for Delivery.

3. Luggage and parcels which cannot be delivered from any cause, or which are addressed "to be left till called for," will be kept at stations free of charge at owner's risk for 48 hours from midnight of date of arrival, after which period a wharfage charge of 2 annas per maund or part of a maund for every 24 hours or part of 24 hours, with a minimum charge as for one maund will be made

Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday are not reckoned in charging wharfages.

On Carriages, Motor Cars and Palanquins

4. (*a*) Carriages, motor cars and palanquins, left on railway premises over the Dholpur-Bari Railway awaiting removal by consignee, will, after the expiration of 24 hours from the time they are available for delivery, be subject to a wharfage charge of Rs. 2 per carriage or motor car, and Re 1 per palanquin for each subsequent day or part thereof.

(*b*) A similar charge will be levied on all carriages, motor cars and palanquins left on the railway premises awaiting despatch order from consignor after the expiration of 24 hours from the time they are brought to the station, but until a railway receipt is granted, the Railway does not acknowledge any responsibility in respect to such carriages, motor cars or palanquins which must be at owner's risk.

On Birds, Poultry and Animals

5. For birds, poultry and animals, charges may be made as follows after the expiry of 6 hours from the time they are available for delivery :—

Animals.—One anna per animal per hour or part of an hour

Poultry —One anna per head per day or part of a day.

Birds in baskets or crates, etc.—One anna per cubic foot or part of a cubic foot per day or part of a day.

These charges to be in addition to any expenses entailed in feeding the birds, animals, etc.

Under any circumstances, live animals should be removed from the Railway premises within 24 hours from the time of their arrival at destination, failing which they may be disposed of under section 56, clause 2, Railway Act, IX of 1890.

Notice of Arrival.

6. The Dholpur-Bari Railway do not undertake to send notice of arrival of goods and parcels to consignees; and the absence of such notice will not entitle consignees to claim exemption from wharfage or demurrage or storage charges if goods and parcels are not removed within the time allowed. Endeavours will, however, be made at receiving stations to advise consignees when practicable of the arrival of their goods and parcels. The cost of advices sent by post will be borne by the railway.

Treatment and Disposal of Unclaimed Goods and Parcels.

7. (*a*) Subject to the exception mentioned in Rule (*e*) below, unclaimed goods (parcels and luggage) are kept on hand at the station to which booked for a period of not less than one month, during which time the notice prescribed in section 56, sub-section (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890),

will be issued if the owner of the goods or person entitled thereto is known.

(b) If not taken delivery of within a period of not less than one month after receipt at the station to which invoiced or waybilled, unclaimed goods, luggage and parcels will be sent to the Unclaimed Goods or Lost Property Office and dealt with as laid down in Rule (f) below.

(c) Unclaimed articles will be liable to the wharfage and demurrag charges hereinbefore referred to, as well as to all freight and special expendi ture incurred by the Railway on account of their custody and disposal.

(d) Where articles such as arms, ammunition, explosives, intoxicating liquors, opium and its preparations and hemp drugs, the sale of which by unlicensed persons is prohibited by law, are left unclaimed in the possession of the Railway, they will be made over to the Police or Excise authorities for disposal under the laws affecting the article When not of a dangerous, perishable or offensive character, they will, however, be retained in the possession of the Railway for the same period as that prescribed for other unclaimed articles.

This rule, in so far as it relates to explosives, is supplemental to, and not in modification of, the rules made under the Indian Explosives Act.

(e) Perishable articles unclaimed or not taken delivery of will be disposed of by auction at owner's risk and expense by the Station Master of the station at which they may be left after the expiry of 24 hours or earlier if they are or are likely to become offensive.

(f) Public sales by auction will be held from time to time of all unclaimed or lost property which has remained in the possession of the railway over six months. At least fifteen days' previous notice of each auction will be given by advertisement in a newspaper.

(g) Any surplus proceeds arising out of sale of lost property or unclaimed consignments after payment of all charges and expenses due to the Railway will be paid to the person or persons thereto entitled.

Lost Property.

8. (a) Lost property found in Railway vehicles or on Railway premises will, subject to the exception mentioned in paragraph (e) above, be sent to the Lost Property Office after 48 hours and will be dealt with in the same manner as unclaimed booked goods.

(b) Application for the recovery of lost property should be made to the nearest Station Master, and also to the Manager, Dholpur, marked on the outside cover "Lost Property."

(c) The Lost Property Office is situated at Dholpur

(d) A fee of 4 annas for each article or package will be charged, in addition to a storage charge of annas 4 per month or portion of a month during which it has remained in the possession of the Railway as Lost Property.

(e) Carriage charges upon articles returned to the owner by station or Lost Property Office are to be paid at the receiving station by the owner.

Left Luggage Offices or Cloak Rooms.

9. (a) Luggage may be placed for temporary custody in charge of the Station Masters at certain stations.

(b) A left luggage ticket will be given to any person depositing luggage or parcels for custody in a cloak room; and delivery will be made to any person presenting such receipt ticket, after which all responsibility of the Railway Administration in respect of such luggage or parcels shall absolutely cease and determine. The person presenting the ticket must sign his name on the ticket and enter the date. An Indemnity Bond should be executed by the owner in all cases of loss of Left Luggage receipts.

(c) Before a Left Luggage Ticket is given, the Luggage Ticket issued at the forwarding station in the case of luggage received by railway, must be collected.

(d) A charge of two annas per package will be levied for each 24 hours or part of 24 hours during which the luggage or parcel remains in a cloak room.

For the purpose of this rule, Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day are not considered *dies non*. The charge will be calculated from the time the package is deposited in the cloak room. This time will be marked on the Left Luggage Ticket just below the date.

(e) The responsibility of the Railway Administration for articles left in a cloak-room shall be that of a bailee under sections 151, 152 and 161 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (IX of 1872).

Articles deposited in cloak rooms, which are unclaimed, will, after a period of one month, be transferred to the Lost Property Office and be dealt with as prescribed in rules for unclaimed packages.

II.—RULES FOR REGULATING THE USE OF ROLLING STOCK, ENGINES AND TRAINS.

10.—*Demurrage.*

Circumstances	Time allowed free	Rate per ton or part of a ton of carrying capacity per hour or part of an hour in excess of the free time.	REMARKS.
In Railway Premises			
On vehicles ordered and waiting to be loaded by senders or detained for consignment note or otherwise owing to default of or at the request of the sender.	9 hours of daylight from the time at which the vehicles are placed in position	One anna.	
On loaded vehicles waiting to be discharged by owners.	9 hours of daylight from the time at which the vehicles are placed in position for unloading	Same rates as above.	The Railway Administration will at its option unload the vehicles and charge the consignee for doing so and will also charge wharfage on the contents under Rule I. The Railway reserves the right of unloading owner's loads at destination immediately on arrival or within 9 hours of daylight after arrival In such cases the cost of unloading will be borne by the Railway.
In Private Sidings			
On vehicles waiting to be loaded at a private siding	9 hours of daylight from the time at which the vehicles are placed within the limits of such a siding	One anna.	
On loaded vehicles waiting to be discharged in a private siding	9 hours of daylight from the time at which the vehicles are shunted within the limits of such a siding.	Same rates as above.	

NOTE.—Daylight hours are reckoned as from 6 to 18 o'clock

Demurrage will be charged for every hour, day or night, in excess of the free time.

Demurrage charge on Engines, Reserved Carriage and Special Trains.

11. (*a*) When a carriage is ordered but not used by the train for which ordered, demurrage at a rate not exceeding 8 annas per vehicle per hour or part of an hour may be charged from the time the vehicle is made available until intimation is received that it is not required, subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 5 per vehicle.

(*b*) When, for the convenience of passengers, reserved carriages are detained at intermediate or at destination stations, demurrage may be charged as shown in sub-clause (*a*).

(*c*) When special trains are detained by passengers either at the starting, destination or intermediate stations, demurrage will be charged at the rate of 8 annas per vehicle per hour or part of an hour and Rs. 5 per hour or part of an hour, for the engine.

(*d*) In the case of special train ordered but not made use of, the demurrage per vehicle as notified in sub-clause (*a*) and Rs 5 per hour, subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 10 for the engine, may be charged.

III.—CALCULATION OF CHARGES.

12. In calculating wharfage and demurrage charges, fractions of one anna less than six pies shall be dropped and six pies and over shall be charged as one anna. Where the total amount of demurrage or of wharfage due on any consignment is less than two annas, it shall be foregone.

IV.—GENERAL.

13. (*a*) In the event of goods requiring to be loaded or unloaded by owners becoming liable to both demurrage and wharfage charges, the Railway Administration may levy both demurrage and wharfage charges for such periods as the goods would be liable to such charges under these rules.

(*b*) If and for so long as the state of the traffic or any sudden emergency makes it necessary and after advertisement in the local newspapers, the rate of demurrage or wharfage may be increased and the free time may be curtailed.

(*c*) Sundays Christmas Day and Good Friday will be reckoned in charging demurrage on all wagons made available for unloading on those days and stations will also be opened for unloading of wagons on those days so that merchants receiving wagons to their addresses which they are required to unload may do so.

This does not apply in the case of wharfage in which connection the above days will be treated as *dies nón* as hitherto fore.

(*d*) Explosives or dangerous goods must be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the 12 hours of daylight after arrival ; if this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway Administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk and expense.

(*e*) Should the wharfage or storage on actual weight exceed the demurrage charge at the wagon rate for the full time, the latter rate will be charged.

(*f*) The Railway Administration have the same lien on goods for demurrage and wharfage, and if incurred, for unloading as for freight ; and these charges must be paid before the goods are removed

The 12th February 1920

No. 2413-E.—19.—Captain C. O C Reilly, M.B E., I.A R.O, Assistant Engineer, State Railways (on military duty) is transferred to the North Western Railway cadre with effect from the 13th August 1919.

The 13th February 1920.

No. 198-E.—20.—Mr. C. R. Grey, Chargeman, Carriage and Wagon Shops, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent of that Railway with effect from the 17th October 1919 and until further orders.

No. 1921-E.—20.—Mr H Graham, Millwright and Motor Shop Foreman, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent of that Railway with effect from the 2nd December 1919 and until further orders

No. 318-E.—20.—Mr R Q Crutwell, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent (Supernumerary) is on return from military duty posted to the Eastern Bengal Railway

No. 820 E.—19.—With reference to Railway Board's notification No 820-E—19, dated the 28th November 1919 Mr C G Thomas Officiating Works Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway reverted to his substantive appointment of Foreman Fitter with effect from the 17th January 1920

No. 1544-E.—19.—The undermentioned promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers State Railways, are ordered —

Name	From	To	With effect from
Major W E Barron R E	Superintending Engineer officiating	Superintending Engineer temporary	9th September 1919
Mr V T Jans	Superintending Engineer officiating	Superintending Engineer temporary	9th September 1919
Lieutenant Colonel C W Wilkinson C M G D S O R E	Chief Engineer officiating	Chief Engineer temporary	19th September 1919
Mr A B [illegible] Walsh	Chief Engineer temporary	Chief Engineer	21st September 1919
Mr E A C [illegible]	[illegible] Engineer	Superintending Engineer	21st September 1919
Mr F J Harvey	Chief Engineer temporary	Chief Engineer	31st October 1919
M J Coates	Superintending Engineer temporary	Superintending Engineer	31st October 1919
Lieutenant Colonel C W Wilkinson C M G D S O R E	Chief Engineer temporary	Chief Engineer officiating	28th November 1919
Mr J H [illegible] C M G	Chief Engineer officiating	Superintending Engineer	28th November 1919
Mr V T Jarson	Superintending Engineer temporary	Superintending Engineer officiating	28th November 1919
Mr W A [illegible]	Superintending Engineer, officiating	Superintending Engineer temporary	29th November 1919
Major W E Barron R E	Superintending Engineer temporary	Superintending Engineer officiating	29th November 1919
Major W E Barron R E	Superintending Engineer officiating	Superintending Engineer temporary	17th December 1919
Mr V T Jarson	Superintending Engineer, officiating	Superintending Engineer temporary	18th December 1919

No. 2252-E.—19.—Mr G St P O Connor Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway (on leave) is at his own request, permitted to resign the service of Government with effect from the 5th November 1919

No. 2293-E.—19.—Mr A G Fielding, Assistant Electrical Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is, at his own request, permitted to resign the service of Government with effect from the 19th January 1920

No. 2412-E.—19.—Mr G S Bocquet, C I E, Officiating Deputy Traffic Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway, was employed on special duty under the Railway Board from the 6th to the 27th January 1920

R McLEAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

REGISTERED No. L 848



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 11th February, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT No. I OF 1920.

An Act further to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884

VII of 1884. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called the Indian Steam-ships (Amendment) Act, 1920

VII of 1884. Repeal of section 6, Act VII of 1884. **2.** Section 6 of the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, is hereby repealed

VII of 1884. Insertion of new section 14 in Act VII of 1884. **3.** After section 13 of the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Penalty for carrying passengers in contravention of the Act. "14 If a steam-ship on any voyage carries or attempts to carry passengers in contravention of section 4, or has on board or in any part thereof a number of passengers which is greater than the number set forth in the certificate of survey as the number of passengers which the steam ship or the part thereof is, in the judgment of the surveyor, fit to carry on that voyage, the owner and the master shall each be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and also with an additional fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every passenger above the number so set forth or, if the fare of any passenger on board exceeds twenty rupees, not exceeding double the amount of the fares of all the passengers above the number so set forth, reckoned at the highest rate of fare payable by any passenger on board, and if the master or any other officer of any steam ship which carries or attempts to carry passengers in contravention of section 4 is a licensed pilot, he shall be liable to have his license as a pilot suspended or cancelled for any period by the Local Government"

A P MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 11th February, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1920.

An Act further to amend the Indian Army Act, 1911.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Army Act, 1911; It is hereby enacted as follows :— VIII of 1911.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Army (Amendment) Act, 1920.

Amendment of section 116, Act VIII of 1911.

2. In section 116 of the Indian Army Act, 1911, after the words "becoming insane" the following shall be added, namely :— VIII of 1911.

"or, who, being on active service, is officially reported missing :

Provided that, in the case of a person so reported missing, no action shall be taken under sub-sections (2) to (5), inclusive, of the said section, until one year has elapsed from the date of such report."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 11th February, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1920.

An Act to modify certain provisions of the United Provinces Town Improvement Act, 1919.

U. P. Act VIII of 1919. WHEREAS it is expedient to modify the provisions of the United Provinces Town Improvement Act, 1919, so as to provide in certain cases for an appeal to the High Court from the awards of the Tribunal constituted under that Act; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called the United Provinces Town Improvement (Appeals) Act, 1920.

Definitions. **2.** In this Act—

(*1*) "High Court" means in Agra the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, and in Oudh, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh ; and

U. P. Act VIII of 1919. (*2*) "Tribunal" has the same meaning as in the United Provinces Town Improvement Act, 1919.

U. P. Act VIII of 1919. Appeals from awards of the Tribunal. **3.** (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the United Provinces Town Improvement Act, 1919, and subject to the provisions of sub-section (*2*), an appeal shall lie to the High Court in any of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) where the decision is that of the President of the Tribunal sitting alone in pursuance of clause (*b*) of section 64 of the said Act ;

(*b*) where the decision is that of the Tribunal, and—

(*i*) the President of the Tribunal grants a certificate that the case is a fit one for appeal, or

(*ii*) the High Court grants special leave to appeal :

Provided that the High Court shall not grant such special leave unless the President has refused to grant a certificate under sub-clause (*i*) and the amount in dispute is not less than five thousand rupees.

(*2*) An appeal under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) shall only lie on one or more of the following grounds, namely :—

(*i*) the decision being contrary to law or to some usage having the force of law ;

(*ii*) the decision having failed to determine some material issue of law or usage having the force of law ;

(*iii*) a substantial error or defect in the procedure provided by the said Act which may possibly have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits.

Procedure in such appeals. **4.** Subject to the provisions of section 3, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, with respect to appeals from original decrees shall, so far as may be, apply to appeals under this Act. V of 1908.

Execution of orders of High Court. **5.** Every order passed by the High Court on appeal under this Act shall be enforced, on application, by a Court of Small Causes within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the award or order appealed against was made, as if it were a decree of that Court.

Period of limitation for such appeals. **6.** An appeal under section 3 shall be deemed to be an appeal under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, within the meaning of Article 156 of the First Schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1908. V of 1908. IX of 1908.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

IV B

REGISTERED No. L 848.



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DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Indian Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, was presented to the Indian Legislative Council on the 11th February, 1920 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, was re-committed for the purpose of consolidation have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the consolidating Bill prepared by us annexed thereto.

2. In preparing the consolidating Bill, we have thought it desirable to re-arrange the sections of the existing Act in what we think to be a better sequence. In so doing and in bringing into it the provisions of the amending Bill, a number of formal consequential amendments have been found necessary, and one or two minor changes of substance to which we refer specifically below.

3. In the Bill as prepared by us the amendments we have made are clearly distinguished, and for facility of reference a table is annexed giving the reference in the case of each clause to the corresponding provisions of the present Act and of the amending Bill, together with a table showing the undisposed provisions of the present Act.

4 *Clause 13*—With regard to sub-clause (*1*) (*f*), (*ii*), we consider that a statement regarding the annulment of a previous adjudication should be required in all cases and not only where the annulment was for failure to apply or to prosecute an application for discharge, and have provided accordingly

Clause 25.—In our first report we recommended the insertion of a new sub-section (1A), in section 15 of the existing Act, sub-clause (*ii*) of which we now think on re-consideration, is unnecessary, as we are satisfied that the point which this sub-clause was intended to meet is sufficiently covered by clause 10(*2*) of the present Bill We have accordingly omitted the sub-clause in question, which would otherwise have found a place here We further consider

that sub-section (5) which in our first report we advised should be added in section 14 of the existing Act, (*see* clause 9 of the draft Bill attached to our first Report) and which would also have come in under clause 25 of the present Bill, is superfluous, as the point which it was intended to meet is sufficiently provided for by the existing power of withdrawal under clause 14 of the present Bill.

Clause 27.—We consider that publication should be made of an order extending the period within which the debtor must apply for his discharge, and for this purpose have made a slight addition to the words proposed to be inserted in the present Act by clause 11 (1) of the amending Bill.

Clause 34.—In view of clause 44 (2) it has become necessary to provide that debts which have been excluded from the schedule on the ground that their value is incapable of being fairly estimated shall not be debts provable under the Act, and we have provided accordingly.

Clause 53.—It is settled law that the word "void" in section 36 of the present Act means "voidable" only, and we have made this clear.

5. We think that the amending Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that the consolidating Bill proposed by us be passed

G. R. LOWNDES.
W. H. VINCENT.
A. P. MUDDIMAN.
SUNDER SINGH MAJITHIA.
K. K. CHANDA.
B. N. SARMA.
H. M. SMITH.
NATHMAL.
C. A. KINCAID.

The 10th February, 1920.

[CONSOLIDATING BILL PREPARED BY SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907 (III of 1907), re-arranged and with proposed amendments shown *in loco*.

N. B.—New matter is printed in italics, and new matter not contained in, or which is otherwise a variation of, the Amending Bill, is also underlined, with the exception of Schedules I and II.

The black numerals in margin refer to the sections of the existing Act: see Table of Disposal.]

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Insolvency in British India, as administered by Courts having jurisdiction outside the Presidency-towns and the Town of Rangoon.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to insolvency in British India, as administered by Courts having jurisdiction outside the Presidency-towns and the Town of Rangoon; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Provincial Insolvency Act, 192 .

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, except the Scheduled Districts.

Definitions.

2. (*1*) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "creditor" includes a decree-holder, "debt" includes a judgment-debt, and "debtor" includes a judgment-debtor;

(*b*) "District Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in any area outside the local limits for the time being of the Presidency-towns and of the Town of Rangoon;

(*c*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(*d*) "property" includes any property over which or the profits of which any person has a disposing power which he may exercise for his own benefit;

(*e*) *"secured creditor" means a person holding a mortgage, charge or lien on the property of the debtor or any part thereof as a security for a debt due to him from the debtor; and*

[Cf. s. 2, Act III of 1909.] (*f*) *"transfer of property" includes a transfer of any interest in property and the creation of any charge upon property.*

V of 1908. (*2*) Words and expressions *used in this Act and* defined in the *Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and not hereinbefore defined* shall have the same meanings as those respectively *attributed* to them *by* the said Code.

PART I.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF COURT.

Insolvency jurisdiction.

2 **3.** (*1*) The District Courts shall be the Courts having jurisdiction under this Act:

Provided that the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, invest any Court subordinate to a District Court with jurisdiction in any class of cases, and any Court so invested shall within the local limits of its jurisdiction have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court under this Act.

(*2*) For the purposes of this Act, a Court of Small Causes shall be deemed to be subordinate to the District Court.

Power of Court to decide all questions arising in insolvency.

4. (*1*) *Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Court shall have full power to decide all questions whether of title or priority, or of any nature whatsoever, and whether involving matters of law or of fact, which may arise in any case of insolvency coming within the cognisance of the Court, or which the Court may deem it expedient or necessary to decide for the purpose of doing complete justice or making a complete distribution of property in any such case.* **New.** [Cf. s. Act III 1909.]

(*2*) *Subject to the provisions of this Act and notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, every such decision shall be final and binding for all purposes as between the debtor and all claimants against the debtor's estate who were parties thereto and all persons claiming through or under them or any of them.*

(*3*) *Where the Court does not deem it expedient or necessary to decide any question of the nature referred to in sub-section (1), but has reason to believe that the debtor has a saleable interest in any property, the Court may without further inquiry sell such interest in such manner and subject to such conditions as it may think fit.*

General powers of Courts.

5. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Court, in regard to proceedings under this Act, shall have the same powers and shall follow the same procedure as it has and follows in the exercise of original civil jurisdiction. **47**

(*2*) Subject as aforesaid, High Courts and District Courts, in regard to proceedings under this Act in Courts subordinate to them, shall have the same powers and shall follow the same procedure as they respectively have and follow in regard to civil suits.

PART II.

PROCEEDINGS FROM ACT OF INSOLVENCY TO DISCHARGE.

Acts of insolvency.

Acts of insolvency.

6. A debtor commits an act of insolvency in each of the following cases, namely:— **4**

(*a*) if, in British India or elsewhere, he makes a transfer of *all or substantially all* his property to a third person for the benefit of his creditors generally;

(*b*) if, in British India or elsewhere, he makes a transfer of his property or of any part thereof with intent to defeat or delay his creditors;

(*c*) if, in British India or elsewhere, he makes any transfer of his property, or of any part thereof, which would, under this or any other enactment for the time being

in force, be void as a fraudulent preference if he were adjudged an insolvent;

(*d*) if, with intent to defeat or delay his creditors,—

(*i*) he departs or remains out of British India,

(*ii*) he departs from his dwelling-house or usual place of business or otherwise absents himself,

(*iii*) he secludes himself so as to deprive his creditors of the means of communicating with him;

(*e*) if any of his property has been sold in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money;

(*f*) if he petitions to be adjudged an insolvent under the provisions of this Act;

(*g*) if he gives notice to any of his creditors that he has suspended, or that he is about to suspend, payment of his debts; or

(*h*) if he is imprisoned in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section the act of an agent may be the act of the principal.

Petition.

Petition and adjudication.

7. Subject to the conditions specified in this Act, if a debtor commits an act of insolvency, an insolvency petition may be presented either by a creditor or by the debtor, and the Court may on such petition make an order (hereinafter called an order of adjudication) adjudging him an insolvent.

Explanation.—The presentation of a petition by the debtor shall be deemed an act of insolvency within the meaning of this section, and on such petition the Court may make an order of adjudication.

Exemption of corporation, etc., from insolvency proceedings.

6 (6). **8.** No insolvency petition shall be presented against any corporation or against any association or company registered under any enactment for the time being in force.

Conditions on which creditor may petition.

6 (4). **9.** (*1*) A creditor shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition against a debtor unless—

(*a*) the debt owing by the debtor to the creditor, or, if two or more creditors join in the petition, the aggregate amount of debts owing to such creditors, amounts to five hundred rupees, and

(*b*) the debt is a liquidated sum payable either immediately or at some certain future time, and

(*c*) the act of insolvency on which the petition is grounded has occurred within three months before the presentation of the petition.

6 (5). (*2*) If the petitioning creditor is a secured creditor, he shall in his petition either state that he is willing to relinquish his security for the benefit of the creditors in the event of the debtor being adjudged insolvent, or give an estimate of the value of the security. In the latter case, he may be admitted as a petitioning creditor to the extent of the balance of the debt due to him after deducting the value so estimated in the same way as if he were an unsecured creditor.

Conditions on which debtor may petition.

10. (*1*) A debtor shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition, unless *he is unable to pay his debts and*— 6 (3).

(*a*) his debts amount to five hundred rupees; or

(*b*) he *is under arrest or imprisonment* in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money; or

(*c*) an order of attachment in execution of such a decree has been made, and is subsisting, against his property.

(*2*) *A debtor in respect of whom an order of adjudication made under this Act has been annulled, owing to his failure to apply, or to prosecute an application for his discharge, shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition without the leave of the Court by which the order of adjudication was annulled. Such Court shall not grant leave unless it is satisfied either that the debtor was prevented by any reasonable cause from presenting or prosecuting his application, as the case may be, or that the petition is founded on facts substantially different from those contained in the petition on which the order of adjudication was made.* New.

Court to which petition shall be presented.

11. Every insolvency petition shall be presented to a Court having jurisdiction under this Act in any local area in which the debtor ordinarily resides or carries on business, or personally works for gain, or if he has been arrested or imprisoned, where he is in custody: 6 (2).

Provided that no objection as to the place of presentment shall be allowed by any Court in the exercise of appellate or revisional jurisdiction unless such objection was taken in the Court by which the petition was heard at the earliest possible opportunity, and unless there has been a consequent failure of justice. New.

Verification of petition.

12. Every insolvency petition shall be in writing and shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the *Code of Civil Procedure, 1908,* for signing and verifying plaints. 6 (1). V of 1908.

Contents of petition.

13. (*1*) Every insolvency petition presented by a debtor shall contain the following particulars, namely:— 11.

(*a*) a statement that the debtor is unable to pay his debts;

(*b*) the place where he ordinarily resides or carries on business or personally works for gain, or, if he has been arrested or imprisoned, the place where he is in custody;

(*c*) the Court (if any) by whose order he has been arrested or imprisoned, or by which an order has been made for the attachment of his property, together with particulars of the decree in respect of which any such order has been made;

(d) the amount and particulars of all pecuniary claims against him, together with the names and residences of his creditors so far as they are known to, or can by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence be ascertained by, him;

(e) the amount and particulars of all his property, together with—

(i) a specification of the value of all such property not consisting of money;

(ii) the place or places at which any such property is to be found; and

(iii) a declaration of his willingness to place at the disposal of the Court all such property save in so far as it includes such particulars (not being his books of account) as are exempted by the *Code of Civil Procedure, 1908*, or by any other enactment for the time being in force from liability to attachment and sale in execution of a decree; V of 1908.

New. (f) *A statement whether the debtor has on any previous occasion filed a petition to be adjudged an insolvent, and (where such a petition has been filed)—*

(i) *if such petition has been dismissed, the reasons for such dismissal, or*

(ii) *if the debtor has been adjudged an insolvent, concise particulars of the insolvency, including a statement whether any previous adjudication has been annulled and, if so, the grounds therefor.*

(2) Every insolvency petition presented by a creditor or creditors shall set forth the particulars regarding the debtor specified in clause (b) of sub-section (1), and shall also specify—

(a) the act of insolvency committed by such debtor, together with the date of its commission; and

(b) the amount and particulars of his or their pecuniary claim or claims against such debtor.

Withdrawal of petitions.

14. No petition, whether presented by a debtor or by a creditor, shall be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

Consolidation of petitions.

15. Where two or more insolvency petitions are presented against the same debtor, or where separate petitions are presented against joint debtors, the Court may consolidate the proceedings or any of them, on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Power to change carriage of proceedings.

16. Where the petitioner does not proceed with due diligence on his petition, the Court may substitute as petitioner any other creditor to whom the debtor may be indebted in the amount required by this Act in the case of a petitioning creditor.

Continuance of proceedings on death of debtor.

17. If a debtor by or against whom an insolvency petition has been presented dies, the proceedings in the matter shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, be continued *so far as may be necessary for the realisation and distribution of the property of the debtor.*

Procedure for admission of petition.

18. The procedure laid down in the *Code of Civil Procedure, 1908*, with respect to the admission of plaints, *shall* so far as it is applicable, be followed in the case of *insolvency* petitions. 6 (1) V of 1908

Procedure on admission of petition.

19. (1) Where an insolvency petition is admitted, the Court shall make an order fixing a date for hearing the petition. 12

(2) Notice of the order under sub-section (1) shall be given to creditors in such manner as may be prescribed.

(3) Where the debtor is not the petitioner, notice of the order under sub-section (1) shall be served on him in the manner provided for the service of summons.

Appointment of interim receiver.

20. *The Court when making an order admitting the petition may, and where the debtor is the petitioner ordinarily shall, appoint an interim receiver of the property of the debtor or of any part thereof, and may direct him to take immediate possession thereof or of any part thereof, and the interim receiver shall thereupon have such of the powers conferrable on a receiver appointed under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, as the Court may direct. If an interim receiver is not so appointed, the Court may make such appointment at any subsequent time before adjudication, and the provisions of this sub-section shall apply accordingly.* New. [Cf. s. 13(2), Act III of 1907, and s. 16, Act III of 1909.] V of 1908.

Interim proceedings against debtor.

21. At the time of making *an order admitting the petition* or at any subsequent time before adjudication, the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any creditor, make one or more of the following orders, namely:— 13

(1) order the debtor to give reasonable security for his appearance until final orders are made upon the petition, and direct that, in default of giving such security, he shall be detained in the civil prison;

(2) order the attachment by actual seizure of the whole or any part of the property in the possession or under the control of the debtor, other than such particulars (not being his books of account) as are exempted by the *Code of Civil Procedure, 1908*, or by any other enactment for the time being in force from liability to attachment and sale in execution of a decree; V of 1908.

(3) order a warrant to issue with or without bail for the arrest of the debtor, and direct either that he be detained in the civil prison until the disposal of the petition, or that he be released on such terms as to security as may be reasonable and necessary:

Provided that an order under clause (2) or clause (3) shall not be made unless the Court is satisfied that the debtor, with intent to defeat or delay his creditors or to avoid any process of the Court,—

(i) has absconded or has departed from the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or is about to abscond or to depart from such limits, or is remaining outside them, or

(ii) has failed to disclose or has concealed, destroyed, transferred or removed from such limits, or is about to conceal, destroy, transfer or remove from such limits, any documents likely to be of use to his creditors in the course of the hearing, or any part of his property other than such particulars as aforesaid.

43 (1) **22.** *The* debtor *shall on the making of an order admitting the petition* produce all books of account, *and shall at any time thereafter* give such inventories of his property, and such lists of his creditors and debtors and of the debts due to and from them respectively, submit to such examination in respect of his property or his creditors, attend at such times before the Court or receiver, execute such instruments, and generally *do all such acts and things in relation to his property* as may be required by the Court or receiver, or as may be prescribed.

Duties of debtors.

New **23.** (*1*) *At the time of making an order admitting the petition or at any subsequent time before adjudication, the Court may, if the debtor is under arrest or imprisonment in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money, order his release on such terms as to security as may be reasonable and necessary.*

Release of debtor.

(*2*) *The Court may at any time order any person who has been released under this section to be re-arrested and re-committed to the custody from which he was released.*

(*3*) *At the time of making any order under this section, the Court shall record in writing its reasons therefor.*

14 **24.** (*1*) On the day fixed for the hearing of the petition, or on any subsequent day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the Court shall require proof *of the following matters, namely:—*

Procedure at hearing.

(*a*) that the creditor or the debtor, as the case may be, is entitled to present the petition:

New *Provided that, where the debtor is the petitioner, he shall, for the purpose of proving his inability to pay his debts, be required to furnish only such proof as to satisfy the Court that there are prima facie grounds for believing the same and the Court, if and when so satisfied, shall not be bound to hear any further evidence thereon;*

(*b*) that the debtor, if he does not appear on a petition presented by a creditor, has been served with notice of the order *admitting the petition*; and

(*c*) that the debtor has committed the act of insolvency alleged against him.

(*2*) The Court shall also examine the debtor, if he is present, as to his conduct, dealings and property in the presence of such creditors as appear at the hearing, and the creditors shall have the right to question the debtor thereon.

(*3*) The Court shall, if sufficient cause is shown, grant time to the debtor or to any creditor to produce any evidence which appears to it to be necessary for the proper disposal of the petition.

(*4*) A memorandum of the substance of the examination of the debtor and of any other oral evidence given shall be made by the Judge, and shall form part of the record of the case.

25. (*1*) *In the case of a petition presented by a creditor,* where the Court is not satisfied with the proof of *his* right to present the petition or of the service on the debtor *of notice of the order admitting the petition,* or of the alleged act of insolvency, or is satisfied by the debtor that he is able to pay his debts, or that for any other sufficient cause no order ought to be made, the Court shall dismiss the petition. 15(1)

Dismissal of petition.

(*2*) *In the case of a petition presented by a debtor, the Court shall dismiss the petition if it is not satisfied of his right to present the petition.* New.

26. (*1*) Where a petition presented by a creditor is dismissed under sub-section (*1*) *of section 25*, and the Court is satisfied that the petition was frivolous or vexatious, the Court may, on the application of the debtor, award against such creditor such amount, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as it deems a reasonable compensation to the debtor for the expense or injury occasioned to him by the petition and the proceedings thereon, and such amount may be realised as if it were a fine. 15 (2) (3)

Award of compensation.

(*2*) An award under this section shall bar any suit for compensation in respect of such petition and the proceedings thereon.

Order of Adjudication.

27. (*1*) *If the Court does not dismiss the petition it* shall make an order of adjudication, *and shall specify in such order the period within which the debtor shall apply for his discharge.* 16 (1)

Order of adjudication.

(*2*) *The Court may, if sufficient cause is shown, extend the period within which the debtor shall apply for his discharge, and in that case shall publish notice of the order in such manner as it thinks fit.* New.

28. (*1*) *On the making of an order of adjudication, the insolvent shall aid to the utmost of his power in the realisation of his property and the distribution of the proceeds among his creditors.*

Effect of an order of adjudication.

(*2*) On the making of an order of adjudication the whole of the property of the insolvent shall vest in the Court or in a receiver as hereinafter provided, and shall become divisible among the creditors, and thereafter, except as provided by this Act, no creditor to whom the insolvent is indebted in respect of any debt provable under this Act shall during the pendency of the insolvency proceedings have any remedy 16(2),(3), (4)

against the property of the insolvent in respect of the debt, or commence any suit or other legal proceeding, except with the leave of the Court and on such terms as the Court may impose.

(3) For the purposes of sub-section (2), all goods being, at the date of the presentation of the petition on which the order is made, in the possession, order or disposition of the insolvent in his trade or business, by the consent and permission of the true owner, under such circumstances that he is the reputed owner thereof, shall be deemed to be the property of the insolvent.

(4) All property *which is* acquired by or devolves on the insolvent after the date of an order of adjudication and before his discharge shall forthwith vest in the Court or receiver, and *the provisions of sub-section (2) shall apply in respect thereof.*

16 (2) (a) (5) *The property of the insolvent for the purposes of this section shall not include any property (not being books of account) which is exempted by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or by any other enactment for the time being in force from liability to attachment and sale in execution of a decree.* V of 1908.

16 (5) (6) (6) Nothing in this section shall affect the power of any secured creditor to realise or otherwise deal with his security, in the same manner as he would have been entitled to realise or deal with it if this section had not been passed.

(7) An order of adjudication shall relate back to, and take effect from, the date of the presentation of the petition on which it is made.

New. Stay of pending proceedings.

29. *Any Court in which a suit or other proceeding is pending against a debtor shall, on proof that an order of adjudication has been made against him under this Act, either stay the proceeding or allow it to continue on such terms as such Court may impose.*

6 (7) Publication of order of adjudication.

30. Notice of an order of adjudication stating the name, address and description of the insolvent, the date of the adjudication, *the period within which the debtor shall apply for his discharge,* and the Court by which the adjudication is made, shall be published in the local official Gazette and in such other manner as may be prescribed.

New. *Proceedings consequent on order of adjudication.*

Cf. s. 25, Act III of 1909. Protection order.

31. (1) *Any insolvent in respect of whom an order of adjudication has been made may apply to the Court for protection, and the Court may on such application make an order for the protection of the insolvent from arrest or detention.*

(2) *A protection order may apply either to all the debts of the debtor, or to any of them as the Court may think proper, and may commence and take effect at and for such time as the Court may direct, and may be revoked or renewed as the Court may think fit.*

(3) *A protection order shall protect the insolvent from being arrested or detained in prison for any debt to which such order applies, and any insolvent arrested or detained contrary to the terms of such an order, shall be entitled to his release:*

Provided that no such order shall operate to prejudice the rights of any creditor in the event of such order being revoked or the adjudication annulled.

(4) *Any creditor shall be entitled to appear and oppose the grant of a protection order.*

New. Power to arrest after adjudication.

32. *At any time after an order of adjudication has been made, the Court may, if it has reason to believe on the application of any creditor or the receiver, that the debtor has absconded or departed from the local limits of its jurisdiction with intent to avoid any obligation which has been, or might be, imposed on him by or under this Act, order a warrant to issue for his arrest, and on his appearing or being brought before it, may, if satisfied that he was absconding or had departed with such intent, order his release on such terms as to security as may be reasonable or necessary, or if such security is not furnished, direct that he shall be detained in the civil prison for a period which may extend to three months.*

Schedule of creditors.

33. (1) *When an order of adjudication has been made under this Act,* all persons alleging themselves to be creditors of the insolvent in respect of debts provable under this Act shall tender proof of their respective debts by producing evidence of the amount and particulars thereof, and the Court shall, by order, determine the persons who have proved themselves to be creditors of the insolvent in respect of such debts, and the amount of such debts, respectively, and shall frame a schedule of such persons and debts: 24

Provided that, if, in the opinion of the Court, the value of any debt is incapable of being fairly estimated, the Court may make an order to that effect, and thereupon the debt shall not be included in the schedule.

(2) A copy of every such schedule shall be posted in the Court-house.

(3) Any creditor of the insolvent may, at any time before the discharge of the insolvent, tender proof of his debt and apply to the Court for an order directing his name to be entered in the schedule as a creditor in respect of any debt provable under this Act, and not entered in the schedule, and the Court, after causing notice to be served on the insolvent and the other creditors *who have proved their debts,* and hearing their objections (if any), shall comply with or reject the application.

Debts provable under the Act.

34. (1) *Debts which have been excluded from the schedule on the ground that their value is incapable of being fairly estimated* and demands in the nature of unliquidated damages arising otherwise than by reason of a contract or a breach of trust shall not be provable under this Act. 28 (2)

(2) Save as provided by sub-section (1) all debts and liabilities, present or future, certain or contingent, to which the debtor is subject when he is adjudged an insolvent, or to which he may become subject before his discharge by reason of any obligation incurred before the date of such adjudication, shall be deemed to be debts provable under this Act. 28 (1)

Annulment of adjudication.

42(1) **35.** Where, in the opinion of the Court, a debtor ought not to have been adjudged insolvent, or where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the debts of the insolvent have been paid in full, the Court shall, on the application of the debtor, or of any other person interested, by order in writing, annul the adjudication.

Power to annul adjudication of insolvency.

17 **36.** If, in any case in which an order of adjudication has been made, it shall be proved to the Court by which such order was made that insolvency proceedings are pending in another Court against the same debtor, and that the property of the debtor can be more conveniently distributed by such other Court, the Court may *annul the adjudication or stay all proceedings thereon.*

Power to cancel one of concurrent orders of adjudication.

42(2) and (3) **37.** (*1*) Where an adjudication is annulled, all sales and dispositions of property and payments duly made, and all acts theretofore done, by the Court or receiver, shall be valid; but, subject as aforesaid, the property of the debtor who was adjudged insolvent shall vest in such person as the Court may appoint, or, in default of any such appointment, shall revert to the debtor to the extent of his right or interest therein on such conditions (if any) as the Court may, by order in writing, declare.

Proceedings on annulment.

(*2*) Notice of every order annulling an adjudication shall be published in the local official Gazette and in such other manner as may be prescribed.

Compositions and schemes of arrangement

27(1),(2),(3),(4),(5). **38.** (*1*) Where a debtor, after the making of an order of adjudication, submits a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of his debts, or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs, the Court shall fix a date for the consideration of the proposal, and shall issue a notice to all creditors in such manner as may be prescribed.

Compositions and schemes of arrangement.

(*2*) If, on the consideration of the proposal, a majority in number and three-fourths in value of all the creditors whose debts are proved and who are present in person or by pleader, resolve to accept the proposal, the same shall be deemed to be duly accepted by the creditors.

(*3*) The debtor may at the meeting amend the terms of his proposal if the amendment is, in the opinion of the Court, calculated to benefit the general body of creditors.

(*4*) Where the Court is of opinion, after hearing the report of the receiver, if a receiver has been appointed, and after considering any objections which may be made by or on behalf of any creditor, that the terms of the proposal are not reasonable or are not calculated to benefit the general body of creditors, the Court shall refuse to approve the proposal.

(*5*) If any facts are proved on proof of which the Court would be required either to refuse, suspend or attach conditions to the debtor's discharge, the Court shall refuse to approve the proposal unless it provides reasonable security for payment of not less than six annas in the rupee on all the unsecured debts provable against the debtor's estate.

(*6*) No composition or scheme shall be approved by the Court which does not provide for the payment in priority to other debts of all debts directed to be so paid in the distribution of the property of an insolvent 27(9)

(*7*) In any other case the Court may either approve or refuse to approve the proposal. 27 (6)

39. If the Court approves the proposal, the terms shall be embodied in an order of the Court, and the Court shall frame a schedule in accordance with the provisions of section *38*, the order of adjudication shall be annulled, *and the provisions of section 37 shall apply*, and the composition or scheme shall be binding on all the creditors entered in the said schedule so far as relates to any debts entered therein 27 (7)

Order on approval.

40. If default is made in the payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or if it appears to the Court that the composition or scheme cannot proceed without injustice or undue delay, or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court may, if it thinks fit, *re-adjudge* the debtor insolvent and annul the composition or scheme but without prejudice to the validity of any transfer or payment duly made or of anything duly done under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme When a debtor is *re-adjudged* insolvent under this sub-section, all debts provable in other respects which have been contracted before the date of such *re-adjudication shall* be provable in the insolvency. 27 (8)

Power to re-adjudge debtor insolvent.

Discharge.

41. (*1*) A debtor may, at any time after the order of adjudication *and shall, within the period specified by the Court,* apply to the Court for an order of discharge, and the Court shall fix a day, notice whereof shall be given in such manner as may be prescribed, for hearing such application, and any objections which may be made thereto. 44(1),(2)

Discharge.

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Court may, after considering the objections of any creditor and, where a receiver has been appointed, the report of the receiver —

(*a*) grant or refuse an absolute order of discharge; or

(*b*) suspend the operation of the order for a specified time; or

(*c*) grant an order of discharge subject to any conditions with respect to any earnings or income which may afterwards become due to the insolvent, or with respect to his after-acquired property.

42. (*1*) The Court shall refuse to grant an absolute order of discharge *under section 41* on proof of any of the following facts, namely:— 44 (3)

Cases in which Court must refuse an absolute discharge.

(*a*) that the insolvent's assets are not of a value equal to eight annas in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities, unless he satisfies the Court that the fact that the assets are not of a value equal to eight annas in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities has arisen from circumstances for which he cannot justly be held responsible;

(*b*) that the insolvent has omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his insolvency;

(*c*) that the insolvent has continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent;

(*d*) that the insolvent has contracted any debt provable under this Act without having at the time of contracting it any reasonable or probable ground of expectation (the burden of proving which shall lie on him) that he would be able to pay it;

(*e*) that the insolvent has failed to account satisfactorily for any loss of assets or for any deficiency of assets to meet his liabilities;

(*f*) that the insolvent has brought on, or contributed to, his insolvency by rash and hazardous speculations, or by unjustifiable extravagance in living, or by gambling, or by culpable neglect of his business affairs;

(*g*) that the insolvent has, within three months preceding the date of the presentation of the petition, when unable to pay his debts as they became due, given an undue preference to any of his creditors;

(*h*) that the insolvent has on any previous occasion been adjudged an insolvent or made a composition or arrangement with his creditors;

(*i*) that the insolvent has concealed or removed his property or any part thereof, or has been guilty of any other fraud or fraudulent breach of trust.

44 (4) (*2*) For the purposes of this section, the report of the receiver shall be deemed to be evidence; and the Court may presume the correctness of any statement contained therein

44 (5) (*3*) The powers of suspending, and of attaching conditions to, an insolvent's discharge may be exercised concurrently.

New. [Cf. s. 41, Act III of 1909.]

Adjudication to be annulled on failure to apply for discharge.

43. (*1*) *If the debtor does not appear on the day fixed for hearing his application for discharge or on such subsequent day as the Court may direct, or if the debtor does not apply for an order of discharge within the period specified by the Court, the order of adjudication shall be annulled, and the provisions of section 37 shall apply accordingly*

[Cf. s. 23 (2), Act III of 1909.]

(*2*) *Where a debtor has been released from custody under the provisions of this Act, and the order of adjudication is annulled under sub-section (1), the Court may, if it thinks fit, re-commit the debtor to his former custody, and the officer in charge of the prison to whose custody such debtor is so re-committed shall receive such debtor into his custody according to such re-commitment, and thereupon all processes which were in force against the person of such debtor at the time of such release as aforesaid shall be deemed to be still in force against him as if no order of adjudication had been made.*

Effect of order of discharge.

44. (*1*) An order of discharge shall not release the insolvent from— 45

(*a*) any debt due to the Crown;

(*b*) any debt or liability incurred by means of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust to which he was a party;

(*c*) any debt or liability in respect of which he has obtained forbearance by any fraud to which he was a party; *or*

(*d*) *any liability under an order for maintenance made under section 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898* [Cf. s. 46 (2), Act III of 1909.] V of 1898.

(*2*) Save as otherwise provided by sub-section (*1*), an order of discharge shall release the insolvent from all debts *provable under this Act*

(*3*) An order of discharge shall not release any person who, at the date of the presentation of the petition, was a partner or co-trustee with the insolvent, or was jointly bound or had made any joint contract with him or any person who was surety for him

PART III

ADMINISTRATION OF PROPERTY.

Method of proof of debts.

Debt payable at a future time

45. A creditor may prove for a debt not payable when the debtor is adjudged an insolvent as if it were payable presently, and may receive dividends equally with the other creditors, deducting therefrom only a rebate of interest at the rate of six per centum per annum computed from the declaration of a dividend to the time when the debt would have become payable, according to the terms on which it was contracted. 29

Mutual dealings and set-off.

46 Where there have been mutual dealings between an insolvent and a creditor proving or claiming to prove a debt under this Act, an account shall be taken of what is due from the one party to the other in respect of such mutual dealings, and the sum due from the one party shall be set off against any sum due from the other party, and the balance of the account, and no more, shall be claimed or paid on either side respectively. 30

Secured creditors

47. (*1*) Where a secured creditor realises his security, he may prove for the balance due to him, after deducting the net amount realised. 31

(*2*) Where a secured creditor relinquishes his security for the general benefit of the creditors, he may prove for his whole debt.

(*3*) Where a secured creditor does not either realise or relinquish his security, he shall, before being entitled to have his debt entered in the schedule, state in his proof the particulars of his security, and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be entitled to receive a dividend only in respect of the balance due to him after deducting the value so assessed.

(*4*) Where a security is so valued, the Court may at any time before realisation redeem it on payment to the creditor of the assessed value.

(5) Where a creditor, after having valued his security, subsequently realises it, the net amount realised shall be substituted for the amount of any valuation previously made by the creditor, and shall be treated in all respects as an amended valuation made by the creditor.

(6) Where a secured creditor does not comply with the provisions of this section, he shall be excluded from all share in any dividend.

Interest.

32 48. (1) On any debt or sum certain whereon interest is not reserved or agreed for, and which is overdue when the debtor is adjudged an insolvent, and which is provable under this Act, the creditor may prove for interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum,—

(a) if the debt or sum is payable by virtue of a written instrument at a certain time, from the time when such debt or sum was payable to the date of such adjudication; or,

(b) if the debt or sum is payable otherwise, from the time when a demand in writing has been made giving the debtor notice that interest will be claimed from the date of the demand until the time of payment to the date of such adjudication.

(2) Where a debt which has been proved under this Act includes interest or any pecuniary consideration in lieu of interest, the interest or consideration shall, for the purposes of dividend, be calculated at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, without prejudice to the right of a creditor to receive out of the debtor's estate any higher rate of interest to which he may be entitled after all the debts proved have been paid in full.

Mode of proof.

25 49. (1) A debt may be proved under this Act by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter, to the Court an affidavit verifying the debt.

(2) The affidavit shall contain or refer to a statement of account showing the particulars of the debt, and shall specify the vouchers (if any) by which the same can be substantiated. The Court may at any time call for the production of the vouchers.

Disallowance and reduction of entries in schedule.

26 50. (1) Where the receiver thinks that a debt has been improperly entered in the schedule, the Court may, on the application of the receiver and after notice to the creditor, and such inquiry (if any) as the Court thinks necessary, expunge such entry or reduce the amount of the debt.

(2) The Court may also, after like inquiry, expunge an entry or reduce the amount of a debt upon the application of a creditor where no receiver has been appointed, or where the receiver declines to interfere in the matter or, in the case of a composition or scheme, upon the application of the debtor.

Effect of insolvency on antecedent transactions.

Restriction of rights of creditor under execution.

34 51. (1) Where execution of a decree has issued against the property of a debtor, no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the execution against the receiver except in respect of assets realised in the course of the execution by sale or otherwise before the date *of the admission of the petition.* [Cf. s. 53(1), Act III of 1909.]

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of a secured creditor in respect of the property against which the decree is executed.

(3) A person who in good faith purchases the property of a debtor under a sale in execution shall in all cases acquire a good title to it against the receiver.

Duties of Court executing decree as to property taken in execution.

52. Where execution of a decree has issued against any property of a debtor which is saleable in execution and before the sale thereof notice is given to the Court executing the decree that *an insolvency petition by or against the debtor has been admitted*, the Court shall, on application, direct the property, if in the possession of the Court, to be delivered to the receiver, but the costs of *the suit in which the decree was made and* of the execution shall be a first charge on the property so delivered, and the receiver may sell the property or an adequate part thereof for the purpose of satisfying the charge. 35

Avoidance of voluntary transfer.

53. Any transfer of property not being a transfer made before and in consideration of marriage or made in favour of a purchaser or incumbrancer in good faith and for valuable consideration shall, if the transferor is adjudged insolvent within two years after the date of the transfer, be *voidable as* against the receiver and may be annulled by the Court. 36

Avoidance of preference in certain cases.

54. (1) Every transfer of property, every payment made, every obligation incurred, and every judicial proceeding taken or suffered by any person unable to pay his debts as they become due from his own money in favour of any creditor, with a view of giving that creditor a preference over the other creditors, shall, if such person is adjudged insolvent on a petition presented within three months after the date thereof, be deemed fraudulent and void as against the receiver and shall be annulled by the Court. 37

(2) This section shall not affect the rights of any person who in good faith and for valuable consideration has acquired a title through or under a creditor of the insolvent.

Protection of *bond fide* transactions.

55. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Act with respect to the effect of insolvency on an execution, and with respect to the avoidance of certain transfers and preferences, nothing in this Act shall invalidate in the case of an insolvency— 38

(a) any payment by the insolvent to any of his creditors;

(b) any payment or delivery to the insolvent;

(c) any transfer by the insolvent for valuable consideration; or

(d) any contract or dealing by or with the insolvent for valuable consideration:

Provided that any such transaction takes place before the date of the order of adjudication, *and that the person with whom such transaction takes place has not at the time notice of the presentation of any insolvency petition by or against the debtor.*

Realisation of Property.

18 **56.** (*1*) The Court may, at the time of the order of adjudication, or at any time afterwards, appoint a receiver for the property of the insolvent, and such property shall thereupon vest in such receiver.

Appointment of receiver.

(*2*) Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, the Court may—

(*a*) require the receiver to give such security as it thinks fit duly to account for what he shall receive in respect of the property; and

(*b*) by general or special order, fix the amount to be paid as remuneration for the services of the receiver out of the assets of the insolvent.

(*3*) Where the Court appoints a receiver, it may remove the person in whose possession or custody any such property as aforesaid is from the possession or custody thereof:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise the Court to remove from the possession or custody of property any person whom the insolvent has not a present right so to remove.

(*4*) Where a receiver appointed under this section—

(*a*) fails to submit his accounts at such periods and in such form as the Court directs, or

(*b*) fails to pay the balance due from him thereon as the Court directs, or

(*c*) occasions loss to the property by his wilful default or gross negligence,

the Court may direct his property to be attached and sold, and may apply the proceeds to make good any balance found to be due from him or any loss so occasioned by him.

New (*5*) *The provisions of this section shall apply, so far as may be, to interim receivers appointed under section 20.*

19 **57.** (*1*) The Local Government may appoint such persons as it thinks fit (to be called "Official Receivers") to be receivers under this Act within such local limits as it may prescribe.

Power to appoint Official Receivers.

(*2*) Where any Official Receiver has been so appointed for the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court having jurisdiction under this Act, he shall be the receiver for the purpose of every order appointing a receiver *or an interim receiver* issued by any such Court, unless the Court for special reasons otherwise directs.

(*3*) Any sum payable under clause (*b*) of *sub-section (2) of* section 56 in respect of the services of an Official Receiver shall be credited to such fund as the Local Government may direct.

(*4*) Every Official Receiver shall receive such remuneration out of the said fund or otherwise as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, and no remuneration whatever beyond that so fixed shall be received by the Official Receiver as such.

23 **58.** Where no receiver is appointed, the Court shall have all the rights of, and may exercise all the powers conferred on, a receiver under this Act.

Powers of Court if no receiver appointed.

59. Subject t[illegible]isions of this Act, the receiver shall, with all convenient speed, realise the property of the debtor and distribute dividends among the creditors entitled thereto, and for that purpose may— 20

Duties and powers of receiver.

(*a*) sell all or any part of the property of the insolvent;

(*b*) give receipts for any money received by him;

and may, by leave of the Court, do all or any of the following things, namely:—

(*c*) carry on the business of the insolvent so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up of the same;

(*d*) institute, defend or continue any suit or other legal proceeding relating to the property of the insolvent;

(*e*) employ a pleader or other agent to take any proceedings or do any business which may be sanctioned by the Court;

(*f*) accept as the consideration for the sale of any property of the insolvent a sum of money payable at a future time subject to such stipulations as to security and otherwise as the Court thinks fit;

(*g*) mortgage or pledge any part of the property of the insolvent for the purpose of raising money for the payment of his debts;

(*h*) refer any dispute to arbitration, and compromise all debts, claims and liabilities, on such terms as may be agreed upon; and

(*i*) divide in its existing form amongst the creditors, according to its estimated value, any property which, from its peculiar nature or other special circumstances, cannot readily or advantageously be sold.

60. (*1*) In any local area in which a declaration has been made under section 68 of the *Code of Civil Procedure*, 1908, and is in force, no sale of immoveable property paying revenue to the Government or held or let for agricultural purposes shall be made by the receiver; but, after the other property of the insolvent has been realised, the Court shall ascertain— 21 V of 1908.

Special provisions in regard to immoveable property.

(*a*) the amount required to satisfy the debts proved under this Act after deducting the monies already received;

(*b*) the immoveable property of the insolvent remaining unsold; and

(*c*) the incumbrances (if any) existing thereon;

and shall forward a statement to the Collector containing the particulars aforesaid; and thereupon the Collector shall proceed to raise the amount so required by the exercise of such of the powers conferred on him by *paragraphs 2 to 10 of the Third Schedule to* the said Code as he thinks fit, and subject to the provisions of those *paragraphs* so far as they are applicable, and shall hold at the disposal of the Court all sums that may come to his hands by the exercise of such powers.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect any provisions of any enactment for the time being in force prohibiting or restricting the execution of decrees or orders against immoveable property; and any such provisions shall be deemed to apply to the enforcement of an order of adjudication made under this Act as if it were such a decree or order.

Distribution of Property.

33 **61.** (1) In the distribution of the property of the insolvent, there shall be paid in priority to all other debts—

Priority of debts.

(a) all debts due to the Crown or to any local authority; and

(b) all salary or wages, not exceeding twenty rupees in all, of any clerk, servant or labourer in respect of services rendered to the insolvent during four months before the date of the presentation of the petition.

(2) The debts specified in sub-section (1) shall rank equally between themselves, and shall be paid in full, unless the property of the insolvent is insufficient to meet them, in which case they shall abate in equal proportions between themselves.

(3) Subject to the retention of such sums as may be necessary for the expenses of administration or otherwise, the debts specified in sub-section (1) shall be discharged forthwith in so far as the property of the insolvent is sufficient to meet them.

(4) In the case of partners, the partnership property shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of the partnership debts, and the separate property of each partner shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of his separate debts. Where there is a surplus of the separate property of the partners, it shall be dealt with as part of the partnership property; and where there is a surplus of the partnership property, it shall be dealt with as part of the respective separate property in proportion to the rights and interests of each partner in the partnership property.

(5) Subject to the provisions of this Act, all debts entered in the schedule shall be paid rateably according to the amounts of such debts respectively and without any preference.

(6) Where there is any surplus after payment of the foregoing debts, it shall be applied in payment of interest from the date on which the debtor is adjudged an insolvent at the rate of six per centum per annum on all debts entered in the schedule.

39 (1), (2) **62.** (1) In the calculation of dividends, the receiver shall retain in his hands sufficient assets to meet—

Calculation of dividends.

(a) debts provable under this Act and appearing, from the insolvent's statements or otherwise, to be due to persons resident in places so distant that in the ordinary course of communication they have not had sufficient time to tender their proofs;

(b) debts provable under this Act, the subject of claims not yet determined;

(c) disputed proofs or claims; and

(d) the expenses necessary for the administration of the estate or otherwise.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), all money in hand shall be distributed as dividends.

63. Any creditor who has not proved his debt before the declaration of any dividend or dividends shall be entitled to be paid, out of any money for the time being in the hands of the receiver, any dividend or dividends which he may have failed to receive before that money is applied to the payment of any future dividend or dividends; but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before his debt was proved by reason that he has not participated therein. 39 (3)

Right of creditor who has not proved debt before declaration of a dividend.

64. When the receiver has realised all the property of the insolvent or so much thereof as can, in the opinion of the Court, be realised without needlessly protracting the receivership, he shall declare a final dividend; but before so doing, he shall give notice in manner prescribed to the persons whose claims to be creditors have been notified but not proved, that if they do not prove their claims within the time limited by the notice, he will proceed to make a final dividend without regard to their claims. After the expiration of the time so limited, or if the Court, on application by any such claimant, grants him further time for establishing his claim, then on the expiration of such further time, the property of the insolvent shall be divided among the creditors entered in the schedule without regard to the claims of any other persons. 39 (4)

Final dividend.

65. No suit for a dividend shall lie against the receiver; but where the receiver refuses to pay any dividend, the Court may, on the application of any creditor who is entered in the schedule, order him to pay it, and also to pay out of his own money interest thereon for the time that it is withheld, and the costs of the application. 39 (5)

No suit for dividend.

66. (1) The Court may appoint the insolvent himself to superintend the management of the property of the insolvent or of any part thereof, or to carry on the trade (if any) of the insolvent for the benefit of the creditors, and in any other respect to aid in administering the property in such manner and on such terms as the Court may direct. 40

Management by and allowance to insolvent.

(2) The Court may, from time to time, make such allowance as it may think just to the insolvent out of his property for the support of himself and his family, or in consideration of his services if he is engaged in winding up his estate; but any such allowance may, at any time, be varied or determined by the Court.

67. The insolvent shall be entitled to any surplus remaining after payment in full of his creditors, with interest as provided by this Act, and of the expenses of the proceedings taken thereunder. 41

Right of insolvent to surplus.

Appeal to Court against receiver.

22 **68.** If the insolvent or any of the creditors or any other person is aggrieved by any act or decision of the receiver, he may apply to the Court, and the Court may confirm, reverse or modify the act or decision complained of, and make such order as it thinks just:

Appeal to Court against receiver.

Provided that no application under this section shall be entertained after the expiration of twenty-one days from the date of the act or decision complained of.

PART V.

PENALTIES.

New. [Cf. s. 48 (9), Act III of 1907 and s. 103, Act III of 1909.]

69. *If a debtor, whether before or after the making of an order of adjudication,—*

Offences by debtors.

(a) wilfully fails to perform the duties imposed on him by section 22 or to deliver up possession of any part of his property which is divisible among his creditors under this Act, and which is for the time being in his possession or under his control to the Court or to any person authorised by the Court to take possession of it, or

(b) fraudulently with intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the objects of this Act,—

(i) has destroyed or otherwise wilfully prevented or purposely withheld the production of any document relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act, or

(ii) has kept or caused to be kept false books, or

(iii) has made false entries in or withheld entries from or wilfully altered or falsified any document relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act, or

(c) fraudulently with intent to diminish the sum to be divided among his creditors or to give an undue preference to any of his creditors,—

(i) has discharged or concealed any debt due to or from him, or

(ii) has made away with, charged, mortgaged or concealed any part of his property of any kind whatsoever,

he shall be punishable on conviction by the Court with imprisonment which may extend to one year.

New. [Cf. s. 104, Act III of 1909.]

70. *(1) Where the Court is satisfied that there is ground for inquiring into any offence referred to in section 69, the Court shall direct that a notice be served on the debtor in the manner prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for service of a summons, calling on him to show cause why a charge or charges should not be framed against him.*

Procedure on charge under section 69.

V of 1898.

(2) The notice shall set forth the substance of the offence, and any number of offences may be set forth in the same notice.

(3) At the hearing of such notice and of any charge framed in pursuance thereof, the Court shall, so far as may be, follow the procedure for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates prescribed by Chapter XXI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and nothing in Chapter XXIII of the said Code relating to trials before High Courts and Courts of Session shall be applicable to such trial. V of 1898.

(4) Any number of offences under this section may be charged at the same time:

Provided that no debtor shall be sentenced to imprisonment exceeding an aggregate period of two years for offences under this section committed in the course of the same insolvency proceeding.

(5) The Court may, instead of itself inquiring into an offence under section 69 make a complaint thereof in writing to the nearest Magistrate of the first class having jurisdiction, and such Magistrate shall deal with such complaint in the manner laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898: V of 1898.

Provided that it shall not be necessary to examine the complainant.

71. *Where an insolvent has been guilty of any of the offences specified in section 69, he shall not be exempt from being proceeded against therefor by reason that he has obtained his discharge, or that a composition or scheme of arrangement has been accepted or approved.* New. [Cf. s. 105 Act III of 1909.]

Criminal liability after discharge or composition.

72. *(1)* An undischarged insolvent obtaining credit to the extent of fifty rupees or upwards from any person without informing such person that he is an undischarged insolvent shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both. 53

Undischarged insolvent obtaining credit.

(2) Where the Court has reason to believe that an undischarged insolvent has committed the offence referred to in sub-section (*1*), the Court, after making any preliminary inquiry that may be necessary, may send the case for trial to the nearest Magistrate of the first class, and may send the accused in custody or take sufficient security for his appearance before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial.

73. *(1) Where a debtor is adjudged or re-adjudged insolvent under this Act, he shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be disqualified from—* New.

Disqualifications of insolvent.

(a) being appointed or acting as a Magistrate;

(b) being elected to any office of any local authority where the appointment to such office is by election or holding or exercising any such office to which no salary is attached; and

(c) being elected or sitting or voting as member of any local authority.

(2) The disqualification which an insolvent is subject to under this section shall be removed, and shall cease if—

(a) the order of adjudication is annulled under section 35, or

(b) he obtains from the Court an order of discharge, whether absolute or conditional, with a certificate that his bankruptcy was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part.

(3) The Court may grant or refuse such certificate as it thinks fit, but any order of refusal shall be subject to appeal.

PART V.

SUMMARY ADMINISTRATION.

48 **74.** When a petition is presented by or against a debtor, if the Court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that the property of the debtor is not likely to exceed in value five hundred rupees, the Court may make an order that the debtor's estate be administered in a summary manner, and thereupon *the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the following modifications, namely :—*

Summary administration.

(i) unless the Court otherwise directs, no notice required under this Act shall be published in the local official Gazette ;

(ii) on the admission of a petition by a debtor, the property of the debtor shall vest in the Court as a receiver ;

(iii) at the hearing of the petition, the Court shall inquire into the debts and assets of the debtor, and determine the same by order in writing, and it shall not be necessary to frame a schedule under the provisions of section 33 ;

(iv) the property of the debtor shall be realised with all reasonable despatch and, thereafter, when practicable, distributed in a single dividend ;

(v) the debtor shall apply for his discharge within six months from the date of adjudication ; and

(vi) such other modifications as may be prescribed with the view of saving expense and simplifying procedure :

Provided that the Court may at any time direct that the ordinary procedure provided for in this Act shall be followed in regard to the debtor's estate, and thereafter the Act shall have effect accordingly.

PART VI.

APPEALS.

46 **75.** *(1) The debtor, any creditor, the receiver or any other person aggrieved by a decision come to or* an order made in the exercise of insolvency jurisdiction by a Court subordinate to a District Court may appeal to the District Court, and the order of the District Court upon such appeal shall be final :

Appeals.

Provided that the High Court, for the purpose of satisfying itself that an order made in any appeal decided by the District Court was according to law, may call for the case and pass such order with respect thereto as it thinks fit :

Provided further that any such person aggrieved by a decision of the District Court on appeal from a decision of a subordinate Court under section 4 may appeal to the High Court on any of the grounds mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 100 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. V of 1908.

(2) Any *such* person aggrieved by *any such decision or order of a District Court as is specified in Schedule I, come to or made* otherwise than in appeal from an order made by a subordinate Court, may appeal to the High Court.

(3) Any *such* person aggrieved by any other order made by a District Court otherwise than in appeal from an order made by a subordinate Court may appeal to the High Court by leave of the District Court or of the High Court.

(4) The periods of limitation for appeals to the District Court and to the High Court under this section shall be thirty days and ninety days, respectively.

PART VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

76. The costs of any proceeding under this Act, including the costs of maintaining a debtor in the civil prison, shall, subject to any rules made under this Act, be in the discretion of the Court in which the proceeding is had. 49

Costs.

77. All Courts having jurisdiction in insolvency and the officers of such Courts respectively shall severally act in aid of and be auxiliary to each other in all matters of insolvency, and an order of a Court seeking aid with a request to another of the said Courts shall be deemed sufficient to enable the latter Court to exercise, in regard to the matters directed by the order, such jurisdiction as either of such Courts could exercise in regard to similar matters within their respective jurisdictions. 50

Courts to be auxiliary to each other.

78. *(1) The provisions of sections 5 and 12 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, shall apply to appeals and applications under this Act, and for the purpose of the said section 12, a decision under section 4 shall be deemed to be a decree.* New. IX of 1908.

Limitation.

(2) Where an order of adjudication has been annulled under this Act, in computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit or application for the execution of a decree (other than a suit or application in respect of which the leave of the Court was obtained under sub-section (2) of section 28) which might have been brought or made but for the making of an order of adjudication under this Act, the period from the date of the order of adjudication to the date of the order of annulment shall be excluded :

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to a suit or application in respect of a debt provable but not proved under this Act.

51 **79.** (*1*) The High Court may, with the previous sanction, in the case of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, of the Governor General in Council, and, in the case of any other High Court, of the Local Government, make rules for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

Power to make rules.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide—

(*a*) for the appointment and remuneration of receivers (other than Official Receivers), the audit of the accounts of all receivers and the costs of such audit,

(*b*) for meetings of creditors,

[*Cf.* s. 112 (2) (c) of Act III of 1909.] (*c*) for the procedure to be followed *where the debtor is a firm, and*

(*d*) *for the procedure to be followed* in the case of estates to be administered in a summary manner.

(*3*) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India or in the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and shall, on such publication, have effect as if enacted in this Act.

52 **80.** (*1*) The High Court, with the like sanction, may from time to time direct that, in any matters in respect of which jurisdiction is given to the Court by this Act, the Official Receiver shall, subject to the directions of the Court, have all or any of the following powers, namely :—

Delegation of powers to Official Receivers.

(*a*) to hear insolvency petitions, to examine the debtor and to make orders of adjudication ;

(*b*) to frame schedules and to admit or reject proofs of creditors ;

(*c*) to grant orders of discharge ;

(*d*) to approve compositions or schemes of arrangement ;

(*e*) to make *interim* orders in any case of urgency ; and

(*f*) to hear and determine any unopposed or *ex parte* application.

(*2*) Subject to the appeal to the Court provided for by section *68*, any order made or act done by the Official Receiver in the exercise of the said powers shall be deemed the order or act of the Court.

81. Any Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that *any of the provisions of this Act specified in Schedule II* shall not apply to insolvency proceedings in any Court or Courts having jurisdiction under this Act in any part of the territories administered by such Local Government. 54

Power of Local Government to bar application of certain provisions to certain Courts.

82. Nothing in this Act shall — 55

Savings.

(*a*) affect *the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909*, or section 8 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900, or III of 1909. VI of 1900.

(*b*) apply to cases to which Chapter IV of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, is applicable. XVII of 1879.

83. (*1*) The enactments mentioned in Schedule *III* are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof. 56

Repeals.

(*2*) Where in any enactment or instrument in force at the date of the commencement of this Act, reference is made to Chapter XX (of Insolvent Judgment-debtors) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1877, or of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, or to any section of either of those Chapters, such reference shall, so far as may be practicable, be construed as applying to this Act or to the corresponding section thereof. X of 1877. XIV of 1882

SCHEDULE I

[*See section 75 (2)*]

Decisions and orders from which an appeal lies to the High Court under section 75 (2)

Section	Nature of decision or order.
4	Decision of questions of title, priority, etc., arising in insolvency
25	Order dismissing a petition
26	Order awarding compensation
27	Order of adjudication
33	Orders regarding entries in the schedule
35	Order annulling adjudication
37	Order declaring the conditions on which the debtor's property shall revert to him on annulment of adjudication
41	Order on application for discharge
50	Order disallowing or reducing entries in the schedule
53	Order annulling a voluntary transfer
54	Decision that a transfer of property is a preference in favour of a creditor
69	Conviction and sentence of debtor for an offence under this section

SCHEDULE II

(*See section 81*)

Provisions of the Act application of which may be barred by Local Governments

Provision of the Act	Subject
Section	
26	Award of compensation
28, sub-section (8)	Reputed property of an insolvent.
34	Debts provable under the Act
38	Compositions and schemes of arrangement
39	
40	
42, sub-sections (1) and (2)	Obligation to refuse absolute discharge
45	Method of proof of debts
46	
47	
48	
49	
50	
51	Effect of insolvency on antecedent transactions
52	
53	
54	
55	
61 (except clause (a) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (4))	Priority of debts
62	Dividends
63	
64	
65	
66	Management by and allowance to insolvent
72	Penalty for obtaining of credit by undischarged insolvent

SCHEDULE III

ENACTMENTS REPEALED

(*See section 83*)

Year	No	Short title	Extent of repeal
1907	III	The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907	*So much as has not been repealed*
1914	IV	The Decentralization Act, 1914	In Schedule I, Part I, the entry relating to Act III of 1907.
„	X	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1914	In Schedule I, the entries relating to Act III of 1907

Table showing disposal of provisions of Act III of 1907 and of the last draft of the amending Bill proposed by the Select Committee

No in consolidation draft.	Marginal title.	Section of Act	Clause of Bill as amended by Select Committee
1	Short title and extent	Section 1	...
2	Definitions	„ 2	2
3	Insolvency jurisdiction	„ 3	......
4	Power of Court to decide all questions arising in insolvency.		3
5	General powers of Courts	Section 47	.....
6	Acts of insolvency	„ 4	...
7	Petition and adjudication	„ 5	..
8	Exemption of corporation, etc., from insolvency proceedings	„ 6 (6)	4 (new section 6)
9	Conditions on which creditor may petition	„ 6 (4) and (5)	4 (new section 6-A)
10	Conditions on which debtor may petition	„ 6 (3)	4 (new section 6-B).
11	Court to which petition shall be presented	„ 6 (2)	4 (new section 6 C)
12	Verification of petition	„ 6 (1)	4 (new section 6 D)
13	Contents of petition	„ 11	6
14	Withdrawal of petitions	„ 7	... ..
15	Consolidation of petitions	„ 8	...
16	Power to change carriage of proceedings	„ 9	..
17	Continuance of proceedings on death of debtor	„ 10	5
18	Procedure for admission of petition	„ 6 (1)	4 (new section 6-D)
19	Procedure on admission of petition	„ 12	...
20	Appointment of interim receiver	„ 13 (2)	7
21	Interim proceedings against debtor	„ 13 (1), (3) and (4)	..
22	Duties of debtor	„ 43 (1)	18 (1)
23	Release of debtor	......	8-A.
24	Procedure at hearing	Section 14	9
25	Dismissal of petition	„ 15 (1)	9 and 10
26	Award of compensation	„ 15 (2) and (3)	
27	Order of adjudication	„ 16 (1)	11 (1) and (4)
28	Effect of an order of adjudication	„ 16 (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6)	11 (2) and 18 (2)
29	Stay of pending proceedings	...	12 (new section 16-A).
30	Publication of order of adjudication	Section 16 (7)	11 (3)
31	Protection order	...	12 (new section 16 B)
32	Power to arrest after adjudication	...	12 (new section 16-C).
33	Schedules of creditors	Section 24	13
34	Debts provable under the Act	„ 28	..
35	Power to annul adjudication of insolvency	„ 42 (1)	......

Table showing disposal of provisions of Act III of 1907 and of the last draft of the amending bill proposed by the Select Committee—contd.

No. in consolidated draft.	Marginal title.	Section of Act.	Clause of Bill as amended by Select Committee.
36	Power to cancel one of concurrent orders of adjudication.	Section 17 . .	......
37	Proceedings on annulment	„ 42 (2) and (3)	......
38	Compositions and schemes of arrangement . .	„ 27 (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) and (9).	14 (1)
39	Order on approval	„ 27 (7) . .	14 (2)
40	Power to re-adjudge debtor insolvent . . .	„ 27 (8) . .	14 (3)
41	Discharge	„ 44 (1) and (2)	20 and 25
42	Cases in which Court must refuse an absolute discharge.	„ 44 (3), (4) and (5).	.. ...
43	Adjudication to be annulled on failure to apply for discharge.	.. ...	20
44	Effect of order of discharge	Section 45 . .	21
45	Debt payable at a future time	„ 29 . .	......
46	Mutual dealings and set-off	„ 30 .	...
47	Secured creditors	„ 31 . .	.. ..
48	Interest	„ 32 . .	... .
49	Mode of proof	„ 25 . .	......
50	Disallowance and reduction of entries in Schedules	„ 26 . .	......
51	Restriction of rights of creditor under execution .	„ 34 . .	15
52	Duties of Court executing decree as to property taken in execution.	„ 35 .	15-A.
53	Avoidance of voluntary transfer . . .	„ 36 . .	......
54	Avoidance of preference in certain cases . .	„ 37 . .	16
55	Protection of *bonâ fide* transactions . . .	„ 38 .	17
56	Appointment of receiver	„ 18 . .	12-A.
57	Power to appoint Official Receiver . .	„ 19 . .	12- .
58	Powers of Court if no receiver appointed .	„ 23 . .	.. ...
59	Duties and powers of receiver . . .	„ 20 . .	.. ..
60	Special provisions in regard to immoveable property.	„ 21 . .	......
61	Priority of debts	„ 33 . .	......
62	Calculation of dividends	„ 39 (1) and (2)	... ..
63	Right of creditor who has not proved debt before declaration of a dividend.	„ 39 (3) . .	......
64	Final dividend	„ 39 (4) . .	......
65	No suit for dividend	„ 39 (5) . .	......
66	Management by and allowance to insolvent .	„ 40 . .	......
67	Right of insolvent to surplus	„ 41 . .	......
68	Appeal to Court against receiver . . .	„ 22 . .	.....
69	Offences by debtors	Cf. 43 (2) . .	19 (new section 43-A.)

Table showing disposal of provisions of Act III of 1907 and of the last draft of the amending Bill proposed by the Select Committee—contd

No in consolidation draft	Marginal title	Section of Act	Clause of Bill as amended by Select Committee
70	Procedure on charge under section 19 .		19 (new section 43 B
71	Criminal liability after discharge or composition		19 new section 43 ( )
72	Undischarged insolvent obtaining credit	Section 03	
73	Disqualifications of insolvent		24
74	Summary administration .	Section 48	23
75	Appeals . .	, 46	22
76	Costs . .	1)	
77	Courts to be auxiliary to each other .	50	
78	Limitation		23 A
79	Power to make rules .	Section 51	8 B
80	Delegation of powers to Official Receivers	52	
81	Power of Local Government to bar application of certain provisions to certain Courts	51	
82	Savings	0	
83	Repeals	00	

C. *Undisposed provisions of Act III of 1907.*

Section of Act	Clause of the consolidation draft.	Matter undisposed of.
1 (3) . . .	1	Commencement provision is omitted.
2 (a) and (g) .	2 (1)	(1) Definition of "available act of insolvency" is omitted
		(2) Definition of "the Court" is omitted
4 (c) . . .	6 (c) . . .	The words "or of any interest therein" are omitted in view of clause 2 (f) of consolidation draft
12 (2) . . .	19 (4) . .	The words "by publication in the local official Gazette" are omitted
13 (2) . . .	21 . . .	Clause (2) "order the appointment of an interim receiver of the property of the debtor or of any property thereof" is omitted
16 (1) .	27 (1)	The words "and the debtor is unable to propose any composition or scheme which shall be accepted by the creditors and approved by the Court in the manner hereinafter provided" are omitted
16 (2) (a)	28 (2) . .	The words "save... decree" are omitted and replaced by sub-section (5) of the consolidation draft
16 (2) (b) .	28 (4) .	(1) Clause (b) "the insolvent if in prison for debt, shall be released" is omitted.
		(2) The words "or person" are omitted
27 (1) . . .	38 (1) . .	(1) The words "whether before or" are omitted
		(2) The words "by publication in the local official Gazette" are omitted
27 (2) .	39	The words "if any" are omitted
37 (1) . . .	54 .	The words "or of any interest therein" are omitted in view of clause 2 (f) of the consolidation draft
42 (1)	35	The words "or where a composition or scheme has been approved by the Court under section 27" are omitted.
42 (2)	37 (1) . . .	The words "under sub-section (1)" are omitted.
44 (1)	41 (1) . . .	The words "by publication in the local official Gazette" are omitted.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census was presented to the Indian Legislative Council on the 11th February 1920 —

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

Paper No I — From the Hon'ble Mr C A Barron, C I E, I C S, Chief Commissioner, Delhi, dated the 20th September, 1919, the Hon'ble Mr D G Mitchell, I C S, Legal Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, dated the 19th October, 1919, and enclosure, M R Ry Diwan Bahadur K Ramchandra Rao Avargal, Secretary to Government Madras Home (Miscellaneous) Department, dated the 12th November 1919, the Hon'ble Mr A R Edwards, I C S Second Secretary to the Chief Commissioner Assam dated the 14th November 1919, the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, dated the 18th November, 1919, the Hon'ble Mr H Tonkinson I C S, Secretary to Government of Burma General Department, dated the 19th November 1919 the Hon'ble Sir Hamilton Grant, K C.I E, Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, dated the 20th November, 1919, the Hon'ble Mr A T Holme, I C S, Chief Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara, dated the 22nd November, 1919, G A Thomas, Esq, I C S, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, dated the 28th November, 1919, and enclosures, the Hon'ble Mr I D Elliott, I C S, Secretary to Government of the United Provinces, dated the 1st December, 1919, and L French, Esq, C I E, C B E, I C S, Joint Chief Secretary to Government of the Punjab, dated the 2nd December, 1919

Paper No II — From the Hon'ble Mr J A Hubback, I C.S, Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department, dated the 2nd December, 1919, the Hon'ble Mr M C McAlpin Secretary to Government of Bengal, Revenue Department, dated the 8th December, 1919, Major C L C Plowden, I A, Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, dated the 9th December, 1919, A A Patterson, Esq, I C S, Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, dated the 10th December, 1919; and the Hon'ble Mr J A Hubback, I C S, Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department, dated the 15th December 1919

2. The following paragraphs explain the principal changes which we have made in the Bill The remainder are mainly in the nature of drafting amendments, and we do not consider it necessary to deal with them in detail in this Report.

3 *Clause 4* — In the Bill as introduced provision was made, as in former Acts, for the collection of statistics in regard to industrial and commercial concerns employing twenty or more persons We have made the provision applicable to all such concerns employing ten or more persons, to enable more complete information to be obtained with regard to industries

4 *Clause 5* —We have made an addition to the authorities who may be required to give assistance in the taking of the census

5 *Clause 10* —In sub-clause (*b*) we have provided a penalty for the disclosure of information received by a census-officer in the course of his duty

6 The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette	Date
Gazette of India	6th September, 1919.
Fort Saint George Gazette	30th September, 1919.
Bombay Government Gazette	30th October, 1919
Calcutta Gazette	24th September, 1919.
United Provinces Gazette	20th September, 1919
Punjab Government Gazette	19th September, 1919
Burma Gazette	27th September, 1919
Central Provinces Gazette	20th September, 1919
Bihar and Orissa Gazette	24th September, 1919.
Coorg District Gazette	1st October, 1919
Sind Official Gazette	18th September, 1919
North West Frontier Province Gazette	19th September, 1919
Assam	24th September, 1919

In the Vernaculars

Province	Language	Date
Madras	Tamil Telugu	14th October, 1919
	Hindustani	21st October, 1919
	Kanarese Malayalam	14th October, 1919
	Oriya	4th November, 1919
Bombay	Marathi Gujarathi Kanarese	13th and 20th November, 1919
United Provinces Gazette	Urdu	4th October, 1919
Burma	Burmese	4th October, 1919
Coorg	Kanarese	1st November, 1919
Sindh	Sindhi	6th November, 1919

7 We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended

MD SHAFI

G R LOWNDES

H SHARP

SUNDAR SINGH MAJITHIA

SYED NAWAB ALI.

SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA.

B C ALLEN

The 7th February 1920.

BILL No. 16 OF 1919

[AS AMENDED BY SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[Words printed in italics indicate the amendments suggested by the Select Committee.]

A Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

WHEREAS it has been determined to take a census of British India during the year 1921, and it is expedient to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Census Act, 1920.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

Appointment of census-officers.

2. (*1*) The Local Government may appoint any person to take, or aid in, or supervise the taking of, the census within any specified local area.

(*2*) Persons so appointed shall be called census officers.

(*3*) The Local Government may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit the power of appointing census-officers which is conferred by this section.

Proof of appointment of census-officers and their status as public servants.

3. (*1*) A declaration in writing, signed by any officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a census-officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment

(*2*) All census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code — XLV of 1860

Discharge of duties of census-officers in certain cases.

4. (*1*) (*a*) Every officer in command of any body of men belonging to His Majesty's naval, military or air forces or to His Majesty's Indian Marine Service or of any vessel of war,

(*b*) every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having charge or control of a vessel,

(*c*) every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up or of any public, charitable, religious or educational institution,

(*d*) every keeper, secretary or manager of any sarai, hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house, emigration depôt or club, and

(*e*) every occupant of immoveable property *who has at the time of the taking of the census not less than twenty persons living on or in such property*, and every manager or officer of a railway or other commercial or industrial *establishment* who has at *such* time not less than *ten* persons employed under him,

shall, if so required by the District Magistrate or by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, perform such of the duties of a census-officer in relation to the persons who at the time of the taking of the census are under his command or charge, or *are* inmates of his house or present on or in such immoveable property *or are employed under him*, as such Magistrate or officer may, by written order, direct.

(*2*) All the provisions of this Act relating to census-officers shall apply, so far as they can be made applicable, to all persons while performing such duties under this section, and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which he is directed under this section to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code. — XLV of 1860

Power of District Magistrate to call upon certain persons to give assistance.

5. (*1*) The District Magistrate, or such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf for any local area, may, by written order, which shall have effect throughout the limits of his district or of such local area, as the case may be, call upon—

(*a*) all owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders, farmers, assignees of land-revenue and lessees of fisheries under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1905, or the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889, or their agents, — Bur. Act III of 1905. III of 1889.

(*b*) all village-officers and servants in estates as defined in the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act, 1894, and — Mad. Act II of 1894.

(*c*) all members of panchayats appointed under the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870, *or* the Sylhet and Cachar Rural Police Regulation, 1883, or *members of union boards established under* the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919, all ghatwals, Unit-tahsildars and members of a panchayat appointed under the Chota Nagpur Rural Police Act, 1914, *all members of Village Authorities constituted under the Assam Local Self-Government Act, 1915*, and all village-headmen in the Kumaun Division of the United Provinces, — Ben. Act VI of 1870. I of 1883. Ben. Act V of 1919. B. and O. Act I of 1914. Assam Act I of 1915.

to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of the taking of the census on the lands of such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers and assignees, or within the limits of such fisheries or in the villages or other areas for which such village-officers and servants, panchayats, *union boards, Village Authorities*, ghatwals, Unit-tahsildars or village headmen are appointed, as the case may be

(*2*) Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required, and such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers, assignees *and* lessees, or their agents, and such village-officers and servants, the members of such panchayats, *union boards and Village Authorities*, and such ghatwals, Unit-tahsildars and village-headmen shall be bound to obey it.

Asking of questions by census-officers.

6. Every census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the Local Government and published in the official Gazette, he may be directed to a

7. Every person of whom any question is asked under the last foregoing section shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief:

Obligation to answer questions.

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household, and no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband or of any other person whose name she is forbidden by custom to mention.

8. Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow census-officers such access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census, and as, having regard to the customs of the country, may be reasonable, and shall allow them to paint on or affix to the place such letters, marks or numbers as may be necessary for the purposes of the census.

Occupier to allow access, and permit affixing of numbers.

9. (*1*) Subject to such orders as the Local Government may issue in this behalf, any census-officer may leave, or cause to be left,

Occupier or manager to fill up schedule.

(*a*) at any dwelling-house within the local area for which he is appointed, or

(*b*) with any manager or officer of any commercial or industrial *establishment* who has at the time of the taking of the census not less than *ten* persons employed under him,

a schedule for the purpose of its being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof or by such manager or officer with such particulars as the Local Government may direct regarding the inmates of such house or part, or the persons employed under such manager or officer at the time of the taking of the census, *as the case may be.*

(*2*) When any such schedule has been so left, the occupier of the house or part to which it relates or the manager or officer with whom it is left shall fill it up, or cause it to be filled up, to the best of his knowledge or belief, so far as regards the inmates of such house or part, or the persons employed under him at the time aforesaid, *as the case may be*, and shall sign his name thereto, and when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the census-officer or to such person as *the census-officer* may direct.

10. In any of the following cases, namely:—

Penalties.

(*a*) if a census-officer or a person lawfully required to give assistance towards the taking of a census refuses or neglects to use reasonable diligence in performing any duty imposed upon him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Act or with any rule duly made thereunder,

(*b*) if a census-officer intentionally puts any offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return, or, *without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, discloses any information which he has received by means of or for the purposes of a census return,*

(*c*) if any person refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge or belief any question asked of him by a census-officer which he is legally bound by section 7 so to answer,

(*d*) if any person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place refuses to allow a census-officer such reasonable access thereto as he is required by section 8 to allow,

(*e*) if any person removes, obliterates, alters or injures before the 31st day of March, 1921, any letters, marks or numbers which have been painted or affixed for the purposes of the census,

(*f*) if any occupier of a dwelling-house or part thereof or any person with whom a schedule is left under section 9 knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of section 9 or makes any false return under that section,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

11. (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare before what classes of Magistrates prosecutions under this Act may be instituted.

Jurisdiction in prosecutions.

(*2*) Unless and until a notification is published under sub-section (*1*), all prosecutions under this Act shall, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, be instituted before a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere, before the District Magistrate.

(*3*) No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the Local Government or of some officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf.

12. No person shall have a right to inspect any book, register or record made by a census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such officer or any schedule delivered under section 9, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any such book, register, record or schedule shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding or any proceeding under Chapter XII or Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Records of census not open to inspection or admissible in evidence in certain proceedings.

I of 1872.

V of 1898.

13. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule with respect to the mode in which a census is to be taken in any municipality, the municipal authority may, at the time appointed for the taking of the census of British India during the year 1921, cause the census of the municipality to be taken wholly or in part by any method authorised by this Act.

Temporary suspension of local enactments and rules as to mode of taking census in municipalities.

14. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule, in regard to municipal, local, union or village funds, the Local Government may direct that the whole or any part of any expenses incurred for anything done in accordance with this

Power in regard to expenses.

Act may be charged to any municipal, local, union or village fund constituted for, and on behalf of, the area within which such expenses were incurred.

Power to make rules.

15. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Governor General in Council may make rules providing—

(*a*) for the appointment of census-officers and of persons to perform any of the duties of census-officers or to give assistance towards the taking of a census, and for the general instructions to be issued to such officers and persons;

(*b*) for the enumeration of persons employed on railways and their families and of other classes of the population for whom it may be necessary or expedient to make special provision; and

(*c*) for the enumeration of persons travelling on the night when a census is taken.

(*3*) The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, direct that all or any of the powers conferred upon him by this section may also be exercised by any Local Government with respect to the territories administered by it.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 11th February, 1920 :—

No. 5 OF 1920

Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

VIII of 1894. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 192 .

VIII of 1894. Amendment of Schedule II, Act VIII, 1894. **2.** In Schedule II of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as subsequently amended, for item 45 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 10—		Rs.	
(1) Firearms other than pistols including gas and air-guns and rifles.	Each	15	or 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	"	15	
(3) Pistols, including automatic pistols and revolvers.	"	15	
(4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	"	15	
(5) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns and rifles.	Each.	5	or 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
(6) Gun stocks and breech blocks.	"	3	
(7) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	"	2	
(8) Actions (including skeleton and waster) breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces and locks (for muzzle loading arms).	"	1	
(9) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	*Ad valorem.*	20 per cent.	
(10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	*Ad valorem.*	20 per cent.	

It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that this Bill should have temporary effect under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1918. XVI of 1918.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The main features of the present system under which tariff duties are levied on certain firearms, parts of firearms and cartridge-making machines in accordance with entry 45 in Schedule II to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended, have remained unchanged since 1878, when the rates were first enacted as part of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878). Both specific and *ad valorem* duties are provided for, the duty to be assessed in each case being the higher of the two rates. This rule is subject to two provisos, *viz.*, (*1*) that no duty in excess of the 20 per cent *ad valorem* rate is levied on any article imported for his own private use, by a person lawfully entitled to possess it, and (*2*) that refunds of any duty paid in excess of the *ad valorem* rate may be granted on articles imported by dealers and subsequently sold retail to private persons lawfully entitled to possess them. This system of refunds has in practice been found to entail considerable trouble to the Customs authorities, and as the object of the imposition of the duties is not to increase the revenue, but to maintain some check on the importation of firearms, etc., the Government of India have decided to abolish that system and to substitute a general *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent on all the articles mentioned in entry 45, subject to minimum rates in the case of the first eight articles. The Bill gives effect to that decision.

The 8th January, 1920. W. H. VINCENT.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915. (5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.)

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Wednesday, the 4th February, 1920.

PRESENT:

His Excellency BARON CHELMSFORD, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.E., Viceroy and Governor General, *presiding*, and 59 Members, of whom 51 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following Additional Members made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown :— 11-5 A.M.

The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

" Mr. Phillip James Griffiths Pipon, C.I.E., M.C.

" Haji Chaudhuri Muhammad Ismail Khan.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur asked :— 11-8 A.M.

1. "What is the annual cost of maintaining the establishment of the Indian Trade Commissioner in London ?" The establishment of the Indian Trade Commissioner in London.

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"The cost of maintaining the establishment of the Indian Trade Commissioner in London during the year 1918-[illegible] amounted to £4,853-13-3."

[*Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur; Sir George Barnes; Sir Arthur Anderson; Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi.*] [4TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur asked :—

Settlement of Indians in British Guiana.

2. "(*a*) Have any proposals been made by the authorities of British Guiana to attract Indians to settle in that country temporarily or permanently with a view to develop it?

(*b*) If so, what are the proposals and what do Government propose doing in the matter?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"His Excellency has dealt with the subject-matter of this question in his opening speech. He proposes, as the Hon'ble Member will have learnt, that the scheme put forward by the authorities in British Guiana to attract Indians to settle in that country should be considered by a Committee of this Council and their conclusions reported to this Council. A Resolution will be proposed later to-day by the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur asked :—

Safeguard-

3. "(*a*) Have Government any information about the proposed Undesirables Ordinance of the East African Protectorate?

(*b*) Do Government propose to take necessary steps to safeguard the interests of Indians in the Protectorate?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"The Government of India have not received official information about the proposed removal of Undesirables Ordinance of the East African Protectorate, and we have no right to assume that the word undesirables connotes and is limited to Indian subjects.

They have, however, already addressed the Secretary of State for India on the subject, and have expressed the hope that in the absence of the Governor of the East African Protectorate, no anti-Indian legislation will be passed through the Legislative Council, and that no action detrimental to Indian interests will be taken pending the discussion with Lord Milner in London."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur asked :—

...ment of parcels rate at several ...

4. "(*a*) Is it a fact that the rate for parcels to several important stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway has recently been considerably advanced causing great inconvenience to the general public?

(*b*) If the enhancement is due to the connected steamer companies having introduced a separate higher scale of charges over their steamer services, do Government propose to take necessary steps to bring the rates down to the previous level?"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied :—

"(*a*) There has been no alteration in the parcels rates on the Eastern Bengal Railway.

(*b*) The steamer companies having through-booking arrangements with the Eastern Bengal Railway enhanced their charges with effect from the 1st June, 1919. Government have no control over the rates charged by the steamer companies, and the reply to the second part of the Hon'ble Member's question is accordingly in the negative."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

The Provincial Judicial Service in Bengal.

5. "(*a*) Have Government received all the recommendations of the Government of Bengal on the scheme of reorganisation of the Provincial Judicial Service in Bengal?

(*b*) Have any orders been passed on the said recommendations or are Government still considering the

[4TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Sir William Vincent; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Sir George Barnes; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda.*]

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"(*a*) The views of the Government of Bengal on the recommendations of the Public Services Commission relating to the Provincial Judicial Service have been received.

(*b*) No orders have yet been passed, but proposals in regard to pay of the Provincial Civil and Judicial Services of Bengal and of other Provinces also were submitted to the Secretary of State on the 9th December last. Other questions connected with these Services have recently been referred to him The Bengal Government's proposal for an increase of their judicial cadre has been deferred pending decision on the general question of reorganisation."

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy asked :—

Treatment of Indians in South Africa.

6 "Do Government propose to lay on the table the correspondence, if any, with authorities in England and South Africa in regard to the appointment of members of, terms of reference to, and procedure of, the Commission concerning the treatment of Indians in South Africa?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"Such correspondence as has taken place is of a confidential nature, and the Government therefore do not propose to lay it upon the table."

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy asked :—

Unification of the laws of the Empire re Patents, Merchandise, etc.

7. "(*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the Resolution of the British Imperial Council of Commerce urging the unification of the laws of the Empire regarding Patents, Merchandise marks, etc.?

(*b*) Have Government had any correspondence with the Secretary of State about this matter?

(*c*) If so, will it be placed on the table?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to a Resolution passed at a special Business Conference of the British Imperial Council of Commerce on June 4th, 1919. The Resolution ran as follows :—

'That considerable economies in time and expense would be acomplished if various laws of the Empire were unified, especially in regard to—

(*a*) the constitution and registration of firms and companies;
(*b*) the liquidation and winding up of companies;
(*c*) bankruptcy of private firms;
(*d*) merchandise marks;
(*e*) patents, trade marks and designs;
(*f*) copyright;
(*g*) the description and labelling of foodstuffs and drugs;

and that representations be addressed to His Majesty's Government and the Governments of the Dominions urging that the subject of the unification of commercial laws be considered by the Imperial Conference.'

The Government of India have had no correspondence with the Secretary of State relating to this Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked :—

The Arms Act.

8. "(*a*) Is it the policy of the revised Arms Act Rules to remove all racial distinctions in the matter of exemption under the Act?

(*b*) In the revised rules published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary of the 1st January, 1920, does not clause [illegible] Schedule I exempt every officer

[*Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Sir William Vincent; Sir George Barnes.*] [4TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

holding a commission from His Majesty, every Officer of His Majesty's Forces, every person who has been registered under the Registration Ordinance, 1917 (I of 1917), and every Warrant Officer or Staff Sergeant of a British Unit of His Majesty's Army (including a Staff Sergeant or Warrant Officer who is an instructor of an Indian Defence Force Corps) from all prohibitions under the Arms Act ?

(*c*) Does such exemption extend to the Indian ranks of the Army and the Indian sections of the Indian Defence Force, and can any Indian come under the class of persons registered under the Registration Ordinance of 1917 ? If not, will Government consider the propriety of removing the racial distinctions involved ?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"(*a*) Yes

(*b*) The Hon'ble Member has apparently misunderstood the purport of entry (9) of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920. The classes mentioned in that entry are exempted only in respect of single-barrel rifles of ·303 bore required for match-shooting purposes, and the exemption is subject to the provisos and restrictions specified in column 3 of the Schedule. The intention of the entry was merely to protect from confiscation the present possessors of match-shooting rifles. There has been no match-shooting since 1914, and it is improbable that match-shooting rifles will be permitted in future rifle competitions. When this question has been decided, the necessity of amending the entry will be considered.

(*c*) The exemption extends equally to all members of the classes named in the entry, irrespective of their race. It does not extend to the Indian section of the Indian Defence Force. The Registration Ordinance of 1917 does not apply to Indians; only European British subjects were required to register themselves under that Ordinance."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked :—

Memorial of Telephone Operators, Eastern Circle.

9. "(*a*) Have the Government telephone operators of the Eastern Circle submitted a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy setting forth certain grievances ?

(*b*) Is it a fact, as stated in this memorial—

(*i*) that they have to work for 56 hours during the week, including Telegraph office holidays and Sundays and have also to perform night duties without any overtime allowance ;

(*ii*) that the increase in their pay lately sanctioned under the revised scheme has immediately been curtailed ;

(*iii*) that promotion is not made in accordance with seniority among all the operators in the Circle but according to a system of grading the operators of each Exchange by themselves—with the result that a junior operator of one Exchange is promoted to a higher grade in supersession of a senior operator of another Exchange in the same Circle; and

(*iv*) that their service has been made non-pensionable ?

(*c*) Do Government propose to consider these grievances and direct that the service of the present operators at any rate should continue to be pensionable and to sanction pay at the same time-scale rate (Rs. 35—5—130) as that of the signal room clerks ?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"(*a*) The first memorials from Government telephone operators of the Eastern Circle reached the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, on January 10th, 1920.

[4TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Sir George Barnes; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Mr. Shafi; Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis; Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs.*]

(*b*) (*i*) In small Exchanges, open always, where only three operators are employed owing to the lightness of the work, the average weekly duty throughout the year is 56 hours. In the more heavily worked Exchanges where a larger staff is necessary the hours are less. Ordinary night duties without overtime are required from operators as part of the conditions of their service. Government have recently authorised the Director General to grant overtime and a standard period of duty is now being considered.

(*ii*) The rates of pay were in a few cases modified subsequent to the introduction of the revised scale to meet the local requirements of the different Exchanges. In every case the rates finally sanctioned were higher than those originally in force.

(*iii*) The staff of each telephone system is retained on a separate cadre at varying local rates of pay because conditions of work vary considerably in different Exchanges.

(*iv*) The service was made non-pensionable with effect from March 1st, 1919, but the pension rates of men already in the service were safeguarded.

(*c*) The Government of India will consider any recommendations which the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, may make as the result of these memorials."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked :—

10. "Have any Local Governments taken action on the lines recommended by the Royal Commission on venereal diseases which, as was stated by Sir Sankaran Nair in reply to a question by the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy on the 20th September, 1917, were commended to the Local Governments ?" Venereal diseases

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member's attention is invited to the reply given by the Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nair to the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question on the same subject on the 20th September, 1917. Information regarding the action which Local Governments might take was not called for and hence is not available. Certain alterations in the statistical tables of the working of Hospitals and Dispensaries are under consideration, so as to elucidate more clearly the incidence of venereal diseases throughout British India. The Hon'ble Member will be interested to learn that a league for combating venereal diseases was formed in the city of Bombay in March 1917, and, through the generosity of the Western India Turf Club, which gave a donation of R30,000, has established a dispensary in the city. The dispensary is reported to be doing exceptionally good work The expenditure of the League is between R20,000 and R25,000. The Bombay Municipal Corporation gives an annual grant of R7,500 and the Local Government an annual grant of R15,000. Action for coping with these diseases has also been taken by the Dufferin Fund Association and, it is understood, by other authorities."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis asked :—

11. "In view of several telegrams appearing in the papers about Russian Bolshevik forces trying to make their head-quarters in mid-Asia and the influence they are thus likely to have on Indian politics, will Government be pleased to state their policy in that connection, and what steps Government intended to take to meet that contingency ?" The Russian Bolshevik Forces.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs replied :—

"The Government of India are fully alive to the importance of excluding Bolshevik influence from India and have for some time been engaged in measures for that purpose. It would not be in the public interest to state what those measures are."

[*Mr. Shafi; Sir George Barnes; Mr. W. M. Hailey*] [4TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

INDIAN CENSUS BILL.

11-16 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi** :—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes, the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, the Hon'ble Sardar Sunder Singh, the Hon'ble Nawab Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr. Allen and myself"

The motion was put and agreed to

INLAND STEAM VESSELS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

11-17 A.M. **The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes** :—"My Lord, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917.

"The reason for this Bill is the introduction by the Board of Trade of a new formula for determining the nominal horse-power of marine engines. This new formula expresses the power of engines with more accuracy than the old formula, and we think that it ought to be made applicable to inland steam-vessels in India.

"The result of adopting the new formula will be to raise the nominal horse-power of engines. As an example, the engine of 80 horse-power under the old formula becomes, under the new formula, an engine of about 100 horse-power.

"Thus the result of adopting the new formula without amending the Act would be to preclude masters and engineers, who have held charge of vessels for years and who are fully competent, from holding charge any longer. This would obviously be unwise and unjust, and it is consequently proposed to amend the figures of nominal horse-power given in sections 25, 26 and 27 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917.

"At the same time, the Bill proposes to give Local Governments power to relax to some extent the stringency of the conditions laid down in the Act so as to enable persons holding second-class masters' certificates or first-class engine-drivers' certificates granted under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, or engine-drivers' certificates granted under the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884 (VII of 1884), to be licensed, in certain circumstances, as masters or engineers of vessels having engines of a somewhat higher nominal horse-power than the existing law allows The conditions under which such licenses are to be granted are stated in clause 2 of the Bill.

"The amendments in clauses 3 and 4 are purely consequential Clauses 5, 6 and 7 make the necessary amendments which are consequent on adopting the new formula. Clause 8 gives a rule-making power with regard to the grant of licenses under clause 2, and clause 9 contains nothing but small consequential amendments."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes :—"My Lord, I beg to introduce the Bill and to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN SECURITIES BILL.

11-20 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey** :—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Government Securities be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir

[4TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. W. M. Hailey; Sir William Vincent*]

George Lowndes, the Hon'ble Mr. Sita Nath Ray, the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, the Hon'ble Mr. Moncrieff Smith, the Hon'ble Mr. Paton, the Hon'ble Mr. Crum, the Hon'ble Mr. Cook, the Hon'ble Mr. Marjoribanks and myself.

"I do not think, my Lord, that I need detain the Council with remarks at any great length on the proposed Bill. It was published in October last, and a letter which fully explained its objects was issued to Local Governments and to public bodies and a copy was also sent to each Member of this Council. Briefly, I may say that the existing Act of 1886 has now become obsolete in modern conditions. It served its purpose well enough when the only contributors to our loans were banks or large financial houses, but our policy of late years has been to endeavour to extend the sphere of our subscribers as far as possible; to bring small subscribers on to our loan lists wherever we can. In the loan of 1917 there were 157,000 subscribers, in the list of 1918, 230,000 It is obvious that we must provide greater facilities for these small subscribers than were necessary when the loans were confined to the banks or large financial houses.

"There are two other points for notice. We have decided to take powers to enable persons occupying public or *quasi*-public positions to hold securities, without such securities being entered in their own names, and also desire to provide in the Bill some summary procedure for settling disputed claims to promissory notes. In a technical matter of this nature, it is necessary that there should be a some wide rule-making power and we have, therefore, drawn up rules in advance which we propose to place before the Select Committee for their information."

The motion was put and agreed to.

CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS TRUSTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—" My Lord, the Bill on which I am about to address the Council is one that I introduced last September, and I then explained its provisions in some detail. In my judgment it is a measure which is much overdue and has been long demanded by educated opinion in this country. I believe also that, even if it goes a small way to assist those who are anxious to prevent the misappropriation of public trust funds, it will serve a very beneficent purpose. My Lord, I think I am right in saying that, when I introduced this Bill, there was not a single dissentient voice here; and from conversations and discussions outside the Council, I had reason to believe that the measure commended itself to many Hon'ble Members. It has now been circulated for examination by Local Governments, and I may say that general opinion is strongly in favour of our proposals. I think I ought perhaps on a subject of this importance to give the Council some of the leading opinions. The Central Provinces Administration say that the Bill was welcomed with hardly a dissenting note The Bengal Government report practically no objection from any of those consulted, and further that the view was expressed that there was nothing in the Bill which was repugnant to religious sentiment Assam supports the Bill Bihar and Orissa also approve it and say that it has been very well received there; Burma approves of it. Bombay reports that well-informed Indian opinion is in favour of it There are, however, some Local Governments that do not take this view. The Government of the Punjab thinks that the Bill is in advance of public opinion. I doubt if that is correct myself, but if that is so, it would be possible to arrange that the Punjab should be excluded from the area in which the Bill applies *proprio vigore*, and it may be extended to that province later, if necessary. The Chief Commissioner of Delhi also is not in favour of the Bill The Government of the United Provinces suggests that the matter should be deferred until there is a larger and more representative Council, and Madras is anxious to deal with the subject entirely by local legislation. But even in these provinces from which this note of dissent has come there are many authorities and associations which

[*Sir William Vincent; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda.*] [4TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

have approved of the provisions of the Bill. Indeed, there is amongst some an idea that the Bill does not go far enough. When I introduced the Bill in Council, I explained that it was by no means intended that this should be a comprehensive measure for dealing with these Trusts. We have left to Local Governments and Provincial Councils complete latitude to deal further with these Trusts in any manner they think fit, subject at present to certain limitations which the Secretary of State has imposed, and I hope, in view of the hostile opinions to which I have drawn attention, that Members of this Council will realise the difficulties in the way of introducing a more comprehensive All-India measure, one that would give us stricter powers of control. It is, however, open to any Member now to promote a Bill which gives additional powers of control, but with the existing form of government, I suggest to the Council that the present Bill goes far enough. It is not the intention of Government to force this Bill through the Council. If there is a decided majority of non-officials against it, then I shall make no further motion in respect of it. Official Additional Members in this Council also have complete freedom in the matter of speaking and voting on this Bill as they like. My own hope is that it will commend itself to the Council, for though it is a very simple measure it will, I hope, have far-reaching effects for good in many ways. I sympathise very much with the view of those who would go further. I should like, my Lord, to explain the position of Government in this matter, and why we do not go further. When I took up the question I found that the scheme of the present Bill had been threshed out after very careful and prolonged consultation, both with non-officials in this Council and with the Secretary of State. I was, therefore, left in this dilemma that if I wanted to introduce a more comprehensive Bill I should have had first of all to convince my Colleagues that it was safe to do so without again consulting the non-officials, and then I should have had to convince the Secretary of State. The India Office has been at times, as Members of this Council are aware, very conservative in dealing with these Trusts. I should also have to meet a certain amount of opposition from the conservative section of the people. In these circumstances, and bearing in mind the fact that Provincial Councils are left free to deal more completely with this matter, I thought it was advisable to introduce the Bill in its present form. My Lord, I do not propose to discuss the details of the measure at this juncture; the views put forward will be very carefully examined in the Select Committee.

"Many of these criticisms are indeed of great weight. I have now only to say that, though I have left this matter to an open vote, I sincerely hope that this Bill which goes some way to prevent the really scandalous misappropriation of public trust money which goes on at the present moment, that this Bill which has been supported by the educated opinion throughout the country, will commend itself to Members of this Council.

"I move, my Lord, that the Bill to provide more effectual control over the administration of Charitable and Religious Trusts be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes, the Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, the Hon'ble Mr. Muddiman, the Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde, the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea, the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya, the Hon'ble Mr. Marjoribanks, the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr. Kincaid, the Hon'ble Mr. Casson and myself."

11-31 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:**—"My Lord, I beg to move the amendment which stands in my name and which is as follows:—

'That the motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee do stand over till 1921.'

"My Lord, I may tell the Council at once that I move this amendment because I feel that the Bill does not go far enough. We want control, real control, over the administration of religious and charitable trusts, and power to prevent waste and maladministration and misappropriation of trust funds which now goes on very largely. We want means for the removal of dishonest and unscrupulous trustees, managers, mahants of temples and the like who are now disgracefully, shamefully squandering or misappropriating the funds of such religious endowments and doing wicked things in the name

[4TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Sir William Vincent; The President.*]

of religion. Of course, my remarks apply to Hindu shrines as I have no knowledge of the shrines of other communities. This is what is wanted, but I do not think that the remedies proposed in this Bill will be of very great use to us. Speaking broadly, there are two remedies proposed by this Bill. One is, that any one interested in any Trust may move the Judge and through him obtain some information, and secondly, the Trustees of these Trusts may apply to the Judge for direction, advice and opinion. As regards the second remedy, I do not know if it is not of doubtful utility, it may even be mischievous. As regards the first, the mere fact that there will be in the Statute-book a provision enabling any one interested in any Trust to apply to the Judge and obtain information will be something but it will not go far enough. All the same, in spite of this information a suit will have to be filed against the trustees. This can be done even at present with a certificate from the Advocate General. At the same time, I do not feel that I should be justified in asking for a more drastic measure, for the incorporation of more stringent provisions in this Bill if this Bill is to be passed by the Council as at present constituted. It will not be expedient. That will be exposing the Government unnecessarily to public odium, and the unscrupulous trustees and managers will take advantage of the ignorance of the masses and the mohants and the managers have immense hold upon them being considered *tirtha-gurus* or religious preceptors at the shrines, and these trustees and managers will work on and exploit the superstitions and ignorance of the masses against the Government. I do not think it will be fair. The matter is really very urgent, no doubt, but we have allowed more than half a century to go by without taking any action. There has been non-intervention for 57 years, and I do not think it will do much harm if we would wait only one year more. A year hence there will be a more popular form of government in the Provinces, the Councils will be more representative of the opinions of the country. Therefore, my Lord, why not leave those people to take action in the matter and to propose what remedies they think necessary in each Province. That is my ground for moving my amendment, my Lord, and I am fortified in this by the weighty opinions of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces. The Council is aware that the United Provinces has got the largest number of Hindu shrines in Benares, Allahabad, Bindhachall, Hardwar, Rishikesh, Lachmanjhoola, Muttra and Bindraban. I think the opinion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that the matter might be postponed and that it might be dangerous to let the Bill pass by this Council ought to carry weight. I also find that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Barron is of the same opinion. Speaking as Chief Commissioner of Delhi he supports it, and the Punjab Government goes further. On these grounds, my Lord, I submit that it will be wiser to let the matter stand over for one year. Subject to this amendment, I would like to make one or two observations on some of the provisions of the Bill. In the first place, I do not find the word 'Trustees' defined. I think it will be advisable to define 'Trustees' . . .

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"May I rise to a point of order, my Lord? The Hon'ble Member is speaking on the provisions of the Bill, while he is actually moving an amendment that consideration of the Bill should be postponed. He will have an opportunity of speaking on the details of the Bill later and ought to do so then." 11-38 A.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:—"I do not think I shall have an opportunity of discussing this matter in the Select Committee, so I thought I might submit one or two observations relating to the provisions of the Bill."

The President:—"The Hon'ble Member will have an opportunity, when his amendment is disposed of, of discussing this question on the motion that the Bill be passed."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:—"Very well, my Lord. With these remarks, I submit my amendment to the Council."

[*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.*] [4TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

11-39 A.M. **The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:**—"My Lord, I support the amendment moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Chanda. I am entirely at one with those who want that Religious Trusts and Charitable Trusts should be better administered. There has been a great deal of complaint and just complaint, that the noble objects of those who endowed these Trusts have in too many instances not been satisfactorily achieved, and there is a just complaint that there should be some better provision made to bring those who are responsible for the management of those Trusts to account. But, while I am heartily in sympathy with the principle of the Bill, while I wish that no unnecessary delay should take place in providing effective means for having the objects of the Trusts rightly carried out, I feel there is a great deal of force in the opinion expressed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces wherein he points out for the consideration of the Government of India that the consideration of this Bill might be left over until the new Councils are re-constituted. Now, my Lord, the Government of Madras also said that 'the Governor in Council is of opinion that, if local legislatures are to be allowed to revise Act XX of 1863, the provisions of the present Bill might well have been left for consideration in connection with local Bills.' There is a great deal in support of this view. The Religious and Charitable Trusts are particularly matters which can best be dealt with by local Councils on which there will be representatives of various districts in the Provinces. I do not think that this is a matter which can be dealt with satisfactorily by the present Council. The conditions of these Charitable and Religious Trusts in the different Provinces vary, and the need for interference and the measures necessary to make the interference more effective will also probably vary. Therefore, I think that this is a matter which should be left over not merely till the representative Legislative Assemblies are constituted, but it might be left over to the Provincial Councils as they will be constituted under the Reform Act. No doubt there will be some delay, and it is regrettable, but as has been pointed out by several gentlemen who were consulted, this Bill proposes to make the procedure more easy and simple, but at the same time it has also been pointed out by some of those who were consulted, the Bill does not go far enough in the interests of several persons. If, therefore, as some people think, the measure should not be passed by this Council, and if, on the other hand, as some people think, the measure does not go far enough, that shows that this is a measure which might well stand over and considered by the re-constituted Provincial Councils, and one might expect that with the full knowledge which the local representatives will possess, they will be able to provide for a more effective measure for the honest administration of both Religious and Charitable Trusts. With these observations, I second the proposal of Mr. Chanda that the matter might well stand over until the re-constituted Councils, at least until the Legislative Assembly has been re-constructed As I have indicated, personally I think that this is a matter properly for local legislatures and it will be better if the consideration of this matter were left over for another year."

11-43 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:**—"My Lord, I have listened very carefully to the speeches of my Hon'ble friends, Mr. Chanda and Pandit Malaviya, and I am sorry to say that I have not been able to appreciate their point of view. I rise, therefore, to support the motion before the Council, and to oppose my friend Mr. Chanda's amendment. Mr. Chanda concedes that the Bill does not go far enough. That is also the view, I understand, of my esteemed friend Pandit Malaviya, but Mr. Chanda suggests that, in view of the fact that there will be a new Council sitting next year, this matter might be postponed till then. My Lord, I feel very strongly on this question of Religious and Charitable Endowments, and if I did not express my opinion in September last at Simla when the Bill was introduced by my Hon'ble friend Sir William Vincent, it was only because I thought that the matter did not require any tangible support from a member of the educated Indian community. The mismanagement of these Endowments by mahants, mutawalis and others throughout the whole country, has been

[4TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea.*]

a great scandal for the last fifty or sixty years, and I am very glad that the Government have at last made up their mind to move even partially in the matter. I do not think, therefore, it is desirable that this Bill should be postponed for those who will come into this Council hereafter. That Council will no doubt be a representative one, but I doubt personally whether it would be quite as good as this Council is to consider this matter. A representative Council does not necessarily mean that it will be more cultured and enlightened than we are, and, I think, we are quite—if not more—as capable, as cultured and as enlightened to deal with a non-controversial matter of this character as the Council to come.

"My friend Pandit Malaviya says that this matter should be left over for the Provincial Councils to decide. I agree; but it does not strike me that there will be the least harm done if the Government of India will give a certain amount of lead in this matter to the Provincial Councils. As my Hon'ble friend Sir William Vincent has pointed out, it is always open to the Provincial Councils to adopt the provisions of this Bill by such judicial adaptation as they may think necessary, regard being had to local conditions. I, therefore, strongly feel we shall be making a great mistake if in deference to the considerations urged by my two friends, Mr. Chanda and Pandit Malaviya, the passage of this Bill be postponed. It may be that in a matter like this the Local Government of Agra and Oudh are erring on the side of caution, but there is no reason why we should not be taking but one step in advance; and I think the attitude of the Hon'ble the Home Member is this, that in this particular matter, even if we cannot go far, we shall take one step in advance rather than leave the matter stand where it is. With these words, my Lord, I support the motion before the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea :—"My Lord, I desire to accord my support to the Bill. I quite agree with my friends the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda in thinking that the Bill does not go far enough, and also I am of opinion that it is a matter for local Legislatures to deal with. The conditions of these charitable endowments in the various Provinces differ and local Legislatures should deal with them. But, my Lord, this scandal has been allowed to last for more than the lifetime of a generation and it has gone on, and the Government of India has been very slow to move in the matter, but it has at last moved, and I think we ought to welcome the opportunity and accord to the Government of India the full measure of support which the Indian Members of this Council can accord to a measure of such far-reaching importance. My Lord, in my own Province the waste of charitable funds has been simply scandalous, and the same cry comes from all parts of India. Nothing has been done but something is going to be done now. It is a small instalment, a very small instalment, but let us accept it thankfully. And there is another consideration to be borne in mind, namely, that the Government of India gives a lead to the Provincial Governments. The Provincial Governments will be spurred on to do their duty in this matter after this Bill has been passed into law by the Supreme Legislative Council. And, my Lord, there is another aspect of the question which is not to be ignored. The *mahants*—I am again speaking of my own Province because I am most familiar with the conditions of my own Province—the *mahants* are beginning to be alarmed. I was approached by a *mahant* who shall be nameless for the present, and I was asked to interest myself in procuring the postponement of this Bill. To that I gave an emphatic negative. I said to him that it was my duty, it was my interest as a patriotic citizen, to support this Bill and to prevent the scandalous waste of charitable funds. They are, therefore, if I may use a very strong word, in a state of somewhat nervous trepidation. If we give up the Bill, they will be encouraged in this scandalous waste which is now going on. They will say, with some show of reason, 'The Government of India threatens, but they do nothing and we can go on in our old, accustomed ways.' Therefore, the immediate moral effect of the enactment of this Bill into 11-46 A.M.

[*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea; Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia; Sir William Vincent.*] [4TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

law will be to restrain the unholy activities of these *mahants* in the direction of the waste of the temple funds. I think, therefore, having regard to all these conditions, my non-official Indian friends will accord the Bill their whole-hearted support. If they can expand it and make it more progressive than it really is—and I hope my Hon'ble friend the Home Member will listen to the voice of sweet reasonableness that may prevail in the Select Committee—if, they can do that, and enlarge it, so much the better; but let us not refuse to accept what is offered to us in such a generous way by the Hon'ble the Home Member. I, therefore, accord my entire support to the Bill."

11-50 A.M. **The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia:**—"My Lord, I am sorry to find that the Punjab Government has not seen its way to support this Bill. The feeling in the Punjab and particularly of the Sikh community is to welcome the measure. Many charitable institutions are being mismanaged and they have been allowed to be mismanaged for a long time, and this should not be allowed to go on as it has been going on in the past It has been found that when the public call for the accounts of charitable institutions it is very difficult to obtain them, and cases which have been instituted have been thrown out even on some technical grounds of law. So from my point of view I think that this Bill should not be delayed any more, and I heartily support the motion of the Home Member."

11-51 A.M. **The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:**—"My Lord, I have explained the position of Government quite clearly in this matter. We do not want to force this Bill through, or even to press it unduly on the Council. If the majority of the Members approve it, we shall proceed with it. If it is not approved, Government is prepared, though speaking for myself I should do so with very great reluctance, to drop it. The only reason for suggesting the postponement of this measure, as I understand the Hon'ble Member, is that it does not go far enough. The Hon'ble Mr Chanda says he approves the Bill so far as it goes, except in one respect, and his real objection is, that he thinks it does not go far enough. At the same time he himself admitted that it would not be right to introduce a more drastic measure now. My Lord, if the Hon'ble Member wishes to go any further than this Bill does, it is open to him at the next Session to give us notice of a new Bill. All I wish to do now, is to take one step forward in a matter of great importance by a very simple measure. I believe the step will do good, and I am grateful to Hon'ble Members who have supported me in that view. The Bill is the result of very long deliberation, and non-official Members of this Council were consulted in great detail over the provisions. There is a real need—that is quite clear—to facilitate the prevention of these breaches of trust in regard to charitable funds, and I hope that the Council will see that it would be fatal to delay a measure of this kind merely because it does not go as far as some would like. The decided consensus of educated opinion is in favour of the Bill. Incidentally I may say that the Province of Assam, from which my Hon'ble friend comes, supported the Bill. There is no indication of any dissent from any person there, and I can only infer that in opposing the Bill and proposing a delaying amendment the Hon'ble Member is acting under some other influence, some influence outside Assam I mean. The result of the amendment would be, I put it to the Council, to delay indefinitely this measure. When you have your new Councils, your new Legislative Assembly, your new constitution, the Council may take it, I think from me, that their time will be fully occupied with other business for a long time, and that this subject will not be taken up for many years, at any rate for two or three years. In these circumstances, I hope the Council will not approve of an amendment which really will indefinitely delay a proposal so strongly supported by public opinion. If they do, the responsibility is upon the Members of this Council and not on the Government of India."

The amendment was put and the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent called for a division

[4TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali; The President.*]

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali :—"May officials vote according to their discretion?"

The President :—"Certainly, that is what Sir William Vincent said"

The Council then divided as follows :—

AYES—2.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.
" Mr. K. K. Chanda.

NOES—55.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief
The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill.
" Sir George Lowndes.
" Sir George Barnes.
" Sir William Vincent.
" Mr. Shafi.
" Mr. W. M. Hailey.
" Sir Arthur Anderson.
" Sir Thomas Holland.
" Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis.
" Mr. W. E Crum.
" Babu S. N. Banerjea
" Mr. C. F. de la Fosse.
" Mr. E. M. Cook.
" Mr. H. Sharp.
" Mr. H. McPherson
" Mr. A. H. Ley.
" Sir William Marris.
" Mr R. A Mant.
" Major-General Sir Alfred Bingley
" Mr. E. Burdon.
" Sir Sydney Crookshank.
" Mr. H. R C. Dobbs
" Sir John Wood.
" Surgeon-General W. R. Edwards
" R. B. L. M Chatterjee.
" Mr. H. Moncrieff Smith
" Mr. A. P. Muddiman
" Mr. C. A. Barron
" Mr. S. Sastri.
" Mr. B. N. Sarma.
" Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur.
" Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks.
" Mr. N F. Paton.
" Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.
" Mr. K C. De.
" Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur
" Maharaja Sir M. C. Nandi.
" Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur
" Mr. L F. Morshead.
" Mr. S. Sinha
" Chaudhri Mohamed Ismail Khan.
" Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz Bhutto.
" Mr C A. Kincaid
" Mr. P J. G. Pipon.
" Sir Umar Hayat Khan.
" Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan.
" Sardar Sundar Singh.
" Mr. H. A. Casson.
" Mr. G. S. Khaparde
" Mr. A. E. Nelson
" Rai Sahib Seth Nath Mal
" Mr. B. C Allen.
" Mr. G F. S. Christie.
" Maung Bah Too.

The amendment was therefore rejected.

[*The President; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Sir William Vincent; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.*] [4TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

The President :—" Mr. Chanda, do you wish to proceed with the discussion on the Bill?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda :—" No, my Lord."

The motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee was then put and agreed to.

WORKMAN'S BREACH OF CONTRACT (AMENDMENT) BILL.

12-3 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent** :—" My Lord, this is another Bill the provisions of which I explained very fully last September. It is intended to relax in favour of the labourer the provisions of the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859. I am glad to say that, when I introduced the Bill, it met with general approval in this Council, though some Members thought that the Government of India had not gone far enough. It has now been circulated to all the Local Governments for opinion and has again met with general approval. In particular, I should like to draw the attention of Council to the opinions of the Punjab and Assam which are particularly affected. The Bombay Government considers that all the amendments proposed in the law are improvements, and the Bengal Government also supports the Bill.

" There is, however, a certain volume of opinion in favour of total repeal On the other hand, some authorities are averse from any change, thinking that the proposed amendments will render the law useless for the purpose for which it is intended; but these opinions are the opinions of private individuals and firms possibly of those who have a considerable interest in maintaining the present law as it stands; and the Local Governments do not support them in their views. The Bill as it stands is in favour of the workman or labourer, and it certainly is in accordance with the spirit of modern times so far as it goes.

" There are many suggestions which I have received as to detailed modifications, which, again, I do not wish to waste the time of the Council now. They can only be considered with any care and advantage in Select Committee.

" On this Bill again official Members will be allowed to vote and speak as they like. I know that there are individual members who think the Bill does not go far enough; but I would ask them to remember that it is not only the conditions of one province that have to be considered in a matter of this kind, but the conditions all over India. Further, there is no measure before the Council at present for the total repeal of this Bill. In these circumstances, even those who would go a little further may, I think, and should, safely support the provisions of the present measure. My Lord, I move that the Bill further to amend the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes, the Hon'ble Mr. Muddiman, the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha, the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, the Hon'ble Mr. Crum, the Hon'ble Mr Nathmal, the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, the Hon'ble Sir Sydney Crookshank, the Hon'ble Mr. Allan, the Hon'ble Mr. De and myself."

12-7 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha** :—" With your Lordship's leave I should like to suggest the addition of a name to this Committee, that of an official Member."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—" May I know the name?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha :—" I would like to suggest the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Christie of Burma."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—" I am quite prepared to accept the proposal "

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha :—" My Lord, I propose that the Hon'ble Mr Christie be taken on this Committee "

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :— My Lord, I once more draw the attention of Council to the necessity of repealing this Act I am strengthened in this view by the opinions which have been now received At the time the measure was last taken up, I mentioned this view, but I am glad now that the opinions since received lend much support to that view I would first draw attention to the opinion of Sir Benjamin Robertson He points out in paragraph 3 of his letter that — 12-8 P.M.

"There is some judicial authority for holding the view that such contracts (that is contracts between employer and workman which fall within the purview of the Act include only a definite contract for a definite amount of work This view would appear to have been followed to a certain extent by the drafters of the Bill since the explanation to the proposed new section 2 sub-section (1), clearly contemplates that the work is such that the time required for the performance thereof is capable of being easily estimated On the other hand there is also judicial authority to uphold the view that the present Act covers the case where a workman is engaged to work for an indefinite period and is thereupon given an advance which he agrees to pay off by deductions from his earnings This case is undoubtedly the normal case in these Provinces and should be clearly provided for If it is contemplated however that it should be excluded from the scope of the Act then the Chief Commissioner would mention that as far as these Provinces are concerned the whole of the Act might as well be repealed as the exclusion would render the Act virtually inoperative

" So far as the Central Provinces are concerned in order that the Act should be of any value, he says that cases where a workman is engaged to work for an indefinite period and is thereupon given an advance which he agrees to pay off by deductions from his earnings should be included If these cases are included, I submit a great deal of injustice will be done, and if they are not included, as the Chief Commissioner points out, the Act will virtually be inoperative

" Now, my Lord, there are two classes of contracts which will come within the purview of the Act One is contracts of individuals to perform a definite kind of work, the other is a contract by an individual who undertakes to get some work done by others In the case of persons who agree to perform a certain contract themselves one can understand the contract being enforced against them under certain circumstances, but where a man undertakes to get the work done by some others it becomes more difficult, there is greater hardship involved in getting him to perform a contract which depends not entirely upon his volition, but upon the volition of others, and in such cases the difficulty at once arises All the evils of the system of cooly recruitment are likely to be revived Sir Benjamin Robertson points this out in his letter to the Government of India He says—'The Act seems to cover the case where a large contractor gives an advance of money to a petty contractor for work which he has to get performed by any other artificers, workmen or labourers Sir Benjamin Robertson is of opinion that the time is now come to exclude this class of advance entirely from the operation of the Act In his opinion its retention will only serve to encourage the notorious abuses connected with the unregulated recruiting of labour He considers that the large employer should either use his own servants to recruit his labour (they will be criminally liable for any malversation of money advances), or should employ only petty contractors whom he can trust or who can furnish reasonable security for advances made to them If the class of man with whom he makes sub contracts is such as would require the *quasi*-criminal provisions of this Act to keep them to their contracts, then that class of man is an undesirable class, and likely to practise the evil devices resorted to by unregulated cooly recruiters The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that it should be made clear that the Act is not intended to apply to such cases

[*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*] [4TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

"If that is made clear, then, as he says, the whole Act might as well be repealed. That is the view of an administrator who has had much to do with questions relating to employers and employed.

"There are other opinions in support of this view. I may refer to one from the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay. They say that they know of no Act in England under which a workman can be compelled to work under penalty of imprisonment. The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau says—'whilst the Committee note that the Bill under consideration makes certain improvements on the present Act, they very strongly feel that it is high time that the Government of India should consider the advisability of repealing the Act altogether.' They point out that—'the State has no right to give an artificial and a special support to a particular industry, at the expense of the employee of that industry. Labour must get its due, if the best economic interests of the country are to be safeguarded. Given reasonable conditions of wages, housing, hours of work, etc., labour will remain contented. The existing Statute, as a coercive measure, only tends to deprive labour of those just and reasonable conditions; and the State thereby directly encourages deficient and unfair conditions of labour. If the planters need to create and retain a permanent labour population, it will not be difficult for them to do so provided they give suitable conditions, as other industries have to, if they want to keep their labour. Labour has its price, and a fair price is all it wants. The State ought certainly to refrain from forcing down that price by imposing harsh and iniquitous conditions on labour contracts.'

"In another place in the same communication they say—'Referring to the special necessity in India of guarding the interests and increasing the efficiency of labour the Secretary of State observes: 'I would here only remark in regard to labour that if the efficiency of labour be increased even to a moderate extent, India could probably hold her own.' They therefore recommend the total repeal of this Act.

"There are several other opinions in which the same view has been urged. I will refer to one, that of the Advocate General of Madras, the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. He says—'In my opinion the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859, is mediæval in outlook, and modern conditions require its total repeal and not merely an amendment Bill like the one proposed . . . . . . The principle underlying the Act of 1859 is not that there should be exceptional sanctions to compel the performance of services absolutely essential to helpless sections of the community which may not be performed without such sanctions, but that a master who advances money to a servant should be enabled, through a criminal Court, to get his work done by his servant, or should get repayment of the money, and that in default the servant should be put in prison. This is quite opposed to all principles of modern jurisprudence. And the Act of 1859, even if it is not obsolescent, is not really necessary.' He therefore urges the total repeal of this enactment. I submit, my Lord, that in view of these and many other opinions which I need not read out here (I am sure Hon'ble Members have looked into them), it is very desirable that the Government should review its decision, and now that it has received this large volume of opinion, should consider whether the Act should not be repealed.

"There is no doubt that there is a certain amount of opinion in favour of retaining measure, with the modifications that have been suggested. I submit that at this era of the world's history, when, Government have sent representatives to the Washington Labour Conference, the representatives should urge that the condition of labour should be improved. It seems to me very undesirable that Government should retain this Act upon the Statute-book even in a modified form. I do not know that in a modified form it is an improvement upon the Act it is desired to amend. I submit that it should not be within the power of a Magistrate to sentence a man to imprisonment simply because he refuses to perform a contract. In other walks of life contracts are entered into and it is not regarded as a criminal offence if they are not executed. I think that what is required is to place labour on a healthy footing, and that the Act

[4TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Mr. W. E. Crum; Sir William Vincent, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea.*]

even in its amended form, is a handicap on labour. For these reasons I once more press the Government to consider the advisability of dropping the Bill altogether, or to substitute a simple measure saying that the Act has been repealed"

The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum:—"My Lord, I am not quite clear whether the Hon'ble Pandit is opposing the motion now before the Council, or whether he is simply making a request to Government." 12-18 P.M.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"The latter."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum:—"Then I have nothing to say."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"My Lord, I am glad to find that the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya is not opposing this motion, but not surprised, for when I introduced the Bill in September, I understood him to say that he welcomed it as an improvement on the existing law He then also raised this question of repealing the Act and I made what was, I think, a very fair suggestion to the Hon'ble Member. Members of this Council will remember that I said that if the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya would then send me a copy of his proposed Bill to repeal the Act, I would have it circulated at once with the present Bill so that opinion in this country might be invited on both measures. My Lord, from that day to this I have not heard one word from the Hon'ble Member. Surely, if he sought to repeal the Act, it would have been reasonable for him to have accepted the offer which was made in perfectly good faith and ascertain the opinion of the country upon the particular proposal he had in view. The effect of the Hon'ble Member not accepting the present Bill would, however, be merely to leave the labourer or workman under disabilities which, we think, are unfair and to leave untouched the provisions of the present law which, we think, are capable of misuse. The whole of the Bill now before the Council is for the benefit of the labourer, and it has been our sole object throughout to make the provisions of the law less drastic Having regard, however, to the opinions received from Local Governments we thought that it would be unwise to go further at the present moment. The Hon'ble Member quoted to the Council certain opinions in support of total repeal, but, I think, those who have read the voluminous correspondence will agree that the majority of opinions are in favour of retaining the Act on the Statute-book. I have only one word more to say, and that is in regard to the allegation of the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya that the Act penalises ordinary breaches of contract. This is incorrect as was pointed out last Session. What the Act does is to penalise particular fraudulent breaches of contract. To repeat his suggestion after being corrected last Session is a little misleading. I do not say that is the Hon'ble Member's intention. My Lord, the only effect of refusing to accept the motion which I have put before Council would be to leave persons who fall within the 'mischief' of the Act in a worse position than they would otherwise be. 12-19 P.M.

"May I, with your Excellency's permission, add Mr. Christie's name to the names proposed for the Select Committee."

The motion was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION *re* COLONIZATION IN BRITISH GUIANA.

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea:—"My Lord, the terms of my Resolution are these:— 12-21 P.M.

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he may be pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, the Hon'ble Sir

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Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon'ble Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Hon'ble Mr. B N. Sarma, the Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. W. E Crum, the Hon'ble Mr Marjoribanks and myself (*a*) to examine the scheme of colonization which the Deputation from British Guiana desire to put forward, and to report thereon and make recommendations to the Government of India, and (*b*) to meet the Deputation from Fiji which has arrived in this country and to examine any proposals which they may put forward, and to report thereon and make recommendations to the Government of India'

"With your Excellency's permission I desire to put one name on the Committee, and that is the name of Mr Chanda. My Resolution is a non-committal one, it does not bind this Council or the Committee which we are about to appoint to any definite course of action. All that this Resolution proposes is the appointment of a Committee of this Council to examine certain proposals which may be put forward by the Deputations, one from British Guiana and the other from Fiji, on the subject of colonization and emigration to those parts of the Empire and to report thereon. My Lord, the question which we have to consider, which this Council has to decide, is whether such an inquiry is necessary, and if there are sufficient materials to justify it. If the answer is in the affirmative the Resolution must be accepted, if it is in the negative the Resolution may be dropped. My Lord, I use the word 'may' advisedly for I go a step further and I would like to urge that even if there were not sufficient grounds or adequate materials for us to go upon, it would be desirable to appoint a Committee authorised by this Council, to meet the Deputations to discuss matters with them. My Lord, those Deputations have come from distant lands to put forward points which they consider to be of vital interest to the communities whom they represent, and it seems to me. and it must seem to this Council also, to be an act of courtesy and even of fairness that we should meet them, hear their views and formulate our own conclusions on the materials that they may place before us. Here I desire to guard against a misapprehension which the adoption of this Resolution might give rise to, I take it that there is not the slightest disposition on the part of this Council or any section of it or of the Government to revive in any form or shape, or under any guise the system of indentured labour which has been definitely abandoned. Educated Indian opinion regards it as a form of *quasi*-slavery and has unequivocally condemned it Its revival in any shape or form is unthinkable. I desire to enter a caveat on this point. There is another consideration which I am sure will guide this Committee in the deliberations before it, and it is this that we cannot consent to any form of colonization or emigration to any British Colony or any part of the Empire except upon the basis of civic self-respect, involving the recognition of British Indians in these Colonies, in these distant lands as equal subjects of the Crown with other British subjects. My Lord, we are very sensitive about this matter, we are anxious that the point should be cleared up, we are anxious that sufficient guarantees should be given in that behalf, and furthermore guarantees should be forthcoming for the protection of the interests of those who would emigrate to those Colonies I find that in the view which I have put forward I am supported by an Indian authority, the greatest on this question. I have the authority of Mr. Gandhi on this matter. I will quote from a statement he has made. He says:—

'Once assured that equal rights for Indians existed in regard to political, municipal, legal, commercial and industrial matters in British Guiana and that they were not alone receiving fair treatment from the administration and the general community but would be guaranteed the continuance of such fair treatment, he would not oppose any scheme of free colonization by Indian agricultural families. He was satisfied that the Colony had a liberal constitution and Indians could be and were elected to membership of the legislature and to municipal office. He was satisfied that they had equality of rights with other races, and that there were opportunities of acquiring land for settlement. He was in favour of allowing a test of the scheme subject to a report at the end of six months on its working by Mr C F. Andrews or some other representative of the Indian popular leaders. The Deputation (which is now before us for consideration) accepted this proposal of a report by a popular representative independently of any supervising officer nominated by the Indian Government and offered to pay all expenses.

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Mr Gandhi agreed that all necessary guarantees for the continuance of equal treatment could be furnished by the Colonial Office and British Guiana through the Government of India to the Indian people and its popular leaders.'

"I find this view corroborated by another distinguished authority whose opinion, I am sure, will carry weight with non-official Indian members, namely, Mr. Andrews. This is what he says :—

'He stated that he had no objection to any scheme of free colonization and that he had always understood that equality of all races rested in British Guiana under a blessed constitution, that the Indians were fairly treated there and that the evils of the lately-abolished indenture system so far as they existed did not prevail in that Colony to the same extent as elsewhere While however he had no objection to the principle of free colonization and even welcomed it, until he had had an opportunity of going into the details as set out in the printed and typed documents he would postpone public support as to the details'

"These details will have to be considered by the Committee which is about to be appointed My Lord, what the position of the Indians is in this Colony has been set forth in a statement by Dr. Nunan, I think that is his name, Attorney-General of British Guiana, who introduced a Deputation to the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry, and in introducing this Deputation he made a statement which set forth in clear lines the status, the position and the prospects of the Indians emigrating to that part of the British Empire This is what he said —

'We provide free passages, guarantee employment at the locally current rates which are now about Rs 2 a day (the cost of living amounting to a little over one-third of the average earnings) We provide free repatriation at any stage whenever required by the officers of the Indian Government and free repatriation at the option of the individual or family after a short period of years Those who engage in agricultural work either for an employer or on their own behalf for three years will receive reward grants of five acres of land on nominal terms This land is prepared by an expensive process for immediate utilisation at the cost of the Colony, in the immediate neighbourhood of markets and factories Other lands can be bought or leased on easy terms No contracts of any kind are required There is to be no trace of the old indenture system There is no compulsory residence or service or other element of compulsion Settlers can choose their own employees'

"There is still another statement which places the matter upon a higher footing and that is by Mr Lukhoo, who is a member of the Deputation I read an extract from a speech which he delivered at a meeting of the Indian Association I am sure the extract will interest my friends in this Council. He says :—

'Through the recommendations made in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms, India can look forward to a large measure of self-government and greater freedom in determining her own affairs. We, in British Guiana, feel it incumbent on us to rise to the occasion and make ourselves worthy of the great race to which we belong We feel the time has arrived when we must collect our forces together in our great effort to achieve the high and noble destiny to which we feel we are now called.

'The only remedy I could suggest is the voluntary emigration of the higher classes, gentlemen in learned professions, merchants, skilled artisans and others whose social position will entitle them to respect'

"In conclusion, he says :—

'Let us appeal to the Motherland to recognise and keep in touch with her sons who have emigrated to this Colony, so that she might look across the oceans with pride at the chances that lie open to her sons and the greatest destiny that it is their lot to fulfil in the ordered progress of true light and civilization'

"Well, my Lord, this represents the bright side of the picture But there is also another side to the shield which it is my duty to lay before this Council. British Guiana, as the Council is aware, is situated on the north-east corner of South America. It is sparsely populated. It has an area of 90 thousand square miles, the population is only 310 thousand Of the 310 thousand, 134 thousand are Indians. The climate is said to be favourable. Sugar is the staple industry of the country, and rice is also largely cultivated. Sixty thousand Indians are employed in the cultivation of rice and thirty thousand more are needed.

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Wages are said to be high, and I have just read to you Dr. Nunan's statement which shows that there is a substantial saving after the cost of living has been provided for. But, my Lord, as I have said, there is also another side to the shield From the Emigration Report of 1916, I find that there were so many as 16 suicides among the Indian population. Some explanation is given of these cases, but I cannot say that I am satisfied with it. The number dwindled down to seven in the following year. But, in 1917, we find that there were so many as 65 cases of death due to accidents, and it is extraordinary that out of these 65 cases, 40 were by drowning. I am unable to understand it altogether, because Indians are expert swimmers How 45 people were drowned is one of those things which I should like the Deputation to explain.

"Then there are certain other matters which my Hon'ble friend the Member for Commerce and Industry Department suggested to the Deputation. Answers to those questions have been given I need not trouble this Council with these questions and answers. One of them was, whether it would be necessary to employ recruiters. The Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry naturally does not want that any recruiters should be employed, because the recruitment by professional recruiters is always liable to abuse. He also suggested several other questions to the Deputation, such as the rate of wages, the cost of living and so forth. All these matters will have to be considered by the Committee I do submit, my Lord, that, having regard to the fact that there are these Deputations and that they have come with the amplest materials for our information, it is our duty to appoint a Committee, and the Committee that I have suggested is largely Indian in its personnel, because the matter concerns the Indian population. The Hon'ble Mr Crum and the Hon'ble Mr. Marjoribanks have very kindly consented to serve on the Committee, and we are grateful to them. The Hon'ble Mr. Marjoribanks has uniqué experience in regard to the question of emigration. Two years ago he was sent to Ceylon and to the Malay States in connection with a question of a kindred nature. I am sure his advice will be of the greatest possible use to us. I have said nothing about Fiji or about emigration to that Island. I am sure the Deputation will supply the necessary information in regard to this matter. My Lord, these are the grounds upon which I beg leave to move the Resolution. I feel that no harm can accrue from the appointment of a Committee, and I hope and trust that the Council will agree to the acceptance of my Resolution and appoint the Committee which I have suggested."

12-40 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Sachidananda Sinha** :—"My Lord, I rise to move the amendment of which I have given notice, and which runs as follows:—

'(1) That after the word 'moves' in Mr. Banerjea's Resolution the following be added :—

(a) to examine and report generally on the status and position of His Majesty's Indian subjects in all the British Colonies and',

(2) That clauses (a) and (b) be re-lettered (b) and (c), and

(3) That in clause (b) as re-lettered after the words 'to examine' the word 'specially' be inserted.'

"My Lord, in the course of the speech with which your Lordship inaugurated the present Session of this Council on Friday last, your Lordship was pleased to say that 'there are now two Deputations in India, one from British Guiana and one from Fiji, who have come here to persuade us to re-open emigration to those Colonies on a new basis. We propose that a Committee of this Council should meet the Deputations, discuss the different conditions on which it would be possible to re-open emigration and report their conclusions to Government. Sir George Barnes will move a Resolution to that effect.'

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"The Council will realise my surprise when yesterday, on receiving the agenda paper for to-day's Council meeting, I found that in the course of the last three or four days, Sir George Barnes had been metamorphosed into Mr. Banerjea. If Sir George Barnes had moved the Resolution on behalf of the Government as an official Resolution, I would not perhaps have been justified in trying to tack my amendment to the Resolution. But when our leader, Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, brings up before this Council a Resolution affecting the status, the position and the rights of Indians in two Colonies, British Guiana and Fiji, I feel justified in trying to induce him to accept my amendment, so that the whole question of the position of Indians in the British Colonies might be, so far as possible, determined by the same Committee which my Hon'ble friend has asked the Council to appoint.

"Now, before I make my submissions, as briefly as I can, I desire to say one thing and it is this. I think I shall be expressing the unanimous opinion of all the non-official Members of this Council, when I say that we are all profoundly grateful to the Government of India, to your Lordship's Government and the Government of your Lordship's predecessors also, for the very strong attitude they have always taken in the matter of the rights and status of Indians in the British Colonies. Your Lordship's predecessor, Lord Hardinge, incurred great odium for having delivered a very sympathetic speech at Madras, in which he took up a very strong attitude on this question, and I am convinced that your Lordship also will be prepared to incur odium, if necessary, for the sake of standing up for the rights of His Majesty's subjects in the British Colonies. But the question, my Lord, in my humble opinion cannot be disposed of piecemeal It has been for many years now a crying evil and the burning question for the people of this country It is about ten years since my late lamented leader, Mr. Gokhale, moved in Calcutta a very important Resolution on this very subject so far as it concerned South Africa, and Mr. Valentine Chirol, now Sir Valentine Chirol, who sat in the gallery wrote to the 'Times' that for the first time in the history of British India a Native of India had sat in judgment on the policy of His Majesty's Government and the 'Government of India had to sit silent' as they could not make an effective reply. It is ten years since then, my Lord, but the question of the rights of Indians in British Colonies remains exactly, I think, where it was Every six months we hear of trouble now in South Africa, now in Canada, now in East Africa, now here and now there. So far as Canada is concerned, we know that the laws there are so stringent and are so designed against keeping out Indians that some years back there was great trouble in regard to the Sikh emigrants who returned by the 'Komagata Maru,' which led to disastrous occurrences, which were investigated into by my Hon'ble friend Sir William Vincent. So far as Australia is concerned, there is no Indian problem there, for the very simple reason that no Indian is allowed to go there. The laws in Australia are so strict that not even enlightened Indian gentlemen can go there for the purpose of travelling, but, I understand, these have been modified since the war, or are going to be modified in so far as to enable educated Indians to travel in that country. I confess this relaxation or concession in our favour is not one which I am prepared to be enthusiastic about. Leaving these two Colonies aside, the position in South Africa is always causing a stir I have got here with me the letters which the Hon'ble Sir George Barnes recently wrote on the subject to Mr. Gandhi, and which have been published in the papers. In these letters Sir George Barnes exhibits all that sympathy which we have learnt to associate with him in the matter of the position of Indians in the British Colonies, and he concedes frankly that the position in South Africa is again very difficult and very critical, and though the Government of India and your Lordship are making every possible effort to relieve the situation, things are at such a pass that nobody can really say how they would ultimately be solved Sir Benjamin Robertson is, I believe, on his way to settle the difficulties. Personally I would have wished that some non-official Indian Member of this Council, some one like my esteemed friend, Mr Sastri, had been associated with Sir Benjamin Robertson in that mission. I would have liked that a public man

of the position of Mr. Sastri would have been deputed to South Africa to help Sir Benjamin Robertson, instead of detained here shivering as he does every day in the cold of Delhi

"The situation brought out in the Hon'ble Sir George Barnes' letters to Mr. Gandhi really unfolds a tale of woe and misery which passes comprehension. But, my Lord, there are even more difficult questions facing us at the present moment as to the position of the Indians in British East Africa. Some reference was made by your Lordship to that aspect of the case in the course of your observations on Friday last, but I find that Mr. Andrews, of whom Mr. Banerjea in moving his Resolution, deservedly spoke in terms of high appreciation, which I fully endorse, has sent communications from East Africa, where he now is, to Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore and to various papers, which unfold before us a situation which will cause great pain to every Indian who can appreciate the position aright Mr. Andrews has summarised in the papers the East African Economic Commission's report, about which your Lordship was pleased to say that it does not necessarily represent the views of the Government of that Colony. That may be, but even assuming it to be so, there is not the least doubt that this report, which Mr. Andrews says has been published with the Royal coat of arms prominently displayed, does represent the views of a most important and influential section of the public in that Colony. I also find from Mr. Andrews' letter that the gathering of the Colonists, which is called the 'British Parliament' of East Africa, has passed a number of very important Resolutions on Indian policy. The matter being of great importance, I shall with your Lordship's leave read out these Resolutions to indicate how the matter stands :—

'That whereas our Nation has assumed responsibility for the future of the indigenous East African peoples and of the countries they inhabit;

And whereas our national ideals of enlightenment and progress are crystallised in our Christian Western Civilisation and it is our duty to make sure that the best contained therein is readily available for the needs of awakening Africa;

And whereas the maintenance of this country depends entirely on the prestige and force of character of the white man;

And whereas certain Indians have entered this country as traders, clerks and artisans;

And whereas these people follow in all things a civilization which is Eastern and in many respects repugnant to ours;

And whereas their social status brings them more frequently into contact with the African, and thus subjects him to intimate personal influences antagonistic to the ideals of the West;

And whereas the African has shown that he possesses latent qualities which under Western guidance hold promise of material development;

And whereas Indian competition denies him all incentives to ambition and opportunities of advancement;

And whereas the Indian community in this country are agitating for adult suffrage and by this means seek to gain control over the destinies of this country;

We, therefore, representing the whole community, ask the Secretary of State to rule that no system of franchise be given to the Asiatics, nor should they be allowed to acquire land except in townships on short leases, nor be employed in Government works, and that steps be taken at once to restrict Asiatic immigration in order that this stronghold of European colonisation in Central Africa may stand beside her sister Colonies in their Asiatic policy.'

"Now, that declaration, my Lord, should satisfy every member of this Council that the Indians are in a bad way in this East African Colony. Then in the report, to which I have made reference, there are various passages couched in language calculated to give great offence to any impartial subject of His Majesty, be he European or Indian. I shall not inflict on this Council any long passages from this report, but I shall read out one passage to indicate the trend of it, and the value to be attached to a document of this character. After describing the Indians as a 'crafty race' and using about them other such opprobrious terms, they say :—

'The moral depravity of the Indian is equally damaging to the African, who, in his natural state, is at least innocent of the worst vices of the East. The Indian is the inciter to crime as well as vice, since it is the opportunity afforded by the ever ready Indian receiver

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which makes thieving easy. If the Indian were eliminated, the number of offences against property, now high, would be reduced to measurable proportions.

'The Empire is faced with a serious dilemma, which cannot be evaded The choice lies between the vital interest of the African and the ambition of the Indian. The presence of the Indian in this country is quite obviously inimical to the moral and physical welfare and the economic advancement of the natives. The matter is one of the highest Imperial importance, and we regard it as imperative that the Empire should definitely decide, and that without delay, whether the welfare of the African is to be subordinated in his own country to political considerations and the pretensions of the more restless elements of the Indians. Upon the decision as to East Africa the future of the whole Continent will largely depend, for if Indians are to be allowed to stream in at any one entrance in unlimited numbers, it will scarcely be possible to localise them indefinitely in any particular territory.'

"My Lord, I could read out many more similar passages, but my time is limited and I shall not do so, therefore. I shall now read out one short passage from Mr. Andrews' review of the situation which he has sent to Sir Rabindranath Tagore. He says :—

'I cannot tell you the misery this situation means to the Indians who have settled here. Many of them have settled for generations and were here long before the Europeans They are practically told now that they are to clear bag and baggage out of the country. And all the while the truth is as plain as can be that it is their *moral* qualities themselves of thrift and sobriety which are the cause of offence in a large number of cases and this cry of 'Christian Western civilisation' is a hypocrisy which is as base as it is cowardly and mean'

"Without endorsing the strong language of Mr. Andrews, who is on the spot, who sees what is going on and feels strongly. I think it will be apparent to every Member of this Council, Indian or European, that things in East Africa are in a bad way, indeed. This being the condition in Canada, in Australia, in South Africa and in East Africa; surely it is time that the Government of India, either *suo moto* or as Mr Banerjea suggests, should appoint a Committee to go into the whole question, as it cannot be disposed of piecemeal by sending Sir Benjamin Robertson here or a Deputation there, or a telegram to somebody else. I submit what is really required, is a settlement of the whole thing once for all by a definite declaration as to the policy of His Majesty's Government. My Lord, I am not unaware that these Colonies, or many of them, have got self-government, and I quite realise that the British Parliament cannot force them. I am not disposed to take a hypercritical view or take my stand on the theory that because they are parts of the British Empire, therefore the British Parliament should coerce them. At the same time, I must stand up for the just and legitimate rights of my own people. The Empire has to us, my Lord, no meaning whatsoever if our Indian fellow-subjects cannot obtain even the elementary rights of the British citizens in the British Colonies I have no need to enlarge upon that part of my contention, as Mr. Banerjea has himself referred in most eloquent words to the indefeasible rights of the Indians in the British Colonies. I, therefore, without trespassing further on the patience of the Council, ask that my amendment be accepted, and the Committee proposed by Mr. Banerjea be appointed to go into the whole question exhaustively."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum:—"My Lord, I find myself very much in sympathy with what Mr. Sinha has said, and I am perfectly certain that he has in his sentiments the sympathy of every Member of this Council; but I must say that from a business gentleman like Mr. Sinha I expected a somewhat more businesslike proposition. The Committee that is to be appointed is for two specific objects; to go into the question of the British Guiana emigration and the Fiji emigration, and I understand that we have here Deputations from both these Colonies with whom we can discuss the whole question. Now Mr. Sinha proposes that we should also examine and report generally on the status and the position of His Majesty's Indian subjects in all the British Colonies; and he does not tell us in the very least how we should do it. I submit, my Lord, that that is a matter quite outside the scope of a Committee appointed for the special object which this Committee has been appointed, and 12-56 P.M.

[*Mr. W. E Crum; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; The President; Mr. G. S. Khaparde.*] [4TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

I hope that, if Hon'ble Members wish to couple Mr. Sinha's amendment with the original proposition, I will be left out of the Committee which is going to examine it, because I foresee visits to Canada, Australia, South Africa and every other Colony, and a matter of a year or perhaps more before we have got to the end of it. I beg therefore to oppose Mr. Sinha's amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy:—"My Lord, although I agree with the feelings which the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha has expressed regarding emigration to South Africa, I do not think it is judicious that we should bring in this question at present, because the question is pending and Sir Benjamin Robertson has gone to South Africa, and about East Africa your Excellency has assured us that you are following the same policy as Lord Hardinge. My Lord, I think I can speak on the Resolution too?"

The President:—"Certainly."

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy:—"My Lord, I agree only with my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea and I beg to support his Resolution. I am very anxious that our relations with the other parts of the Empire should always remain very cordial as we are now one of the parts, and a very important part, of the Empire, and I do not wish that we should have the same friction with the other parts of the Empire when we enter into an agreement with them in regard to emigration as we have had with South Africa. We must make it clear to them that we must have equal political status as regards franchise and election; we should have the same right of citizenship as other people in the Colony have If we want our Reform Scheme to be successful and if we are to reach the position of the self-governing Dominions, we ought to protect the rights of the Indians in other parts of the Empire so that we can get equal status and position with the self-governing Dominions

"With these few remarks, your Excellency, I support the Resolution"

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde:—"I desire to speak on this Resolution in the hope that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea will see his way to accepting what little I have to propose by way of amendment. It is not really an amendment . . .

The President:—"Mr. Khaparde, you are out of order in moving an amendment as you are out of time, and you must make your remarks not by way of an amendment but by way of suggestion."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde:—"I thank your Excellency, but unfortunately the Resolution came very late and it was a very rainy day and it was not possible to send in an amendment, and it was blowing very hard too. However I shall make it as a suggestion as your Excellency has proposed and it is this When I was in England there was a Deputation from British Guiana there, and we had various consultations with them and I made some inquiries from people who had gone into that question, and one gentleman whose name I am not at liberty to mention to-day, had gone very considerably into that matter and had a great deal of correspondence to show, and my suggestion is that the credentials of this Deputation should be examined. When I heard your Excellency saying that Sir George Barnes intended to move the Resolution I was sure that he would look into the credentials of these people and see that they are really deputed either by the Government or by some public body or some people whom they actually represent I do not think this point has attracted the attention of the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea.

"And if your Excellency permits, I would add one clause to this . . .

[4TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*The President; Mr. G. S. Khaparde.*]

The President:—"No. The Hon'ble Member is out of order there. By way of a suggestion he can put it to Mr. Banerjea; he cannot move it as an amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde:—"No, I am not moving it as an amendment. I suggest it to him if he will see his way to add that clause here, namely, to examine the credentials of these Deputations first. If they are from the Government of British Guiana or from the Government of Fiji, I would like to get an assurance from those Governments that equality of status and rights with other settlers there will be guaranteed. If they are from the people generally, I would like to take time and be addressed through your Excellency and be assured that they will be treated as they ought to be treated. The reason why I move this, why I speak about it, is that I am looking forward to a great industrial regeneration in India. There is a Commerce Department and we will require as many people as we can have here to man our new industries and our new factories. I am not anxious that many of our people should go away altogether from India. There is a great field for them here, a good deal of work to be done here.

"There is also a further consideration in this matter, and that further consideration is, that these people go away to these distant places—and they are very distant places—and it will not be possible to be constantly in touch with them and we might lose sight of them altogether and nobody will know what may happen to them. My friend mentioned a few cases of suicide; there may be many more than that, I do not know. So for these reasons, though I do not wish to oppose this Resolution, I make a suggestion that the credentials of this Commission should be looked into. If they are from the Government of British Guiana . . .

The President:—"I have just been informed by Mr. Moncrieff Smith that fifteen days' notice was waived in this case, and therefore Hon'ble Members have not had the time at their disposal to bring forward amendments which they would otherwise have had. Of course, in these circumstances, if the Hon'ble Member wishes to move an amendment I shall certainly not disallow it."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde:—"I thank your Excellency. I had that thing in my mind, but I did not like to mention it. It was acting on my mind. My amendment then, since it has been kindly permitted, would, I think, be to add one more clause to this Resolution, to the effect that the credentials of these Deputations, both from Fiji and British Guiana, should be examined. If they are properly accredited by their Governments, then of course our proposals would be different. If they are from public bodies there, that would make our proposals and our submissions different; and if they are from nobody at all, or if they only represent certain capitalist interests or any particular kind of interests, then our proposals will have to be of a third kind. These are the reasons why I ask for an examination of the credentials of these gentlemen. There is nothing further that I wish to add because I do not like the idea of my countrymen going out when, I believe, they can get ample employment here. There is a good deal of capital coming from England and many industries are going to be started, and many of our people will have a good means of getting larger wages possibly if they will easily qualify themselves. I believe there is a scheme of technical education going on, and with this Industrial Commission's Report we shall require more men here. At present our advantage is that we have cheap labour and this attracts capital from outside; and if our people go away and labour becomes expensive here as it is elsewhere capital will run away; and we are poor people and we are anxious to get capital out of foreign countries if they will send it here. These are my reasons for being a little bit stringent in this matter and saying that the credentials of these Deputations should be carefully looked into. I hope Mr. Banerjea will see his way to adopt it."

[*Sir George Barnes; Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea; The President: Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.*] [4TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

1-5 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes:**—"My Lord, I think I owe one word of explanation. Mr. Sinha alluded to the fact that your Excellency in your opening speech said that I would move a Resolution on the lines of the Resolution which has just been moved by Mr. Banerjea That is quite accurate. The reason why the Resolution has not been moved by me is because the form of the Resolution is a recommendation to the Governor General in Council, and it was pointed out to me that one Member of the Council could hardly make his recommendation to his colleagues. Consequently, I asked Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea to move the Resolution which I would otherwise have moved.

"I think, my Lord, I need only say that of course we accept the Resolution; but I cannot accept the amendment of Mr Sinha. As Mr. Crum has pointed out it would involve a number of our most valued members journeying round the world for a year or possibly two years, visiting the various Colonies, and I hope that my friend, Mr. Sinha, will not press that

"With regard to Mr. Khaparde's amendment I would suggest to Mr. Banerjea that there is no objection to the addition of the words which Mr. Khaparde has suggested, or perhaps it would suit Mr. Khaparde better if he were added as a member of the committee, and then he would have an opportunity of examining the credentials of these Deputations himself. I leave that to Mr. Banerjea."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjea:—"I do not think there has really been any serious opposition to this Resolution."

The President:—"You are talking on the amendment, I presume?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjea:—"Yes, my Lord."

The President:—"I think it might perhaps be as well if you sum up the debate as a whole. If the amendment is rejected there will not be any further discussion on the substantive Resolution, and I fancy the Hon'ble Pandit wishes to speak to this."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"I think the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri wanted to speak. I shall speak after him."

1-7 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri:**—"Your Excellency, my object was merely to say that though the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha's amendment has my heartiest sympathy, I am unable, like Mr. Crum, to support it as I should like to support it. It really involves too great a departure from the rather restricted purpose of the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea's Resolution I was hoping, however, when the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry stood up to speak, he would embrace the opportunity of making some sort of statement on the subjects to which the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha had referred. That really would have been to meet the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha's purpose. I suppose he would have liked it, and I should have certainly liked it, if on this occasion the Government of India through their official spokesman said something on the matters arising from Mr. Andrews' letters, which would on the one hand afford consolation to the people of India, and on the other by a clear and unequivocal pronouncement prevent further mischief arising in East Africa. I make no doubt whatever that, although the words that I desire so much have not been spoken, the attitude of the Government of India is one of perfect sympathy. It is perhaps now too late to invite the Hon'ble Sir George Barnes to make such a statement, and I am really sorry that he spoke before I did, because I had intended to ask him to refer to the subject in the name of the Government of India. However, it is now too late, I am really sorry.

[4TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*]

I can only request the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, as the Hon'ble Sir George Barnes has himself done, to withdraw his amendment now as his principal object in moving it has been achieved."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"My Lord, I regret, I think, that this Resolution comes at a very inopportune moment. The speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha has reminded us of the situation of Indians in several of the Colonies, and while the question is so acute in several parts of the Empire, it seems rather hard upon us to ask us to hear the proposals of the people from British Guiana and Fiji for continuing in some form or another a system which has been the source of so much suffering, sorrow and shame to our people, a system which the Government and the public have long regarded as an evil system and which the Government have now put an end to. My Lord I think that before we take up any proposal from any Colony or any part of the Empire by which the Government of this country and the representatives of public opinion in this country would be directly or indirectly a party to any system such as is proposed, I think that it is essential that the question of the status of Indians in these various parts of the Empire should be put on a satisfactory footing. It is true, it may be said, that British Guiana has treated Indians not so badly as some other parts, but that is only a part of the problem. The whole question of the position of Indians in the Colonies is causing intense sorrow and suffering throughout the land, and I submit therefore that this is a very inopportune time to propose that a committee of this Council should be appointed to hear the Deputations that have come and make recommendations for the adoption of some system of labour by which Indians would be sent out, or encouraged to go out to British Guiana. 1-10 P.M.

"There is another reason why I consider that this proposal is inopportune. The Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde has raised a doubt as to the credentials of this Deputation. I should like to know from the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry whether this Deputation has been sent out by the Government of British Guiana, whether the Government of British Guiana have informed the Government of India what the conditions are, political and economical, which the Government of British Guiana guarantee would apply to any Indians who would go out under the proposals of this Deputation. I should also like to know whether the Indian public in British Guiana have been consulted about this matter. I should like to know whether Indians generally in British Guiana favour the idea of any more Indians being encouraged to go out to British Guiana. My Lord, political, economic and moral considerations all are involved in any proposal by which the Government of India should help Indians to go out to British Guiana. It has been said that so far as political considerations are concerned the Government of India would put Indians on a footing of equality with our other fellow-subjects there. Well, our experience in the past has been very sad, and I should like the Government of India before asking a committee to be appointed, before approving of the appointment of a committee, to satisfy themselves that this political equality will be guaranteed beyond cavil or dispute, beyond assail, before any more Indian subjects of His Majesty are asked or encouraged to go out to British Guiana.

"Then, with regard to the economic position, these gentlemen who have formed the Deputation come to us with certain statements. Have those statements been verified? Are they supported by the Government of British Guiana? Are they supported by any evidence which the Government of India consider to be satisfactory? If not, what I suggest is, that the first step to be taken in this matter should be first to determine the general question whether the Government of India in the present state of affairs would encourage emigration of Indians from India to other parts of the Empire. That is the first question which arises. I take it that it was in order to secure attention to this general question that the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha moved his amendment. First, the Government and the public should make up their minds on a review of the totality of the circumstances existing in these Colonies, whether the

[*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*] [4TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

Government should actively encourage Indians to go out to these Colonies. In order to settle that question, my Lord, what is necessary is not that a committee of this Council should sit to hear the statements of those who have come out to make out a case for Indians going out to these Colonies, but that this Council, the Government and the Council, should depute two men, two members of this Council, to visit British Guiana to investigate the question on the spot, to elicit the opinions of the Government of British Guiana and also to elicit, what is of greater importance to my mind, the opinions of the Indians who are living there.

"My Lord, there are two classes of Indians who are living there; there are those who have a competence and who it is not necessary should work for wages as daily labourers, and there is also a large population who work as daily labourers. I understand the number in British Guiana is from 60,000 to 70,000. The Government ought to find out from an inquiry of those Indians why it is that they do not supply the labour which the planters and others require in British Guiana? Is it that the planters are not willing to pay the wages that these Indians demand? Is it that the conditions they impose are such that Indians who are already in Guiana do not want to take up work with them? These are vital questions. There are economic questions involved in the emigration of Indians to Guiana which require investigation How can two or three gentlemen coming from there give you information from all points of view. My Lord, the economic situation is important, and I submit that this Committee will spend its time fruitlessly if it wishes to hear the Deputation and does not hear the evidence of its own Deputation or Deputations. Before I leave the economic question I should like to remind the Council of the misery and suffering that have been endured by Indians who have gone to these foreign lands by reason of the fact that owing to high prices the necessaries of life have not been supplied to them, and by reason of their never having been informed of the conditions under which they would live, and of how many suicides have taken place. Now, the Government of India should satisfy itself by correspondence and by investigation of the state of the economic question. When the Government of India has got all this information it may well ask a committee of this Council to discuss the matter with the Hon'ble the Commerce and Industry Member, but until that material has been collected and in a manner in which the Government would feel satisfied that it was dealing with materials it could rely upon, I submit that this inquiry will be premature. I wish, my Lord, to draw attention to certain considerations involved in this matter Unfortunately my countrymen have not advanced very much in education and are wanting in resourcefulness. Unfortunately owing to the long continued system of government that has prevailed even for a long period before the arrival of the British, owing to their being over-governed, they have lost greatly in resourcefulness. So that when they are encouraged to go long distances to various Colonies they naturally find themselves in strange surroundings in a state of helplessness My Lord, the evils involved in their being sent to distant Colonies helpless and feeble are very great. I want to remind the Council of the moral evils that are involved in sending day labourers to distant lands without safeguards being provided against their falling into bad hands. The Government of India have not been able so far to provide the moral or political safeguards which are so essential to ensure that justice should be done between Indians and those who employ them. In this state of affairs I beg humbly to suggest that this Resolution should not be accepted by this Council at present, and that the Government should send two competent men, such as my esteemed friends Mr. Sastri and the Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, or two other members to British Guiana to investigate the matter on the spot and to make a report to them in regard to the political, economic and moral situation, and then appoint a Committee to discuss the whole matter and decide what should be done. I submit that the way in which it is proposed to appoint a Committee will give a wrong impression both here to the public and to the world outside. To the world outside this action will create the impression that, notwithstanding all that has been said by representative public men, the Government really do not feel so acutely

the problem of the Indian people in the Colonies. That would create a very unfortunate impression and for this reason I submit that the proper course at this stage would be to depute two Indians to go to Guiana and to Fiji, if the case of Fiji is to be considered, to report whether the Indians who are already there and whether Indians who are free to take up employment in these Colonies desire that any more of their brethren should be sent under some system which the Government may devise. It has been said that there should be no obstacle to Indians going as free men to any part of the British Empire. Most certainly. I should like any Indian who desires to go out to go as a free man The matter may be put in any form; there are moral dangers involved in Indians being sent to distant lands There are economic and political disabilities involved by reason of the fact that the magistracy is not under the control of the Government of India, that the Government of India cannot ensure justice between Indians who go to these Colonies and those who administer the law there. The situation is one in which I think the Government should not seriously think of adopting any system by which it would be inferred that it had the encouragement or the approval of the Indian Government. Well, if Indians want to go freely there is no bar and there should be no bar, but I submit that the Government should not approve of any system until it is satisfied that it possesses the political and moral safeguards that should be provided. I regret I do not see my way to support the proposal of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Banerjea. I do hope that the suggestions I have made will find some response in this Council. If that is done it will be time for him to move for the appointment of a Committee such as he has suggested."

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—" My Lord, I think I ought to intervene in this debate because of the words which have fallen from my friend Mr. Sastri. My Hon'ble friend found himself unable to support the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha's amendment, but asked for a pronouncement on the part of Government as to their policy on other parts of India and that demand seems to have been emphasized in an almost offensive form by my Hon'ble friend the Pandit who has just sat down. He said, if I heard him correctly, that the Government did not feel acutely the position of Indians in other parts of the world . . .

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" I said this would give the impression that Government did not feel the position of Indians."

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—" I am glad I have quoted the Hon'ble Member so correctly.

" I think in this connection that it is only necessary for me to refer to the speech which was delivered by His Excellency at the opening of this Council. There could be no more certain pronouncement of the policy of the Government of India and no more emphatic repudiation of the charge that has been made by the Hon'ble Pandit. I trust that I shall not weary the Council if I read again the most important passages from that speech.

" The first is as follows :—

'The position of the Government of India is and always will be that there is no justification in a Crown Colony or Protectorate for assigning to British Indians a status in any way inferior to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects. With the support of the Secretary of State we have steadily pressed this view on the Colonial Office, and we have asked the Secretary of State to see to it that Indian interests are fully represented at the forthcoming discussions in London between Lord Milner and the Governer of East Africa.'

" A little later this passage occurs :—

'I wish however to make it clear that the position which was taken up by Lord Hardinge's Government still holds good. It is not the duty of India to provide labour for British labour for British Colonies. But if the Colonies offer Indians a wider and more prosperous career than that which they can look for in their own homes, then we should not stand in the way. Our duty then will be to protect the ignorant Indian emigrant against misrepresentation and to see that such guarantees are given as will safeguard his interests as a free settler in the country to which he goes.'

[*Sir George Lowndes; Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*] [4TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

"Surely the last passage which I have read from His Excellency's speech is an emphatic pronouncement of the policy of the Government of India in these matters and is as emphatic a repudiation of the charge which the Hon'ble Pandit has brought against us as can possibly be made in any Assembly dealing with such matters. I only wish to say in answer to the rest of the Hon'ble Pandit's speech that it is proposed that he should be a member of the Committee, and we hope that he will undertake this responsibility. It will then be for him to make all the proposals he has made in this Council. We have asked the Committee to undertake the consideration of this question, because we believe that these are Indian questions which ought to be considered and ought to be dealt with by Indians. It is surely absurd to suggest that, when a Deputation has come to India to put before Indians conditions under which it may be reasonable for Indians to emigrate to the country from which the Deputation has come, we should refuse to meet them, refuse to consider the proposals they have to make and to say 'go back to the country from which you came, we will send two members of this Council to look at the country first'. After the Committee has considered the proposals of the gentlemen who have come over to India to deal with these matters and has perhaps examined their credentials, as the Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde suggests, it will be open to it to make all the proposals which the Hon'ble Pandit has put to this Council which may be quite reasonable, which will be of great weight and will receive from the Government of India the most careful and anxious consideration. I hope that now when some responsibility is being put on Indian members of this Council to advise the Government on proposals which are to be put before them, they will not shirk the responsibility and say 'we will not meet these people' and so put off the matter for years. This is the first opportunity Hon'ble Members have since the passing of the Reforms of accepting definite responsibility in a matter which concerns India most intimately."

1-30 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea.**—"My Lord, I must express my unqualified surprise at the observations which have fallen from my friend the Pandit My friend says 'Do not appoint a Committee but send two delegates from this Council to visit British Guiana and make their recommendations.' Will my Hon'ble friend be a member of the deputation? I do not think he will . . .

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"If it became my duty I would."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea:—"Then I take it that if the Committee recommends such a Deputation my Hon'ble friend will consent to be a member of that Deputation. But a committee being appointed, is it not open to that Committee to make a recommendation to that effect? By appointing a Committee the door is not barred to the way of sending a Deputation later on.

"Then my Hon'ble friend Pandit Malaviya says that it is inopportune to give a hearing to these Deputations. I confess I am unable to understand why it is inopportune to listen to statements and proposals made by responsible persons who have come thousands of miles across the sea in regard to a matter of vital interest to themselves and also to ourselves. It is never inopportune to give a hearing to persons who desire to speak to you upon questions of public importance.

"Then we have heard a great deal about credentials. My Lord, it is to be borne in mind that one of the members of this Deputation is an Indian Barrister; Mr. Luckhoo is, I think, his name. His family has been settled in British Guiana for two generations, and this, I think, is the second time that he is an Indian. A Barrister trained in Oxford or Cambridge comes over to you, solicits an interview with you, desires to make a representation to you; you say 'we do not want to hear you.' He speaks with a sense of responsibility with regard to this matter, and, I think, we ought to give him a hearing. Then again, another

member of the Deputation is Dr. Nunan who, if I mistake not, is Attorney-General of British Guiana. Is he not entitled to a hearing? I do think we show scant courtesy to these gentlemen when we say that we are not willing to hear them and that we want to have their credentials. Further, Mr Luckhoo addressed a meeting of the East Indian Association at which the Governor was present and he made a speech from which I have quoted passages. Surely these gentlemen who have come thousands of miles across the sea and with a sense of responsibility are voicing a feeling which is prevalent in British Guiana, and it can do us no possible harm if we lend them a hearing and then act accordingly as we think fit. Therefore, I do hope that this Resolution regarding the appointment of a Committee will be unanimously passed My friend has observed that it is very hard upon us that we should be called upon to listen to these proposals having regard to the hardships of the system of indentured labour, but that system is dead and gone. It is quite another system that we advocate, namely, free emigration. We must not apply to the system which is about to be inaugurated conditions which are matters of past history. My friend's views are altogether hazy and obscure in regard to this matter. My Lord, I think the Committee will be in a position to look into the question of the credentials. My Hon'ble friend Sir George Barnes suggested that we might add that as one of the matters to which the Committee might address themselves. I am quite prepared to accept that suggestion, but it seems to me that it is open to us as a Committee to ask these gentlemen what their credentials are without making this a part of the Resolution, and I have not the least doubt in my own mind that they will produce them. I am in strong sympathy with my friend Mr. Sinha's proposal, but I am afraid I cannot accept it This Committee has to look into two questions, one relating to Fiji and the other relating to British Guiana. We cannot go beyond that. I say I am in great sympathy with my friend Mr. Sinha's amendment, but I cannot accept it. My friend may move it as a substantive Resolution if he likes, but I do not think that we ought to mix up the two things together. That is a very large question, and we shall have to sit for months together before we are able to come to a decision about it. I do hope and trust, therefore, under the circumstances, that my Resolution will be accepted by the Council. It is not only an act of courtesy, but an act of justice to the Deputations who have come from a long distance in order to lay their case before us."

The amendment was put and rejected.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"May I say a word, my Lord? Holding the views that I do, I regret I shall not be able to serve on this Committee, and I beg I may be excused".

The President :—"There is another amendment to be put first".

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"I beg your Excellency's pardon".

The motion that the following words be added at the end of Mr. Banerjea's Resolution :—

'and that the committee be instructed to examine the credentials of both Deputations'

was put and agreed to.

The President :—"I take it that Mr. Banerjea does not wish to include the Hon'ble Pandit's name in the Committee. He withdraws."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea :—"If my friend is unwilling to serve on the Committee, his name must be withdrawn, and with your Excellency's permission I suggest the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha on it."

[*The President; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda.*] [4TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

The President :—"Is Mr. Sinha willing to serve on this Committee?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha :—"I am quite willing to serve on this Committee, my Lord."

The following Resolution was then put:

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he may be pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr Srinivassa Sastri, the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, the Hon'ble Mr Sinha, the Hon'ble Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Sarma, the Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum, the Hon'ble Mr Marjoribanks, and the mover (*a*) to examine the scheme of colonization which the Deputation from British Guiana desire to put forward, and to report thereon and make recommendations to the Government of India; and (*b*) to meet the Deputation from Fiji which has arrived in this country and to examine any proposals which they may put forward, and to report thereon and make recommendations to the Government of India, and that the Committee be instructed to examine the credentials of both Deputations.'

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea :—"Before your Excellency puts that, with your Excellency's leave I would propose the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda as a member of the Committee."

The President :—"Is Mr. Chanda willing to serve on the Committee?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda :—"Yes, my Lord."

The President :—"And Mr. Chanda."

The motion was agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 11th February 1920, at 11 o'clock.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

DELHI:
The 12th February, 1920.

No. 286.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 13th February 1920.

REVISED RATES OF PAY OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

RESOLUTION.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has been pleased to sanction revised rates of pay for the Indian Civil Service as detailed in the following paragraphs. They will take effect from 1st December 1919 :—

(1) *Time-scale.*

Year of Service.	Inferior.			Superior.		
	Pay.	Overseas Allowance.	Total.	Pay.	Overseas Allowance.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rupees per mensem.			Rupees per mensem.		
1st	450	150	600			
2nd	500	150	650			
3rd	550	150	700			
4th	600	150	750			
5th	650	150	800	1,000*	150	1,150
6th	700	150	850	1,050	150	1,200
7th	750	150	900	1,100	150	1,250
8th	800	200	1,000	1,150	200	1,350
9th	900	200	1,100	1,200	200	1,400
10th	1,000	200	1,200	1,275	200	1,475
11th	1,100	200	1,300	1,350	200	1,550
	Efficiency bar here.					
12th	1,200	250	1,450	1,425	250	1,675
13th	1,300	250	1,550	1,500	250	1,750
14th	1,300	250	1,550	1,600	250	1,850
15th	1,350	250	1,600	1,700	250	1,950
16th	1,350	250	1,600	1,800	250	2,050
17th	...	...	...	1,900	250	2,150
18th	...	...	...	2,000	250	2,250
19th	...	...	...	2,050	250	2,300
20th	...	...	...	2,100	250	2,350
21st	...	...	...	2,150	250	2,400
22nd	...	...	...	2,200	250	2,450
23rd	...	...	...	2,250	250	2,500
24th	...	...	...	2,250	250	2,500
25th	...	...	...	2,250	250	2,500

* Or any earlier year.

(2) As there are no Commissionerships in Madras the following special rates have been approved for Collectors in that Presidency in lieu of those set out in columns 5, 6 and 7 above for the years mentioned below:—

Year of Service.	Pay.	Overseas Allowance.	Total.
	R	R	R
20th	2,150	250	2,400
21st	2,200	250	2,450
22nd	2,350	250	2,600
23rd	2,400	250	2,650
24th	2,500	250	2,750
25th	2,500	250	2,750

(3) The overseas allowances set out in columns 3 and 6 above (which will reckon as salary for all purposes of the Civil Service Regulations) will ordinarily be granted only to officers of non-Indian domicile; but as an exception to this general rule, all Indian officers now in the Indian Civil Service, as well as the Indian candidates selected at the Open Competitive Examination of 1919 who are now undergoing probation, and all Indian candidates selected at the next five Open Competitive Examinations beginning with the examination of 1920, will be regarded as eligible for the allowance. Thereafter the continuance of this concession will be further considered.

NOTE.—Overseas allowance will cease for officers holding appointments outside the time-scale and the pay sanctioned for such appointments will be the same for all incumbents.

(4) With the exception of 1st grade judges on R3,000, mentioned in paragraph 3 below, all officers on the general time-scale holding superior judicial appointments including Legal Remembrancers will draw a duty allowance of R150 a month in addition to their salary under that scale. Judicial officers serving in the Madras Presidency will draw this allowance in addition to the salary permissible under the general time-scale and not in addition to that admissible under the scale sanctioned for Madras Collectors.

(5) Officers will become eligible for the increment of R50 per mensem shown in the second and third years of the time-scale on passing the first and second departmental examinations respectively, and will remain on R700 per mensem (or R550, if not eligible for overseas allowance) until the completion of their third year of service.

(6) The time-scales set out above will take the place of the existing grade pay and will cover appointments now graded as Assistant Commissioners, Assistant Collectors and Joint Magistrates or Sub-Collectors, all of which (with the exception of 1st grade Sub-Collectors in Madras mentioned in paragraph 2 below) will be classed as inferior; and Deputy Commissioners or Magistrate-Collectors, and District and Sessions Judges or Divisional Judges, Additional Magistrates and Additional Judges and such appointments as are graded with Magistrates and Collectors or Deputy Commissioners and District and Sessions Judges, all of which will be classed as superior. The 1st grade judges on R3,000 and the other appointments on fixed rates of pay mentioned in paragraph 3 below will, however, be outside the time-scale.

(7) An officer holding an appointment classed as "inferior" will draw pay according to the inferior scale subject to the efficiency bar at the beginning of the twelfth year. An officer holding an appointment classed as "superior" will draw pay according to the superior scale for so long as he holds the appointment (whether appointed to it substantively or officiating in it).

2. Appointments, the pay of which is regulated by the time-scale subject to certain limitations or with certain additional allowances :—

NOTE.—The maxima indicated in the list below are exclusive of overseas allowance, except in the case of 1st grade sub-collectors in Madras.

Appointments.	Pay per mensem.
	(a) MADRAS.
1 Commissioner of Coorg .	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of R2,150.
2 Secretaries to Government .	Pay under under the superior time-scale for Madras Collectors with a duty allowance of R250.
1 Private Secretary to Governor	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of R1,800. (Non-Indian Civil Service officers will draw a pay of R1,500.)
Sub-Collectors, 1st grade . .	Pay in accordance with the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of R2,050.
4 Under Secretaries . .	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of R200.
1 Assistant Resident, Travancore	Pay under the inferior time-scale without any maximum.
	(b) BOMBAY.
1 Commissioner of Settlement and Director of Land Records.	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of R250.
1 Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier.	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of R1,275 exclusive of existing local allowance of R300 which will continue.
1 Assistant Remembrancer, Legal Affairs.	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of R1,600, but no judicial allowance.
1 Assistant Commissioner in Sind .	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of R1,275 ; the existing local allowance will be withdrawn.
1 Deputy Commissioner, Salt and Excise.	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of R250 subject to a maximum of R1,600.
8 Assistant Judges exercising Appellate and Additional Sessions powers	Pay under the superior time-scale, subject to a maximum of R1,600 excluding the judicial allowance of R150.
1 Private Secretary to Governor	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of R1,800. (Non-Indian Civil Service officers will draw R1,500.)
2 Under Secretaries	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of R200.
	(c) BENGAL.
8 Secretaries . . .	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of R250.
1 Private Secretary to Governor	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of R1,800. (Non-Indian Civil Service officers will draw R1,500.)
4 Under Secretaries . .	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of R200.

Appointments.	Pay per mensem.

(d) UNITED PROVINCES.

1 Commissioner, Kumaon Division .	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of R250.
1 Joint Secretary to the Board of Revenue.	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of R2,050.
1 Deputy Director of Land Records .	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of R2,150.
1 Superintendent, Dehra Dun . .	Pay under the superior time-scale.
1 Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal .	Pay under the superior time-scale.
2 Deputy Commissioners, Garhwal and Almora.	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of R1,600.
3 Secretaries (now ranked as Collectors).	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of R250, but without the daily allowance of R10 which they now draw while stationed at Lucknow.
3 Under Secretaries . . .	Pay under the inferior time scale with a duty allowance of R200.
1 City Magistrate, Lucknow . .	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of R100.

(e) PUNJAB.

1 Judge, Small Cause Court, Simla .	Pay under the superior time-scale with the judicial allowance of R150, subject to a maximum of R1,275 exclusive of allowance.
2 Secretaries	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of R250.
1 Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner.	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of R1,800.
3 Under Secretaries . . .	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of R200.
1 Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner.	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of R200.

(f) BURMA.

1 President, Rangoon Municipality .	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of R250.
1 Director of Agriculture and Co-operation.	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of R150.
2 Secretaries	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of R250.
1 Deputy Director of Land Records .	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of R200.
1 Secretary to the Financial Commissioner.	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of R200 subject to a maximum of R1,800.
2 Under Secretaries (now graded as Assistant Commissioners).	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of R200.
1 Warden of the Yenang-Yaung Oilfield.	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of R200.

(g) BIHAR AND ORISSA.

2 Secretaries	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of R250.
3 Under Secretaries . . .	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of R200.

Appointments.	Pay per mensem.

(h) CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Second and Third Secretaries	Pay under the superior time-scale with duty allowance of R250.
2 Under Secretaries	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of R200.
3 Sub-Judges	Pay under the inferior time-scale.

(i) ASSAM.

1 Chief Secretary	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of R400.
1 Secretary	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of R150.
2 Under Secretaries	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of R200.

(j) REGISTRARS OF HIGH AND CHIEF COURTS AND OF JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS' COURTS.

Registrars of High Courts or Chief Courts, except Patna High Court.	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of R1,600; judicial allowance will not be drawn. Local allowance of R100 should continue in case of Registrars, Punjab and Burma, as Secretary to Rule Committee.
Registrar, Patna High Court	Pay as District and Sessions Judge, subject to a maximum, including judicial allowance, of R2,400.
Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh.	Pay under the inferior time-scale with existing duty allowance of R100.
Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Central Provinces.	Pay under the inferior time-scale with existing duty allowance of R100—50—200.

(k) POSTS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(i) Home Department.

1 Deputy Secretary	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of R400, subject to a maximum of R2,250 including duty allowance.
1 Deputy Commissioner, Delhi	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of R2,200.
1 Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi. 1 Assistant Commissioner, employed as Additional District Magistrate, Delhi. 1 Assistant Commissioner, employed as City Magistrate, Delhi. 1 Assistant Commissioner, employed as Secretary to the Delhi Municipality.	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of R100.
1 Personal Assistant to the Director, Central Intelligence.	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a local allowance of R300 subject to a maximum of R1,350.
1 Under Secretary	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of R300.

(ii) Finance Department.

1 Deputy Secretary	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of R400, subject to a maximum of R2,250 including duty allowance.
1 Under Secretary	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of R300.

Appointments.	Pay per mensem.
	(iii) Foreign and Political Department.
2 Deputy Secretaries . . .	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of R400, subject to a maximum of R2,250 including duty allowance.
1 Under Secretary	Pay the under inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of R300.
	(iv) Legislative Department.
1 Deputy Secretary . . .	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of R400, subject to a maximum of R2,250 including duty allowance.
	(v) Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
1 Under Secretary	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of R300.
	(vi) Department of Commerce and Industry.
2 Under Secretaries	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of R300.

3. Appointments above the time-scale on fixed rates of pay:—

Appointments.	Pay per mensem.
(a) MADRAS.	R
1 Chief Secretary	3,750
1 Member, Board of Revenue	3,750
1 Member, Board of Revenue	3,500
2 Members, Board of Revenue	3,000
2 District and Sessions Judges (1st grade)	3,000
1 Secretary, Revenue Department	3,000
(b) BOMBAY.	
1 Chief Secretary	3,750
3 Commissioners	3,500
2 Commissioners	3,000
1 Judicial Commissioner, Sind	3,500
1 Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments	3,125
1 Additional Judicial Commissioner, Sind	3,000
1 District and Sessions Judge (1st grade)	3,000

Note.—The pay of Municipal Commissioner in Bombay will continue to be regulated by law as heretofore.

Appointments.	Pay per mensem.
(c) BENGAL.	
1 Chief Secretary	3,750
1 Member, Board of Revenue	3,750
5 Commissioners	3,000
3 District and Sessions Judges (1st grade)	3,000

Note.—Pay of Chairman and Deputy Chairman, Calcutta Corporation, and Chairman, Calcutta Improvement Trust, will continue to be regulated by law as heretofore.

Appointments.	Pay per mensem.
	R
(d) UNITED PROVINCES.	
2 Members, Board of Revenue	3,500
1 Judicial Commissioner	3,500
1 Additional Judicial Commissioner	3,333⅓
1 Chief Secretary	3,000
9 Commissioners	3,000
2 District and Sessions Judges (1st grade)	3,000
1 Opium Agent	2,500—100—3,000
(e) PUNJAB.	
2 Financial Commissioners	3,500
1 Chief Secretary	3,000
5 Commissioners	3,000
2 District and Sessions Judges (1st grade)	3,000
(f) BURMA.	
1 Financial Commissioner	3,500
1 Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma	3,500
1 Chief Secretary	3,000
9 Commissioners including Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records	3,000
1 Divisional Judge (1st grade)	3,000
(g) BIHAR AND ORISSA.	
1 Member, Board of Revenue	3,500
1 Chief Secretary	3,000
5 Commissioners	3,000
2 District and Sessions Judges (1st grade)	3,000
(h) CENTRAL PROVINCES.	
1 Financial Commissioner	3,500
1 Judicial Commissioner	3,500
2 Additional Judicial Commissioners	3,000
5 Commissioners	3,000
1 Chief Secretary	3,000
(i) ASSAM.	
2 Commissioners	3,000

4. (1) In bringing officers at present in service on to the revised rates of pay, articles 156 to 158 of the Civil Service Regulations will not be held to apply. Existing incumbents of offices will be protected against any immediate loss of pay due to the introduction of the revised rates.

(2) Subject to the general proviso above that officers shall not receive less than they were drawing substantively at the time of the introduction of the time-scale their initial pay in the superior scale will be regulated according to the length of their total service counting from the date of commencement of service.

(3) The broken period of a year of service which an officer put in before the date of the introduction of the time-scale shall remain at his credit for the next increment.

5. Exchange compensation allowance is withdrawn with effect from the 1st December 1919.

6 The pay of appointments outside the time-scale which are not mentioned in this Resolution are under separate consideration and orders concerning them will be issued later.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations, the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Adviser, Military Finance) and the offices subordinate to this Department, for information and guidance.

Ordered also that it be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

H. McPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 272-Gl. (F. E).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES

Funds—Service and Other.

Delhi, the 11th February 1920

INCREASE IN THE RATE OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS IN THE GENERAL PROVIDENT AND OTHER SIMILAR FUNDS FROM 4 PER CENT. TO 5½ PER CENT.

RESOLUTION.

The rise in the rates of interest which the Government of India have had to pay on the money which they borrow in the open market, has led them to take into consideration the question whether the rate of interest on deposits in the General Provident Fund and similar funds should not also be increased.

2. They have now been authorised by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to announce that interest will be allowed at 5½ per cent. on all deposits, both past and future, and including those in excess of the compulsory minimum, in respect of the following funds :—

1. The General Provident Fund.
2. The Civil Engineers' Provident Fund
3. The Finance Department Provident Fund
4. The Police Department Provident Fund.
5. The Geological Survey Department Provident Fund
6. The Opium Department Provident Fund.
7. The Northern India Salt Revenue Department Provident Fund.
8. The Forest Department Provident Fund.
9. The Civil Veterinary Department Provident Fund.
10. The Post Office Guarantee Fund
11. The Madras Military Assistant Surgeons' Fund
12. The Indian Civil Service Provident Fund.
13. The Indian Civil Service Family Pensions Fund
14. The Indian Military Service Family Pensions Fund, and
15. The Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund

As regards the last two mentioned funds, the new rate will not apply to the insurance branches, the question being still undecided.

3. The increased rate will be allowed with effect from the 1st of April 1919. It will not, however, be fixed for any definite period but will be subject to reconsideration, should the rates at which the Government of India borrow undergo modification. Six months' notice will however be given to subscribers before any alteration is made.

ORDERED that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India*

E M. COOK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1050-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Delhi, the 13th February 1920

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE QUESTION OF PAY AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF THE TELEGRAPH STAFF.

RESOLUTION.

The Government of India announced on the 25th of January that they had decided, at the request of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, to appoint immediately a Committee to consider the question of pay and the conditions of service of the Telegraph staff. The Committee has now been constituted as follows —

President

H. Heseltine, Esquire, C.I.E.

Members

The Hon'ble Mr. Nigel Paton, President, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

W. Sutherland, Esquire, Postmaster-General, United Provinces Circle.

J. H. Abbott, Esquire, O.B.E., Jhansi.

H. Barton, Esquire, Secretary, Indian Telegraph Association, Calcutta.

N. Raghavendra Rao, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent, Telegraphs, Madura.

Secretary

J. N. Mukerjee, Esquire, Deputy Postmaster General, Telegraph Traffic, Calcutta.

The Government of India endeavoured to secure the services of a member of the commercial community to serve as Chairman and they have been fortunate enough to secure the services of the Hon'ble Mr. Nigel Paton, who, however, has expressed a wish that he should be appointed as a Member of the Committee, instead of as its Chairman.

2. The terms of reference to the Committee are to enquire —

(1) What rates of pay and allowances are suitable for —

(a) General Service Telegraphists,

(b) Local Service Telegraphists, and

(c) Women Telegraphists.

(d) Clerical establishment in departmental telegraph offices.

(e) Delivery establishment in departmental telegraph offices.

(2) The pay of the Supervisory staff, namely, Deputy Superintendents, Telegraph Masters, Inspecting Telegraphists and Technical Supervisors.

(3) If uniform rates of pay are fixed for the above classes of officials in whatever part of India they may be is any revision in the present scale of house rent allowances, which are granted in lieu of free quarters, necessary, especially in the Presidency towns or any other particular localities, and are house rent allowances to be extended to other classes of employees who are not at present entitled to them.

(4) Whether any alteration is required in the present conditions of service or in the scales of free accommodation laid down for different classes of the staff referred to above.

(5) Whether any revision is necessary in the duty allowances now sanctioned for Supervisory and other special work.

3 The Committee will assemble at Delhi on February 16th.

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Indian Munitions Board, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and to the President and Members of the Committee.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 12th February 1920, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Snowfall associated with the second depression of the previous week continued in the western Himalayas on the 5th and 6th. On these days rainfall occurred also in Assam, Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa. Another depression entered Baluchistan on the 8th; it advanced eastwards and disappeared in northeast India on the 10th. During this period widespread snow or rain fell in Baluchistan, Sind, the Punjab and Kumaon hills, east Rajputana and Orissa, and local snow or rain in the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and Gujarat, with a few falls in the plains of the north and east Punjab and of the United Provinces, in the Konkan, the east Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur and Bengal. A few falls of rain were recorded in Burma towards the end of the week.

2. *Burma.*—Myitkyina, Bhamo and Akyab were the only stations that reported rain during the week.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall was nearly general in Bengal and Chota Nagpur on the 6th, and in Orissa on the 9th; rain fell locally or at a few stations on four other days in Bengal, on three other days in Orissa and on one other day in Chota Nagpur. In Assam and Bihar rain was limited to a few falls.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There was nearly general snowfall in the Kumaon hills on all days except the 7th, while in the plains of the west of the United Provinces a few falls occurred on the 5th and 8th. Over the rest of the division the week was rainless except for a light fall at Raipur.

Northwest India.—Rain or snow was nearly general in Baluchistan and Sind on the 7th, in east Rajputana on the 8th, and in the Punjab hills on the 5th, 8th and 9th; local falls occurred in the Punjab hills on one other day. Local rain or snow fell in Kashmir on the 5th, 8th and 9th, in the North-West Frontier Province on the 8th and 9th, and in west Rajputana and Gujarat on the 8th. In the plains of the east and north Punjab there were a few falls of rain on the 5th, 8th and 9th.

The Peninsula.—Weather was dry except for light falls at Bombay and Masulipatam.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows.—

February 5th. Silchar 0·52", Cherrapunji 0·41", Dinajpur 0·30", Purnea 0·25", Mussooree 0·40", Chakrata and Dehra Dun each 0·62", Srinagar 0·25", Sonamarg 1·28", Dras 0·29", Simla 0·70", Murree 0·60" and Masulipatam 0·20".

„ 6th. Cherrapunji and Cox's Bazar each 0·40"; Narayanganj 0·44", Barisal 0·64", Calcutta 0·83", Saugor Island and Burdwan each 1·40", Berhampore 0·48", Mymensingh 0·46", Balasore 0·50", Hazaribagh 0·40", Mukteswar 0·44" and Chakrata 0·89".

„ 7th. Dibrugarh 0·46", Harnai 0·40", Quetta 0·20", Kalat 0·42", Dalbandin 0·39", Pasni 0·17", Panjgur 0·24", Hyderabad (Sind) 0·33" and Karachi 0·22".

„ 8th. Mussooree 0·19", Raipur 0·18", Murree 0·50", Rawalpindi 0·30", Sialkot 0·35", Simla 0·20", Cherat 0·27", Udaipur 0·19", Dwarka 0·51", Veraval 0·25" and Surat and Bombay each 0·28".

„ 9th. Saugor Island 0·18", Burdwan 0·43", Balasore 0·35", False Point 0·27", Cuttack 0·80", Chaibasa 1·02", Mussooree and Chakrata each 0·35", Sonamarg 0·52", Peshawar 0·42", Murree 0·60" and Cherat 0·57".

„ 10th. Bhamo 0·30", Chittagong 0·30", Narayanganj 0·19", Saugor Island 0·24", False Point 0·69", Cuttack 0·28" and Mussooree 0·48".

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Sind, Gujarat and the Konkan; and was 20 per cent or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Bihar, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Baluchistan, Central India

East, Berar, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Malabar, Madras Southeast and the Madras Coast North. It was either equal to the normal or differed from it by less than 20 per cent in Upper Burma, Assam, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and Rajputana No rain usually falls at this time of year in Central India West, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

The rainfall from the 28th November to date is 20 per cent or more in defect in Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, Rajputana West, Central India East and the Central Provinces East, and is 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, Bengal, the Punjab Southwest, the North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana East, Gujarat, Central India West, Berar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Presidency It differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent in the remaining divisions

Division	Rainfall data for week ending on 12th February 1920			Rainfall data from 29th November 1919 to 12th February 1920			Percentage departure from normal	
	Actual rainfall in inches	Normal rainfall in inches	Excess or defect in inches	Actual rainfall to date in inches	Normal rainfall in inches	Excess or defect in inches	This week	Last week
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	03	−03	17 1	10 [illegible]	+72	+7	+76
Lower Burma	0	01	−01	15	12	+03	+25	+30
Upper Burma	01	01	0	16	08	+08	+100	+114
Assam	03	03	0	18	19	−01	−5	−6
Bengal	07	02	+05	14	08	+06	+75	+17
Orissa	07	02	+05	09	11	−02	−18	[illegible]
Chota Nagpur	07	04	+03	11	14	−03	−21	−60
Bihar	01	02	−01	10	10	0	0	+18
United Provinces, East	0	02	−02	08	15	−07	−47	−38
United Provinces, West	02	04	−02	16	22	−06	−27	−22
Punjab, East and North	02	04	−02	32	28	+04	+14	+25
Punjab, South West	0	02	−02	23	14	+09	+64	+92
Kashmir	05	06	−01	56	59	−03	5	1
N.-W. Frontier Province	03	03	0	45	20	+25	+125	+147
Baluchistan	03	05	−02	27	30	−03	−10	−4
Sind	02	01	+01	06	06	0		−20
Rajputana, West	01	01	0	02	07	−05	−71	−83
Rajputana, East	01	01	0	09	07	+02	+29	+33
Gujarat	02	01	+01	08	01	+07	+700	—
Central India, West	0	0	0	22	03	+19	+633	+683
Central India, East	0	03	−03	01	17	−16	−94	93
Berar	0	01	−01	15	10	+05	+50	+67
Central Provinces, West	0	02	−02	14	12	+02	+17	+10
Central Provinces, East	01	04	−03	03	13	−10	−77	−78
Konkan	01	0	+01	12	01	+11	+1100	+1000
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	09	04	+05	+125	+125
Hyderabad, North	0	01	−01	19	05	+14	+280	+375
Hyderabad, South	0	01	−01	06	04	+02	+50	+100
Mysore	0	0	0	10	07	+03	+43	+43
Malabar	0	01	−01	61	22	+39	+177	+190
Madras, South East	0	02	−02	155	69	+86	+125	+131
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	19	08	+11	+137	+137
Madras Coast, North	0	01	−01	39	23	+16	+70	+77

C. W. B. NORMAND,
for Director General of Observatories

Dated the 12th February 1920

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 7th February 1920.

Burma.—The week was practically rainless. Reaping of winter rice has been completed. Threshing and winnowing are progressing normally in Upper Burma. Cultivation of spring rice, tobacco and onions is proceeding. Harvesting of miscellaneous cold weather crops is progressing. Standing crops are generally satisfactory Cattle are generally healthy In the Amherst district the number of persons on relief works has fallen to 2,300 but the number receiving gratuitous relief remains unchanged at 13 The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon has risen to Rs 180 which is the same as control price but much above normal. The market for white rice is steady at Rs. 450 for specials.

Assam.—The weather during the week was generally cloudy. Light rain fell in all districts and was beneficial to standing crops. Pressing of sugarcane, harvesting of mustard and pulses, pruning of tea, transplanting of spring rice, ploughing for autumn rice and jute and preparation of land for *jhumming* continue. The outturn of sugarcane, mustard and pulses and prospects of other crops are fair. Cattle disease is reported from five districts. The price of common rice has risen slightly.

Bengal.—During the week light to moderate rain was general. It greatly benefited standing crops and facilitated preparatory tillage for jute and other autumn crops in Eastern Bengal. Transplantation of summer paddy and harvesting of sugarcane, potatoes and early oilseeds are in progress. The average price of common rice has risen by 1 75 per cent.

Bihar and Orissa.—The rainfall during the week was general over the Province, the fall being generally moderate. It was, however, sufficient to permit of general ploughing in the southern portion of the Province and has thus practically assured a favourable start for the coming season's broadcast paddy crop for the failing of which in 1918 the absence of rain in the previous cold weather was largely responsible. Threshing of paddy and pressing of sugarcane still continue in some districts. Standing crops have been much benefited by the recent rainfall and are doing well. The price of common rice has risen in five districts, fallen in five and remained stationary in the remaining districts as compared with that of the preceding week. The average price of local common rice at headquarters was 6·34 seers per rupee against 6·36 seers in the preceding week and that of maize was 7·11 seers against 7·31 seers in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from eight districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is good

United Provinces.—Light to moderate rain fell throughout the Province. Slight damage to crops by hail is reported from certain districts. Preparation of land for sugarcane, sowing of extra crops and pressing of sugarcane continue. Irrigation is still going on in some districts. Standing crops are doing well Prospects are favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are stationary with a tendency to fall in some districts.

Punjab.—Light rain fell in all the reporting districts and was very useful. Pressing of sugarcane continues The yield is normal to above normal. The condition of standing wheat and other spring crops is average to good *Toria* is being harvested in parts of the west with yield generally normal. Sowings of extra spring crops continue in some districts to a normal extent. Cattle are healthy. Fodder and water for drinking and irrigation purposes are generally sufficient. Prices have fallen slightly in some districts and are stationary in others. They are above scarcity rates. Price of wheat :—Rawalpindi 5¾, Ambala 6¼, Ferozepore and Lahore 6¾, and Lyallpur 7¼ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—During the week rain fell throughout the Province. Harvesting of sugarcane is in progress with outturn average. The condition of standing crops is average. Wheat is selling in Peshawar at 7 1/16 and in Dera Ismail Khan at 6½ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—The rainfall during the week was sufficient. There is no marked fall in prices. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—It is snowing and severely cold. Cattle disease prevails in Gurez taluqa. Prices are fluctuating.

Rajputana.—The weather was cold and occasionally cloudy. Slight showers and hail storms are reported in a few places. Spring crops are being weeded and irrigated. The condition of standing crops and their probable outturn are good but some damage from hail

and frost is reported. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder and water are adequate. Prices are falling in a few places and stationary elsewhere.

Central India.—The rainfall during the week was partial in Bhopal and Baghelkhand. It was insufficient in Gwalior north. Harvesting of autumn crops continues in Indore, Malwa and the Southern States. Picking of cotton continues in Gwalior, Indore and the Southern States. Spring crops are being irrigated. Sowing and pressing of sugarcane continue in Gwalior. Land is being prepared for autumn crops in the Southern States. Standing crops and their probable outturn are fair to good. Damage is reported for want of rain to unirrigated crops in Bundelkhand and in certain parganas by frost in Malwa. Agricultural stock is generally good except for cattle disease in Gwalior, Indore, Bundelkhand and the Southern States Prices are high. Opium is being irrigated and weeded in Gwalior, Indore and Dhar.

Central Provinces.—The weather continues to be cool with occasional clouds. Only Drug received 11 cents of rain Light showers were also received in parts of Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore and Bilaspur accompanied by hail in the last three districts but no damage is reported. Threshing of autumn crops and picking of cotton still continue in places. Spring crops are in good condition except pulses which have been slightly affected by cloudy weather and insects. Harvesting of wheat, linseed and minor crops has begun in parts of ten districts. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition There is no deficiency of fodder or water anywhere Wheat and gram in Balaghat rose and *juar* in Yeotmal fell by one and two seers per rupee. Prices show a slight upward course.

Feudatory States—Spring crops are in flourishing condition.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of Sind, Broach, Surat, Thana and Nasik. Crops have been damaged slightly by insects in Karachi, Sholapur and Belgaum and by frost in parts of Sind, Gujarat and Cutch and are flourishing elsewhere. Harvesting is progressing in some places. Cotton picking continues in parts of Sind, Gujarat and Satara. Fodder and water are generally adequate. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and in good condition. Prices of food-grains are high but generally steady.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Prospects of spring crop are fair but the crop has been damaged by insects in parts of the Gulbarga, Raichur, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Warangal districts. Harvesting is generally in progress. The late rice crop is doing well and is being weeded. Stocks of fodder are sufficient. The water supply is good, except in Parbhani and Madgaon Cattle disease is prevalent in the Raichur, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts Prices of gram continue to be high. *Juar* is selling at 4 seers per rupee in the Raichur district

Mysore.—The week was rainless Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available Prices of food-grains are high and fluctuating. Prospects of the season are good. Harvesting of rice, *ragi* and sugarcane is proceeding with outturn fair to good.

Coorg.—The weather during the week was dry Threshing of rice and picking of coffee continue. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is fair. Prices of food-grains are high Considerable exports to Malabar of paddy continue.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was light in southern districts. Standing crops are fair generally. The outturn of the harvested paddy and dry crops is fair generally. Fresh sowings of paddy and dry crops are progressing. The condition of cattle is generally good. Water is generally sufficient Pasture and fodder are sufficient generally. Prices are generally steady. Prospects are fair generally.

Nepal.—*Report for the period from 16th October 1919 to 15th January 1920.*—The rainfall for the period was *nil*.

October 1919. Garlic and onions were sown. Pepper was gathered and its outturn was good Land began to be prepared for the sowing of spring crops.

November 1919 Rice was harvested and the outturn was good. Oranges began to ripen. Sowings for spring crops were commenced in Nepal as also in the Terai.

December 1919. Sowings for spring crops continued. The orange crop was plucked and was a good one. The first crop of potatoes was dug up and the outturn was good. Sowings of winter vegetables was begun in the Nepal valley.

January 1920. Sowings of winter vegetables continued. Standing spring crops are doing well, but rain is wanted for the same. Fields are being prepared for the sowing of the second crop of potatoes. The health of the live-stock is reported to be good. Prices of foodstuffs still continue to be high.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

Delhi, the 13th February 1920.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 31st January 1920 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	1	2
		Thana District	1	1
	Central	West Khandesh District	140	118
		East Khandesh District	80	63
		Satara District	75	52
		Poona District	1	1
		Nasik District	5	3
	Southern	Kolaba District	10	10
		Belgaum District	9	9
		Hubli Town	26*	32*
		Dharwar District	77*	59*
		Bijapur District	3	2
	Political Charges.	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	40	31
		Kathiawar Agency	7	7
		Savnur State	9*	13*
		TOTAL	484	362
MADRAS.	...	Anantapur District	55	33
		North Arcot District	67 (b)	48
		Bellary District	46	31
		Chittoor District	2 (b)	1
		Coimbatore District	123 (a)	95 (a)
		Cuddapah District	1	2
		Guntur District	4	1
		Madura Town	1 (b)	1 (b)
		Madura District	552 (c)	407 (d)
		Salem District	6	1
		TOTAL	857	620
BENGAL.	Presidency	Calcutta	1	1
		TOTAL	1	1

* For two weeks.

(a) Three imported. (b) One imported. (c) Ten imported. (d) Five imported.

In the return for the week ending 24th January 1920, the following addition should be made :—

Bombay Presidency—Sholapur District, *add* 2 cases, 2 deaths.

C

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Patna	Patna Town	6	3
		Patna District	83	60
		Gaya Town	2	2
		Gaya District	77	76
		Shahabad District	119	84
	Tirhut	Saran District	59	45
		Champaran District	11	10
		Muzaffarpur District	71	68
	Bhagalpur	Darbhanga Town	17	9
		Darbhanga District	327	281
		Monghyr Town	5	5
		Monghyr District	38	25
		Bhagalpur Town	3	2
	Ranchi	Hazaribagh District	3	3
		TOTAL	821	668
UNITED PROVINCES.	Rohilkhand.	Pilibhit District	2	2
	Allahabad	Fatehpur District	26	23
		Allahabad District	15	15
		Jaunpur District	2	2
	Benares	Ghazipur District	78	65
		Ballia District	191	250
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh District	143	107
	Lucknow	Rai Bareilly District	46	26
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	17	17
		Gonda District	3	3
		Bara Banki District	4	4
		TOTAL	527	514
PUNJAB.	Amballa	Rohtak District	17	10
	Rawalpindi	Jhelum District	1	...
		Rawalpindi District	1	2
	Multan	Lyallpur District	1	1
		Multan District	40	18
	Native States.	Patiala State	10	10
		TOTAL	70	41

In the return for the week ending 24th January 1920, the following additions should be made :—

United Provinces— { Jaunpur District, add 8 cases, 8 deaths.
Rai Bareli District, „ 23 „ 22 „
Sultanpur District, „ 15 „ 10 „

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	27	26
		Insein District	1	...
		Hanthawaddy District	6	4
		Tharrawaddy District	5	5
		Pegu District	1	1
		Prome District	51	50
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	6	5
		Bassein District	7	6
		Henzada District	26	27
		Maubin District	1	1
	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	11	10
		Thaton District	5	5
	Magwe	Minbu District	9	9
		Magwe District	4	4
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	102	97
		Katha District	2	2
	Sagaing	Sagaing Town	2	2
		Sagaing District	6	4
		Lower Chindwin District	15	6
		Upper Chindwin District	3	2
	Meiktila	Yamethin District	4	2
	Native States.	Northern Shan States	7	6
		TOTAL	301	274
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	51	41
		Nagpur District	408	255
		Bhandara District	49	36
		Wardha District	30	18
		Chanda District	1	6
		Balaghat District	29	25
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	156	158
		Jubbulpore District	88	51
		Saugor District	8	2
		Damoh District	18	7
		Seoni District	1 (c)	...
		Mandla District	4	6
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	69	57
		Narsinghpur District	4	4
		Betul District	16	20
		Chhindwara District	102	75
	Berar	Yeotmal District	21	21
		Akola District	7	5
		TOTAL	1,057	794

(c) Imported

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	27	27
		Bangalore City	1	1
		Bangalore District	59	34
		Mysore City	18	14
		Mysore District	47	39
		Hassan District	3	4
		Kadur District	10	4
		Shimoga District	16	14
		Chitaldroog	14	9
		Tumkur District	2	3
		Kolar District	8	3
		TOTAL	205	149
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Parbhani District	77	51
		Nander District	54	38
		Gulbargah District	21	21
		Raichur District	17	13
		Usmanabad District	53	50
		Bidar District	130	112
		Medak District	25	33
		Mahbubnagar District	70	63
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	303	280
		Atrafibalda Sarfikhas	29	17
		TOTAL	839*	679*
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Rewa State	2†	4†
		Bhopal City	23	10
		Sehore Cantonment	3	2
		Bhopal State	282	249
		TOTAL	310	265
		GRAND TOTAL	5,491	4,377

* Includes previous weeks. The actual numbers of cases and deaths during the week ending January 31st were 509 and 408, respectively.

† Figures including for previous week.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

DELHI:
The 12th February 1920.

The following statement of reported deaths from cholera and small-pox in India during the weeks ending 10th and 17th January 1920 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns	Cholera: Week ending 10th January 1920.	Cholera: Week ending 17th January 1920	Small-pox: Week ending 10th January 1920	Small-pox: Week ending 17th January 1920.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern	Bombay City	1	1	2	3
		Kaira District	...	.	1	
	Central	East Khandesh District	.	...		1
		Satara District	...	...	1	
		Poona District	..	..	2	6
	Southern	Belgaum District			2	..
		Dharwar District	.	..	3	..
		Kanara District	..	..	.	4
		Bijapur District	...	...	2	2
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	..	...	1	...
		Karachi District	..	...	2	3
		Hyderabad District	.	...	17	13
		Sukkur District	...	...		2
		Larkana District	...		28	
		Jacobabad District	.	...	1	.
		TOTAL	1	1	62	34
Madras Presidency.	...	North Arcot District	7	26	.	..
		South Arcot District	136	86		...
		Bellary District	..	1		...
		Chingleput District	24	30	2	...
		Chittoor District	8		.	...
		Coimbatore District	31	36	5	2
		Cuddapah District	5	3	3	..
		Ganjam District	36	8	12	3
		Godavari District	8	3	6	15
		Guntur District	19	34	...	
		South Kanara District	6	53	3	8
		Kistna District	24	6	7	6
		Kurnool District	...	...	2	2
		Madura District	74	60	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 10th January 1920.	Cholera. Week ending 17th January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 10th January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 17th January 1920.
Madras Presidency.	...	Malabar District	56	18	6	4
		Nellore District	...	10	2	2
		Nilgiris District	...	...	2	1
		Ramnad District	104	51	1	...
		Salem District	106	182	3	6
		Tanjore District	178	152	...	...
		Tinnevelly District	24	57	...	...
		Trichinopoly District	188	192	8	8
		Vizagapatam District	16	7	1	2
		Madras Town	8	...	7	1
		Total	1,058	1,015	64	58
Bengal Presidency.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	22	23	9	8
		Birbhum District	30	18	13	7
		Bankura District	5	10	3	12
		Midnapore District	59	81	17	15
		Hooghly District	5	...	5	...
		Howrah District	10	7	15	6
		Serampore District	...	...	5	10
	Presidency	24-Parganas District	27	118	19	10
		Calcutta	12	17	124	185
		Nadia District	20	15	21	78
		Murshidabad District	7	8	6	10
		Khulna District	45	17	...	1
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi District	22	8	11	8
		Dinajpur District	22	28	13	24
		Jalpaiguri District	...	...	2	2
		Rangpur District	19	2	39	30
		Bogra District	...	2	18	19
		Pabna District	...	12	14	58
		Malda District	33	19	12	4
	Dacca	Dacca District	22	27	79	90
		Mymensingh District	106	...	141	...
		Faridpur District	17	9	16	12
		Bakarganj District	52	43	13	16
	Chittagong	Chittagong District	9	10	...	2
		Tippera District	135	100	28	64
		Noakhali District	15	21	9	7
		Total	687	595	682	678

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 10th January 1920	Cholera. Week ending 17th January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 10th January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 17th January 1920.
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	...	3	...	...
		Patna District	...	...	...	19
		Gaya Town	...	...	10	11
		Gaya District	...	...	...	15
		Shahabad District	...	...	8	5
	Tirhut	Saran District	...	...	1	...
		Muzaffarpur District	...	...	...	1
		Darbhanga District	...	...	1	5
	Bhagalpur District	Monghyr District	...	...	1	1
		Bhagalpur Town	...	2	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	...	25	2	6
		Purnea District	...	...	23	12
		Santhal Parganas District	...	...	1	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	174	136	32	15
		Balasore District	...	28	...	7
		Puri District	26	41	16	30
		Sambalpur District	...	...	4	1
	Ranchi District	Hazaribagh District	...	7	2	2
		Ranchi District	...	...	3	4
		Palamau District	...	...	...	10
		Singhbhum District	...	12	...	...
		TOTAL	200	254	104	162
United Provinces.	Meerut	Dehra Dun District	...	...	...	1
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad District	...	...	1	...
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh District	...	...	1	...
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	15	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	...	9	...	...
		Bahraich District	5	...	...	...
		Sultanpur District	1	...	...	...
		TOTAL	21	9	2	1
Punjab.	Jullundur	Ferozepore District	...	...	...	1
	Lahore	Lahore District	...	...	...	1
		Amritsar City	...	...	...	1
		Gurdaspur District	...	...	2	...
	Rawalpindi	Gujarat District	...	...	1	...
		Shahpur District	...	...	...	1
		Jhelum District	...	...	...	1
		Rawalpindi District	...		1	
	Multan	Lyallpur District			1	...
		Jhang District	...	...	1	2
		TOTAL	...	...	6*	7*

* For important Municipal towns only, figures for districts not being available.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 10th January 1920.	Cholera. Week ending 17th January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 10th January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 17th January 1920.
Burma.	Arakan	Akyab District	4	...	...	...
	Pegu	Rangoon Town and Port	...	1	4	..
		Hanthawaddy District	...	2	...	1
		Tharrawaddy District	...	1	..	...
		Prome District	2	1	...	1
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	...	3	7
		Bassein District	2	3	3	5
		Henzada District	6	4	...	...
		Myaungmya District	.	4	.	..
		Maubin District	16	16	15	...
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	...	1	...	1
		Thaton District	1	...	...	1
		Amherst District	..	8	2	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay District	...	..	..	11
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	...	...	..	1
		Sagaing District	...	1	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	...	9	..	...
		Upper Chindwin District	3	...	...	..
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	11	3	2	1
		Pakokku District	15	17	..	..
		Magwe District	9	14	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	5	...	...	...
		Total	74	85	29	29
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	61	.	...	...
		Kamptee Cantonment	4	...	...	...
		Nagpur District	258	...	...	..
		Bhandara District	18	...	...	...
		Wardha District	24	...	...	...
		Chanda District	5	...	..	...
		Balaghat District	37	...	...	.
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	165	...	...	...
		,, Cantonment	1	...	...	...
		,, District	45	...	...	...
		Saugor District	1	...	...	...
		Seoni District	...	...	...	1
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	37	...	...	...
		Betul District	2	...	...	...
		Chhindwara District	95	...	...	...
	Chhatisgarh	Bilaspur District	...	10	...	...
		Raipur District	...	...	8	...
	Berar	Yeotmal District	...	...	...	1
		Total	753	10	8	2

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns	Cholera.		Small-pox.	
			Week ending 10th January 1920	Week ending 17th January 1920	Week ending 10th January 1920	Week ending 17th January 1920
Assam	..	Sylhet District	93	68	26	17
		Khasi and Jaintia Hills District		1		
		Goalpara District	3			
		Darrang District			2	
		Sibsagar District			2	1
		TOTAL	96	69	30	18
North West Frontier Province.		Peshawar District			1	11*
		Hazara District				4
		Dera Ismail Khan District			4	
		TOTAL			5	15
		GRAND TOTAL	2,886	2,038	942	1,009

* 16 deaths occurred in the weeks [illegible] 10th and 17th January 1920

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India

Simla
The 10th February 1920

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings* audited figures have been used as far as possible.

	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week	Mean mileage worked.			Total earnings for week ending			Earnings per mean mile worked for week.			Total earnings from 1st April to—			Compared with corresponding period, 1913-14, +1 day.		Compared with corresponding period, 1918-19.		Serial Number.
		During official year 1918-19.	1914.	1919.	1920.	30th January 1914.	31st January 1919.	31st January 1920.	1914.	1919.	1920.	30th January 1914.	31st January 1919.	31st January 1920.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	State Railways.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
1	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	443	2,669	2,695	2,695	9,33,902	11,60,362	13,09,000	350	431	486	3,42,02,979	4,93,23,208	5,36,51,000	1,94,48,021	...	43,27,792	...	1
2	Bezwada Extension	481	21	21	21	9,485	10,074	7,900	452	480	376	3,18,407	4,20,836	4,31,000	1,12,593	...	10,164	...	2
3	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,008	998	1,002	1,002	7,56,480	11,77,585	11,54,000	758	1,175	1,152	3,88,39,142	4,30,32,972	4,25,97,000	37,57,858	...	...	4,35,972	3
4	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	470	1,576	1,581	1,631	7,17,184	7,17,499	8,32,000	455	454	510	3,17,74,528	3,18,61,851	3,66,86,000	49,11,472	...	48,24,149	...	4
5	East Indian	991	2,571	2,613	2,615	20,71,536	25,78,941	25,61,000	806	987	979	8,57,79,923	11,32,54,377	10,87,10,000	2,29,30,077	...	...	45,44,377	5
6	Great Indian Peninsula	873	2,537	2,621	2,621	21,30,960	25,03,176	28,78,000	840	955	1,098	6,84,27,688	9,74,75,622	10,28,05,000	3,43,77,312	...	53,29,378	...	6
7	Agra-Delhi Chord	679	126	126	126	51,306	88,453	88,200	408	702	700	18,80,262	35,71,349	36,72,000	17,91,738	...	1,00,651	...	7
8	Baran-Kotah	88	40	40	40	5,086	2,789	4,300	126	70	107	1,38,225	1,54,328	1,61,000	22,775	...	6,672	...	8
9	Bhopal-Itarsi (British Section)	1,789	*57	12	12	*34,042	17,053	18,300	600	1,421	1,525	*13,47,496	9,03,674	8,54,000	..	4,93,496	...	49,674	9
10	Cawnpore-Banda	81	33	76	76	2,177	7,507	7,200	66	99	95	51,010	2,59,863	3,14,000	2,62,990	...	54,137	...	10
11	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	409	2,553	2,550	2,550	7,25,398	9,85,449	10,06,000	284	386	395	3,03,85,395	4,47,38,927	4,62,92,000	1,59,06,605	...	15,53,073	...	11
12	North Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	599	4,012	4,000	4,115	17,83,311	20,49,057	23,80,000	446	510	578	7,21,69,708	10,46,54,017	9,92,57,000	2,70,87,292	...	...	53,97,017	12
13	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal, 3' 3⅜" link)	398	1,600	1,592	1,592	6,00,138	5,52,231	5,57,000	375	347	350	1,97,23,239	2,71,83,504	2,48,30,000	51,56,761	...	...	23,53,504	13
14	Aden	...	...	...	22	...	...	2,000	...	...	91	...	...	2,78,000	2,78,000	...	2,78,000	...	14
15	Assam-Bengal	174	812	898	898	1,43,834	1,84,432	1,91,000	178	207	214	56,79,276	63,37,530	83,00,000	26,20,724	...	19,62,470	...	15
16	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	451	1,838	1,839	1,839	6,83,330	10,21,028	9,39,000	374	555	511	2,41,29,700	3,50,70,161	3,43,05,000	1,01,75,300	...	...	7,65,161	16
17	Burma	377	1,342	1,342	1,342	5,83,460	5,62,227	6,50,000	435	419	484	1,76,82,741	2,13,10,511	2,39,45,000	62,62,259	...	26,34,489	...	17
18	Burma Extensions	262	187	187	187	50,748	48,908	63,000	271	262	337	16,49,393	20,12,402	21,18,000	4,68,607	...	1,05,598	...	18
19	Southern Shan States	132	23	70	70	591	8,590	11,000	26	123	157	24,403	4,12,255	4,45,000	4,20,597	...	32,745	...	19
20	Dhone-Kurnool	89	32	32	32	3,575	2,933	3,000	80	92	94	1,00,432	1,19,679	1,38,000	37,568	...	18,321	...	20
21	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	294	124	124	124	21,944	27,426	32,400	177	221	261	11,04,879	15,84,870	13,08,000	2,03,121	...	...	2,76,870	21
22	Lucknow-Bareilly	196	304	305	317	44,277	61,765	65,800	146	203	208	17,85,865	28,45,467	23,03,000	5,17,135	...	...	5,42,467	22
23	Mysore	305	*411	401	261	*73,361	83,756	57,500	178	209	220	*31,62,511	35,40,406	32,69,000	1,06,489	...	...	2,71,406	23
24	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	432	1,454	1,587	1,587	5,58,144	6,83,975	8,04,000	384	431	507	2,82,99,379	2,95,10,633	3,81,72,000	98,72,621	...	86,61,367	...	24
25	Travancore Branch	199	108	146	146	15,447	32,309	38,400	143	221	263	7,56,647	12,36,770	15,55,000	7,98,353	...	3,18,230	...	25
26	Tirhoot	255	785	819	809	2,23,757	3,20,431	2,20,000	285	269	272	83,74,548	87,78,616	91,29,000	7,54,452	...	3,50,384	...	26
27	Broach-Jambusar	104	...	30	30	...	5,043	3,900	...	168	130	...	1,26,058	1,29,000	1,29,000	...	2,942	...	27
28	Jorhat (Provincial)	66	33	33	33	3,078	2,058	2,300	95	62	70	1,06,566	96,598	1,08,000	1,484	...	11,402	...	28
	TOTAL	549	26,335	26,737	26,789	1,32,30,343	1,47,86,605	1,58,86,200	466	553	593	46,28,94,342	63,95,65,478	64,08,12,000	17,79,17,658	...	1,12,46,522	...	
	All other Railways.																		
29	Amritsar-Patti	183	56	56	56	19,760	9,957	11,700	353	178	209	6,28,187	4,25,533	4,53,000	...	1,75,187	27,467	...	29
30	Bhopal-Itarsi (Native State Section)	579	...	45	45	...	20,638	21,800	...	459	484	...	10,97,561	10,26,000	10,26,000	...	...	71,561	30
31	Bhopal-Ujjain	251	114	114	114	36,818	41,300	35,200	235	362	309	8,91,781	10,48,308	14,47,000	5,55,219	...	3,98,692	...	31
32	Bina-Goona-Baran	65	148	149	149	18,498	8,789	9,800	125	59	66	4,77,435	3,94,460	4,14,000	...	63,435	19,540	...	32
33	Delhi-Umbala-Kalka	367	192	239	239	53,879	82,380	97,900	280	345	410	26,47,490	38,56,950	41,20,000	14,72,510	...	2,63,050	...	33
34	Hardwar-Dehra	398	32	32	32	10,319	9,641	12,000	322	301	375	3,94,001	5,29,955	5,67,000	1,72,999	...	37,045	...	34
35	Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	158	16	16	16	2,500	1,914	2,100	156	120	131	99,096	1,03,897	89,900	...	9,196	...	13,997	35
36	Jullundur-Mukerian	78	...	45	45	..	3,349	5,700	...	74	127	...	1,33,650	1,70,000	1,70,000	...	36,350	...	36
37	Khanpur-Chachran	24	22	22	22	603	432	900	27	20	41	30,741	22,240	26,900	...	3,841	4,660	...	37
38	Kolar Gold Fields	315	...	10	10	...	3,062	3,300	...	308	330	...	1,36,324	1,40,000	1,40,000	...	3,676	...	38
39	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	201	79	79	79	13,807	14,733	17,800	175	186	225	7,54,331	6,73,224	7,61,000	6,669	...	87,776	...	39
40	Mandra-Bhaun	61	...	47	47	...	2,467	3,400	...	52	72	...	1,25,831	1,19,000	1,19,000	...	...	6,831	40
41	[illegible]	288	32	32	35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	257	[illegible]	85	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,12,406	...	72,718	...	41
42	Nizam's Guaranteed State	450	334	334	334	1,36,428	1,79,487	1,95,000	408	537	584	51,45,991	61,46,540	67,28,000	15,82,009	...	5,81,460	...	42
43	P[illegible]way	332	34	34	33	5,986	8,829	11,200	176	259	339	2,44,587	3,29,766	3,46,000	1,01,413	...	16,234	...	43
44	Phagwa[illegible]hon	108	...	47	47	...	4,605	5,700	...	98	121	...	2,06,946	2,12,000	2,12,000	...	5,054	...	44
45	Rajpura-Bhatinda	403	108	108	108	65,514	38,682	44,800	607	358	415	16,16,912	23,66,630	17,22,000	1,05,088	...	...	6,44,630	45
46	Salem District Board	165	...	4	4	...	802	1,400	...	201	350	...	23,062	57,900	57,900	...	34,838	...	46
47	Sara-Sirajganj	155	...	53	53	...	7,984	16,900	...	151	319	...	3,38,142	6,95,000	6,95,000	...	3,56,858	...	47
48	Sialkot-Narowal	114	...	38	38	...	4,076	4,800	...	107	126	...	1,86,409	1,96,000	1,96,000	...	9,591	...	48
49	Southern Punjab (Main Line)	412	425	428	428	1,41,615	1,28,645	1,66,000	333	301	388	46,58,181	78,60,113	59,94,000	13,35,819	...	...	18,66,113	49
50	Jullundur-Doab	69	103	133	133	5,378	7,982	11,100	52	60	83	2,12,542	3,40,904	3,71,000	1,58,458	...	30,096	...	50
51	Ludhiana Extension	168	155	155	155	28,836	19,135	26,200	186	123	169	11,06,973	10,92,681	10,45,000	...	61,973	...	47,681	51
52	Sutlej Valley (a)	...	208	...	...	13,745	...	...	66	...	...	5,48,065	...	...	...	5,48,065	...	...	52
53	Tapti Valley	247	155	156	156	45,948	50,424	64,900	296	323	416	12,43,624	15,84,806	17,28,000	4,84,376	...	1,43,194	...	53
54	Tenali-Repalli	89	...	22	22	...	1,863	2,100	...	85	95	...	82,340	94,600	94,600	...	12,260	...	54
55	Ahmedabad-Dholka	89	34	34	34	2,191	3,251	3,200	65	96	94	1,04,866	1,23,673	1,37,000	32,134	...	13,327	...	55
56	Ahmedabad-Parantij	98	89	89	89	8,325	8,117	9,700	93	91	109	3,19,879	3,69,879	4,14,000	94,121	...	44,121	...	56
57	Bengal and North-Western	250	1,259	1,246	1,244	2,39,084	3,00,803	2,95,000	185	241	237	88,80,801	1,22,61,057	1,15,19,000	26,38,199	...	...	7,42,057	57
58	Bengal-Dooars	223	153	158	158	24,936	33,885	31,800	163	214	201	14,13,473	16,18,154	15,54,000	1,40,527	...	...	64,154	58
59	Bezwada-Masulipatam	141	52	52	52	6,330	7,367	8,100	131	142	156	2,90,421	3,03,739	3,67,000	76,579	...	63,261	...	59
60	Bhavnagar State	212	237	249	206	32,539	46,364	46,600	143	186	226	12,24,674	22,22,876	21,04,000	8,79,326	...	...	1,18,876	60
61	Cooch Behar State	187	33	33	33	6,311	6,670	9,800	188	202	297	2,41,116	2,56,922	2,98,000	56,884	...	41,078	...	61
62	Dhrangadra	...	...	...	40	...	...	3,000	...	...	75	...	...	60,000	60,000	...	60,000	...	62
63	Dibru-Sadiya	308	86	86	86	39,049	32,206	33,100	238	374	378	11,22,192	11,18,266	11,81,000	58,808	...	62,734	...	63
64	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	130	184	209	209	14,140	23,278	27,400	77	111	131	6,47,087	11,65,909	10,73,000	4,25,913	...	...	92,909	64
65	Gondal	201	211	231	231	26,510	40,966	47,800	126	177	207	11,21,494	19,61,208	20,91,000	9,69,506	...	1,29,792	...	65
66	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	335	442	441	441	1,02,143	1,33,651	1,53,000	231	303	347	33,96,470	41,42,067	52,58,000	18,61,530	...	11,15,933	...	66
67	Jaipur State	73	73	122	122	6,559	8,596	9,200	90	70	75	2,49,835	3,72,539	3,88,000	1,38,165	...	15,461	...	67
68	Jamnagar	176	54	54	54	5,271	7,893	8,800	98	146	163	2,37,513	4,12,463	4,05,000	1,67,487	...	...	7,463	68
69	Jodhpur-Bikaner	150	1,030	1,106	1,106	98,827	1,40,107	1,82,000	96	127	165	45,26,861	69,26,538	62,66,000	17,39,139	...	...	6,60,538	69
70	Junagad State	141	113	136	136	13,508	18,053	20,800	120	133	153	4,87,820	7,84,842	8,29,000	3,41,180	...	44,158	...	70
71	Kolhapur State	282	29	29	29	7,766	8,576	6,600	267	296	228	2,67,205	3,44,417	3,31,000	63,795	...	...	13,417	71
72	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	60	100	100	100	5,417	7,031	6,500	54	70	65	1,82,364	2,43,396	2,81,000	98,636	...	37,604	...	72
73	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2' 6" gauge)	209	93	93	93	13,041	25,634	21,000	140	276	232	6,47,345	11,91,398	10,34,000	3,86,655	...	...	1,57,398	73
74	Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar	115	...	101	101	...	13,660	22,000	...	135	218	...	4,93,924	7,61,000	7,61,000	...	2,67,076	...	74
75	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj (b)	216	55	56	...	11,642	12,441	...	211	222	...	4,20,472	5,29,370	6,14,000	1,93,528	...	84,630	...	75
76	Mysore-Arsikere	71	...	103	243	...	7,432	46,100	...	72	190	...	2,88,744	10,07,000	10,07,000	...	7,18,256	...	76
77	Podanur-Pollachi	149	...	25	25	...	4,081	3,800	...	163	152	...	1,59,766	2,03,000	2,03,000	...	43,234	...	77
78	Rohilkund and Kumaon	188	268	270	270	39,131	43,111	45,700	146	160	170	17,18,710	22,41,363	20,48,000	3,29,290	...	...	1,93,363	78
79	Sangli State	230	5	5	5	945	1,119	1,000	189	224	200	31,379	50,488	53,000	21,621	...	2,512	...	79
80	Secunderabad-Gadwal	64	...	103	103	...	5,053	7,100	...	49	69	...	2,88,081	2,97,000	2,97,000	...	8,919	...	80
81	Shoranur-Cochin	263	65	65	65	12,563	18,093	21,100	193	278	325	5,49,304	7,28,449	8,08,000	2,67,696	...	79,551	...	81
82	Tanjore District Board	152	103	112	135	16,600	15,561	20,200	162	139	150	8,22,130	7,31,127	8,93,000	70,870	...	1,61,873	...	82
83	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	97	67	67	67	7,175	6,476	7,900	107	97	118	2,47,868	2,63,910	3,51,000	1,03,132	...	87,090	...	83
84	Barsi	166	116	117	118	32,786	26,303	41,500	283	224	352	9,96,302	7,96,153	13,02,000	3,05,698	...	5,05,847	...	84
85	Billimora-Kalamba	45	...	35	35	...	1,673	2,000	...	48	57	...	65,270	83,700	83,700	...	18,430	...	85
86	Bodeli Chhota Udaipur	50	...	23	23	...	1,255	1,700	...	55	74	...	45,952	55,400	55,400	...	9,448	...	86
87	Champaner-Shivrajpur	78	20	32	32	2,093	3,464	4,500	105	108	141	72,400	1,01,641	1,30,000	57,600	...	28,359	...	87
88	Dhond-Baramati	89	...	27	27	...	2,200	2,100	..	81	78	..	1,00,858	1,83,000	1,83,000	...	82,142	...	88
89	Ellichpur-Yeotmal	126	48	139	139	7,348	29,453	26,900	154	212	194	36,272	7,00,046	9,92,000	9,55,728	...	2,91,954	...	89
90	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	111	118	154	187	12,474	24,971	28,700	88	162	153	5,25,755	8,41,971	8,67,000	3,41,245	...	25,029	...	90
91	Godhra-Lunavada	61	24	25	25	630	1,953	1,400	26	78	56	5,127	62,480	60,600	55,473	...	...	1,880	91
92	Jacobabad-Kashmor (c)	84	...	76	...	...	2,215	...	..	29	...	...	1,09,001	24,900	24,900	...	..	84,101	92
93	Khulna-Bagerhaut	46	...	20	20	...	1,080	1,400	...	54	70	...	(d) 36,347	63,100	63,100	...	26,753	...	93
94	Kolar District (including Bangalore-Chick-Ballapur)	57	11	102	102	360	4,946	6,200	33	48	61	2,560	2,43,519	2,88,000	2,85,440	..	44,481	..	94
95	Kosamba-Zankhvav	36	26	26	26	420	1,325	1,300	16	51	50	20,937	38,363	49,700	28,763	...	11,337	...	95
96	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	141	28	28	28	1,708	3,999	3,900	61	143	139	82,401	1,66,657	1,72,000	89,599	...	5,343	...	96
97	Pachora-Jamner	47	...	25	35	...	2,006	3,900	...	80	111	...	42,609	1,28,000	1,28,000	...	85,391	...	97
98	Petlad-Vaso	92	...	19	19	...	1,833	1,500	...	96	79	...	73,748	69,700	69,700	...	...	4,048	98
99	Rajpipla State	80	37	39	39	2,148	3,685	4,000	57	95	103	98,875	1,35,759	1,31,000	32,125	...	...	4,759	99
100	Darjeeling-Himalayan	516	51	51	51	17,347	20,115	16,600	340	394	325	10,07,931	11,80,998	11,94,000	1,86,069	...	13,002	...	100
101	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions	84	...	100	100	...	10,626	9,100	...	106	91	...	3,37,590	3,79,000	3,79,000	...	41,410	...	101
102	Pipar-Bilara	23	25	25	25	461	615	800	18	25	32	22,006	24,798	31,800	9,794	...	7,002	...	102
	TOTAL	203	7,524	8,837	8,906	13,95,868	17,84,231	20,29,900	186	202	228	5,29,59,276	7,60,98,471	7,77,12,200	2,47,52,924	...	16,13,729	...	
	GRAND TOTAL	463	33,759	35,574	35,694	1,36,26,211	1,65,70,836*	1,79,16,100	404	466	502	51,58,53,618	70,56,63,949	71,85,24,200	20,26,70,582	...	1,28,60,251	...	

*Include figures for Native State Section.
(a) Dismantled from 15th December 1917.
(b) Amalgamated with the Eastern Bengal Railway from the 1st January 1920.
(c) The booking of all traffic stopped.
(d) From 10th June 1918.

S. TOMKINS,
Joint Secretary, Railway Board.

Simla, the 12th February 1920.

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THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 14th February 1920.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3

February 2.

5269. Mohammed Said-ud-Din Khan. *Water crane.*
5270. V. B. Goldsmith. *Improvements in green tea leaf rolling machines.*
5271. G. G. B. Tartara. *Improvements in photographic and cinematographic apparatus.*

February 3.

5272. F. J. Blewitt. *Automatic perpetual rotary trap.*
5273. C. V. Rowell. *Improvements in the manufacture of cooked food products from wheat grains and apparatus therefor.*
5274. R. J. Dennett. *Improvements in or relating to ratchets for drilling holes and the like purposes.*

February 4.

5275. Hukam Chand & Sons. *Automatic bucket.*
5276. V. R. Menon. *Improvements in and relating to pressure fluid mortars and the like.*
5277. E. Hart and I. J. Stewart. *Improved dye-stuffs and mode of producing them.*
5278. W. J. W. Strong. *Temperature indicating apparatus.*

February 5.

5279. G. Le Mesurier. *Improved method of admitting the scavenging mixture to the cylinders of two stroke internal combustion engines.*

February 6.

5280. R. Naganathasarma. *Wind-proof chimney.*
5281. S. J. Levi. *Improved electrical amusement apparatus.*
5282. Anglo-Russian Engineering Co., Ld. *Improvements in haircutting devices.*
5283. Bye-Products Recovery Co. *Improvements in the art of treating liquid substances.*
5284. F. O. Bynoe. *Improvements in and relating to superheaters.*
5285. K. B. Ray. *Improved railway permanent way.*

February 7.

5286. Mistry Fazal Karim & Sons. *Machine for extracting butter from milk or curd.*
5287. F. H. Addis. *Improvements in couplings of railway vehicles.*
5288. C. N. Goodall. *Improvements in or relating to devices for coupling vehicles.*
5289. B. P. Gray. *Improved means for roughing horses and mules.*
5290. E. B. Killen. *Improvements in or relating to rubber tyres and their attachment to wheels.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

4835. N. B. Ghadially. *Improvements in vacuum pipe couplings for railway vehicles.*
4929. G. V. Oordt. *Process for increasing the hardness and tenacity of metals and the ease of their working with cutting tools.*
5007. L. D. Mote. *A device for supporting and carrying invalids or patients.*
5030. E. H. Hazel, J. C. W. Beadle and A. V. Pearson. *Insect pest collector.*

5090. W. Gibson and H. I. Roberts. *Improvements in patterns for making the moulds in which metals are cast.*

5091. W. Gibson and H. I. Roberts. *Improvements in or in connection with fire bars.*

5104. R. Morrison. *An improved device for use in the attachment of slings and the like to the hoisting means.*

5106. F. V. Adams. *An improved strainer funnel for benzine and other liquids.*

5162. L. W. Williams, O. R. Williams, and D. D. Williams. *Improvements in or relating to fish plates for railway and like purposes.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

4863. S A. Raghava Aiengar. *Improved cooker.*

5045. B. T. P. Barker. *Improvements in and in the production of pectous substances.*

5070. L. C. Harvey. *Improved metal melting furnace.*

5071. A. S. Gush. *Improved means for mounting electrodes employed in the prevention of corrosion in steam boilers, condensers and like structures.*

5072. E. S. Luard. *Improvements in or relating to vacuum brake systems and apparatus for railway vehicles and the like.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta

4093. Luckenbach Processes, Incorporated.
4585. Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaelstofaktieselskab.
4700. Roy.
4878. Larsen.
4891. Ronco Ld., and Chipperfield.
4892. Kiriaco.
4893. Madgwick.
4898. Khan.
4899. Island.
4900. Everingham.
4908. Calverley and Highfield.
4911. Jackson.

PATENTS SEALED.

3594. Aroutunianz.
3595. Aroutunianz.
3885. General Electric Co.
4046. Standard Oil Co., of New York.
4179. Griffith.
4221. Roberts.
4326. Bowles.
4327. Bowles.
4557. John E. Minnitt, Ld.
4591. Thurburn, Gamundi and Nogueira.
4659. Anderson.
4667. Aktiebolaget Kvafveindustri.
4668. Clayton & Co. (Huddersfield), Ld.
4670. International Radio Telegraph Co.
4706. Stewart.
4714. Dutt.
4716. Dutt.
4718. Dutt.
4811. Master.
4844. Luard.
4845. Luard.
4846. Luard and Rawlings.
4849. Fastnut Ld.
4850. Whaley.
4851. Whaley.
4852. Graham-Yooll.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

77 of 1908. Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik. (To 28 April 1921.)
512 of 1909. Wakefield. (To 22 March 1921.)
554 of 1909. Lala Kanhialal Nundkishore. (To 7 February 1921.)
555 of 1909. Lala Kanhialal Nundkishore. (To 7 February 1921.)
164 of 1910. Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik. (To 3 May 1921.)
656 of 1910. Drage. (To 6 March 1921.)
474 of 1911. Bell & anr. (To 13 March 1921.)
601 of 1911. Bell & ors. (To 13 March 1921.)
79 of 1912. Manganese Steel Rail Co. (To 12 February 1921.)
117 of 1912. Consolidated Brake & Engineering Co., Ld., & anr. (To 7 March 1921.)
199 of 1912. Bowles. (To 22 April 1921.)
741 of 1913. Morris. (To 10 February 1921.)
823 of 1913. Vaughan. (To 10 March 1921.)
869 of 1913. Still. (To 31 March 1921.)
924 of 1913. Leeds Forge Co., Ld., and anr. (To 5 May 1921.)
1468 of 1914. Emanuel & ors. (To 16 February 1921.)
1592 of 1914. Harrison. (To 14 April 1921.)

1612 of 1914. Whitehead Morris & Co., Ld., and anr. (To 22 April 1921.)
2041 of 1915. Sparling. (To 23 February 1921.)
2061 of 1915. Heap. (To 15 March 1921.).
2086 of 1915. Spencer. (To 6 April 1921.)
2113 of 1915. Spencer. (To 26 April 1921.)
2232 of 1915. Seanos. (To 28 July 1921.)
2447 of 1916. Casablancas. (To 22 January 1921.)
2497 of 1916. Bruce & anr. (To 28 February 1921.)
2506 of 1916. London & Westminster Industrial Syndicate Ld. (To 6 March 1921.)

APPLICATIONS FOR AMENDMENT UNDER SECTION 17.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the following applications to amend may at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India* give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

No. 4758 of 1919. Norman Perceval Roe, District Engineer, G. I. P. Ry., Jubbulpore, seeks leave to amend the specification of his application for a patent numbered as above. The proposed amendments as shown in the printed specification are as follows :—

Page 2.

Claim 1, line 2. Substituting " block instrument " for " ball."
Claim 2, line 6. „ " block instrument token " for " ball voucher."

No. 4917 of 1919. Akteiselskabet Dansk Gaerings-Industri, of 12 Snaregade, Copenhagen, Denmark, seek leave to amend the specification of their application for a patent numbered as above. The proposed amendments as shown in the printed specification are as follows :—

Page 1.

In the title substituting " aero-yeast " for " air-yeast."
Line 1. Substituting " aero-yeast " for " air-yeast."

Page 2.

24.	Do.	" top formention-yeast " for " foam-yeast."
42.	Do.	" aero " for " air."
43	Do.	" top formentation-yeast " for " foam-yeast."
53.	Do.	" aero-yeast " for " air-yeast."
54.	Do.	" top fermentation-yeast " for " foam-yeast."

Page 3.

16.	Do.	" aero-yeast " for " air-yeast " and " top fermentation-yeast " for " foam-yeast."
20.	Do.	" aero-yeast " for " air-yeast " and " top fermentation-yeast " for " foam-yeast."
23.	Do.	" aero-yeast " for " air-yeast."

Page 4.

12.	Do.	" aero-yeast " for " air-yeast."
43.	Do.	" top fermentation-yeast " for " foam-yeast."
46.	Do.	" top fermentation-yeast " for " foam-yeast."
47.	Do.	" top fermentation-yeast " for " foam-yeast."

Page 5.

„ 26. Do. " aero-yeast " for " air-yeast."
„ 45. Inserting " up to " after " amount to."
Claim 1. Line 1. Substituting " aero-yeast " for " air-yeast."

No. 4918 of 1919. Aktieselskabet Dansk Gaerings-Industri, of 12 Snaregade, Copenhagen, Denmark, seek leave to amend the specification of their application for a patent numbered as above. The proposed amendments as shown in the printed specification are as follows :—

Page 1.

In the title substituting " aero-yeast " for " air-yeast."
Line 1. Substituting " aero-yeast " for " air-yeast."

Page 2.

15.	Do.	" top fermentation-yeast " for " foam-yeast."

Page 3.

Line 43. Substituting "aero-yeast" for "air-yeast" and "top fermentation-yeast" for "foam-yeast"

" 57. Do. "aero-yeast" for "air-yeast."

Page 4.

Claim 1. Line 1. Substituting "aero-yeast" for "air-yeast."

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1911.

303. (Hendry & anr.).

1915.

2362. (Lister). 2363. (Matthias).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

From February 2nd to 7th, 1920.

Class 1. No. 9172. Kali Kumar Banerjee, Rampurhat, Dist. Birbhoom, January 30, 1920.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) must be made in English and addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed and a full address given in all communications.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, together with current regulations and instructions. *These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.*

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs or on their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Models are not required unless specially asked for. Drawings must be on tracing cloth and the Rules and Instructions for the preparation of drawings as given in the Handbook should be strictly followed. A provisional patent cannot be secured under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

4. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India application should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

5. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission for which due allowance should be made. In cases where it is

not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

6. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs, etc.*, for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

7. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
„	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
„	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.
WASHINGTON (U.S.A.)	The Patent Office.

8. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, in the Record Office, Bombay, and in the Connemara Library, Madras.

9. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:

		Price. R	a.
(a) Patent Office Handbook (Acts, Rules and instructions)		1	0
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(d) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(e) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)		0	1
Annual subscription with postage		3	0
(f) Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index, 1900-1908, and Chronological lists, 1900-1904)		2	0
(g) Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index, 1900-1911, and Chronological lists, 1905-1911)		3	0
(h) Patent Office Journals (Issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(i) Patent Office Journals, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918	each	1	0
(j) Printed specifications of inventions since 1912	each	0	8

V. LOUGH,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

No. 2226.—The M. A. and M. Sc. Examinations in 1920 will be held on Monday, the 30th August, 1920, and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the Examinations should reach the office of the Controller of Examinations on or before the 29th day of May, 1920.

A. C. BOSE,
Controller of Examinations.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 31st January 1920.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Text-books, etc., for sale.

List of text-books, etc., prescribed for the examination (other than departmental) of Civil and Military officers in oriental languages (Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Sanskrit, Assamese, Bengali and Uriya), together with annual collections of Specimens of Examination Papers, obtainable from the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, can be had from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

Persian Instructor.

A fully qualified instructor, native of Persia, is maintained by the Government of India, for the convenience of officers wishing to study Persian. The services of this instructor may be obtained in Calcutta, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners.

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- M. Mohd. Akbar Khan Haidari, The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
- M. Zafarullah Khan Haidari, Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
- M. Chhote Lal, Lalkurti Bazar, Ambala.
- M. Jawala Parshad, Regimental Munshi, Lalkurti Bazar.
- M. Gulam Qadir, Karimullah's Compound, near H. M. High School, Ambala Cantonment.
- M. Mohomed Khalil, Urdu Instructor, Mohalla Maimaran, Ambala City.
- *M. M. Muzaffar Hamid Faruqi, Munshi Rasul Bakhsh Compound near Kali Bari.
- *M. Rahmat Khan, Mir Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.

AMRITSAR—
- M. Mihrud-din, C/o Messrs. Karamdin Bros., Hall Bazar, Amritsar.
- M. K. R. Mehta, Regimental Munshi, 1st K. S. Garrison Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, Amritsar.

AMROHA.—M. Khwaja Amir Ahmad Ansary, Government High School, Amroha.

BANGALORE—
- M. Ghulam Ahmad Sahib, 58, Dispensary Road, Bangalore (Cantonment).
- *M. S. M. Abdullah Afzal, Officers' School of Instruction, Bangalore.

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- Mr. Musa Younus Hakim, Mustafa Lodge, Antop Hill, Matunga, Bombay.
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- M. Badru-z-Zaman, 212/1, Linton Street.
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- M. Harnam Das, Headmaster, Malwa Khalsa School, Ferozepore City.

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M. Nirmal Prasad Jain, Sadar Bazar.
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M. Chandan Khan, Officers' Munshi, Pinrianwala Bazar, Jhelum.
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Mr. Mahomed Zahid Khan, C/o Hakim Mahomed Hayat Khan, General Merchant, Sadar Bazar, Jubbulpore
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M Mukhtar Ahmad, Bari Bazar, Camp, Karachi.
KASAULI.—M. Anand Sarup, Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).
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M. Muhammad Din, clerk, Signal Engineer's Office, Lahore.
M. Abdur Rahman Ahmedi, C/o M. Nizamuddin Saheb, Kucha Rangrezan, Lohari Mandi, Lahore.
M. Abdul Huq, C/o M. Abdul Hamid, Professor, Government College, Lahore.
M. Brahmanand Aggarwal, Aggarwal Asram, Room No. 47, Lahore.
M. Hakim Rashid Ahmad Khan, C/o Khan Bahadur N. Mohd. Nasiruddin Khan, Rais and Judge (Rtd.), Lahore.
M. Abdul Hakim Khan, Nishtar, Arriaz.
M. Aulad Ali Gilani, B A., M.F., H P., Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate.
M. M. Ghulam Haider Khan, Clerk, 37th Sanitary Section.
M. Murtaza Ahmad Khan, Akhgar Durrani, Rewas Hostel.
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M. Mohd. Ashfaq Husain, Regimental Munshi, 1/10 Middlesex, Regiment Lucknow.
†M. Abdul Alim, Hussainganj, Lucknow.
*M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil), near Royal Hotel.
M Mohammad Musharraf Ali, Hewett Road, near Post Office, Lucknow
M. Zainul Abedin, Asst. Master, Islamia High School, Lucknow.
*M. Abdul Hamid, Kook's Hospital, Ghasyari Mandi, Lucknow.
*M. S. Muzaffar Hussain "Zaidi", C/o Maulana "Sofi", Molvi Ganj, Lucknow.
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*M. Aziz Mohd. Khan Afridi, 57, LaTouche Road.
M. Mohd. Ashfaq Husain, Regt. Munshi, 8th (K R. I) Hussars
LUDHIANA—
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M. Amar Nath Yogi, Professor of oriental languages, Ludhiana.
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MEERUT—
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M. Mohamed Sarwar, Regimental Munshi, 12th Brigade, R. H. A., Lalkurti Bazar.
M. S. Khurshed Ali, Mohalla Kaziwara, Hapur, P. O., District Meerut.
MHOW—
Mr. Thomas Shah, son of Shaikh Mahomed Shah, C/o Commandant, Machine Gun Centre, Mhow.
Mr. Syed Muhammad Umar, C/o Post Master, Mhow.
MOZUFFERPORE.—M. Mohd. Shuaib, Arabic Teacher, Zilla School, Mozufferpore.
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M. Sher Ali Khan Rind, House No. 634, Sudder Bazar, Multan.
M. S. M. Ramzan Masrur, Cantonment School, Multan.
M. Sahibzada Dost Mohd. Khan, Durrani, Chahwala Hata of L. Jagannath, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantt.
*M. Din Mohd. Khan 'Talib,' Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, The Buffs, Multan Cantonment.
MURREE HILLS—
M. S. C. Bagchi, Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din, Regimental Munshi, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment (summer only).
M. Bodh Raj, Regimental Munshi (summer only).
M. Abdul Karim Khan, Regimental Munshi, 2/4th Borderers, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.
MUSSOORIE.—
NAGINA—M. S. M. Sharafat Ali, C/o S. Riyaz Ahmad, Mohalla Akabiran, P. O. Nagina, District Bijnore.
NAINI TAL.—
M. Faqir Ulla, St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.
M. Mahmud Hasan Israili, Talli Tal.
NASIK—
M. Mohd. Arif, Officers' School of Instruction.
M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat, Officers' School of Instruction.
*M. Mohamad Sharafat Ali, Officers' School of Instruction.
M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid, Officers' School of Instruction.
NASIRABAD.—M. S Sadiq Ali, Munshi Fazil, C/o Peerjee Mohd. Ali, Sugar and Tea Merchant, Nasirabad (Rajputana).
NOWSHERA—
M. Sadal Mabud, Officers' Munshi, Nowshera City.
M. Ahmed Din, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Sudder Bazar.
PATNA.—†M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi, Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.
PESHAWAR—
M. Abdur Rahim, Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
M. Ajab Shah Anand, Officers' Munshi, Daki Nama, Peshawar City.
M. Kazi Ghulam Nabi, opposite General Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.

PESHAWAR—

M. S Ali Hussain Shah, Garhi Hazrat Karim Shah Sahib Bukhari, Karimpura, Peshawar City.
M H. S. Wajid Ali Shah, Mohalla Sayedan, Karimpura, Peshawar City.

POONA—

M. S. R. Kapur, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Bn., Warwickshire Regiment, C/o Pandit Diwan Chand, Accountant, M. W. S. Office, opposite Divisional Library, Poona.
M. S. Karim Baksh, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Bn., The Lincoln Regiment, Gharpuri, Poona.

QUETTA—

M. Mohd. Rahim Shah, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
Pt. Hirday Narayan, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. S. Abdul Aziz, The King's Regiment, Quetta.
M Syed Inam Ali, Mission Road, Quetta.
M Sher Mohamed, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M Sita Ram Mehta, Babu Muhalla, near Arya Samaj, Quetta.
M. Jawala Prashad, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
*M. S. Barkat Ali, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Dittu Ram, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Syed Hadi Hussain, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. Syed Aulad Husain, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Jiya Lall, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Ram Kishan, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Haji Ahmad Fakhriey, Cadet College, Quetta
M. Mohd. Sarwar Khan, Mirza, Persian Professor, Government High School, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI—

M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi (winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Bodh Raj, Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi, C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq, C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Bukhsh Gyani, M. F., Professor of Oriental Languages, Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

RISALPUR.—M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan, Regimental Munshi, Royal Flying Corps, Risalpur Cantonment.
M. Zafar Shah Bukhari, Head Clerk, Cantonment Magistrate's Office.

ROORKEE CITY.—M. Fazl-i-Haq, Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City

ROHTAK—

M. Mohammad Akeeluddin, Fort, Rohtak.
M. Abrar Ali, Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.

SAUGOR.—M. Rameshwar Dayal, Officers' Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Saugor, C. P.

SATARA—M. I. B Bhaldar, Officers' Munshi, C/o Ameeruddin Ustad, Kesarkar Peth, H. No. 21.

SIALKOT—

M. Abdul Hamid Khan, Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street, Sialkot.
M. Ghulam Rasul Syed, Raja Street, Sialkot.

SIMLA.—M. Abdul Latif, Urdu Instructor, C/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.

SUBATHU—

M. Amar Nath Varma, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Anand Swarup, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M Md. Khalil-ur-Rahman, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Miyan Khan Haidari, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
*M Habib Ullah, Syed, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Mool Chand Saihgal, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.

WELLINGTON—

M. Abdul Majid Sharif Quraishi, Munshi, Cadet College.
S. Aftab Ali, Munshi, Wellington Market Post Office, Victoria Villa.
M. Mohd. Muslim, Victoria Villa, P. O. Wellington Market, Nilgiri Hills.

Qualified Bengali Teachers.

CALCUTTA.—Babu Suresh Chandra Chatterjee, 6, Muktaram Row, Calcutta.
RUNGPUR.—Babu Mukunda Lal Das Gupta, Kakina, District Rungpur.

Qualified Canarese Teacher.

BANGALORE.—M. R. Ry K. Hanumantha Rao, No 1, Main Road, Seshadripuram, Bangalore.

Qualified Malayalam Teachers.

ADICHANALLORE.—M. R. Ry. N. Sankara Pillai, First Assistant, H. G. E. School, Adichanallore.
KOTTAYAM.—M R. Ry. A. I. Pothen, Malayalam Munshi, Basel Mission High School, Kottayam.

Qualified Marathi Teachers.

EAST KHANDESH.—Mr Laxman Narayan Phandis, B.A., C/o Mr. M. N. Phandis, Editor, Kavya Ratnawal, Jalgaon.

POONA CITY—

Mr. Govind Krishna Modak, Sanskrit Teacher, New English School, Poona City.
Mr. D. K. Pathak, 442, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.
Mr. V. L. Deshpande, 641, Budhwar Peth, Poona City.
Mr. Pandurang Shamrao Bawle, 847, Shukrawar Peth, Karaley's Wada, Poona City.

RATNAGIRI.—M. Waman Vishnu Vaidya, C/o Mr. R. K. Bal, B.A., LL.B., Sub-Judge, Malwan, District Ratnagiri.
SHOLAPUR.—Mr. Vishnu Anant Salgarkar, C/o Mr. Harichand Amichand Shah, Sholapur.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.—M. Muhammad Zafar Ali, Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

Qualified Tamil Teachers.

MADRAS—

M. R. Ry. K. Raghavachari, Senior Tamil Pandit, Wesley College, Royapettah.
M. R. Ry. A. M. Satakoparamanuja Acharya, Senior Tamil Pandit, National High School, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.

Qualified Telugu Teachers.

GODAVARI.—M. R. Ry V. Subba Rao, Stewartpetta, Pithapuram, Godavari District.
NELLORE.—K. Subrahmanya Sarma, Telugu Pandit, A. B. M. Girls' High School, Nellore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teachers whose names are preceded by a cross (†) are out of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th February 1920.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

II B

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(Corner of Hare Street and Strand Road, Calcutta.)

Open on { Week-days and Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Sundays and Holidays, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

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J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. QUININE can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their Districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms. CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms and CINCHONIDINE can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta. QUINOIDINE or *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid* and *Residual Alkaloid* or *Amorphous Cinchona Alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance but private purchasers may use the V. P. P. system*, and are obtainable from the SUPERINTENDENT, JUVENILE JAIL, ALIPORE.

The rates for these drugs from 16th May 1919 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE

For quantities 60 lbs and above in one delivery	Rs 24	per lb
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. but below 60 lbs. in one delivery	,, 25	,,
For any quantity less than 6 lbs	,, 26	,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 11	per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	,, 12	,,

(Only small quantities available when in stock.)

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs 5	per lb
For quantities less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	,, 6	,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 6	per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	,, 7	,,
QUINOIDINE in non Tablet form (when in stock) and Residual Alkaloids	,, 4	,,

QUINOIDINE TABLETS

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs 6	per lb
For quantities less than 6 lbs. in one delivery (when in stock)	,, 7	,,

Quinine is available in 1-oz, ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb., 4-lb., and 6½-lb. tins
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb and 1-lb. boxes.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 1-lb., 5-lb. and 10-lb boxes
Quinoidine is available in 1-lb. box.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. box

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.
Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V. P. Post Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

[For ¼ lb. 4 As; ½ lb. 5 As.; 1 lb 8 As.; 1½ lb 11 As.; 2 lbs. 14 As.; 2½ lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3 lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 4 lbs. Re. 1 As. 7; 4½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 10; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 12; 6 lbs. Rs. 2; 6½ lbs. Rs. 2 As. 3.]

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab: 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	0
Quinoidine tab: 2 lbs Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	2	0	0
Quinoidine tab: 3 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage	[illegible]	0	0

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 11th February 1920

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th February 1920.

	Total amount of notes in circulation			Reserve — Coin and Bullion — In India			In England		In His Majesty's Dominions	In transit between India, England, and His Majesty's Dominions		In the U. S. A. and in transit therefrom		Securities (Purchase Price)			Remarks
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion	Gold Coin and Bullion	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Held in India	Held in England	Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	78,74,500	53,90,36,222	54,69,10,722	7,16,77,437	9,22,46,056	7,82,34,600	3,36,01,299	...	2,98,00,000	4,04,00,000	...	.	.	(a) 15,59,54,946	(b) (c) 62,49,89,041	1,32,69,03,879	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 of rupee paper & R5,89,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills. (b) Nominal value—R83,85,30,001. (c) Includes Treasury Bills purchased under section 3, Act XI of 1917, as amended by Act VI of 1918 and Act II of 1919.
Cawnpore		8,69,68,675	8,69,68,675	3,74,84,622	47,73,415							..	..			4,22,58,027	
Lahore		13,34,93,642	13,34,93,642	1,83,44,273	1,60,06,757				...	...		...	...			3,68,51,030	
Bombay	3,91,275	47,87,20,154	47,91,11,429	10,14,19,792	22,74,31,944	3,45,14,063			...			..	...			36,33,65,806	
Karachi		8,73,59,757	8,73,59,757	92,58,758	21,52,658			..				..	...			1,14,11,416	
Madras	1,45,28,325	22,33,95,897	23,79,24,222	2,84,74,674	50,75,685								...			3,35,50,359	
Rangoon		27,20,67,702	27,20,67,702	1,48,49,546	37,13,826								...			1,85,43,372	
	2,27,94,100	1,82,10,72,049	1,84,38,66,149	28,19,89,109	35,[illegible]1,09,331	11,27,48,663	3,36,01,299		2,98,00,000	4,04,00,000	...		..	15,59,54,946	62,49,89,041	1,83,28,83,389	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittances to Circles of Issue			1,09,82,760	*Deduct*—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another												..	
Total Circulation			1,83,28,83,389	Total Reserve R												1,83,28,83,389	

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th February 1920

There was no gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 7th February 1920

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th February 1920.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up . . .				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0			
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below* .	25,00,000	0	0			
				1,75,00,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments				25,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	5,99,07,158	1	6			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,98,12,239	0	5	7,97,19,397	1	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . .				20,75,62,529	8	1
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				19,10,666	9	3
Sundries				43,87,305	14	3
RUPEES .				42,35,79,899	1	6

ASSETS

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities . .				7,59,14,415	0	0
Other authorized Investments .				1,33,46,880	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .				13,16,66,106	15	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				5,65,55,777	0	7
Bills discounted and purchased .				3,81,17,873	11	10
Balances with other Banks .				63,81,170	0	11
Bullion				.		
Dead Stock				29,01,555	5	9
Stamps				14,073	11	1
Sundries				10,98,268	8	11
				32,59,96,120	6	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	3,63,19,537	10	10			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	6,12,64,241	0	0	9,75,83,778	10	10
RUPEES .				42,35,79,899	1	6

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value Rs 3,85,147 8 0
† Do. do. do. „ 5,17,275 0 0

Rs. 9,02,422 8 0

By the order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, 12th February 1920.

R. E. BELL,
for Chief Accountant.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 25·44

CEMETERY NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for the information of the friends and the persons interested in the maintenance and preservation of the following monuments in the cemetery in the town of Faridpur (Bengal) that they have been so damaged as not to admit of repair and that steps may be taken by them, within six months from the date of this notice, for their renovation if they consider it desirable.

Particulars of the Graves :—

Plot No.	Name of deceased.	Description of monuments.
Grave No. 3.	William Thomas Burt.	A monument of brick-work, size 6-0 × 5-0 × 1′-0″. Inscription :—Sacred to the memory of William Thomas Burt, died on May 11th, 1831. Aged 1 year 17 days.
Grave No. 15.	Not known	Monument of brick-work, size 6-0 × 6-0 × 1′-0″. Inscription.—*Nil.*

FARIDPUR,
4th February 1920.

J. N. ROY,
District Magistrate.

Total Abstract of Capital Account of the Benares Hindu University, for the year ending 30th June, 1919.

Particulars.	Capital Account.	Remarks.
Permanent Reserve Fund as per Statement No. 1 .	50,00,054 0 0	
Endowments for Chairs Do. No. 2 .	9,75,914 4 6	
Do. for Scholarships, Prizes and Medals, No. 3.	2,93,200 0 0	
Moveable and immoveable properties including Live and Dead Stock as per Statement No. 4	20,69,206 14 11	
Properties given for General purposes as per Statement No. 5.	36,45,135 10 7	
Provident Fund as per Statement No. 6 . .	50,870 8 1	
Advances Do. No 7 . .	50,123 6 5	
Total Rs. .	1,20,84,504 12 6	

STATEMENT No. 1.

of the permanent Reserve Fund required by Section 11 of the Benares Hindu University.

Properties constituting the Reserve Fund	Capitalised value at 3½ per cent. of face value in case of G. P. Notes.	Receipts from 1st July 1918 to 30th June 1919.	Particulars of Disbursement	Amount from 1st July 1918 to 30th June 1919	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1. Patna property purchased for Rs. 72,000 (Nurpur Sattar and Shahpur)	..	2,750 4 6	Amount transferred to the recurring expenditure of the Benares Hindu University	2,750 4 6	*Vide* G. I. order dated 1st April 1916 received with Government of India Education Department Secretary's No. 256, dated 23rd March 1916.
2. Cawnpore property given in gift in lieu of Rs. 5,000 (share in Gedhas).	...	...	...	...	
3. Benares property, for Rs. 2,500 (Kalua garden).	71,235 0 0	...	..	...	School Building has been erected on this plot of land.
4. Perpetual annuities granted by the following Indian Chiefs.—	...	...	...	...	
(a) Jodhpur Durbar Rs. 24,000 a year.	.	...	.	...	
(b) Kashmir Durbar Rs. 12,000 a year.	...	...	...	...	
(c) Bikanir Durbar, Rs 7,800 a year.	...	7,800 0 0	Ditto .	7,800 0 0	
(d) Jhalawar Durbar Rs. 1,000 a year.	...	1,000 0 0	Ditto .	1,000 0 0	
Rs. 44,800	12,80,000 0 0				
5. Government Promissory Notes of 3½% loans of 1854-55, 1900-01, 1842-43, and of 1865 as shown in Statement No 8 appended to the Audit Note.	35,89,400 [illegible] 0	1,25,541 7 0	Ditto .	1,25,541 7 0	
6. Pension payment order No. 509, dated 23rd March 1915, of Rs. 66-13-7 monthly (*i.e.* Rs. 802-3-0 per annum).	22,919 0 0	800 11 0	Ditto .	800 11 0	
7. Trust Securities as shewn in Statement No. 9.	36,500 0 0	1,521 7 0	Ditto .	1,521 7 0	
Total Rs. .	50,00,054 0 0	1,39,413 13 6	...	1,39,413 13 6	

STATEMENT No. 2.

Showing Chairs endowed by the Donors of the Benares Hindu University.

Details.	Capitalised value or face value in case of G. P. Notes.	Receipts from 1st July 1918 to 30th June 1919.	Particulars of Disbursement.	Amount from 1st July 1918 to 30th June 1919.	Balance to be carried forward to the next year.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1. Hon'ble Maharaja Sri Manindra Chandra Nandy Bahadur, K. C. I. E. of Cossimbazar. Amount endowed has been invested in Government Promissory Notes for the "Manindra Chandra Chair of Ancient Indian History and Culture" as specified below :— Notes No. — Rs 173438 of 1854/55 — 10,000 169351 " — 10,000 175419 " — 1,000 172635 " — 1,000 203885 of 1900/01 — 25,000 203886 " — 25,000 203887 " — 25,000 203888 " — 25,000 203889 " — 25,000 203800 " — 25,000	1,72,000 0 0	6,012 6 0	Amount transferred to the recurring expenditure of the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering College of the Benares Hindu University.	...	6,012 6 0	
2. Hon'ble Raja Motichand C. I. E. of Benares, Amount endowed in Government Promissory Notes for the "Motichand Chair of Chemical Technology" as specified below .— Notes No. — Rs. 156449 of 1854/55 — 1,00,000 145713 " — 10,000 018312 " — 2,000 017317 " — 1,000 018320 " — 5,000 124157 " — 200	1,18,200 0 0	4,131 12 0	...	...	4,131 12 0	
3. H. H. Farzand-i-Khas Daulat-i-Englishia Mansur-ul-Zaman Amir-ul-Umra, Maharajadhiraj Rajeshwar Sri Maharaja Rajgan Maharajah Bhupender Singh Mahinder Bahadur, G. C. I. E. of Patiala (Punjab) granted a perpetual annuity of Rs. 24,000 for 2 special Chairs for Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.	6,85,714 4 6	24,000 0 0	Ditto	24,000 0 0	...	
Total	9,75,914 4 6	34,144 2 0	...	24,000 0 0	10,144 2 0	

STATEMENT No. 3.

of money given in Trust for Establishing Scholarships, Prizes and Medals.

Serial No.	Name of endowment with the amount in Cash.	Amount invested in Pro Notes or lands.	Balance on 1st July 1918	Receipts during 1918-1919	TOTAL	Payments during 1918-1919.	Balance.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	(1) Those given to the Benares Hindu University :—							
1	Pt. Kanhaiya Lal Scholarship invested in G. P. Notes.	3,500 0 0	244 8 0	122 8 0	367 0 0	...	367 0 0	
2	Akhauri Baboo Prem Narain Scholarship invested in landed property.	10,000 0 0	1,209 6 0	604 14 0	1,814 4 0	...	1,814 4 0	
3	Swami Madhusudanand Saraswati Matar Shankar Vedanta Prize invested in G. P. Notes.	2,500 0 0	218 4 0	87 8 0	305 12 0	..	305 12 0	
4	Mahant Satish Chandra Giri Scholarships and prizes charged upon landed estate	1,00,000 0 0	5,250 0 0	1,750 0 0	7,000 0 0	1,093 7 10*	5,906 8 2	*For College of Oriental Learning.
5	H. H. the Maharaja Bikaner Scholarships part of perpetual annuity Rs. 4,200.	1,20,000 0 0		4,200 0 0	4,200 0 0	2,090 0 0†	2,110 0 0	†For C. H. College.
	TOTAL .	2,36,000 0 0	6,922 2 0	6,764 14 0	13,687 0 0	3,183 7 10	10,503 8 2	

STATEMENT No. 3—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of endowment with the amount in Cash.	Amount invested in Pro. Notes or lands.	Balance on 1st July 1918.	Receipts during 1918-1919	TOTAL.	Payments during 1918-1919.	Balance.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	(2) Those given to the Central Hindu College.							
6	Pt. Dinanath Kak. Scholarship invested in G. P. Notes.	2,000 0 0	14[illegible] 0	70 0 0	210 0 0		210 0 0	
7	The Nrisinha Prasad Hari Prasad Buch Metaphysics Prize invested in G. P. Notes.	6,000 0 0	2,012 11 9	209 0 0	2,221 11 9		2,221 11 9	
8	The Annie Besant Prize invested in G P. Notes.	500 0 0	40 2 3	17 8 0	57 10 3		57 10 3	
9	The Mansukhram Suraj Ram Tripathi Scholarship invested in G. P. Notes.	550 0 0	102 15 3	29 4 0	132 3 3		132 3 3	
10	The Bhawani Shanker Prize invested in G. P. Notes.	900 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	62 0 0	...	62 0 0	
11	The Ganga Shankar Sukh Chand Scholarship invested in G. P. Notes.	1,000 0 0	4 5 6	35 0 0	39 5 6	30 0 0	9 5 6	
12	The J. S Gadgill Scholarship invested in G. P Notes.	7,000 0 0	18 1 0	241 0 0	225 15 0	150 0 0	75 15 0	
13	Munshi Behari Lal Prize invested in G. P. Notes	650 0 0	25 2 9	22 12 0	17 11 9	..	17 11 9	
14	Raja Udit Narain Roy Scholarship invested in G. P. Notes.	2 000 0 0	30 12 0	70 0 0	100 12 0	50 0 0	50 12 0	
15	The Hari Sukh Prize invested in G. P. Notes.	200 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0		15 0 0	
16	Rai Gokul Chand Bahadur Scholarship and Medal invested in G. P. Notes.	2,000 0 0	58 8 0	70 0 0	128 8 0	36 0 0	92 8 0	
17	Thakur Kokersay Jadavji Sanatan Dharma Scholarship invested in G. P Notes.	1,000 0 0	8 9 8	35 0 0	43 9 8		43 9 8	
18	Pt. Harikrishen Scholarship invested in G P Notes.	10,000 0 0	46 10 2	350 0 0	396 10 2	245 0 0	151 10 2	
19	Kuar Dakshineshwar Malia Memorial Scholarship invested in G. P Notes	5,000 0 0	32 5 3	175 0 0	207 5 3	145 0 0	62 5 3	
20	The Reid and Utım Scholarship (remits Rs. 12 monthly for life).	...	24 0 0	144 0 0	168 0 0	120 0 0	48 0 0	
21	A T Banerji Scholarship invested in G. P. Notes.	350 0 0	6 8 0	12 4 0	18 12 0		18 12 0	
22	The Gunaria Prize invested in G. P. Notes.	500 0 0	35 0 0	17 8 0	52 8 0		52 8 0	
23	Rai Bahadur Mata Prasad Medal and Prize invested in G. P. Notes	500 0 0	78 7 6	17 8 0	95 15 6		95 15 6	
24	Pt. Amarnath Trust Scholarship (Remits Rs 30 monthly)	...	– 160 0 0	360 0 0	200 0 0	150 0 0	50 0 0	
25	Dr. Basudeo Sahaya Medal invested in G. P. Notes	1,500 0 0	180 0 0	52 0 0	232 0 0	.	232 0 0	
26	Pt. Vishwanath Shastri Lote Prize invested in G. P Notes.	1 000 0 0	168 8 0	35 0 0	203 8 0		203 8 0	
27	Pt. Debi Prasad Agnihotri Memorial Prize invested in G P Notes.	1,000 0 0	166 4 0	35 0 0	201 4 0		201 4 0	
28	Krishna Kumari Debi Scholarship.		– 6 0 0	70 0 0	64 0 0	70 0 0	– 6 0 0	
29	Debi Prasad Thakur Kiran Scholarship-remittance received in November 1917.		90 0 0		90 0 0		90 0 0	
30	Vasudev Scholarship . .	.	50 0 0		50 0 0	.	50 0 0	
31	Dr. P. C. Roy Scholarship .	..		204 0 0	204 0 0	..	204 0 0	
32	Prof. N. C. Nag Scholarship		.	100 0 0	100 0 0		100 0 0	
	TOTAL .	43,950 0 0	3,155 5 1	2,413 4 0	5,568 9 1	966 0 0	4,602 9 1	

STATEMENT No. 3—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of endowment with the amount in Cash.	Amount invested in Pro. Notes or lands.	Balance on 1st July 1918.	Receipts during 1918-1919.	TOTAL.	Payments during 1918-1919.	Balance.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
33	Meritorious Scholarships paid to the students of the C. H. College from the General Fund of the Benares Hindu University	.	...	5,567 14 6	5,567 14 6	5,567 14 6	...	
	(3) Those given to the Teachers Training College							
34	Government Contribution	..	.	2,060 0 0	2,060 0 0	2,314 13 11	—254 13 11	
	(4) Those given to the Ranavir Sanskrit Pathshala.							
35	Native Official Charity Association Port Blair Prize invested in G P Notes	100 0 0	5 4 0	3 8 0	8 12 0	..	8 12 0	
36	Besant's Bhagvat Gita Prize invested in G P Notes.	100 0 0	5 4 0	3 8 0	8 12 0	.	8 12 0	
37	Ratansey Scholarship invested in G. P. Notes	5,000 0 0	219 8 0	175 0 0	394 8 0	4 8 0	390 0 0	
38	Babu Keshava Deo Bhargava Scholarship.	..	38 4 0	...	38 4 0	..	38 4 0	
39	Dr. Ganganath Jha Scholarship.	...	...	234 12 0	234 12 0	.	234 12 0	
40	Veda and Vaidyak Students		48 0 0	..	- 48 0 0		—48 0 0	
	. TOTAL .	5,200 0 0	220 4 0	416 12 0	637 0 0	4 8 0	632 8 0	
	Scholarships paid to the Students of R. s Pathshala from the General Fund of the Benares Hindu University as detailed below:—							
41	Veda and Vaidyak Students.	.	...	312 0 0	312 0 0	312 0 0	...	
42	Shastri and Madh-yama Students.	.	..	326 10 8	326 10 8	326 10 8	...	
43	Praveshika Students . .	...	...	167 13 0	167 13 0	167 13 0	...	
	TOTAL .	..	..	806 7 8	806 7 8	806 7 8	...	
	(5.) Those given to the Central Hindu School.							
44	Durga Janki Scholarship .		—34 0 0	...	—34 0 0	..	—34 0 0	
45	Ram Chandra and Shyam Sunder Scholarship invested in G P Notes	920 0 0	20 15 9	33 3 0	54 2 9	32 4 3	21 14 6	
46	Sadasiva Prize invested in G P. Notes.	100 0 0		3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	...	
47	Girja Nath Shivapayan Scholarship invested in G. P. Notes	1,200 0 0	...	42 0 0	42 0 0	41 14 0	0 2 0	
48	Natha Bai Kriparam Prize invested in G. P. Notes	30 0 0	.	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	...	
49	The Parvati Prize invested in G. P Notes	50 0 0	...	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	...	
50	The Naraian Das Kalyan Das Matiwala Prize invested in G. P Notes.	200 0 0	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	.	
51	The Purshottam Sunderjizala Prize invested in G. P. Notes.	50 0 0	...	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	...	

STATEMENT No. 3—*concld.*

Serial No.	Name of endowment with the amount in Cash.	Amount invested in Pro. Notes or lands.	Balance on 1st July 1918.	Receipts during 1918-1919.	TOTAL.	Payments during 1918-1919.	Balance.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	(5) Those given to the Central Hindu School—*contd.*							
52	The Gopalkrishna Commemoration Medals invested in G. P. Notes.	300 0 0	13 0 0	10 8 0	18 8 0	10 8 0	8 0 0	
53	N. Sankuni Warrior Prize invested in G. P. Notes.	100 0 0	.	3 [illegible]	3 8 0	3 8 0	.	
54	Pt. Bishambharnath Dube Scholarship invested in G. P. Notes.	400 0 0	10 0 0	14 0 0	24 0 0	13 8 0	10 8 0	
55	The Kamini Memorial Prize invested in G. P. Notes.	100 0 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	
56	The Annada Prasad Majumdar Memorial Prize invested in G. P. Notes	100 0 0	.	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	.	
57	The Hukmat Rai Prize invested in G. P. Notes	100 0 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	.	
58	Rai Pt. Krishna Narain Gurtu Scholarship (Remits Rs. 7 Monthly).	.	20 5 0	84 0 0	104 5 0	84 0 0	20 5 0	
59	The Thirlwal Prize invested in G. P. Notes.	300 0 0	4 3 0	10 8 0	14 11 0	14 11 0		
60	Pt. Manohar Lal Kichloo Scholarship invested in G. P. Notes.	1,700 0 0	51 0 0	59 4 0	110 4 0	54 0 0	56 4 0	
61	The Jugal Kishore, Dharmapatni Prize invested in G. P. Notes.	100 0 0	0 14 0	3 8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	..	
62	The Shivadayal Scholarship invested in G. P. Notes.	1,000 0 0	1 8 0	35 0 0	36 8 0	36 0 0	0 8 0	
63	Durga Prasad Memorial Scholarship.		−84 0 0	...	−84 0 0		−84 0 0	
64	Molil Bai Prize invested in G. P. Notes.	250 0 0	2 1 9	8 12 0	10 13 9	10 13 9		
65	Nandgiri Krishna Prize invested in G. P. Notes.	500 0 0	...	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	...	
66	The Gajapati Rao Freeship invested in G. P. Notes.	500 0 0	2 4 0	17 8 0	19 12 0	17 4 0	2 8 0	
67	L. N. Sankadhar Scholarship		−3 3 6	...	−3 3 6		−3 3 6	
	TOTAL .	8,000 0 0		364 12 0	364 12 0	365 14 0	-1 2 0	
68	Scholarships Paid to the Students of the School from the General Fund of the Benares Hindu University.		..	295 11 9	295 11 9	394 7 6	- 98 11 9	
	Abstracts.							
	University Scholarships and Prizes.	2,36,000 0 0	6,922 2 0	6,764 14 0	13,687 0 0	3,183 7 10	10,103 8 2	
	Central Hindu College .	43,950 0 0	3,155 5 1	2,413 4 0	5,568 9 1	966 0 0	4,602 9 1	
	Ranavir Sanskrit Pathshala and Oriental College.	5,200 0 0	220 4 0	416 12 0	637 0 0	4 8 0	632 8 0	
	Central Hindu School .	8,000 0 0	..	364 12 0	364 12 0	365 14 0	- 1 2 0	*G. P. Note of the face value of Rs. 63,200, shown instead of Rs. 63,150.
	Teachers' Training College .			2,060 0 0	2,060 0 0	2,314 13 11	- 254 13 11	
	TOTAL .	2,93,150 0 0*	10,297 11 1	12,019 10 0	22,317 5 1	6,834 11 9	15,482 9 4	
	Scholarships Paid to the Students of the Colleges, School and Pathshala from the General Fund of the Benares Hindu University.	...	...	..	...	6,768 13 8		
	TOTAL .	...	...	...	...	13,603 9 5	15,482 9 4	

STATEMENT No. 4

of properties forming part of the College, School, and Ranavir Pathshala buildings, their Hostels and residential quarters of the staff, also the furniture, equipment, Library and other moveables appertaining to the said Institutions and the stock and materials belonging to the Hindu University.

Particulars.	Estimated value.			Total.			REMARKS.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.							
1. (a) Central Hindu College Premises valued at	4,06,984	7	11				
(b) Staff Quarters	16,000	0	0				
(c) Residential Houses	7,686	0	0				
(d) Stables	500	0	0	4,31,170	7	11	
2. (a) University Building in progress	10,59,657	3	5				
(b) Tools and Plants	65,412	4	8				
(c) Materials in stock as shown by P. W. Department.	88,673	1	1	12,13,742	9	2	
MOVEABLE PROPERTY.							
1. PHYSICAL LABORATORY—							
(a) Science apparatus	25,322	9	3				
(b) Electric fittings	750	0	0				
(c) Gas and water fittings	750	0	0				
(d) Furniture	2,909	12	0	29,732	5	3	
2. CHEMICAL LABORATORY—							
(a) Apparatus	8,343	3	0				
(b) Chemicals	2,529	0	0				
(c) Balances and weights	3,921	12	0				
(d) Minerals	450	0	0				
(e) Gas plant and fittings	10,000	0	0				
(f) Charts	38	4	0				
(g) Water tank and fittings	1,165	0	0				
(h) Furniture	6,236	8	0	32,683	11	0	

STATEMENT No. 4—*contd.*

Particulars.	Estimated value.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
MOVEABLE PROPERTY—*contd.*			
3. Biological Laboratory			
(*a*) Apparatus	8,253 8 6		
(*b*) Furniture	1,817 15 6	10,071 8 0	
4. Library and Museum—			
(*a*) Books and Magazines	50,246 14 0		
(*b*) Museum Exhibits	3,147 0 0	53,393 14 0	
5. Sporting and Gymnasium	.	4,823 9 6	
6. Furniture, etc., at Colleges, Hostels, Pathshala and University Office, etc.	..	35,347 7 9	
7. Mechanical and Electrical Engineering College—			
(*a*) Tools, Plants and Stores, etc. . . .	2,16,361 3 3		
(*b*) Furniture	469 9 0		
(*c*) Books and Periodicals	3,156 11 6	2,19,987 7 9	
8. Book Depôt—			
Books for sale	17,254 14 0	17,254 14 0	
9. Central Hindu School—			
(*a*) Science Apparatus	4,729 6 2		
(*b*) Manual Training Apparatus . . .	1,041 4 0		
(*c*) Books and Magazines	808 0 0		
(*d*) Furniture at School Boarding House, etc. .	11,342 14 0	17,924 8 2	
10. Live Stock and Carriage—			
(*a*) Horse and Mare	200 0 0		
(*b*) Carriage Harness, etc.	405 8 9	605 8 9	
11. Teachers' Training College—			
(*a*) Furniture	1,282 4 6		
(*b*) Books and Periodicals	1,186 11 2	24,68 15 8	
TOTAL Rs .	...	20,69,206 14 11	

STATEMENT No. 5

of properties given for general purposes or specifically given for building not included in statements Nos. 1 to 4 not forming part of the Provident Fund.

Properties constituting the General Fund of the Benares Hindu University.	Capitalised value or face value in case of G. P. Notes.	Receipts from 1st July 1918 to 30th June 1919.	Particulars of Disbursement.	Amount from 1st July 1918 to 30th June 1919.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1. Gouripur property (District Mymensingh) charged by Hon'ble Babu Brajendra Kishore Rai Chaudhary, Zamindar, with the payment of Rs. 4,000 annually in lieu of one lac promised.	1,00,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	Amount transferred to the recurring expenditure of the Benares Hindu University.	5,000 0 0	
2. Amawan property (District Patna) gifted by Raja Harihar Prasad Narayan Singh, yielding an income of Rs. 2,000 a year.	50,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	Do.	2,000 0 0	
3. Aghwar property (District Mirzapur) gifted by Mahant Anand Giri yielding a perpetual rent of Rs. 1,200.	40,000 0 0	1,300 0 0	Do.	1,300 0 0	
4. (a) Share Certificate of Newspaper Co., Ld., Allahabad.	1,000 0 0				
(b) Share Certificate of Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co., Ld., Delhi	250 0 0	79 13 0	Do	79 13 0	
5. Perpetual grants by H. H. Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I. of Kapurthala, Rs. 2,000.	57,142 13 8				
6. Perpetual grant by the Government of India of Rs. 1,00,000.	28,57,142 13 9	1,00,000 0 0		1,00,000 0 0	
7. Grants by Colonel H. H. Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Mysore, Rs 12,000 a year.	..	12,000 0 0		12,000 0 0	
8. University Mahal at Benares acquired through the Collector of Benares. Vide Collector's letter No. 2028-VIII—76. dated the 5th April 1917.	5,80,561 8 11	20,620 1 4	Do.	20,620 1 4	
9. Government Promissory Notes of 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43, 1865, 1879, 1896-97, 1854-55 and War Bond as shown in Statement No. 8 including the amount received for building purpose as per Statement No. 5A.	11,43,600 0 0	39,757 2 0	Do.	39,757 2 0	
10. Cash balance with the Banks and office as detailed in the balance Sheet—	12,187 10 6	..	Do.	...	
Total	48,41,881 9 10	1,80,757 0 4	Do.	1,80,757 0 4	
Less—					
(a) Balance carried to the next year's accounts as shown in the Balance Sheet Rs. 6,40,553-10-7.					
(b) Amount overdrawn from the Bank of Bengal, Benares, Rs 5,56,195-4-8.	11,96,746 15 3				
Rt.	36,45,135 10 7				

STATEMENT No. 5A

of donations given for building purposes.

Name of Donors.	Object of Donations	Amount Paid in Cash.	REMARKS.
		Rs A. P.	
1. Rai Bahadur Lala Ramcha[illegible] Das, Allahabad.	Amount paid for the construction of a hostel	50,000 0 0	
2. Bhateley Shyam Bihari Lal of Etawah .	For a building to be constructed and the name of his brother, Bhateley Shyam Sunder, be engraved on a stone affixed to the building.	25,000 0 0	
3. Rani Phul Kuwari, widow of Rai Bahadur Chowdhury Ranjit Singh of Moradabad.	Rooms to be constructed in memory of her husband, Rai Bahadur Choudhury Ranjit Singh.	6,000 0 0	
4. Soti Krishna Swarup, B.A., LL.B. .	A room to be constructed in the name of his mother.	500 0 0	
5. Pandit Premballabh Bhatt, Nainital .	A room to be constructed in memory of his father.	500 0 0	
6. Lala Ram Dass of Meerut . . .	A room to be constructed in his name in one of the hostels.	1,000 0 0	
7. Lala Kewal Kishen of Azamgarh . .	For a well*	200 0 0	*If this amount be insufficient he promises to pay more.
8. Mr. Shyam Lal Rajey, Fyzabad . .	Construction of a room in new hostel . .	500 0 0	
9. Babu Lakshmi Prasad ,, . .	To build a room in new hostel by name of his father and himself as follows :—Debi Prasad and Lakshmi Prasad of Fyzabad.	500 0 0	
10. Akhauri Babu Prem Narayan, Gaya .	Construction of a room	500 0 0	
11. Rai Krishna Pal Singh, Taluqdar, Birapur Dt. Partabgarh.	For a room of hostel in the University building.	1,000 0 0	
	GRAND TOTAL .	85,500 0 0	

STATEMENT No. 6

of Endowment of Provident Fund.

Endowment of Provident Fund.	Amount invested in G. P. Notes and other security.	Amount of interest.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1. Amount invested in 3½ % G. P. Notes and War Bonds for the Benares Hindu University.	-		
Provident Fund.			
(a) Note No. 170768 of 1854-55 . .	25,900 0 0	905 4 0	
(b) 5½ per cent War Bond No. 041721 of 1922.	7,500 0 0	604 3 6 (for (b) and (c))	
(c) Ditto ditto . .	7,000 0 0		
(d) Post Office Savings Bank including interest.	10,470 8 1		
TOTAL .	50,870 8 1	1,509 7 6	

STATEMENT

Of the amount of advances

Names.	Advance made.									
	Date.	Purpose.	No. of voucher.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.	Signature of officer.
Pt. Raj Nath, Agra	...	...	...	...			25	0	0	
The Hon'ble Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya.	31-5-'18	Travelling expenses.	1325	55	0	0				
	30-6-'18	Do.	1549	33	7	0	88	7	0	
Pt. Sudhadar Pandey	23-8-'18	..	548	25	0	0	25	0	0	
Pt. Gurdayal Tiwari	...	...	...	...			1	0	0	
B. Gauri Shaukar Prasad	...	...	...	...			25	0	0	
Collector of Benares	...	For land acquisition.	...	...			20,438	12	1	
Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Bombay	...	For sale of Jewellory.	...	...			537	13	9	
Mr. M. Sirajuddin, Benares		For purchase of Rozina.	...	...			125	0	0	
India Specie Bank, Bombay	...	...	...	...			456	6	7	
Rajputana and Punjab Bank, Ambala	...	...	...	...			50	0	0	
People's Industrial Bank, Fyzabad	...	...	...	...			2,000	0	0	
Manager, T. P. Works, Benares	9-8-'18	Printing Religious Text Books.	96	300	0	0				
...	1-11-'18	Do.	613	200	0	0	500	0	0	
Principal, C. H. College	8-10-'18	For Mathemetical	421	500	0	0				
...	21-11-'18	Society and C. H	735	100	0	0				
...	10-8-'19	C. Common Room.	1426	550	0	0	1,150	0	0	
Supdt B. H. U. Estate	27-5-'19	...	3018	251	0	0	251	0	0	
Supdt., College Athletics	7-8-'18	...	69	20	0	0				
	9-10-'18	...	457	30	0	0				
	23-10-'18	...	580	500	0	0				
	...	...	...	...						
	23-10-'18	...	583	750	0	0				
	2-11-'18	..	650	210	0	0				
	20-11-'18	..	745	500	0	0	2,010	0	0	
Manager, B. H. U., Book Depôt	7-8-'18	For clearing.	34	250	0	0				
	8-10-'18	V. P.	607	120	0	0	370	0	0	
Bhaggal Mistri, Benares	20-6-'19	For furniture	3138	150	0	0	150	0	0	
Purshottam Mistri, Benares	31-3-'19	Do.	1546	100	0	0	100	0	0	
Babu Durga Prasad, Benares	31-7-'18	Cost of land for Kolwa School	...	5,600	0	0	5,600	0	0	
Jagannath Mistri, Benares	...	For furniture	452	50	0	0	50	0	0	
Mr. R. D. Agarwala	7-8-'18	For repairs of tennis court.	76	10	0	0	10	0	0	
Mr. L. Vasudeo, Travelling Agent	26-8-'18	For collection account.	155	2	0	0	2	0	0	
Mr. Charles A King	24-9-'18	For Plants and	391	1,000	0	0				
	21-10-'18	Machinery.	534	9,000	0	0				
	16-11-'18	Do.	727	37,000	0	0				
	3-12-'18	Do.	778	24,000	0	0				
	5-1-'19	Do.	1018	10,000	0	0				
	7-1-'19	Do.	1023	20,000	0	0				
	27-2-'19	Do.	1395A	3,010	7	0				
	4-3-'19	Do.	1416	35,000	0	0				
	21-4-'19	Do.	1589	30,000	0	0				
	24-4-'19	Imprest	1674	500	0	0				
	19-5-'19	For Machinery	1823	40,000	0	0				
	6-6-'19	Do.	3067	1,780	2	6				
	6-3-'19	Do.	T. E. 27	4,060	0	0	2,16,200	9	6	
Principal Oriental College	16-9-'18	For purchase of chemicals.	383	50	0	0	50	0	0	
Vice Chancellor, B. H. U.	4-9-'18	Imprest	251	50	0	0	50	0	0	
Mr. Fransis Edward, London	30-11-'18	For Library books.	771	2,662	0	8				
	19-4-'19	...	1586	1,262	14	10	3,924	15	6	
Mr. Birbal Sahani	30-11-'18	For Books	772	666	11	8	666	11	8	
Stable Superintendent, B. H. U.	27-5-'19	For stable expenses.	3017	30	0	0	30	0	0	
C. H. C. Girls' School	10-3-'19	For current expenses.	1430	206	10	5				
	27-3-'19	Do.	1480	312	8	0				
	"	Do.	1509	60	1	3				
	12-5-'19	Do.	1775	338	11	3				
	17-6-'19	Do.	3078	125	0	0				
	"	Do.	3107	311	12	9	1,354	11	8	
B. Dwarka Pershad, Vakil, Cawnpore	27-3-'19	Price of paper Cawnpore property.	1467	10	0	0	10	0	0	
Babu P. C. Mittra	30-6-'19	For furniture	3165	100	0	0	100	0	0	
Mahadeo Mistri	"	Do.	3166	100	0	0	100	0	0	
				2,32,798	7	4	2,56,452	7	9	

No. 7.
outstanding on the 30th June 1919.

Advance recovered or adjusted.							
Date.	Whether in cash or by work bill.	No. of Challan in cash book if recovered in cash. No. of Voucher if adjusted by work bill.	Amount.	Total	Balance.	Signature of officer.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	88 7 0		
...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0		
...	...	..	...	...	1 0 0		
...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0		
...	...	...	...	...	20,438 12 1		
6-3-'19	Cash	835	500 0 0	500 0 0	37 13 9		
...	...	...	...	...	125 0 0		
...	...	...	...	...	456 6 7		
...	...	...	...	...	50 0 0		
6-7-'19	Cash	25	125 0 0	125 0 0	1,875 0 0		
...	...	..	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	..	500 0 0		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
16-5-'19	Work bill	1104	935 0 0	...	...		
6-6-'19	Do.	1146	117 12 9	1,052 12 9	97 3 3		
11-6-'19	Cash	1159	209 0 0	201 0 0	50 0 0		
13-9-'18	..	276	10 0 0	...	...		
24-10-'18	..	399	590 0 0	.	.		
11-12-'18	...	516	75 0 0	...	...		
"	...	517	30 0 0	...	...		
"	...	518	160 0 0	...	.		
8-3-'19	...	839	210 0 0	1,225 0 0	785 0 0		
9-5-'19	...	1079	150 0 0	...			
...	...	...	.	..	...		
...	...	...	...	..	370 0 0		
...	...	...	...	...	150 0 0		
...	...	...	...	...	100 0 0		
...	...	...	...	...	5,600 0 0		
...	...	..	...	..	50 0 0		
..	...	...	...	...	10 0 0		
...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0		
24-4-'19	Work bill	1034	90,441 1 9				
30-6-'19	"	T.E. 14,15,26,27,&28	1,11804 2 10	2,09,245 4 7	13,955 4 11		
...	...	..	.	...	50 0 0		
...	...	...	...	..	50 0 0		
...	...	...	...	...	3,924 15 6		
...	...	...	...	. .	666 11 8		
...	...	. .	. .	..	30 0 0		
10-5-'19	Work bill	1087	200 0 0	.			
16-5-'19	"	1108	555 0 0	...			
12-6-'19	"	1163	225 0 0	980 0 0	374 11 8		
...	...	...	..	...	10 0 0		
...	...	.	...	...	100 0 0		
...	...	...	...	...	100 0 0		

STATEMENT No. 8.

Showing the G. P. Notes in the possession of the Benares Hindu University.

No of Securities.	Year to which the loan appertains.	Value.	Dates of Instalments. 1st Due.	2nd Due.	Amount of Interest.	Object of Investment.	Remarks.
		Capital Account Permanent Reserve Fund.					
		Rs.					
140773	1854-55	50,000	30th June	31st December			
133111	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
121277	Do.	3,000	Do.	Do.			
135871	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
113209	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
137746	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
137747	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
140622	Do.	200	Do.	Do.			
139024	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
139025	Do.	25,000	Do	Do.			
139026	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
139027	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
139028	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
139029	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
139030	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
139031	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
138015	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
138016	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
138036	Do.	5,000	Do.	Do.			
120839	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
121482	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
137384	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
143317	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
143318	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
129085	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
129086	Do	25,000	Do.	Do.			
125746	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
135747	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
144454	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
144455	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
145358	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
145359	Do.	10,00	Do.	Do.			
145276	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
145277	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
144809	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
144857	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
145534	Do.	11,500	Do.	Do.			
084357	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
084358	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
084359	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
084360	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
129733	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
145223	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
147146	Do	5,000	Do.	Do.			
146709	Do.	14,500	Do.	Do.			
147078	Do.	5,000	Do.	Do.			
145864	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
147504	Do.	28,600	Do	Do.			
147468	Do	200	Do.	Do.			
147495	Do.	20,000	Do.	Do.			
148313	Do.	6,000	Do.	Do.			
115195	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
147846	Do.	5,000	Do.	Do.			
148088	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
148089	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
148090	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
148548	Do.	500	Do.	Do.			
148505	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
148506	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
148507	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
140028	Do.	700	Do.	Do.			
147576	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
148619	Do.	5,000	Do.	Do.			
148767	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
137697	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
135803	Do.	600	Do.	Do.			
148455	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
148795	Do.	1,500	Do.	Do.			
147353	Do.	5,000	Do.	Do.			
149373	Do.	2,500	Do.	Do.			

STATEMENT No. 8—*contd.*

No. of Securities.	Year to which the loan appertains.	Value.	Dates of Instalments — 1st Due.	Dates of Instalments — 2nd Due.	Amount of Interest.	Object of Investment.	Remarks.
		Capital Account—*continued.*					
		Rs.					
149640	1854-55	3,000	30th June	31st December.			
149667	Do.	15,000	Do.	Do.			
150460	Do.	6,000	Do.	[illegible]			
150485	Do.	1,500	Do.	Do.			
150635	Do.	2,000	Do.	Do.			
150650	Do.	6,000	Do.	Do.			
150951	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
150952	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
150953	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
151401	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
151989	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
151482	Do.	600	Do.	Do.			
152068	Do.	1,05,000	Do.	Do.			
152231	Do.	4,500	Do.	Do.			
152707	Do.	5,000	Do.	Do.			
152708	Do.	2,000	Do.	Do.			
152711	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
153121	Do.	7,500	Do.	Do.			
154147	Do.	3,300	Do.	Do.			
154511	Do.	1,500	Do.	Do.			
156487	Do.	2,500	Do.	Do.			
157055	Do.	6,000	Do.	Do.			
158391	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do			
158341	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
120345	Do.	500	Do.	Do.			
120346	Do.	500	Do.	Do.			
116254	Do.	500	Do.	Do.			
125693	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
116965	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
142676	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
148304	Do.	2,000	Do.	Do.			
159986	Do.	4,000	Do.	Do.			
154256	Do.	5,000	Do	Do.			
160104	Do.	3,000	Do.	Do			
161461	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
161823	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
166234	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
166364	Do.	5,000	Do.	Do.			
166365	Do.	12,000	Do.	Do.			
166558	Do.	4,800	Do.	Do			
166195	Do.	2,000	Do.	Do.			
166268	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
166935	Do.	25,000	Do	Do.			
166996	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do			
166997	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
166998	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
168265	Do.	1,00,000	Do.	Do.			
169822	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
157685	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
167583	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
167534	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
165608	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
169755	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
169894	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
170047	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
170048	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
170275	Do.	20,000	Do.	Do.			
017744	Do.	900	Do.	Do.			
012410	Do.	5,000	Do.	Do.			
018654	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
170181	Do.	5,000	Do.	Do.			
171627	Do.	5,000	Do.	Do.			
171592	Do.	2,50,000	Do.	Do.			
145378	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
170771	Do.	700	Do.	Do.			
170770	Do.	30,700	Do.	Do.			
145896	Do.	5,000	Do.	Do.			

STATEMENT No. 8—*contd.*

No. of Securities.	Year to which the loan appertains.	Value.	Dates of Instalments.		Amount of Interest.	Object of Investment.	Remarks.
			1st Due.	2nd Due.			
		Capital Account—*continued.*					
		Rs.					
49599	1900-	1,000	30th June	31st December.			
148964	Do.	500	Do.	Do.			
149578	Do.	100	Do.	Do.			
150080	Do.	5,000	Do.	Do.			
150202	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
150203	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
150204	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
158582 to 158604	Do.	5,75,000	Do.	Do.			
159042	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
162355	Do.	500	Do.	Do.			
148736	Do.	5,000	Do.	Do			
148737	Do.	5,000	Do.	Do.			
168317	Do.	6,000	Do.	Do.			
157748 to 157767	Do.	2,00,000	Do.	Do.			
045379	Do.	5,000	Do.	Do.			
048844	Do.	2,000	Do.	Do.			
155991	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
157853	Do.	100	Do.	Do.			
158004	Do.	100	Do.	Do.			
158005	Do.	100	Do.	Do.			
170188	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
170189	Do.	5,000	Do.	Do.			
171950	Do.	500	Do.	Do.			
167143	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do			
173126	Do.	5,000	Do.	Do.			
172659	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
172660	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
172661	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
172662	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
168604	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
168605	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
168606	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
168607	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
172863	Do.	5,000	Do.	Do.			
174090	Do.	15,000	Do.	Do.			
180867	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
181166	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
181591	Do.	5,000	Do.	Do.			
152995	Do.	2,000	Do.	Do.			
182527	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
182528	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
182529	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
182530	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
152575	Do.	500	Do.	Do.			
182705	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
182706	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
182707	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
182708	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
175239	Do.	500	Do.	Do.			
185174	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
185206	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
189187	Do.	3,200	Do.	Do.			
183171	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
191994	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
191995	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
191996	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
191997	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
190840	Do.	500	Do.	Do.			
190931	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
190932	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
190933	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
190934	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
194550	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
128921	Do.	500	Do.	Do.			
200015	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
200016	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
125857	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
206283	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
206284	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
206285	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			

STATEMENT No. 8—*contd.*

No. of Securities.	Year to which the loan appertains.	Value.	Dates of Instalments. 1st Due.	Dates of Instalments. 2nd Due.	Amount of Interest.	Object of Investment.	Remarks.
		Capital Account—*continued.*					
		Rs.					
206236	1900-01	25,000	30th June	31st December.			
206237	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
206238	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
206239	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
206240	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
206816	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
206677	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
206678	Do.	1,000		Do.			
206679	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
189497	Do.	300	Do.	Do.			
206350	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
206351	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
082432	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
211258	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
211259	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
211260	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
211261	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
211269	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
210286	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
065188	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
065213	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
051991	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
051922	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
051993	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
051994	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
051995	Do	1,000	Do.	Do.			
051996	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
051997	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
051998	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
195518	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
208474	Do.	25.000	Do.	Do.			
221057	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
221707	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
210285	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
	Total	16,63,900					
120975	1842-43	25,000	1st August	1st February.			
138458	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
138585	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
135260	Do.	5,000	Do.	Do.			
144691	Do.	2,000	Do.	Do.			
146512	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
110275	Do.	500	Do.	Do.			
121589	Do.	100	Do.	Do.			
	Total	53,600					
184566	1865	100	1st August	1st February.			
Loan of	1854-55	18,71,800					
Do.	1900-01	16,63,900					
Do.	1842-43	53,600					
Do.	1865	100					
		35,89,400					

Special Chairs.

(1) The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindr Chandra Nandi Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Cossimbazar. Amount endowed in Government Promissory Notes for the Manindra Chandra Chair of Ancient Indian History and Culture as specified below :—

		Rs.					
173438	1854-55	10,000	30th June	31st December.			
169351	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
175419	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
172635	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
203885	1900-01	25,000	Do.	Do.			
203886	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
203887	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
203888	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
203889	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
203890	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do,			
		1,72,000					

STATEMENT NO. 8.—*contd.*

No. of Securities.	Year to which the loan appertains.	Value.	Dates of Instalments. 1st Due.	Dates of Instalments. 2nd Due.	Amount of Interest.	Object of Investment.	Remarks.
Special chairs—*contd.*							
The Hon'ble Raja Motichand Saheb, C.I.E., of Benares. Amount endowed in Government Promissory Notes for the Chair of Chemical Technology, as specified below :—							
		Rs.					
156449	1854-55	1,00,000	30th June .	31st December.			
145713	Do.	10,000	Do. .	Do.			
018312	Do.	2,000	Do. .	Do.			
018320	Do.	5,000	Do. .	Do.			
017317	Do.	1,000	Do. .	Do.			
124157	Do.	200	Do. .	Do.			
		1,18,200					
		2,90,200					
Scholarships, Prizes, and Medals.							
		Rs.					
170769	1854-55	50,200	30th June .	31st December.			
116245	Do.	500	Do. .	Do.			
130901	Do.	1,000	Do. .	Do.			
130902	Do	1,000	Do. .	Do.			
147122	Do.	1,000	Do. .	Do.			
145182	Do	1,000	Do. .	Do.			
145181	Do	1,000	Do.	Do.			
272477	1865	5,000	1st May .	1st November.			
270618	Do.	1,000	Do .	Do.			
225655	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
236551	Do.	500	Do. .	Do.			
	TOTAL Rs. .	63,200					
Provident Fund Account.							
		Rs.					
170768	1854-55	25,900	30th June .	31st December.			
	TOTAL Rs. .	25,900					
041721	War Bond of 1922	7,500	14th August .	14th February.			
41721	Do.	1,000	Do. .	Do.			
H 005154	Do.	5,000	Do. .	Do.			
G 025230	Do.	1,000	Do. .	Do.			
	TOTAL Rs. .	14,500					
Building Account.							
		Rs.					
128842	1842-43	25,000	1st August .	1st February.			
131357	Do.	10,000	Do. .	Do.			
138826	Do.	10,000	Do. .	Do.			
140585	Do.	9,000	Do. .	Do.			
140978	Do.	25,000	Do. .	Do.			
125450	Do.	2,000	Do. .	Do			
122985	Do.	1,000	Do. .	Do.			
122901	Do.	1,000	Do. .	Do.			
131034	Do.	1,000	Do. .	Do.			
101078	Do.	500	Do. .	Do.			
009301	1896-97	500	29th June .	30th December.			
009312	Do.	500	Do. .	Do.			
	TOTAL Rs. .	85,500					

STATEMENT NO. 8.—*contd*

No. of Securities.	Year to which the loan appertains.	Value.	Dates of Instalments.		Amount of Interest.	Object of Investment.	Remarks.
			1st Due.	2nd Due.			
		General Purposes.					
		Rs					
239183	[illegible]	10,000	1st May	1st November.			
239182	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
242174	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
242445	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
244640	Do.	[illegible]	Do.	Do.			
236330	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
243472	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
243473	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
247474	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
152534	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
152535	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
166707	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
166798	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do			
166709	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
248344	Do.	5,000	Do.	Do.			
247532	Do.	4,000	Do.	Do.			
247917	Do.	4,000	Do.	Do.			
248059	Do.	4,000	Do.	Do.			
247491	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do			
248610	Do.	6,500	Do.	Do.			
248471	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
247198	Do.	100	Do.	Do.			
248639	Do	500	Do.	Do.			
249795	Do.	1,500	Do.	Do.			
249913	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
249954	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do			
249955	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do			
252289	Do	3,000	Do.	Do.			
90	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
76	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do			
191216	Do.	2,000	Do.	Do.			
250546	Do.	500	Do.	Do.			
252495	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do			
250075	Do.	500	Do.	Do			
253594	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
253595	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
254027	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do			
254011	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
254296	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
254336	Do.	5,000	Do.	Do			
257332	Do.	1,000	Do	Do.			
257333	Do,	1,000	Do.	Do			
257334	Do.	1,000	Do	Do.			
257335	Do	1,000	Do.	Do.			
244951	Do.	5,000	Do.	Do.			
244501	Do.	500	Do.	Do.			
244588	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
244589	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
244590	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
244591	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
252917	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
258549	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
199106	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
199230	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
235812	Do	10,000	Do.	Do.			
224624	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
260254	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
260255	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
260158	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
163047	Do.	500	Do	Do.			
163048	Do.	500	Do.	Do.			
242548	Do.	200	Do	Do.			
211442	Do	1,000	Do.	Do.			
211443	Do.	500	Do.	Do.			
240700	Do.	1,500	Do.	Do.			
263885	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
263886	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
263887	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
263888	Do.	7,000	Do.	Do.			
263883	Do.	10,000	Do,	Do.			
263889	Do.	200	Do.	Do.			
263884	Do.	4,500	Do.	Do.			
221333	Do.	200	Do.	Do.			

STATEMENT NO. 8—*contd.*

No. of Securities.	Year to which the loan appertains.	Value.	Dates of Instalments.		Amount of Interest.	Object of Investment.	Remarks.
			1st Due.	2nd Due.			
	General Purposes.—*contd*						
		Rs.					
277379	1865	10,000	1st May	1st November			
276866	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
276509	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
278325	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
278196	Do.	4,000	Do.	Do.			
278019	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
278020	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
273383	Do	25,000	Do.	Do.			
273384	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
273103	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
277812	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
277972	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
277973	Do	1,000	Do.	Do.			
276952	Do.	400	Do.	Do.			
273924	Do	25,000	Do.	Do.			
273925	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
273926	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
273710	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
277772	Do	10,000	Do.	Do.			
277773	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
278002	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
278003	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
278805	Do.	900	Do.	Do.			
278030	Do.	500	Do.	Do.			
272308	Do.	400	Do.	Do.			
245638	Do.	100	Do.	Do.			
024956	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
243141	Do.	4,000	Do.	Do.			
276391	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
267501	Do.	500	Do.	Do.			
276976	Do.	900	Do.	Do.			
276912	Do.	100	Do.	Do.			
273571	Do.	5,000	Do.	Do.			
273735	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
273420	Do.	200	Do.	Do.			
262393	Do.	25,000	Do.	Do.			
276125	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
254437	Do.	500	Do	Do			
213903	Do.	2,68,600	Do.	Do.			
274314	Do.	100	Do.	Do.			
277874	Do.	200	Do.	Do.			
	TOTAL	9,84,600					
023665	1879	400	15th July	15th January.			
023943	Do.	1,200	Do.	Do.			
011026	Do.	5,000	Do.	Do.			
022487	Do.	500	Do	Do.			
021008	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
025158	Do.	2,000	Do.	Do.			
	TOTAL	10,100					
069567	1896-97	100	29th June	30th December.			
009318	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
069569	Do.	200	Do.	Do.			
069570	Do.	200	Do.	Do.			
040339	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
186835	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
	TOTAL	3,500					
116930	1854-55	500	30th July	31st December.			
	TOTAL	500					
140575	1842-43	10,000	1st August	1st February.			
111087	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
143234	Do.	5,000	Do.	Do.			
143235	Do.	5,000	Do.	Do.			
135060	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
14992	Do.	500	Do.	Do.			
154493	Do.	10,000	Do.	Do.			
122992	Do.	1,000	Do.	Do.			
157908	Do.	5,000	Do.	Do.			
157942	Do.	2,000	Do.	Do.			
	TOTAL	58,500					

STATEMENT NO. 8—*concld*

No. of Securities.	Year to which the loan appertains.	Value.	Dates of Instalments. 1st Due.	2nd Due.	Amount of Interest.	Object of Investments.	Remarks.
		General purposes—*concld.*					
		Rs.					
Loan of	1865	9,84,600					
Do.	1879	10,100					
Do.	1896-97	3,500					
Do.	1854-55	500					
Do.	1842-43	58,500					
	TOTAL	10,57,200					

War Bond.

	Rs.	A.	P.
084167 War Bond of 1920	400	0	0
084169 ditto	500		0

Total Abstract of Government Promissory Notes and War Bonds.

		Rs.	A.	P.
1	Government Promissory Notes for Permanent Reserve Fund	35,89,400	0	0
2	Ditto for Special Chairs	2,90,200	0	0
3	Ditto for Scholarships, Prizes and Medals . . .	63,200	0	0
4	Ditto for Provident Fund Account	25,900	0	0
5	War Bond for Provident Fund Account	14,500	0	0
6	Government Promissory Notes for Building accounts	85,500	0	0
7	Ditto for General Purposes	10,57,200	0	0
8	War Bond for General Purposes	900	0	0
		51,26,800	0	0

STATEMENT NO. 9

Showing Municipal and Port Trust Debentures in the possession of the Benares Hindu University.

No. of Securities.	Year to which the loan appertains.	Value.	Dates of Instalments.	Amount of Interest.	Object of Investment.	Remarks.
		4% Bombay Municipal Debentures.				
3848 .	1902	500	1st May, 1st Nov.		Permanent Reserve Fund.	
00048 .	1908	500	" "			
511, 597, 786 .	1949	1,500	" "			
224, 225	1949	2,000	" "			
00037 to 40 .	1949	2,000	" "			
00384 .	Repayable on 1-5-20	500	" "			
00162 .	1909	500	1st June, 1st Dec.			
00574, 00948 .	Repayable on 1-6-1940	2,000	" "			
2951 .	1914	1,000	1st April, 1st Oct.			
2952 .	1914	1,000	" "			
253 to 257 .	1934	2,500	1st Feb., 1st Aug.			
4493 .	1905	500	" "			
1515 .	1903	500	1st July, 1st Jan.			
531 to 537 .	1903	7,000	" "			
4356 .	1908	500	" "			
2094 to 2100	1904	7,000	" "			
3404 .	1904	500	" "			
		5% Bombay Municipal Debentures.				
14162-73 .	1933	6,000				
10163 .	Do.	500				
	TOTAL .	36,500				

STATEMENT NO. 10.

Of the Amount of Perpetual annuities granted by the Government of India and Indian States.

Name of Donor.	Number and date of the letter of authority.	Capitalised value of the Perpetual grants calculated at 3½ per cent.	Perpetual grants per annum.	PAYMENT RECEIVED		Remarks.
				Date.	Amount.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1. The Government of India, of one lac a year.	Government of India, Department of Education, letter No. 2002, dated the 31st December 1915.	28,57,142 13 9	1,00,000 0 0	[illegible]0th Dec. 1918.	1,00,000 0 0	
2. His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharaja Dhiraja Shri Summer Singhji Bahadur of Jodhpur.	Finance Member of Council letter No. 287-J. D.-31, dated the 7th February 1913, forwarding copy of proceedings of the meeting of Council of Regency, Marwar State, dated the 4th February 1913.	6,85,714 4 6 6/7	24,000 0 0	...	...	For a chair of Technology to be called Jodhpur-Hardinge Chair and annuity accepted by the Govt.' *vide* Education D. O. No. 40. dated 2nd February 1916.
3. Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Partab Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., of Kashmir.	Chief Minister's office letter No. 5602/G.-37-11, dated the 14th October 1919.	3,42,857 2 3 3/7	12,000 0 0	...	...	
4 Colonel H. H. Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shrimani Shri-Maharajadhiraj Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I, G.C.I.E., LL.D., A.-D.-C., of Bikaner.	Office of the Home Member of Council of Bikaner State D. O. No. 253, dated the 25th September 1913, forwarding the terms.	3,42,857 2 3 3/7	12,000 0 0	11th Sept. 1918	12,000 0 0	Rs. 12,000 yearly less Rs. 4,200 earmarked for Scholarship.
5. H. H. Raj Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Jhalawar.	Foreign Member letter No. 67/1916, dated the 17th January 1916.	28,571 6 10 2/7	1,000 0 0	2nd Jany. 1918	1,000 0 0	
6. H. H. Sir Jagadjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Kapurthala.	H. H.'s letter, dated the 27th January 1915, addressed to the Maharaja of Darbhanga.	57,142 13 8	2,000 0 0	...	...	
7. H. H. Farzand-i-Khas-Daulat-i-Englishia Mansur-ul-Zamana-Amir-ul Urma, Maharaja Dhiraj Rajeshwar Sri Maharaja Rajgan Maharaja Bhupender Singh Mahinder Bahadur, G.C.I.E., of Patiala (Punjab).	Farman Sahi No. 38, dated 24th April 1918, forwarded with Foreign Secretary's letter No. 1969, dated 13th May 1918.	6,85,714 4 6	24,000 0 0	20th Nov. 1919.	24,000 0 0	
8. Col. H. H. Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Mysore.	......	...	12,000 0 0	8th Jany. 1919.	12,000 0 0	
TOTAL		49,99,999 15 11	1,87,000 0 0	...	1,49,000 0 0	

STATEMENT NO. 11.

Statement showing the amount of Annuities granted by the Ruling Chiefs for a limited number of years.

Name of Donor.	Number and date of the letter of authority.	Capitalised value of the annuity for the period promised.	Payment received.		Balance, if any, due up to 30th June 1917.	Remarks.
			Date.	Amount.		
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1. H. H. Maharawal Shri Sir Bijoy Singhji Saheb, K.C.I.E., of Dongarpur.	Diwan's office letter No. XI/661, dated the 20th June 1917.	10,000 0 0	...	4,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	Rs. 1,000 per annum for 10 years.
2. Major-General H. H. Maharaja Sri Sir Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C. I.E., of Mysore.	Order No. F. L. 5643-5/G. F. 263-15-3. Bangalore, dated the 29th April 1916.	1,20,000 0 0	...	36,000 0 0	84,000 0 0	Rs. 12,000 per annum for 10 years.
3. H. H. Sawai Maharaja Sir Jai Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., of Alwar.	Announced in the meeting, held on 7th February 1916, at the time of the foundation-laying ceremony.	60,000 0 0	...	...	60,000 0 0	Rs. 12,000 per annum for five years.
	TOTAL	1,90,000 0 0	...	40,000 0 0	1,50,000 0 0	

STATEMENT NO. 12.

Abstract statement showing the total amount of Donations, promised and paid, excluding Perpetual Annuitie granted by Ruling Chiefs.

Description.	Amount promised.	Amount paid.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Total of District Donations as per Statement No. 12A.	92,17,578 12 4½	54,56,985 11 7½	37,60,593 0 9	
Total of Annuities for a limited period, as per Statement No. 11.	1,90,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	1,50,000 0 0	
TOTAL	94,07,578 12 4½	54,96,985 11 7½	39,10,593 0 9	

STATEMENT NO. 12A.

Statement showing the total amount of Donations promised and paid to the Benares Hindu University up till 30th June 1919.

Serial number.	District or station.	Amount Promised up till 30th June 1919.	Amount Paid up till 30th June 1918.	Amount Paid up till 30th June 1919.	Total amount Paid 1918 and 1919.	Balance due up till 30th June 1919.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Agra	60,523 3 7	14,590 13 5	...	14,590 13 5	45,932 6 2	
2	Ajmer	40,480 1 3	15,654 7 3	...	15,654 7 3	24,825 10 0	
3	Aligarh	2,184 6 0	1,724 6 0	...	1,724 6 0	460 0 0	
4	Allahabad	3,39,482 13 4½	2,01,274 2 10½	25,005 0 0	2,26,279 2 10½	1,13,203 10 6	
5	Alwar	2,85,000 0 0	2,02,250 0 0	...	2,02,250 0 0	82,750 0 0	
6	Ambala	19,191 8 0	4,811 8 0	...	4,811 8 0	14,380 0 0	
7	Amritsar	61,274 2 9	13,967 0 9	...	13,967 0 9	47,307 2 0	
8	Amroha	6,999 15 9	3,010 4 6	5 0 0	3,015 4 6	3,984 11 3	
9	Azamgarh	4,249 4 3	4,248 4 3	1 0 0	4,249 4 3		
10	Baharaich	33,540 4 0	18,845 12 0	2,054 0 0	20,899 12 0	12,640 8 0	
11	Ballia	351 4 0	351 4 0	...	351 4 0	...	
12	Banda	82 0 0	82 0 0	...	82 0 0	..	
13	Bankhera	21 0 0	21 0 0	...	21 0 0	...	
14	Bankipur	49,610 4 6	26,167 4 6	3 0 0	26,170 4 6	23,440 0 0	
15	Barabanki	866 8 0	866 8 0	..	866 8 0	...	
16	Baragaon	85 7 0	85 7 0	...	85 7 0	..	
17	Bareilly	87,120 14 9	38,801 9 9	512 0 0	39,313 9 9	47,807 5 0	
18	Baroda	1,01,550 0 0	1,01,500 0 0	..	1,01,500 0 0	50 0 0	
19	Basti	508 14 0	503 14 0	5 0 0	508 14 0	..	
20	Benares	1,88,991 1 5	1,44,666 14 1	2,322 0 0	1,46,988 14 1	42,002 3 4	
21	Bhagalpur	2,19,746 8 4½	70,350 12 4½	30 0 0	70,380 12 4½	1,49,365 12 0	

STATEMENT NO. 12A.—*contd.*

Serial number.	District or station.	Amount Promised up till 30th June 1919.			Amount Paid up till 30th June 1918.			Amount Paid up till 30th June 1919.			Total amount Paid 1918 and 1919			Balance due up till 30th June 1919.			REMARKS.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
22	Bijnor	363	2	0	363	2	0	..			363	2	0	...			
23	Bikaner	1,39,694	0	0	1,26,301	0	0	16	0	0	1,26,317	0	0	13,377	0	0	
24	Bilaspur	1,123	0	0	1,123	0	0	...			1,123	0	0	...			
25	Bombay	2,01,420	12	1	76,424	12	1	10,000	0	0	86,424	12	1	2,04,996	0	0	
26	Budaun	5,647	12	0	1,794	12	0	100	0	0	1,894	12	0	3,753	0	0	
27	Buland Shahar	539	0	0	537	0	0	2	0	0	539	0	0	...			
28	Burmah	3,800	0	0	3,500	0	0	..			3,500	0	0	300	0	0	
29	Calcutta	15,81,118	9	5	8,26,967	4	3	2,20,771	5	2	10,47,738	9	5	5,33,380	0	0	
30	Cawnpore	1,32,680	1	3	67,967	7	3	...			67,967	7	3	64,712	10	0	
31	Chandausi	10,598	0	0	6,427	0	0	...			6,427	0	0	4,171	0	0	
32	Chapra	19,949	5	9	818	12	9	...			818	12	9	19,130	9	0	
33	Darbhanga	5,50,210	5	0	4,39,149	7	0	...			4,39,149	7	0	1,11,060	14	0	
34	Dattia	10,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	.			2,000	0	0	8,000	0	0	
35	Dehra-Dun	29,901	7	0	23,762	15	0	20	0	0	23,782	15	0	6,118	8	0	
36	Delhi	6,732	11	6	6,232	11	6	...			6,232	11	6	500	0	0	
37	Dholepur	5,000	0	0	.			...			...			5,000	0	0	
38	Etawah	1,15,235	8	0	91,248	5	0	101	0	0	91,349	5	0	23,886	3	0	
39	Fatehgarh	148	8	0	148	8	0	..			148	8	0	...			
40	Fyzabad	1,04,643	12	0	40,972	11	9	8,710	0	0	49,682	11	9	54,961	0	3	
41	Garhwal	135	0	0	135	0	0	...			135	0	0	...			
42	Gwalior	5,01,420	0	0	2,01,120	0	0	1,00,000	0	0	3,01,120	0	0	2,00,300	0	0	
43	Gaya	24,043	0	0	11,639	0	0	500	0	0	12,139	0	0	11,904	0	0	
44	Ghazipur	1	0	0	1	0	0	...			1	0	0	...			
45	Gidhaur	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	...			15,000	0	0	...			
46	Gonda	1,35,845	0	0	1,25,563	0	0	...			1,25,563	0	0	10,282	0	0	
47	Goarkhpur	68,567	10	3	40,409	8	3	38	0	0	40,447	8	3	28,120	2	0	
48	Gurdaspur	235	0	0	235	0	0	..			235	0	0	...			
49	Guzerat	10	0	0	10	0	0				10	0	0	...			
50	Hamirpur	138	7	0	138	7	0	..			138	7	0	...			
51	Hardoi	16,182	0	0	312	0	0	20	0	0	332	0	0	15,850	0	0	
52	Hatharas	5,100	0	0	5,100	0	0	...			5,100	0	0				
53	Indore	5,52,926	2	0	5,11,541	8	0	210	0	0	5,11,751	8	0	41,174	10	0	
54	Jaipur	5,00,060	0	0	2,00,010	0	0	..			2,00,010	0	0	3,00,050	0	0	
55	Jaunpur	12,380	8	0	3,123	0	0	1,000	0	0	4,123	0	0	8,257	8	0	
56	Jhansi	86	0	0	86	0	0	.			86	0	0	...			
57	Jodhpur	2,45,198	10	3	2,19,384	1	9	...			2,19,384	1	9	25,814	8	6	
58	Kalka	53	0	0	53	0	0	...			53	0	0				
59	Kanauj	1,275	0	0	..			..			...			1,275	0	0	
60	Kapurthala	4,425	4	0	4,225	4	0	...			4,225	4	0	200	0	0	
61	Kashmir	19,630	0	0	5,566	15	0	...			5,566	15	0	14,063	10	0	
62	Kheri	57,733	1	0	35,449	9	3	...			35,449	9	3	22,283	7	9	
63	Khurja	2,171	8	0	1,095	14	0	...			1,095	14	0	1,075	10	0	
64	Kishungarh	50,000	0	0	20,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	20,000	0	0	
65	Kotah	1,00,156	3	3	1,00,156	3	3	...			1,00,156	3	3	...			
66	Lahore	99,926	10	0	18,298	5	0	146	12	8	18,445	1	8	81,481	8	4	
67	Lucknow	1,80,788	5	3	1,14,886	12	11	1,860	0	0	1,16,746	12	11	64,041	8	4	
68	Madras	83,195	1	0	19,995	1	0	9,400	0	0	29,395	1	0	53,800	0	0	
69	Malda	3,750	0	0	824	0	0	...			824	0	0	2,926	0	0	
70	Meerut	1,20,265	4	0	51,472	3	9	...			51,472	3	9	68,793	0	3	
71	Mirzapur	67,255	5	3	53,166	8	3	...			53,166	8	3	14,088	13	0	
72	Moradabad	1,38,964	0	7½	68,759	10	7½	100	0	0	68,859	10	7½	70,104	6	0	
73	Muzaffarnagar	30,118	0	0	13,729	4	0	50	0	0	13,779	4	0	16,338	12	0	
74	Muzzafarpur	63,960	14	6	8,806	9	2	...			8,806	9	2	55,154	5	4	
75	Mysore	2,00,000	0	0	80,000	0	0	40,000	0	0	1,20,000	0	0	80,000	0	0	
76	Nabha	1,00,000	0	0	1,00,000	0	0	...			1,00,000	0	0	...			
77	Nahau	3,542	14	3	1,029	14	0	..			1,029	14	0	2,513	0	3	
78	Naini Tal	47,290	6	3	7,401	12	9	250	0	0	7,651	12	9	39,638	9	6	
79	Nagpur	63	0	0	63	0	0	...			63	0	0	...			
80	Patiala	5,00,002	0	0	...			2	0	0	2	0	0	5,00,000	0	0	
81	Partabgarh	2,460	0	0	100	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,100	0	0	1,360	0	0	
82	Rai Bareli	2,25,541	0	0	44,883	12	0	719	0	0	45,602	12	0	1,79,938	4	0	
83	Rawal Pindi	13,400	0	0	2,629	0	0	...			2,629	0	0	10,771	0	0	
84	Saharanpur	26,052	2	6	16,687	2	6	...			16,687	2	6	9,365	0	0	
85	Sahiwal	225	0	0	225	0	0	...			225	0	0	...			
86	Sagar	9,511	0	0	5,870	11	6	106	0	0	5,976	11	6	3,534	4	6	
87	Shahjahanpur	14,669	8	0	994	8	0	100	0	0	1,094	8	0	13,575	0	0	
88	Sikanderabad	3,875	10	0	3,276	7	0	...			3,276	7	0	599	3	0	
89	Simla	7,260	0	0	6,260	0	0	...			6,260	0	0	1,000	0	0	
90	Sitapur	1,77,623	8	2	1,32,409	5	8	1,275	0	0	1,33,684	5	8	43,939	2	6	
91	Sultanpur	5,226	5	0	5,011	5	0	...			5,011	5	0	215	0	0	
92	Surat	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	...			1,000	0	0	...			
93	Udaipur	1,51,240	0	0	1,51,240	0	0	...			1,51,240	0	0	...			
94	Unao	95,810	14	6	20,127	13	6	...			20,127	13	6	75,683	1	0	
95	Miscellaneous	21,123	9	4	7,947	10	3	4,589	5	1	11,536	15	4	9,586	10	0	
								4,41,023	6	11							
	Less*	...			...			1,000	0	0	...			...			
	Grand Total	92,17,578	12	4½	50,16,962	4	8½	4,40,023	6	11	54,56,985	11	7½	37,60,598	0	9	

* Rs. 1,000 grant of Dongarpur Durbar is shown in statement No. 11, hence this amount is not included in this statement.

COPY.

BANK OF BENGAL,
BENARES, 12TH AUGUST, 1919.

No. 58/4462.

THE PRO. VICE-CHANCELLOR,
Benares Hindu University,
BENARES.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 244/11 (d) 15-4, dated the 9th instant, I beg to certify that the following securities aggregating Rs. 51,60,100/ (Fifty-one lacs sixty-thousand and one hundred only) were held by the Bank on the 30th June 1919, on account of the Benares Hindu University as detailed below :

Yours faithfully,
(SD.) A. RICHARDS,
Agent.

ACCOUNT BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.		Rs.
Bombay Municipal and Port Trust Debentures		36,500
3% G. P. Notes		3,500
5½% War Bonds		500
3½% G. P. Notes		48,26,300
ACCOUNT PROVIDENT FUND.	Rs.	
3½% G. P. Notes	25,900	
5½% War Bonds	14,500	40,400
ACCOUNT SCHOLARSHIPS.		
3½% G. P. Notes		50,200
ACCOUNT MANINDRA CHANDRA CHAIR.		
3½% G. P. Notes		1,72,000
ACCOUNT R. S. PATHSALA.		
3½% G. P. Notes		30,700
		51,60,100

Balance Sheet of the Benares Hindu University for the year ending 30th June 1919.

	CAPITAL.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1919. June 30th.	Permanent Reserve Fund as per Statement No. 1.	50,00,054 0 0	
	Property endowed for special objects as per Statement No. 2.	9,75,914 4 6	
	Scholarships, Prizes, and Medals as per Statement No. 3.	2 93,200 0 0	
	Properties (Moveable and Immoveable) as per Statement No. 4.	20,09,206 14 11	
	Properties given for general purposes as per Statement No. 5.	36,45,135 10 7	
	Provident Fund as per Statement No. 6.	50,870 8 1	
	Advance as per Statement No. 7.	50,123 6 5	1,20,84,504 12 6
	Balances to be carried forward to the next year as follows.		
	Interest on Provident Fund	4,916 15 3	
	Scholarships, Prizes and Medals.	15,482 9 4	
	Motichand Chair Account .	12,387 3 0	
	Manindra Chandra Chair Account.	9,239 7 1	
	Balance for recurring expenditure.	5,98,527 7 11	6,40,553 10 7

	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1919. June 30th.	**Investment, Bank of Bengal, Benares.**			
	3½% Government Promissory Note as per Bank's Certificate (this includes G. P. Note for Rs 2,300 kept in office not sent to Bank).		51,06,900 0 0	
	3% Do. as per Bank's certificate.		4,500 0 0	
	4% Bombay Municipal Debentures.		30,000 0 0	
	5% Do.		6,500 0 0	
	5½% War Bond. (This includes Rs. 900, kept in office).		15,400 0 0	
	Pension payment order .		22,919 0 0	51,86,219 0 0
	Perpetual Annuity Fund.			
	Perpetual grant by the G. of I.	1,00,000		...
	Perpetual grant by the Indian Chiefs	75 000		
		1,75,000		49,99,909 15 11

Balance Sheet of the Benares Hindu University for the year ending 30th June 1919—*contd.*

	CAPITAL.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Liabilities.				**Shares of Joint Stock Companies.**		
1919. June 30th.	Amount overdrawn from the Bank of Bengal, Benares.	..	5,56,195 4 8	1919. June 30th.	Share certificate of 100 shares of Newspaper Co., Ld., Allahabad.	1,000 0 0	
					Share certificate of one share of Delhi Cloth and General Mills, Co., Delhi.	250 0 0	
							1,250 0 0
					Immoveable property.		
					Landed Estate . . .	9,51,796 3 11	
					Central Hindu College premises valued at	4,31,170 7 11	
					Hindu University Building in progress, including materials, stocks, tools and plant, &c.	12,13,742 9 2	
							25,96,709 5 0
					Moveable property.		
					1. Physical Laboratory—		
					(a) Science Apparatus	25,322 9 3	
					(b) Electric Fittings .	750 0 0	
					(c) Gas and Water Fittings.	750 0 0	
					(d) Furniture . .	2,909 12 0	
							29,732 5 3
					2. Chemical Laboratory—		
					(a) Apparatus . .	[illegible]343 3 0	
					(b) Chemical .	2,529 0 0	
					(c) Balance and Weights	3,921 12 0	
					(d) Minerals .	450 0 0	
					(e) Gas Plant and Fittings.	10,000 0 0	
					(f) Charts . . .	38 4 0	
					(g) Water Tank and Fittings.	1,165 0 0	
					(h) Furniture . .	6,236 8 0	
							32,683 11 0
					3. Biological Laboratory—		
					(a) Apparatus . .	8,253 8 6	
					(b) Furniture . .	1,817 15 6	
							10,071 8 0
					4. Library & Museum—		
					(a) Books and Magazines	50,246 14 0	
					(b) Museum Exhibits .	3,147 0 0	
							53,393 14 0
					5. Mechanical and Electrical Engineering College—		
					(a) Tools and Plant and Stores	2,16,361 3 3	
					(b) Furniture . .	469 9 0	
					(c) Books and Periodicals.	8,156 11 6	
							2,10,937 7 9
					6. Teachers' Training College.		
					(a) Furniture . .	1,282 4 6	
					(b) Books and Periodicals.	1,186 11 2	
							2,468 15 8
					7. Sporting and Gymnasium— (a) C. H. C. Sporting and Gymnasium. (b) C. H. School Sporting and Gymnasium.	...	4,828 9 6
					8. Furniture at Colleges—Boarding Houses and University Office, etc.	...	35,347 7 9
					9. Book Depôt— Books for sale . . .	...	17,254 14 0
					10. Central Hindu School—		
					(a) Science Apparatus .	4,729 6 2	
					(b) Manual Training .	1,044 4 0	
					(c) Books and Magazines	308 0 0	
					(d) Furniture at School, Boarding House, etc.	11,842 14 0	17,9[illegible]4 8 9

Balance Sheet of the Benares Hindu University for the year ending 30th June 1919—*concld.*

	CAPITAL.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		ASSETS,	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1919. June 30th.	Liabilities—*contd.*				**Live Stock and Carriages.**		
				1919. June 30th.	Horse and Mare . .	200 0 0	
					Carriages, Harness, etc .	405 8 9	605 8 9
					Advances and Suspenses		
					Debts considered good—(Advances with Collector of Benares, etc.)	50,123 6 5	
					Debts Doubtful . .	..	50,123 6 5
					Banker's Account.		
					Post Office Savings Bank (Deposit of Provident Fund).	10,470 8 1	10,470 8 1
					Bank of Bengal Benares Building fund excluding uncashed cheques for Rs 5,239-6-6.	2,917 13 4	
					Benares Bank, Ld., Benares	4 4 1	
					Allahabad Bank, Ld., Allahabad.	2,932 14 6	5,854 15 11
					Cash at Office . .	1,175 14 4	
					Cash at P. W. D. Office .	5,156 12 3	0,332 10 7
	TOTAL .	..	1 32,81,253 11 9		TOTAL .	...	1,32,81,258 11 9

Revenue Statement of the Benares Hindu University for the year ending 30th June 1919.

		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Vice-Chancellor's Office Expenditure				**General Income.**		
1919, June 30th.	To Establishment . .	742 11 6		1919, June 30th	By Income as per Statement No. 1 (capital account)	1,39,413 13 6	
	,, Contribution to Provident Fund.	12 8 0			,, Income as per Statement No 2 (capital account).	24,000 0 0	
	,, Stationery . . .	79 15 0			,, Income as per Statement No 5 (capital account).	1,80,757 0 4	
	,, Postage and Telegrams	231 15 6			,, Income as per Statement No. 6 (capital account).	1,509 7 6	
	,, Travelling allowance .	1,590 12 0	2,657 14 0		,, Sales of books .	3,369 10 3	
					,, Miscellaneous receipts	1,927 10 0	3,50,977 9 7
	University Office.				**Manindra Chandra Chair.**		
	To Registrar . . .	1,846 5 3			By Income as per Statement No. 2 (capital account)	6,012 6 0	6,012 6 0
	,, Establishment . .	9,738 13 9					
	,, Contribution to Provident Fund.	220 11 0					
	,, Allowance to Auditor .	500 0 0			**Motichand Chair.**		
	,, Stationery and Printing.	4,351 5 3			By Income as per Statement No. 2.	4,131 12 0	4,131 12 0
	,, Books and Periodicals .	48 13 0					
	,, Postage and Telegrams	811 8 9					
	,, Travelling Allowance .	5,991 3 0					
	,, House-tax and water rate.	1,713 11 9			**Scholarships and Prizes.**		
	,, Stables . . .	1,190 9 3					
	,, Interest on overdraft .	11,562 8 11					
	,, Miscellaneous . .	2,103 15 6	40,119 9 5		By Income as per Statement No. 3 for University.	6,764 11 0	
	Treasurer's Department.				,, Income as per Statement No. 3 for Central Hindu College.	2,413 4 0	
	To Establishment . .	516 0 0			,, Income as per Statement No. 3 for R. S. Pathshala.	416 12 0	
	,, Contribution to Provident Fund.	13 8 0			,, Income as per Statement No. 3 for Training College.	2,060 0 0	
	,, Miscellaneous . .	8 3 0	537 11 0		,, Income as per Statement No. 3 for Central Hindu School.	364 12 0	12,019 10 0

Revenue Statement of the Benares Hindu University for the year ending 30th June 1919—*contd.*

Date	Expenditure	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Brought forward .		
	University Estate Expenditure.		
1919, June 30th	To Establishment . .	1,248 0 0	
	,, Revenue and Cesses .	2,469 13 4	
	,, Stationery and Printing	20 6 0	
	,, Legal Expenses . . .	147 6 9	
	,, Rent of Shops and Stables, etc.	1,365 2 11	
	,, Other Expenses . .	89 0 6	
			5,339 13 6
	Collection Committee Department.		
	To Establishment . .	816 12 0	
	,, Travelling Allowance .	568 0 3	
	,, Miscellaneous . .	70 11 6	
			1,455 7 9
	Book Depôt Department.		
	To Establishment . .	776 0 0	
	,, Contribution to Provident Fund.	21 11 6	
	,, Postage and Telegrams	205 4 9	
	,, Printing of text-books	1,500 0 0	
	,, Books and Periodicals .	12 4 0	
	,, Miscellaneous . .	97 0 0	
			2,612 4 3
	Scholarships and Prizes.		
	To Scholarships for Central Hindu College.	3,056 0 0	
	,, Scholarships for Oriental College.	1,093 7 10	
	,, Scholarships for Training College.	2,314 13 11	
	,, Scholarships and Prizes for Central Hindu School.	365 14 0	
	Scholarships for R. S. Path shala.	4 8 0	
		6,834 11 9	
	To University contribution to C. H. College, School, Pathsala, etc., for Scholarships and Prizes.	6,768 13 8	13,603 9 5
	University Examinations.		
	To Fees for setting and marking papers.	5,794 5 0	
	,, Confidential printing .	168 8 0	
	,, Printing of Rolls, Diplomas and Certificates.	557 8 3	
	,, Printing answer books .	1,413 7 9	
	,, Convocation expenses .	124 7 0	
	,, Travelling expenses to examiners.	262 5 6	
	,, Miscellaneous charges .	555 5 0	
			8,875 14 6
	Magazine Expenditure.		
	To Establishment . .	1,039 0 0	
	,, Contribution to Provident Fund	18 12 0	
	,, Paper and Printing .	3,122 5 6	
	,, Postage . . .	682 3 9	
	,, Miscellaneous . .	61 9 9	
			4,923 15 0

Date	Income	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Brought forward .		
	University Examinations.		
1919, June 30th	By Enrolment fees . .	556 0 0	
	,, Examination fees for Admission.	1,400 0 0	
	,, Examination fees for Intermediates.	3,580 0 0	
	,, Examination fees for B. A.	2,790 0 0	
	,, Examination fees for B. Sc.	560 0 0	
	,, Examinations fees for M. A. and M. Sc. Previous.	460 0 0	
	,, Examinations fees for M. A. and M. Sc. Final.	210 0 0	
	,, Examination fee for L. T.	280 0 0	
	,, Miscellaneous receipts .	102 0 0	
			9,938 0 0
	Magazine Income.		
	Subscriptions . . .	3,005 2 0	
	Advertisements . . .	145 7 0	
			3,150 9 0
	Book Depôt Income.		
	Discount on purchase . .	633 13 2	
			633 13 2
	Central Hindu College Income.		
	College fees, fines, subscriptions, etc.	38,480 14 0	
	By Common room fee . .	331 8 0	
	,, Periodical examination fees.	603 0 0	
	,, Game fees . .	1,935 0 0	
			41,350 6 0
	University Hostels Income.	4,937 1 0	4,937 1 0
	Mechanical and Electrical Engineering College.		
	By Sales	60 0 0	60 0 0
	Ranavira Sanskrit Pathshala Income.		
	By Kashmir grant for R. S. Pathshala.	3,258 0 0	
	,, Kashmir grant for Chhatravas.	1,440 0 0	
	,, Pore Bunder State Grant for Chhatravas.	2,289 15 0	
	,, Miscellaneous receipts .	14 0 0	
			7,001 15 0
	Central Hindu Schools Income.		
	School fees, fines, etc. .	9,560 14 0	
	By Game fees . . .	1,184 5 0	
	,, Boarding house receipts	6,137 4 0	16,882 7 0

Revenue Statement of the Benares Hindu University for the year ending 30th June, 1919—*contd.*

		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	[illegible]rary and Museum [illegible]penditure.						
1919, June 30th.	To Establishment . .	1,807 6 2		1919, June 30th.			
	„ Contribution to Provident Fund.	20 10 0					
	„ Books and periodicals .	28 8 9					
	„ Book binding and other expenses.	3[illegible] 9 7	2,211 2 6				
	Central Hindu College.						
	To Establishment . .	95,065 8 3					
	„ Contribution to Provident Fund.	1,941 13 0					
	„ Laboratory expenses .	7,102 13 4					
	„ Gas Works . . .	446 0 3					
	„ Stationery and Printing.	439 13 3					
	„ Common Room . .	266 8 9					
	„ Miscellaneous . .	1,613 13 3					
	„ Cadet Corps and Games.	3,256 6 7					
	„ Periodical examination	602 7 0	1,10,735 3 8				
	University Hostels Expenditure.						
	To C. H. College Hostels .	5,210 0 6					
	„ Training College Hostel.	249 14 9	5,459 15 3				
	Colleges of Oriental Learning and Theology.						
	To Establishment . .	13,831 2 11					
	„ Contribution to Provident Fund.	311 13 6					
	„ Chemical Laboratory . .	612 5 0					
	„ Other Expenses .	205 6 7	14,960 12 0				
	Teachers' Training College.						
	To Establishment . .	9,536 8 9					
	„ Contribution to Provident Fund.	5 0 0					
	„ Nature Study expenses	244 14 6					
	„ Stationery and Printing.	383 1 6					
	„ Other expenses . .	117 0 0	10,286 8 9				
	Mechanical and Electrical Engineering College.						
	To Establishment . .	6,935 10 4					
	„ Contribution to Provident Fund.	78 2 0					
	„ Stationery and Printing.	2 872 1 6					
	„ Honorarium . .	10,050 1 3					
	„ Wages of workmen .	5,975 7 6					
	„ Travelling allowance .	872 11 6					
	„ Miscellaneous expenses	2 217 8 0	29,001 10 1				
	R. S. Pathshala Expenditure.						
	To Establishment . .	4,387 15 0					
	„ Contribution to Provident Fund.	130 8 6					
	„ Other expenses .	36 9 8					
	„ Chhatravas expenses .	3,904 6 6	8,459 7 8				
	C. H. School Expenditure.						
	To Establishment . .	27,969 4 4					
	„ Contribution to Provident Fund.	567 0 3					
	„ Laboratory expenses .	146 12 10					
	„ Manual Training expenses.	49 1 0					
	„ Other expenses . .	1,844 2 2					
	„ Games . . .	844 6 0					
	„ Boarding house expenses.	7,022 8 4	38,443 2 11				

Revenue Statement of the Benares Hindu University for the year ending 30th June, 1919—*concld.*

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance transferred to Balance account as detailed below :—						
To Scholarships, Prizes & Medals.	15,482 9 4					
,, Interest on Provident Fund.	1,509 7 6					
,, Motichand Chair account.	4,131 12 0					
,, Manindra Chandra Chair account.	6,012 6 0					
,, Balance for recurring expenditure for next year.	1,30,245 4 3	1,57,381 7 1				
Total .	...	4,57,095 8 9		Total Rs .	...	4,57,095 8 9

Account of Income and Expenditure of the Benares Hindu University, for the year ending 30th June, 1919.

Heads of Income.	Amount.	Heads of expenditure.	Amount.
I.—VICE-CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE.	Rs. A. P.	**I.—VICE-CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE.**	Rs. A. P.
		1. Establishment . . .	742 11 6
		2. Contribution to Provident Fund.	12 8 0
		3. Stationery . . .	79 15 0
		4. Postage and Telegrams .	231 15 6
		5. Miscellaneous charges .	1,590 12 0
TOTAL .	..	TOTAL .	2,657 14 0
II.—UNIVERSITY OFFICE.		**II.—UNIVERSITY OFFICE.**	
A.—General Administration.		**A.—General Administration.**	
1. Donation	4,41,023 6 11	1. Pro-Vice-Chancellor . .	...
2. Subscription . . .	910 2 0	2. Personal Assistant to Pro-Vice-Chancellor.	...
3. Interest on G. P. notes .	1,76,347 15 0		
4. Interest on other securities .	3,006 2 6	3. Registrar	1,886 5 3
5. Government grant . .	1,00,000 0 0	4. Establishment . . .	8,816 0 6
6. Grants from Indian Durbars .	41,800 0 0	5. Menial establishment . .	922 13 3
7. Sale proceeds of books, etc. .	3,369 10 3	6. Contribution to Provident Fund.	220 11 0
8. Scholarships and Prizes, etc., endowed.	12,019 10 0	7. Allowance to Auditor . .	500 0 0
9. Miscellaneous receipts . .	1,365 6 6	8. Stationery	691 6 3
10. Banker's owndrawn account	5,56,795 4 8	9. Books and periodicals . .	48 13 0
		10. Postage and Telegrams .	811 8 9
TOTAL .		11. Printing charges . .	3,659 15 0
		12. Travelling allowance .	5,991 3 0
		13. Furniture . . .	1,151 13 0
		14. Hot weather charges . .	161 6 3
		15. Servants' uniform . .	131 5 3
		16. House-tax and Water-rate .	1,743 11 9
		17. Purchase of securities and shares.	5,200 0 0
		18. Purchase of landed property	5,600 0 0
		19. Stables	1,190 9 3
		18. Rents	...
		19. Compensation to land .	14,246 5 11
		20. Advance	15,679 10 3
		21. Suspense	...
		22. Interest on over drafts .	11,562 8 11
		23. Miscellaneous charges .	1,478 0 6
		TOTAL .	81,694 3 1

Account of Income and Expenditure of the Benares Hindu University, for the year ending 30th June, 1919—*contd.*

Heads of Income.	Amount.			Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	**B.—Treasurer's Office.**	Rs.	A.	P.
				1. Treasurer	..		
				2. Establishment	432	0	0
				3. Menial establishment	84	0	0
				4. Contribution to Provident Fund.	13	8	0
				5. Miscellaneous charges	8	3	0
				TOTAL	537	11	0
C.—Management of University Estates.				**C.—Management of University Estates.**			
1. Rents and Cesses	18,143	11	10	1. Establishment	868	0	0
2. Sayar and Manorial dues	2,763	7	0	2. Menial establishment	380	0	0
3. Miscellaneous receipts	10,763	3	0	3. Contribution to Provident Fund.	..		
TOTAL	31,670	5	10	4. Revenue and cesses	2,469	13	4
				5. Stationery	10	2	0
				6. Postage and Telegrams	...		
				7. Printing	10	4	0
				8. Travelling allowance	18	4	0
				9. Furniture	...		
				10. Legal expenses	147	6	9
				11. Rents	1,365	2	11
				12. Miscellaneous charges	70	12	6
				TOTAL	5,339	13	6
				D.—Collection Committee's Dept.			
				1. Establishment	816	12	0
				2. Contribution to Provident Fund.	...		
				3. Travelling allowance	568	0	3
				4. Miscellaneous	70	11	6
				TOTAL	1,455	7	9
E.—Gardening and keeping grounds in order.				**E.—Gardening and keeping grounds in order.**			
1. Sale proceeds of fruits and grass.				1. Establishment	...		
2. Miscellaneous receipts				2. Tools and Implements	...		
				3. Miscellaneous	...		
				F.—Watch and Wards.			
				1. Menial establishment	...		
				2. Servants' uniform	...		
				3. Miscellaneous	...		
				TOTAL	...		
G.—Medical and Sanitation.				**G.—Medical and Sanitation.**			
1. Sale of medicines	...			1. Medical Officer	...		
2. Miscellaneous receipts	...			2. Establishment	...		
				3. Medicine	...		
				4. Miscellaneous	...		
TOTAL	...			TOTAL	...		

Account of Income and Expenditure of the Benares Hindu University, for the year ending 30th June, 1919—*contd.*

Heads of Income.	Amount.			Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
H.—Public Works Department.				**H.—Public Works Department.**			
1. Revenue	3,156	0	11	1. Remittance to Bank	1,686	13	9
2. Deposits	18,711	5	11	2. Expenditure against Budget grants.	...		
3. Provident Fund	3,710	5	7	(*a*) Original work	7,92,438	12	7
4. Cheques paid	...			(*b*) Repairs	4,718	9	1
				(*c*) Establishment	54,798	12	8
TOTAL	25,577	12	5	(*d*) Tools and plants	24,303	15	9
				(*e*) Suspense	...		
				(*i*) Stock	31,493	9	5
				(*ii*) Miscellaneous advance	1,342	6	8
				(*iii*) Purchases	10,371	9	0
				(*iv*) Sales	13,323	10	2
				3. Deposits	14,884	6	4
				4. Provident Fund	3,834	0	3
				5. Cheques issued	...		
				TOTAL	9,50,511	12	4
				I.—Electric Installation for Lights, Workshop and Pumping Water Station.			
J.—Miscellaneous.				**J.—Miscellaneous.**			
1. Ceremonial receipts	...			1. Ceremonials	333	3	6
2. Refund of advance, etc.	...			2. Refunds of Deposits	995	11	0
3. Other refunds and recoveries	...						
4. Deposits	1,757	14	6				
TOTAL	1,757	14	6	TOTAL	1,328	14	6
III (A).—Book Depôt.				**III. (A)—Book Depôt.**			
1. Discount on purchase	633	13	2	1. Establishment	710	0	0
2. Miscellaneous Receipts	..			2. Menial establishment	66	0	0
				3. Contribution to Provident Fund.	21	11	6
				4. Postage and Telegrams	205	4	9
				5. Printing Text books	1,500	0	0
				6. Books and Periodicals	12	4	0
				7. Miscellaneous charges	97	0	0
TOTAL	633	13	2	TOTAL	2,612	4	3
B.—Examinations.				**B.—Examinations.**			
1. Enrolment Fee	556	0	0	1. Fees for setting papers	1,930	0	0
2. Admission Examination Fee.	1,400	0	0	2. Remuneration to examiners	3,864	5	0
				3. Confidential printing	168	8	0
3. Intermediate ditto	3,580	0	0	4. Printing of Rolls, Diplomas and Certificates.	557	8	3
4. B. A. ditto	2,790	0	0	5. Invigilators and centre expenses.	...		
5. B. Sc. ditto	560	0	0	6. Printing Answer-books	1,413	7	9
6. M. A. & M. Sc. Previous do.	460	0	0	7. Convocation Expenses	3,373	15	0
7. M. A. & M. Sc. Final do.	210	0	0	8. Travelling expenses to Examiners.	262	5	6
8. L. T. do.	280	0	0	9. Miscellaneous charges	555	5	0
9. Miscellaneous	102	0	0				
TOTAL	9,938	0	0	TOTAL	12,125	6	6

Account of Income and Expenditure of the Benares Hindu University, for the year ending 30th June 1919.

Heads of Income.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
				C.—Scholarships.			
				1. College of Arts (C. H. C.)	...		
				and College of Science	8,745	14	6
				2. College of Oriental Learning	1,390	2	6
				3. Training College	2,314	13	11
				4. R. S. Pathshala	484	5	0
				TOTAL	12,935	3	11
				D.—Prizes and Medals.			
				1. College of Arts and Science	...		
				2. College of of Oriental Learning.	...		
E.—University Magazines.				**E.—University Magazine.**			
1. Subscriptions	3,005	2	0	1. Editor's allowance	350	0	0
2. Advertisement	139	12	0	2. Establishment	689	0	0
3. Miscellaneous receipts	5	11	0	3. Contribution to Provident Fund.	18	12	0
				4. Stationery			
				5. Postage and Telegrams	731	7	0
				6. Printing	1,026	13	6
				7. Paper	2,095	8	0
				8. Allowance to Contributors	...		
				9. Miscellaneous charges	12	6	6
TOTAL	3,150	9	0	TOTAL	4,923	15	0
F.—Library and Museum.				**F.—Library and Museum.**			
1. Subscriptions	...			1. Establishment	1,560	0	0
2. Miscellaneous	...			2. Menial establishment	247	6	2
				3. Contribution to Provident Fund.	20	10	0
				4. Books and Periodicals	7,505	0	9
				5. Bookbinding	114	11	6
				6. Museum account	...		
				7. Miscellaneous charges	239	14	1
TOTAL	...			TOTAL	9,687	10	6
IV.—Central Hindu College.				**IV.—Central Hindu College.**			
1. Admission fees } 2. Fees and fines }	37,509	4	0	1. Establishment	93,381	6	0
				2. Menial establishment	1,681	2	3
3. Miscellaneous	61	8	0	3. Contribution to Provident Fund.	1,911	13	0
4. Common room	331	8	0	4. Laboratories—			
5. Game fees	1,935	0	0	(i) Physical	1,740	15	0

Account of Income and Expenditure of the Benares Hindu University, for the year ending 30th June, 1919—*contd.*

Heads of Income.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
6. Boarding House receipts—							
(*a*) Lodging	4,400	1	0	(*ii*) Chemical	6,209	1	1
(*b*) Establishment				(*iii*) Biological	6,815	14	3
(*c*) Lighting				5. Stationery	180	2	3
(*d*) Miscellaneous	465	0	0	6. Postage and Telegrams	143	9	6
7. Periodical Examination Fees	603	0	0	7. Printing	259	11	0
				8. Furniture	334	11	0
				9. Hot weather charges	277	7	9
				10. Servant's uniforms	137	10	6
				11. Miscellaneous charges	1,055	1	6
				12. Common Room	266	8	9
				13. Gasworks	416	0	3
				14. Hostel—			
				(*a*) Establishment	4,001	11	9
				(*b*) Miscellaneous	911	3	3
				(*c*) Medical	297	1	6
				(*d*) Furniture	680	4	6
				15. Games	3,189	11	1
				16. Periodical Examination expenses.	602	7	0
				17. Cadet corps	1,000	0	0
TOTAL	45,305	5	0	TOTAL	1,25,556	9	2
				V.—College of Oriental Learning and Theology.			
				1. Establishment	13,706	14	11
				2. Menial Establishment	124	4	0
				3. Contribution to Prov. Fund	311	13	6
				4. Stationery and Printing	153	7	0
				5. Postage and Telegrams	...		
				6. Furniture	535	12	9
				7. Hot weather charges	14	14	3
				8. Books and Periodicals	...		
				9. Servants' uniform	7	14	10
				10. Chemical Laboratory	612	5	0
				11. Miscellaneous	29	2	6
				TOTAL	15,496	8	9
				VIA.—Teachers' Training College.			
				1. Establishment	9,251	9	11
				2. Menial Establishment	284	14	10
				3. Contribution to Prov. Fund	5	0	0
				4. Servants' uniform	26	10	3
				5. Stationery and Printing	383	1	6
				6. Postage and Telegrams	15	4	3
				7. Books and Periodicals	1,186	11	2
				8. Furniture	1,282	4	6
				9. Hot weather charges	21	7	9
				10. Miscellaneous	58	9	9
				11. Nature study expenses	244	14	6
				TOTAL	12,755	8	5

Account of Income and Expenditure of the Benares Hindu University for the year ending 30th June 1919—*contd.*

Heads of Income.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
				VIB.—Training College Hostel.			
Rent	72	0	0	14. Establishment	171	8	6
				15. Rent	...		
				16. Furniture	113	0	0
				17. Contingent Expenses	78	6	3
TOTAL	72	0	0	TOTAL	362	14	9
				VII.—Mechanical and Electrical Engineering College.			
Sales	60	0	0	1. Establishment	6,935	10	4
				2. Contribution to Provident Fund.	78	2	0
				3. Workmen's wages	5,975	7	6
				4. Furniture	5,098	0	0
				5. Tools and plants and stores	2,11,732	12	3
				6. Stationery and printing	2,872	1	6
				7. Travelling allowances	872	11	6
				8. Honorarium	10,050	1	3
				9. Miscellaneous	2,094	9	6
				10. Postage and Telegrams	122	14	6
				11. Library Books	3,156	11	6
TOTAL	60	0	0	TOTAL	2,48,989	1	10
VIII.—Ranavir Sanskrit Pathsala.				**VIII.—Ranavir Sanskrit Pathsala.**			
(R. S. P.)				1. Salaries	4,231	15	6
				2. Menial establishment	156	0	0
1. Kashmir grant for R. S. P.	3,258	0		3. Contribution to Provident Fund.	130	8	6
2. Kashmir grant for Chhatravas.	1,440	0					
				4. Stationery	13	9	0
3. Porebandar Annakshetra	2,289	15	0	5. Printing	...		
4. Other grants	...			6. Furniture	4	0	0
5. Miscellaneous	14	0	0	7. Servants' uniform	14	9	8
				8. Miscellaneous charges	8	7	0
				9. Chhatravas—			
				(*a*) Kashmir State	1,777	3	3
				(*b*) Porebandar	2,127	3	3
				10 Medicines	...		
TOTAL	7,001	15	0	TOTAL	8,463	7	8
IX.—College of Theology.				**IX.—College of Theology.**			
X.—College of Law.				**X.—College of Law.**			
XI.—Central Hindu School.				**XI.—Central Hindu School.**			
1. Admission fees	281	4	0	1. Salaries	26,830	12	6
2. Fees and fines	9,260	1	0	2. Menial establishment	1,138	7	10
3. Miscellaneous receipts	19	9	0	3. Contribution to Provident Fund.	567	0	3
4. Game fees	1,184	5	0				

Account of Income and Expenditure of the Benares Hindu University, for the year ending 30th June 1919*—*concld.*

Heads of Income.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
5. Boarding House receipts—				4. Stationery and Printing .	373	12	11
(a) Boarding and Lodging fees.	4,112	0	0	5. Postage and Telegrams .	35	10	9
				6. Printing charges . .	...		
(b) Establishment .	1,780	4	0	7. Furniture . . .	849	11	0
(c) Lighting . .	.			8. Hot weather charges .	273	12	3
(d) Miscellaneous . .	245	0	0	9. Servants' uniform . .	79	8	0
				10. Miscellaneous charges .	297	9	0
				11. Science Laboratory expenses	146	12	10
				12. Manual Training expenses .	108	11	6
				13. Books and Magazines .	187	2	9
				14. Bookbinding . .	22	3	0
				15. Prizes and Medals . .	399	1	6
				16. Scholarships . . .	278	4	0
				17. Maps and Globes . .	91	4	0
				18. New Buildings . .	..		
				19. Repair to Building . .	95	12	3
				20. Games	2,113	9	0
				21. Hostel—			
				(a) Establisment . .	2,284	9	7
				(b) Diet . . .	4,280	2	6
				(c) Lighting charges .	187	2	9
				(d) Medical . .	79	7	9
				(e) Miscellaneous . .	191	1	9
				22. House rent . . .	420	0	0
				23. Nature study expenses .	56	0	6
				24. Ceremonials . . .	189	13	6
TOTAL .	16,882	7	0	TOTAL .	41,568	7	8
TOTAL INCOME .	14,81,087	11	9	TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	15,39,002	14	7
OPENING CASH BALANCE .	*70,102	13	4	CLOSING CASH BALANCE .	12,187	10	6
GRAND TOTAL .	15,51,190	9	1	GRAND TOTAL .	15,51,190	9	1

B. P. MUKERJEE, Accountant. G. P. DHAWAN, P. A. to Pro.-Vice-Chancellor. MAHADEO PRASAD ACHARYA, Auditor. M. M. MALAVIYA, Acting Vice-Chancellor.

*This includes Rs. 10,990-10-11 which was shown in the last years Balance sheet as cash balance with "Bank of Bengal; Benares," (Building Fund.)

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. **Engineers.**
2. **Overseers.**
3. **Sub-Overseers.**
4. **Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors**
5. **Tracers.**
6. **Men trained in—**
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

W. G. WOOD,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated the 19th January 1920.

No. 249-*R*.—The following draft amendments, which it is proposed to make in the rules framed under Section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and published with the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 2308, dated 29th April 1909, are published for criticism.

The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th March 1920 with any remarks or suggestions which are received on or before that date :—

(1) In rule 2, Chapter V, Part II of the said rules, the words "otherwise than in bulk" shall be omitted.

(2) In rule 6, Chapter V, Part II of the said rules, the words "other than in bulk shall be omitted.

(3) In Form H—
   (a) the words "otherwise than in bulk," wherever they occur, shall be omitted and
   (b) in condition 1 of the conditions attached to the Form, after the words "The petroleum" the words "if not in bulk" shall be inserted.

(4) In Form I—
   (a) for the words "otherwise than in bulk / in bulk or otherwise than in bulk" the words "in bulk or otherwise than in bulk" shall be substituted; and
   (b) in condition 1 of sub-head I of the conditions attached to the Form, after the words "The petroleum" the words "if not in bulk" shall be inserted.

(5) In Form I-A for the words "in bulk or otherwise than in bulk / otherwise than in bulk" wherever they occur the words "in bulk or otherwise than in bulk" shall be substituted.

(6) In Form K—
   (a) the words "cases or packages containing in all" shall be enclosed in brackets and an asterisk placed before the opening bracket; and the following marginal reference shall be inserted, namely :—
   "*To be omitted when petroleum is transported in bulk"
   and
   (b) in condition 1 of the conditions attached to the Form, after the words "The petroleum" the words "if not in bulk" shall be inserted.

By order,
H. D. G. LAW,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(Art. 171, Vol. I, Civil Account Code.)

List of Government Promissory Notes and debentures in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs on the 31st December 1919 deposited under Art. 164-B., C. A. Code, Volume I.

Serial Number.	Name of person or Fund on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.																	Name of Officer to whom interest is intimated.
		3½ %					3%	4%		4%	5%	5%	5½ % WAR BONDS.						
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1879.	1900-01.	1896-97.	Terminable loan, 1915-16.	Conversion Loan, 1916-17.	Debenture.	War Loan 1929-47.	Income Tax Free Loan 1945-55.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1925.	1928.	
	Security deposits of Postal Servants and Contractors.																		
1	Bepin Chunder Bose, Treasurer, Calcutta G. P. O.	...	...	21,000	...	...	29,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bengal and Assam.
2	Mohini Mohan Mukerjee, Clerk, Beadon Square P. O.	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
3	Rajendra Lal De, unpaid candidate, Calcutta G. P. O.	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
4	Fani Bhusan Mukerjee.	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
5	Gopesur Sil	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
6	Bhukun Bam, Postman.	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
7	Hem Chandra Bysack, unpaid probationer.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dy. P. M. G., R. M. S. and Sorting, Eastern Circle.
8	Fateh Lal, Head Clerk, Jypur City P. O.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Central Circle.
9	Lal Dil Sukh, Contractor of Mails.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
10	Manna Lal and Sons, Mail Contractors.	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., U. P.
11	Bene Lal, Sub Postmaster and Signaller, Rewa.	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.

12	Parna Chandra Moitra, Sub-Postmaster and Signaller, Sarsa.	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
13	Vithal Dass Nager, Surety of Pandit Shiam Lall, paid probationer, Lucknow.	200	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
14	Kunja Behari Chakrabarty, Clerk, Unao P. O.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
15	Parshotam Lall, Clerk, Office of the Superintendent, P. O.'s, Allahabad Division.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
16	I. E. Gilbert, Mail Contractor.	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
17	Messrs. Panna Lal & Co., Mail Contractors, Jhansi.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
18	Salimullah Beg, Mail Contractor.	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
19	Rameshwar Parsad, Contractor.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
20	Messrs. Behari Lal Pai and Sons, Mail Contractors.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Central Circle.
21	Krishna Chandra, Clerk, Neemuch H. O.	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
22	Messrs. J. W. Breadly and N. P. Frenchman, Mail Contractors.	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
23	Harmusji Muncherji Punthuki, Mail Contractor.	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., E. E.
24	P. Parthasarathy Pillay, Treasurer, Madras G. P. O.	...	2,000	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
25	C. Raja Gopal Pillai Shroff.	500	1,000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. P. M., Madras.
26	K. Raju Naidu, Treasurer's Asstt., Madras G. P. O.	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
27	M. Sivabhusanum Mudaliar, Asstt. Treasurer, Madras G. P. O.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
28	T. Mahadev Singh, Asstt. to Treasurer, Madras G. P. O.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.

List of Government Promissory Notes and Debentures in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on the 31st December 1919, deposited under Art. 164-B., C. A. Code, Volume I.

Serial Number.	Name of person or Fund on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT. 3½% 1842-43.	3½% 1854-55.	3½% 1865.	3½% 1879.	3½% 1900-01.	3% 1896-97.	4% Terminable loan, 1915-16.	4% Conversion Loan, 1916-17.	4% Debenture.	5% War Loan, 1929-47.	5% Income Tax Free Loan, 1945-55.	5½% War Bonds. 1920.	5½% War Bonds. 1921.	5½% War Bonds. 1922.	5½% War Bonds. 1923.	5½% War Bonds. 1925.	5½% War Bonds. 1928.	Name of Officer to whom interest is intimated.
	Security deposits of Postal Servants and Contractors—*contd.*																		
29	K. P. Elumalai Naicker, Mail Contractor.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G. Madras.
30	R. K. Sooriah Chatty, Treasurer's Asstt.. Bangalore P. O.	500	...	...	...	1,000	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
31	G. C. Ghosh, Sub-Postmaster, Mow.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Burma.
32	Miss N. Munro, Sub P. M., Rangoon Cantonment P. O.	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
33	Banarsi Das, Contractor.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
34	Ko Law Paw, Contractor.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
35	P. Krishnasawmy Madaliar, Clerk, Bangalore P. O.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
36	Dorab J. Panday, Mail Contractor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
37	H. Merwanji, Mail Contractor.	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Central Circle.
38	Aziz Husain, Mail Contractor.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., U. P.
39	Haran Chandra Sen, Deputy P. M., Barisal.	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bengal & Assam.
40	Killick, Nixon & Co., Mail Contractors.	...	8,000	200	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
41	Killick, Nixon & Co., Mail Contractors.	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
42	Jivaji Sorabji, Mail Contractor.	...	...	100	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.

43	Merwanji Edulji Mistri, Treasurer, Cash Deptt., Bombay G. P. O.	...	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G. Bombay.
44	S. F. M. DeSouza, Clerk, Aden P. O.	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
45	J. A. S. DeSilva, Clerk, Bombay G. P. O.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
46	Behari Lal, Contractor.	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Punjab & N.-W. F. Circle.
47	V. D. Devadasen, Clerk, Bangalore P. O.	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
48	B. R. Alasimgrachar, Clerk, Mysore P. O.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
49	N. Subba Row, Treasurer, Madura P. O.	...	4,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
50	M. Kanniah Naidu, Treasurer, Trichinopoly P. O.	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
51	Moni Mohan Bose	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bengal and Assam.
52	Hari Prosad De, Sub-P. M., Burtola.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
53	Atul Krishna Banerjee, Clerk, Fort William T. S. O.	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
54	Benarsi Pershad, Sub-P. M., Karwi.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., United Provinces.
55	Kunwar Sen, Sub P. M., Chondausi.	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
56	Promoda Chandra Bagchi, Clerk, Chittagong P. O.	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bengal and Assam.
57	S. Mahamad Khan, Assistant Treasurer, Bangalore.	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
58	P. M. Chinoy & Co., Contractors.	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
59	Rajendra Lal Sarma, Contractor.	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bengal and Assam.
60	Upendra Nath Ghosh, Clerk, Dacca P. O.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
61	Jesaram, Sub P. M., Tatta (Karachi).	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
62	Shriram Shivram Thakur, Clerk, Umarkhadi P. O.	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
63	Khando Yeshwant Dole, Clerk, Satara P. O.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do

List of Government Promissory Notes and Debentures in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on the 31st December 1919, deposited under Art. 164-B., C. A. Code, Volume I—*contd.*

Serial Number.	Name of person or Fund on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT. 3½% 1842-43.	3½% 1854-55.	3½% 1865.	3½% 1879.	3½% 1900-01.	3% 1896-97.	4% Terminable Loan, 1915-16.	4% Conversion Loan, 1916-17.	4% Debenture.	5% War Loan, 1929-47.	5% Income Tax Free Loan, 1945-55.	5½% War Bonds. 1920.	5½% War Bonds. 1921.	5½% War Bonds. 1922.	5½% War Bonds. 1923.	5½% War Bonds. 1925.	5½% War Bonds. 1928.	Name of Officer to whom interest is intimated.
	Security deposits of Postal Servants and Contractors—*contd.*																		
64	J. C. Nazareth, Clerk, Aden P. O.	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
65	S. S. Lalkaka, Clerk Mumbadevi P. O.	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
66	V. K. Lagw. Sub P.M., Budhugaon.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
67	Wasudeo Narayan Ranade. Clerk, Cash Department, Bombay G. P. O.	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
68	Ratnaji Mathar Rao Jadhaw, Clerk Cash Department, Bombay G. P. O.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
69	Shib Chandra Dutta, Sub P. M., Dubrajpur (District Birbhum).	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bengal and Assam.
70	Ashu Tosh Pal, Clerk, Intally Town S. O.	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
71	Baba Saheb Imam Saheb, Mail Contractor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
72	Baba Saheb Imam Saheb, Mail Contractor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
73	Shriram Ganesh Manerikar, 5th Asstt. Treasurer, Bombay G. P. O.	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
74	Vasudev Trimbak Velanker, (Asstt. Treasurer, Bombay G. P. O.	...	4,000	3,300	...	2,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.

75	Behari Lal, Mail Contractor.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Punjab and N. W. F. Circle.
76	B. Atma Ram, Clerk, Rawalpindi H. O.	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
77	L. Behari Lal of Messrs. Behari Lal & Co., Mail Contractor.	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
78	L. Behari Lal of Messrs. Behari Lal & Co., contractors.	100	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
79	L. Behari Lal & Co. of Messrs. Bihari Lal & Co., Contractor.	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
80	L. Behari Lal of Messrs, Behari Lal & Co., Contractors.	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
81	Ram Krishna Gopal Shastri, Mail Contractor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
82	Priya Lal Mukerjee as security on behalf of Rames Chandra Banerjee.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bengal, and Assam.
83	Frenchman Brearby & Co., Mail Contractors.	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
84	Birj Lal, Clerk, Bareilly P. O.	...	200	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., U. P.
85	George Oakes, Contractor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
86	G. T. Litharamiah	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
87	Raghava Rangaswami Ayenger on behalf of R. Krishnaswamy Carner, Madras G. P. O.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
88	C. D. Trivedi, Clerk, Nadiad P. O.	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
89	Rustomji Ardeshir Adagra Clerk & Signaller, Parel P. O.	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
90	Uddhav Narayan, Nagpurkar.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
91	John H. Gonsalves, 3rd Asstt. Treasurer, Cash Deptt., Bombay G. P. O.	...	3,000	2,000	...	13,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
92	John H. Gonsalves 3rd Asstt. Treasurer, Cash Deptt., Bombay G. P. O.	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.

List of Government Promissory Notes and Debentures in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on the 31st December 1919, deposited under Art. 164-B., C. A. Code, Volume I—*contd.*

Serial Number.	Name of person or Fund on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT. 3½% 1842-43.	3½% 1854-55.	3½% 1865.	3½% 1879.	3½% 1900-01	3% 1896-97	4% Terminable-loan, 1915-16.	4% Conversion Loan, 1916-17.	4% Debenture.	5% War Loan, 1929—47.	5% Income Tax Free Loan. 1945—55.	5½% WAR BONDS. 1920.	5½% WAR BONDS. 1921.	5½% WAR BONDS. 1922.	5½% WAR BONDS. 1923.	5½% WAR BONDS. 1925.	5½% WAR BONDS. 1928.	Name of Officer to whom interest is intimated.
	Security deposits of Postal Servants and Contractors—*contd*																		
93	Khando Yeshwant Dole, 4th Asstt. Treasurer. Bombay G. P. O.	...	8,000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
94	Mars Narayan Phadke. Dy. P. M., Belgaum.	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
95	Sakharam Dhondeba, Mail Contractor.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
96	K. M. Sant. Clerk, Ahmednagar P. O.	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do,
97	V. R. Sambamurthi Iyer, Contractor.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G.. Madras.
98	Rajah Venugopala Bahadur. Mail Contractor.	500	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
99	P. Pallanji, Contractor.	...	1,000	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
100	M. Devarajulu Naidu, S. P. M., Perambalur	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
101	Laxman Ganesh Sorani, Clerk, Raipur P. O.	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Central Circle.
102	Munshi Gulam Haider, Sorter, Rangoon R. M. S.	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Burma
103	J. H. Gonsalves, 1st Asstt. Treasurer, Bombay G. P. O.	...	3,000	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
104	Bhicaji Laxuman Kudtar Kai, Clerk, Bombay G. P. O.	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
105	Maulabux, Mail Contractor.	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Central Circle.

106	T. A. Desai, Clerk, Nagpur P. O.	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
107	C. R. Yogink, Treasurer, Ahmedabad P. O.	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
108	Vithal R. Mundlu & Co., Mail Contractor.	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
109	Rajab Venugopala Bahadur, Mail Contractor.	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
110	P. Seshagiri Rao, Treasurer, Hyderabad Dn. P. O.	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
111	V. Ramalinga Mudaliar, unpaid probationer, Madras G. P. O.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
112	S. W. Mavlankar, Head Clerk, Belganm P. O.	...	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G. Bombay.
113	Nowroji Sorabji & Co., Contractors.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
114	E. C. Moore. Contractors.	1.500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
115	V. Keshav Tillo	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
116	Panchanan Mukherjee, Clerk Barrackpore P. O.	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bengal and Assam.
117	H. S. Mathias. offg. Treasurer, Bangalore.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
	Vol. II.																		
118	R. Choka Lingam Pillay.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Burma.
119	N. Subbarudu. Clerk	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
120	F. Raja Low	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
121	Akhoy Kumar Bhowmik, S. P. M., Naldarga Rajbati, P. O. Jessore.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bengal and Assam.
122	Faridoon Sorab Bharoocha, Contractor.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
123	B. D. Nigam, Sub P. M., High Court T. S. O.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	P. M. G., Bengal.
124	A. Soma Sundra Iyer, Shroff, Vellore P. O.	...	1.300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.

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	Vol. II—*contd.*																		
125	Hari Das Roy, Clerk, Bowbazar T. S. O.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	P. M. G. Bengal and Assam.
126	Hari Jibon Mitra, Mail Contractor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	Do.
127	A. Subbon Chetty	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
128	Narbada Prosad Pandy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	P. M. G., Central Circle.
129	Iswar Das Chhabildas	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
130	C. Cruedasawy Mudaliar Shroff, Treasurer. Madras G. P. O.	12,000	...	1,400	5,800	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
131	P. O. Departmental Guarantee Fund.	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	4,34,800	...	6,02,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000	
132	P. O. S. B. Depositors.	13,01,500	61,33,500	(c) 34,15,100	1,000	26,41,000	53,800	(d) 32,68,100	20,02,300	...	56,59,050	27,53,400	52,83,500	21,65,450	50,80,475	6,20,125	6,77,625	38,54,075	
	TOTAL (a)	13,18,60	61,98,300	34,64,600	8,900	26,95,600	76,900	32,69,800	24,37,100	1,000	62,64,350	27,53,500	52,85,200	21,65,450	50,80,475	6,20,125	6,77,625	39,05,075	
	Security deposits of Telegraph Department employés and Contractors.																		
133	Nrisingha Das Chatterjee, Bank Clerk.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bengal and Assam.
134	Upendra Nath Ghosh, Stamp Vendor.	...	...	1,500	...	...	8,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
135	Addyto Charan Dutta, Clerk in charge Presidency Payments branch.	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Deputy Accountant-General Telegraph Branch, Calcutta.

136	P. C. D'Souza, Accountant, Karachi Office.					1,000													P. M. G., Bombay.
137	P. Sivaraja Mudaliar, Cashier, Rangoon Office.			1,000															P. M. G., Burma.
138	Gobindo Pado Bose, Cashier.						500												Superintendent, Telegraph Workshop, Alipur.
139	P. C. Paul & Co., Contractors.						*100												Do.
140	The Proprietors, Times of India, Bombay.			1,000			1,000												P. M. G., Bombay.
141	The Empire Ltd., Calcutta.	1,000																	P. M. G., Bengal and Assam.
142	The Proprietor, Bombay Samachar.			500															P. M. G., Bombay.
143	F. Mc. Carthy, Managing Proprietor, Rangoon Gazette.				1,000														P. M. G., Burma.
144	The Civil and Military Gazette, Lahore.			1,300															P. M. G., Punjab.
145	The Trustees, Tribune Press and newspaper.					400													Do.
146	Manager, The Amrita Bazar Patrika Ltd.		500																P. M. G., Bengal.
147	F. F. Gordon & Co Proprietors of the Advocate of India, Bombay.					1,100													P. M. G., Bombay.
148	Managing Agent, The Englishman Ltd.					200													P. M. G., Bengal and Assam
149	R. Knight & Sons, Proprietors, the Statesman.			2,000															Do.
150	The Managing Director, the Eastern News Agency Ltd.		500			400													P. M. G., Punjab and N.-W. F Circle.
151	The Managing Director, the Eastern News Agency Ltd	1,300				1,700													Do.
152	General Manager, Pioneer Press.		2,500																P. M. G., U. P.
153	Proprietor, Malayala Manorama Kollayam		100																P. M. G., Madras.
154	Proprietor, Bangalore Daily Post Ltd.						700												Do.
155	Nagendra Nath Sett, Cashier, Telegraph Store Office, Alipur.									500									Supdt., Tel. Store, Alipur.

* Notes are deposited for safe custody. No interest drawn.

(c) Excluding Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 12,58,156-5-5 and (d) Rs. 100 represented by Investment Certificates held by S. B. depositors.

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		3½%					3%	4%		4%	5%		5½% WAR BONDS.						
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1879.	1900-01.	1896-97.	Terminable loan. 1915-16.	Conversion Loan. 1916-17.	Debenture.	War Loan. 1929-47.	Income Tax Free Loan. 1945-55.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1925.	1928.	
	Security deposits of Telegraph Department employees and contractors—*contd.*																		
156	Narayan Chandra Mittra, Stationery Storekeeper.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Supdt. of Stores, Alipur.
157	Panchananda Das. Storekeeper.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Supdt., Tel. Workshop, Alipur.
158	V. S. Mudaliar. Cashier, Telegraph Office. Madras.	1,200	...	...	...	...	...			...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
159	Monindra Nath Ghosh, Assistant Stamp Vendor. Calcutta Telegraph Office.	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bengal and Assam.
160	Messrs. N. C. Banerjee & Co. Contractors.	...	...	...	...	...	100*	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Supdt., Tel. Workshop. Alipur.
161	T. S. Ramaswami, Storekeeper, Rangoon Store Depôt.	...	...	500	...			...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Supdt. of Stores, Alipur.
162	Manager, Pioneer Press, Allahabad.	...	...	500	...		...	...					...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., U. P.
163	Messrs. J. K. Paul & Co.	...	...	...	...	200*	500*	...					...	...	...	...	...	...	Supdt. of Stores, Alipur.
164	T. S. Ramaswami. Storekeeper.	...	...	160	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Officer in Charge, Govt. Tel. Stores, Rangoon.
165	Krishna Charan Dey, Construction Storekeeper.	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Supdt. of Stores, Alipur.
166	Messrs. Paul & Co. .	...	...	...	...	...	700*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.

167	Abdul Nadir	...	...	...	...	...	100*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Supdt., Tel. Workshop, Alipur.
168	Gosto Behary Bhur	...	...	...	...	...	100*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Supdt. of Stores, Alipur.
169	Nut Behary Chatterjee I.	...	...	...	...	...	500*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
170	Messrs. McNeil & Co.	...	100*	100*	...	200*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
171	Messrs. Bishnu Prosad Singh & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	200*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
172	Messrs. T. N. Mitra & Co.	...	100*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
173	Messrs. Jacob & Co.	...	500*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
	Messrs. J. Ovani & Co.	...	...	...	...	100*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
174	Haji Tar Mahomed Ayub.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
175	Messrs. K. C. Mukerjee & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100*	...	...	...	Supdt., Tel. Workshop, Alipur.
	TOTAL (b)	3,500	4,300	12,000	1,000	7,000	10,000	...	...	500	...	...	...	500	100	...	...	...	
	TOTAL (a)	13,18,600	61,98,300	34,64,600	8,900	26,95,600	76,900	33,69,800	24,37,100	1,000	62,64,550	27,53,500	52,85,200	21,65,450	50,80,475	6,20,125	6,77,625	39,05,075	
	GRAND TOTAL	13,22,100	62,02,600	34,76,600	9,900	27,02,600	86,900	32,69,800	24,37,100	1,500	62,64,550	27,53,500	52,85,200	21,65,950	50,80,575	6,20,125	6,77,625	39,05,075	

*Notes are deposited for safe custody. No interest drawn.

N. B.—The above list does not include G. P. Notes for Rs 2,43,225 which could not be delivered for want of claimants.

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS,
Calcutta, the 29th January 1920.

S. C. DASGUPTA,
Assistant Accountant-General,
Posts and Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 5th February 1920.

No. 238-*B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 (1) of the Central India and Rajputana Intoxicating Drugs Law, 1919, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to make the following rules to regulate in the Cantonment of Sehore the possession, import, export and sale of opium and its preparations and admixtures (not being morphia).

1. In these rules, excepting where a contrary intention appears from the context,—

(*a*) "licensed wholesale vendor" means a person holding a license for the wholesale vend of opium granted by an authorized officer of the Bhopal Darbar in accordance with the rules for the wholesale vend of opium promulgated by the Darbar;

(*b*) "licensed cultivator" means a person holding a license for the cultivation of opium granted by an authorized officer of the Bhopal Darbar in accordance with the rules for the cultivation of opium promulgated by the Darbar;

(*c*) "licensed retail vendor" means a person holding a license for the retail vend of opium and its preparations and admixtures granted under these rules;

(*d*) "Political Agent" means the Political Agent in Bhopal.

POSSESSION.

2. A licensed wholesale vendor may possess at his licensed premises, subject to and in accordance with the conditions of his license, any quantity of opium, but may not, save as provided by rule 5, possess preparations or admixtures of opium.

3. Between the 18th March and the 31st October in any year a licensed wholesale vendor or his agent authorized in the manner prescribed by the Bhopal Darbar in that behalf may possess, subject to and in accordance with the conditions of the license held by him or by his principal, any quantity of crude opium not less than three tolas.

4. A licensed retail vendor may possess at his licensed premises (*a*) any quantity of manufactured opium lawfully purchased by him in accordance with these rules; (*b*) any quantity of any preparation or admixture of opium not used for smoking prepared by him from opium lawfully purchased by him in accordance with these rules. He may also possess, under a permit to purchase granted to him under Rule 20, manufactured opium lawfully purchased by him while in transit from the vendor's premises to his own licensed premises.

5. Any person may possess—

(*a*) any quantity of manufactured opium not exceeding 3 tolas lawfully purchased from a licensed retail vendor,

(*b*) any quantity not exceeding 3 tolas in the aggregate of preparations or admixtures of opium not used for smoking lawfully purchased from a licensed retail vendor,

(*c*) any quantity not exceeding 3 tolas in the aggregate of preparations or admixtures of opium not used for smoking prepared by him from opium lawfully purchased from a licensed retail vendor,

(*d*) any quantity not exceeding ¼ tola in the aggregate of preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking prepared by him from opium lawfully purchased from a licensed retail vendor,

(*e*) any quantity of opium lawfully in transit in his charge through the Cantonment in accordance with the conditions under which the import, export and transport of opium are permitted by clause (1) of the proviso contained in section 6 of the Central India and Rajputana Intoxicating Drugs Law, 1919, and of the pass mentioned therein.

Provided—

(1) that no person shall possess at one time, otherwise than under clause (*e*), more than 3 tolas in the aggregate of opium and of preparations and admixtures thereof;

(2) that no assemblage of 2 or more persons shall possess collectively more than 1 tola in the aggregate of preparations and admixtures of opium used for smoking.

6. A Jagirdar of the Bhopal State may possess, under and in accordance with the conditions of a special pass granted by the Excise Superintentent of the State in accordance with the rules promulgated by the Darbar for the issue of such passes, any quantity of opium not exceeding 40 tolas.

Provided that a copy of such permit shall, at the time of issue, have been forwarded by the Excise Superintendent to the Political Agent.

IMPORT.

7. A licensed wholesale vendor may import, subject to and in accordance with the conditions of his license, any quantity of crude opium not less than three tolas.

8. Between the 18th March and the 31st October in any year a licensed wholesale vendor or his agent authorized in the manner prescribed by the Bhopal Darbar in that behalf may import, subject to and in accordance with the conditions of the license held by him or by his principal, any quantity of crude opium not less than three tolas.

9. Any person entering the Cantonment of Sehore may import with him—

(a) any quantity of opium or its preparations or admixtures not exceeding that which he may lawfully possess under rule 5; or in the case of a Jagirdar of the Bhopal State holding the special pass contemplated by rule 6 not exceeding 40 tolas or such smaller quantity as may be covered by the pass.

(b) any quantity of opium lawfully in transit in his charge through the Cantonment in accordance with the conditions under which the import, export and transport of opium are permitted by clause (1) of the proviso contained in section 6 of the Central India and Rajputana Intoxicating Drugs Law, 1919, and of the pass mentioned therein.

EXPORT.

10. A licensed wholesale vendor may export, subject to and in accordance with the conditions of his license, any quantity of manufactured opium not less than 5 seers but may not export preparations or admixtures of opium.

11. Any person authorized by a permit granted under the rules made by the Bhopal Darbar in this behalf to purchase opium for export, may export to places in Central India or Rajputana any quantity of opium not exceeding that which he is authorized to purchase for export, but may not export preparations or admixtures of opium.

12. (a) No opium shall be exported under rule 11 otherwise than—

(i) on the production before the Superintendent of Sehore of, and subject to the conditions of, a permit or other authority to import it into the State or area to which it is to be removed, granted by an authorized officer of such State or area and of a permit to export granted by an authorized officer of the Bhopal Darbar

and

(ii) in packages secured by seals affixed by the Superintendent of Sehore.

NOTE.—If the said permit or other authority contains any instructions as to the method in which it should be dealt with, the Superintendent of Sehore shall cause such instructions to be complied with as far as possible.

(b) Every person by whom opium is exported under rule 11 shall be responsible for the production, within such period as may be prescribed by the Superintendent of Sehore, of a certificate granted by an authorized officer of the State or area to which the opium is exported, evidencing the arrival of the opium in such State or area.

13. Any person leaving the Cantonment of Sehore may export with him—

(a) any quantity of opium or its preparations or admixtures not exceeding that which he may lawfully possess under rule 5; or in the case of a Jagirdar of the Bhopal State holding the special pass contemplated by rule 6 not exceeding 40 tolas or such smaller quantity as may be covered by the pass.

(b) any quantity of opium lawfully in transit in his charge through the Cantonment in accordance with the conditions under which the import, export and transport of opium are permitted by clause (1) of the proviso contained in section 6 of the Central India and Rajputana Intoxicating Drugs Law, 1919, and of the pass mentioned therein.

SALE.

14. A licensed wholesale vendor may, subject to and in accordance with the conditions of his license, sell—

(a) opium in any quantity not less than half a seer to another licensed wholesale vendor;

(b) manufactured opium in any quantity not less than half a seer and not more than the purchaser is authorized to purchase to a licensed retail vendor presenting to him the permit to purchase required by rule 21;

(c) manufactured opium in any quantity not less than half a seer and not more than the purchaser is authorised to purchase to a retail vendor of the Bhopal State presenting to him the permit to purchase required by the rules promulgated in this behalf by the Darbar;

(d) manufactured opium in any quantity not less than half a seer and not exceeding the quantity which the purchaser is authorized to export to any person authorized under rule 11 to export opium;

(c) manufactured opium in any quantity not less than ½ seer to a Government Medical officer on the production of a special permit from the Political Agent in Bhopal authorizing the purchase of such opium for medical purposes.

NOTE.—Such permits shall be issued in duplicate. One copy, with the date of the purchase and the quantity of opium purchased endorsed on it by the officer to whom the opium is supplied, shall be retained by the wholesale vendor as his authority for the sale. The other, with the name of the licensed wholesale vendor, the number of his license, and the amount sold endorsed upon it by the licensed wholesale vendor and signed by him shall be returned by the Medical Officer to the Political Agent, and by him forwarded to the Bhopal Darbar.

Provided that he shall not sell to any person any preparation or admixture of opium.

15. Subject to and in accordance with the conditions of his license, a licensed retail vendor may sell to any person not being a lunatic, child under 14 years of age, or person in a state of intoxication, any quantity not exceeding 3 tolas of manufactured opium or of any preparation or admixture of opium not used for smoking.

GENERAL.

16. Nothing in these rules shall authorize the possession, import, export or sale of crude opium other than such as has been lawfully produced within the limits of the Bhopal State.

17. A licensed retail vendor will be permitted to purchase for sale under his license manufactured opium only. He will be permitted to purchase such opium only from a licensed wholesale vendor at Sehore.

18. Whenever the licensed retail vendor desires to purchase opium for sale under his license, he shall present to the Treasury Officer an application in duplicate in the following form, together with duty at the rate for the time being in force, on the quantity of opium that he desires to purchase :—

To

The Officer-in-Charge of the Treasury at Sehore.

Please to receive the sum of Rs.__________being the duty on__________seers of opium.

Signature __________

Date __________

Received as per Treasury Receipt No.__________, the sum of Rs.__________being the duty on the opium specified above.

Signature of Treasury Officer __________

Seal of Treasury.

Date __________

19. The Treasury Officer will receive the application in duplicate and the amount tendered, and, after ascertaining that the amount tendered is correct, will fill up the figures in the endorsement on both copies of the application, sign them in token of the receipt of the amount tendered, and stamp them both with the seal of the Treasury. One copy will then be returned to the applicant, the duplicate being retained in the Treasury.

20. The licensed retail vendor will then present his receipted copy of the application to the Superintendent of Sehore, who will give him a permit to purchase, retaining the receipted application as his authority for the issue of the permit. The permit will be in triplicate in the annexed form. The counterfoil will be retained by the Superintendent of Sehore and the two remaining copies given to the retail vendor.

21. The licensed retail vendor will make his purchase and will deliver one copy of the permit to the wholesale vendor from whom the opium is purchased, after endorsing on the reverse, over his signature, the date of the purchase and the quantity purchased by him. He will obtain from the licensed wholesale vendor a similar endorsement, over the vendor's signature, on the second copy and will return it within 24 hours to the Superintendent of Sehore. The Superintendent of Sehore will immediately forward for the information of the Bhopal Darbar, through the Political Agent, a certified copy of every such permit and of the licensed wholesale vendor's endorsement of the same.

22. The Political Agent may, for special reasons recorded by him in writing, authorize the Superintendent of Sehore to permit the licensed retail vendor to import from any place or places in Central India or Rajputana specified by him in this behalf, instead of purchasing it in the manner prescribed by rules 20 and 21, opium in respect of which duty has been paid by him in accordance with rule 18. All such opium shall be imported by rail in accordance with the first proviso contained in section 6 of the Central India and Rajputana Intoxicating Drugs Law, 1919, and shall, on arrival, be produced in the packages in which it was carried, together with the pass mentioned in the said proviso, for examination by the Superintendent of Sehore.

23. Licenses for the retail vend of opium and of its preparations and admixtures (not being morphia or those used for smoking) at such shops as may from time to time be established by the Political Agent, will be sold by auction by or under the orders of the Political Agent, subject to the sanction of the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, or disposed of in such other manner as may be approved by the Agent to the Governor General in Central India. The successful bidder will ordinarily be required to deposit two months' fees in advance as security for the fulfilment of the conditions of his license. Licenses shall ordinarily comprise the conditions contained in the annexed form and such other conditions as may from time to time be approved by the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, and shall ordinarily be granted for one year.

24. Returns of licenses issued, renewed or cancelled by the Bhopal Darbar under their opium rules, will be supplied periodically by the Darbar to the Superintendent of Sehore.

25. An authorized official of the Bhopal Darbar will be permitted, on previous notice being given to the Superintendent of Sehore, to inspect, check and verify the stock of opium in the possession of licensed wholesale vendors, purchasers or manufacturers, in company with an official deputed by the Superintendent of Sehore. In the event of a discrepancy between the book balance and the actual balance the latter will be certified by the official so deputed as well as by the Darbar official.

26. The duty payable on opium purchased by a licensed retail vendor for sale under his license shall be Rs. 5 per seer.

27. Nothing in these rules shall authorize the possession, import, export or sale of crude opium other than such as has been lawfully produced within the limits of the Bhopal State.

By order,
E. J. D. COLVIN,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

License granted by the Political Agent in Bhopal, for the retail sale of opium and of its preparation and admixtures not being morphia or preparations or admixtures used for smoking, and counterpart of the same.

License to sell opium and its preparations and admixtures (not being morphia or preparations or admixtures used for smoking), by retail at the premises known as_____ situated at_____ is hereby granted to_____(hereinafter referred to as the licensee) for the term of commencing on the _____and ending on the subject to the following conditions, the infraction of any of which, or of any of the provisions of the Central India and Rajputana Intoxicating Drugs Law, 1919, or rules made thereunder by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders, or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent, shall render the license liable to cancellation by order of the Political Agent without prejudice to any other penalty to which the licensee or the person committing such infraction may be liable under the said Law:—

1. That the licensee shall pay to Government the sum of Rs. in the following instalments (in addition to the sum of Rs. _____being one-sixth of the sum annually payable—already deposited by the licensee, which, if it be not intermediately forfeited by the licensee for default or breach of some other condition of this license, shall be set off against the 11th and 12th instalments), *viz.*:—

On the 1st of * _____

* Here insert in order, the names of the 1st 10 months of the excise year and the instalments, each of which will be one-twelfth of the annual payment.

NOTE.—(1) When the period of the license exceeds one year, the instalments for all but the last two months of the period of the license will be entered, and the words "11th" and "12th" suitably replaced.

(2) In cases where Government Promissory Notes have been deposited as security, the words within brackets will be omitted, and the requisite instalments for the last two months of the excise year added to the list of instalments.

2. That the deposit mentioned in the foregoing condition shall not, in the event of default or infraction of any condition of this license, or of any of the provisions of the Central India and Rajputana Intoxicating Drugs Law, 1919, or rules made thereunder by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders, or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent, be reclaimable by the licensee.

NOTE.—In cases where Government Promissory Notes have been deposited as security, the following condition shall be substituted :—

That in the event of default or breach of any of the conditions of this license, or of any of the provisions of the Central India and Rajputana Intoxicating Drugs Law, 1919, or rules made thereunder by the licensee or by any person employed by him or acting under his orders, or by his authority, or with his knowledge and consent, the Promissory Notes deposited as security for the fulfilment of the conditions of this license, shall vest in Government, and shall not be reclaimable by the licensee.

3. That it shall be competent to the Political Agent, on cancellation of the license and forfeiture of the deposit, to resell the license at the risk of the licensee, and, after deducting the forfeited deposit from any loss arising from the re-sale, to recover the remainder from the licensee as if it were an arrear of land revenue, and that the licensee shall not be entitled to any portion of the profit, if any, that may arise from the re-sale.

4. That the business covered by this license shall not be sublet or transferred without the written permission of the Political Agent, nor shall an Agent be appointed, without such permission endorsed on this license, for the management of the business covered by this license. That no person suffering from leprosy or other infectious or contagious disease and no child under 14 years of age shall, under any circumstances, be employed in the transport, preparation or sale of opium or preparations or admixtures of opium or otherwise in the business covered by this license.

5. That the licensee shall not, without the permission in writing of the Political Agent, hold or acquire any interest in a license, or farm of the fees leviable on licenses, for the retail sale at Sehore of any other excisable commodity, nor shall he, without such permission, employ any person holding such an interest.

6. That the shop for which this license is granted shall, unless its closure be specially authorised by the Political Agent, be kept open throughout the year, and that a supply of opium and preparations and admixtures of opium sufficient to meet the demands of consumers shall be maintained.

7. That no opium or preparations or admixtures of opium shall be possessed or sold except such as shall have been obtained in accordance with rules made under the Central India and Rajputana Intoxicating Drugs Law, 1919, or prepared from opium so obtained that the opium offered for sale as such shall not be adulterated, and that no preparation or admixture of opium used for smoking shall be sold, nor shall any such preparation or admixture be possessed by the lincensee on the premises covered by this license.

8. That sale shall be made only at the premises for which this license is granted and no elsewhere, and that the lincensee shall not, without a pass, possess opium or preparations or admixtures of opium excepting at such premises.

9. That no opium or preparations or admixtures of opium shall be sold on the premises between 9 P. M. and 8 A. M.

10. That a signboard shall be put up in a conspicuous place outside the premises bearing the licensee's name and the designation "Licensee for the retail sale of opium and preparations and admixtures of opium."

11. That the licensee shall not permit the consumption of opium in any form at the premises covered by this license.

12. That nothing except money shall be taken in barter for opium or preparations or admixtures of opium, and that all opium or preparations or admixtures of opium sold shall be paid for on the spot in cash.

13. That not more than 3 tolas in the aggregate of opium and of preparations and admixtures thereof shall be sold to, or removed from the shop by, any person at any one time without a special permit from the Political Agent, and that no opium shall be sold at any price $\frac{\text{other}}{\text{lower}}$ than ———— per seer.

NOTE.—The last 15 words to be deleted, if it is not desired to enforce a fixed or minimum price.

14. That no opium or preparations or admixtures of opium shall be sold or in any way supplied to any Europen Non-Commissioned Officer or soldier or to any European or Eurasian being a camp follower, or to any soldiers wife or child, excepting under the written permission of the Commanding Officer of the station or of some person authorised by the Commanding Officer to grant such permission, or to any Policeman, Excise officer or Railway servant on duty, or to any insane or intoxicated person or to any child under 14 years of age.

15. That no disorderly conduct or gaming shall be allowed in the shop, that persons of notoriously bad character shall not be permitted to resort to the shop, that no person shall be harboured in the shop during the night, and that the licensee shall give immediate information to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer of the resort to the shop of any person suspected of having committed a cognizable and non-bailable offence.

16. That unless specially exempted by the Political Agent from doing so, the licensee shall keep an account showing the daily receipts and sales at his shop of opium and of each preparation or admixture of opium, and the balance in store. That the licensee shall at once produce his license and accounts (if any) for the inspection of the Political Agent or of any person generally or specially authorized by him in this behalf, and shall at all times give entry to the shop to any Police or Excise officer exercising powers not inferior to those of a Sub-Inspector of Police.

17. That no weights or measures, except such as shall previously have been approved by the Political Agent, shall be used at the shop.

18. That the licensee shall be bound, if the Political Agent so directs, to purchase, at a price fixed by the Political Agent, the residue of the previous licensee's stock of opium to the extent of two months' supply. Provided that he shall be required to purchase only such opium as shall be unadulterated and fit for human consumption.

19. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Central India and Rajputana Intoxicating Drugs Law, 1919, and rules made thereunder. It shall have effect from the———————to the———————and unless renewed by the latter date by special order of the Political Agent, shall thereafter cease to remain in force, notwithstanding that a special order recalling it has not been issued by the Political Agent. It shall also cease to remain in force on the 1st day of any previous month in respect of which the licensee shall have failed to pay the instalment reserved by the 1st condition of this license. It shall likewise immediately cease to operate in the event of the death of the licensee during the currency of the license. It may be forfeited, by order of the Political Agent, in the event of the holder being convicted of any criminal offence.

Signature—

Date———————

Counterpart.

I, ———————, the above-mentioned licensee, do hereby accept the foregoing conditions.

Signature———————

Date———————

Signature of witness ———————

Permit to purchase manufactured opium granted to a licensed retail vendor at Sehore.

1. Number of permit.
2. Name of licensed retail vendor authorised to purchase.
3. Name of licensed wholesale vendor from whom opium is to be purchased.
4. Quantity of opium to be purchased.
5. Date by which purchase to be effected.

Number and date of Treasury Receipt for duty.

Signature of Issuing Officer ———————

Seal.

Dated ———————

Central India Agency, Indore, the 5th February 1920.

No. 240-*B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 (4) of the Central India and Rajputana Intoxicating Drugs Law, 1919, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to direct that the powers described in section 15 of the said law shall be exercised by officers of the Excise and Octroi Departments drawing monthly salaries of Rs. 20 or more.

By order,

E. J. D. COLVIN, Major,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Raisina, the 3rd February 1920.

No. 1513-*E*.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to sanction the constitution, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th January 1920, of two separate charges, to be called :—

1. The Horticultural Operations New Capital Delhi.
2. The Arboriculture Operations New Capital Delhi.

On return from leave Mr. A. E. P. Griessen took over charge of the Horticultural Operations from Mr. R. Mustoe on the 17th idem.

Mr. Mustoe on relief by Mr. Griessen assumed charge of the Arboricultural Operations with effect from the 17th January 1920.

C. A. BARRON,

Chief Commissioner.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 4th February 1920.

No. 787-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned Municipal towns in the Delhi Province for the week ending 24th January 1920 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and Chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	100	103	203	65	68	133	...	...	...	49	3	61	...	20	...	23	15	38	46·82	30·67
	Notified Area	3,673	5	...	5	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	70·78	42·47
	Total .	229,144	105	103	208	67	69	136	...	...	...	50	3	62	1	20	...	24	15	39	47·20	30·86

The 5th February 1920.

No. 817-*C. & I.*—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current in Delhi Province are published for information :—

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the head-quarters of the Delhi District at the close of the half month ending the 31st January 1920.

(Seers of 80 tolas only.)

ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chts.	ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chts.
Wheat, white	5	12	Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	6	0
Barley „	8	0	Maize	7	8
Rice { Best sort	1	12	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál). { Cawnpuri	3	0
Rice { Best sort	2	6	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál). { Desi	3	8
Rice { Common sort	3	8	Firewood	40	0
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	8	0	Salt (Sambhar) { Wholesale	...	
Bájra (Penniseturn typhoideum)	7	0	Salt (Sambhar) { Retail	13	8
Mandwa (Eleusine Coracana)	...		Gur (Lawar)	3	12
Kangni (Setaria Italica)	...		Cotton (unginned)	...	
			Bejhar	8	0

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the head quarters of the Delhi District during the fortnight ending the 31st January 1920.

WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND OF 82⅔ LBS. OR 40 SEERS OF 80 TOLAS EACH.

ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees. Rs.	A.	P.	ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees. Rs.	A.	P.
Rice { unhusked	...			Cotton (cleaned)	36	0	0
Rice { husked, Rangoon	7	8	0	Cotton seed	5	0	0
Wheat, white	6	12	0	Ghi	101	0	0
Barley	4	12	0	Flour (wheat)	7	4	0
Oats	7	8	0	Tobacco leaf (dry)	8	0	0
Jowár	4	12	0	Turmeric (unground)	17	0	0
Bájra	5	8	0	Salt (Sambhar)	2	11	0
Maize	5	0	0	Raw hides (cow)	75	0	0
Gram	6	8	0	Bran	4	2	0
Arhar Dál { Cawnpuri	12	4	0	Grass (dry)	3	0	0
Arhar Dál { Desi	10	8	0	Bhusa (white)	1	4	0
Linseed	...			Jowár stalks	0	12	0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	12	8	0	Bengal coal	1	4	0
Poppy-seed	...			Kerosine oil (per tin), Sovereign mark	4	6	0
Til (Jinjili seed) white	15	0	0	Plough bullocks, per pair	400	0	0
Sugar (raw), gur (Lawar)	10	0	0	Sheep, per score	...		

The 6th February 1920.

No. 831-*Education*.—The Reverend R. C. S. Devenish relinquished charge of the duties of Assistant Chaplain, Delhi, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st February 1920, for employment under the Government of the North West Frontier Province.

The 7th February 1920.

No. 876-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 31st January 1920 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and Chicken-pox.	Males	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum
	Delhi . .	225,471	107	107	214	57	46	103	...	...	...	33	1	50	2	17	...	20	14	34	49·35	28·75
	Notified area	3,673	...	1	1	...	1	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	14·15	14·15
	Total .	229,144	107	108	215	57	47	104	...	...	..	33	1	50	2	18	...	20	14	34	48·79	23·60

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th February 1920.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has granted Mr. W. A. Bonnaud, Clerk of the Crown, leave on medical certificate for 1 year under Article 655, rule 4 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 20th February 1920 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same and His Lordship has appointed Mr. O. Moses, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Clerk of the Crown for Mr. W. A. Bonnaud during the absence of the latter.

By order,
J. H. HECHLE,
Registrar, Oirginal Side.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd February 1920.

No. 251.—Mr. H. A. H. Scott, Superintendent, Jatta Circle, in the Kohat Mines Division, is granted privilege leave for 10 days in extension of the period sanctioned in Notification No. 228, dated the 9th January 1920.

J. C. FERGUSSON, I.C.S.,
Offg. Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 3rd February 1920.

No. 8.—Mr. R. W. Watts, Assistant Engineer, is granted under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 of the C. S. R., and Government of India, Finance Department letters Nos. 168-C. S. R., dated 24th February 1919 and 1514-C. S. R., dated 29th and 30th December 1919, combined leave for one year, *viz.*, privilege leave for 6 months, furlough on average salary for 2 months and ordinary furlough for the remaining period with effect from the 1st March 1920 or subsequent date.

No. 9.—Mr. S. P. Flowerdew, Officiating Deputy Agent is granted under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 of C. S. R. and Government of India, Finance Department, letters Nos. 168-C.S.R., dated 24th February, 1919, and No. 1514-C.S.R., dated 29-30th December 1919, combined leave for 7 months, *viz.*, privilege leave due and furlough on full average, salary for the remaining period with effect from the 15th March 1920, or the subsequent date of relief.

Lahore, the 10th February 1920.

No. 10.—Mr. R. B. Seth, Assistant Engineer, passed the Professional Examination prescribed in paras. 639 to 641 of State Railway Construction Code on the 5th January 1920

S. P. FLOWERDEW,

for Agent, North Western Railway.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated the 6th February 1920.

No. 14—Mr. P. D. Woods, Officiating District Controller of Stores, Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted under Articles 233, 260 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department Nos. 168-C.S.R., dated 24th February 1919 and 562-C.S.R., dated 9th June 1919, combined leave for 12 months *viz.*, privilege leave for 6 months and furlough for the remaining period with effect from the 27th December 1919.

The 9th February 1920.

No. 15.—Mr. B. P. McGowan, District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, Nos. 168-C.S.R., dated 24th February 1919, and 1514-C.S.R., dated 29th-30th December 1919, combined leave for eight months, *viz.*, Privilege leave due and furlough on full average salary for the remaining period with effect from the 29th March 1920 or any subsequent date.

J. H. WHITE,

Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 4th February 1920.

No. 406-*R*.—R. B. L. Ladha Ram, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade, was recalled from the privilege leave granted to him in this office notification No. 4833-R., dated the 12th December 1919, and posted as Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the 1st January 1920. The recall to duty was compulsory.

No. 407-*R*.—On relief by R. B. L. Ladha Ram, R. B. Diwan Jamiat Rai, C.I.E., an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd (provisional 1st) grade, and Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, was placed on special duty under the orders of the Revenue Commissioner for a period of two months with effect from the 1st January 1920.

The 6th February 1920.

No. 441-R.—On the expiry of the privilege leave granted to him in this office notification No. 3519-R., dated the 20th August 1919, K. S. S. Muhd Anwar Jan, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade, was posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki, with effect from the 21st January 1920.

No. 442-R.—On relief by K. S. S. Muhd Anwar Jan, M. Taj Muhd Khan, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki, was posted as Revenue Assistant, Loralai District, with effect from the 27th January 1920.

By order,
H. D. G. LAW,
First Assistant.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Rajputana Agency Camp, the 6th February 1920.

No. 635-C-269.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Ajmer Courts Regulation (I of 1877), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Thakur Moti Singh, Tazimi Istimrardar of Barli, to be a Munsiff within the limits of the Barli Estate in the district of Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 636-C.-269.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Thakur Moti Singh, Tazimi Istimrardar of Barli, to be an Honorary Magistrate and to invest him with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class, to be exercised in regard to cases generally within the limits of the Barli estate in the Ajmer-Merwara District.

The 7th February 1920.

No. 668-C-1306.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Pandit Shiv Kumar Chaturvedi, B.A., of the Jhalawar State, during the period of his training in Ajmer-Merwara, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class to be exercised generally within the limits of the district of Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 669-C.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (c) (3) section 2 of the Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation, II of 1877, as amended by Regulation II of 1914, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Pandit Shiv Kumar Chaturvedi, B.A., of the Jhalawar State, during the period of his training in Ajmer-Merwara, to do anything required by Part II and by section 106 of the said Regulation to be done by a Revenue Officer.

By order,
R. R. MACONACHIE,
First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Commerce Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 9th February 1920.

No. 551-Com.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (7) of section 4 of the Indian Non-ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918 (XVII of 1918), the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that a license has been granted under sub-section (3) of that section to Messrs. Herbert Whiteworth, Limited, Calcutta, to carry on the business of winning, extracting, smelting, dressing, refining or dealing by way of wholesale trade in copper, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

A. MARR.,
Secretary to the Government, Bengal.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 12th Battalion, Machine Gun Corps, dated at Deolali, this 13th day of January 1920.

Number, Rank, and Name—185442, Private H. F. Attew.
Age—22 years, 10 months
Height—5 feet, 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Printer.
Date of enlistment—30th July 1919.
Place of enlistment—Whitehall, London.
Parish and County in which born—St. Pancras, London.
Date of desertion or absence—13th January 1920.
Place of desertion or absence—44th General Hospital, Deolali.
Under 6 months' service.

Officer Commanding 12th Battalion, M. G. Corps

Report of an Absentee without leave from the 6th Battery, R. G. A., dated at the Fort, Rawal Pindi, this 9th day of February 1920.

Number, Rank, and Name—219602 Driver John George Matthews.
Age—20 years.
Height—5 feet, 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Gas Fitter.
Date of enlistment—24th March 1919.
Place of enlistment—Portsmouth, England.
Parish and County in which born—Sandown, Hants, England.
Date of desertion or absence—10 P.M. 7th February 1920.
Place of desertion or absence—The Fort, Rawal Pindi.
No Record.
Inclined to be bandy legged and has a noticeable habit of placing his head to the right when speaking.
Under 1 year's service.

Officer Commanding 6th Battery, R.G.A.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Highland Light Infantry, dated at Deolali, this 11th day of February 1920.

Number, Rank, and Name—59790, Private H. Waters.
Date of desertion—9th February 1920.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the R. A. & C. M. T., dated at Deolali this 11th day of February 1920.

Number, Rank, and Name—180595, Private Rowe.
Date of desertion—3rd February 1920.

Officer Commanding British Concentration Camp.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd February 1920.

No. 6.—First Class Assistant Surgeon E. C. R. Fox, I. M. D., is appointed Assistant to the Director, Pasteur Institute, Shillong, with effect from the 5th May 1919.

No. 7.—Second Class Assistant Surgeon G. Mackey, I. M. D., Assistant to the Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 13th January 1920.

Simla, the 5th February 1920.

No. 8.—Third Class Assistant Surgeon C. F. H. Quick, I. M. D., is appointed to the X-Ray Department, Civil Hospital, Delhi, with effect from the 1st November 1919.

H. K. ROWNTREE, Captain, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 5th February 1920.

No. 2019-*An*.—Mr. S. W. Patwardhan, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, temporary in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 6th (Poona) Division, was granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 25th November 1919.

No. 2020-*An*.—Mr. S. E. Samson, Officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 6th (Poona) Division, reverted to his own grade with effect from the 24th November 1919 and was re-appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in that office with effect from the 25th November 1919.

No. 2021-*An*.—Lieutenant T. R. Druitt, I. A. R. O., then attached to the office of the Chief Auditor, Non-Military Pay and Pension Accounts, Bombay, was granted privilege leave for 60 days on medical grounds, with effect from the 4th June 1919.

No. 2022-*An*.—The following appointments of temporary Deputy Examiners are made in the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, with effect from the dates noted against each :—

Mr. R. E. Allen, temporary Superintendent, to be temporary Deputy Examiner from 31st October 1919.

Mr. T. Jambulingam Mudaliar, temporary Superintendent, to be temporary Deputy Examiner, from 1st November 1919.

Mr. P. V. Rajagopal, temporary Superintendent, to be temporary Deputy Examiner from 7th November 1919.

Mr. R. B. Konkar, temporary Superintendent, to be temporary Deputy Examiner from 7th November 1919.

Mr. W. H. Colborne, Accountant, 1st grade, to be temporary Deputy Examiner from 22nd December 1919.

Delhi, the 10th February 1920.

No. 2119-*An*.—Mr. A. E. O'Hara, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 8th (Lucknow) Division, is granted combined leave, preliminary to retirement, for 5 months and 3 days, including 3 months' privilege leave, with effect from the 2nd January 1920.

No. 2120-*An*.—Mr. Bidhu Bhusan Sircar, Accountant, 1st grade sub *pro tem.* in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 8th (Lucknow) Division, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in that office, with effect from the 2nd January 1920.

No. 2121-*An*.—The undermentioned officers attached to the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, are granted privilege leave for the periods noted against their names, with effect from the 2nd February 1920.

Lieutenant S. C. Bryant, 1st Garrison Battalion, The Yorkshire Regiment, for 30 days.
Lieutenant F. J. H. Bett, 3-6th Gurkha Rifles, for 27 days.
Lieutenant E. E. Cassell, 21st Battalion, The Rifle Brigade, for 20 days.

B. N. MITRA,
Military Accountant General.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1920.

No. 844.—Mr. E. B. West, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 21 days under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th December 1919.

Calcutta, the 12th February 1920.

No. 845.—Conductor W. Smith, Draftsman, No. 6 Drawing Office, Simla, (Army Section), is granted privilege leave for 2 months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 26th January 1920.

C. H. D. RYDER, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 12 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 26th January 1920.

In the matter of James Gregory Simon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by James Gregory Simon, Assistant Master, Diocesan Boys' High School, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of January 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 22nd day of January 1920 against the said James Gregory Simon.

CASE NO. 105 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 27th January 1920.

In the matter of Ahmed Ebrahim Mayet, Commission Agent, residing at No. 49, 32nd Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Ahmed Ebrahim Mayet, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 20th day of January 1920.

CASE NO. 111 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 26th January 1920.

In the matter of Mahadeo Bania, Petty Trader, now a Civil Prisoner in the Central Jail, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Mahadeo Bania, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 13th day of January 1920.

CASE NO. 117 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 26th January 1920.

In the matter of Mahadeo Rai, Cartman, son of Gookool, a Civil Prisoner in the Rangoon Central Jail.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Mahadeo Rai, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 5th day of January 1920.

CASE NO. 118 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 26th January 1920.

In the matter of Penneera Setha Rama Samy, Cooly Maistry, now a Civil Prisoner in the Central Jail, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Penneera Setha Rama Samy, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 13th day of January 1920.

CASE NO. 124 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 27th January 1920.

In the matter of Pechatty Venkata Sawmy, Cooly Maistry, lately a Civil Prisoner in the Central Jail, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Pechatty Venkata Sawmy, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 23rd day of Jannary 1920.

CASE NO. 126 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 27th January 1920.

In the matter of Civaram Veerappa Soobramanyan, No. 38, Bow Lane, Kandawglay, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Civaram Veerappa Soobramanyan, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 27th day of January 1920.

CASE No. 13 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 29th January 1920.

In the matter of K. V. Subramonia Iyer, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by K. V. Subramonia Iyer, of No. 11, 126th Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of January 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 28th day of January 1920 against the said K. V. Subramonia Iyer.

CASE No. 14 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 30th January 1920.

In the matter of Manicha Naicha, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Manicha Naicha, Pressman, now a Civil Prisoner, in Central Jail, Rangoon, on the 29th day of January 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 29th day of January 1920 against the said Manicha Naicha.

CASE No. 15 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 3rd February 1920.

In the matter of Low Tsie Ya and Tan Chain Kun, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Low Tsie Ya and Tan Chain Kun, both trading in partnership under the name of Gin Ban Lee & Co. at No. 61, 18th Street, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of February 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Low Tsie Ya and Tan Chain Kun.

CASE No. 108 OF 1918.

Rangoon, the 29th January 1920.

In the matter of Mahomed Gunny, No. 46, 25th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Mahomed Gunny, an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 28th day of January 1920.

E. W. W. XAVIER,
Offg. Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 22 OF 1920.

Dated the 9th February 1920.

Re Ram Lal Karmokar, residing and lately carrying on business as a dealer in Jewellery at No. 15, Kalakar Street, in the town of Calcutta, but now of no occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. N. L. Roy— Insolvents Solicitor.

On the 3rd day of February 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 23 OF 1920.

Dated the 6th February 1920.

Re Radhashyam Goswami, residing at No. 15, Roy Bagan Street, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business as decorators and in other Sundry goods at No. 88, Upper Chitpur Road in Calcutta aforesaid, in Co-partnership with one Horendra Nath Chatterjee under the name and style of Goswami Brothers, at present without employment.

Ex parte the debtor. Akhoy Kumar Rudra—Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 5th day of February 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 24 OF 1920.

Dated the 6th February 1920.

Re Sree Gopal Kottari, residing at No. 3, Baroda Prosad Thakur Lane, Burrabazar, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business with Luchminarain Kottari at No. 198, Harrison Road in Calcutta aforesaid, in piece goods and at No. 15, Kalakar Street, Calcutta, as Commission Agents, under the name, style and firm of Ramratan Sree Gopal at present without any employment.

Ex parte the debtor. S. C. Ghose—Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 4th day of February 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 26 OF 1920.

Dated the 11th February 1920.

Re Joseph Thomas McEvans, working as an assistant in the firm of T. R. Pratt, Esq., of Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, and residing at No. 3, Bentinck Lane, in the town of Calcutta.

Ex parte the debtor.

On the 9th day of February 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

G. McD. FALKNER,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE COURT OF J. COLDSTREAM, ESQ., I.C.S., DISTRICT JUDGE AT DELHI.

CITATION.

Dated the 5th February 1920.

In the matter of the Estate of the late of Mr. Nagar Ramma Mohan Rao, an Assistant in the Military Finance Department of the Government of India, who died at Delhi, on the 17th December 1919.

Whereas Mr. Nagar Shiva Rao, Clerk in the Military Accountant General's Office, Delhi, residing at No. 351-E., Outram Square, Raisina, brother of the above-named deceased, has applied for grant of Letters of Administration of the estate of the above-named deceased, who died at Delhi on the 17th December 1919 and whereas the 12th day of March 1920 at 10 A.M. has been fixed for hearing the said petition, this citation is issued in terms of Section 69 of Act V of 1881 to all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the deceased to come and see the proceedings in this Court before the grant is made.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 5th day of February 1920.

J. COLDSTREAM,
District Judge, Delhi.

IN THE COURT OF L. RAM CHANDRA, M. A., M. B. E., INSOLVENCY JUDGE, DELHI.

In the matter of Insolvency of Jankidass and Murli Dhar, debtors.

To

The Creditors, Sardar Mal Joti Pd. and 79 others.

Take notice that Kidar Nath, son of Khubram, proprietor of the firm of Khubram Kidar Nath of Bombay, has applied for his debt to be proved and his name to be entered in the schedule as a creditor and that this Court has fixed 20th February 1920 for hearing his application.

The 10th February 1920.

Notice is hereby given under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act III of 1907 that the undermentioned persons were adjudged insolvents, by this Court on the dates mentioned in column 4. Creditors are hereby required to prove their debts on the dates fixed for this purpose in this Court on 5th March 1920. Official Receiver is also appointed.

1	2	3	4
Number of the case.	NAME, PARENTAGE, OCCUPATION AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF THE		Date on which the petitioners adjudged insolvents.
	Petitioners.	Creditors.	
20 of 1919 .	Gulab, son of Ram Bakhsh, Mali of Delhi, Haz Qazi.	Banarsidass, son of Chuba-Mal, of Chaori-Bazar, Delhi, and 16 others.	6th February 1920.
18 of 1919 .	Kanahi Ram, son of Dataram, Rajput, of Deputy-Gunj, Delhi.	F. Bhagwandass of Deputy-Gunj of Delhi, and 23 others.	Ditto.

The 10th February 1920.

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907 that the undermentioned person has applied to the Court to be adjudicated insolvent and that his application having been admitted will be heard on the date specified in column 4 of the statement below. Any creditor wishing to appear the same may appear on the date fixed either in person or by Pleader.

1	2	3	4
Number of the case.	NAME, PARENTAGE, OCCUPATION, AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF THE		Date fixed for hearing the application.
	Petitioner.	Creditors.	
1 of 1920 .	Dataram, son of Bularam, Brahman of Chipiwara Kalan, Delhi City.	Ramsarup, son of Bularam Brahman of Gurgaon District and 12 others.	20th February 1920.

RAM CHANDRA,

Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 6th February 1920.

No. 4.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on private affairs with effect from the date and for the period specified against his name :—

Engineer-Lieutenant F. Burton, R.I.M., 8 months with effect from the 5th January 1920.

Bombay, the 7th February 1920.

No. 5.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on Medical Certificate with effect from the date and for the period specified against his name:—

Engineer-Commander G. E. Wood, R. I. M. . . . 5 months and 28 days with effect from 5th January 1920.

No. 6.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India with effect from the date and for the period specified against his name:—

Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander E. R. Abbott, R.I.M. . . 60 days' special War Leave combined with 90 days' privilege leave and 7 months and 1 day's leave on Private Affairs, with effect from 2nd February 1920.

B. H. JONES,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1920.

No. 331.—General Order No. 91, dated 2nd December 1919, of the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, India Office, London—

Consequent on the entry on furlough of Mr. E. E. Gunter, O.B.E., Director, Class I, the following temporary promotions are sanctioned with effect from the 9th November 1919:—

Name.	From	To	Sanctioned by whom.
Mr. S. N. Wilson .	Superintendent, Class III, and Officiating Director, Class I.	Superintendent, Class III. and temporary Director, Class I.	Under Secretary of State for India.
„ E. M. Norris .	Superintendent, Class IV.	Superintendent, Class IV, and Superintendent, Class, III, temporary.	Ditto.
„ G. H. Moriton .	Assistant Superintendent, Class V.	Assistant Superintendent, Class V, and Superintendent, Class IV, Temporary.	Ditto.
„ H. M. L. Gabler .	General Service Clerk .	General Service Clerk and Assistant Superintendent, Class V, Temporary.	Director-in-Chief.

P. MOHAN RAO,
Deputy Accountant-General, Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(POST OFFICE).

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1920.

No. 483-*Ap*.—Mr. Syed Akbar Hussain, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month, with effect from the 17th January 1920.

The 9th February 1920.

No. 509-*Ap*.—Mr. Sunder Singh, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 15th January 1920, or from the date on which he availed himself of it.

The 12th February 1920.

No. 532-*Ap*.—Mr. Reginald Singh, Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta, pay Rs. 200—300, officiating in the Rs. 300—400 grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month, with effect from the 18th January 1920.

No. 535-*Ap*.—Mr. E. R. Kellner, Postmaster, Quetta, pay Rs. 400—500, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 4 months, with effect from the 1st December 1919.

No. 541-*Ap*.—Mr. Braj Bhusan Lal, Superintendent, R.M S., 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 30 days, with effect from the 4th February 1920.

Mr. Rajani Kanta Palit, Assistant Superintendent, R.M.S., 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, R.M.S., 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Braj Bhusan Lal, or until further orders.

G. R. CLARKE,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th February 1920.

No. 343-*F. A*.—Mr. B. C. Wrenicke, Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, is granted privilege leave for 6 months, with effect from the 2nd January 1920.

This cancels this Department Notification No. 64-FA., dated 8th January 1920.

G. R. CLARKE,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th February 1920.

No. 554-*T.G*.—Mr. A. C. Board, F.C.H., Deputy Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic, has been granted privilege leave for four months in combination with furlough out of India for eight months with effect from the 22nd January 1920.

The 12th February 1920.

No. 368-*T.II*.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 5th February 1920 to 11th February 1920 :—

Name of office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Chanda City . . .	Central Provinces . .	19th January 1920 .	Closed.
Jubbulpore Meloniganj .	Ditto	9th „ .	„
Poona Bhawanipeth .	Bombay	13th „ .	Opened.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Gundrati Margao . .	His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway.	1st January 1920 .	Opened.
Safdarnagar . . .	Ditto .	23rd December 1919 .	„

Calcutta, the 13th February 1920.

No. 643-*T. G*.—Mr. A. Leslie, Superintendent, Allahabad Telegraph Office, retired from the service of Government, with effect from the 4th February 1920.

G. R. CLARKE,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922

No. 013738 . . . . . . Rs. 1,000,
No. 013739 . . . . . . Rs. 500,

originally issued in the name of the Alliance Bank of Simla, and last endorsed to Colonel W. Molesworth, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above bonds and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of ourselves. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

O. M. BARNES,
Agent.

2nd January 1920.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{5055 \text{ P.}}{\text{F.-1}}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 100, originally issued in the name of Natha Singh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

NATHA SINGH, son of WAZER SINGH,
Village Kiryanwala, P. O. Fazilka, District Ferozepore.

LOST.

The Lower half of Government Promissory Note No. F.000608 of the 5½ per cent Loan of 1925 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Madras, and last endorsed to Bank of Madras the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security

Name of Advertiser—BANK OF MADRAS,
Residence—Madras.

LOST.

The undermentioned Interest Warrant issued in my name No. 217017, dated 6th January 1920 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 32-13.

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application for duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to that Office.

Name of the Proprietor—AMODINY DASSY,
C/o SOSHI BHUSON COONDU,
Address—Gorbatty, P. O. Chandernagore.

LOST, STOLEN, OR DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 120484, 120485 and 269826, 269830 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43 and 1865 for Rs. 500, Rs. 500, Rs. 500, and Rs. 1,000, respectively, originally standing in the name of Raj Luckhy Debya, the proprietrix, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietrix. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—RAJ LUCKHY DEBYA,
Residence—Bansberia, District Hooghly.
Present Address—C/o S. C. CHATTERJEE, Assistant Engineer,
Burdwan.

NOTICE.

The Government Promissory Note No. 102840 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 5,000 originally standing in the name of Madho Rao Taimak and last endorsed to Yeswant Rao Taimak, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

YESWANT RAO TAIMAK,
Morena, Gwalior State.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 298802 of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Deb Nath Sreemanee and last endorsed to Tarak Nath Dutt, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—TARAK NATH DUTT,
Residence—5 & 6, Mirzaffar Lane, Calcutta.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{722\text{-C.C.}}{\text{F.-1}}$ of the 5 per cent. loan of 1929-47 for Rs. 100, originally issued in the name of the Imperial Tobacco Company of India Limited, the Proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED,
F. GRACIE, Accountant.
Residence—5, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 7. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1920.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL (FORTNIGHTLY) PRICES

RETURN SHOWING the WHOLESALE and RETAIL PRICES of CEREALS, PULSES, OILSEEDS, SUGAR (RAW), SALT, ETC., in INDIA by DISTRICTS for the FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH JANUARY, 1920

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA } D. N. GHOSH,

February 11, 1920 } *Offg. Director of Statistics*

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 1

Comparison with the previous year—

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 15th January 1920, as compared with the corresponding period of 1919.

Province	Rice, common (*Oryza Sativa*)		Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum Vulgare*)		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (*Gur*)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending the 15th January of																					
	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
Burma	100	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	..			...	100	142	100	127	100	126	...	...	100	87
Assam	100	126	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	100	120	100	131	100	99
Bengal	100	127	100	104	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	100	121	100	126	100	130	100	162	100	100
Bihar and Orissa	100	126	100	101	100	128	100	133	..		100	117	100	136	100	132	100	142	100	194	100	108
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	100	112	100	99	100	92	100	88	100	74	100	94	100	127	100	123	100	147	100	130	100	106
Delhi	100	94	100	98	100	82	100	67	100	64	100	82	100	116	100	111	100	138	100	111	100	109
Punjab	100	96	100	94	100	103	100	79	100	70	100	96	100	135	100	132	100	143	100	127	100	80
North-West Frontier Province	100	94	100	111	100	102	100	64	100	80	100	134	100	128	100	109	100	129	100	119	100	97
Sind and Baluchistan	100	117	100	97	100	107	100	132	100	70	100	125	100	138	100	113	100	143	100	164	100	104
Bombay	100	96	100	98	100	100	100	72	100	60	...	...	100	90	100	140	100	134	100	176	100	90
Central Provinces and Berar	100	87	100	111	...	...	100	77	.	.	...	...	100	134	100	136	100	151	...	...	100	110
Madras	100	100	...	...	...	...	100	135	100	155	...	...	100	108	100	169	100	125	100	228	100	91
Average, India — Unweighted	100	109	100	101	100	102	100	94	100	83	100	108	100	125	100	129	100	136	100	154	100	93
Average, India — Weighted	100	119	100	99	100	100	100	92	100	89	100	104	100	129	...	...	..		100	148	..	..

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 2

Comparison with the previous fortnight—

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 15th January 1920, as compared with the previous fortnight.

Province	Rice, common (*Oryza Sativa*)		Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum Vulgare*)		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (*Gur*)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending																					
	31st Dec. 1919	15th Jan. 1920	31st Dec. 1919	15th Jan. 1920	31st Dec. 1919	15th Jan. 1920	31st Dec. 1919	15th Jan. 1920	31st Dec. 1919	15th Jan. 1920	31st Dec. 1919	15th Jan. 1920	31st Dec. 1919	15th Jan. 1920	31st Dec. 1919	15th Jan. 1920	31st Dec. 1919	15th Jan. 1920	31st Dec. 1919	15th Jan. 1920	31st Dec. 1919	15th Jan. 1920
Burma	100	98	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	100	100	100	104	100	99	100	106	...	...	100	101
Assam	100	98	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	100	100	100	92	100	103
Bengal	100	99	100	101	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	..	100	103	100	100	100	104	100	93	100	98
Bihar and Orissa	100	100	100	106	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	106	100	107	100	101	100	100	100	101	100	110
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	100	99	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	98	100	103	100	104	100	99	100	99	100	97
Delhi	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	105	100	94	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99
Punjab	100	100	100	102	100	93	100	105	100	99	100	103	100	102	100	98	100	99	100	100	100	98
North-West Frontier Province	100	100	100	108	100	98	100	105	100	101	100	97	100	98	100	100	100	112	100	113	100	104
Sind and Baluchistan	100	107	100	98	100	101	100	94	100	100	100	104	100	103	100	106	100	100	100	97	100	100
Bombay	100	102	100	104	100	98	100	95	100	103	..	...	100	96	100	101	100	101	100	112	100	101
Central Provinces and Berar	100	102	100	103	..	...	100	106	.	..	...	...	100	102	100	111	100	107	....	.	100	108
Madras	100	88	...	...	...	...	100	104	100	104	...	...	100	91	100	91	100	105	100	115	100	99
Average, India — Unweighted	100	99	100	102	100	99	100	101	100	101	100	100	100	101	100	101	100	103	100	103	100	101
Average, India — Weighted	100	98	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	101	100	102	...	...	...	...	100	101	...	...

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 3.

WHOLESALE PRICES (per maund of 82⅔ lbs.) of wheat, rice (common), jawar, bajra, and gram at certain selected markets during the fortnight ending the 31st December of the years 1918, 1919 and 1920.

Marts	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)			Rice (common) (*Oryza sativa*)			Jawar (*Andropogon sorghum*)			Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)			Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		
	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1912	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	8 0 0	7 4 0	5 8 0	8 0 0	6 4 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	5 0 0	3 8 0
Bombay	7 15 0	8 15 11	7 3 2	7 0 5	7 0 10	5 7 7	8 6 0	10 9 0	5 4 0	6 7 3	10 9 4	5 4 8	8 10 10	6 9 0	4 0 4
Karachi	6 12 0	7 2 0	5 6 6	9 10 0	8 0 0	5 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	4 6 0	7 4 0	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	8 6 11	8 7 6	5 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10 11	8 10 11	4 9 5
Rangoon	...	...	...	5 13 1	4 5 3	3 0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2 3	7 1 9	3 10 6
Dacca	8 0 0	...	...	7 0 0	5 6 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8 0	...	...
Patna	6 2 6	6 11 0	4 6 0	6 6 0	6 2 6	3 1 0	6 10 6	5 0 0	3 1 0	6 10 6	...	...	8 0 0	4 12 0	2 8 0
Ranchi	8 3 3	8 4 0	5 8 0	6 10 3	6 0 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12 0	6 8 0	3 8 0
Cuttack	7 9 6	9 6 7	5 5 4	6 6 0	5 9 0	3 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12 9	6 1 6	4 5 7
Benares	*	6 9 2	4 11 5	*	6 5 2	4 6 5	*	5 3 10	3 6 10	*	6 10 8	3 9 8	*	5 10 3	2 0 11
Cawnpore	7 1 0	7 4 4	5 0 0	6 14 0	7 2 0	5 2 0	4 10 0	5 5 0	3 9 0	5 5 4	7 12 0	4 2 0	7 4 0	5 10 0	3 5 0
Meerut	6 15 3	6 14 9	4 13 7	6 15 3	6 14 9	4 13 7	5 7 9	6 6 0	3 3 2	5 7 9	8 0 0	3 6 2	6 10 6	5 11 6	3 12 4
Agra	7 8 11	6 13 11	5 5 4	10 11 7	8 1 7	6 2 6	4 11 1	5 12 6	3 10 2	5 7 0	7 11 4	4 8 0	7 4 11	5 8 1	3 10 2
Lucknow	6 15 3	7 4 3	5 2 6	8 0 0	6 15 3	4 1 9	5 0 0	5 11 5	3 3 2	5 2 6	...	3 7 8	7 4 4	5 11 5	3 3 2
Ferozepur	6 5 3	6 6 6	5 0 0	10 10 9	9 6 6	5 11 6	3 14 6	..	...	5 11 6	...	...	6 2 6	4 13 6	3 13 0
Lahore	6 2 6	6 15 3	5 0 0	8 0 0	9 6 6	5 0 0	4 7 0	...	3 13 0	5 11 6	8 0 0	4 3 3	6 6 6	4 13 6	3 14 3
Amritsar	5 14 0	6 11 0	4 8 0	8 3 0	9 0 0	5 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15 0	4 14 9	3 13 6
Rawalpindi	6 10 9	6 10 9	5 2 6	8 14 3	8 14 3	4 14 0	5 11 6	5 5 3	3 5 3	5 14 9	8 6 9	3 5 3	6 8 6	5 13 6	4 0 0
Lyallpur	5 13 0	6 8 0	4 14 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	6 2 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	7 12 0	...	6 10 0	4 8 0	4 7 0
Ambala	6 8 0	7 4 0	4 15 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	5 0 0	4 5 0	...	2 12 0	5 4 0	...	4 0 0	6 8 0	5 0 0	3 15 0
Delhi	6 12 0	7 4 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	6 4 0	4 11 0	7 0 0	3 8 0	5 12 0	9 0 0	4 0 0	6 6 0	5 8 0	3 10 0
Peshawar	5 9 1	5 4 5	4 15 4	9 0 3	9 0 0	5 5 4	3 12 11	...	...	5 14 10	...	3 5 4	5 9 1	4 5 9	4 4 9
Quetta	8 0 0	4 13 6	5 9 0	...	...	...	6 12 0	4 12 0	4 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	9 7 5	9 11 7	7 6 11	10 3 2	8 8 4	6 0 9	...	...	...	6 11 9	11 15 1	5 6 8	10 2 4	7 9 3	4 7 10
Ahmednagar	8 15 5	8 15 5	...	...	...	6 0 7	5 8 7	9 0 8	4 8 4	5 11 5	10 15 3	5 1 11	8 11 11	...	4 3 0
Ahmedabad	9 8 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	9 8 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	...	7 8 0	11 0 0	4 14 0	10 0 0	6 8 0	4 0 0
Nagpur	9 13 7	8 3 10	4 14 5	7 8 0	10 0 1	4 9 10	6 8 5	7 8 5	3 9 2	...	...	...	8 2 7	6 2 0	3 14 0
Jubbulpur	6 10 8	6 15 4	5 3 11	7 4 4	8 6 8	4 3 5	5 14 6	5 0 0	3 5 4	...	...	...	8 0 0	5 8 4	3 12 11
Cocanada	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...
Calicut	...	...	...	9 6 1	9 6 1	5 2 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

*Figures have not so far been reported.

TABLE NO. 4—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
Burma*—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	57·14	45·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	43·84	32·99	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	..	...	57·66	43·84	...	86·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	58·18	43·54	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Maubin	..	..	59·26	46·04	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein		..	56·64	42·67	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	..	..	52·46	44·76	...	112·28	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	..	...	53·33	34·59	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	..	.	63·37	41·29	...	84·21	...	...	...	...	...	24·15	...	...	...
Pakôkku	.	...	72·73	54·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	..	.	61·54	40	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam*—															
Surma—															
Balaganj (Sylhet)	30	30	55	47·5	...	...	..	...	.	..	.	.	..	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	33·75	23·75	58·75	45	...	...		...	.	...	...		..	...	...
Gauhati	28·75	22·5	65·62	57·5	...	...	..	...	.	.	.	...	...	..	...
Bengal*—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	.	26·25	57·5	50	...	..	...	...		.	...	.	..	...	...
Dacca	42·5	37·5	70	53·75	80	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	.	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	40	30	80	62·5	80	72·5	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Western—															
Burdwan	41·25	27·5	67·5	57·5	77·5	...	..		.	...	...		...	...	..
Midnapore	37·5	26·87	66·25	52·5	80	65	..	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	...
Northern—															
Pabna	40	32·5	65·62	55	66·87	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Rangpur	35	30	70	45	70	70	.	..		..	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa*—															
Bihar, north—															
Bhagalpore	45	36·87	87·5	63·75	77·5	6[illegible]	...	..	62·5	36·25	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	44·37	31·87	100	72·5	66·56	72·5	...	...	51·25	42·03	...	...	...	...	50
Bihar, south—															
Patna	30·78	28·12	63·75	61·56	61·56	66·87	...	..	40	40	66·56	50	66·56	...	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	33·28	21·77	63·75	55·62	75·94	94·11	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—															
(a) AGRA—															
Eastern—															
Benares†	..	40·73	...	63·28	..	65·73	...	73·83	...	53·4	...	52·4	..	66·67	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	35·62	42·5	68·75	71·25	70·62	72·71	78·75	75	46·25	58·12	46·25	58·12	58·33	77·5	...
Jhánsi		..	72·66	72·81	71·09 to 72·76	76·25	...	...	50	53·28	57·19	59·79	59·22	...	..
Western—															
Meerut	...	..	69·53	69·22	69·53	69·22	76·25	76·56	50	53·12	54·84	63·75	54·84	80	...
Agra	...	70	107·24	80·99	75·57	68·7	80·46	80·68	52·24	53·54	46·88	57·81	54·87	77·08	...
Submontane, west—															
Shahjahánpur	43·23	46·25	69·53	76·75	69·53	71·25	76·2	81·87	48·49	55·31	51·61	...	58·33	71·87	...
(b) OUDH—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	..	...	80	69·53	69·53	72·66	82·03	80	45·78	51·56	50	57·18	51·56	...	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad	45·68	45·62	91·41	76·25	65·31	68·91	...	...	47·71	53·12	49·22	...	61·56	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

† Figures have not so far been reported.

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head-quarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

[The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds]

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	139·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	61·54	123·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	..		103·23	68·82	103·23	66·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	91·43	71·11	116·36	96·97	90·14	83·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	80	106·67	106·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	91·43	43·84	106·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	68·08	136·17	112·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
..	25	...	87·67	62·75	114·29	75·29	...	79·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	100	86·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
..	...	...	112·28	123·08	123·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balaganj (Sylhet)
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	110	105	75	Goalpára
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	110	115	92·5	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
..	...	..	90	87·5	105	110	...	...	...	...	150	100	130	100	Chittagong
..	..	..	85	...	105	82·5	...	...	...	...	180	120	110	125	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	.	75	50	95	77·5	...	...	...	...	130	90	125	90	Calcutta
															Western—
..	...	..	80	53·75	100	85	...	...	...	...	110 to 120	...	130 to 145	115	Burdwan
...	.		80 to 92·5	62·5 to 75	110 to 120	90 to 110	...	...		...	100	100	110	125 to 140	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	..	125	90	...	...	...	...	...	80	110	...	Pabna
...	...	...	75·62	80	...	80	...	...	...	..	...	..	125	120	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar, north—
...	51·25	40	70	45·62	107·5	70	55	56·	...	..	132·5	92·5	120	80 to 90	Bhágalpur
...	53·12	50	66·56	57·19	100	66·56	50	57·19	...	..	...	.	...	...	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	51·87	44·37	80	47·5	88·75	80	50	42·5	...	...	115	90	120	100	Patna
															Orissa—
...	...	...	67·97	60·94	100	94·11	...	...	...		...	...	140·94	...	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern—
...	...	46·72	...	56·41	..	81·41	...	...	...	...	...	86·25	...	86·25	Benares
															Central—
...	45	53·12	72·5	56·25	102·5	78·75	...	...	45	41·25	122·5	77·5	120	85	Cawnpore
...	51·56	54·22	...	62·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	48·44	57·19	66·56	57·19	93·75	69·22	...	...	...	...	135·28	80	133·28	106·25	Meerut
...	48·59	51·41	78·07	55·05	104·84	78·02	...	...	46·57	47·4	166·67	86·67	142·24	101·25	Agra
															Submontane, west—
...	48·49	55·31	72·71	56·25	...	...	...	...	44·43	...	...	78·75	...	...	Shahjahánpur
															(b) Oudh
															Southern—
...	50	51·56	72·71	57·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	48·44	53·12	71·09	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—*continued*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*) 1920	Sesamum 1919	Ghi 1920	Ghi 1919	Sugar, raw (*Gur*) 1920	Sugar, raw 1919	Salt 1920	Salt 1919	Tobacco leaf 1920	Tobacco leaf 1919	Turmeric 1920	Turmeric 1919	Grass 1920	Grass 1919	Straw 1920
Burma—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	...	800	...	...	25·1	35·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	1066·67	640	...	...	22·86	25·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	800	711·11	...	...	36·36	31·68	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	533·33	800	...	...	29 77	3216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	1066·67	640	...	...	41·83	41·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	1066·67	640	..	...	28·57	45·71	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	914·29	800	..	...	35·75	42·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	.	...	37·87	44·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	12·80	800	...	...	41·29	44·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	1066·67	914·29	...	...	45·39	45·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	12·80	914·29	...	...	47·06	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Assam—															
Surma—															
Balaganj (Sylhet)	..	...	...	740	90	67·5	36·25	36·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goalpára	...	...	850	650	130	82·5	38·75	38·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	..	...	825	700	105	90	40	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Bengal—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	...	...	1000	750	115	85	33·12	31·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Dacca	...	...	1000	675	142·5	95	37·5	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	...	...	780	700	100	60	38·75	36·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Burdwan	..	...	900	660	70 to 90	60	35	34·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	1000 to 1150	700 to 760	110	65	35	35·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Northern—															
Pabna	..	...	860	700	90	53·75	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	740	700	100	80	40	43 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—															
Bihar, north—															
Bhágalpur	160	140	800	580	120	55	36·25	35	110	100	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	852·5	866·25	100	50	31·87	31·87	266·56	200	...	...	...	...	..
Bihar, south—															
Patna	130	105	820	585	100	55	40	30·78	20	20	...	...	7·5	5	5
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	...	761·87	647·6	106·67	55·62	27·5	30·73	156·09	190·47	...	...	6·25	6·25	6·25
United Provinces—															
(a) Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares*	...	133·33	...	651·87	...	64·84	...	40·73	...	...	...	...	...		...
Central—															
Cawnpore	180	130	924·22	630	100	65	29·58	24·58	132·5	140	155	145	...		..
Jhánsi	...	123·12	853·28	617·81	...	...	30	30.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Meerut	145·47	160	948·12	711·09	93·75	76·56	25	28·59		...	...	...	...		..
Agra	108·49	180·73	926·87	659·58	93·59	77·13	35·94	28·59	104·43	104·27	171·8	171·67	7·08	12·81	10
Submontane, west—															
Shahjáhanpur	...	...	880	570	100	...	30	31·87	250	180	140 and 150	140 and 200	...	..	...
(b) Oudh—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	930	620	100	72·71	33·33	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Northern—															
Fyzabad	..	.	1000	580	80	57·19	38·07	31·25	...	...	...	...	6·25	6·25	...

* Figures have not so far been reported

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Coal (Bengal)		Sheep, per score		Plough Bullocks, per pair		Kerosene Oil, per tin		Districts
1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·94	...	...	.	...	.	...	3·75	3·31	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	3·31	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	...	...	..	..	..	...	2·31	2·44	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	35·96	...	13·96	...	...	..	...	..	3·06	2·12	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..		..	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	3·5	2·44	Bassein
															Pegu (Inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	..	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3·5	2·37	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·67	9·18	.	..	.	...	...	3·19	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·23	2·66	(Balaganj) Sylhet
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	3·19	2·81	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·75	8·75	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·62	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·06	2·37	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	4·06	4·5	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	5	...	...	...	...	3·94	3·12	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·37	5·31	...	...	...	...	3·12	...	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·12	3·27	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	4·16	3·62	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·25	4·62	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	...	45	30	..	...	.	...	...	...	3·31	2·77	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	10	10	41	33·28	..	...	...	...	..	...	3·86	2·69	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
5	...	...	15	10	37·5	37·5	...	...	..	...	...	...	2·98	2·98	Patna
															Orissa—
6·25	...	...	...	...	6·25	6·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·37	2·8	Cuttack
															United Provinces
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	..	...	...	44·43	.	13·75	...	...	...	...	...	4·75	Benares
															Central—
...	.	...	16·09	18·75	50	40·62	8·75	8·12	75	65	...	...	4·2	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	—	...	.	...	4·41	4·5	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	....	...	3·28	20	48·44	50	15	15				...	4·37	...	Meerut
15	6·25	25	10·94	21·82	37·97	40	22·5	14·37	121·67	91·5	124·17	92·8	4·34	4·31	Agra
															Submontane, west—
...	...	..	16	15	...	...	10	..	110 and 150	90 and 120	50 and 150	50 and 150	4·37	4·75	Shahjahánpur
															(b) Oudh—
															Southern—
...	...	...	14·58	14·06	43·75	50	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	15	15	...	...	60	60	4·28	3·87	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—*continued*

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED 1920	RICE, UNHUSKED 1919	RICE, HUSKED 1920	RICE, HUSKED 1919	WHEAT 1920	WHEAT 1919	FLOUR (WHEAT) 1920	FLOUR (WHEAT) 1919	BARLEY 1920	BARLEY 1919	JAWAR 1920	JAWAR 1919	BAJRA 1920	BAJRA 1919	RAG 1920
ajputana—															
Eastern— Ajmer	...	26·67	.	...	56·46	80	...	...	54·53	62·19	53·59	80	62·19	100	...
elhi— Delhi	...	...	75	80	67·5	72·5	73·75	72·5 to 75	45	55	46·87	70	57·5	90	...
unjab—															
Southern— Ferozepur	43·28	46·75	106·72	94·06	63·28	64·06	69·53	72·66	44·87	47·03	39·06	...	57·19	.	...
Central— Lahore	43·28	53·28	80	94·06	61·56	69·53	66·72	77·97	44·37	...	44·37	...	57·19	80	..
Submontane— Amritsar	47·5	57·5	81·87	90	58·75	66·87	63·75	73·59	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
Northern— Rawalpindi	.	..	88·91	88·91	66·72	66·72	72·66	69·53	36·41	40	57·19	53·28	59·22	84·22	
Western— Lyallpur	..	100	80	90	58·12	65	65	74·37	...	40	...	...	50	77·5	..
Multan	41·75	47·5	80	84·69	61·56	62·5	66·6	65	45·16	42·81	43·28	63·75	53·75	80	..
W. Frontier Province—															
Peshawar	...	...	90·16	90	55·63	52·76	64·01	59·03	28·59	29·37	38·07	...	59·27	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	103·12	115·78	63·75	55	72·5	59·84	42·5	40·31	43·12	63·44	53·12	70·47	...
ind and Baluchistan—															
Karachi	...	..	96·25	80	67·5	71·25	...	..	52·5	53·75	..	...	.	...	...
Shikarpur	...	...	102·5	90	60	73·12	...	...	55	55	57·5	85	65	85	...
Quetta	...	..		..	75 to 85	46·25 to 50·63	10	127·5	58·75	48·75	67·5	47·5	.	.	...
ombay—															
Konkan— Bombay	54·06	54·06	70·26	70·52	79·37	89·05	...	...	53·96	53·96	83·75	100	64·53	105·83	..
Deccan and Karnátak— Dharwar (Hubli)		...	86·77	103·8	99·08	79·22	...	...	...	...	56·98	...			...
Sholapur	43·54	...	...	...	90·16	84·63	...	...	...	...	63·23	71·56	58·49	77·29	..
Poona	..	...	101·98	85·21	94·63	97·24	...	...	...	...	..	...	67·34	119·43	..
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmednagar	.		...	...	89·63	89·63	...	...	...	...	55·36	90·42	57·18	109·53	...
Dhulia	..	..	...	...	...	112·29	...	...	...	...	64·58	...	65·94	112·08	.
ujarat— Surat		..		.	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	95·83	...	115·31	..
Ahmedabad	...	.	95	100	95	100	...	...	...	60	...	...	75	110	..
entral Provinces*—															
Western— Nagpur	...	59·62	75	100·06	93·5	82·37	...	106·69	...	...	65·25	75·25	..	.	..
Central— Jubbulpore	..	..	73·69	84·19	66·69	69·56	94·06	88·87	...	...	59·06	50		...	..
Eastern— Raipur	57·12	50	64	62	84·19	71	100	80	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
erar—															
Akola	.	..	69·06	79·75	67·87	68·25	...	...	...	...	50	75	..	..	
Amraoti	.	..	65·94	77·75	76·44	94·12	...	...	..	...	56·25	87·5	...	...	.
adras—															
South, Central— Coimbatore	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	82·9	68·9	73·1	46·6	
Salem	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		71·7
Central— Bellary	.			...	...	...	...	...	...	.	71·2	65·9			...
Cuddapah	79·4	54·2	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	57·9	44·9	82·2	57·5	.
Karnul	..	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	
East Coast, Central— Nellore		..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	66·6
East Coast, South— Madras	59·5	47·2	84·3	81·7	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	..	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..
Southern— Madura	.	...	..			.		...		...	78·8	52·5	90·6	54·9	...
ysore—															
Mysore	50·29	26	82·20	57	109·71	120	169·74	153·75	..	..	41·33	56		.	52·83
Bangalore	48	52	100	128	100	128	154·84	...	...	...	...	...		..	64

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of cleaned rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	
															Rajputana—
															Eastern—
...	55	62·19	72·76	58·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	213·28	106·56	...	...	Ajmer
															Delhi—
...	46·87	57·5	63·75	55	105	95	75	...	47·5	...	190	70	135	80	Delhi
															Punjab—
															Southern—
..	47·08	48·44	61·56	48·44	145·47	100	...	...	55·16	50	145·47	100	...	...	Ferozepur
															Central—
	50	57·19	64·06	48·44	114·22	88·91	61·56	57·19	44·37	47·03	123·12	76·09	100	80	Lahore
															Submontane—
	50	53·12	69·37	49·22	115	81·87	...	...	53·12	45	...	90	..	100	Amritsar
															Northern—
	57·9	51·56	65·31	58·44	...	.	...	...	...	...	133·28	80	145·47	72·66	Rawalpindi
															Western—
...	45	40·87	66·25	45	...	72·5	...	...	50	41·25		..	115	85·62	Lyallpur
...	48·75	46·87	65	45·62	...	...	...	45·62	50·62	43·12	160	80	130	95	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	38·07	28·49	55·68	48·59	50·78	46·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	136·15	74·74	Peshâwar
...	...	...	53·12	41·56	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ismail Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
..	...	...	72·5	55	...	97·5	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	76·25	58·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
-	62·5	50	.	..	70 to 100	70 to 80	...	60	...	...		.	...	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
															Konkan—
.	...	.	80·77	65·62	114·17	90·16	57·13	103·59	42·86	44·9	126·77	92·86	..	...	Bombay
															Deccan and Karnátak—
.	...	..	99·69	49·27	...	...	...	...	44·43	84·79	...	..	..	..	Dharwar (Hubli)
.	...	..	..	55	127·5	73·23	...	...	45·83	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
.	...	.	101·46	75·78	...	84 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
															Khandesh and N.-Deccan—
..	...	..	67·45	...	116·51	...		...	33·75	46·67	118·54	...	...	..	Ahmednágar
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·99	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	100	65	130	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
															Western—
..	...	...	81·62	61·25	144·31	105·19	...	...		35	148·5	105·81	...	...	Nagpur
															Central—
..	...	...	80	53·19	106·69	88·87	...	57·12	57·12	38·12	...	84·19	114·25	84·19	Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
...	...	...	88·5	51	123·06	61	...	..	..	...	123·06	78	...	...	Raipur
															Berar—
...	...	...	62·69	56·75	109·06	79·5	...	...	33·69	33·5	121·69	...	..	.	Akola
...	...	...	68·56	81·37	121·37	105·94	..	...	...	48·56	131·44	105·69	...	..	Amráoti
															Madras—
															South, central—
..	...	...	103·1	97·7	...		...	...	...	52·8	..	...	...	...	Coimbatore
78·1	..	...	...	...	72·6	67·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
															Central—
...	...	...	92·5	74	...	44·1	...	...	42·4	28·6	...	...	...	...	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
															East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	..	71·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
															East Coast, south—
...	..	...	86·8	86·8	...	...	99·4	88·8	65·8	57·6	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
57·5	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
															Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	122	52·5	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	Madura
															Mysore—
40	...	...	48*	39*	120·42	92	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Mysore
26	...	...	56*	44*	132	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore

*Relates to horse gram

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—concluded

Districts	Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (Gúr)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
Rajputana— *Eastern—*															
Ajmer	152·4	131·93	1066·67	711·09	100	100	...	..	...	...	...	...	10·68	25	10·68
Delhi—															
Delhi	160	150	1040	730 to 780	105	95	27·19	25	80	80	170	180	80	30	...
Punjab— *Southern—*															
Ferozepur	177·66	152·34	1023·44	752·97	114·22	97·03	42·03	47·03	160	177·81	177·66	160	...	...	...
Central— Lahore	177·81	145·47	1163·59	775·78	100·72	94·06	40	47·81	100	160	177·66	200	12·5	20	...
Submontane— Amritsar	177·5	142·5	1000	7804	85	77·5	34·37	48·12	120	110	120	150	...	...	...
Northern— Râwalpindi	..	...	1066·72	711·09	133·28	80	34·69	42·03	...	...	..	.	...	...	...
Western— Lyallpur	..	160	1050	775	92·5	83·75	37·5	51·25	160	200	120	170	...	...	..
Multan	170	142·5	1000	710	90	80	40·62	46·12	180	122·5	172·5	150	17·5	22·5	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshâwar	...	...	914·27	691·87	101·56	76·77	23·44	21·77	200	101 61	164·11	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	..	1085	852·66	106·25	97·81	39·37	43·12	...	...	..	...	...	24·37	..
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karâchi	...	...	1040	767·5	261·61	185·73	18·75	17·5	...	...	...	...	24 01	31·98	...
Shikarpur	...	...	1150	740	100	85	21·72	21·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	..	...	1040	740 to 770	...	...	23·44	23·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay— *Konkan—*															
Bombay	171·41	142 86	1114·27	914·27	136·04	85·05	22·5	25	...	...	117·18	133·38	12·81	18·38	...
Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar (Hubli)	...	...	...	...	144·01	71·51	23·18	...	...	...	105·66	...	..	...	...
Sholapur	125 99	103·23	1033·85	750·52	158·59	73·18	25	31·25	142·97	...	...	...	..	...	...
Poona	...	...	1000	789·48	147·92	84·17	23·7	23·7	...	...	...	128·02	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmednagar	151·2	101·5	920·83	666·67	146·67	83·33	20·73	25·52	133·33	...	...	..	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	96·67	25·05	36·62	...	...	...	...	..	.	...
Gujarat— Surat	...	..	1248·65	864·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	1160	820	...	...	16·87	17·19	...	...	...		...	...	...
Central Provinces— *Western—*															
Nagpur	186·87	127	1066·81	733·31	...	...	27·5	30	166·69	185 31	228·56	171·44	8·81	7·06	7
Central— Jubbulpore	183·31	106·69	850	680	...	...	36·69	28·31	180	160	128	160	10	10	...
Eastern— Raipur	145 44	...	...	680	...	...	40	43	250	195	137·5	150	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	140 31	156·75	1200	838	..	...	26·19	38	285	183·25	...	...	...	...	...
Amrâoti	152·69	...	980	680	...	...	34·69	30	277·5	288·81	...	...	5·62	6·87	...
Madras— *South, central—*															
Coimbatore	139·6	139·6	975·6	731·7	192	70·5	20 5	22	...	...	115·2	128	...	..	.
Salem	...	...	753·4	650·7	...	...	...	...	171·3	171 3	85·7	102 5	...	...	15 4
Central— Bellary	147·7	110·8	765	666·7	142·8	71·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Cuddapah	..	...	855·2	592·1	...	...	...	..	...	...	85·7	107·1	..	...	..
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197·7	296·5	98·7	116·9	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·1
East Coast, south— Madras	158	108·7	888·8	790	148·1	60·9	16·9	18·9	296·3	329·2	102·9	94·6	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	600	...	...	23·4	23·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	945·9	810·7	...	...	21·9	25	246·8	123·4	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	186·4	133·4	945·9	945·9	...	..	...	...	...	239·4	...	...	...	...	15
Mysore—															
Mysore	150·86	104	822·86	651·41	181·67	85·73	..	...	274·27*	274·27*	154·27	154·32	4·43	4·43	4·43
Bangalore	1401	120	960	857·13	205·68	80	...	...	651·41*	240*	188·54	137·13	11·41	9·8	16·15

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 168 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Coal (Bengal)		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	
															Rajputana—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	110	80 to 90	...	4 and 4·5	2·89 and 3·75	Ajmer
															Delhi—
...	7·5	...	12·5	25	41·25	40	12·5	11·25	...	100	400	30	5·91	3 7	Delhi
															Punjab—
															Southern—
...	...	...	15·94	15·94	48·44	42·03	...	...	112·5	113	287·5	225	4·56	...	Forozepur
															Central—
...	...	...	19·06	20	51·56	50	12·5	13·12	180	160	200	170	6·5	3·78	Lahore
															Submontane—
...	...	...	15·62	19·37	42·5	38·75	12·5	11 25	160	140	...	...	...	4·5	Amritsar
															Northern—
...	...	...	25	30·78	...	...	15	15	180	120	200	140	3·75	4·5	Ráwalpindi
															Western—
...	...	...	17·5	12·5	45	42·5	13·75	13·12	220	140	270	270	5·5	6	Lyallpur
...	...	...	18·75	23·12	42·19	41·25	...	...	140	120	...	...	4·34	5·12	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	...	15·21	9·84	34·79	32·97	10·16	18·84	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	4·86	5	Peshâwar
...	...	...	31·87	19·37	43·75	42·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ismael Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	47·34	46·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·89	2·41	Karáchi
...	...	...	38·75	16·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·75	2·62	Shikárpur
...	...	...	22·5	15	50	42·5	12·66	15·43	120 to 220	120 to 220	...	...	4·5	4·87	Quetta
															Bombay—
															Konkan—
...	...	...	...	...	45·52	43·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·97	3 31	Bombay
															Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	4·5	4·45	Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	2·64	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·03	3·37	Poona
															Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·22	1·75	Ahmednagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	60	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
															Western—
5	16	16	...	...	...	...	8·56	10	90	80 to 95	140	120 to 175	3·75	3·06	Nagpur
															Central—
7	...	...	...	...	80	40	...	...	75	60	85	70	3·62	2·5	Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·62	2·94	Raipur
															Berar—
...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	105	64	5	3·06	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·87	...	70	150	50	3·5	4·25	Amráoti
															Madras—
															South, Central—
...	8	10·4	...	...	102·9*	102·9*	...	...	...	...	100 to 250	60	4·63	4·88	Coimbatore
15·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	...	...	...	...	Salem
															Central—
...	20	12·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	160†	120†	160	150	4·38	4·91	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·5	7·34	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 63	6·06	Karnul
															East Coast, Central—
10·1	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	.	...	...	3·27	2 38	Nellore
															East Coast, South—
...	...	...	...	...	51·3	52·9	0·2	9·2	225†	225†	...	...	3·41	2·25	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	10·4	...	...	...	150†	...	...	...	5·82	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	83·5	41·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·27	2 91	Trichinopoly
															Southern—
15	...	...	...	...	20·4	20·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·22	3·75	Madura
															Mysore—
4·43	4·22	7·81	113·19	89·84	...	...	...	...	50 to 100	50 to 100	50 to 100	50 to 100	4·75	4·75	Mysore
14·09	1·25	4·27	61·04	...	...	52·5	...	..	160	160	160 to 200	160 to 200	4·75	6	Bangalore

*Superior quality † Sheep or goats

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY, 1920

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jáwar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	6 10	6 10	...	...		
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	6 15	6 15	8 9	8 9	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	2 13	2 13	...	...	6 1	6 1	6 10	6 10		...		...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu			...	...	5 13	6 1	6 10	6 5	...	...		...
Rangoon	4 —	4 —	...	...	5 13	6 10	6 1	6 15	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	6 1	5 12	6 10	6 1	...	...	...	...
Bassein	3 8	3 8	...	...	5 13	6 1	6 15	6 15	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	6 15	6 5	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 1	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	5 13	5 12	6 10	6 15	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 1	7 4	...	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo		...	...	...	5 15	5 15	6 3	6 10	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	3 8	2 12	...	...	4 13	4 13	6 1	6 1	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 2	8 12	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	...	...	5 3	5 3	...	5 10	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 9	8 9	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...		...	...	6 15	7 5	7 15	8 1	...	...		
Kyaukpyu	...		...	...	8 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	...	...		...
Akyab	1 14	...	...		6 1	6 1	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 12	5 4	6 6	7 6	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	4 7	4 8	...	...	3 2	3 2	5 3	5 9	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	2 8	2 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Manipur	6 —	6 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	8 4	3 4	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	5 8	6 —	...	...	3 —	3 4	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	5 —	4 12	...	...	4 4	3 4	5 12	5 8	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 8	6 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 14	6 6	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh		...	...		...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 11	6 5	...	...	...	...
Dacca		...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 14	5 8	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	4 4	...	...	...	...
Howrah		...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 12	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 13	4 13	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...		...	...	...	...	4 8	5 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	...	...	...	...		6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	3 4	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...		...	...	...	...	5 12	5 10	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from returns furnished fortnightly by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the district head-quarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

*The figures under "wheat" represent the prices of wheat flour.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13	2 13	9 5	9 5	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1	3 1	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	...	...	3 1	3 1	...	11 3	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1	2 1	11 3	11 3	Pegu
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 8	...	...	3 2	3 2	9 5	9 5	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 5	9 5	Maubin
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 6	...	...	3 8	3 8	11 3	11 3	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	10 3	10 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2	3 2	8 —	8 —	Prome
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	7 —	7 —	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	12 13	12 13	3 4	3 4	7 —	7 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 5	2 9	8 —	8 —	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	12 —	12 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	3 3	3 3	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 —	9 3	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	4 9	4 12	...	...	3 8	4 —	8 —	8 —	Cachar
												Hill Tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	7 4	3 7	3 7	7 12	7 12	Khasi and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	2 12	2 12	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	19 —	19 —	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	3 —	4 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	6 8	6 8	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	3 8	3 12	10 —	10 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 8	9 8	Kámrup (Gauhati)
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 8	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	...	11 —	10 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	9 —	9 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 —	10 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9	3 6	10 —	10 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	10 —	10 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 4	10 4	Khulna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 4	10 10	10 10	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 8	10 8	Howrah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 8	10 8	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	11 —	11 —	*Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	5 8	10 12	11 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 4	9 8	9 8	Faridpur

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1920—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 12	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	...		...	6 —	...		...	...	
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...			5 12	6 —		...		
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10	6 —	...	...		...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 3	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	5 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 3	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...		...	...	5 4	6 —	...	...	...	
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...		6 —	6 —		...		...
Rangpur	...	...	...		...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...			4 8	4 4		...	...	
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	6 —	6 —	...	...		...	5 1	5 2	...	...		...
Bhágalpur	6 3	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Darbhanga	5 8	5 8	6 9	7 2	...	...	5 4	5 8	...	...		
Muzaffarpur	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8		...	4 —	4 —		...	...	
Sáran	5 8	5 12	7 —	7 —		...	5 —	5 —		...	...	...
Champáran	6 —	6 8	8 —	8 8	...	...	5 4	5 8	...		...	
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	5 —	5 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	6 —	6 8	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 14	...	...	...	...
Gaya	5 8	6 —	11 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...
Patna	6 2	6 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 4	6 8	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —
Shahabad	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	5 —	4 12	...	...	...	...	5 12	6 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 8	6 4	...	...	...	...
Ranchi	4 14	4 14	6 —	6 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	3 3	5 5½	6 12	6 12	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...		...
Hazáribágh	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	4 11	4 10	...	...	...	...	6 1	5 14	...	...	...	
Cuttack	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...	6 4	5 14½	...	...	...	
Balasore	3 12	3 12	...	...	...	...	6 12	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 12	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	5 4	5 —	7 —	7 —	3 8	3 4	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	6 —	6 —
Benares*	5 8½	5 10½	7 13	7 13	3 4	3 4	4 3	4 3	7 5	7 5	6 4	6 4
Ghazipur	5 7	5 7	7 14	7 14	3 6	3 6	5 1	5 2	7 3	7 6	6 5	6 8
Jaunpur	6 6	6 —	8 —	7 11	3 8	3 8	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	3 —	3 4	4 8	4 8	7 12	8 —	7 —	6 10
Central—												
Bánda	5 2	5 2	5 10	5 10	3 4	3 —	5 3	5 2	7 12	8 12	6 14	6 12
Fatehpur	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 12	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	7 12	7 12	6 12	6 12
Hamirpur	4 14	4 15	5 14	6 —	3 4	3 8	4 12	4 8	8 —	8 10	6 12	7 4
Jalaun	5 4	5 4	...	...	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	7 8	8 —	6 8	6 8
Cawnpore	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 10	4 10	8 4	8 —	7 —	7 —
Jhansi	5 4	5 —	7 —	7 —	3 1	3 4	5 —	5 —	6 12	7 —	6 8	6 12
Etáwah	5 1	5 3	7 3	7 4	3 5	3 —	5 12	5 9	7 15	7 9	7 5	7 5
Farrukhabad	5 5	5 5	8 1	8 1	5 —	5 4	5 13	6 3	8 4	8 4	7 11	7 7
Mainpuri	5 4	5 4	7 —	7 —	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 —	7 4	6 12
Etah	5 12	5 8	7 4	7 —	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 —	7 3	7 8	7 —	6 12
Western—												
Meerut	5 8	5 8	7 12	7 12	2 8	2 8	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —
Agra	5 2	5 2	7 8	7 7	3 1	2 15	...	...	8 6	8 5	...	7 5
Muttra	5 5	5 6	8 8	8 —	2 8	3 —	3 —	4 —	8 8	8 —	7 8	7 4
Aligarh	5 4	5 —	7 12	7 8	2 4	2 4	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 4	7 —	7 —
Bulandshahr	5 5	5 5	7 8	7 4	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	7 4	7 —	7 —	6 12
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	5 7	5 7	7 1	7 6	3 9	4 8	5 2	5 2	7 10	7 6	...	...
Azamgarh	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	6 7	6 3	8 12	8 8	4 4	4 4	5 2	5 —	...	...	8 4	...
Basti	5 12	5 12	9 —	9 —	3 12	3 12	4 —	5 8	...	...	...	...

* Figures have not so far been reported.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	4 —	11 —	11 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	10 8	10 8	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	4 —	13 —	12 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 8	10 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	5 —	13 —	13 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	...	11 8	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6	3 6	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 —	12 —	12 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9	3 9	9 12	9 12	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 12	10 —	9 8	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3	3 3	10 —	10 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 4	8 —	8 —	3 8	3 8	10 —	10 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	Bhágalpur
7 7	7 7	...	...	5 8	6 1	7 7	7 7	4 2	4 2	8 —	8 —	Darbhanga
8 —	8 —	...	...	5 12	6 —	7 4	7 8	4 —	4 —	12 8	12 8	Muzaffarpur
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 — to 6 —	7 8	7 12	4 —	4 4	10 —	10 —	Sáran
7 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	6 —	7 8	8 —	4 —	4 8	10 8	10 —	Chámparan
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	7 —	5 —	4 8	12 —	12 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 12	7 8	6 12	5 8	10 8	10 —	Monghyr
...	...	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 8	7 4	8 8	4 —	4 8	13 5	13 5	Gaya
...	...	6 —	6 —	5 —	6 —	...	8 8	4 8	5 —	10 —	12 8	Patna
...	...	...	...	5 —	6 —	...	7 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 12	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 —	9 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	4 8	5 —	6 8	7 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	Mánbhum
9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	Ranchi
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 1	6 12	7 5	3 15	3 15	12 2	12 2	Palámau
9 —	7 8	...	...	5 8	6 —	7 8	8 —	4 —	4 4	10 10	11 7	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	4 6	4 4	...	...	3 6	3 9	16 —	16 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	...	...	4 —	3 12	13 —	16 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 2	9 2	Balasore
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 4	6 —	7 —	3 8	3 8	10 11	10 11	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 12	6 9	7 —	3 12	3 12	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur
...	...	6 8	6 8	5 11½	5 11½	7 13	7 13	3 12	3 12	11 13	11 13	Benares
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 14	7 —	7 6	4 3	4 3	9 5	9 10	Ghazipur
...	...	7 1	7 1	6 3	6 —	7 14	7 13	4 3	4 8	8 —	8 —	Jaunpur
...	4 —	...	...	5 4	6 1	...	...	4 4	4 4	12 —	13 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	6 2	6 4	...	8 —	3 6	4 —	10 8	10 8	Bánda
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 14	...	...	3 12	3 12	9 12	10 —	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 —	10 8	Jalaun
...	6 4	6 —	5 14	5 6	5 6	8 8	...	3 12	3 12	13 —	13 —	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 4	7 5	7 10	3 4	3 10	12 8	10 8	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	5 1	5 9	8 3	7 14	4 4	4 4	10 11	11 —	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 10	8 10	4 7	4 7	13 —	16 —	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 —	7 8	7 8	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 12	7 12	7 8	4 —	4 4	12 8	12 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 5	8 —	8 —	...	3 9	...	11 7	Agra
...	...	...	...	6 8	5 8	9 8	9 4	4 —	4 —	13 —	8 —	Muttra
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 4	7 12	7 4	4 4	4 4	11 8	10 8	Aligarh
...		...	...	5 5	5 10	7 4	7 4	3 3	3 12	12 —	12 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	5 2	5 7	7 12	7 12	3 14	4 8	9 10	10 4	Ballia
...	...	...	...	5 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	3 12	3 12	10 —	13 —	Azamgarh
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 12	7 10	4 6	4 8	12 —	12 —	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 8	4 4	4 4	9 —	10 —	Basti

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1920—continued

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*) Half-month of report	Wheat Previous half-month	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) Half-month of report	Barley Previous half-month	Rice (*Oryza Sativa.*) Best sort Half-month of report	Rice Best sort Previous half-month	Rice Common Half-month of report	Rice Common Previous half-month	Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*) Half-month of report	Jawar Previous half-month	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) Half-month of report	Bajra Previous half-month
United Provinces—continued												
(a) AGRA—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	5 8	5 4	8 —	8 —	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	7 4	7 4
Budaun	5 3	5 3	7 2	7 2	2 8	2 8	3 10	3 12	7 —	7 —	6 8	6 9
Pilibit	5 3	5 3	8 —	8 —	2 6	2 8	5 2	5 9	7 8	...	7 —	6 6
Bareli	5 4	5 5	8 —	7 13	2 13	2 13	4 10	4 8	7 12	8 5	6 12	7 —
Moradabad	5 6	5 8¼	8 10	8 10	2 7	2 10	4 2	5 6	...	...	7 6	6 15
Bijnor	5 6	5 4	7 14	8 —	2 —	2 —	4 8	4 —	...	...	6 4	6 4
Muzaffarnagar	5 10	5 10	8 12	8 12	4 —	4 —	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —
Saharanpur *	...	5 10	...	9 1	...	1 10	...	4 4	...	...	...	7 7
Dehra Dun	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	2 —	2 —	3 12	3 12	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 8
Hills—												
Naini Tal	4 7	4 7	6 9	6 5	2 2	2 2	3 11	3 11	...	4 3	5 4	5 4
Almora	5 4	5 8	7 4	7 4	2 —	2 —	4 4	4 —	...	...	..	...
Garhwal	4 12	4 —	7 —	7 —	2 —	2 8	3 8	3 8	...	7 —	..	..
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	5 12	6 —	7 8	8 —	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —
Sultanpur	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 12	...	...	6 —	7 —
Rae Bareli	5 10	5 10	8 —	7 4	4	4 —	4 14	5 2	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 4
Unao	5 2	5 2		7 4	2 14	2 10	5 10	5 10	8 8	8 12	7 6	7 12
Lucknow	5 8	5 4	8 8	8 4	2 8	2 8	5 —	4 12	8 —	7 8	7 8	7 4
Hardoi	5 4	5 4	7 12	8	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 4
Northern—												
Fyzabad	5 14	5 14	8 4	8 4		..	4 2	4 2	8 —	8	6 4	6 4
Barabanki	5 12	5 13	8 2	8 5	3 —	3 —	4 14	5 6	7 14	8 8	7 12	7 6
Gonda	5 13	5 13	8 —	8 —	3 2	3 2	4 13	4 10	...	8 2	8 —	7 10
Bahraich	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	3 4	3 4	4 12	5 —	9 4	9 4	8 —	8 —
Sitapur	5 12	5 12	8 4	8 4	3 —	2 8	5 4	5 —	8 8	9 —	7 8	7 4
Kheri	5 12	5 12	8 15	9 —	2 —	2 —	5 8	5 —	9 2	9 —	7 14	8 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	5 4	5 4		7 4	3 6	3 6	4 1	4 1	10 8	10 4	5 4	5 4
Ajmer	4 10	4 14		7 4	3 8	3 8	4 9	4 9	...	7 4	...	6 4
Kishangarh	5 12	5 8		8 4	2 4	2 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	7 8	7 4
Tonk *					...	...	...	...			...	...
Jaipur	5 3		7 8	7 8	4 4	4 4	4 8	4 8			6 13	6 13
Karauli *		5 5		7 8	...	5 10	...	...		7 8	...	6 9
Dholpur *		5 8		7 12	...	3 —	...	3 4		8 9½	...	9 15
Bharatpur *					...	...	...	...			...	..
Alwar	7 —	7 —	9 7	9 9	3 8	3 8	4 —	4 —	10 8	10 4	8 8	8 9
Nasirabad	5 -	5 —			4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	7 4	7 4	6 —	6 —
Western—												
Bikaner	5 —	5 —			3 —	3 —	3 12	3 12			5 8	5 8
Jaisalmer *		4 —			...	2 8	[illegible]	3 8		4 8	...	4 3
Jodhpur *		4 5 and 4 12		8 —	...	3 2	...	3 7		7 2	...	5 13
Central India—												
Indore	6 —	5 12	7 —	8 —	3 4	3 8	4 8	4 4	...	10 —	6 8	6 8
Neemuch	5 4	5 4	...	...	3 —	3 12	3 12	4 8	9 12	10 4	6 —	...
Gwalior	5 8	5 8	9 —	8 8	2 12	3 4	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	8 8	8 8
Delhi—												
Delhi	5 12	5 12	8 3	8 8	2 — and 2 8	2 — and 2 8	3 12	3 12	8 4	8 —	6 12	7 —
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	6 4	6 4	6 12	6 12	...	...	4 —	4 —			6 8	6 8
Ferozepur	6 —	6 4	8 12	8 12	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 —	10 —	6 12	7 —
Central—												
Lahore	6 4	6 4	8 12	8 12	...	...	4 12	4 7	8 12	8 12	6 12	6 12
Gujranwala	6 12	7 —	8 12	9 12	...	...	5 —	5 —			...	...
Gujrat	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —			7 8	7 8
Jhelam	6 4	6 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	4 8	4 8			7 —	

* Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 12	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	8 8	8 8	5 7	5 7	7 2	7 8	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	5 12	6 —	8 —	8 8	3 10	3 12	12 —	12 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 13	8 2	8 7	3 9	2 8	13 8	13 8	Bareli
...	...	...	...	5 2	5 11	8 2	8 6	3 7	4 2	12 12	12 12	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	4 4	4 4	12 4	12	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	3 —	3 —	13 —	13 —	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	...	5 14		8 13	...	3 8		11 11	Saharanpur
7 8	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	3 12	4 —	9 —	9 —	Dehra Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	4 7	4 7	7 5	7 5	3 2	3 2	8 6	8 6	Naini Tal
6 8	6 4	...	...	4 8	4 6	...	...	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	Almora
6 8	...	...	...	3 8	3 12	...	...	2 8	3 4	5 4	5 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
9 —	9 —	4 —	4 —	5 4	5 12	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	11 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	4 —	4 4	15 —	15 —	Sultanpur
9 —	9 —	4 —	4 8	5 4	5 2	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	9 —	Rae Bareli
...	...	...	4 12	5 2	5 2	9 2	9 2	3 10	3 8	10 14	11 —	Unao
...	...	...	...	5 2	5 2	7 12	...	3 12	3 8	12 —	10 8	Lucknow
...	...	8 —	8 —	5 —	5 4	9 —	9 —	3 12	4 8	11 —	10 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 —	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	...	Fyzabad
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 12	9 —	8 14	3 15	4 5	11 —	10 5	Barabanki
...	...	4 2	4 2	5 6	5 6	8 2	8 2	3 14	3 14	10 4	10 4	Gonda
...	...	5 8	5 8	5 12	6 —	8 12	8 12	4 —	4 —	10 8	10 8	Bahraich
...	...	10 —	10 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	Sitapur
10 —	9 8	8 —	8 —	5 8	6 —	9 2	8 8	4 —	4 —	13 —	16 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	4 10	4 10	5 2	5 1	10 8	10 8	3 2	3 2	10 14	10 14	Mewar (Udaipur
...	...	3 12	3 12	5 8	5 14	...	7 6	...	...	18 —	18 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	6 4	5 14	8 8	8 4	...	...	18 8	18 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonk
...	...	6 2	6 2	5 3 and 5 11	5 6 and 5 14	7 12	8 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	...	5 15	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	Karauli
...	...	...	6 12	...	6 5	...	...	...	5 4	...	17 —	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bharatpur
...	...	5 14	7 —	6 8	6 9	8 12	8 6	6 12	6 12	17 8	17 12	Alwar
...	...	...	...	5 8	6 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	18 —	18 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	16 —	16 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	...	3 12	...	...	...	...	...	22 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	...	5 13	...	7 2	...	4 1	...	20 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	4 8	5 4	...	12 8	3 4	3 8	12 —	11 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	3 —	3 —	13 —	13 4	Neemuch
...	...	5 4	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 —	3 12	16 —	16 —	Gwalior
												Delhi—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 12	3 8	3 8	13 8	13 —	Delhi
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	...		...	...	12 —	12 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	8 4	8 12	2 8	2 12	9 —	9 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	6 12	7 8	6 —	6 —	7 12	7 12	3 4	3 12	9 8	9 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	3 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	7 8	7 —	2 12	2 12	10 8	11 —	Jhelam

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1920—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordium vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South eastern—												
Gurgáon	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	7 4	7 4
Rohtak	5 14	6 2	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	7 4	7 10
Karnál	6 2	6 2	9 —	8 12	...	...	4 4	4 4	9 4	9 —	7 8	7 8
Submontane—												
Ambala	6 —	6 2	8 14	8 14	...	...	4 12	4 8	8 14	8 10	7 6	7 4
Ludhiana	5 12	6 —	6 8	8 4	...	...	4 4	4 —	7 8	8 8	5 8	5 8
Jullundur	6 8	6 12	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 8	4 4	6 —	8 —	6 —	6 —
Hoshiárpur	6 3	6 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	7 4	7 —	...	9 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...
Amritsar	6 8	6 8	6 12	8 12	...	...	4 10	4 10	6 4	6 4	6 12	6 8
Siálkot	6 8	6 4	...	9 12	...	...	5 —	6 4	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Simla	5 4	5 4	7 —	6 7	...	...	4 —	4 8	5 12	6 4	6 4	5 7
Kángra	7 8	7 8	8 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	5 12	5 12	10 12	10 —	...	...	4 4	4 4	6 12	7 4	6 8	6 4
Attock	6 —	6 —	9 12	10 —	...	...	3 12	4 8	...	...	6 8	6 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	7 10	7 10	8 8	...	...	...	4 6	4 8	...	...	6 12	6 12
Jhang	6 6	6 6	8 4	8 6	...	...	4 4	4 4	7 4	8 8	...	7 —
Lyallpur	6 8	6 4	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	7 8	7 8
Multan	6 6	6 12	8 10	8 —	...	...	5 —	...	8 12	9 12	6 8	6 8
Montgomery	6 12	6 14	8 4	8 —	...	...	4 6	4 2	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	6 6	6 6	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	7 8	7 4
Dera Ghazi Khan	6 —	5 15	7 12	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 6	6 14	6 12	6 6	6 4
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazara	6 6	6 6	11 12	11 12	2 7	2 7	4 6	4 6	...	...	5 —	5 —
Peshawar	7 1	7 1	13 13	13 13	3 3	3 3	4 4	4 4	10 8	12 8	6 9	6 9
Kohát	5 13	6 3	12 4	12 6	...	2 12	5 —	5 —	...	...	7 10	7 12
Bannu	8 2	8 2	14 1	13 12	...	...	5 15	5 15	11 4	11 4	7 13	7 8
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	9 6	9 —	2 2	2 2	3 14	3 14	...	8 12	7 8	7 8
Tochi	6 12	6 2	12 5	12 5	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	...
Kurram	6 6	6 6	10 —	10 —	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	7 —	6 8	15 —	15 —	3 4	3 4	3 8	3 8	...	...	...	...
Wano†	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	5 4	5 4	...	...	3 8	4 —	4 —	4 8	5 8	6 —	5 4	5 8
Hyderabad	5 8	4 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 8	3 8	6 —	5 8	5 8	5 4
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	5 4	5 —	...	...	2 12	2 12	3 2	3 2	6 2	6 —	5 4	5 —
Shikárpur	6 4	5 8	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	...	...	6 —	...
Upper Sind Frontier	5 4	5 4	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	6 4	6 4
Quetta	...	...	6 —	6 —	2 —	2 —	4 —	4 —	...	5 11	5 8	5 8
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	3 9	3 13	...	...	4 1	4 9	4 11	5 4	4 2	3 9	4 1	4 1
Ratnagiri	3 1	3 1	...	...	3 15	3 15	5 3	5 6	5 15	5 15	5 5	5 5
Alibág	3 11	3 11	...	...	3 11	3 11	4 10	4 10	...	...	...	...
Bombay	3 11	*3 13	...	...	2 4	2 4	5 4	5 7	4 9	4 5	5 7	5 12
Thána	4 4	5 1	...	...	3 11	4 1	5 —	5 11	...	...	5 3	5 3
Deccan and Karnáták—												
Dharwar	3 12	4 11	...	...	3 14	3 14	4 1	4 9	5 8	5 8	4 5	5 3
Belgaum	3 14	4 2	...	...	4 —	4 8	4 5	4 13	5 11	6 12	5 10	6 2
Satara	3 13	4 3	...	...	...	...	4 11	4 1	4 14	5 10	6 8	6 15
Sholapur	4 —	4 7	...	...	2 7	2 7	4 6	4 6	5 10	5 10	6 6	6 13
Bijapur	3 10	3 11	...	...	2 15	3 1	3 13	4 6	5 3	5 11	5 11	6 1
Poona	4 1	4 6	..	...	3 5	3 5	3 13	3 13	4 14	4 14	5 15	5 15
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmednagar	4 6	4 6	...	..	3 6	3 6	3 12	3 12	5 10	5 10	6 5	6 5
Násik	4 2	4 8	...	...	3 7	3 7	4 8	4 9	...	..	5 13	6 3
Dhulia	[illegible]	4 6	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 1	6 1	5 14	5 14
Jalgaon	4 12	4 15	...	...	...	...	5 1	5 5	6 2	6 2	6 —	6 —
Gujarat—												
Surat	4 6	5 1	...	...	3 4	3 4	4 10	4 10	6 —	5 9	6 —	6 —
Broach	3 8	3 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 —	6 —	6 —
Kaira	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	3 6	3 12	...	...	6 12	6 8
Baroda	4 4	4 4	...	...	4 —	4 2	4 12	4 14	...	...	6 4	6 4
Ahmedabad	4	4 —	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —
Godhra	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 8	5 —	...	...	5 —	5 —
Disa	4 12	4 4	...	...	2 10	2 8	2 12	2 12	6 —	...	5 6	5 4
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	3 4	3 8	...	...	2 —	2 4	3 —	3 8	6 4	6 4	5 8	5 8
Central Provinces—												
Nimar	4 12	4 8	...	...	2 15	2 15	5 2	5 2	6 8	6 8	...	..
Hoshangabad	4 8	4 12	...	...	3 4	3 4	4 10	4 15	6 9	6 9	...	.
Betul	4 14	4 14	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 14	6 14	..	..
Chhindwara	4 6	4 12	...	...	3 12	3 12	4 6	4 6	5 15	5 15	...	.
Nagpur	3 13	4 7	...	...	2 15	2 15	5 8	5 8	5 15	5 15	...	...
Wardha	4 1	4 1	...	...	2 9	2 9	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...

* Relates to Khandwa wheat

† Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 4	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	..	6 8	6 8	...		5 —	3 8	13 —	13 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	8 12	8 8	3 —	3 —	11 —	11 —	Karnál
												Sub-montane—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 6	8 8	8 8	3 8	3 8	10 4	10 4	Ambala
...	...	4 8	4 —	5 12	6 —	9 —	9 —	3 8	3 8	10 —	10 —	Ludhiána
...	...	5 8	5 8	5 12	6 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	5 12	6 4	8 12	9 4	...	...	9 8	9 8	Hoshiarpur
...	...	4 —	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	..	9 —	9 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	6 12	7 —	5 8	6 —	7 8	8 —	3 —	3 —	11 —	11 —	Amritsar
...	.	...	...	5 12	6 8	...	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 4	7 —	6 14	3 4	3 3	8 —	8 —	Simla
...	...	...	...	4 12	5 —	7 8	7 8	3 —	3 —	7 4	7 4	Kángra
												Northern—
..	...	...	...	5 14	6 —	6 12	6 12	2 12	3 4	11 —	11 —	Ráwalpindi
..	...	..	...	6 4	6 4	7 4	7 8	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	..	...	6 4	6 2	8 4	8 8	3 —	...	10 —	10 —	Sháhpur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 2	8 —	8 —	...	.	9 —	9 —	Jhang
..	...	...	...	5 12	6 —	8 —	8 4	...	2 8	10 —	9 8	Lyallpur
...	...	5 —	...	5 14	5 14	8 —	8 8	...	...	9 4	9 8	Multan
...	...	...	...	6 9	6 5	9 —	9 —	...	..	9 —	9 —	Montgomery
.	..	...	...	6 2	6 2	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	Muzaffargarh
..	..	...	...	5 13	5 11	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
...	...	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 10	6 2	7 12			9 8	9 8	Hazára
...	...	7 14	7 14	7 1	6 14	10 5	10 —	7 14	7 14	16 12	16 12	Peshávar
.	..	...	...	6 7	6 5	9 —	8 12		...	18 8	18 8	Kohát
...	..	...	...	8 1	8 4	12 13	12 8	.	...	20 —	19 11	Bannu
...	..	..	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 12	Dera Ismail Khan
...	..	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 13		..	10 —	10 —	Tochi
.	.	...	...	5 6	5 6	11 —	11 —	.	...	8 6	8 6	Kurram
...	.	..	...	6 8	6 —	12 —	11 —	...	..	12 —	12 —	Malakand
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
..	..	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	3 4	3 8	20 —	20 —	Karáchi
..	...	..	...	5 8	5 8	..	...		...	16 —	16 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	2 12	4 8	...	...	4 4	3 12	...	...	Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)
...	...	...	..	5 —	5 4	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	3 —	3 —	16 —	16 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	6 11	5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
5 12	...	...	...	3 11	4 12	...	...	2 15	3 7	12 8	12 8	Karwar
7 2	7 2	...	...	3 11	4 1	..	...	3 6	3 11	13 6	13 6	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	...	...	2 11	2 11	12 18	12 13	Alibág
...	...	...	..	3 7	3 7	...	...	3 4	3 6	13 6	14 11	Bombay
...	...	..	...	3 8	5 6	.		3 4	3 4	13 6	13 6	Thana
												Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	18 13	13 3	Dharwar
7 —	7 —	...	...	3 13	3 13	...	...	3 1	3 5	15 —	15 —	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	3 15	4 4	..	...	3 7	3 7	14 6	13 3	Satara
...	...	...	...	4 1	4 8	...	...	2 15	2 15	15 8	15 8	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	3 14	3 14	...	...	3 7	3 7	12 10	12 10	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	...	...	3 5	3 5	14 4	13 1	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	..	2 15	3 5	16 12	16 2	Ahmednagar
6 —	6 —	...	...	4 5	4 5	...	...	2 14	2 14	14 5	15 10	Násik
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	3 3	3 3	15 9	15 9	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	...	...	2 12	3 —	14 1	14 1	Jalgáon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	4 3	4 3	...	...	2 9	3 4	14 13	14 13	Surat
...	...	...	...	4 8	5 —	...	...	3 —	3 8	17 12	17 12	Broach
8 —	8 —	...	...	4 8	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	18 4	20 —	Kaira
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 4	3 4	20 —	20 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	..	3 —	3 —	20 —	20 —	Ahmedabad
5 —	5 —	...	...	4 8	5 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	16 —	16 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	...	..	2 12	2 12	18 —	18 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	..	...	...	4 —	3 12	...	...	3 4	3 4	60 —	50 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
..	...	...	...	4 12	4 13	...	...	3 6	3 6	12 8	12 3	Nimar
...	..	...	...	4 10	4 15	...	...	3 2	3 12	9 —	14 6	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	...	...	2 8	3 12	8 —	8 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	4 7	4 7	...	...	3 11	3 11	8 7	9 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 15	...	...	2 12	3 10	11 9	11 9	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 —	3 9	11 14	11 14	Wardha

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1920—*concluded*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	5 6	5 6	...	...	2 12	2 12	4 2	4 2	6 7	6 7	...	...
Saugor	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 12	...	...
Damoh*	...	5 3	...	...	...	3 11	...	5 —	...	7 —	...	—
Jubbulpore	5 4	5 12	...	...	3 —	3 4	...	5 8	6 8	6 12	...	...
Mandla	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 6	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	5 —	5 4	...	...	3 12	3 12	5 4	5 4	6 —	6 6	...	...
Bálághát	4 1	4 1	...	...	3 2	3 2	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	..
Bhandára	4 6	4 6	...	...	...	...	5 2	5 2	5 15	5 15	...	...
Chánda	4 5	4 5	...	...	3 3	3 9	4 3	4 9	6 3	6 3	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	5 4	5 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	..	...	...	...
Raipur	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 12	3 12	5 —	5 4	...	...	...	..
Drug	5 11	4 2	...	...	4 10	3 8	5 12	5 12	...	6 2	...	...
Berar												
Buldána	4 3	3 14	...	...	...	...	4 7	4 —	7 5	7 5	...	...
Akola	4 9	4 9	...	...	2 5	2 5	4 12	4 12	7 —	7 —	...	...
Amráoti	4 13	...	...	...	2 14	2 14	5 11	5 11	7 —	7 —	...	...
Yeotmal	4 4	4 4	...	...	2 14	2 14	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	...	...
Hyderabad												
Secunderabád	2 6	2 4	4 2	...	2 1	1 14	4 1	4 7	5 4	6 4	5 14	6 6
Madras												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	..	..	...	...	4 6	4 9	..	...	...	..
S. Canara	...	...	...	..	...	..	4 —	4 3	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	.	..	...	..	3 13	4 2	5 2	5 6	...	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 12	..	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5	3 5	4 11	4 11	4 7	4 7
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	.	..	...	...	3 14	4 6	5 12	...	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5	4 6	6 4	6 14	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9	3 11	5 8	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	..	...	...	4 2	4 2	5 5	5 8	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10	3 14	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	4 —	...	...	...	7 8
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	4 15	...	...	8 —	7 12
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 7	5 7	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	5 8	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 8	...	5 3	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 5	3 15	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 11	4 3	..	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	4 2	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	...	...	6 3	7 3
Tanjore	..	...	...		...	...	4 9	4 9	...	...	4 15	6 3
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	6 11	6 11	6 3	6 3
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	.	...	—	3 15	3 15	5 8	5 10	6 3	5 7
Madura	...	...	...	..	...	...	3 11	3 11	5 2		...	...
Mysore												
Mysore	...	3 —	2 14	2 14	3 6	3 12	4 —	4 8	3 —	3 —	..	..
Bangalore	3 12	2 12	...	...	3 4	3 4	3 12	4 —	...	...	...	...
Coorg												
Coorg	2 —	2 —	2 —	2 —	3 12	3 8	4 10	5 —	..			.
Aden*	3 2	3 2	..	...	3 2	3 2	4 3	4 3	5 —	5 —	3 14	3 9

* Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	...	...	3 15	3 15	9 8	9 8	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 7	3 8	11 —	11 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	...	5 8	...	...	...	3 8	...	10 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	4 12	5 4	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 —	9 8	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 4	3 4	9 —	8 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	4 12	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 —	9 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	4 1	4 1	...	...	3 1	3 1	10 9	10 9	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	3 15	3 15	...	...	2 13	2 13	11 13	11 13	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	4 11	5 —	...	...	2 14	2 15	13 10	13 11	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 8	10 8	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 12	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 —	10 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	5 8	4 2	...	...	3 3	3 3	12 15	12 15	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	...	...	3 5	3 —	11 3	11 3	Buldána
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	2 8	3 5	14 —	14 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	5 7	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	...	16 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	4 13	4 13	...	...	3 2	3 2	13 13	13 13	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
5 5	6 3	...	...	3 11	4 1	...	...	5 4	6 —	10 5	9 10	Secunderabád
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 8	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	S. Canara
												South, central—
5 12	6 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	16 7	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	10 4	Nilgiris
5 9	5 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	Salem
												Central—
6 3	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	Bellary
5 15	6 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	Anantapur
5 9	5 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	19 1	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	15 11	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
6 13	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	18 11	Ganjam
6 6	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Vizagapatam
6 15	7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
6 14	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 3	18 10	Kistna
5 15	5 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	Guntur
...	6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
6 5	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 2	Madras
5 12	6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	Chingleput
5 15	5 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	18 11	N. Arcot
6 5	7 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	17 4	S. Arcot
6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
5 9	5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
5 6	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	Tinnevelly
4 13	4 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	Madura
												Mysore—
7 —	7 8	.	...	3 4	3 4			3 4	3 4	13 —	13 —	Mysore
6 —	8 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	4 —	4 —	2 12	2 12	14 —	12 —	Bangalore
												Coorg—
7 —	7 12	...	...	4 4	6 8	...	...	2 8	2 14	16 —	15 8	Coorg
.	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	...	...	3 —	3 —	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 21st February 1920.

No. 930-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India will leave Delhi on the night of the 27th February 1920. His Excellency's departure will be private.

The Viceroy will pay an official visit to Alwar and will return to Delhi on the morning of the 1st March next. The arrival will be private.

The party accompanying the Viceroy will be:—

Her Excellency the Lady Chelmsford, C.I., G.B.E.
The Hon'ble Sir John Wood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Political Secretary.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. Verney, Military Secretary.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. Austen Smith, C.I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon.
Captain C. M. G. Gordon Ives, A.-D.-C.
Captain D. S. Frazer, A.-D.-C.
Captain the Hon'ble A. G. Agar-Robartes, A.-D.-C.
Captain the Hon'ble D. E. F. O'Brien, A.-D.-C.*
The Hon'ble Noel Shore, I. P.

Communications of an urgent nature intended to reach His Excellency and party during the tour should be addressed "Viceroy's Camp" without the addition of any post town; all others to the Headquarters of the several Departments at Delhi.

By Command,

R. VERNEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 17th February, 1920.

No. 24.—With reference to Legislative Department Notification No. 100, dated the 15th November, 1919, the Hon'ble Mr H. Moncrieff Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., is appointed Joint Secretary in that Department with effect from the 17th January 1920.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 19th February, 1920.

No. 25.—For the purposes of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 61), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation IB of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Rai Bahadur Kurma Venkata Reddi, Nayudu, being a non-official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council for the remaining period of the current Council Session.

H. M SMITH,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 19th February 1920.

No. 327.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Burma Commission as Assistant Commissioners :—

Captain E. C. Kenny, 98th Infantry.
Captain F. L. Roberts, 7th Rajputs.
Captain R. R. Ewing, 61st Pioneers.

The 20th February 1920.

No. 331.—Mr. C. H. Brown, of the Indian Civil Service (Madras Establishment), is appointed to officiate as First Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate of Coorg during the absence on leave of Mr. F. L. Brigstocke, or until further orders.

No. 332.—The services of Mr. F. L. Brigstocke, of the Indian Civil Service, First Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate, Coorg, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the date of expiry of the privilege leave portion of the combined leave granted to him by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the 10th April 1920 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 333.—Mr. C. H. Brown, of the Indian Civil Service (Madras Establishment), is appointed to be First Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate, Coorg, with effect from the date on which Mr. F. L. Brigstocke's services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

H. McPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 16th February 1920.

No. 336.—In continuation of the Home Department notification No. 256, dated the 6th February 1920, Mr. J. C. Mittra, Barrister-at-Law, an Additional Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, during the absence on combined leave of Sir H. V. Drake-Brockman, Kt., I.C.S., until the return to duty of Mr. J. K. Batten, I.C.S.

The 20th February 1920.

No. 367.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 1896 (Regulation I of 1896), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. B. H. Heald, I.C.S., Additional Judge in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner during the absence on leave of Mr. H. S. Pratt, I.C.S., or until further orders.

No. 372.—The Governor General in Council has accepted the resignations tendered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Krishnan, Barrister-at-Law, of their office of Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, with effect from the 16th February 1920.

H. D. CRAIK,
Offg. Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 19th February 1920.

No. 74.—The Reverend Ernest Hale Dunkley has been appointed to be a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment in an existing vacancy.

EDUCATION.

The 17th February 1920.

No. 177.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6, sub-section (3), of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to approve of the following elections of Ordinary Fellows by the Registered Graduates of the University and by the Faculty of Medicine with effect from the 31st March 1920 :—

Elected by the Registered Graduates.

(1) The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerji, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D.
(2) Lt.-Col. Suresprasad Sarbadhikari, C.I.E., B.A., M.D., I.M.S.

Elected by the Faculty of Medicine.

(1) The Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D.

SANITARY.

The 19th February 1920.

No. 125.—The services of Major R. E. Wright, M.D., I.M.S., of the Bacteriological Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Delhi, the 20th February 1920.

No. 329.-*Erratum.*—In the Notification by the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture No. 1320, dated the 22nd August 1919, sanctioning the grant of leave to Colonel H. T. Pease, C.I.E., M.R.C.V.S., Principal of the Punjab Veterinary College, *for the word* "vacation" *read* "privilege leave."

FORESTS.

The 18th February 1920.

No. 112-D.-256.—Consequent on the creation of a Forest Utilization Circle in Burma Mr. J. C. Hopwood, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is appointed to officiate as a Conservator of Forests, Burma, with effect from the 1st February 1920 and until further orders.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 16th February 1920

No. 625-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel C J. Windham, C I.E., of the Political Department, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and is posted as Resident at Baroda with effect from the 3rd February 1920, and until further orders.

No. 636-Est. A.—Major A. J. H. Grey, of the Political Department, is posted as His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Kerman and Persian Baluchistan, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 1st February 1920.

No. 637-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. McConaghey, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for six months combined with furlough for three months under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st February 1920.

The 17th February 1920.

No. 644-Est A.—Mr. G. F. de Montmorency, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service (Punjab), is appointed to be Additional Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 11th February 1920, and until further orders.

The 19th February 1920.

No. 691-Est. A.—Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is posted as Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar, with effect from the 30th January 1920.

No. 693-Est. A.—Captain H. W. Luttman Johnson, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for one month and four days, with effect from the 28th January 1920.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 18th February 1920.

No. 660-Est. B.—Lieutenant G. A. Swift, Adjutant, Zhob Militia, is appointed to officiate as Second-in Command, Cavalry, of the same Corps, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Captain H. V. Yule granted sick leave, with effect from the 8th November 1919.

The 19th February 1920.

No. 424-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur M. Clarholm as Consul-General for Sweden at Calcutta.

H. R. C. DOBBS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 13th February 1920.

No. 146-G.—Major G. W. Ross, D.S.O., Military Accountant, 3rd class, Military Accounts Department, has been appointed Additional Deputy Financial Adviser, Military Finance, with effect from the 9th February 1920, *vice* Mr. W. D Gray, O.B.E., who has reverted to his substantive appointment as Assistant Financial Adviser, Military Finance, with effect from the same date.

No. 147-G.—Mr. H. S. Cumber, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, Military Accounts Department, has been placed on special duty in the Military Finance Branch, with effect from the 9th February 1920.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS

The 20th February 1920.

No. 574-F.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

January 1920. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

	JANUARY.		TO END OF JANY.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	Budget, 1919-1920.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1918-1919.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	7,06	5,35	23,31	22,36	36,97	34.49
Opium	28	30	2,59	3.25	4.58	4,47
Salt	38	61	4,90	5.01	5,87	6.42
Stamps	99	85	8.72	7.18	9,15	9.03
Excise	1,84	1,70	15,41	13,96	18,23	17,34
Provincial Rates	1	1	4	3	5	4
Customs	2,67	1,82	17 80	15 36	20.03	18,18
Income Tax	4,11	1,61	14.23	7,91	20,00	11,27
Forest	52	38	3,49	2,67	5,03	4,67
Registration	9	8	87	67	85	86
Tributes from Native States	24	25	59	54	92	89
Other Civil Revenue	1,44	77	18,19	8,19	9,56	11,58
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	19,63	13,73	1,10,14	87,17	1,31.24	1,19,24
Major Irrigation Revenue	89	82	3 81	3,3[illegible]	4.83	4,70
Other Public Works Ordinary Revenue	7	3	58	49	88	86
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE (including Ordinary Public Works)	20,59	14,58	1,14,53	91,00	1,36,95	1,24,80
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—1,50	—1,23	—10.53	—10,50	—13.35	—12.62
Opium	—1	—2	—1,25	—1,60	—1.57	—1,96
Famine Relief (Civil)	—1	...	—78	—1	—1,92	—48
Other Civil Expenditure	—5,28	—4,71	—49,85	—42,14	—58,99	—58,40
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	—6,80	—5,96	—62,41	—54,25	—75,83	—73,46
Major Irrigation Working Expenses	—18	—18	—1,70	—1 56	—2.13	—2,07
Buildings and Roads Expenditure	—59	—58	—5,68	—4,57	—8,93	—7 16
Famine Relief (Public Works)	—1	—4	—80	—32	—76	—55
Other P. W. Ordinary Expenditure	—12	—10	—1,01	—85	—1,54	—1,40
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE (including Public Works)	—7,70	—6,86	—71,60	—61,55	—89,19	—84,64
Irrigation Capital Expenditure	—3	—1	—15	—23	—64	—36
Delhi Capital Expenditure	—4	—3	—32	—39	—34	—40
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	—7	—4	—47	—62	—98	—76
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.						
Posts and Telegraph (Net)	—46	+27	—1,07	—7,20	—1.84	—6,86
Marine (Net)	—32	—42	—2 06	—6,42	—6,37	—7,34
Military Works (Net)	—43	—48	—4,43	—5,34	—89	—6,66
Military Receipts	+1,74	+1,02	+9,45	+7.88	+3.26	+11.20
Military Issues	—10,56	—17,47	—1,09,19	—1,36 23	—77,76	—1.64,45
Railway Receipts	+7,34	+6,56	+61,94	+61,68	+75,00	+75.79
Railway Issues	—4 06	—8,77	—42.91	—36 95	—45 82	—44,76
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—6.75	—14,29	—88 27	—1,22,58	—54,32	—1 44,08
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, — receipts less than payments)	...	+1	+18.22	+55.92	+14,88	+56.66
Treasury Bills	—27	+3,38	+4 94	—10,77	—22,50	+5.67
Ways and Means advances	—1,00	...	+12,00	...	...	—4,00
Cash certificates	—15	...	—2,02	+17	...	—69
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	—4	—15	—2,04	+1,42	...	—2 84
Credits against American silver	...	+2 69	+9 85	+41 31	+11,07	+50,81
Payments on account of American silver	...	—1,07	—4,85	—16,69	...	—19,09
Australian Wheat	+1	...	+2,55		+3.77	...
Transfers through Currency	...	...	...	+9,50	...	+9,50
Credits against Secretary of State's silver	+4	+2,71	+19.04	+21,34	+22,20	+22,60
Remittance of Gold	+6,47	...	+30,17	...	...	...
Deposits of District Funds	+18	+46	+30	+51	—1	+61
Loans by Governments	+32	—13	—1,89	—1,05	—1,20	—1,99
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R15 per £	—3,59	+1	—45.19	—12,16	—18,37	—12,16
Sterling Transfers on London	+4,64	+7	+4.86	+5,51	...	+7,97
Telegraphic transfers from New York	...	...	—2,27	...	...	...
Other Debt Heads	+2.45	—24	+5.38	—8,49	—2,53	—6.41
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	+9,06	+7,64	+49.05	+86,52	+7,31	+1.06 64
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+15,13	+1,03	+3,24	—7,23	—23	+2,96
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,06	14,73	25,95	22,99	18,71	22,99
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	29,19	15,76	29,19	15,76	18,48	25,95

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Delhi, the 21st February 1920.

No. 1370-D.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 16th January 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,
BOARD OF TRADE,
22, CARLISLE PLACE,
WESTMINSTER, S. W.-1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 16th JANUARY 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2*d.* per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters, who desire to have their names placed on the register, should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Money Order payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to :—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,
Board of Trade,
22, Carlisle Place,
Westminster, S. W.-1.

List A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked **(A)** to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked **(B)** to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked **(B)** can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 371).
(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft. (*See*, however, page 371).
Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.
(A) *Animals, living, for food (other than horses).
Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts
(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
(A) Armoured motor cars.
(A) Arms, not being Fire-arms and their component parts.

Bacon, *see* Meat.
Banknotes, *see* Notes.
(A) Barley, barley flour and barley meal.
(A) Basic slag.
(A) Bayonets and their component parts.
(A) Boats and craft.
Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Bread.
Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.
Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.
(A) Butter.

(A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following :—
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal ;
Husk meal ;
Linseed cake and meal ;
Maize germ meal ;
Maize meal and flour ;
(A) Calfskins.
(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, page 371.)
Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.
Cattle Hides, *see* Hides.
Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
(A) Cheese.
(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal. (*See*, however, page 371).
(A) †Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives.
(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
(A) Cocoa, raw.
(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.
Coin, *see* Gold ; Silver.
(A) Coke and manufactured fuel. (*See*, however, page 371).
Combings, *see* Malt
Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.
(C) Copra.
Corn offals, *see* Offals.
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meal.
Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
Craft, *see* Boats.
Culms, *see* Malt.

(A) Dari.
Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, etc.
(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
(A) Dried figs.
Dyes and dye-stuffs, synthetic and intermediates for the manufacture thereof, *see* Coal tar, &c.

(A) Eggs in shells.
Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
(A) Explosives. (*See*, however, page 371).

Fats, edible, *see* Oils.
(A) Figs, dried.
(A) Fire-arms and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 371).
(A) Fish except the following—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns and lobsters.
(A) Salmon, tinned.
(A) Flax, raw.
Flour, *see* Barley ; Maize ; Rice ; Rye ; Wheat.
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.

* Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

† The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—

Dolly dyes. Drummer dyes.
Diamond dyes. Dixon's home dyes.
Maypole dyes.

Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, *e.g.*, Cakes; Hay; Oats, etc.
(A) Forage, green.
Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
(A) Fruit, dried, the following :—
Figs.
Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
Sultanas.
(A) Fruit, preserved.

(A) Game.
(A) Gold, coin and bullion.
(A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers'.
(A) Green forage.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
(C) Ground nuts.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Fire-arms, Machine-guns.
(A) Hay.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
(A) Indigo, synthetic.

Jam, *see* Fruit, preserved.

(A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
(A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Linseed.
Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Livestock, *see* Animals.

(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Maize.
(A) Maize germs.
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
Marmalade, *see* Fruit preserved.
Meals, *see* Barley; Cakes; Rye; Wheat.
(A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat, horse-flesh and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Milk, condensed or preserved.
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Mines and their component parts.
(A) Nicotine and its compounds.
*Notes of the Bank of France.
(A) Notes, Russian rouble.

(A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following :—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
(C) Oils and fats, edible, the following :—
Cocoanut oil;
Groundnut oil;
Palmkernel oil;
Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.

(C) Palm Kernels.
(A) Phosphate rock, namely :—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
Pistols, *see* Fire-arms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.

(A) Quinine sulphate.

(A) Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins)
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Rice and rice flour.
Rifles, *see* Fire-arms.
Russian roubie notes, *see* Notes.
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.

Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
(A) Sausages, except tinned sausages.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.
(A) Semolina.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.
(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, *see* Calf; Hides.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
(A) Sultanas.
(A) Superphosphates.

(A) Tea other than green tea.
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo tubes.

* **Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.**

(A) Uniform clothing, naval, military and Air Force.
Vegetables, *see* Onions ; Potatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
(A) Vessels.
(A) Whalebone, raw.
(A) Whale fins.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.

Wool and Woollen Goods:—

(*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
(A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.
(A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

Yarns, *see* Wool.
(A) Yeast.

LIST C.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C (*see* above) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Bird seed.
Blanc-mange powder.
Cake mixture.
Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cement for building and engineering purposes.
Chillies.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
Custard powder.
Gloy.
Kotfio.
Lactol.
Lactogol
Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
Marmite.
Mincemeat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Paisley flour.
Paint, other than gold paint.
"Phosto" animal food.
Pudding powder.
Puddings.
Restorine.
Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January, 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see* list below), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry :—

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough inclusive .	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to Grimsby inclusive) .	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports	Mr. J. Melrandi, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport inclusive .	Mr. L. R. Lewis, Cymric Buildings, Cardiff.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVES, SMOOTH-BORE GUNS, AND MUNITIONS FOR USE THEREWITH.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of industrial explosives, smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).

French Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).

United States of America.

South America.

Japan and Korea.

Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Arms Convention," all destinations in the prohibited areas set out in Article 6 are excepted from this Open General Licence and will still require a specific export licence for all arms, ammunition and industrial explosives.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, ETC.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—" Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO EXPORT REGULATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

INDEX TO COUNTRIES.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, London, E. C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

Austria, Hungary.

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czechoslovakia (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia*).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteinwegabrücke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that Office. Goods may also be exported *viâ* any other available route.

Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Esthonia (principal port—Reval).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (*see* **Jugo-Slavia).**

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland*).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(*a*) *Northern District—approached* viâ *Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

(*b*) *Southern District—approached* viâ *the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

(*c*) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Import and Export Section, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, care of Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/5) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller-General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W.-1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment:—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.
Butter and cheese.
Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S.-90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea and cocoa).
Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Ergot.
Quinine sulphate.
Caustic potash.
Potassium carbonate.
Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.
Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

No. 1368-D.—The following extract from the "Board of Trade Journal," dated the 15th January 1920, is published for general information :—

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

EXPORT SECTION.

CONDITION UNDER WHICH TRADING IS PERMISSIBLE WITH CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

The Board of Trade have issued the following instructions (Cmd. 512, price 1d.), dealing with trading conditions with certain countries as a result of the ratification of the Peace Treaty :—

The following notes on trading conditions as affected by the raising of the blockade, the authorisation of the resumption of trade with Germany and other countries, and the removal of United Kingdom import restrictions, are published for the information of British traders. These notes supersede those published in July and September last as Parliamentary Returns "Cmd. 274" and "Cmd. 350."

During the war it was necessary to prohibit all trading with the enemy, but the necessity for this prohibition has now ceased. It is no part of the policy of His Majesty's Government to discourage British traders from competing in the markets of the late enemy countries, and it is desirable that British traders should make every effort to secure a proper footing in Central Europe.

I.—GERMANY.

Exports.—Any goods may be sent to Germany without licence, except goods on Lists "A" and "B" of prohibited exports. Applications for export licences in respect of goods included in those Lists should be addressed to the Imports and Exports Licensing Section, 22, Carlisle Place, Westminster, S.W.1.

Imports.—Any goods may be imported from Germany, and paid for, without licence except goods whose importation from *all* foreign countries is prohibited. The import prohibitions established during the war by means of Royal Proclamations issued under Section 43 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, a list of which, so far as they remained in force after 1st September, 1919, was published in Parliamentary Paper Cmd. 454, have been temporarily suspended pending either reversal of Mr. Justice Sankey's judgment or legislative action to secure powers to impose a limited number of restrictions. Importers, however, should clearly understand that, in the event of these powers being conferred by Parliament, or in the event of the judgment being reversed on appeal, licences to import restricted goods will not be granted merely on the ground that the goods had been ordered between the date of the judgment and that of the re-establishment of the restrictions, but will be based solely on consideration of the reasonable requirements of the country.

Other transactions.—Other transactions of a commercial or financial nature with firms in Germany are permissible without further licence, provided they do not involve any of the following matters, namely :—

(*a*) The payment or receipt of money arising out of pre-war transactions ;

(*b*) The delivery of or dealing with property held in this country for persons in Germany since before the outbreak of war ;

(*c*) The transfer of securities by or on behalf of a person in Germany ;

(*d*) The allotment or transfer of securities issued by a Company to or for the benefit of a German subject ;

(*e*) The transfer of any debt or other obligation due to a person in Germany, arising out of pre-war transactions.

It should, of course, be understood that, as regards the financing of transactions, traders must make the best arrangements they can, and, in the case of uncertainty as to the best mode of procedure, they should consult their bankers.

Money due to or property acquired by German nationals as a result of transactions entered into since the resumption of trade with Germany was authorised are not liable to sequestration in this country.

II.—TURKEY, BULGARIA AND THE TERRITORIES PREVIOUSLY INCLUDED IN THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DOMINIONS.

The British regulations are the same as those set out above in the case of Germany except that the collection of debts owed by persons or firms in these territories is allowed.

III.—NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, HOLLAND AND SWITZERLAND.

It is no longer necessary to obtain certificates from Importing Associations in these countries, or to procure other forms of guarantee, or to consign goods to such Associations

Export licences, for which application should be made to the Imports and Exports Licensing Section at the address given above, are required only for goods on Lists "A" and "B" of prohibited exports.

IV.—POLAND, FINLAND, ESTHONIA, LETTLAND, LITHUANIA.

So far as British regulations are concerned, there are no special restrictions on trade with these countries, but as in the case of other foreign countries export licences are required for goods on Lists "A" and "B" and general prohibitions of import apply to these as to other countries.

Consular Certificates of Origin and Interest.—These certificates are no longer required for goods imported into this country.

Declarations of Ultimate Destination and Disclosure of Names of Consignees.—These declarations will no longer be required to be made in respect of exports from the United Kingdom, and disclosure of the name of the consignee on Bills of Lading or Shipping Manifests is unnecessary, except in a limited number of cases where the Imports and Exports Licensing Section may continue to specify on an export licence the name of the consignee.

NOTE.—The above statements deal only with such regulations as are in force in the United Kingdom Traders should also have regard to the restrictions on imports and exports in operation in foreign countries. Information on this subject may be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1, and 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, and is published from time to time, as received, in the "Board of Trade Journal."

GENERAL.

The 21st February 1920.

No. 1375-D.—Mr. J. G. Beazley, I.C.S., is appointed temporary Additional Deputy Secretary in this Department with effect from the 16th February 1920.

GEOLOGY AND MINES ESTABLISHMENT.

The 21st February 1920.

No. 1348-D.—Mr. J. G. Harding is appointed to be a Junior Inspector of Mines in India with effect from the afternoon of the 27th January 1920.

INDUSTRIES.

The 21st February 1920.

No. 1306-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3) of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. A. D Gordon of Messrs. Williamson Magor and Company, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. C. Rennison.

POST OFFICE.

The 21st February 1920.

No. 1537-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 (2) (*b*) of the Indian Post Office Act (Act No. VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2853-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For rule 122 (2) of the said rules under the head *Foreign Money Orders*, the following shall be substituted :—

In the case of foreign sterling money orders, the rates of commission shall be the following, namely :—

On any sum not exceeding £10	Rs. 0-6-0 per £1 or fraction of £1.
On any sum exceeding £10	Rs. 0-8-0 per £1 or fraction of £1 in excess of £10.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 21st February 1920.

No. 1509-D.—The following appointments are made to the new Wireless Branch of the Indian Telegraph Department with effect from the date noted against each officer :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Adrian Simpson, C.M.G., (late) R.E., Director, 15th October 1919.

Captain P. J. Edmunds, (late) R.E., Physicist, 5th December 1919.

Mr. H. N. Swinstead, (late) R.E., Traffic Manager, 5th January 1920.

Captain R. N. Hawes, (late) R.E., Instructor, 5th January 1920.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 20th February 1920.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 329.—Lieutenant R. R. Townsend, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director of Ordnance Services, from 27th September 1919 to 8th November 1919.

No. 330.—Captain R. G. Bignell, Royal Garrison Artillery, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General. Dated 4th January 1920.

No. 331.—Captain A. Gordon, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade. Dated 15th January 1920.

No. 332.—Lieutenant William Frederick Smallman, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while employed as an Assistant Recruiting Officer. Dated 0th January 1920.

No. 333.—In Army Department Notification No. 190, dated the 30th January 1920, *for* " Lieutenant J. C. Campbell, 5th Battalion, The Cameron Highlanders, *read* " Lieutenant J. C. Cattanach, 5th Battalion, The Cameron Highlanders."

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 334.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Wynne Henderson, D.S.O., Commandant, 28th Light Cavalry. Dated 6th February 1920.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Wilfrith Gerald Key Green, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commandant, 36th Jacob's Horse. Dated 18th February 1920.

Captain to be Major.

Malcolm Ostrehan, M.B.E. (now known as M. Goodall), 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 18th January 1920.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Harold Bradley Roberts, attached 2nd Battalion, 75th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 11th August 1919.

Brian Seymour Gaynor, attached 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force). Dated 16th September 1919.

John Ker Cross Brownlie, attached 2nd Battalion, 42nd Deoli Regiment. Dated 29th September 1919.

Owen Watson, attached Military Farms Department. Dated 8th October 1919

Edward Arthur Howard Lowe, attached 20th Deccan Infantry.
John Francis Bowerman, attached 1st Battalion, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
} Dated 26th October 1919.

Herbert Reginald Robinson, attached 2nd Battalion, 90th Punjabis.
James Jarvie Purves, attached 1st Battalion, 35th Sikhs.
Reginald Ladbrooke Shaw, attached 2nd Battalion, 81st Pioneers.
} Dated 15th November 1919.

Ian Symington Torrance, attached 2nd Battalion, 42nd Deoli Regiment. Dated 24th November 1919.

Richard Mallinson Dawes, attached 1st Battalion, 6th Jat Light Infantry. Dated 13th December 1919.

Harold Aldridge Neal, attached 29th Punjabis. Dated 25th December 1919.

Robert Franklin Loudoun, attached 2nd Battalion, 42nd Deoli Regiment. Dated 26th December 1919.

John David Kenyon Lunnon, attached 2nd Battalion, 112th Infantry. Dated 6th January 1920.

Thomas Adams, attached 1st Battalion, 98th Infantry.
Charles Walter Dann, attached 2nd Battalion, 112th Infantry.
} Dated 19th January 1920.

William Marychurch Morgan, M.C., attached 2nd Battalion, 42nd Deoli Regiment. Dated 23rd January 1920.

John Spencer Trevor Andrews, attached 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).
William Joseph Christopher Phillips, attached 2nd Battalion, 113th Infantry.
} Dated 30th January 1920.

John Clark, attached 3rd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Maurice Dove, attached 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).
} Dated 6th February 1920.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Edward Frank Hartshorne Dutton, attached 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force). Dated 17th August 1919.

William Robert Thomson, attached 1st Battalion, 10th Infantry. Dated 31st August 1919.

James Lewis Callow, attached 40th Cavalry Regiment. Dated 8th September 1919.

Robert Thirkell Brown, attached 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry. Dated 1st October 1919.

John Coode, attached 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment). Dated 20th December 1919.

John Cooksey Jones, attached 86th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 1st February 1920.

Temporary Second Lieutenant to be temporary Lieutenant.

Thomas George Sharp, attached 2nd Battalion, 75th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 19th October 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 335.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Cavalry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

James Harold Williams. Dated 20th September 1919.
Morgan Rostron D'Arcy. Dated 4th November 1919.

Infantry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Walter Hammerton Marley. Dated 25th July 1919.
Frank Aubrey Newsam. Dated 7th October 1919.
Alan Wynne Watkins. Dated 9th December 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Maitland Knowles Harrison. Dated 29th August 1918.

Arthur Stanley Colin Peters Dated 13th May 1919.

James Edward William Percy Ahston Harborow. Dated 23rd August 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

No. 336.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Cavalry.

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. W Marriette to be acting Captain (with pay of rank), while holding the appointment of Adjutant. Dated 1st September 1919.

Lieutenant R. E. Boothby to be acting Captain while commanding a squadron. Dated 25th October 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. P. St. Maur relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a squadron. Dated 10th October 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H A. Fraser relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a squadron. Dated 10th October 1919.

Armoured Motor Batteries.

Captain [illegible]. J. D. O'Neill, M.C., to be acting Major while commanding an Armoured Motor Brigade. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant A. D. Weir to be acting Captain while commanding an Armoured Motor Battery. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant F. E. Hebson to be acting Captain while commanding an Armoured Motor Battery. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant T. P. Ballingal, M.C., to be acting Captain while commanding an Armoured Motor Battery. Dated 27th July 1919, *vice* acting Captain F. E. Hebson, vacated with effect from the 12th July 1919.

Lieutenant F. E. Hebson to be acting Captain while commanding an Armoured Motor Battery. Dated 28th August 1919. *vice* Lieutenant T. P. Ballingal, vacated with effect from the 13th August 1919.

Lieutenant D. Farquhar to be acting Captain while commanding an Armoured Motor Battery. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant G. H. Roberts to be acting Captain while commanding an Armoured Motor Battery Dated 30th July 1919, *vice* acting Captain D. Farquhar, vacated with effect from the 15th July 1919.

Lieutenant D Farquhar to be acting Captain while commanding an Armoured Motor Battery. Dated 16th August 1919, *vice* acting Captain G. H Roberts, vacated with effect from the 1st August 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 337.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

30th Mountain Battery.

Captain A. W. Buchanan to be acting Major while commanding a Battery of Indian Mountain Artillery. Dated 12th September 1919, *vice* Major E. M. Little, vacated with effect from the 28th August 1919.

Lieutenant F. G. S. Thomas to be acting Captain while performing the duties of a Captain of a Battery of Indian Mountain Artillery. Dated 12th September 1919, *vice* Captain A. W. Buchanan, vacated with effect from the 28th August 1919.

The undermentioned officers relinquish their acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919 :—

Captain (acting Major) A. W. Buchanan.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. G. S. Thomas.

Army Department Notification No. 68, dated the 10th January 1920, so far as it relates to the relinquishment of acting rank of Captain by Lieutenant (acting Captain) M. L. Hayne 37th Dogras, is cancelled and the following substituted :—

Lieutenant (acting Captain) M. L. Hayne retains his acting rank (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant). Dated 1st November 1919.

Army Department Notification No. 68, dated the 10th January 1920, so far as it relates to the relinquishment of acting rank of Captain by Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. W. K. Green, 118th Labour Corps, is cancelled.

2nd Battalion, 25th Punjabis.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) D. E. Tittle, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 10th January 1920.

2nd Battalion, 69th Punjabis.

Lieutenant J. R. D. Vanrenen, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 16th December 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) P. J. Meers, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 1st December 1919.

Major R. W. Gaskell, Indian Army, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding the battalion. Dated 7th January 1920

Lieutenant (acting Captain) I C. Walkinshaw, M.C, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 7th January 1920.

Lieutenant P. L. Sevenoaks, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 7th January 1920.

2nd Battalion, 90th Punjabis.

Captain (acting Major) J. G. P. Drummond, M.C., Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of the battalion Dated 2nd January 1920.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) P. I. V. Rippon, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 2nd January 1920.

Captain E. G. Atkinson, Indian Army, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 25th January 1920.

Lieutenant P. I. V. Rippon, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 11th January 1920.

2nd Battalion, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) D. W. Geddie, Indian Army, retains this acting rank (with pay), while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 2nd November 1919.

104th Wellesley's Rifles.

Captain H. M. K. Gracey, Indian Army, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 19th November 1919.

Lieutenant E J. Stone, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 3rd November 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) N. Dallas-Conte, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 4th November 1919.

Second Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. S. Waite, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 3rd November 1919.

Lieutenant Mul Raj Sinh Kumar Shri, Indian Army (Temporary Commission), to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 7th November 1919.

2nd Battalion, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. M. Blair, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 15th December 1919.

Lieutenant G. C. A. Voysey, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 30th December 1919.

2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Major H. F. Collingridge, Indian Army, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding the battalion. Dated 23rd January 1920.

Lieutenant N Hurst, M.C., Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 23rd January 1920.

Lieutenant B. P. T. O'Brien, M.C., Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company Dated 23rd January 1920.

Lieutenant R. C. Mannock, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 23rd January 1920.

Lieutenant M. B. Allsebrook, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 23rd January 1920.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

No. 338.—The following acting promotions are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Captain J. Allison, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a Combined Cavalry Field Ambulance, from 5th May 1919 to 13th October 1919.

Captain R. W. Miller, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding an Indian Field Ambulance, from 24th May 1919 to 1st October 1919.

Major T. C. C. Leslie, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding an Indian General Hospital, from 27th May 1919 to 30th August 1919.

Major T. C. C. Leslie, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a Combined Field Ambulance. Dated 11th September 1919.

Captain F. A. Roddy, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a Combined Field Ambulance. Dated 5th May 1919.

Major J. Husband, Indian Medical Service, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding an Indian General Hospital. Dated 18th September 1919.

Captain W. E. Brierley, Indian Medical Service, to be acting Major while Registrar of an Indian General Hospital. Dated 18th October 1919.

Captain G N Gupta, Indian Medical Service (Temporary Commission), to be acting Major while Registrar of an Indian General Hospital. Dated 5th July 1919

Lieutenant L. Sen, Indian Medical Service (Temporary Commission), to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a Combined Field Ambulance, from 9th June 1919 to 3rd July 1919.

Captain R. Ajinkya, Indian Medical Service (Temporary Commission), to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a Combined Field Ambulance, from 11th July 1919 to 6th September 1919.

Captain A. A. B. Scott, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding an Indian Casualty Clearing Station, from 5th August 1919 to 3rd September 1919.

Major H. M. Wilson, Indian Medical Service, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a Combined Field Ambulance, from 7th September 1919 to 3rd December 1919.

Captain C. M. Ingoldby, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a Combined Field Ambulance. Dated 4th December 1919.

Captain D. Reynolds, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be acting Major while commanding a Bearer Unit. Dated 17th October 1919.

Captain R. E. Flowerdew, Indian Medical Service, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding an Indian General Hospital, from 11th September 1919 to 11th October 1919.

Major J. Anderson, Indian Medical Service, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding an Indian Casualty Clearing Station, from 4th October 1919 to 12th October 1919.

Major J. Anderson, Indian Medical Service, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding an Indian General Hospital. Dated 12th October 1919.

Captain R. E. Flowerdew, Indian Medical Service, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding an Indian Casualty Clearing Station, from 15th October 1919 to 15th October 1919.

Captain A G. Biggam, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding an Indian Field Ambulance. Dated 1st October 1919.

Captain R. E. Flowerdew, Indian Medical Service, to be acting Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services. Dated 17th October 1919.

Captain J. E. Richardson, Indian Medical Service, to be acting Major while Registrar of an Indian General Hospital. Dated 8th October 1919.

Major F. T. Thompson, Indian Medical Service, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding an Indian General Hospital. Dated 3rd November 1919.

Captain H. H. Mulholland, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be acting Lieutenant Colonel while commanding an Indian Casualty Clearing Station. Dated 6th November 1919.

Captain B. C. O. Sheridan M.C., Royal Army Medical Corps, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a Combined Field Ambulance, from 30th October 1919 to 18th November 1919.

Lieutenant-Colonel C Hudson, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service, to be acting Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Director of Medical Services. Dated 20th October 1919.

Captain J. B. Vaidya, Indian Medical Service, to be acting Major while Registrar of an Indian General Hospital. Dated 1st November 1919.

Captain J. A. Musgrave, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be acting Major while Registrar of an Indian General Hospital. Dated 29th November 1919.

Captain C. C. Harrison, Royal Army Medical Corps (Temporary Commission), to be acting Major while Registrar of an Indian General Hospital. Dated 17th October 1919.

Captain Denys F. Murphy, Indian Medical Service, to be acting rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a Casualty Clearing Station. Dated 11th November 1919.

Major P. F. Wernicke, Indian Medical Service, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a Combined Field Ambulance. Dated 18th November 1919.

Major H. B. Scott, Indian Medical Service, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a Combined Field Ambulance. Dated 6th December 1919.

Captain J. P. Huban, Indian Medical Service, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding an Indian Field Ambulance. Dated 4th December 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMANDS.

No. 339.—Brevet Colonel S. R. Davidson, C.M.G., Indian Army, to be a Brigade Commander and is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed. Dated 13th December 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 340.—The undermentioned officers whose admission to the Indian Army on probation, was notified in Army Department Notifications No. 770, dated the 19th April 1918, No. 216, dated the 1st February 1918, No. 712, dated the 12th April 1918 No. 823, dated the 26th April 1918, No. 1116, dated the 31st May 1918, No. 1193, dated the 7th June 1918, No. 1638, dated the 26th July 1918, No. 2370, dated the 11th October 1918, No. 2442, dated the 18th October 1918, No. 2558, dated the 1st November 1918, No. 387, dated the 21st February 1919, are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified :—

Marcus Henry Douglas Cockayne. Dated 11th September 1918.
Harold Rupert Herbert. Dated 12th January 1919.
George Walter Tanner. Dated 8th February 1919.
James Thomas Cotton. Dated 9th February 1919.
Gilbert Moore. Dated 25th March 1919.
Carl Kaberry Jennings. Dated 14th April 1919.
Isaiah Somerset, M.C. } Dated 12th May 1919.
Edward Heath Lea. }
William Campbell Rowe. Dated 26th June 1919.
Cyril Justice Rowland. } Dated 6th September 1919.
Geoffrey Pitt. }
George Howard Paget. Dated 10th October 1919.
Francis Horace Mellor. Dated 11th January 1920.
Charles Henry Buckingham. Dated 22nd January 1920.

No. 341.—Captain Gerald Chaplin Scott, Supply and Transport Corps, will have seniority in the rank of Captain from the 20th May 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 897, dated the 2nd May 1919.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 342.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenant, with effect from the date specified :—
Shankar Rao Pandit, M.B., B.S. Dated 25th September 1919.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 343.—Second Lieutenant Alan Ernest Baker is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission. Dated 6th February 1920.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 344.—Temporary Captain Sourendra Mohan Ghosh is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission. Dated 20th October 1919.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

1st Madras Guards.

No. 345.—Major C. Moresby is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission. Dated 12th December 1919.

PART B.

RETENTIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS BRANCH.

No. 346.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Captain Louis D'Souza is retained in the service after the age of 55 years, until further orders and will be borne as supernumerary in his rank and grade, with effect from the 8th January 1920.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

NORTHERN ARMY.

No. 347.—Commissary and Major William Christian Hobbs is retained in the service after the age of 55 years, with effect from the 16th February 1920 and until further orders. He will be borne as supernumerary in his rank and grade.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 348.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 6th January, 1920, pages 201, 204, 205 and 206.

Air Ministry,
6th January, 1920.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

* * * * *

FLYING BRANCH.

* * * * *

The undermentioned relinquish their temp. R. A. F. commns. on return to Army duty :—

* * * * *

Flight Lt. J. B. Walmsley, D.F.C. (Lt., Indian Army), relinquishes his commn. on reversion to I.A.R.O. 18th Dec. 1919.

* * * * *

India Office,
6th January, 1920.

The KING has approved the promotion of the following officers of the * * Indian Army Departments * * :—

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Depy. Commy., with rank of Capt., to be Commy., with rank of Major.

G. E. White (since retd.). 27th Sept. 1917.

Asst. Commissaries, with rank of Lieut., to be Depy. Commissaries, with rank of Capt.

G. E. White. 17th May 1916.

A. Lang. 27th Sept. 1917.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the promotion of the undermentioned officer of the Retired List, Indian Army, in accordance with the provisions of Army Council Instructions 644 and 1213 of 1918.

To be Lieut.-Colonel.

Major F. W. Daniell. 6th May 1919.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the resignation of the following officers of the Indian Army :—

* * * * *

Lieut. A. C. Beynon. 8th Dec. 1919.

The KING has approved the retirement of the following officers of the Indian Army :—

Major-General Sir R. H. Ewart, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O. 5th Dec. 1919.

* * * * *

Lieut.-Colonel F. S. Widdicombe. 21st Dec. 1919.

* * * * *

London Gazette, dated the 9th January, 1920, pages 333, 334, 337 and 338.

Air Ministry,
9th January, 1920.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

* * * * *

Flying Branch.

* * * * *

Lt. Hugh Stanley Green (Lt., I.A.R.O.) (and late R.A.F.) is granted a temp. commn. as Lt. (O.). 20th May 1919.

* * * * *

Flying Officer C. G. Barker (Lt., 8th Gurkhas) relinquishes his temp. R.A.F. commn. on reversion to (I.A.R.O.) 25th Oct. 1919.

* * * * *

India Office,
9th January, 1920.

The KING has approved the promotion of the following officers of the Indian Medical Service :— * *

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Temp. Lieutenant to be temp. Captain.

Pirojsha Merwanji Antia. 24th Nov. 1918.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the resignation of the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army :—

Lieut. R. J. Carruthers. 22nd Dec. 1919.

NOTE.—The rank of Lieut. R. E. Wharton, Ind. Army, whose resignation was notified in the London Gaz. dated 23rd Dec. 1919, is as now described, and not Sec. Lieut. as therein.

NOTE.—*Ind. Med. Service.*—In the notification in the London Gaz. dated 14th Nov. 1919, regarding the relinquishment of his temporary rank in the I.M.S. by Captain L. S. Machado, F.R.C.S.I., add the words, "and is granted the rank of Captain" after his name.

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 9th January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 9th January 1920, pages 412, 413 and 414.

War Office,
9th January, 1920.

REGULAR FORCES.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

York. & Lanc. R.

* * * * *

Temp 2nd Lt. F. G. Ralphs is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army, 29 July 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 6 Sept. 1918, under Gen. List.)

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MACHINE GUN CORPS (INFANTRY).

* * *

Temp. Lt. F. L. Brooks is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army. 18 June 1918, with seniority 10 Mar. 1917. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 29 July 1918, under Gen. List.)

* * *

Temp. 2nd Lt. H. Gregson is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army, 8 May 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 27 May 1918, under Gen. List.)

* * *

Third Supplement, dated the 10th January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 9th January, 1920, pages 485, 486, 490, 491, 492 and 493.

War Office,
10th January, 1920.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

* * * * *

TEMP. APPT., WAR OFFICE.

Spec. Appt., Cl. II.—Lt.-Col. E. St. A. Wake, C.M.G., ret., Ind. Army, relinquishes his appt. 1st Oct. 1919.

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MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Hon. Maj. His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Nawab of Maler Kotla, to be Hon. Lt.-Col. 31st Dec. 1919.

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INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

Middl'x R.

* * * * *

Temp. Lt. R. A. Payne is seconded on appt. as probr. Ind. Army, 18 Dec. 1918, with seniority 5 June 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 22 Jan. 1919, under Gen. List.)

* * * * *

R. Dub. Fus

Temp. Capt. N. Hurst, M.C., is seconded on appt. as. probr., Ind. Army in the rank of temp. Lt. 21 Mar. 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 19 Apr. 1918, under Gen. List.)

* * * * *

Fourth Supplement, dated the 12th January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 9th January, 1920, pages 495, 496, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 508, 509, 510, 512, 513, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 530, 531, 532 and 533.

War Office,
12th January, 1920

* * * * *

The names of the undermentioned Officers, Ladies, Warrant Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for valuable services rendered on Hospital Ships during the War :—

* * * * *

Dunn, Maj. C. L , Ind. Med. Serv.

* * * * *

Williams, Lt.-Col. H. A , D.S.O., M.B., Ind. Med. Serv.

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FRANCE.

The names of the undermentioned Officers, Ladies, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men are to be added to those brought to notice for distinguished and gallant services and devotion to duty by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, KT., G.C.B., O.M , G.C.V.O., K.C.I E., late Commander-in-Chief, the British Armies in France, in his despatch of the 16th March, 1919. [Published in the Supplements of the London Gazette, dated the 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th July, 1919. (Nos. 31435, 31437, 31439, 31442, 31446 and 31448 respectively)] :—

* * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

Muirhead, Maj. J. A., D.S.O., 1st Lrs., attd. 1st Bn., Wilts. R.

* * * * *

EAST AFRICA.

* * * * *

The names of the undermentioned Officer, Warrant Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers are to be added to those brought to notice for valuable and distinguished services in the field by Lieutenant-General Sir J. L. Van Deventer, K.C.B., C.M.G., Commanding-in-Chief, East African Force, in his despatch of the 20th January, 1919. [Published in the Supplement of the London Gazette, dated 5th June, 1919. (No. 31387)] :—

Illius, Maj. H. W., F.R.C.S., Ind. Med. Serv.

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EGYPT.

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The names of the undermentioned Officers, Ladies, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men are to be added to those brought to notice for distinguished and gallant services by General Sir E. H. H. Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief, Egyptian Expeditionary Force, in his despatch of the 5th March, 1919. (Published in the Supplement of the London Gazette, dated 5th June, 1919. (No. 31383)) :—

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * *

McSwiney, Capt. (T.-Maj.) H. F. C., M.C., 2-3rd Gurkha Rif., I.A.

* * * * *

ROYAL HORSE AND ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

* * * * *

Cremins, 123977 Dvr. T., 3rd Lahore D.A.C.

* * * * *

Kelly, 173251 T./R.S.M. J., H.Q. R.A., 3rd (Lahore) Div.

* * * * *

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY & ROYAL HORSE & ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY (T.F.).

* * * * *

O'Neil, 715038 By. S. M. A., 7th (Ind.), D.A.C.

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ROYAL ENGINEERS.

* * * * *

Cave-Browne, Capt. (A.-Maj.) W., M.C., attd. 3rd Coy., 1st Sappers and Miners, I.A.

* * * * *

Betts, 14 Sjt. S., attd. Sig. Sec., 28th Inf. Bde., 7th (Ind.) D. S. Coy.

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Macdonough, 23420 Spr. (A.-L.-C.) T., attd. Sig. Sec., 28th Inf. Bde., 7th (Ind.) D. S. Coy.

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ROYAL ENGINEERS (T. F.).

* * * * *

Fitchew, Lt. H. P., attd. 3rd D. S. Coy., Sappers and Miners, I. A.

* * * * *

Devine, 444386 Spr. T., attd. Sig. Sec., 20th (Ind.) Inf. Bde.

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DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT.

Birchall, Capt. J. R., 2-4th Bn. (T. F.), attd. 1st Bn., 123rd Outram's Rif., I.A.

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WEST RIDING REGIMENT.

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Johnson, 17473 Pte. G. F., 1st Bn., attd. Sig. Sec., 21st Inf. Bde., 7th (Ind.) D. S. Coy.

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WELSH REGIMENT.

* * * * *

Lang, T.-Maj. (A.-Lt.-Col.) E. M., Comdg. 1st Bn., 50th Kumaon Rif., I.A.

* * * * *

Landimore, TS/898 Dvr. (A./Cpl.) C. W., attd. H. Q., 3rd (Lahore) Div.

* * * * *

CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

* * * * *

Barry, 6018 Pte. P., 1st Bn., attd. H. Q., 3rd (Lahore) Div.

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MACHINE GUN CORPS.

* * * * *

Stewart, 37901 Cpl. (A.-Sjt.) D., 7th (Ind.) Div., M. G. Bn.

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ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

* * * * *

Horsell, T.-328209 C.S.M. F. J., attd. 20th (Ind.) Inf. Bde. Train.

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Moore, M2-193686 Pte. (A.-Cpl.) T. R., attd. H.Q., 7th (Ind.) Div.

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ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

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Bradley, 25934 Sjt. F. S., attd. 127th Ind. Combined Fd. Amb.

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ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS (T.F.).

* * * * *

Andrews, 536293 Sjt. L. H., 2-5th (Lond.) Fd. Amb., attd. 160th Ind. Combined Fd. Amb.

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Darlington, 415053 Pte. F., 1-1st (N. Mid.) Mtd. Bde. Fd. Amb., attd. Hyderabad Imp. Serv. Lrs.

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Morcombe, 366065 S. Sjt. W., 1-2nd (Welsh) Fd. Amb., attd. 170th Ind. Combined Fd. Amb.

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ROYAL ARMY VETERINARY CORPS.

* * * * *

Faulkner, SE-1313 Sjt. W. J., attd. Ind. Mob. Vet. Sec., 12th Cav. Bde.

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INDIAN ARMY.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Baldwin, Maj. F. E. W., 121st Pnrs.
Dudding, T./Capt. M., I.A.R.O., attd. 9th Hodson's Horse.
MacGregor, Capt. (T./Maj.) R. F. D., M.C., M.B., Ind. Med. Serv.
McSwiney, Capt. (T./Maj.) H. F. C., M.C., 2/3rd Gurkha Rif.
Solano, Capt. B. A., 46th Punjabis.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Blandford, Lt. (T./Capt.) A. W., M.C., attd. 130th Baluchis.
Cherici, Lt. M., attd. 92nd Punjabis.
George, Lt. (A./Capt.) N. M., attd. S. & T. Corps.
Goldberg, Lt. (A./Capt.) G. H. A., attd. 91st Punjabis.

Herbert, Capt. V. A., M.C., attd. 29th Lrs.
Lentaigne, Lt. J. I. N., attd. 2/7th Gurkha Rif.
Lomas, Lt. L., attd. 1/8th Gurkha Rif.
Nicolle, Capt. A. V., attd. 20th Fd Coy., 3rd Sappers & Miners.
Rose, Lt. (A./Capt.) G. W. N, attd. 1st Sappers & Miners.
Scott, Lt. J. A., attd. 93rd Burma Inf.
Studdy, Lt. H., Spec. Serv. Offr, Hyderabad Imp Serv. Lrs.
Tilley, Lt. J. S., attd. 121st Pnrs.
West, Lt. (A./Capt.) A. P. J., attd. S. & T. Corps.

CAVALRY.

2nd Lancers.

Whitworth, Capt. D. E., M.C.
Charan Dass, 2185 L./Dafadar.

5th Cavalry.

Himayat Ullah Khan, Jemadar, attd. 6th Cav.

9th Hodson's Horse.

Graham, Capt. (A./Maj.) L. C. T., M.C.
Hasan Shah, Ressaidar.
Malak Muhammad Hayat Khan, Ressaidar.
Roop Singh, Jemadar.

13th Lancers.

Pott, Capt. (T/Maj.) D., D.S.O., M.C., Comdg., 32nd D. S. Coy., 3rd Sappers & Miners.

18th Lancers.

Collin, Lt. (A./Capt.) E. P. C.

19th Lancers.

Curtis, Maj. F.
Howell, Capt. G. B.
Indar Singh, Ressaidar.

29th Lancers.

Abdul Rahim Khan, I.O.M., Ressaidar.

34th Poona Horse.

Lucas, Maj. W. G. C.

36th Jacob's Horse.

Waller, Lt. B. C.
Bahadur Singh, I.D.S.M., Risaldar.

38th Central India Horse.

Cox, Lt. M.
Hewlett, Lt.-Col. A.
Amar Singh Bahadur, Risaldar-Maj.

Corps of Guides.

Dane, Capt. H.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Akhbar Khan, Jemadar, attd. 60th D.A.C., R.F.A.
Firoz Khan, 14094 Gnr., attd. 53rd D.A.C., R.F.A.

ENGINEERS.

Sappers and Miners.

Tedman, T./Capt. C., M.C, attd. 21st Fd. Coy, 3rd Sappers & Miners.
Kothandapani, I.D.S.M., Subadar, 16th Coy., 2nd Sappers & Miners.
Lakshiman Powar, I.D.S.M., Subadar, 72nd Fd. Coy., 3rd Sappers & Miners.
Damodaram, 4328 L./Naik, 10th Coy, 2nd Sappers & Miners.

INFANTRY.

17th Infantry.

Ali Bahadur Khan, I.D.S.M., Subadar (A./Subadar-Maj.), 1st Bn.

20th Infantry.

Kidd, Capt. G. R.
Gopal Singh, 1753 Sepoy (A./Naik).

23rd Sikh Pioneers.

Campbell, Capt. R. N. B., 1st. Bn.
Nicolas, Maj. (A./Lt-Col.) R., 1st Bn., attd. 2/155th Pnrs.
Gurdial Singh, Jemadar, 2nd Bn.
Mall Singh, Subadar, 2nd Bn.
Narayan Singh, Jemadar, 2nd Bn.
Gulzara Singh, 4338 L./Naik, 1st Bn.
Jagat Singh, 205 Naik, 1st Bn.
Kala Singh, 4647 Havildar, 1st Bn.
Keher Singh, 627 Havildar, 2nd Bn.
Nikka Singh, 4969 L./Naik, 1st Bn.

29th Punjabis.

O'Morchoe, Lt. (A./Capt.) N. C.
Roshan Khan, Subadar.

32nd Sikh Pioneers.

Jiwan Singh, 361 Havildar, 2nd Bn.

33rd Punjabis.

Yiend, Lt. E. K., 1st Bn., attd. 46th Punjabis.

38th Dogras.

Hall, Lt. (A./Capt.) E. R. M.
Kapur Singh, Subadar.
Sukh Ram, 1700 Havildar.

46th Punjabis.

Cawthorn, Lt. W. J.

50th Kumaon Rifles.

Sher Singh, 1324 Naik, 1st Bn.

53rd Sikhs.

Browne, Capt. (A./Maj.) St. J. A., attd. 28th Punjabis.
Bruce, Maj. G. E., M.C., attd. 51st Sikhs.

54th Sikhs.

Bhan Singh, 2458 Havildar, attd. 51st Sikhs.
Faiz Alam, 2098 Havildar, 1st Bn.
Mania, 2442 Naik, 1st Bn.
Muhammad Khan, 3248 Naik, 1st Bn.
Sharif Khan, 5 Naik, 1st Bn.

55th Coke's Rifles.

Milne, Maj. T., 1st Bn.

56th Punjabi Rifles.

Keen, Maj. & Bt. Lt.-Col. (A./Lt.-Col.) P. H., Comdg. 2/30th Punjabis.

58th Vaughan's Rifles.

Sher Khan, I.O.M., Jemadar.
Sakhi Mahomed, 3864 Naik.

72nd Punjabis.

Barket Ali, Jemadar, 1st Bn.

91st Punjabis.

Day, Maj. A. D., attd. 3/151st Punjabi Rif.

94th Russell's Infantry.

Lalor, Lt. J. F. V., 1st Bn., attd. 93rd Burma Inf.

97th Deccan Infantry.

Lang, Lt. J. T., M.C., 2nd Bn.

101st Grenadiers.

Nawab Khan, 3758 Sepoy, 1st Bn.
Pandu Rang More, 4064 Sepoy, 1st Bn.

110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Harman, Lt. B. H.
Sadashiv Surve, Jemadar.

121st Pioneers.

Ozanne, Capt. E. H. B.
Pratt, Capt. M. P., attd. 2/107th Pnrs.

124th Baluchistan Infantry.

Mitchell, Lt.-Col. W. J., D.S.O., 1st Bn.

125th Napier's Rifles

Maynard, Maj. F. H., M.C., 1st Bn., attd. 2/30th Punjabis.

151st Infantry.

Reed, Lt. J. H., 3rd Bn.
Ali Gauhar, 26 Havildar, 2nd Bn.
Jiwan Singh, 174/D Sepoy, 2nd Bn.

155th Pioneers.

Borlase, Lt. J., 2nd Bn.
Faithfull, Lt. F. H., 2nd Bn.
Ommanney, Capt. W. M., 2nd Bn.
Jaggat Singh, Subadar, 2nd Bn.
Natha Singh, Jemadar, 2nd Bn.

3rd Gurkha Rifles

Kalu Ale, 1837 Havildar, 3rd Bn.
Nain Sing Khattri, 3241 Rfn., 2nd Bn.

7th Gurkha Rifles.

Williams, Capt. W. R. B., 1st Bn., attd. 2nd Bn.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Jolley, Asst. Commy. & Hon. Lt. (A/Capt.) H. J. L.
Addison, Sub-Condr L. J., attd. 8th Coy., 7th Ind. Div. Train.
Reid, Sub-Condr. D., attd. G. H. Q., 3rd Ech.
Shepherd, Sub-Condr. S., attd. 10th Cav. Bde, Combined Fd. Amb.
Laxman Rao, 6th Gde. Clk.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

Duncan, Capt. A. W.
Duncan, Capt. (A./Maj) G. L., M.B.

Hildreth, T./Lt. G. A.
Macmillan, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) J. McC. A., M.B., F.R.C.S.
Seddon, Capt. A., M.B.
Ganapathy, T./Capt. C. M., M.B.
Otto, T./Lt. D. S.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Murphy, Hon. Lt. K. B., Ind. Fd. Post. Serv.
Mehr Mohamed Khan, Bahadur, Maj.-Genl. (Hon. Lt. Ind. Army).
Sisley, Sub-Condr. J. L., attd. G. H. Q., 3rd Ech.

UNATTACHED LIST.

Medhurst, Sjt. T. A., 9th Bn., Worc. R., attd. H. Q. 19th Inf. Bde.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

CAVALRY.

Bhavnagar Lancers.

Jeet Singh, 729 Dafadar, attd. Mysore Lancers.

Hyderabad Lancers.

Mohamed Azmatullah, Bahadur, Capt. (T.-Maj.).

Jodhpur Lancers.

Udai Singh, Risaldar.

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MESOPOTAMIA.

The names of the undermentioned Officers, Lady, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men are to be added to those brought to notice for distinguished and gallant services and devotion to duty by Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commanding-in-Chief, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, in his despatch of the 15th April, 1918. [Published in the Supplement of the London Gazette, dated the 27th August, 1918. (No. 30867)] :—

* * * * *

Barker, 26807 Sjt. H. C. P., 2nd (Garr.) Bn., North'd Fus., attd. Post. Dept., I.A.

* * * * *

Cox, 268440 Pte. J. E., S. W. Bord., attd. S. & T. Corps, I.A.

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Hamilton, 23537 Sjt. C. B., S. & T. Corps, I.A.

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Williams, H/28788 T./Sjt. G. E., 14th Hrs., attd. S. & T. Corps, I.A.

The names of the undermentioned Officers, Ladies, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men are to be added to those brought to notice for distinguished and gallant services and devotion to duty by Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commanding-in-Chief, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, in his despatch of the 7th February, 1919. [Published in the Supplement of the London Gazette, dated 5th June, 1919. (No. 31386)] :—

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Allum, Capt. H. G., M.C., I.A.R.O.
Churchill, Capt. A. P. ff., 37th Dogras, I.A.
Crowdy, Maj. J. D., D.S.O., 5th Gurkha Rif., I.A.
Dennys, Maj. G. T., 31st Punjabis, I. A.
Duncan, Capt. & Bt. Maj. R. C., 5th Gurkha Rif., I.A.
Eales, Capt. C. H. H., M.C., Corps of Guides, I.A.
Exham, Maj. H., 7th Gurkha Rif., I.A.
Gouldsbury, Capt. & Bt. Maj. C. A., 5th Gurkha Rif., I.A.

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Hackett, Capt. (T./Maj.) H. M. M., M.C., 6th Gurkha Rif., I.A.

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Hobday, Maj. E. M., 41st Dogras, I.A.

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Kirkpatrick, Maj. & Bt. Lt.-Col. C., Corps of Guides, I.A.
Lloyd-Evans, Lt. (T./Maj.) H. J., M.C., Ind. Army.

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Sams, Mr. H. A. (relative rank Lt.-Col.), I.C.S.

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Smart, T./Capt. E. L., Ind. Army.

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Twiddy, Asst. Commy. & Hon. Lt. G. W., Madras Misc. List.

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Jackson, Sjt. W. G., C.M.S.C.

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Newbery, 574433, Cpl. J. R.E., attd. 3rd Sappers & Miners, I.A.

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Roe, S./Sjt. (A./W.O., Cl. I.) J. N., I.M.L.

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Durja Pershad Verma, 3023 Naik, 44th Merwara Inf., I.A.
Mehar Din, 1725 Sepoy, 62nd Punjabis, I.A.

SPECIAL SERVICE OFFICER.

Ives, Lt. (T./Capt.) C. St. J., I.A.R.O.

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TEMPORARY NURSING SERVICE, INDIA.

Ennis, T./Nurse Miss E. E.
Hearn, T./Nurse Miss M.
Miller-Horan, T./Nurse Miss C. C.

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INDIAN ARMY.

CAVALRY.

Bevan-Petman, Lt. B. H., 21st Cav.
Boswell, Lt. R. B., I.A.R.O., attd. 32nd Lrs.
Carr-White, Capt. G., 23rd Cav.
Deneby, Lt. (A./Capt.) F. P. G., 32nd Lrs.
Onraet, Lt. P. T., I.A.R.O., attd. 23rd Cav.
Trousdell, Capt. J. P., I.A.R.O., attd. 12th Cav.
Abdulla Khan, Ressaidar, Corps of Guides. (Killed in action.)
Muhammad Umar Faruk Khan, Ressaidar, I.O.M., 1st Lrs., attd. 32nd Lrs.
Raja Ram, Jemadar, Corps of Guides.
Rumal Singh, Ressaidar, 13th Lrs.
Sant Singh, Risaldar, 23rd Cav.
Yakub Ali, Ressaidar, 23rd Cav.
Bhajan Singh, 1798 L./Dafadar, 13th Lrs.

Charan Singh, 1261 Dafadar, 23rd Cav.
Gainda, 40 Bhisti, 14th Lrs., attd. M.G. Corps (Cav.).
Iman Din, 883 Kot Dafadar, 22nd Cav.
Khan Bahadur, 1865 Kot Dafadar, Corps of Guides.
[illegible] Ram, 2840 Dafadar, 14th Lrs.
[illegible]ada, 2451 Sowar (A./L./Dafadar), Corps of Guides. (Killed in action.)
[illegible]n Khan, 20[illegible]1 Sowar (A./L./Dafadar), 1st Lrs., attd. 21st Cav.

Mahomed Baksh, Jemadar, I.O.M., 26th Mn. By., R.G.A.
Muhammad Khan, Jemadar, 25th Mn. By., R.G.A.
Naringan Singh, Jemadar, "S" By., Amm. Col., R.H.A.
Alif Din, 1324 Havildar Maj., R.F.A.
Fauja, 18866 Dvr., 6th Amm. Col., R.F.A.
Fauj Dad, 18272 Havildar, attd. 1st Bridging Train, 1st Sappers and Miners.
Nizam Din, 1 Q M. Havildar, 34th (Res.) Mn. By., R.G.A.
Tali Mahomed, 4353 Naik, C/55th Bde., R.F.A.

ENGINEERS.

1st Sappers and Miners.

Salusbury-Trelawny, Capt J. M., M.C., I.A.R.O.
Wotherspoon, Lt. W. S., I.A.R.O.
Boxall, 23980 2nd Cpl. (A./Sjt.) H., R.E.
Garner, 164869 Cpl. J. J., R.E.
Rook, 574345 Cpl. (A./Sjt.) F., R.E. (T.F.).
Willey, 574347 Spr. (A./Cpl.) C. A., R.E. (T.F.)
Nikka Singh, Jemadar.
Gajjan Singh, 1338 Havildar.

2nd Sappers and Miners.

Davies, Lt. M.
Maung Ba Kin, 607 Jemadar, 15th Coy.
Subramoni, Subadar, 7th Bridging Train.
Duraisami, 4229 Havildar.
Samuel, 3116 Havildar.

3rd Sappers and Miners.

Baikie, Lt. H. M., I.A.R.O.
Beale, 11749 C.S.M. G. H., R.E.
Layton, 574160 2nd Cpl. G. J., R.E.
Russell, 18780 C.S.M. W. H., R.E.
Santa Singh, 4671 Spr., 3rd Bridging Train.

Signal Service.

Blake, Capt. A. L., 1/5th Bn.. Som. L.I. (T.F.)
Day, Lt. F., R. Suss. R.
Fulcher, Lt. E. W. P., 3rd Bn., Norf. R. (S.R.).
Leng, Lt. C., Gen. List.
Lysaght-Griffin, Capt. E. H. L., Dur. L.I.
McGarry, Lt. J., I.A.R.O.
Meredith, Capt. (T./Maj.) A. E., M.C., 114th Mahrattas
Radley, Capt. (A./Maj.) H. P., M.C., 72nd Punjabis.
Reid, T./Lt. K. B., R.E.
Romilly, Lt. (T./Capt.) H. A., 2nd Bn., Som. L.I.
Shaw, Lt. R. C., 1/4th Bn., Dorset. R. (T.F.).

Shaw, T./Lt. S., R.E.
Tomlinson, Lt. F., Ind. Army.
Tysoe-Smith, Lt. C., I.A.R.O.
Walker, T./Lt. (A./Capt.) R. H., R.E.
Airey, 35906 Cpl. (A./Sjt. J. E., R E.
Baldwin, 9922 Cpl. H., Dur. L.I.
Block, 265475 L/C. H. R., 2/6th Bn., R. Suss. R. (T.F.).
Bone, 55235 Cpl. (A./Sjt) S. J., R.F.A.
Bourne, 1047 Gnr. W., R.F.A.
Bradley, 33347 Shoeing Smith Cpl. A. T., R.E.
Bransby, 8619 Cpl. F. E., 1st Bn., S. Lan. R.
Burtt, 161547 (M.C.) Cpl. S, R.E.
Butcher, 20600 Cpl. E., R E.
Chadwick, 78794 (M.C.) Cpl. C., R.E.
Cordell, 27157 L./C. G. O., R.E.
Crook, 1556 Cpl. G., 21st Lrs.
Dobson, 201335 L./C. (A./2nd Cpl.) C. G., 2/4th Bn., Wilts. R. (T.F.).
Docherty, 118 Sjt. M., I.U.L.
Dodds, 77648 2nd Cpl. (A./Cpl.) J., R.E.
Duncan, M/47534 Sjt. J., 14th Hrs.
Etherington, 28569 Spr. H., R.E.
Francis, 73865 Cpl. G., R.E.
Goodwin, H/5550 Farr. Sjt. J. L., 7th Hrs.
Hicking, 73676 (M.C.) Cpl. A., R.E.
Holt, 240172 Pte. J., 1/5th Bn., Hams. R. (F.)
Inscal, 200622 Pte. (A./2nd Cpl.) G. E., Brecknock Bn., S.W. Bord. (T.F.
Law, 300330 (M.C.) Cpl. R., R.E.
Linsley, 8813 Cpl. C. R., 1st Bn., W. Rid. R.
Long, 11082 Sjt. (A./Mech. S./Sjt.) J., 2nd Bn., N. Lan. R.
Marwood, 5 Sqdn. S./M. C. T., I.U.L.
Miller, 200131 Cpl. A., R.E.
Morgan, 142185 (M.C.) Cpl. M., R.E.
Neal, 47813 2nd Cpl. A. W., R.E.
Park, 29319 Pte. (A./L./C.) J. W., R.E.
Paulson, 16251 Spr. S., R.E.
Plummer, 69 St. (A./S./Sjt.) E. S, 1/7th Bn., Hamps. R. (T.F.)
Pollard, 126919 2nd Cpl. L. T., R E.
Raistrick, 10460 L./C. W., R.E.
Ross, 114 Sjt. H. J., I.U.L.
Schofield, 36 Cpl. A., I.U.L.
Sexton, 165676 L/C. M. J., R.E.
Smale, 2431 Pte. A., 21st Lrs.
Samellie, 72442 Cpl. J., R.E.
Smith, 200859 Pte. H., 1/4th Bn., Wilts. R. (T.F.)
Smithies, 117 C Q.M.S. P. H., I.U.L.
Taylor, 149142 (M.C.) Cpl. P. L., R.E.
Thorpe, 8240 Sjt. A., 1st Bn., N. Staff. R.
Turner, 88002 L./C. (A./Sjt.) C., R.E.
Wickham, 4793 (A./2nd Cpl.) F. G., 13th Hrs.
Williams, 56711 L./C. G. R, 2nd (Garr.) Bn., North'd Fus.
Wills, 128 Sjt. A. G., I.U.L.
Wilson, 66692 Cpl. (R./Sjt.) A. G., R.E.
Asa Ram, Subadar, 14th D. S. Coy.
Ali Bahadur, 6273 Havildar, R.H.A., attd I. (Ind.) Corps Sig. Coy.
Feroz Din, 43 Pay/Havildar.
Kehar Singh, 2679 Sowar (A./L./ Dafadar), 30th Lrs.

Khera Singh, 117 Spr., I. (Ind.) Corps Sig. Coy.
Kurtar Singh, 72 Spr., I. (Ind.) Corps Sig. Coy.
Muhammad Ali, 1376 Sepoy, 108th Inf.
Raja Singh, 456 Sowar, 11th Lrs.
Ude Singh, 2699 Sowar (A./L./Dafadar), 30th Lrs.

INFANTRY.

Bateman Champain, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) C. E., 2/5th Gurkha Rif.
Bentham, Lt. V. H., 1-7th Gurkha Rif.
Bremner, Capt. (A./Maj.) H. N. K., 114th Mahrattas.
Cambridge, Lt. A. F., I.A.R.O., attd. 1/80th Carnatic Inf.
Chesney, Maj. H. G., 1/4th Rajputs.
Crocker, Lt. (A./Capt.) W. J., 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Curtis, Capt. A. C., M.C., 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Denny, Lt. M. P. R., 1/43rd Erinpura R.
Dodd, Lt. J. R., I.A.R.O., attd. 1/3rd Gurkha Rif.
D'Oyly-Hughes, Lt. (A./Capt.) R., 2/5th Gurkha Rif.
Eustace, Capt. R., 1/39th Garhwal Rif.
Flaxman, Capt. H. J. M., I.A.R.O., attd. 1/9th Bhopal Inf.
Forbes, Lt. (A./Capt.) L. W. M., 1/3rd Gurkha Rif.
Galvin, Capt. A., I.A.R.O., attd. 37th Dogras.
Glen, Lt. (A./Capt.) J. V. J., 1/6th Jat. L.I.
Gout, Maj. P. J., M.C., 1/94th Russell's Inf.
Higgs, T./Lt. J. V., 1/6th Jat. L.I.
Hill, Lt. D. R. O., 1/7th Gurkha Rif.
Hodson, Lt. (A./Capt.) J. S. F., I.A.R.O., attd. 48th Pnrs.
Jonas, Lt. (A./Capt.) R. M., 48th Pnrs.
Lloyd-Jones, Lt.-Col. F. L., 1/113th Inf.
McBride, Lt. (A./Capt.) J., I.A.R.O., attd. 116th Mahrattas
Minter, Lt. G., I.A.R.O., attd. 1/7th Gurkha Rif.
Monier-Williams, Lt. (A./Capt.) L., 1/3rd Gurkha Rif.
Murray, Lt. T. W., 116th Mahrattas.
Muspratt, Lt. G., I.A.R.O., attd. 1/96th Inf.
Ridley, Lt. (A./Capt.) E. R., 1/80th Carnatic Inf.
Rollo, Maj. L. D., 1/96th Inf.
Spaull, Lt. (A./Capt.) C. M., 1/43rd Erinpura R.
Tresham, Lt. (A./Capt.) B. F., I.A.R.O., attd. 1/39th Garhwal Rif.
Vaughan-Jones, Lt. (A./Capt.) H., 1/113th Inf.
Wooldridge, Lt.-Col. W. H., 126th Baluchistan Inf.
Atta Muhammad, Jemadar, 106th Hazara Pnrs.
Bagh Singh, Jemadar, 90th Punjabis.
Dhondi Sawant, Jemadar, 114th Mahrattas.
Ghulam Muhiyuddin, Subadar (A./Subadar-Maj.), I.D.S.M., 82nd Punjabis
Gujraj Singh, Subadar, 1/8th Rajputs.
Harnam Singh (1), Jemadar, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Hira Lal, Subadar (A./Subadar-Maj.), 1/80th Carnatic Inf.
Kidar Singh, Jemadar, 1/8th Rajputs.
Lal Singh, Subadar, 104th Wellesley's Rif.
Magar Singh, Jemadar, 14th Sikhs.
Mahadeorao Khanvilkar, Bahadur, Subadar-Maj., 114th Mahrattas. (Killed in action.)
Mehar Singh, Subadar, I.D.M.S., 45th Rattray's Sikhs. (Died.)
Mewa Singh, Jemadar, 14th Sikhs.
Muhammad Hashim Khan, Subadar, 62nd Punjabis.
Partab Singh, Jemadar, 14th Sikhs.
Rajdeo Singh, Jemadar, 1/96th Inf.
Ramchandar Bhosle, Subadar, 114th Mahrattas.

Ratan Sing Basnet, Subadar, 2/9th Gurkha Rif.
Rattu Singh, Jemadar, 1/4th Rajputs.
Shib Baksh Singh, Subadar, 1/8th Rajputs.
Shaikh Ahmed, Subadar, 114th Mahrattas.
Yusaf Ali, Jemadar, 1/97th Deccan Inf.
Amilal Ram, 3766 Havildar, 1/113th Inf.
Anthony Cruze, 468 L./Naik, 64th Pnrs.
Bakhtawar, 6979 Sepoy, 1/113th Inf. (Killed in action.)
Budh Singh, 3201 Havildar, 1/43rd Erinpura R.
Dudnath Singh, 1856 Naik, 1/8th Rajputs.
Dule Khan, 3179 Pte., 1/128th Pnrs.
Ganga Singh, 957 Havildar, 12th Pnrs, attd. 48th Pnrs.
Ghulam Haider, 4569 Havildar, 1/128 Pnrs.
Ghulam Hassan, 1660 Sepoy, 106th Hazara Pnrs.
Goma Rawat, 1581 Sepoy (A/L./Naik), 122nd Inf, attd. 1/119th Inf.
Gunga Sinde, 2422 Sepoy, 108th Inf.
Hari Singh Kanwar, 3155 L./Naik, 2/9th Gurkha Rif.
Harnam Singh, 415 Naik, 26th Punjabis.
Harnam Singh, 1855 Sepoy, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Jagwant Singh, 2278 Havildar-Maj., 1/8th Rajputs.
Jangbahadur Singh, 2350 Havildar, 1/96th Inf.
Jangi Singh, 2533 Naik, 1/96th Inf.
Karbir Rana, 4295 Rfn., 1/3rd Gurkha Rif.
Kirpa Singh, 926 Havildar, 26th Punjabis.
Krishma Jadhow, 4832 Naik, 1/128th Pnrs.
Krishnasami, 3776 Havildar, 64th Pnrs.
Maru, 3502 Sepoy, 1/94th Russell's Inf.
Massa Singh, 1843 L./Naik, 48th Pnrs.
Mohammed Juma, 1983 Sepoy, 106th Hazara Pnrs.
Nadesan Pillai, 4187 Pte. (A./Havildar), 64th Pnrs.
Nanbarao Bhosle, 2326 Coy. Havildar-Maj., 114th Mahrattas.
Nika Singh, 4059 Sepoy, 31st Punjabis.
Parbanand Thapa, 4026 Rfn., 1/3rd Gurkha Rif.
Raghonath More, 2611 Havildar, 114th Mahrattas.
Ragunath Berge, 4852 Pte. (A./L./Naik), 1/128th Pnrs.
Rahm Khan, 2772 Naik, 114th Mahrattas.
Ramasami, 694 Naik, 64th Pnrs.
Rambahadur Lama, 4211 Bugler, 1/10th Gurkha Rif.
Rur Singh, 895 Havildar, 12th Pnrs., attd. 48th Pnrs.
Sahdeo Singh, 2241 Naik, 1/8th Rajputs.
Sayed Jaffar, 1761 Sepoy, 106th Hazara Pnrs.
Shaijirao Sinde, 2113 Havildar, 114th Mahrattas.
Sheo Bukhan Singh, 1291 Naik, 90th Punjabis.
Sher Baz, 2079 L./Naik, 1/102nd Grenadiers.
ShiukaranSingh, 1918 Naik, 1/4th Rajputs.
Singha Ram, 3094 Sepoy, 1/102nd Grenadiers.
Tara Singh, 4489 Havildar, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Tokaram Sawant, 3494 Sepoy, 114th Mahrattas.
Ujagar Singh, 386 L./Naik, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

SUPPLY & TRANSPORT CORPS.

Barlow, Lt. L., I.A.R.O.
Bridge, Capt. (T./Maj.) R. E. A., D.S.O.
France, Lt. E.
Hickie, Capt. (A./Maj.) F. C.
Hill, Lt. F. G. A., I.A.R.O.

Judah, Lt. D. A., I.A.R.O.
Kirby, Maj. & Bt. Lt.-Col. J. T., D.S.O.
Masters, Lt. H. F., I.A.R.O.
Seymour-Higgins, Lt. (A./Capt.) A. C. P., I.A.R.O.
Turner, Lt. N. T. B., I.A.R.O.
Brown, Sub-Condr. W. H. (Died.)
Canavan, T./Sjt. M. E.
Costello, Condr. C. P.
Crowther, 15918 Pte. (A./Sjt.) L., R.F.A.
D'Costa, 1643, Mr. W. J. (relative rank W.O. Cl. II.), attd. R.A.V.C.
Fulton, 38278 Pt. (A./Sjt.) E. J., 2nd Bn., N. Lan. R.
Garlinge, 11599 Pte. (T./Sjt.) A. A., 2nd Bn., R.W. Kent R.
Ledlie, T./Sjt. F. B.
McGrotty, Sjt. L. M.
McIntyre, T./Sjt. J. S.
O'Brien, 30064 Pte. (A./Sjt.) P. J., 1st Bn., 6. Lan. R.
Robinson, 4413 S./Sjt. (A./Sub-Condr.) H. H.
Sherry, 805717 Pte (A./Sjt.) W. J., 1/7th Bn., Hamps. R. (P.F.).
Stephens, T./Sjt. E.
Turner 26724 Pte. W. G., 2nd (Garr.) Bn., North'd Fus.
Tynan, Sub-Condr. (A./Condr.) P.
Weaver, T./Sjt. (A./Sub-Condr.) C. W.
Amos, 6th Gde. Clk. H.
Hilt, T./5th Gde. Clk. A. L.
Ali Mardan Khan, Ressaidar, 27th Mule Corps.
Baz Khan, 1286 Jemadar, 23rd Mule Corps.
Abdul Rázak, M/2839 Dvr. (T./Kot Dafadar), 3rd Mule Depôt
Ahmed Shah, 977 Dvr. (T/.L./Naik), 10th Mule Corps.
Amir Gul, 295 Blacksmith, 16th Mule Corps.
Atta Mohammed, 1051 L./Naik, 35th Mule Corps.
Bagh Ali, 823 Naik (A./Kot Dafadar), 35th Mule Corps.
Bega Singh, 630 Shoeing Smith, 16th Mule Corps.
Chirag Din, 1151 Sadd., 5th Mule Corps.
Dheru Khan, 1297 L./Naik (A./Naik), 1st Mule Corps.
Dost Mahomed, S./1774 L./Naik, 1st Mule Depôt.
Farmana, 1640 Dvr. (A./Naik), 7th Mule Corps.
Farman Ali, 1810 Dvr. (A./Naik), 8th Mule Corps.
Ghasita, S./14420 Dvr. (A./L./Naik), 2nd Mule Depôt.
Ghulam Haide, 1006 Naik, I.D.S.M. (4th Mule Corps.)
Ghulam Rasul, 051101 L./Naik (A./Naik), attd. 1014th M.T. Coy.
Gulab, 2069 L./Naik, 33rd Mule Corps.
Gyan Chand, T./2nd Gde. Agent.
Hasu Khan, 216 Kot Dafadar, 6th Mule Corps.
Ismail, 1798 Kot Dafadar, 6th Mule Corps.
Jahan Dad, 2044 L./Naik (A./Naik), 1st Mule Corps.
Jewan Khan, 926 Kot Dafadar, 16th Mule Corps.
Kaka Ram, 923 Q.M. Dafadar, 30th Mule Corps.
Kazam Khan, 2024 Dvr., 6th Mule Corps.
Khan Mohamed, 728 Naik, 16th Mule Corps.
Khushi Ram, 531 Kot Dafadar, 22nd Mule Corps.
Mahomed Ali, 1481 Q.M. Dafadar, 27th Mule Corps.
Markayankottai Swaminatha Veluswamy Pillai, Madras/54, 5th Gde Clk.
Mir Alum Khan, 1117 Havildar, R.F.A.
Mohamed Alum, 1149 Vet. Asst., 16th Mule Corps.
Mohamed Gull, 625 Naik, 10th Mule Corps.
Mussaraf Khan, 254 Naik (A./Kot Dafadar), 31st Bullock Half Troop.

Parkash Chander Misser, Peshawar/1556, 5th Gde. Clk.
Piara Shah, 1274 Kot Dafadar, 6th Mule Corps.
Rahim Bux, 470 Naik (A./Kot Dafadar), 8th Bullock Half Troop.
Ramzan Khan, 135 Kot Dafadar, 25th Mule Corps.
Sachar Din, 660 Naik, 16th Mule Corps.
Sharaf Ali, 252 Naik (A/Dafadar), 7th Mule Corps.
Sheroo Khan, 109 Kot Dafadar, 42nd Mule Corps.
Veerasamy Dharalingum Pillai, 2nd Gde. Clk.
Zeidullah, 1406 L./Naik (A./Naik), 15th Mule Corps.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Berry, Lt.-Col. A. E.
Bradfield, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) E. W. C., O.B.E., M.B., F.R.C.S., Edin.
Chambers, Capt. (A./Maj.) R. A., M.B.
Chandorkar, T./Capt. B. R.
Chopra, Capt. (A/Maj.) P. D., M.B.
De, Capt. J. C., M.B.
Gothaskar, T./Capt. S. B.
Hugo, Lt.-Col. (T./Col.) E. V., C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.S., V.H.S.
Kirwan, Capt. (A./Maj.) E. W. O'G., M.B.
Mukharji, T./Capt. J. G.
Quirke, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) M. J., M.B.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Branch.

Lynsdale, 4th Cl. Asst. Surg. B. St. S. F.
Mathews, 2nd Cl. Asst. Surg. A. E.
Vanderwart, 4th Cl. Asst. Surg. S. C.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Branch.

Ajaib Singh, 1st Cl. Sub-Asst. Surg.
Apurba Krishna Mukherjee, 4th Gde. Sub-Asst. Surg.
Brindaman, 2nd Cl. Senr. Sub-Asst. Surg.
Harnam Singh, 4th Gde. Sub-Asst. Surg.
Ignatius, Daniel Joseph, 1403 1st Cl. Sub-Asst. Surg.
Jawanga Mall Chawla, 4th Gde. Sub-Asst. Surg.
Miguel, Johnstone, 1st Gde. Senr. Sub-Asst. Surg.
Rahim Bakhsh, 1214 1st. Cl Sub-Asst. Surg.
Ramamurty Mori Patro, 900 3rd Gde. Sub-Asst. Surg.
Shiv Ram Das, 1170 1st Cl. Sub-Asst. Surg.
Vyasam Venkataraknyya, 1410 1st Cl. Sub-Asst. Surg.
Krishna Chandra Sen Gupta, Alipore/8019 Dresser.
Nir Mal Singh, Peshawar/1032 Dresser (T./Sub-Asst. Surg.).

WARD SERVANTS AND ORDERLIES.

Alha, 20 Sweeper, 42nd Ind. Gen. Hosp.
Bhudhu Hara, 5320 1st Gde. Sweeper, 5th Coy., Army Hosp. Corps.
Chovee Kotee, 9387 2nd Gde. Ward Servant, 9th Coy., Army Hosp. Corps.
Dan Singh, 600 Packstore Havildar, 51st Sikhs, attd. 83rd Combined Staty. Hosp.
Gulab Nizam Din, 4246 2nd Gde. Water Carrier, 4th Coy., Army Hosp. Corps
Mangloo, 8817 Bhisti, 12th Ind. Gen. Hosp.
Nadir Khan, 1038 Sepoy, 22nd Punjabis, attd. 27th Ind. Gen. Hosp.
Peru, 7870 2nd Gde. Ward Sweeper, 7th Coy., Army Hosp Corps.
Sebastian de Souza, 4065 1st Gde. Cook, 6th Coy., Army Hosp. Corps.
Sham Singh, 1258 Packstore Havildar, 14th Sikhs, attd. 27th Cas. Clg. Stn.
Siri Kishna, 3631 Sepoy, 42nd Deoli R.
Taik Chand, 2748 Sowar, 4th Cav., attd. 22nd Ind. Gen. Hosp.

ARMY BEARER CORPS.

Bani, 13974 Bearer, 6th Coy., attd. 20th Cas. Clg. Stn.
Dhondiba Shivram, 666017 Bearer, 6th Coy., attd. 35th Combined Fd. Amb.
Durga Pershad, 19270 Dhoolie Bearer, 9th Coy., attd. 22nd Ind. Gen. Hosp.
Khima Nand, 13849 Bearer, 3rd Coy., attd. 20th Cas. Clg. Stn.
Lall Hema, 8959 L./Havildar, 8th Coy., attd. 19th Cas. Clg. Stn.
Mansur Hassan, 15600 Dhoolie Bearer, 29th Combined Fd. Amb.
Naran Jan, 77314 L./Havildar, attd. 47th Combined Fd. Amb.
Nare, 14102 Bearer, 4th Coy., attd. 20th Cas. Clg. Stn.
Persadi Sonar, 88336 Bearer, 8th Coy., attd. 61st Ind. Staty. Hosp.
Ram Dass, 4335 Naik, 4th Coy.
Sonam Dochay, 8769 L./Havildar, 8th Coy., attd. 61st Ind. Staty. Hosp.

REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

Lorimer, Capt. (T./Maj.) J. M., 3rd Skinner's Horse.
McMullan, Lt. (A./Capt.) H., R.H.A.
Gristwood, 1689 Pte. (A./R.Q.M.S.) R., 14th Hrs.
Dalel Singh, Jemadar, 3rd Skinner's Horse.
Fazal Ali Khan, Jemadar, I.D.S.M., 8th Cav.
Lal Khan, 4267 Farr., 8th By., R.F.A.
Ram Chandar Singh, 1559 L./Dafadar, 3rd Skinner's Horse.
Shakal Nur, 11062 Havildar Salutri, 4th By., R.F.A.

VETERINARY SERVICES.

Jamman, MTCD/1624 Syce.

INDIAN ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Karam Dad, RPA/120 Lascar.
Vamily Naicker, 1736 Sepoy, 79th Carnatic Inf.

INDIAN SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Gunter, Maj. & Bt. Lt.-Col. C. P., O.B.E., R.E.
Khitab Gul, Mr. (relative rank Jemadar).

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Gorst, Lt. R., I.A.R.O.
Symonds, Lt. (T./Capt.) W. F., 4th Bn., Dorset R. (T.F.)
Burries, 30196 Pte. (A./Cpl.) W. J., 2nd Bn., Norf. R.
Harley, 206341 Pte. (A./Sjt.) J. W., 2nd (Garr.) Bn., North'd Fus.
McCrorie, 10140 Sjt. D. B., 1st (Garr.) Gord. Highrs.
Needham, 16515 Sjt. E. H. V., 1st (Garr.) Bn., Gord. Highrs.
Shurey, 240511 Pte. (A./Cpl.) S., 1/5th Bn., R. W., Surr. R. (T. F.)
Gnakan John Deva Dawson, Clk.
Mahomed Muzzafar Beg, T./Clk.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Arkell, Mr. C. B. (relative rank Asst. Commy. & Hon. Lt.).
Bamford, Mr. W. C. (relative rank Asst. Commy. & Hon. Lt.).
Gauld, T./Lt. H. A., M.C., R.E.
Hunt, T./Lt. R. W., R.E.
McMillan, Mr. W. S. (relative rank Capt.).
Beattie, 214370 Spr. W. C., R.E.
Farrington, 71768 Spr. (A./Sjt.) E., R.E.
MacDonald, 44669 Gnr. (A./Sjt.) A. R., R.F.A.
Marthens, 5179 Mr. E. J. F. (relative rank Sjt.), Ind. Tel. Dept.
Parthew, 6341 Mr. H. G. (relative rank R.S.M.), Ind. Tel. Dept.
Stephens, 512 Condr. G. H., Indo-European Tel. Dept.

Thomas, 56361 2nd Cpl. (A./Sjt.) F. R., R.E.
Joseph, 4898 Lineman (relative rank Naik), Ind. Tel. Dept.
Kuppa-Swamy, 3690 Lineman (relative rank Naik), Ind. Tel. Dept.
Sardar Khan, 5952 Head Peon (relative rank Havildar), Ind. Tel. Dept.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Augier, Mr. A. R. (relative rank Capt.).
Bell, Mr. C. H. (relative rank Lt.).
Bickers, Mr. M. (relative rank Lt.).
Browne, Mr. A. I. P. (relative rank Capt.).
Jacob, Mr. T. A. (relative rank Asst. Commy.).
Kalberer, Mr. R. F. (relative rank Capt.).
Smith, T./Capt. (A./Maj.) C. P., M.B.E., R.E.
Watkins, Mr. A. (relative rank Asst. Commy.).
Archer, 142 Mr. W. C. (relative rank Sjt.).
Barker, 26807 Pte. (A./Q.M.S.) H. P., 2nd (Garr.) Bn., North'd Fus.
Davis, 36 Mr. J. R. (relative rank Sub-Condr.).
Alifuddin Ahmed (relative rank Jemadar).
Brij Mohan Lal (relative rank Jemadar).
Harendra Nath Roy (relative rank Jemadar).
Maung Ba Lun (relative rank Jemadar).
Ahmedin, 609 (relative rank Havildar).
Alamgir Fateh Din, 821 Follower.
Dhondo Moreshwar Chitale (relative rank Havildar).
Krishnachar Rama Rao, 1372 (relative rank Havildar).
Mahomed Suab, 304 (relative rank Havildar).
Nur Mahomed Khan, 306 (relative rank Havildar).
Ram Lotan Sawant, 350 (relative rank Havildar).
Rangaswami Iyer, 268 (relative rank Havildar).
Rullia Ram, 829 Overseer.
Rumbakonam Ramanuja Iyengar, 269 (relative rank Havildar)
Subbarama Venkateswar Iyer, 484 (relative rank Havildar).
Thakur Prasad Missra, 1286 (relative rank Havildar).

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Berry, Lt. (T./Capt.) E. S., I.A.R.O.

* * * *

Haysom, Lt. (T./Capt.) R. A., I.A.R.O

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Jeffreys, Lt. (T./Capt.) J. F. D., Ind. Army.

* * * *

Walker, Lt. (T./Capt.) F. R., Ind. Army.

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Wilkins, Lt. (T./Capt.) J. F., I.A.R.O.

* * * * *

Babu Badal Kumar Roy.

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LINES OF COMMUNICATION.

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Rudkin, Capt. B. A., 80th Carnatic Inf.
Steel, T./2nd Lt. G., Ind. Army.

* * * * *

Hanamantha Rao, Jemadar, Mysore Imp. Serv. Trans. Corps.
Pertab Singh, Jemadar, 63rd Palamcottah L.I.
Ramlal Singh, Subadar, 125th Napier's Rif.
Behari Lal, 2263 L.-Dafadar (A.-Dafadar), 10th Lrs.
Jhansi Singh, 1856 Dafadar, 16th Cav.

EMBARKATION.

* * * * *

Hutcheson, Maj. W. C., 3rd Brahmans.

* * * * *

RAILWAYS.

Bigg-Wither, Mr. L (relative rank Maj.), Ind. State Rlys.
Cardew, Capt., J. H., I.A.R.O.
Fletcher, Mr. A. E. S. (relative rank Lt.), Ind. State Rlys.

* * * *

Greenway, Mr. C. M. (relative rank Capt.), Burma Rlys.
Izat, Lt (T-Capt.) J. R., I.A.R.O.

* * * *

Moirhead, Mr A. K. (relative rank Capt.), Ind. State Rlys.
Moseley, Lt. F. S. H., I A.R.O.
Wallace, Mr. H. C. (relative rank Capt.), Ind. State Rys.
Watkins, Mr. E. (relative rank Capt.), Ind. State Rlys.
Wishart, Capt. G., I.A.R.O.
Zemin, Mr. R. J. (relative rank Lt.), Ind. State Rlys.

* * * *

Barrett, 15973 Mr. H.
Coello, 25276 Mr. F. A.
Deane, W. D.-4981 Mr. C. M
Hunter, 15766 Mr. E.
Loftman, 5298 Mr. A. M. C.
Murray, 16482 Mr. G. C. M.
Remedio, 15952 Mr. J. C.
Yard, 15751 Mr. W.
Agar Singh, 2512 Havildar, 13th Rajputs.
Amischand Dutt, 0522.
Babu Nitya Nanda Nath, W.D.-224.
Gurduchan Singh Rusaa.
Gyanendra Mahan Bose, 39158.
Inayat Khan, 48477.
Sunder Singh, 18135.
Vedagari Mudaliar, 4913?.

WORKS.

* * * *

Connelly, Lt. J. P., I.A.R.O., attd. R.E.

* * * *

Howarth, Lt. H. S., I.A.R.O., attd. R.E.

* * * *

Mason, Lt. (T.-Maj.) H. C., I.A.R.O., attd. R.E.

* * *

Rappaport, Lt. F. G., I.A.R.O., attd R.E.

* * * *

Vernal, Lt. M. S., I.A.R.O., attd. R.E.

* * * * *

Borgan, 8845 Cpl. (A./Sjt.) V. A., Calcutta Vol. Rif.

* * * * *

Hawkins, S./Sjt. (A./Sub-Condr.) F. C., Mil. Works Serv.

* * * * *

Govar Dhan Das Khanna, WD/7627 Supervisor.
Kerver, WD/3987 Foreman Pipelayer.
Rai Sahib Santa Ram, WD/4929 Supervisor.

LABOUR & PORTER CORPS.

* * * * *

George, Lt. (T./Lt.-Col.) A. B., I.A.R.O

* * * * *

Hall, Asst. Commy. & Hon. Lt. E. S., S. & T. Corps.

* * * *

Hyde Smith, Lt. (T./Major) V. G., M.B.E., I.A.R.O.
James, 2nd Lt. H. R, I.A.R.O.

* * * * *

Lawrie, Lt. G., I.A.R.O.
Matthews, Lt. (A./Capt.) H., I.A.R.O.
Rae, Lt. (T./Maj.) C., I.A.R.O.

* * * * *

Jameson, Sub-Condr. A. N., Mil. Works Serv.

* * * * *

Hardut Singh, 160 Jemadar, 10th Lab. Corps.
Oudi Anthony, Subadar, 10th Porter Corps.

* * * * *

Madurai Moodelly, 69/2 L. Naik (A./Kot Dafadar), Madras Bullock Half Troop, attd. 1st Porter Corps.
Mahomed Amir, 879 Kot Dafadar, 10th Mule Corps, attd. 4th Porter Corps.
Mohamed Ali, 1813 Havildar, 2nd Lab. Corps.
Prem Singh, 2468 Havildar, 2nd Lab. Corps.
Subbarayulu Kodumoor, Clk., 4th Porter Corps.

LOCAL RESOURCES.

* * * * *

Mohies, Lt. (T./Capt.) S. O., I.A.R.O.

* * * * *

AGRICULTURE.

Walford, S./Sjt. J. H., Mil. Farms Dept.

IRRIGATION.

* * * * *

Sellier, Lt. (T./Maj) P. J., I.A.R.O.

* * * * *

Amar Singh, 535 Surveyor.

Bihari Lal, 540 Surveyor.

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PORT TRAFFIC.

Barker, Lt. W. D., I.A.R.O.

* * * * *

Such, Lt. J., I.A.R.O.

* * * * *

PROVOST ESTABLISHMENT.

Hitchins, (Lt. T./Capt.) C. S., I.A.R.O.

* * * * *

MISCELLANEOUS.

* * * * *

Hari Charan Ganguly, Senr. Clk. (relative rank Subadar), Stationery Dept.

* * * * *

Amin Khan, 1446 Dafadar, Patiala Imp. Serv. Lrs.

Melconian, 12 1st Cl. Interpreter.

* * * * *

SALONIKA.

The names of the undermentioned Officers, Ladies, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men are to be added to those brought to notice for gallant conduct and distinguished services by General Sir G. F. Milne, K.C.B., K.C.M.G , D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief, British Salonika Force, in his despatch of the 9th March 1919. (Published in the Supplement of the London Gazette, dated 5th June, 1919. (No. 31385) :—

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * * *

Turton, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) H. M., 3rd Bn., Sco. Rif. (S.R.) (Ind. Army, R.P.).

* * * * *

MISCELLANEOUS.

Clutterbuck, Maj. & Bt. Lt.-Col. (T./Lt.-Col.) C. H., 125th Napier's Rif., I.A.

Donavon, Lt. (A./Capt.) E., 2nd Rajputs, I.A.

Harnett, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) W. L., Ind Med. Serv.

Routledge, Sjt. M. E., C.M.S.C.

* * * * *

AMENDMENTS TO MENTION IN DESPATCHES.

THE UNDERMENTIONED ARE NOW CORRECTLY DESCRIBED :—

FRANCE.

* * * * *

London Gazette dated 20th December, 1918.

(No. 31077.)

* * * * *

Pryce, Maj. & Bt. Lt.-Col. (T.-Brig.-Gen.) H. E. ap R., C.M.G., D.S.O., 18th Inf., I.A.

* * * *

EGYPT.

* * * * *

London Gazette dated 22nd January, 1919.

(No. 31138.)

* * * *

Mir Turab Ali, Jemadar, Mysore Imp. Serv. Lrs., attd. 15th Imp. Serv. Cav. Bde., M.G. Sqdn.

* * * *

MESOPOTAMIA.

* * * * *

London Gazette dated 21st February, 1919.

(No. 31195.)

Triphook, Lt. (T.-Capt.) O. L., R.F.A., (T.F.), attd. Mil. Accts Dept., I.A.

Bhagat Singh, 3142 L.-Havildar, Army Bearer Corps, I.A.

London Gazette dated 5th June, 1919.

(No. 31386.)

* * * * *

Guscott, 37773 Pte. E., 7th Bn., Glou. R., attd. Political Dept., I.A.

* * * * *

Jitendra Nath Gupta, 250 (relative rank Jemadar).

Satish Chandra Banerji, 1782 (relative rank Subadar).

* * * * *

The undermentioned descriptions are cancelled.

* * * * *

MESOPOTAMIA.

London Gazette dated 27th August, 1918.

(No. 30867.)

Page 9999.—Under the heading Lines of Communication, Indian Army, Ramlal Singh, Subadar, 125th Napier's Rifles, his name having been correctly gazetted on page 9995 under the heading 125th Napier's Rifles, Indian Army.

London Gazette, dated 5th June, 1919.

(No. 30867.)

Page 7242.—Under the heading 14th Lancers, Indian Army: Gibson, Capt. J. G., M.C., his name having been correctly gazetted on page 7234 under the heading Commands & Staff.

Page 7243.—Under the heading Signal Service Indian Army: McHutchon, Lt. (A.-Capt.) E. G., R.E. (T.F.), his name having been correctly gazetted on page 7256 under the heading North Persian Force, sub-heading Signal Service, Indian Army.

Page 7246.—Under the heading S. & T. Corps, Indian Army: Stevenson, Maj. (T.-Lt.-Col.) H. D. M., M.C., his name having been correctly gazetted on page 7256 under the heading North Persian Force, sub-heading S. & T. Corps, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Fifth Supplement, dated the 12th January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 9th January, 1920, pages 535, 556, 537, 538 and 513.

War Office,
12th January, 1920.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Col. F. Glanville, D.S.O., having attained the age limit, retires on an Indian Pension, 16th May 1919, and is granted the hon. rank of Brig.-Gen.

* * * * *

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * * *

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

* * * * *

GENERAL STAFF.

G. S. O's., 1st Grade.—Bt. Lt.-Col. (temp. Lt.-Col.) E. C. Alexander, C.I.E., D.S.O., 55th Rif. Ind. Army from an A.A. & Q.M.G., and to retain his temp. rank whilst so empld 28th Oct. 1919.

* * * * *

A. G.'s AND Q. M. G.'s STAFF.

D. A. A. Gs.—And to be temp. Majs. whilst so empld. :—

Capt. A. M. Sassoon, O.B.E., M.C., 13th Hrs, *vice* Capt. E. A. K. Crossfield, M.C., 1-10th Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army, who relinquishes the temp. rank of Maj. 19th Sept. 1919.

Capt. W. H. Happell, 1-99th Inf., Ind. Army. 29th Sept. 1919.

* * * *

Attd. to Hd.-Qr. Units.

Brig. Majs.—Capt. J. D. Fulton, M.C., 1-26th Punjabis, Ind. Army, *vice* Capt. N. H. King-Salter, 1-6th Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army. 19th June 1919.

* * * * *

Staff Capts.—Temp. Capt. H. Pepper, O.B.E., Ind. Army Res. of Off. (Commy. and Maj., Ind. Army Dept.). 19th Apr. 1919.

And to be temp. Capts. whilst so empld.

Lt. (actg. Capt.) W. S. Pender, Ind. Army, *vice* Capt. N. E. Weatherall, 7th Hrs. 1st Aug. 1919.

Lt. (actg. Capt.) T. M. Manuk, Ind. Army, *vice* Capt. A. M. Sassoon, O.B.E., M.C., 13th Hrs. 19th Sept. 1919.

* * * * *

Cavalry.

Remt. Serv.—Bt. Lt.-Col. W. H. Anderson, Army Remt. Dept., India, to be a Dep. Dir. of Remts. (Cl. X), and to be temp. Col. whilst so empld. 9th Aug. 1919.

Maj. (temp Lt.-Col.) H. C. Kay, 8th Cav., Ind. Army, from a Dep. Dir. of Remts. (Cl. X.), to be an Asst. Dir. of Remts. (Cl. X), and to retain his temp. rank whilst so empld. 9th Aug. 1919.

Lt. (temp. Capt.) A. S. Matthewman, 1-94th Inf., Ind. Army, from Asst. Dir. of Remts. (Cl. X), to be a Dep. Asst. Dir. of Remounts (Cl. FF.), and to retain his temp. rank whilst so empld. 9th Aug. 1919.

Memoranda.

* * * * *

The undermentioned to be temp. Capts.—

Whilst empld. as Asst. Political Officers :—

Lt. W. C. Baines, Ind. Army Res. of Off., from a Spec. Appt. Class HH. 1st July 1919.

* * * * *

Royal Defence Corps.

Protection Coys.—Maj. E. J. Medley (Lt.-Col., ret., Ind. Army) relinquishes his commission on ceasing to be empld., 27th Nov. 1919, and retains his rank.

* * * * *

London Gazette, dated the 15th January, 1920, pages 606 and 669.

India Office,
15th January, 1920.

The KING has approved the promotion of the following officers of the * * and Ind. Army Res. of Officers :—

Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

Lieutenant to be temp. Major.

R. Teague-Jones. 1st Nov. 1919.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the retirement of the following officers of the Indian Medical Service :—

* * * * *

Captain J. G. J. Green, in consequence of ill-health. 1st Dec. 1919.

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 13th January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 13th January, 1920, pages 649, 653, 654 and 656.

War Office,
13th January, 1920.

* * * * *

Memoranda

* * * * *

Col. C. A. R. Browne, having attained the age limit, retires on an Indian Pension. 14th Jan. 1920.

* * * * *

The undermentioned relinquish the actg. rank of Capt :—

* * * * *

Lt. W. E. G. Bender, M.B.E., Ind. Army Res. of Off., on ceasing to be empld. with R.E. 26th Nov. 1919

* * * * *

Sardar Natha Singh, Sardar Bahadur, C.I.E., Military Minister, Jind State, to be Hon. Capt. 3rd Jan. 1920.

* * * * *

REGULAR FORCES

INFANTRY

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

L'pool R.

* * * * *

Temp. Lt. F. N. Cross, D.S.O., is seconded on appt. as probr., Ind. Army. 5 Apr. 1918, with seniority 22 June 1916. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 26 Nov. 1918.)

* * * * *

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 20th February 1920.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 11.—The services of Commander E. V. Whish, O.B.E., Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment as Port Officer, Bassein, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 1st February 1920, *vice* Commander B. C. Marsh, D.S.O., Royal Indian Marine.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 12.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant to be Lieutenant-Commander.

Cecil Robert Bluett. Dated 8th January 1920.

LEAVE.

No. 13.—Mr. T. G. Bailey, Additional Constructor, Kidderpore Dockyard, Calcutta, is granted six months' privilege leave, with effect from the 28th of January 1920, with permission to retire on its expiration.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 14.—Temporary Lieutenant F. H. Beckingsale, Royal Indian Marine, has been permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to relinquish his Temporary Commission in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 30th December 1919.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 16th February 1920.

No. 43-E.—20.—With reference to Notification No. 2077-E.—19, dated 28th November 1919, Mr. F. M. Bowder, Officiating Executive Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Inspector of Maintenance and Honorary Assistant Engineer with effect from the 30th January 1920.

No. 194-E.—20.—Mr. B. Stapleton, Executive Engineer, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the 15th February 1920, under the provisions of Article 465, Civil Service Regulations.

The 17th February 1920.

No. 2523-E.—19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 826-E.—19, dated the 23rd April 1919, Mr. W. P. Freeman, Officiating Deputy Traffic Manager, North Western Railway, will hold temporary rank in class I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways during the furlough portion of Mr. J. H. Chase's leave.

The 18th February 1920.

No. 988-P.—16.—In continuation of the Railway Board's Notification No. 988-P.—16, dated the 15th January 1920, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have ordered that the reconnaissance survey of the Nalbari-Tangla Railway, to be carried out by the Agency of the Eastern Bengal Railway, shall include an alternative alignment from Tihu to Tangla.

The 19th February 1920.

No. 127-E.—20.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 104-E.-3—19, dated the 6th June 1919, Mr. S. P. Flowerdew, Officiating Deputy Agent, North Western Railway, will hold temporary rank from the 13th June 1919 and until further orders.

The 20th February 1920.

No. 148-E.—20.—Mr. Partap Singh, Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment with effect from the 19th January 1920.

No. 355-E.—19.—Mr. J. Vardon, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade (on military duty), is appointed to the Provincial Engineer Establishment of State Railways as an Assistant Engineer with effect from the 1st September 1919.

No. 1093-E.—19.—Mr. S. D. Ker, Executive Engineer, is on his return from military duty posted to the Eastern Bengal Railway

No. 2351-E.—19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 2351-1-E.—19, dated the 28th November 1919, Mr. J. H. White, C.M.G., will hold temporary rank as Agent with effect from the 17th December 1919 and until further orders.

No. 2352-E.—19.—Mr. E. H. Keelan, District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Carriage and Wagon Superintendent in class I of that Establishment, with effect from the 2nd December 1919 and until further orders.

R. McLEAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 16th February 1920.

No. E.-881.—Captain P. J. K. Warren, R.G.A., Assistant Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, is transferred as Assistant Superintendent, Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore, with effect from the 9th February 1920.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,
Secretary Indian Munitions Board.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Indian Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 18th February 1920:—

No. 6 OF 1920.

A Bill to declare that the members of the Cutchi Memon community are subject to Muhammadan Law.

WHEREAS there is in the Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere a class of persons known as Cutchi Memons, and questions have from time to time arisen as to the Law by which such persons are in matters of succession and inheritance governed;

AND WHEREAS the Cutchi Memons consider that they are or desire that they should be governed in those matters by the Muhammadan Law of the Hanafi School;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the applicability of that Law to such persons in those matters should be placed beyond dispute; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Cutchi Memons Act, 1920.

Law applicable to Cutchi Memons.

2. It is hereby declared that the Cutchi Memons residing in the Bombay Presidency and elsewhere are governed by the Muhammadan Law of the Hanafi School; and that Law shall, notwithstanding any custom to the contrary, apply to them and their property in each part of British India in all matters of succession and inheritance to the same extent as it applies to other Muhammadans in that part.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Cutchi Memons claim that they are the descendants of the Muhammadans who settled in Cutch after migrating from the coast of Oman. Except for the historical fact that they were originally Hindus and were converted to Muhammadanism about four or five hundred years ago, they are at the present day good and strict Moslems. It has been held by the Courts on more than one occasion since the judgment of Sir Erskine Perry in the year 1847, in what is commonly known as the Khojas and Memons case, that in some particulars they are still governed by the Hindu Customs instead of Muhammadan Law. The Cutchi Memons have always felt aggrieved and considered the principle so established was incorrect both in Law and in practice.

Realising this grievance of the Cutchi Memons a Bill was brought in by Mr. Justice Amir Ali about the end of 1885. That Bill intended to make it permissive to the members of the Cutchi Memon community to declare themselves subject to Muhammadan Law. The Bill provided for such a declaration to be made in a prescribed form. By reason of certain difference of opinion as to its provisions the Bill was not proceeded with.

In the year 1896, another Bill was submitted to the Imperial Legislative Council. That Bill was drafted on practically the same lines as the Bill of 1885. The Government of India would appear to have been still of opinion that it would not be right to accept such a measure unless it were shown to be in accordance with the wishes of the entire community. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee The Committee made its report on the Bill and the matter was allowed to rest there, and as no motion with respect to the Bill was made for two years, the Bill was removed from the List of Business on the 21th March, 1900, by an order of the President under rule 43 of the Rules for the conduct of Legislative Business.

From the manner in which the Cutchi Memons have been agitating this question in their community it would appear that they are unanimous that they should be governed in all particulars by Muhammadan Law of the Hanafi School.

EBRAHIM HAROON JAFFER,
Additional Member.

DELHI:
The 9th February, 1920.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Government securities was presented to the Indian Legislative Council on the 20th February 1920 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Government securities was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

Paper No. I.—From Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan, dated the 21st November 1919; Burma Chamber of Commerce, dated the 21st November 1919; Bank of Bombay, dated the 26th November 1919; Bombay Chamber of Commerce, dated the 28th November 1919; Madras Chamber of Commerce, dated the 29th November 1919; Chief Commissioner of Delhi, dated the 8th December 1919; Bank of Madras, dated the 10th December 1919.

Paper No. II.—From Manager, Benares Bank, dated the 11th December 1919; Chief Commissioner of Coorg, dated the 19th December 1919; Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated the 24th December 1919, and enclosure; Government of Burma, dated the 29th December 1919, and enclosure; Government of Bihar and Orissa, dated the 31st December 1919; Government of Bengal, dated the 31st December 1919; Government of the United Provinces, dated the 2nd January 1920, and enclosures; Chief Commissioner, Assam, dated the 2nd January 1920; Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, dated the 3rd January 1920, and enclosures.

Paper No. III.—From Government of Bombay, dated the 8th January 1920, and enclosures; Karachi Chamber of Commerce, dated the 20th November 1919, and enclosure; Government of the Punjab, dated the 14th January 1920; Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, dated the 14th January 1920; Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, dated the 14th January 1920.

Paper No. IV.—From Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, dated the 20th January 1920; Calcutta High Court, dated the 22nd January 1920; Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, dated the 27th January 1920; Government of Madras, dated the 27th January 1920, and enclosures.

The main alterations which we have made in the Bill are detailed in the following paragraphs.

2. *Clause 1.*—We have provided that the Act shall automatically come into force in British Baluchistan.

3. *Clause 2.*—We have amended the definition of a "Government security" to make it clear that the expression "promissory notes" includes Treasury Bills.

4. *Clause 3.*—The proviso to this clause has been re-drafted and converted into a sub-section for the purpose of making the intention more clear.

5. *Clause 4.*—In this clause we have provided for the case of a security payable in the alternative. We understand that doubts have arisen as to the rights of survivors, and, we think, it should be provided that in these cases the representatives of deceased holders should be placed on the same footing as surviving holders.

6. *Clause 10 (2).*—We consider that the prescribed officer might be allowed discretion as to the time of issue of a duplicate security, and have therefore omitted the last eight words of this sub-clause.

7. *Clauses 11 to 13.*—We have re-arranged these clauses so as to provide separately for the renewal of bearer securities, of promissory notes and of other securities. New clause 11 with slight drafting changes takes the place of sub-clause (*2*) of the original clause 11. Sub-clause (*1*) of clause 11 is replaced by clause 12. It has been represented to us that

a Malabar *tarwad* is in all respects in the same position as a Hindu undivided family governed by the *Mitakshara* law, but that it is doubtful whether such a *tarwad* would get the benefit of the first proviso. We have, therefore, added an Explanation to make the position of these families secure. Many of the authorities consulted on the Bill have expressed an opinion that, where a Government promissory note is renewed after due inquiry, the holder of the renewed note should be given a clean title. We have, therefore, omitted the second proviso to clause 11 (*1*) and have drafted a new clause which provides for a clean title in the case of renewals, conversions, etc., and also extends the provisions of sub-clause (*3*) of clause 13 to renewals. In clause 12 which in the amended Bill has become clause 13, we think the original draft did not make it sufficiently clear what was to happen when any of the parties had obtained a final decision from the Civil Court. We have, therefore, re-drafted sub-clause (*1*) (*a*). We have also provided that the evidence for the purposes of the inquiry referred to in this clause may be recorded by a Magistrate of the second class empowered in this behalf. We have added a new clause 14, which provides that Government stock certificates and other securities not specially provided for shall be renewable in the manner prescribed by rules under the Act. We have provided in clause 13 (now clause 15) that conversion, etc., shall be subject to conditions prescribed by rules. In the event of a bearer bond being presented for consolidation with another security not payable to bearer difficulties would arise in applying the provisions of the Bill as to the discharge of Government's liability and we think power should be provided to prohibit consolidation of securities in this form.

8. *Clause 16, now clause 18.*—The Bill as drafted had no provision for discharge in the case of repayment of a security other than a bearer security. We think that Government's discharge in this case should be the deferred discharge provided by clause 15, and we have made some changes in this clause accordingly.

9. *Clause 16, now clause 19.*—An opinion has been generally expressed that the period of three months allowed by this clause for obtaining probate, etc., was too short and we have therefore extended it to six months. It has been pointed out that the Explanation to sub-clause (*1*) would enable a large holder of Government securities to evade payment of the fees for a succession certificate in respect of R5,000 of his holding. As the clause is intended to be of benefit to small holders only we have omitted the Explanation.

10. *Clause 17, now clause 20.*—We think that the provisions of the rules to provide for payment in cases where securities are held by minors and lunatics should only apply where the value of the security does not exceed R5,000, and we have introduced an amendment to effect this.

11. *Clause 19, now clause 22.*—We think that it is desirable that rules should be made also regarding the obtaining of information from Government securities themselves as well as from the books of the Public Debt Office.

12. *Clause 20, now clause 23.*—We are of opinion that it is undesirable that prosecutions for offences under this clause should be initiated by private persons, and we have accordingly added a sub-clause which requires that a complaint should be made by the authority concerned.

13. *Clause 21, now clause 24.*—In sub-clause (*2*) (*a*) we have substituted the word "made" for the word "recorded." This will enable rules to be made, if necessary, for payment of small sums through the agency of the Post Office. We have altered the drafting of sub-clause (*2*) (*o*) to assimilate it more closely to the English Act of 1917 from which it was originally taken.

14. Further changes made in the Bill which have not been specified in the preceding paragraphs are no more than drafting amendments.

15. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India Extraordinary	28th October 1919.
Fort Saint George Gazette	11th November 1919.
Bombay Government Gazette	20th November 1919.
Calcutta Gazette	12th November 1919.
United Provinces Gazette	8th November 1919.
Punjab Government Gazette	7th November 1919.
Burma Gazette	15th November 1919.
Central Provinces Gazette	8th November 1919.
Assam Gazette	12th November 1919.
Coorg District Gazette	1st December 1919.
Sind Official Gazette	6th November 1919.
Bihar and Orissa Gazette	12th November 1919.
North-West Frontier Province Gazette	7th November 1919.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	20th January 1920.
	Telugu	13th January 1920.
	Kanarese	13th January 1920.

16. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

W. M. HAILEY.
G. R. LOWNDES.
SITA NATH ROY.
B. N. SARMA.
H. MONCRIEFF SMITH.
NIGEL F. PATON.
W. E. CRUM.
E. M. COOK.
N. E. MARJORIBANKS.

The 19th February, 1920.

BILL No. 34 OF 1919.

[AS AMENDED BY SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[Words printed in italics indicate the amendments suggested by the Select Committee.]

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Government Securities.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Government securities; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, *extent* and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Securities Act, 192 ;

(*2*) *It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, and*;

(*3*) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 192 .

Definitions.

2. In this Act, *unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context*,—

(*a*) "Government security" *means* promissory notes (*including treasury bills*), stock-certificates, bearer bonds and all other securities issued by the Governor General in Council or by any Local Government in respect of any loan contracted either before or after the passing of this Act, but does not include a currency-note; and

(*b*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

Notice of trust not receivable save as provided.

3. (*1*) Save as otherwise provided in or under this Act, no notice of any trust in respect of any Government security shall be receivable by the Government.

(*2*) *The Government* shall not be deemed to *have received* notice of any trust *by reason only of the fact that it has recognised an indorsement on a Government security* by an executor or administrator as such, nor shall *it* inquire into the terms of any will *by which such executor or administrator may be bound*, but, *on being satisfied of the due appointment of such executor or administrator*, it shall be entitled to treat *him* as *the* full owner of *any Government* security *belonging to the estate of the person whom he represents*.

Right of survivors of joint *or several* payees of Government securities.

4. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in section 45 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, IX of 1872.

(*a*) when a Government security is payable to two or more persons jointly, and either or any of them dies, the security shall be payable to the survivor or survivors of those persons, *and*

(*b*) when a Government security is payable to two or more persons *severally*, and either or any of them dies, the security shall be payable to the survivor or survivors of those persons, *or to the representative of the deceased, or to any of them.*

(*2*) This section shall apply whether *such* death occurred or occurs before or after this Act comes into force.

(*3*) Nothing herein contained shall affect any claim which *any* representative of *a* deceased person may have against the survivor or survivors under or in respect of *any* security *to which sub-section (1) applies.*

Indorsements to be made on security itself.

5. Notwithstanding anything in section 15 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, no indorsement of a Government *promissory note* shall be valid unless made by the signature of the holder inscribed on the back of the security itself. XXVI 1881.

Holding of Government securities by holders of public offices.

6. (*1*) In the case of any public office to which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare this sub-section to apply, a Government security may be made or indorsed payable to or to the order of the holder of the office by the name of the office.

(*2*) When a Government security is made or indorsed as aforesaid, it shall be deemed to be transferred without any or further indorsement from each holder of the office to the succeeding holder of the office on and from the date on which the latter takes charge of the office.

(*3*) When the holder of the office indorses to a third party a Government security made or indorsed as aforesaid, he shall subscribe the indorsement with his name and the name of the office.

(*4*) A writing on a Government security now or heretofore standing in the name of the holder of a public office, whereby the security has been or was made or indorsed payable to or to the order of the holder of the office by the name of the office, shall not be deemed to be or to have been invalid by reason only of the security having been so made or indorsed.

(*5*) This section applies as well to an office of which there are two or more joint holders as to an office of which there is a single holder.

Issue of securities to rulers of States in India.

7. Notwithstanding anything in the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the Governor General in Council may, in respect of any loan, issue to the ruler of any State in India Government securities in such form and subject to such conditions as to negotiability, succession and other matters as may be prescribed. XXVI 1881.

Indorser of Government security not liable for amount thereof.

8. Notwithstanding anything in the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, a person shall not, by reason only of his having indorsed a Government security, be liable to pay any money due, either as principal or as interest, thereunder. XXVI 1881.

Impression of signature on Government securities.

9. (*1*) The signature of the person authorised to sign Government securities on behalf of the Government may be printed, engraved or lithographed, or impressed by such other mechanical process as the Governor General in Council may direct on the securities.

(*2*) A signature so printed, engraved, lithographed or otherwise impressed shall be as valid as if it had been inscribed in the proper handwriting of the person so authorised.

Issue of duplicate, renewed, converted, consolidated or sub-divided securities.

10. (*1*) When a Government security is alleged to have been lost or destroyed either wholly or in part, and a person claims to be the person to whom but for the loss or destruction it would be payable, he may, on application to the prescribed officer, and on producing proof to his satisfaction of the loss or destruction and of the justice of the claim and on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, obtain from him an order for—

Issue of duplicate securities.

(*a*) the payment of interest in respect of the security said to be lost or destroyed pending the issue of a duplicate security; and

(*b*) the issue of a duplicate security payable to the applicant.

(*2*) An order shall not be passed under sub-section (*1*) until after the issue of the prescribed notification of the loss or destruction.

(*3*) A list of the securities in respect of which an order is passed under sub-section (*1*) shall be published in the prescribed manner.

11. The holder of a bearer bond *or other Government security payable to bearer, may, on application to* the prescribed officer, on delivery of the bearer bond *or other security*, and on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, *obtain from such officer* a renewed bearer bond *or other security, as the case may be.*

Renewal of bearer bonds.

12. Subject to the provisions of section 13, a person claiming to be entitled to a Government promissory note, may, on applying to the prescribed officer, and on satisfying him of the justice of his claim and delivering the promissory note receipted in the prescribed manner, and paying the prescribed fee, if any, obtain from such officer a renewed promissory note payable to him:

Renewal of promissory notes.

Provided that, when application is made for the renewal of a Government promissory note which appears to the prescribed officer to stand in the name of a deceased member of a Hindu *undivided* family governed by the *Mitakshara* law, a renewed promissory note shall not be issued to the applicant unless he furnishes a certificate signed by such authority *and* after *such* inquiry as may be prescribed to the effect that the deceased belonged to a Hindu undivided family governed by the *Mitakshara* law, that the promissory note formed part of the joint property of the family, and that the applicant is the managing or sole surviving male member of the family.

Explanation.—The expression "Hindu undivided family governed by the Mitakshara law" shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to include a Malabar tarwad.

13. (*1*) Where there is a dispute as to the title to a Government promissory note in respect of which an application for renewal has been made, the prescribed officer may—

Renewal *of promissory notes* in case of dispute as to title.

(*a*) *where any party to the dispute has* obtained a *final* decision from a Court of competent jurisdiction *declaring him to be entitled to* such note, *issue a renewed* note in favour of such party, *or*

(*b*) refuse to renew *the* note until *such a decision has been obtained, or*

(*c*) after such inquiry as is hereinafter provided and consideration of the result thereof, declare by order in writing which of the parties is in his opinion entitled to such note and may, after the expiration of three months from the date of such declaration, *issue a renewed* note in favour of such party in accordance with the provisions of section 12 unless within that period he has received notice that proceedings have been instituted by any person in a Court of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of establishing a title to such note.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section the expression 'final decision' means a decision which is not appealable or a decision which is appealable but against which no appeal has been filed within the period of limitation allowed by law.

(*2*) For the purpose of the inquiry referred to in sub-section (*1*), the prescribed officer may himself record, or may request the District Magistrate to record or to have recorded, the whole or any part of such evidence as the parties may produce. When such request has been made to the District Magistrate, such Magistrate may himself record or may direct any Magistrate of the first class subordinate to him, *or any Magistrate of the second class subordinate to him and empowered by general or special order of the Local Government in this behalf,* to record the evidence, and shall forward a copy thereof to the prescribed officer.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section the District Magistrate means the District Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where interest on the *promissory note* is payable and, where interest is payable at a presidency-town, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, or at a place in a State in India, the Political Agent.

(*3*) The prescribed officer or any Magistrate acting under this section may, if he thinks fit, record evidence on oath.

14. *Government securities other than those mentioned in sections 11 and 12 may be renewed in such circumstances and in such manner as may be prescribed.*

Renewal of other securities.

15. (*1*) The prescribed officer may, *subject to such conditions as may be prescribed*, on the application of a person claiming to be entitled to a Government security or securities, on being satisfied of the justice of the claim and on delivery of the security or securities receipted in the prescribed manner and on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, convert, consolidate or subdivide the security or securities, *and issue to the applicant a new security or securities accordingly.*

Issue of converted, etc., securities.

(2) The conversion, consolidation or sub-division referred to in sub-section (1) may be into a security or securities of the same or different classes or of the same or different loans.

Liability in respect of promissory note renewed, etc.

16. (1) *When a renewed Government promissory note has been issued under section 12 or a new Government promissory note has been issued upon conversion, consolidation or sub-division under section 15 in favour of any person, the note so issued shall be deemed to constitute a new contract between the Government and such person and all persons deriving title thereafter through him.*

(2) No such *renewal*, conversion, consolidation or sub-division shall affect the rights *as against the Government* of any other person to the security or securities so *renewed*, converted, consolidated or sub-divided.

Discharge.

Immediate discharge in certain cases.

17. On payment by or on behalf of the Government to the holder of a bearer bond or other Government security payable to bearer of the amount expressed therein on or after the date when it becomes due, *or* on renewal of a bearer bond *or other security payable to bearer* under section 11, *or* on renewal of a Government promissory note under section 13, or on conversion, consolidation or sub-division of a bearer bond *or other security payable to bearer* under section 15, the Government shall be discharged in the same way and to the same extent as if such bearer bond, promissory note or other security were a promissory note payable to bearer:

Provided that, in the case of a Government promissory note renewed under section 13, nothing in this section shall be deemed to bar a claim against the Government in respect of *such note* by any person who had no notice of the proceedings under that section, or who *derives title* through *any such* person.

18. Save as *otherwise* provided *in this Act*—

Discharge in other cases.

(i) *on payment of the amount due on a Government security on or after the date on which payment becomes due, or*

(ii) when a duplicate security has been issued under section 10, or

(iii) *when* a renewed security has been issued under section 12 *or section 13*, or a *new* security or securities has or have been issued *upon conversion, consolidation or sub-division* under section 15—

the Government shall be discharged from all liability in respect of the security or securities *so paid or* in place of which a duplicate, renewed, or *new* security or securities has or have been issued—

(a) *in the case of payment—after the lapse of six years from the date on which payment was due;*

(b) in the case of a duplicate security—after the lapse of six years from the date of the publication under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the list in which the security is first mentioned, or from the date of the last payment of interest on the original security, whichever date is later;

(c) in the case of a renewed security *or of a new security issued upon conversion, consolidation or sub-division*—after the lapse of six years from the date of the issue thereof.

Summary procedure in certain cases.

Procedure on death of holder of securities not exceeding an aggregate value of five thousand rupees.

19. (1) If within *six* months of the death of a person who was entitled to a Government security or securities (other than a security payable to bearer) the nominal or face value of which does not in the aggregate exceed five thousand rupees, probate of the will or letters of administration of the estate of such person or a certificate granted under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, is not produced VII of 1889.
to the prescribed officer, such officer may, after inquiry in the manner provided in sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 13, determine who is the person entitled to the security or securities or to administer the estate of the deceased, and may—

(a) in the case of any such security relating to a loan due for repayment, authorise payment of the amount due thereon to such person; and

(b) in the case of any such security relating to a loan not due for repayment, authorise, in the case of a promissory note, the renewal of such promissory note in favour of such person, or, in the case of stock, the registration of the name of such person in substitution for the name of the deceased.

(2) Upon the payment or renewal of any promissory note in accordance with sub-section (1), the Government shall be discharged from all liability in respect of the note so paid or renewed; and any substitution of names made in accordance with clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall, for the purposes of any claim against the Government, be deemed to have effected a valid transfer of the stock in respect of which it was made.

(3) Any creditor or claimant against the estate of the deceased may recover his debt or claim out of money paid to any person under sub-section (1) and remaining in his hands unadministered in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said person had obtained letters of administration of the estate of the deceased, and nothing in this section shall affect any claim of an executor or administrator or other representative of the deceased against such person other than a claim to recover amounts lawfully paid by him in due course of administration of the estate of the deceased.

Securities held by minors and lunatics.

Payment in case of securities held by minors and lunatics.

20. Where a Government security stands in the name of or is held by a minor or a person who is insane and incapable of managing his affairs, the interest accruing thereon, or the capital sum

payable in respect thereof on the maturity or discharge of the loan, shall, *where, in the case of interest payable, the nominal value of the security, or in other cases the sum payable, does not exceed five thousand rupees,* be paid in such manner as may be prescribed, and on any payment being so made, the Government shall, notwithstanding any provision of any enactment to the contrary, be discharged from all liability in respect thereof.

Indemnity.

Indemnity.

21. Notwithstanding anything in sections 10, 12, 13 *or 15*, the prescribed officer may in any case arising under any of those sections—

(i) issue a duplicate or renewed security or convert, consolidate or sub-divide a security or securities upon the applicant giving the prescribed indemnity against the claims of all persons claiming under the original security or under the security or securities so renewed, converted, consolidated or sub-divided, as the case may be, or

(ii) refuse to issue a duplicate or renewed security or to convert, consolidate or sub-divide a security or securities unless such indemnity is given.

Inspection of registers, books and documents.

Inspection of documents.

22. No person shall be entitled to inspect, or to receive information derived from, *any Government security in the possession of the Government or from* any book, register or other document kept or maintained by or on behalf of Government in relation to Government securities or any Government security, save in such circumstances and manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

Penalty.

Penalty.

23 (*1*). If any person, for the purpose of obtaining for himself or for any other person payment of interest or of the capital sum due in respect of any Government security, or the issue of a duplicate security, or the renewal, conversion, consolidation or sub-division of a Government security or securities, makes to any authority under this Act a statement which is false and which he either knows to be false or does not believe to be true, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

(*2*) *No Court shall take cognizance of any offence under sub-section (1) save on the complaint of the authority to whom the false statement was made.*

Rules.

Power to make rules.

24. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may after previous publication make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) the manner in which payment of interest in respect of Government securities is to be *made* and acknowledged;

(*b*) the circumstances in which Government securities must be renewed before further payment of interest thereon can be claimed;

(*c*) the form in which and the conditions subject to which Government securities may be issued to the rulers of States in India;

(*d*) the fees to be paid in respect of the issue of duplicate securities and of the renewal, conversion, consolidation and sub-division of Government securities;

(*e*) the proof which is to be produced by persons applying for duplicate securities;

(*f*) the form and manner of publication of the notification mentioned in *sub-section* (*2*) *of* section 10 and the manner of publication of the list mentioned in sub-section (*3*) of that section;

(*g*) the officer who is to exercise all or any of the powers and to perform all or any of the duties referred to in sections 10, 11, 12, 13, *15, 19* and *21*;

(*h*) *the manner of making the inquiry mentioned in the proviso to section 12;*

(*i*) *the circumstances and the manner in which securities other than securities payable to bearer or promissory notes are to be renewed;*

(*j*) the form in which securities delivered for discharge, renewal, conversion, consolidation or sub-division are to be receipted;

(*k*) *the conditions subject to which securities may be converted, consolidated or sub-divided;*

(*l*) the person to whom and the manner in which payments are to be made in respect of Government securities standing in the name of, or held by, minors or persons who are insane and incapable of managing their affairs;

(*m*) the taking of indemnities against adverse claims of third parties from persons who receive payment of interest or of the capital sum due in respect of Government securities, or who obtain duplicate, renewed, converted, consolidated or sub-divided securities;

(*n*) the manner in which any document relating to Government securities or any indorsement on a Government promissory note may, on the demand of any person who from any cause is unable to write, be executed on his behalf;

(*o*) *enabling holders of* Government stock *to be described in the registers of such stock as trustees, and either* as trustees of any particular trust or *as trustees* without qualification, *and for* the recognition of powers of attorney granted *by* holders of stock so described;

(*p*) the holding of Government stock by the holders of offices other than public offices, and the manner in which and the conditions subject to which stock so held may be transferred;

(q) the mode of attestation of documents relating to Government stock;

(r) generally, all matters connected with the grant of duplicate, renewed, converted, consolidated and sub-divided securities; and

(s) the circumstances and the manner in which, and the conditions subject to which, inspection of *securities*, books, registers and other documents may be allowed or information therefrom may be given under section 22.

(3) Nothing in any rules made under clauses (o) and (p) shall, as between any trustees or as between any trustees and the beneficiaries under a trust, be deemed to authorise the trustees to act otherwise than in accordance with the rules of law applying to the trust and the terms of the instrument constituting the trust; and neither the Government nor any person holding or acquiring any interest in any Government stock shall, by reason only of any entry in any register maintained by or on behalf of the Government in relation to any Government stock or any stockholder, or of anything in any document relating to Government stock, be affected with notice of any trust or of the fiduciary character of any stockholder or of any fiduciary obligation attaching to the holding of any Government stock.

(4) Rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Repeals.

Repeals.

25. On and from the date on which this Act comes into force, the Indian Securities Act, 1886, and so much of the First and Second Schedules of the Repealing and Amending Act, 1914, as relates to the Indian Securities Act, 1886, shall be repealed.

XIII of 1886.
X of 1914.
XIII of 1886.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915. (5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.)

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Wednesday, the 11th February, 1920.

PRESENT:

His Excellency BARON CHELMSFORD, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.E., Viceroy and Governor General, *presiding*, and 56 Members, of whom 49 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur asked:— 11-5 A.M.

Reduction in fares and reserve accommodation on railways.

1. " (*a*) Were large profits made by the railways last year?

(*b*) Do Government propose to consider the question of reducing return-ticket fares to the pre-war level and to revive the system of giving reserve accommodation in first and second-class compartments for three and four fares, respectively?"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied:—

" (*a*) The profits of the railways last financial year have been published in the Administration Report for the period.

(*b*) Consideration has been given to the question of reverting to pre-war passenger fares. In view of the great increase in working expenses which has now to be met, Government are not prepared to consider at present the reduction in return-ticket passenger fares to the pre-war level. Nor, having regard to the great demands for passenger accommodation and the limited room available, is it practicable to relax the conditions for reserved compartments."

[*Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur; Sir Arthur Anderson; Sir Thomas Holland; Maharajá Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi.*] [11TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur asked :—

Re-construction of railway lines.

2. "When do Government propose to re-construct railway lines which were discontinued for war purposes?"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied :—

"Government propose to commence the re-construction of dismantled lines during the ensuing year and to carry them to completion with the least possible delay. It is, however, not at present possible to forecast dates on which work on individual lines will be taken in hand."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur asked :—

British Empire Exhibition in London.

3. "(*a*) Is it proposed to hold a British Empire Exhibition in London in 1921, with a view to promote the extension of Imperial trade by bringing before buyers from all parts of the world exhibits of the industries, inventions, raw materials, and produces of the Empire?

(*b*) Are Government taking necessary steps for the representation of Indian products, especially Indian art products, in the Exhibition?"

The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland replied :—

"(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) I place* on the table copies of a Press Communiqué which was issued on the 3rd January, showing that the Government of India approved of the proposal, and, although unable to participate officially in obtaining representative exhibits of all products, industries and raw materials, they desired to commend the Exhibition to the general public and manufacturing firms. The Communiqué was issued to all Local Governments for publication in the Provincial Gazettes, and the Indian Munitions Board has informally addressed the Provincial Directors of Industries, suggesting that they might be able to utilise the experience gained at the British Industries Fair of this year to organise a larger display of Indian art products at the Empire Exhibition next year."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur asked :—

Waiting room at the railway station at Jhikargacha Ghat.

4. "(*a*) Is it a fact that there is no waiting room at the railway station at Jhikargacha Ghât, a station on the Eastern Bengal Railway?

(*b*) Do Government propose to take up the matter and give effect to the scheme which was considered before the war broke out?"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied :—

"(*a*) Jhikargacha Ghât station already has waiting accommodation for 3rd class passengers and Indian ladies.

(*b*) The Eastern Bengal Railway Administration is now examining the scheme framed a few years ago, and, it is hoped, a decision will be arrived at shortly."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

Unclaimed deposits.

5. "(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state the total amount of unclaimed lapsed and forfeited money that has been lying with them in all parts of India since 1901 under the following three heads :—

(*i*) Deposits in Boards of Revenue;

(*ii*) Deposits in Presidency Banks; and

(*iii*) Investments in Government Promissory Notes.

*Not included in these Proceedings.

[11TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi; Mr. W. M. Hailey; Sir William Vincent; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda.*]

(*b*) Are these amounts ever shown in any Budgets? If so, under what heads will they be found? Are these absorbed in the ordinary revenues, or is any special use made of them or the interest thereon?"

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey replied:—

"(*a*) (*i*) It has not been possible to separate the figures for unclaimed revenue deposits from other items of deposits which have lapsed to Government, for example, lapsed civil and criminal courts deposits, but a statement showing the total amounts credited to Government under the minor head 'Unclaimed Deposits' since the year 1901 is laid on the table.*

(*ii*) The Government are not concerned with unclaimed deposits in the Presidency banks.

(*iii*) The outstanding balance on account of Government promissory notes notified for discharge which have not been claimed and have therefore been written-off to Government is R15,35,990.

(*b*) Outstanding amounts of Government loans written off to revenue are credited in the 'India' books under the head 'XXV—Miscellaneous,' and lapsed deposits under the minor head 'Unclaimed Deposits' under the same major head in both the 'India' and Provincial books. The amounts are included in the Government balances and not devoted to any special purpose."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked:—

Allotment made in the Bengal Government's Budget for re-organising the Munsifs service.

6. "(*a*) Is it a fact that in the current financial year, 1919-1920, the Bengal Government have budgetted for a sum of R1,25,000 for giving partial effect to the scheme for re-organisation so far as the class of public servants known as Munsifs are concerned?

(*b*) Is it a fact that, if orders are not passed before the expiry of the present financial year, the greater portion of this sum will lapse, and that this will be detrimental to a large number of officers who have been in expectation of the benefits of the scheme since 1912, when it was first drawn up by the Local Government?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied:—

"(*a*) The answer is the affirmative.

(*b*) Pending the issue of orders on the detailed recommendations of the Public Services Commission, relating to the Provincial Judicial Service, the pay of the lowest grade of Munsifs in Bengal was raised in May last from R200 to 250 a month, and a part of the sum provided for in the local Budget has been expended in this connection. As stated in answer to another question, the Secretary of State was addressed on the 9th December in regard to the recommendations of the Public Services Commission relating to the pay of the Provincial Civil and Judicial Services. He has now replied and his orders have been communicated to the Local Governments. The lapse of a Budget provision is a matter of accounts only, and there is no reason why such a lapse should prove detrimental to the service concerned, since the Bengal Government is competent to make fresh Budget provision in the coming year, and will no doubt do so."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked:—

Backward tracts of Assam.

7. "(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state what part, if any, of Assam it is proposed to declare to be a 'backward tract' in accordance with the provisions of section 15 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1919?

*Vide Appendix A.

[*Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Sir William Marris; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; Sir William Vincent; Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs.*] [11TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

(*b*) What are the exceptions and modifications, if any, subject to which it is proposed to apply the Government of India Act to such 'backward tract?'

(*c*) What Acts of the Indian Legislature, if any, is it proposed to apply and not to apply, respectively, in such 'backward tract'?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied:—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the Government of India's despatch No 7 of 1919 to the Secretary of State, dated June 5, 1919. The provisional proposals in this regarding the treatment of the hill districts of Assam are still under consideration between the Government of India and the local Administration, and the Government of India are not at present in a position to make any further announcement as to details"

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked:—

Number of Indians, Europeans and Anglo-Indians employed in the Government of India Secretariat.

8. "Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing separately the total number of Indians, Europeans and Anglo-Indians employed on the 1st of January, 1920, in each of the Departments of the Government of India Secretariat, drawing a salary of not less than R25 per mensem, and further showing in the case of the Indian employees the numbers belonging to each province?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied:—

"The information will be collected and laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked:—

Raids committed by the trans-Frontier tribes.

9. "(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state:—

(*i*) the number of raids committed by the trans-Frontier tribes in the year 1919 in each of the districts of the North-West Frontier Province;

(*ii*) the nature of the extent of loss, if any, to life and property in each district as a result of such raids?

(*b*) Is it a fact that a number of women were forcibly carried away by the raiders? If so, will Government lay on the table a statement showing their number, specifying the community they belonged to, and also how many of them and under what circumstances were ultimately ransomed or brought back?

(*c*) Is it a fact that many people in the province have been driven, by reasons of the depredations, to give up their village homes and their belongings and take refuge at District Headquarters?

(*d*) What action, if any, have Government taken, or what action do they propose to take, to ensure the safety of life and property of the people of the Frontier Province and to make them immune from such raids in future?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs replied:—

"The information asked for will take some time to collect. It will be laid on the table when complete and when it is in the public interest that it should be published."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked:—

Abolition of recruitment for the Indian Army in Bihar.

10. "(*a*) When was recruitment for the Indian Army finally abolished in Bihar prior to the commencement of the last European War, and what was the reason?

(*b*) Which districts used mainly to supply the recruits?

[11TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs.*]

(c) Was recruitment re-commenced in Bihar during the last European War? If so, when? What was the total number of combatants and non-combatants so recruited?

(d) Has recruitment in Bihar Districts ceased since the close of the war, or is it still being continued? If the former, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons therefor?

(e) Do Government propose to reconsider the question of recruitment in Bihar with a view to maintain and give play to the martial spirit of the people? If not, why not?"

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied:—

"(a) Recruitment for the Indian Army in Bihar was not abolished prior to the war.

(b) The districts of Shahabad, Saran, and Gaya.

(c) Recruitment in Bihar continued throughout the war. The numbers recruited up to the date of the Armistice were—

(i) Combatants	8,576
(ii) Non-combatants	32,976

(d) No. Therefore, the last question (e) does not arise."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked:—

Divisional and Sessions Judges in the North-West Frontier Province.

11. "Will Government be pleased to state (a) the number of Divisional and Sessions Judges in the North-West Frontier Province; (b) their respective qualifications; (c) whether they are members of the Indian Civil Service, Barristers or Military men; and (d) what judicial experience each of them had at the time of his appointment as such Judge?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs replied:—

"There are three Divisional and Sessions Judges in the North-West Frontier Province:—

(1) Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar.

(2) Additional Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar.

(3) Divisional and Sessions Judge, Derajat.

(1) is held by Mr. T. B. Copeland, M.A., I.C.S. He is a member of the Indian Civil Service and of the Political Department. Before his appointment as a Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar, from January, 1916, he has held the appointments of District Judge, Peshawar, District Judge, Hazara, District Magistrate and Collector, civil and military station Bangalore, etc.

(2) is held by Major R. A. Yule, an officer of the Indian Army and of the Political Department. Before his appointment as Additional Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar, he has held the following appointments:—

(i) District Judge, Peshawar.

(ii) Additional District and Sessions Judge, Peshawar.

(iii) District and Sessions Judge, Derajat.

(iv) Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar.

(3) is held by Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Minchin, D.S.O., an officer of the Indian Army and of the Political Department. He held no judicial appointments before his appointment as Divisional and Sessions Judge, Derajat—an office he has held since 15th November 1911. He, therefore, has at present more than eight years' judicial experience in the post which he holds."

[*Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; Mr H. R. C. Dobbs; Mr. G. S. Khaparde; Sir Arthur Anderson; Sir George Barnes.*] [11TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

Number of raids committed and value of property looted in the North-West Frontier Province.

12. "Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a comparative statement showing the number of raids committed, the approximate value of the property looted, the number of persons killed or injured, and the number of men, women and children kidnapped and then ransomed in the districts at present constituting the North-West Frontier Province during the years 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901, and 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919, respectively?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs replied :—

"The information for the years 1898—1901 is not available. The information for the years 1916—1919 is placed on the table.* The period of twelve months runs in each case from the 1st April to the 31st March, as the Annual Reports are for that period; and the returns for 1919-1920 are therefore not yet complete.

A definition for statistical purposes of the term 'raid' presents some difficulty, since the local officers who report occurrences of this nature do not always discriminate between a raid proper and an ordinary dakaiti. The statement, therefore, includes all cases in which there is reason to believe that trans-Frontier offenders were concerned.

The figures given as the value of property stolen represent the complainants' estimates of their losses. There is a natural tendency to exaggerate the value of lost property, and it is impossible to secure anything like accuracy in such figures."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde asked :—

Appointment of railway visitors.

13. "Do Government propose to consider the advisability of appointing railway visitors from among the elected members of the Indian and local Legislative Councils?"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied :—

"Government do not consider it advisable to appoint railway visitors from among the elected members of the Legislative Councils."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde asked :—

Indian Settlers in British East Africa.

14. "Will Government be pleased to state the purport of the recommendations of the Economic Committee which is believed to have reported against Indian settlers in British East Africa?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"The Government of India have not yet received from the Secretary of State a copy of the East Africa Economic Commission's Report, but telegraphed some little time ago to the Secretary of State asking that a copy should be sent to the Government of India, and urging that Indian interests should be fully represented at any discussion with regard to it between Lord Milner and the Governor of East Africa, who is at present in London on leave. From another source we received yesterday a copy of Part I of the Final Report of the Economic Commission and I shall be very glad to show this copy to the Hon'ble Member if he so desires."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde asked :—

Placing of the rules under the new Government of India Act before the Council.

15. "Will Government be pleased to state whether the rules to be framed under the new Government of India Act will be placed before this Council, as was done in the case of the proposals contained in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, and the opinion of the non-official members taken?"

**Vide* Appendix B.

[11TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Sir William Marris; Sir George Lowndes; Mr. Shafi; Sir George Barnes; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.*]

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied:—

"The rules to be made under the Government of India Act are too numerous and detailed for the opinion of the Council as a whole to be obtained upon them with advantage, even if time allowed of such a course. The Government of India, however, propose to forward a copy of the suggested rules, as they are ready, to every non-official member requesting him to offer any observation in writing, and also to take the rules and comments into consideration with a Committee largely composed of members of this Council."

PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes:—"My Lord, I have the honour to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907." 11-15 A.M.

INDIAN CENSUS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi:—"My Lord, I have the honour to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census. Hon'ble Members will notice that the only principal changes introduced by the Select Committee have been with reference to clauses 4, 5 and 10 of the Bill. In clause 4 the figure 20 has been modified into 10. In clause 5 an addition has been made to the authorities who may be required to give assistance in the taking of the Census, and in sub-clause (*b*) a provision has been made for a penalty for the disclosure of information received by a Census officer in the course of his duty. 11-16 A.M.

The remaining changes are merely drafting amendments and need no discussion in detail."

INDIAN STEAM-SHIPS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes:—"I beg to move, my Lord, that the Bill further to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, be taken into consideration. I explained this Bill when I moved for leave to introduce it. Its object is simply to correct a small mistake which was contained in the original Act and which unfortunately has taken some 36 years to find out. 11-17 A.M.

"I beg to move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN ARMY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the Indian Army Act, 1911, be taken into consideration. 11-18 A.M.

[*His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; Mr. Shafi; Sir William Vincent.*] [11TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

The object of the Bill, as I explained, is merely to supply a deficiency in regard to the disposal of moveable property of men who are declared to be missing on active service."

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

UNITED PROVINCES TOWN IMPROVEMENT (APPEALS) BILL.

11-19 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi**:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill to modify certain provisions of the United Provinces Town Improvement Act, 1919, be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agered to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL.

11-20 A.M. **The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent**:—"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. The reasons for this measure are fully explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and I do not think I need detain the Council for long in respect to it. Under the present law the Government realise from dealers importing certain classes of fire-arms into this country a fixed fee, but when the arms are re-sold to private purchasers a refund is allowed to the dealers of anything in excess of the general 20 per cent *ad valorem* duty. It has been found that this results in inconvenience to the dealers in that it necessitates a certain amount of their capital being locked up, which can only be recovered gradually as the arms are re-sold. It also involves a good deal of account-keeping and inconvenience to them in realising the refund and a good deal of extra work to the Customs officers. It is proposed, therefore, to modify the tariff in the manner suggested in the Bill, the minimum rates for certain articles being still retained, as Hon'ble Members will see if they refer to the Bill before the Council. My intention at present is only to move for leave to introduce the Bill, and it will be published in due course in the Gazette of India."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"My Lord, I now introduce the Bill and move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

DACCA UNIVERSITY BILL.

11-21 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi**:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill to establish and incorporate a unitary teaching and residential University at Dacca be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir George

[11TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. Shafi.*]

Lowndes, the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir M. C. Nandi, the Hon'ble Nawab Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, the Hon'ble Mr. Moncrieff Smith, the Hon'ble Mr. De, the Hon'ble Mr. de la Fosse, the Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Chatterjee, the Hon'ble Chaudhuri Muhammad Ismail Khan, and myself.

"My Lord, in September last when I had the honour to move for leave to introduce the Bill I ventured, in some detail, to trace the history of the origin and subsequent development of the movement for the foundation of a University at Dacca. The Bill, in pursuance of the motion then adopted, was published in the Gazette of India and in the local Provincial Gazettes of Bengal, Assam and Burma. The reception with which this measure has met from all quarters must very naturally be a source of great gratification to your Excellency's Government. Not a single discordant note has been struck anywhere with reference to the desirability, as well as the necessity, of the early establishment of the Dacca University; and while criticisms have been received with regard to certain details of the measure, some of which I have no doubt will receive careful consideration at the hands of the Select Committee, its main principles have, except perhaps in one instance, received general approval.

"My Lord, since this Bill was last before this Hon'ble Council, I have had the opportunity of making a careful study of the whole problem on the spot. Towards the end of December last, accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell and Mr. Stapleton, officer on special duty in connection with the Dacca University, I paid a visit to Dacca. While there we carefully inspected the proposed University site, came into close personal contact with representatives of public opinion at Dacca, and received two representative deputations, one on behalf of the Hindu and the other on behalf of the Muhammadan community. I was immensely struck with the possibilities of Dacca as an educational centre. Indeed, no one who has not personally visited Dacca can have a really adequate conception of those possibilities. In the University area, which has already been mapped out, we have an ideal University site. In the magnificent edifice which was to have been the Government House of East Bengal, we have a palatial residence for the Vice-Chancellor and halls and rooms suitable for meetings of the Court, the Executive and the Academic Councils and other University bodies. In the vast pile of the Secretariat building with its central hall suitable for holding the annual convocation, in the beautiful building of the Dacca college with its lofty hall and class rooms, in the building at present occupied by the Engineering school and the two hostels at the back of these two buildings, we have already material ready for the reception of the new University. And in the extensive site surrounding these beautiful buildings we have room not only for the erection of the Muhammadan and the Jagannath halls, which will no doubt be taken in hand immediately, but also space for the construction of the Medical, the Engineering and the Agricultural Halls which, I doubt not, will come into existence at no distant date.

"My Lord, at the various gatherings which were arranged by the hospitable citizens of Dacca we had opportunities of exchanging views with representative Hindu, Muhammadan and European gentlemen, and the two representative deputations I have already spoken of placed their views before us. There was complete unanimity of opinion amongst all classes and creeds in Dacca on behalf of the early establishment of the University which your Excellency's Government proposed to establish there. Some misgivings were no doubt expressed by some Dacca gentlemen lest the opposition which they feared in certain quarters in Calcutta might result in the postponement of the realisation of their dream. But I for one was confident that those misgivings were not justified, and I am able to announce, here in this Council, that during my three weeks' residence in Calcutta, having come into close contact with representative public opinion in Bengal, I found that my confidence in the patriotism and broad-mindedness of Calcutta Educational circles was fully justified. My Lord, with these words I beg to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the gentlemen I have already named."

[*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea.*] [11TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

11-28 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea :**—"My Lord, as a representative of the Hindu community of Bengal and as one deeply interested in the cause of education in my Province, for I have been nearly forty years a teacher of youth, I desire to extend a cordial welcome to the proposal to establish a University at Dacca. We were not so minded in the early stages of this controversy. There was indeed a time when there was a feeling of opposition to the establishment of this University. My Hon'ble friend, Mr. Sharp, will perhaps remember that when Lord Hardinge visited Calcutta—I think it was soon after the modification of the partition of Bengal, somewhere in August 1912—a deputation waited upon him, led by that prince of Indian benefactors, Sir Rash Behari Ghose, protesting against the establishment of the Dacca University The feeling at that time was that the creation of a rival University might have the effect of interfering with the utility and the expansion of the mother of Bengal Universities, namely, the Calcutta University. That feeling has altogether disappeared. So great is the pressure upon our educational institutions that we find it impossible to provide accommodation for the young men who seek to obtain admission into our colleges and schools. That being so the establishment of the University of Dacca should afford relief, and I hope sensible relief, to the educational institutions connected with the Calcutta University. But though I am prepared to accord this welcome to the University at Dacca, there are certain matters which deserve careful consideration and criticism. My Lord, my friend referred to the note of unanimity which was struck on the occasion of his visit to Dacca in connection with the University. I am sorry to say that I am going to raise a discordant note on this occasion I object to the principle of communal representation which finds a place in the Bill. My Lord, in this matter I invoke your Excellency's high authority. In the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme report communal representation in the Legislative Councils is emphatically condemned. It was accepted because it was a settled fact and there was no escape from it The principle of communal representation not only finds a place in the Bill, but a very broad and enlarged place. There is to be communal representation in the Senate, or Court as it is called, there is to be communal representation in the Syndicate or Executive Council, as it is termed. There is to be further a Muhamandan Advisory Board. Let me say in this connection that the system of communal representation as outlined in this Bill was objected to by two very distinguished Muhammadan representatives. One of them is among the foremost intellectual men of the Muhammadan community, the Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawardy, who was a member of the Committee appointed by the Senate of the Calcutta University. He protested against the acceptance of this principle in the University Bill. Furthermore, Nawab Khwaja Mahammad Yusaf, Khan Bahadur, the Chairman of the Dacca Municipality, a member of the Nawab family long connected with the public life of Dacca, also objected to the introduction of the communal principle in the proposed University. Now, my Lord, I must present the other side of the shield. I find that the Committee in connection with the Dacca University recommended the principle. Therefore, that is a strong point in favour of communal representation finding a place in the Bill. What we fear is that it may be extended to the local institutions of Bengal, and furthermore, that it may be allowed later to determine the question of teachers and professors in the Dacca University. That would be disastrous, because it would interefere with the efficiency of the University. My Lord, I think it is desirable to limit this communal representation at any rate by starting electorates of a mixed character, consisting of Muhammadans and non-Muhammadans. It will be perhaps in the recollection of this Council that Lord Morley in the early stages of the Morley-Minto scheme controversy suggested mixed electorates for the purpose of sending representatives to the local Council. My suggestion is only a repetition of the recommendation made by Lord Morley.

"Then, my Lord, there is another point to which I desire to call attention in connection with this Bill. I am bound to say that the personnel of the University is very largely official. Perhaps to some extent this is inevitable in the

[11TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea; Nawab Saiyed Nawab Ali Chaudhri.*]

circumstances and conditions of Dacca, but there was one suggestion made by the Committee which I find has not been incorporated in the Bill, and I desire to draw the attention of the Council to the suggestion that not more than twenty members shall be nominated by associations to be selected by His Excellency the Chancellor. I hope and trust that this recommendation will find a place in the Bill.

"Then, my Lord, I come to the question of Faculties. I find that only three Faculties are mentioned in the Bill, the Faculties of Arts, Science and Law. My Hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill, in his speech referred to three others if I remember aright. He mentioned the Faculty of Medicine, the Faculty of Engineering and the Faculty of Agriculture, and I should add the Faculty of Technology. These four ought to be specifically mentioned in the Bill. I quite recognise the fact that there is a provision in the Bill which will enable the University to add to the number of its Faculties as circumstances may require, but, I think, it would be a distinct advantage to have all these Faculties definitely and specifically mentioned in the Bill itself. This will appeal to the popular imagination, awaken popular interest and will facilitate the flow of funds. However, when the Select Committee comes to consider this matter, I hope that these Faculties will find a place in the Bill.

"Then, my Lord, there is to be an Islamic Department of studies. I welcome that recommendation, but why not a Sanskrit Board of Studies also? That will complete the Oriental side of the University. We have great respect, I am speaking as a representative of my community, we have great respect for Islam the culture of which is at the root of the great religion which commands the homage of so large a portion of mankind. But we have also got Aryan tradition and an Aryan civilisation which have coloured the thoughts of our race for thousands of years. I think there ought to be Boards of Studies both as regards Islamic and Aryan culture. Then there are one or too little matters to which I desire to call attention. The Local Government as explained in the Bill is the Governor in Council. I would add two or three words 'together with his Ministers.' I think that is very necessary in view of the fact that Education is to be one of the Transferred Subjects, Then, my lord, a very large measure of powers is given to the Visitor; the Visitor happens to be the Governor General himself. The powers given to the Visitor are similar to those given to the Governor General by the Benares University Act. The Calcutta University has made a recommendation, namely, that when the Governor General orders an inspection of the University, or in respect of the manner and method of the working of any department, the University should have a representative on the Board of Inspection. I think, my Lord, that is a very sensible suggestion and one that ought to be accepted.

"I do not think I should detain the Council at greater length. The Dacca University will be a model one and I am sure that it will be so if properly started. May I be permitted to express the hope that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be invited to open this University. It will give it a start which will facilitate the flow of funds, commensurate with the dignity that will thus be bestowed upon the University."

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyed Nawab Ali Chaudhri :— 11-40 A.M.
"My Lord, nearly five months have elapsed since the Dacca University Bill was introduced into the Council at Simla by the Hon'ble Member in charge of Education. At that time, I accorded a cordial and enthusiastic welcome to the Bill; but in the exuberance of my feelings, I could not then discuss its provisions in detail and reserved the same for a future occasion. That occasion has now come when the Bill is going into the Select Committee, and I crave the indulgence of your Excellency to bear with me for a few minutes and permit me to put forward certain definite suggestions which, I hope, will be favourably and sympathetically considered by the Committee in the light of Muslim opinion in Eastern Bengal where the University is going to be established.

[*Nawab Saiyed Nawab Ali Chaudhri.*] [11TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

"My Lord, I do not like at the present moment to go into the details of the Bill which is going to be referred to the Select Committee for discussion of the details, but I would confine myself to broad principles underlying the Bill. It is very gratifying to find, my Lord, that the Government has taken this opportunity of redeeming its pledges to the Mussalmans, but it has to be regretfully admitted that the present Bill does not go far enough to fully satisfy the reasonable aspirations of the people of Eastern Bengal. It is unfortunate that the Government has thought fit to confine the salutary activities of the Dacca University within the narrow limits of the town of Dacca, and thus denied the East Bengal colleges the privileges of closer association with this more modernised University. As the decision of the Government is based upon the recommendation of the Calcutta University Commission, I may be excused if I take a little of Council's time to examine the grounds underlying this recommendation.

"My Lord, we read in Chapter XXXIII of the Report that the 'affiliating nexus would tend to restrict the natural development of Dacca on its own lines; there would be constant conflict between Dacca, the strongest centre, that it should be allowed to progress, and the equally legitimate claims of weaker Mufassil colleges, that they should not be overpressed.' Difficulties, my Lord, these undoubtedly are, but they are not insurmountable. Recognising the possibilities of such difficulties in the sister University of Calcutta too, the Commission recommends the constitution of a Mufassil College Board as the adequate solution of the problem. For, in the words of the Commission, 'we regard it as essential, therefore, that the organisation set up for the Mufassil Colleges should not be of such a kind as to hamper or retard the work of the Teaching University in Calcutta or limit the range and character of the training which it gives, to those which are attainable for Muffassil colleges.' Such an organisation they find in the establishment of a special Board of the Calcutta University, to be known as the Board of Mufassil colleges. Now, my Lord, if the Board remedies the evils of affiliation, why not have such another Board of Mufassil colleges at Dacca? We are told it would be 'unwise' and 'wasteful.' I regret that the learned Commissioners did not consider it necessary to elaborate their arguments and dismissed such an important and perhaps inconvenient question in a short laconic sentence. 'The affiliating nexus' that was possible in Calcutta, practicable at Patna, curiously enough metamorphosed itself into a wasteful weed at Dacca to hamper the development of the University there. The unwisdom, I presume, consists in the 'wastefulness,' but a distracted world is left to guess whether the latter is financial or an uneconomic diversion of energy from the teaching to the administrative field. My Lord, the disadvantages of the financial wastefulness of duplication bear such a small proportion to the enormous benefit of increased efficiency consequent upon the division of unwieldy territorial jurisdiction of the Calcutta Board, that the proposal deserved some consideration from the point of view of the success of the Board itself. Even now the mammoth size of the Calcutta University hampers the satisfactory performance of mere examining function; and saddled with the same duties it is extremely doubtful whether the infant Board at Calcutta, with rapidly increasing number of students to deal with, can cope successfully with the Herculean task. As to the latter supposition, I am unable to subscribe to the view that occasional attendance at the meetings of the Board by the University staff would seriously interfere with the proper discharge of their tutorial duties.

"My Lord, with the sole exception of the authorities of the Calcutta University with whose natural desire to retain and extend the domain of its power and influence I sincerely sympathise; there is little public opposition to the view I advocate. In view of the influential support of the distinguished educationists like Rai Kumudini Kanta Banerjee Bahadur, Dr. Hira Lal Haldar, Professor Hem Chandra Das Gupta, Atul Chandra Sen, Mohamopadhaya Promotha Nath Tarkabhusan in favour of affiliation, 'the grave doubts' of the Commission 'whether affiliation to Dacca would be welcomed by the majority of the colleges' seem rather unwarranted. To a layman it appears

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that they would rather welcome the connection with the neighbourly Dacca rather than with the distant Calcutta ; for, my Lord, we have as yet no occasion to suspect that the East Bengal colleges would suddenly develop a strong prejudice against Dacca, the intellectual, if unfortunately, not the political, capital of the eastern districts. Besides, the unanimity of the Moslem opinion, my Lord, demanded a more sympathetic consideration than has actually been vouchsafed to it ; for it is not perhaps inopportune to recall once again that it is the Moslem needs and requirements that the University was primarily intended to cater for. Quite apart from the Moslem point of view, I may be permitted, my Lord, to mention the vigorous arguments of the Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Cunningham, of late the Director of Public Instruction, Assam, in support of affiliation. He observes 'if the new University is to be afforded the fullest opportunity of serving the requirements of Assam, and Eastern Bengal and the end of its creation, as they are stated in Hon'ble Mr. Sharp's letter No. 811, dated the 4th April 1912, it should assume the form of a teaching and federal instead of a purely teaching University. To grant it territorial jurisdiction would be to secure to it the wisest charter of liberty and to afford to the University education in India, the largest hope of advancement and reform. To restrict the University to the town of Dacca and to leave the Assam and Mufassil colleges unattached, will be to subject the growth and development of the new venture to all the adverse influence of competition. It would only be secure of those students least necessary to it—the students resident in Dacca For others, it will have to come to the market. At every point, it will have to vie with Calcutta for students' favour ; to offer advantages which are superior or at least equal in the eyes of the public to those offered by the colleges of the older University. And in this competition the advantages for the sake of which the University is brought into existence will either weigh little or weigh in the opposing scale' I am glad to note, my Lord, that the 'Herald' the only English daily in Eastern Bengal also shares my views which further has the distinguished support of Sir Nicholas Beatson-Bell, the Chief Commissioner of Assam. In forwarding the opinions of the Assam administration on the Dacca University Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Edwards refers to the opinion of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner thus—'His chief regret, a regret which he already expressed as Commissioner of Dacca, is that the outlying colleges are primarily debarred from the privileges of the new University. The Chief Commissioner trusts that the time is not far distant when the colleges in Assam will cease to be affiliated to any Corporation outside the Province, but if they are to be so affiliated, he would much prefer that they should be affiliated to the Dacca University, rather than to the University of Calcutta, old or new.' Backed up by the unanimous Muslim opinion and the opinions of the eminent Hindu educationists on the one hand, and those of the high and the responsible officers of the Government on the other, I feel, my Lord, I am voicing the opinion of Eastern Bengal, when I do most respectfully urge upon the Government the necessity of making some provision in the Bill about bringing the East Bengal colleges under the influence of the University of Dacca.

"Leaving aside the geographical, there have further been academic limitations that take much away from the utility of the University itself. In the present economic condition of the country, the need for vocational training cannot be too strongly emphasised, but provisions for such training is almost conspicuous by their absence in the proposed constitution of the Dacca University. At a time, my Lord, when the industrial resources of the country are crying for pioneers in the industrial field ; when agriculture is still carried on under primitive conditions ; when the demand for medical men far exceeds the present inadequate supply, a miniature University at Dacca, concerned only with literary instructions, scarcely meets the needs of the situation. The Calcutta University Commission has recommended the association of the agricultural study with the University, and one is naturally led to the conclusion that the most convenient place for such an experiment is Dacca, where an Agricultural farm exists and not a crowded city of over ten millions population. Their preferential recommendation in favour of the Calcutta University

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is all the more surprising in view of the decidedly superior facility that exists in Dacca for Agricultural education. Though Industrial Bengal centres mainly in and around Calcutta, East Bengal is primarily an agricultural province. The Agriculture Department of the Government of Bengal has been transferred from Calcutta to Dacca, with a view to securing a more intimate touch with the local agricultural problems. Besides, the establishment of an Institute of Agriculture is already under contemplation and an Agricultural Faculty, my Lord, would be a fitting concomitant to the allied institutions designed for the advancement of scientific agriculture in the country.

"The need for medical education, my Lord, is as great as if not even greater than the Agricultural training. The two colleges in the Presidency are quite inadequate to the requirements of the Province. The very large number of students that are refused admission every year for want of accommodation in the Medical colleges, is a clear index to the great demand for higher Medical studies. In Dacca, we have an efficient Medical school which can be developed into the college to serve, to some extent, the needs of Eastern Bengal. Even so far back as 1912, the Dacca University Committee recommended the institution of the Faculties of Medicine, Agriculture and Engineering in the proposed Dacca University. We have no evidence to conclude that circumstances have so materially changed that the *raison d'etre* of such Faculties no longer exists. On the contrary, I firmly believe that the efflux of time has added to, rather than diminished from, the gravity of those needs and requirements which the Faculties were meant to satisfy. The Sadler Commission have emphasised the need for higher Medical studies in Bengal, where 181,000 people are served by one Medical graduate only and have welcomed the establishment of a Medical college at Dacca 'in the interest of the University of Dacca and in the development of Medical work in the Presidency.' They further remark 'it is good for a University to have represented in it a variety of interests, and a Medical Faculty would strengthen it in many ways.' In spite of the recommendation of the Calcutta University Commission the provision for Medical Faculty has not been made in the Bill. But, my Lord, there is yet time to rectify. I earnestly hope that the Government would earn the gratitude of Eastern Bengal by a greater responsiveness to their unanimous demand.

'At one time it was contemplated to transfer the Civil Engineering section of the Engineering college at Shibpore to Dacca. Such a transfer, my Lord, would strengthen the teaching of Mechanical Engineering at Shibpore, and would help the institution at Dacca of the Faculty of Engineering which has been recommended by the Dacca University Committee and approved by the Government of Lord Carmichael.

"My Lord, I may be permitted to take a few minutes of the Council's time to refer to the question of separate Moslem representation which is most vital to the interests of the Mussalmans of Eastern Bengal. The exclusion of the provisions for separate Mohamedan representation from the main body of the Act, is causing the Mahomedans much anxiety and alarm. The constitution of the different bodies of the University has, of course, been provided for in the Statutes, and it may very pertinently be asked, why should an exception be made in the case of Mahomedan representation? But, my Lord, the case of Mahomedan representation stands on a footing entirely different from, and having nothing in common with, the other categories of interests sought to be represented in the Court. Leaving aside those estimable gentlemen whose high sense of public spirit and patriotism would sooner tolerate the loss of the University rather than allow the Mahomedans to co-operate in its administration, the liberal and impartial element in the educated Hindu community is alert to the necessity of allowing the Mahomedans a voice in the direction and control of the University education. But there is still, I know, considerable opposition. The recognition of the Muslim claim to a separate electorate is a new departure, a novel feature of the present Bill. To the Mohamedans, it has been a hard-earned recognition, long withheld from them, owing to the persistent opposition of powerful interests. The justice of the Mohamedan cause has, after all, received its due recognition

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from the impartial British educationists of the Calcutta University Commission and the present Bill attempts, to some extent, though not entirely, to remedy the evils that have been greatly responsible for the backwardness of the Mohamedans in the higher education. But, my Lord, even this meagre recognition has been a tocsin of alarm to the vested interests and is being resented as an encroachment upon their undisputed supremacy in the fields of University education. My Lord, in the whole course of history the monopolists have never been known to surrender their privileges without a fight, and in spite of the unanimous recommendations of the Sadler Commission, the opposition to the Moslem electorate has not entirely died down Prejudice and predilections, my Lord, die hard and the Mohamedans are naturally anxious that their position in the University should be clearly and precisely defined in the Act itself. An Act for the establishment of a University meant as an earnest of Government's effort towards the educational salvation of the Mussalmans, but with no specific provision for the Mohamedan representation seems to me, my Lord, like the Drama of Hamlet with the Prince of Denmark entirely left out. It may be contended that the Statute guarantees Mohamedan representation, but who will guarantee the stability of the Statutes themselves? Depending for their existence on the sweet will of the Court, the Statutes offer but an infirm and insecure foundation to stand upon The Mohamedans are alarmed at the prospect of their legitimate rights being thus made the subject of the caprice of a none-too-sympathetic Court and are anxious that this apprehended forfeiture be securely guarded against by the inclusion of the sections in the Act itself. Nor can the Mussalmans put too much reliance on the safety valve of the Chancellor's prerogative; for the Chancellor's veto is an exceptional power, which is meant to be very sparingly exercised. Its exercise, even in the present days of Governmental Paternalism is fiercely resented and in the coming days of popular control of education, even the judicious use in defiance of the majority, I am afraid, is sure to be misrepresented as an act of high-handed and needless interference. To avoid the risk of exposing the Chancellor to these unnecessary attacks and to allay the Muslim apprehension, I would suggest the transfer of the provisions from the Statute to the Bill.

"Closely related to Moslem representation is the question of Islamic Studies which the Mussalmans all over India were given to understand would be a special feature of the Dacca University. The Dacca University Committee recommended the institution of a special Faculty of Islamic Studies having equal status to the other Faculties of the University. The Calcutta University Commission, for the academic reasons that the holders of the degree in Islamic Studies should get the degree in Arts, *i.e.*, B. A. instead of B. I., included the Islamic Studies as a department of the Faculty of Arts. The provision for Islamic Studies is mentioned neither in the Bill nor in the Statutes, and there are apprehensions in the mind of the Mohamedans that it may be entirely dispensed with. To allay the apprehensions of the Mussalmans and to safeguard the interests of Islamic Studies, I am strongly of opinion that the Department of Islamic Studies should be mentioned in section 23 of the Bill or elsewhere, and a few details may be described in the Statutes. It is a question of so vital importance to Muslim education in Bengal that it should not altogether be allowed to be dealt with by regulations and ordinances only which can be altered or amended without reference to Government. I do not like, my Lord, to go into the details of the subject; but one point in which Muslim feeling is very strong is, that there should be no differentiation in name and privileges between the students of Islamic Studies and students reading other subjects belonging to the Faculty of Arts.

" The Bill has provided that no institution lying within a radius of five miles of the Convocation Hall should be affiliated to any other University. This limit, my Lord, is too narrow. It is intelligible that all the institutions forming the integral part of the Dacca University, with the possible exception of the Agricultural Farm, will lie much nearer than the proposed maximum limit; but, my Lord, we have to consider not only the convenience of the lecturers and the students, but we have also to consider the fact that a fair start should be given to the Dacca University and unfair competition should be

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avoided. The Calcutta University Commission have already pronounced that the standard of examination in the Calcutta University is very low, and it will be unfair to the Dacca University if colleges, awarding cheap degrees, are established next door. It will have the additional disadvantage of a possibility of misunderstanding between the Universities of Dacca and Calcutta. I, therefore, suggest that the limit of five miles for non-affiliation to the Calcutta University should be extended to fifteen miles in order to exclude the possibility of creation of cheap colleges at Narayanganj or Tangi. Such provision which Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda has also advocated is absolutely necessary in view of the opinions now prevalent about the Dacca University among the leaders of the Calcutta University.

"My Lord, sect on 31 of the Bill lays down that the Ordinances shall be made by the Executive Council. I am not sure if, like the Statutes, this refers only to subsequent addition, alteration or modification, or if the authorisation includes the power of framing the first Oruinances as well. If the latter is also contemplated, I am afraid it is open to serious objection. The duties of the Executive Council to set the whole machinery in motion in the beginning would be tremendous in all conscience, and to impose upon them the additional obligation of framing the Ordinances also is surely not the best way of expediting the business. It will only pave the way for procrastination and delay. I am not convinced, my Lord, of the wisdom of repeating a procedure that proved a failure during the re-constitution of the Calcutta University in 1904, when exasperated by the dilatoriness of the Senators to whom the work was first entrusted, the Government of India was compelled to appoint a small Committee to draw up the new rules and regulations of the University. The experience of the past warns us against the delegation of such duties to an unweildy or overworked body, and to prevent the chequered history of the Calcutta regulations to repeat itself at Dacca, I would suggest that the Government of India be pleased to appoint a small Committee of eminent educationists to draw up the Ordinances of the University of Dacca The inclusion of outside experience would secure to the proceedings of the Committee a weight and authority which can hardly attach to the deliberations even of all the talents locally available at Dacca.

"Before I conclude, my Lord, one more point I want to urge—the one to which I attach the greatest importance—I mean the appointment of Mohamedans to the University Staff. I indulge in no exaggeration, my Lord, when I say that the University will entirely fail in its purpose, so far as the advancement of Mohamedans in the higher education is concerned unless there is a number of Mohamedan teachers on the staff, not a mere sprinkling of them, my Lord, but a staff well saturated with Moslem element. The great, vital and imperative need of Mohamedan professors did not escape the notice of so shrewd a body of observers as the Calcutta University Commission, and they make special mention of it in the Report itself. They observe that the Committee of Selection, as a rule, should 'bear in mind the necessity of appointing an adequate number of Mussalmans to the teaching Staff' and, should the general opinion demand it,' the final appointment should be left to the Chancellor of the University, so as to leave open the possibility of representations if either the Moslem or Hindu community were likely to suffer owing to a disproportionately small number of appointments of members of that community.' My Lord, the Mussalmans realise that all their hopes, all their aspirations, will prove a chimera and illusion without the inspiring presence of a body of Muslim professors to stimulate, to encourage, to guide the Muslim youths in their preparation for the battle of life, to work with the zeal, earnestness and enthusiasm of a missionary for the uplift of their co-religionists from the depth of darkness and ignorance, to which years of apathy and neglect of education have reduced them. Their very presence, I repeat, my Lord, will be electrifying—the living examples of attainable ideals for the youths of our community to emulate and follow.

"My Lord, the cry has often been raised, and, I am sure, will be raised again, that competent Mohamedans are not available. That plea, my Lord, I refuse to admit. From my place here in the Council, my Lord, I take this

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opportunity of contradicting once again the baseless aspersion cast on our community and assure Government that offer of generous prospects and emoluments is sure to attract the deserving and desirable Mohamedan candidates from different parts of India, and, I hope, financial considerations will not stand in the way of securing the services of competent Mohamedan teachers for the University.

"My Lord, with these observations I beg to support the motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda :—"My Lord, regard being had to the circumstances connected with the origination of the Dacca University scheme, the recognition by the Government of their duty to satisfy the natural and the very legitimate desire of the Moslem community of Eastern Bengal, to stimulate their educational activities and the relations on which that community will necessarily stand towards this University when it is established, I submit, my Lord, that the University ought to possess some distinctive Islamic characteristics, some special features which will at once mark out the degrees and diplomas granted by the University as something apart from the degrees of the existing Universities. 12-9 P.M.

"The Bill in a way recognises this and seeks to give expression to it in the composition of the governing bodies of the University which are to be on a racial basis. My Lord, I shall have something to say about this shortly, but at the present moment I would like to call attention to, to emphasize, the fact that that is not a characteristic feature which in my opinion ought to be conferred on this University. I would like to have a special feature which will at once point to the character and the quality of the training which the University will impart, to the culture which will be acquired therein and to the academic atmosphere, if I may say so, which will be created in the University. When you meet an alumnus, a graduate or a scholar of a University, you do not pause to inquire how the governing bodies, the Senate or the Syndicate or whatever other names they may be called by in this Bill, are constituted. But you look to the studies, to the various branches of learning which the University specialises in; you look to the reputation for scholarship of its professors, you look to the academic environments. These are the features, my Lord, which ought to be kept in mind in having a University created with special reference to the desires of the Moslem community. My Lord, in this view I would recommend that the Faculties ought to comprise new Faculties, Faculties which do not find a place elsewhere in India; and among them I would have a Faculty of Islamic studies in the forefront, or better still a Faculty of Oriental studies to make it more comprehensive. You cannot say that there is no material at hand. There is in Dacca a Madrassah of a very high order, and there are Madrassahs also in the mufassal in Chittagong and elsewhere; and although the Bill does not seem to recognise it, there is a Madrassah of a very superior grade in my district, Sylhet, which has lately been established by my Government. You have in Eastern Bengal a very large and cultured Moslem community which will be able to supply a constant stream of students for this Faculty. I would, therefore, suggest that among the Faculties to be created, there ought to be constituted a Faculty of Oriental Studies. We may have also a Faculty of Sanskrit studies, not as a counterpoise to the one of Islamic studies, but because you have here also ready-made very good material. Bikrampore is a very ancient and very well-known seat of Sanskrit learning; and its Pandits are welcomed and received everywhere for their deep scholarship. You have in the town of Dacca itself a unique Sanskrit institution, the Saraswat Samaj, which has long received recognition at the hands of Government. I think, my Lord, therefore, that there ought to be a Faculty of Oriental Studies, not merely departments of the Faculty of Arts. We must of course have the usual Faculties of Arts and Science, but I am not quite sure about Law. I am prepared to relegate Law to make room for Medicine, if necessary. It is very important, my Lord, that a medical college should be started from the very beginning. It is a matter of greater necessity to have a medical college than to have a college of law. My Lord, it was recognised in the report of the Dacca

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University Committee which my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Shafi referred to when introducing the Bill; it is also recommended in the report of the Calcutta University Commission. If you say that you cannot have a full-fledged Medical College at Dacca without in part depending on Calcutta, I may point out that as regards law too you have to depend on Calcutta. You find in clause 48 of the Bill where it is provided as follows :—

'Provided further that it shall be lawful for the Faculty of Law to assemble at Calcutta, whenever, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, such a course is necessary.'

"Therefore, my Lord, I think you ought to provide for a medical college from the very beginning In this connection I shall, with the indulgence of the Council, read out a portion from the minority report of the Calcutta University Commission :—

'The Government intend the University of Dacca to rank among the more influential modern Universities; but it can hardly expect to attain that rank unless it be entrusted with a Medical Faculty and College. In view of the need for more medical men in India we recommend that, as early as possible, the medical school at Dacca should become a medical college.'

My Lord, we have now at present two medical colleges in Calcutta, including the one which was recently started by non-official agency with a subsidy from Government. The annual output of these two would be a mere drop in the ocean, when you consider that there is no medical college not only in the rest of the Presidency of Bengal, but in Assam, in the Central Provinces and in Bihar and Orissa. My Lord, the utter helplessness of the people as regards medical aid was painfully demonstrated during the late influenza epidemic, and I therefore respectfully urge that a Faculty of Medicine and a medical college should be started from the very beginning.

"My Hon'ble friend the Nawab Ali Chaudhri has referred to the need of a Faculty of Engineering. I think it is a matter for surprise that although some-time ago in the course of a debate on a resolution to transfer the Civil Engineering College from Sibpur to Dacca, it was accepted by Government that this college would be removed to Dacca effect has not been given thereto. Even if you give us these Faculties of Medicine, and Engineering in addition to the Faculties provided for in the Bill, you do not give us anything new. These are the usual Faculties to be found in existing universities. But, my Lord, we must have something more. I urge the establishment of a Faculty of Agriculture and a Faculty of Commerce and Technology. The Calcutta University is preparing to start a Faculty of Agriculture and a Faculty of Commerce. I say, my Lord, it is surprising that this has not been accepted so far as the Dacca University is concernead As regards agriculture, at any rate, Dacca is in a better position than Calcutta. We have a nucleus for that in Dacca; there is a fine Government demonstration farm near Dacca, and what is more the Government Department of Agriculture is now located at Dacca.

"My Lord, if Calcutta can have a Faculty of Agriculture it is reasonable that Dacca should have one. I submit that these Faculties ought to be provided for and not merely referred to in clause 23 as being left to be created hereafter.

"Now, my Lord, coming to the difficult and intricate question of communal representation—well, when I say difficult I mean it is only difficult with reference to Dacca. There is no manner of doubt that such a thing as communal representation ought not to find a place in a seat of learning, one whose motto should be the advancement of learning. This I said when speaking on the motion to introduce the Bill. I adhere to that view generally speaking, but, my Lord, as regards Dacca, there are particular circumstances which require consideration. There is an intense feeling amongst the Moslem community which was referred to by the Hon'ble Nawab Sahib. We have that provided for in the report of the Calcutta University Commission, and I do not think it would be right to brush it aside simply because we consider it unsound in principle. Well, as regards this matter we feel greatly indebted to your Excellency and Mr. Montagu for having condemned this principle in the joint report on Reforms. But as regards the Dacca University we have to give special

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consideration to this matter in view of the fact that the Moslem community desire it. The conclusion which I have come to after giving the matter the most careful and anxious consideration is that so long as that community demand it we must allow it, I say so deliberately. I have every hope that the cultured leaders of that community will in course of time and with the progress of education come to realise that it is detrimental to their interests and that it is unsound. Having given the matter most serious consideration I find myself in agreement substantially with the recommendations of the Calcutta University, which I will quote and which runs as follows :—

'We are not in favour of the principle of communal representation in connection with academic bodies. Having regard however to the special circumstances connected with the inception of the Dacca University scheme, we agree to the adoption of this principle in a modified form as a temporary measure. Further, the question of communal representation in the Dacca University should be re-considered at the end of ten years in view of the general advancement of education amongst all sections of the country. The temporary provisions for communal representation should lapse at the end of that period.

We recommend combined electorates for the election of Muslim members to the Court and the Executive Councils.'

"I commend this suggestion to the Government of India more especially in view of the fact that this recommendation has been supported, among others, by Mr. Turner, Principal of the Dacca College, Mr. Barrow, Principal of the Presidency College and the Reverend Mr Urquhart, a distinguished educationalist of Calcutta. I may say that these gentlemen were members of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Calcutta University, and that they are impartial and independent men. What is more it has the support of the Hon'ble Dr A. Suhrawardy to whom reference has been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea. My Lord, I do not find his note of dissent from the majority report in the papers which have been circulated. I shall read an extract from what he says :—'It would be a mistake to make communal interests the sole determining factor in purely academic appointments, specially those of a high grade, but such considerations may well be allowed to have weight in the matter of appointments in subjects connected with the advancement of Islamic studies and learning, subordinate teaching appointments and appointments of an administrative character. In the matter of elections where seats are reserved for Muslims, I am in favour of at least a few seats being filled up by election by a mixed electorate. Finally, I wish to emphasize the standpoint that a community which is constrained to seek protection afforded by communal representation is bound in self-interest to make strenuous efforts so to re-organize itself as to be able sooner or later to dispense with such assistance. On this ground I agree to the proposal that the temporary provisions for communal representation should lapse at the end of ten years unless re-enacted at the end of that period.'

"My Lord, it is also a fact that a leader of the Moslem community, Nawab Mahomed Yusuf, the Chairman of the Dacca Municipality, who has been mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea, supports this principle partially. He says that the election of Moslem members to the Court should be by mixed electorates. I do not understand why the Moslem community should object to these provisions.

"Then, my Lord, the next feature of the Bill to which I would call attention is that it is highly officialised. Out of 115 members, it will be found that only 35 are to be elected and the rest are nominated. Contrast with this the composition of the Senate under the Patna University Act which was passed two years ago. Out of a maximum of 73, 50 are elected. . . .

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha :—"Out of 95, 65 are elected?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda :—"Thanks for the correction. It is still better. We are going back. This is a matter that

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requires serious consideration. You find in the composition of the non-elected element a large number of officials. On this point I cannot do better than read to the Council the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, expressed in better language than I can employ:—

'In the discussion in Council on the first reading of the Bill, objection was taken to the number of officials who in one way or the other are included on the main organic bodies of the University. According to a statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi in his introduction of the Bill the University is to be an autonomous and not a Government institution, and it is to have control over its own staff. It is also to have large and independent power in regard to finance and regulation. These things being so, I venture to submit that it is undesirable indirectly to reduce the autonomous and non-official character of the University's organisation by overloading its organic bodies with a number of officials appointed *ex-officio*. If the University is really to express and to carry out after due consideration public feeling, it seems rather inconsistent with this object to insist upon a large representation of officials, more particularly so if official members are to be required merely to support Government's views on the various matters that come before them and are to be prohibited from taking any independent line of their own. It does not follow that officials should not be appointed or elected, but it would seem preferable that they should sit on the University bodies concerned rather in virtue of their personal, educational or scientific or other special qualifications than *ex-officio*. Further, I am disposed to think that, in view of the facts that the Visitor is to be the Viceroy, the Chancellor is to be the Governor of Bengal and the Treasurer is to be appointed by the Governor of Bengal, it would be preferable that the Vice-Chancellor should be elected by the University from among its own members rather than appointed by the Chancellor. It also seems to me that there is a danger of the Court becoming a somewhat unwieldy body and that the proportion of elected members is unduly restricted especially when it is remembered that in other Universities the demand is for a much higher proportion of such members.'

"My Lord, with these views I am in entire agreement. I trust that this matter will receive consideration at the hands of the Select Committee.

"There is one other matter, my Lord, to which I desire to call the attention of Council, and that is regarding the position of my Province of Assam as regards this University. This Bill no doubt recognises that we have some claim and the Chief Commissioner of Assam has been given the right to nominate certain Fellows and the Director of Public Instruction is also to be a member of the Court *ex-officio*. But it will be found that the Calcutta University has taken exception to that. My Lord, I ought to mention this fact. Hon'ble Members may find some difficulty in understanding why the Government of another Province should have anything to do in connection with the Dacca University. Assam was formerly a part of Eastern Bengal when the first conception of this University was made, and if Assam was not cut off from East Bengal, it would automatically take its share in the University, and we are geographically and in other respects closely connected with Dacca, and I hope the claims of my Province will receive due consideration at the hands of the Select Committee. With these remarks, my Lord, I support the motion."

12-33 P.M. **The Hon'ble Major Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan:—** "My Lord, when I came here I thought there was not going to be so much discussion because all the arguments that we have so far heard could have been urged in the Select Committee and threshed out there. But now as the discussion has been started, I feel that the Punjab Mohammedans should also take part in it. I do know that Mohammedans are backward, and I think if we have any such special Universities it will help us greatly, and we will be able to impart proper religious education, because we are now finding a great deal of difficulty as the boys do not understand their religion and they do not think of religion at all. We are also frightened that Bolshevism may come in, and I think that if people only know their religion they will not catch the contagion, so I hope that our Hindu brothers who have shown us that they are our great friends will not object if we have something of this sort."

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The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer: — "My Lord, I had no desire to say anything to-day on the proposal placed before the Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi, but after hearing my Hon'ble friend Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, I consider it my duty to my constituency to sound a note of warning to the attempt which certain of our friends are making to deprive us of certain hard-earned rights, the most valuable of which is the communal representation. Government have recognised it in the case of Legislative Councils and local self-government, but it is much more imperative in the case of Universities which prepare the groundwork for national progress. My Lord, I fully associate myself with the weighty words of my Hon'ble friend Nawab Ali Chaudhri and make an earnest appeal to our Hindu friends not to interfere with our cherished rights of communal representation in the University." 12-35 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri: — "Your Excellency, some of us who were on this Council two years ago may remember an animated debate when the Hon'ble Nawab Ali Chaudhri brought forward a Resolution about the Dacca University. At that time we witnessed a most interesting duel between him and the Hon'ble Mr. Basu in which, as far as I could recall the event, there was neither victor nor vanquished as has happened in many other generous encounters before. I had hoped that the animosity then slightly exhibited would have died out. As far as I could see at present, the movement for the Dacca University has received unanimous support from all sections of the community, and I heard with special pleasure the testimony borne to that fact by the Hon'ble the present Member for Education. It is, therefore, somewhat disappointing to find that the Hon'ble Nawab Ali Chaudhri still makes references to the enemies of the Mohammedan movement, references which find some emphatic echo in a representation made by the Mohammedans of East Bengal to this Council. I am not able to see in the published papers any justification for the continuance of this complaint. The one shadow of justification is the attitude assumed by the Calcutta University towards one of the cardinal features of the scheme, namely, that of communal representation. Now, my Lord, those that refer to this principle must always do so with a very heavy sense of responsibility, and I wish on this occasion to allude to this principle and make clear what, in my judgment, it carries with it. I am afraid too many are under the impression that this is a good and sound principle *per se*, that it would be well to welcome it on all occasions and in all matters, whereas the fact is that we all admit it into constitutions as a necessary evil, as a deduction from the principle of efficiency and national spirit which it is expedient in the present condition of Indian society to make. An undue extension of this principle, a desire to perpetuate it and to safeguard it against future inroads, these seem to me to be entirely wrong as an attitude to take up. We ought to recognise, whenever we admit this principle, that it is a lamentable necessity that compels us to do so, and we ought to look forward to the time when we should discard it in the interests of the general community. If possible, we should in admitting it make such provision for such discarding in course of time. I am very sorry, more sorry than I can tell, that in the constitution of the present Legislative Councils, these two necessary safeguards were at first ignored. We have admitted this principle without qualification. It has had the evil effects which might have been anticipated. It has led the favoured community from time to time to demand its extension in aggravated forms into departments where it is not only illegitimate, but bound to be pernicious in its results. We have had demands made that it should be introduced into the constitution of local boards and municipalities. We have had demands, emphasized to-day all too strongly, that it should be admitted as a righteous, as a sound principle even in education. My Lord, I know of no department of human activity which should be kept sacred from the infection of this principle as education. I will admit it in the case of the Dacca University as an inevitable necessity, and I would ask the Council whether the limitations recommended by the Calcutta 12-36

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University are not reasonable in themselves. They submit to the necessity; they would admit the principle of communal representation, but they ask that the necessity should be examined at the end of ten years; if it is considered still a matter of expediency, continue it. If, however, as we all hope and trust, the Mohamedan community have shaken off their diffidence in the meantime, this principle should be abandoned altogether in the future composition of the Dacca University. I think, your Excellency, that that is a consideration which should be borne in mind. Besides, they recommend that if communal representatives should be chosen, it is best that they should be chosen by mixed electorates and not merely by separate electorates. That, again, is a principle worthy of consideration. Your Excellency, I feel rather strongly on this subject. I feel that much mischief has been done, which if we had only observed these two safeguards in the beginning, would have been avoided, and I cannot but recall with sadness to this Council a Resolution passed by a non-Brahmin federation in Madras some years ago in solemn meeting assembled, to the effect that the principle of communal separation should be carried to this extent, that educational establishments, all colleges and schools of every grade, from the collegiate to the elementary, should be communal: separate schools for Brahmins, separate schools for non-Brahmins, each community to be taught by teachers of their own community. That is the kind of thing to which this leads, and want of timely precautions is likely to land us in similar difficulties. I would, therefore, solemnly entreat the Members of the Government of India and their official advisers, you who know the difference between the national and the sectarian spirit, you who know how to work a constitution and will realise how the sectarian spirit, if allowed to roam unchecked, will choke off and kill the national spirit, you ought to help us in putting these safeguards on an admittedly evil principle which is to be introduced into the education of this country.

" Now there is a second point of capital importance to be borne in mind in considering the Dacca University scheme. That is the principle of what is called academic freedom, the liberty of the University authorities to arrange their own affairs, to establish curricula, to promote students from stage to stage and in fact govern the internal affairs of the University according to their own convictions. This principle is recognised everywhere. In India, however, its recognition has been very slow and fitful. We seemed in the case of the Patna University to have shaken off this principle of official subordination of the University to the Government of the Province; we seemed for the moment to have shaken it off. But I am afraid the Dacca University scheme resiles altogether from that advanced position and puts us backward to a situation which I can only recall as having existed before the Universities Act of 1904. We are now face to face with a constitution in which officials and official nominees predominate in every agency of administration of this University. Look at the Court, look at the Executive Council. The Court particularly, which is the supreme authority of the University, is entirely dominated by officials and official nominees. Now that seems to me to be entirely inimical to the principle of academic freedom. No University, your Excellency, can function on the highest plane, yielding benefits of the first quality unless the professors there have perfect freedom to regulate internal affairs as to them may seem fit and proper. It is political considerations, which too often have prevailed in India, which have induced the Governments of the Provinces to control University functions Now these political considerations must be of diminishing importance in this country in educational matters, and, I think, the time has arrived when in instituting a unitary and teaching University for the first time—Patna was only mixed and the Hindu University was sectional—on a national scale, we should recognize also what is the very life-breath of academic independence, namely, the right of the University authorities to regulate their own affairs as they please. You will find not only in the personnel of the Committees, but in the distribution of powers also, the balance always reposes in the officials. The Visitor as supervising authority is

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empowered to inspect and to have anything which he considers wrong examined. That in itself is a distinct and, if I may say so, a very useful provision, calculated if anything goes seriously wrong, speedily to set it right. But not content with that, we proceed to invest the Chancellor, who is the Governor of the Province, with enormous powers at every stage The Chancellor appoints the Vice-Chancellor, and the Vice-Chancellor is the very pivot of the whole scheme, having in his hands the substance of every conceivable power.

"Putting all this aside, I wish to ask you to examine the way in which professors are to be appointed, professors on whose quality, on whose independence, on whose spirit of free research, the whole efficiency of a University should depend. Now, how are the professors to be appointed? A glance at clause 18 of the Bill ought to fill any one with serious misgivings. Now, what does clause 18 say? It says 'that not less than a third of the professors should be appointed in England by means of a special board to be constituted.' Now I am one of those who believe most sincerely, your Excellency, that Indian education stands to gain at every turn by the infusion of men of first-rate talent from all parts of the world, and not merely from the United Kingdom. We want experts of quality from every country which can afford to spare them for us. We welcome them; we will pay them any terms that may appear proper, but we do not want to be tied down. It is very wrong to tie us down to any particular source of recruitment and to say that a certain proportion shall be recruited in such and such a manner. But that is not all. There is worse and worse to follow in that clause. We are told that to this Advisory Board there should be appointed five people, only two by the Academic Council in Dacca and the remaining three by the Secretary of State. Then, when the Board so constituted, gives advice as to the appointment of professors, that advice is not to be treated as advice usually is, that is taken or rejected as the appointing authority may please, but in cases where the University authority does not accept it, the matter has got to be referred to the Chancellor who may finally throw the decision on the Secretary of State. That means that the Secretary of State and the Chancellor have the deciding voice as to the choice of all the professors under this clause. I think, your Excellency, it is a principle of exceeding danger. I hope the Select Committee will watch very minutely the wording of this clause when they come to examine it and put it on a proper basis. The only basis on which it can rest is that the Unversity authorities must have freedom to choose their professors from all parts of the world and on any terms that they may choose to offer. It will not do to tie them down.

"A word, your Excellency, may not be out of place in connection with the appointment of professors, for I attach the greatest weight to this. Some time ago I remember the late Mr. Gokhale complained in this very Council of the recent deterioration in the quality of the professors imported from the West; but Mr. Gokhale might be a prejudiced judge. On the same occasion—it was many years ago and I doubt whether any of the officials were here at the time, I was not but I read a report of the proceedings at the time -a gentleman who had held the office of principal of one of the Government Colleges in Madras and subsequently rose to the high office of Director of Public Instruction for a time, speaking officially in this very Council during the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, gave expression to the view that for some years past the choice of the Secretary of State to professorships in India had tended to deteriorate the quality of professors. Now I know as a matter of fact that complaint is very general all over India. You will find it deplored by Indians that when in this Council we determine salaries and tenures and conditions, we do so on the footing that the men imported will be the very first men available and that they will be of the soundest quality, men to whom any terms might be offered and not be excessive. In the event, however, it turns out that we get men not of that quality but of much inferior quality. But we pay them exceedingly high salaries and we make them a burden to the poor Indian taxpayer who does not get a sufficient return for the money which he spends on these costly professorships statutorily provided for

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in Acts of Incorporation. The matter does require the attention of the Select Committee on the Bill, and I strongly commend this particular aspect of the Bill to their attention."

12-57 P.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma**:—"My Lord, if I rise to speak on this Bill it is because the community to which I belong, the Andhra community, is particularly interested in a correct solution of the University problem as enunciated in this University Bill. Our condition in Madras is almost analogous to the condition of the Muhammadans in East Bengal. Our population under the Madras University is about 22 or 23 millions, exactly the same as that of the Muhammadans in East Bengal. Our position in the Senate, our position in the Syndicate, is almost exactly the same as that of the Muhammadans in the Calcutta University, almost negligible. Our students find great difficulty in obtaining admission to the Madras Colleges just as the Muhammadan students found difficulty, I suppose, in finding admission to some of the Calcutta Colleges. Therefore, my Lord, we have been pressing for a University for the Andhra districts, and we were referred by the Director of Public Instruction to this Imperial Council for a determination of that problem. I am only mentioning that for the purpose of showing that if I rise to speak, it is because I am particularly interested in the matter and my Moslem friends will forgive me if I differ from them on some fundamental questions, because although I feel that our sectional interests may be temporarily improved by the acceptance of the principle involved in this Bill, still, I think, I should be guilty of dishonesty to myself and to the community if I for one moment give my adherence to principles which would be disastrous to the nationhood of India in the future.

"My Lord, before I proceed to that question, may I be permitted to say one thing with regard to the composition of the Select Committee, and I hope before we rise this afternoon the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi will tell us exactly the principle governing the constitution of this Select Committee. I mention that for this reason, my Lord, that, under the Reform Scheme, University legislation in future is to be with the Government of India, and non-official members from all over India would be responsible for any scheme which may pass through this Council. I know that this particular Bill is one which appertains to Bengal and East Bengal, and it is therefore properly competent for Bengali members to decide in the Select Committee as to what suits them best. Still, when the Bill is passed into law, it will go out with the authority of the whole Council, and we shall have similar difficulties facing us whenever a new University scheme is placed before us.

"That is the reason why, my Lord, I hope that the Hon'ble Member will see his way to put some sound educationists from other Provinces on this Select Committee. I speak with the greater freedom because although I was connected with education many years ago, I cannot profess to be an educationist and consequently I am disinterested in making this suggestion. My Lord, I may submit that it is absolutely necessary that this Bill should be examined from the standpoint of educationists all over India in order that we may have right principles enacted in the Bill, and I allude for one minute to this fact because the Director of Public Instruction from Madras in his note distinctly says that under clause 36 it is possible for the Dacca University not to recognise examinations in other Universities. Sub-clause (4) of that clause runs—

'The University shall not, save with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, recognise (for the purposes of admission to a course of study for a degree) as equivalent to its own degree any degree conferred by any other University or as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University any examination conducted by any other authority.'

So there are various matters in this Bill in which other Universities are deeply interested, and I hope, therefore, that notwithstanding the fact that Bengal is peculiarly interested in this, other educationists will be put on the committee.

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"Then, my Lord, to come to this question of communal representation about which the Hon'ble Nawab Ali Chaudhuri feels so deeply interested, may I be permitted to say that, though I am interested in the principle of communal representation being accepted in the interests of my community, I implore him not to ask for any extension, and, if possible, to see his way to giving up the provision in the Statutes. I know that it is hopeless to indulge in any expectation that the Muhammadans of Eastern Bengal will give up what has been conceded to them in the Statutes and in the Bill, but I think it is my duty to point out that if this matter is to be taken as a peculiarly Bengalee one, we in this Council may draw up a skeleton Bill, approve of it and give the Bengal Government power to adjust matters in any way they choose, make it a peculiarly Bengal matter, but I hope that this Council composed of representatives from all provinces will not take upon themselves the responsibility of enunciating principles of action which would be detrimental to the future interests of the country. I was shocked to find that the mania of communal representation goes so far as to suggest that care should be taken that a proportion should be Muhammadan teachers necessarily. My Lord, I can see the necessity, especially in Dacca and East Bengal, of appointing efficient Muhammadan teachers wherever they can be found. But I am hoping for the dawn of the day when the object of the Indian Universities would be to give their Alumni the best world culture that is possible, to make young men realise that they are not merely Hindus, or Muhammadans, or Indians, but citizens of the world, to feed the humanitarian instinct in them and strengthen it; it is for that that we send boys to Universities for higher education. It is not in the hope that they may emerge therefrom staunch Muhammadans, staunch Bengalies or staunch Indians, but we want there should emerge from these Universities citizens of the world, having world interests at large in their hearts, and I hope therefore that when this, the first teaching and residential University of India is going to be inaugurated under your Excellency's auspices, such a pernicious doctrine will not be allowed to find a place in the Statute-book.

"My Lord, a complaint was made that several Faculties were not included in this Bill. I sympathise deeply because fortunately I am also interested in the subject; but I take it that there is nothing to prevent it if the Bengal Provincial Government has funds to institute these Faculties and develop them; there will be nothing to prevent the institution of the Faculties next year; and I therefore think that that criticism is not of very much force or validity.

"But another remark that was made by my Hon'ble friend Nawab Ali Chaudhuri deeply interests me, and that is, as to whether your Excellency's Government cannot, having regard to the extensive population of Bengal, give Dacca the chance of being not only a teaching University, but also being for some purposes an affiliating University. I say that because we are exactly in the same position, we have a distinct language of our own; we have to make provision for the education of about 20 million people, and we cannot, therefore, be content with a teaching University exclusively located in a particular district or particular area; we are deeply interested in seeing that this problem is solved on right lines in Dacca. I therefore hope that the Select Committee would examine, if possible, as to whether there is any chance of making this University somewhat analogous to the Patna University in its constitution without fundamentally interfering with the essential functions which are to be exercised by a teaching University.

"Then, my Lord, a word about finance would have greatly interested me because I am deeply interested in the Universities of the future which will have to be started throughout India knowing where they would be financially. Of course if this expenditure is to be met from the Provincial Government's revenues and the Government of India are not going to undertake the burden, then certainly I have nothing to say; but I hope to hear something as to whether the Government of India would in some form through the land-revenue head or some other head treat this as a generous gift and, I was hoping that something

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might be done in order that similar claims might be advanced by us, but I was disappointed. I hope, therefore, that the Hon'ble Member will tell us something about the financing of this scheme; no scheme can be sound unless it is based upon sound finance, and I am sure the Government take it that when they introduced this Bill the necessary financial provision would be made by the Government concerned."

1-8 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha**:—"Your Excellency, I heartily agree with the very sound views expressed by my Hon'ble friends Mr. Surendranath Banerjea and Mr. Sastri and also by Mr. Sarma. I think their reasons are very sound. I am afraid my Muhammadan friends here are too narrow-minded. They do not understand what are the true functions of a University. On my part I take it that a University is a great temple of learning, a temple of learning where on its doors is inscribed 'No sectarianism. No one who entertains sectarian views shall enter here.' But what do you find here? You find particularly that the Muhammadan community desire to introduce sectarianism again in the new University. Sectarianism has been partly introduced in political matters for the sake of expediency; but that is no reason why in a temple of learning like a University such a thing should be expedient or essential. I am therefore strongly against any of those denominational matters being introduced in the Bill which is before us, but which have been objected to by Mr. Surendranath Banerjea and Mr. Sarma.

"I take it for granted that a University is a University, a seat of learning where there is freedom of thought; and freedom of thought does not recognise Hinduism or Muhammadanism, or Christianity or Judaism, or any other ism. It is broad-minded, it is unsectarian; it is universal in its scope; the very word 'University' means that there should be imparted universal knowledge which has no reference to either race or creed or any form of belief. Therefore, my Lord, why at this stage, particularly in this twentieth century, when we see Europe herself has in fact completely outgrown the types of mediæval Universities that flourished long ago, should we, Indians, who are now taking models from the greatest of the modern Universities in England and Europe and America try to re-establish principles for our new Universities which are really pernicious. Let us have in India Universities with nothing sectarian about them at all. The Dacca University Bill has a great deal of it and so far as the scheme has been propounded by the Hon'ble Member in charge of Education, I cannot give my adhesion to a University of this character. In fact, I shall oppose it. I think in the interests of India there should be no University with a constitution of this character at all. I appeal to my Muhammadan friends in this matter and urge them earnestly to proscribe sectarianism. I say let them dismiss from their minds all questions of sectarianism. In a seat of learning there should be no Muhammadanism, no Hinduism, no Christianity, no Hebraism, nothing but broad intellectual all-pervading freedom and thought. In fact there should be no questions of race or creed in their minds when they propose to establish a University of the best modern type. With these words I beg to oppose the scheme as it now stands."

[At this stage the Council adjourned for Lunch.]

2-33 P.M. **The Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur**:—"My Lord, while supporting the principle of the Bill intended to establish a University at Dacca, I beg to associate myself wholeheartedly with what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri about the pernicious effects of communal representation, even in the sacred cause of education. As a resident of Dacca I beg to enter my emphatic protest against the principle. Whatever may be urged in favour of communal representation in other spheres of activity and in political matters, there is hardly any room for it—as so aptly expressed by my esteemed friend Sir Dinshaw Wacha—in the temple of education, in matters intended to promote education. I cannot understand why there should be a separate

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Advisory Board for Muhammadans, while no such Board should be allowed in the case of Hindus.

"My Muhammadan friends would kindly excuse me if I were to say—it is pernicious that our Muhammadan brethren should continue to advance their rights of communal representation from one sphere to another till they succeed in establishing their rights in all departments and spheres. Clause 26 of the Bill before us lays down that the Muhammadan Advisory Board 'should concern itself with Muhammadan interests in the University.' What special and separate interest, I ask, can our Muhammadan brethren have in a University financed by the people irrespective of caste or creed, and intended, as has been explained in the Bill, for 'all persons of either sex and of whatever race, creed, or class'? In section 5, moreover, it is distinctly laid down :—

'It shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or impose on any person any test whatsoever of religious belief or profession in order to entitle him to be admitted thereto as a teacher or student, or to hold any office therein, or to graduate thereat, or to enjoy or exercise any privilege thereof, except where such test is specially prescribed by the Statutes, or, in respect of any particular benefaction accepted by the University, where such test is made a condition thereof by any testamentary or other instrument creating such benefaction.'

The Calcutta University, my Lord, has been in existence for, more than 65 years—the only University in the Province. There is no provision for communal representation in that University, and Hindus and Muhammedans have worked together in it in harmony for the advancement of learning. Can our Muhammadan friends cite a single instance in which that University, standing far above communal representation, has hampered the cause of Muhammadan education in United Bengal? On the contrary, we find everywhere education spreading rapidly amongst our Muhammadan friends. Even before the scheme of the Dacca University had attained maturity, the official reports disclosed the gratifying fact that Muhammadans were leaving Hindus behind them in the race for primary education. From my personal experience I can say that to-day even the poor Muhammadan cultivators in *Char* lands of Eastern Bengal make it a point to give their children a liberal University education.

"Under the circumstances, I fail to understand the gravity of the reasons which could actuate the framers of the Bill to introduce sectarian principles in the scheme for a University at Dacca."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"My Lord, I welcomed the Dacca University Bill when it was introduced and I still consider it a matter of satisfaction that the Bill has been introduced. I then pointed out that there were certain provisions which required liberalising, and I adhere to that view. I should like just briefly to draw attention to a few points which, I think, are of vital importance. The discussion to-day has shown that there is a reasonable anxiety in the minds of many friends of education that the University should be a model University. The provisions that are contained in the Bill do not exclude the modernising of the University, but probably it will have to be made clearer that it is so. For instance, when it is stated that the Faculties to be constituted shall be those of Arts, Science and Law and such other Faculties as may be prescribed by the Statute, if after science the words 'pure and applied" were put in, and if Agriculture, Commerce and Medicine were added, I think that the object of those friends who desire that the University should be a model one would be achieved. 2-38 P.M.

"I do not think at this era of the world's progress any long argument should be needed to convince the Government, the Member for Education and the Secretary of the Education Department of the justice and the reasonableness of this demand. The whole world has modernised University education and the Universities of Manchester, Sheffield and other places are what are called modern Universities. They have provided in the Charters of the several Universities that education shall be imparted not merely in Arts and Science subjects as used to be the case in the past, but that Engineering and Chemistry, Applied Science, Technology and Agriculture and Music, all these shall have sufficient

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attention paid to them. I think, my Lord, that we may safely expect that the Select Committee will, in dealing with this Bill, make this point clear. I do not think that I need say more about it because the Report of the Calcutta University Commission has dealt with this aspect of education in detail, and has pointed out the pressing necessity of making provision for such education, even at the Calcutta University. The teaching of pure science which has gone on has not been wasted, but it is time now that teaching should be provided in the application of science in a larger way than has been the case in the past. The need for engineering education is very pressing, and I agree with the Hon'ble Nawab Ali Chaudhri and other speakers that definite provision should be made for it in the Dacca University. It may be said that for these subjects the Calcutta University may be expected to make satisfactory provision, but, my Lord, the country is so large, the number of students who seek education in these various subjects will be so great that not two, but five Universities, will not suffice to meet the needs of the youth of the country in Bengal itself, and for this reason I strongly hope that the Select Committee will see their way to recommend that, as soon as events will permit, the University will be free to constitute, without any let on hindrance, without even a reference to the Chancellor, without even a reference to the Government of India, Faculties in these subjects which are of pressing practical importance. Much complaint has been made in the past against the spread of education in this country. Some people have imagined that there has been too much high education spread in this country. That shows only a regrettable ignorance of the realities of the situation. What seems to be much in evidence is a particular kind of education which does not always find a young man a useful career, and if these modern subjects of practical importance are introduced, I do not think there will be any more room left for complaints on this score. First then I hope that on the academic side, so far as enabling the University to impart instruction in modern subjects is concerned, there will be sufficient provision incorporated in the Bill before it emerges out of Select Committee. Of equal importance with this liberalising of the academic side is the liberalising of the administrative side. The Bill, as it has been drafted, does not propose to take sufficient note of the changes that are impending. Before the Reforms were in view, this Bill might have done very well in the old order of things. But this Bill will not be in keeping with the new order of things when Education is going to be a Transferred Subject, and there ought not to be so many and so rigid restraints imposed upon the University authorities as the Bill provides for. Here if anywhere there ought to be the greatest amount of freedom given to the educational authorities to do what they think best. Here if anywhere there ought to be the feeling created in the minds of those who are responsible for the administration of the University that they are trusted and that they are to do what is right, and that they are responsible to do what is needed in the interests of the country. The Government have long borne the responsibility of guiding high education and generally all education through what they consider to be sound and beneficial channels, but experience has shown that there is need for improvement, that there is need for a diversion, that there is need for a departure, and just at this time it would be a happy thing if the constitution were revised in the light of the changes that are impending. In that view I will expect that, while the University should have the honour of having the Viceroy as Visitor, the powers given to the Viceroy should be even more restricted than they are. That does not mean any want of respect for the Head of the Government; it only means that we should respect him without troubling him about the details of the administration of the University. So far as the Visitor is concerned, he has been given a great deal too much power for interference. I do not think that in the new order of things it will be desirable that the Chancellor should have the right to hear appeals against the order of any officer or authority of the University affecting any class of persons in the University. This will very seriously interfere with the efficient administration of the University. The university Court, the Academic Council should be trusted to deal justly with the claims of those whose co-operation it invites or accepts, and I think, my Lord, that this provision requires re-consideration.

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"The next item to which I shall also invite attention is the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor. I can well understand that the first Vice-Chancellor should be nominated by the Chancellor, but I do hope that the Select Committee will recommend, and the Government of India will accept the provision, that subsequent Vice-Chancellors should be elected by the Senate of the University. The Government have given us in the Patna University a much more liberal constitution than this Bill provides for, and if anything we ought to go forward and not backward from what we have established in Act XVI of 1915. There the Court elects the Vice-Chancellor, and the Court consists not merely of men who are concerned with the administration of the University, but also with the academic side. Here it may be provided that the Court and the Senate or the Court alone will elect the Vice-Chancellor. The Court will certainly contain on it the best representatives of learning and wealth and education in the Province, and there will be officials as well as non-officials, and the Court should be trusted to select the best men available to guide the affairs of the University. I will not dwell with more detail on this side of the matter, but I do hope the constitution of the University will be liberalised so that the fullest measure of freedom will be left to the academic bodies and those who have to administer the affairs of the University. I think, my Lord, at this era the restraints which have been imposed are a little out of date and ought to be abolished.

"Then there is also the question connected with it of the control which is sought to be exercised over the discretion of the University in the matter of selecting professors. Now, as the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri has pointed out, that is a very important part of the duties of the Court and here the University ought to have the fullest measure of freedom and the fullest measure of responsibility thrown upon it. Working on the principles in force in the Hindu University I have found that this is one of the most difficult and responsible tasks that fall on the University, the task of finding professors and teachers to be appointed to the University. The method that is prescribed here, I venture to say, is not suited to the altered times in which we are living. We find it more and more difficult to get men appointed in England. We have tried, as my esteemed friend the Hon'ble Mr. de la Fosse can tell the Council, to get men from England. We have sought the assistance of our best friends, official and non-official, to find suitable men to take up work for the Hindu University, and we have not always been successful, and if we find that a committee is to be appointed in England to select men for the University, there is a great danger that the right type of men will not be selected. There is also a danger that a committee there will not realise fully the conditions which obtain at Dacca, and therefore they will not be able to place themselves in the positions of the members of the academic Council and select the right men. There is also this danger, that the gentlemen who may be appointed in England by this committee may not pull on with the same sympathy and harmony with the academic Council, because there would be the idea that they held their appointments from a body outside the University, and this will, I fear, not have a satisfactory effect.

"Then there is another point which no Committee appointed in England can really understand and appreciate. The men that are available, the Indian scholars that are available, are not always inferior even to men whom we can get from England. Sometimes the possession of an English University degree indicates, no doubt, a certain amount of excellence which a particular gentleman has achieved, but not always, my Lord, and we have here a number of scholars who have done good work, who have established their reputation as teachers, and if we import a man from outside, whether he is an Indian or a European, it is a matter always of great delicacy. This consideration which is needed can best be exercised by the Academic Council who know what men they have on the staff, who know the claims and the qualifications of the men already working at the Universities for a certain number of years. They can therefore weigh the claims of the new men who have to be selected with the claims of those already on the staff, and endeavour to avoid heart-burning and complaint. Some heart-burning and complaint may be inevitable; it will not always be

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possible to avoid it altogether, but the Academic body has to do all that it can to avoid them. Therefore, I submit, that this provision that one-third of the professors should be appointed by a Committee in England is not in keeping with the altered times and circumstances, and it ought to be eliminated and the responsibility of selecting the professorial staff should be left entirely to the Academic Council of the University.

"Then I come to the question of communal representation. Now I submit that this too requires alteration. I have always felt that the desire of my Muhammadan friends of Eastern Bengal that there should be a University in Dacca was a perfectly legitimate and reasonable one. I have always fully sympathised with that desire. I wish the Dacca University had been constituted 25 years ago, and I still feel that this University ought to be made into a first class University in every sense; but I do feel that the provision for communal representation, as it has been put in in the Bill, requires re-consideration.

"Now, my Lord, the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha, the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri, the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma and several other speakers have dwelt upon this aspect of the question. Let me first tell my Muhammadan friends that they should not imagine that this is a question in which Muhammadans alone are interested. Every one of us is interested in the cause of higher education in Eastern Bengal as in every other part of India. Besides our Muhammadan friends there is a very large population which is non-Muhammadan, and they have views and sentiments, and their interests have also to be considered. Now I fully recognise that in the past our Muhammadan friends have not had that amount of representation in the Councils of the Calcutta University and in the administration in Eastern Bengal which they desire. Whether the fault lay entirely with them or with others it is not for me to go into; possibly the truth lies midway; possibly it is due to some of our Muhammadan friends not taking to English education early enough; possibly it is due to other influences working against them. I desire that that state of things should alter. I desire that our Muhammadan friends should go in for education and should have as good a chance as any one else to acquire positions of power and responsibility, and I want that they should have a full measure of representation in the Senate and the Court of the University. The only question is, how is this to be secured, whether the provision that has been made under the Act is the right provision or whether it requires modification. Now in the case of a University like the Hindu University the case is simple. It is mainly constituted by Hindus, and therefore we have no difficulty like that. It is denominational more in name than in anything else, because we admit British officers without any consideration of their religious creeds; we have Hindu, Muhammadan and Sikh students; we would welcome students from every creed and class. There is nothing denominational about it except its name and the fact that we do provide facilities for imparting religious instruction to Hindu students. In the case of Hindu students religious instruction is compulsory; it is not so in the case of non-Hindu students. But the constitution of the Hindu University stands therefore on a separate footing. When the constitution for the Aligarh University was being discussed in the draft Bill that was prepared, we had a predominantly Muhammadan constitution provided for the Aligarh University and nobody will have any cause for quarrel with the constitution of a University which has been started with the professed object of representing a particular community more than any other community. In one sense if the constitution of it predominantly represents the particular denomination one can understand that, but this is a University which is a State University and the patronage of the State ought, like sunshine and rain, to be available to the high as well as the low. It ought not to be confined to any particular branch or particular community, and I am sure that this can be provided for here. The representation that has been provided at present in the Statutes for the Court is that the number of graduates to be elected as members of the Court by the registered graduates from among their own body shall be 30, of whom 15 shall be Muhammadan graduates elected by the registered Muhammadan graduates. 'Also the number of persons to be appointed by the Chancellor under clause (*xii*) of

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sub-section (*1*) of section 17 shall be 40; provided that the Chancellor shall in making such appointments secure that, as far as possible, 50 per cent. of the non-European members of the Court shall be Muhammadans.'

"What is sought to be attained here by means of this provision ought to be achieved ordinarily in the natural course of things. If there is a large number of Muhammadan graduates, if there is a large number of Muhammadan scholars, their votes should secure a fairly large representation of Muhammadans in the Court and the Academic Council of the University. A majority of the population of Eastern Bengal is Muhammadan. One should expect that naturally there should be a large element of Muhammadans in the Court and in the Academic Council. I can well understand the objection which several friends take to the inclusion of such a provision in an academic institution. Now there are two interests which have to be reconciled in an academic institution like the Dacca University. There is first the interest that has to cater to the wants of all communities irrespective of caste and creed, irrespective of any denominational considerations. That is its first duty, particularly as it is a State University. That requires that we should get the best teachers, the best men, whom the public, I mean those who have got the franchise, think it fit to elect as members of the Court and of the Academic Council; they should come in naturally. But my Muhammadan friends would feel that they had not the assurance that Muhammadan interests will always be safeguarded and that they will not be sacrificed; and it is that need we have to consider. Now what are the interests which require safeguarding? The great thing that Muhammadans, Hindus, Christians and Parsees might concern themselves about in these institutions is the religious instruction of the youths of their particular communities. I think, my Lord, instead of making any statutory provision for having a certain number of Muhammadans elected to the Court and the Academic Council, the better course would be that there should be no such provision for the election of members to the Court and the Academic Council, but that there should be denominational committees of Muhammadans, of Hindus, of Christians, to look after the religious instruction of the youths of their communities in the Hostels which will be built there. This is a view which is not a novel view. Of course some of those present will remember that this is the view which the Education Commission, presided over by Sir William Hunter, expressed as far back as 1883-84. They said :—

'The evidence we have taken shows that in some Provinces there is a deeply-seated desire that culture and religion should not be divorced and that this desire is shared by some representatives of native thought in every Province. In Government institutions this desire cannot be gratified. The declared neutrality of the State forbids its connecting institutions directly maintained by it with any form of faith, and the other alternative of giving equal facilities in such institutions for the inculcation of all forms of faith involves practical difficulties which we believe to be insuperable.

'In Chapter VI we have shown that we are not insensible to the high value of the moral, discipline and example which Government institutions are able to afford, but we have also shown that we regard something beyond this as desirable for the formation of character and the awakening of thought.'

"Now, they felt the need of it and they recommended that Government should encourage the establishment of denominational institutions. We are dealing here not with a denominational institution, but a State institution, and for many years past the several Provincial Governments have recognised the wisdom of allowing the opening of denominational Universities to impart religious instruction in their colleges to the youth of their community. If a provision is made that there should be a Muhammadan Advisory Board to look after the religious education of the students of their community, I do not think anybody will have any objection. In fact, I think, my Lord, that such a provision should be made because I do not believe that it is desirable that there should be no provision for imparting religious instruction to the youth who go to the Universities, and that can be best entrusted to trusted members of different communities. If that is done, I do not see why there should be any necessity for having a provision for communal representation in the Act

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or the Statutes as they stand at present. There is one thing more that I would say in this connection. In an educational system above all things what we desire is harmony among teachers and students, a feeling of commonness, a common sentiment pervading teachers and students, the regard of the students for the teacher being based entirely upon the latter's ability and character and not upon his religion alone. Religion is of course one element in the formation of character; but every teacher whose co-operation is sought in a State institution ought to command the respect of his pupils by reason of his talent and character, and there should not be any bar created to his obtaining such respect by communal considerations and arrangements being imported into a University where they can be avoided. Some of us, some of my Muhammadan friends may feel deeply on the point; but, I think, I have made it clear that I am not opposed to a sufficient number of Muhammadan gentlemen being placed on the Court and the Academic Council. I expect that as a natural result, considering the state of affairs in Eastern Bengal. I expect that if my Muhammadan friends have not 50 per cent. but only 10, if there is only one who feels keenly for any injustice that may be done by the Academic body or the Court, he would be able to get a verdict in favour of that injustice being removed, and I believe that these bodies will be reasonable above all things, and, therefore, I feel that this desire that there should be no provision for communal representation, as it is provided in the proposed Bill, deserves re-consideration by Government. If, my Lord, there is one thing which all of us need, it is to make the best provision for imparting instruction to our youth. It does not matter who it is who is selected as a teacher if he is the most efficient man in the subject which he has to teach; that is what is required at present; we want to gather men of the highest character, men who will by reason of their culture create an atmosphere, a university atmosphere, and that atmosphere demands above all things, as Sir Dinshaw Wacha pointed out, that there should be universality of feeling and sentiment. Where it is essential to introduce communal arrangements as in the case of religious instruction, let us do so, let us do so without any apology; because I believe that religious instruction ought to be an integral part of the education of every youth; but where it is not necessary to do so, let us have the greatest universality of sentiment and feeling, regard for talent and character, regard for scholarship unaffected by any communal considerations or arrangements. The great danger to which the Bill exposes the Dacca University is that the provision for communal representation which it proposes will create compartments in the University, will not enable all the workers who should unite to work for the good of the motherland, who should unite to work for promoting education of the highest character among the youth of the country, it will not allow that work to be done with such harmony and good-will and zeal as they would otherwise do; and that is the danger that will be a real misfortune for the country as a whole. In the past, many of us, I am sorry to think, have quarrelled because we wanted to get professional careers for our young men, and we found that we were unable to do so; but I expect, I fully expect, that in the new order of things, if the Universities work properly, if the University modernises and different careers are provided for the youth of the country, there shall not be a Muhammadan or Hindu youth who after receiving a proper education will be in want of a proper career. I expect that if the education imparted is the right kind of education, this difficulty of finding careers for our young men will be easily solved. Therefore, I expect that in the future we shall not be so much divided with a desire to secure careers to the youths of our different communities; and as for anything else, what counts, what will count and what ought to count in an academic body like the Dacca University is scholarship and character. Communal considerations ought not to be allowed to stand in the way of scholarship and character being worshipped, being given their proper place and recognition and being enabled to make it a great centre of light and life, such as I hope the Dacca University will be. I therefore earnestly appeal to the members of the Select Committee which is going to be appointed to look at these questions in a broad light with a particular outlook

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on the future. It does not reflect any blame upon the framers of the Bill. The Bill has been framed in accordance with what seemed to be most desirable in the circumstances. But times have changed and are changing, and we want now at this juncture when the Government is going to institute this State unitary teaching and residential University, we too want that this University should be a model University in every sense of the term, and that it should make provision for imparting instruction of a practical kind to the youth who will go there, that it should in fact be a training ground for life, and if that is done I hope that all other smaller considerations which have found expression to-day in some quarters will be forgotten, and that we shall all unite in congratulating the Government and ourselves upon the establishment of a new school of light and life in the country."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"My Lord, when 3-8 P.M. in September last my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi, introduced the Dacca University Bill at Simla, I gave the project a cordial welcome, as I felt and still feel that it was desirable to have a University at Dacca for the benefit of the population of East Bengal. At the same time I pointed out that the provisions of the Bill, so far as I could appreciate them at a rather short notice by giving them a cursory glance, seemed to me to contain matters of a very contentious character, if not more or less objectionable. I remember that I particularly pointed out that the University seemed to me to be a body containing an overwhelming number of officials, and it also contained provision for communal representation which was a matter which required further consideration. Since then, I have had occasion to look into the Bill carefully, and I find that it contains, quite apart from those features, other aspects also which are open, in my humble opinion, to rather serious objection. While, therefore, strongly in favour of the establishment of a University at Dacca, I take this opportunity—on the motion before the Council that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee—to point out briefly those points which strike me as worthy of consideration by the Select Committee. But before I deal with these matters, I wish to refer to a statement of Mr. Sarma, who, I believe, raised the point, that the reference to the Select Committee is to one in which there is no non-official Indian representative of any province other than Bengal. All the five Indian members on the Select Committee to which the Bill has been referred come from the Province of Bengal. The view taken by Mr. Shafi evidently is that because the Dacca University is going to be located in Bengal, this is a matter for Bengal members and Bengal members alone. Now I join issue with those who hold this opinion, for although the Dacca University is to be located in Bengal, still it is a measure of great importance, on which will affect in various ways other Universities to be established in future in other parts of the country. It, therefore, seems to me desirable to secure the advantage of having representatives on the Select Committee from other Provinces also, especially men who are distinguished educationists. There is my esteemed friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri, who is known to be a great educationist; then there is the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya, who is the Vice-Chancellor of the Hindu University of Benares. They would both certainly add to the efficiency of the Committee. I, therefore, hope that the Hon'ble the Education Member will accept the suggestion that the Committee be added to by having on it representatives of other Provinces, especially persons who are educationists.

"Now, my Lord, coming to the Bill, what surprises me is that there are to be but three Faculties in it—Arts, Science and Law. There is to be no Faculty of Agriculture, or Technology or Engineering. Then in the constitution of its Court I find that a very large number of officials are to be *ex-officio* members. I find, for instance, there the Commissioner, presumably of the Dacca Division, then the Collector, the Sessions Judge, the Director of Agriculture, the Civil Surgeon of Dacca, the Superintending Engineer, the Chairman of the Dacca Municipality, the Inspector of Schools, the Inspectress of Girls' Schools and many other officials who are to be *ex-officio* members of the Court. I confess

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it surprises me what justification there can be to put in all these gentlemen and a gentlewoman as *ex-officio* members of the Court. I hope the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi will explain the desirability of having this large number of *ex-officio* members, when he comes to reply on behalf of Government. There is so far as I can see complete officialism of the Court, which is inconsistent with the autonomous character of the scheme that was claimed for it by Mr. Shafi in September last. The Patna University of which I was a Fellow, contains provision for the election of 65 members out of 90, only 25 being Government nominees. I do not see why a similar provision should not be introduced into the Dacca University Bill. Then, my Lord, I believe the provisions embodied in sections 17 and 18 of the Statutes are open to serious criticism. Reference has been made to this already, but the matter is of such great importance, that I must bespeak the indulgence of the Council in referring to it again. I find that so far as the Professorships are concerned, one-third of the appointments are completely taken out of the hands of the University and are vested in a Board to be constituted in England, of the five members of which only two are to be the nominees of the University and the other three are to be the nominees of the Secretary of State! This is a most extraordinary proposition and a very serious feature of the Bill. I should like to know if the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi can refer us to any similar provision in the constitution of any University in India or elsewhere, where one-third of the Professors are to be appointed by a Board in the United Kingdom, three of whom are the nominees of the Secretary of State and only two are appointed by the University! We have the further objectionable feature that if the recommendation of this Board is not accepted by the Executive Council of the University, then the whole thing is taken out of the hands of that body and vested in the hands of the Chancellor, who may appoint the Professors himself or refer the matter to the Secretary of State! As regards the remaining two-thirds of the Professors, provision is made that they will be appointed by a Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, three members of the University and four nominees of the Governor of Bengal The body will thus consist of eight persons, four of whom only are to be members of the University and the other four outsiders. Here again, I cannot appreciate the principle underlying a body of this character, half consisting of members of the University staff and the other half outsiders, to choose two-thirds of the teaching staff of the University! These are very serious objections which I hope the Select Committee will consider very carefully.

"Then, my Lord, there is the very controversial question of communal representation which obtrudes itself very prominently throughout this Bill, and, in my humble opinion, in a very undesirable way at any rate to an extent to which I have not been used to see in educational institutions. Not only is it in regard to Muhammadans, but, as I pointed out at Simla in September last, it affects also the Hindus, though to a smaller extent; for I find as regards the constitution of this committee the following laid down:—'Provided that should a committee so constituted not include both a Hindu and a Muhammadan member, the Chancellor shall nominate an additional Hindu or Muhammadan member or both, as the case may be.' Now that is carrying communal representation further than I have been accustomed to find in educational institutions. I quite appreciate the difficulties of our Moslem fellow-countrymen in the matter of communal representation. I have been intimately in touch with this aspect of the problem for many years. As President of the Bihar Provincial Conference, so far back as 1909, when the Morley-Minto Reforms were under consideration, I induced the educated classes in Bihar to accept the principle of communal representation as a matter of expediency, so far as representation on the Councils was concerned; but to introduce it into educational institutions seems to me to be carrying it beyond legitimate limits. When I asked for information on the point at Simla, last September, I received, if I may say so without offence, no satisfactory answer. The Hon'ble Member for Education but referred me to the Report of the Calcutta University Commission! I have great respect for the University Commission but when we are asked to give our assent in this Council to a Bill of the character now before us, we are bound to examine the question with the greatest

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care and we are not to be fettered in our decision by the opinions of even such an august body as the University Commission. I hope this Bill will emerge from the Select Committee in such a form that, while giving adequate representation to Muhammadans in Eastern Bengal, it will be shorn of its obtruding objectionable features of communal representation. I am sorry that my Hon'ble friend Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer is not here. I wish he was. I deprecate the spirit which he introduced when he read out something in a stentorian voice and gave us a warning that if we did not listen to it there would be trouble ahead. I protest against language of that sort. I am strongly in favour of the adequate representation of Muhammadans in the Dacca University, but it is no use talking in the way in which my friend did. It is wrong to say that communal representation is a matter of vested rights of Muhammadans in even Universities, and I maintain that such language is not desirable in discussing educational problems here. I hope the Select Committee will give the Muhammadans the fullest representation consistent with educational interests, but will so remove the objectionable features of the Bill as to make it acceptable to all sections of the people, irrespective of their being Muhammadans or Hindus in Eastern Bengal."

The Hon'ble Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan :—" My Lord, I rise to give my whole-hearted support to the principles of the Bill based as they are on the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission. I had no idea of speaking to-day in Council, but as I saw that some of the members attacked the arrangement made for communal representation, I thought it was time for me to speak on this subject. 3-20 P.M.

" My Hon'ble friend Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, it seems to me, sounded the alarm. He said that in these days of harmony and good-will it was inappropriate, nay inexpedient to make such arrangements as things were so composing themselves as to remove all necessity of communal representation at once. I am sure, my Lord, he is not unaware of the fact that in Bengal out of 100 members of the Senate, there are only 7 Muhammadans, and this in a Province where the Muhammadans are in a majority; we are suffering from the same evil in the Punjab, and in spite of our repeated representations to Government we have not been able to get our due share. I cannot understand how those Hon'ble Members with a sense of responsibility to the Government and to the country can say under these circumstances that communal representation is not wanted.

" The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha in his speech created quite a classical atmosphere in this Council by saying that this temple of learning was such as not to need the introduction of any sectarian principle. I quite admire his sentiment, but we must study the actual situation. The pantheon of learning which he contemplates may have the Gods of all communities, but that of the Muhammadans . . ."

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri :—" How many Gods are there? There is only one God."

The Hon'ble Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan :—" We believe in one God. I believe, while contemplating this state of affairs, he expects us to admire the building from outside and not to enter the pantheon and worship there. He perhaps expects us to look at this fine building, but with the inner management, he says, we may have nothing to do, he can very well manage it himself in co-operation with others, but the Muhammadans may rest assured that their own affairs will be managed quite as well without . . .

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha :—" I am afraid my friend is entirely under a misapprehension. I never said anything of the kind."

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The Hon'ble Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan:—"That was the conclusion I drew from his speech, and if I have been mistaken I shall not dilate on it.

"There is one thing, my Lord, which these people who attack communal representation must keep in view, and it is this, that while they wish to create friendliness and harmony, they are by their proposals creating exactly the opposite effect. It is this communal representation which will remove all chances of friction, and if this is not done, then there will be perpetual heart-burning and want of friendliness. I cannot understand how this point of view is lost sight of.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sastri and the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda in their speeches quite wisely admitted that this was an inevitable need, in fact they saw that it should be recognised. I think this is the kind of sentiment which would have the harmonising effect rather than the one which is sounded by others. I hope that in such communal matters my Hon'ble colleagues will not deliberately minimise the disabilities which the Muhammadans have in the matter of communal representation.

"My Lord, my Hon'ble friend Pandit Malaviya also took part in the general attack on this question of communal representation. He said that this University was a kind of God's light which should shed its rays on every one. I quite agree with him, but then would not the Muhammadans have a place under the sun? Would they not have a ray cast on their side; would they be left in darkness? I quite see that he shakes his head and wishes perhaps that there was no such meaning in his words, but I wish he had not taken objection to communal representation. With these words, my Lord, I whole-heartedly support the motion before the Council."

3-28 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde:**—"My Lord, this Bill has given rise to a discussion which has taken me by surprise The Bill by itself has got 47 sections with Schedules. It is fairly complete, in fact it is something more than that. I myself thought it did not require a very large or extensive Code. Personally, I look upon the University as an association of learned people sitting together for devising means for educating people and for giving instruction in the best way possible. For that purpose we do not require a very elaborate Code to tell the learned people how to teach. I believe those people know how to teach and how to learn, and all the regulations that we make are merely for the purpose of laying down certain lines on which to teach. However, unfortunately this subject has given rise to so much discussion about communal representation. As I myself thought, when learned people sit together to consider how best to impart instruction, there is no communal question in that at all. Everybody is occupied primarily with the consideration of the question as to how best to instruct the young people so that they may become learned men themselves. If that is the idea, I do not see that communal representation has anything to do with this subject."

"With due respect to all my Hon'ble colleagues who have spoken before me, I myself think that the question of communal representation is irrelevant to the present question. The present question is, how we shall best teach our young people, how best we shall qualify them for their duties in life and make good citizens out of them. If that is so I think all communities have got the same interests, and if more seats are given to one community than another, I, for one, do not feel disposed to quarrel about it or make any disturbance about it. The best people there are, irrespective of what their caste or creed or colour is, should devise means to teach the young people, and that is all there is to it. And for that purpose we do not require so many elaborate rules, and I say again with great deference to my learned and Hon'ble colleagues that this question of communal representation is really irrelevant. I further wish to submit one more consideration and that is that, as far as possible, this body of learned men who may be called the Senate or the whole University put together, should be independent, and no one should be above them or dictate to them from outside. They will sit together and they will devise means as to

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how to deal with their young people. Why should we or anybody presume to dictate to them and tell them they should do things in this way or that way and choose their teachers from one particular place or another? All that I believe to be a little outside the question myself. Why should not all these learned people sitting together say, 'We know our population, we know our children and how to select our teachers, and will select the best men for them?' Similarly, about the other regulations that there are. They appear to be too many, and I hope the Select Committee, when it sits to consider these matters, will see their way to cut out as many of them as possible.

"In regard to the Chancellor's powers and the Visitor's powers they might to my mind resemble something of the kind that used to happen in our school days, when we asked some one to come and distribute the prizes. We shall ask some one, the Chancellor, I suppose, to come and give away the degrees, and there the matter will end. If I were on the Select Committee I would vote for taking out a number of these regulations. I find the world is coming back to our old idea of teaching. The practice of one teacher teaching a large class appears to be getting out of date. Just before coming to this hall I met a gentleman who told me that Professor Huxley had introduced a system of education very much like the system we followed in India before, and that was that each student had got an individuality of his own; that each student could be taught in a particular way and the teacher should know how to adapt his method in teaching him; and there need be no rules laid down about that matter. In fact Professor Huxley, I was told, used to deliver one lecture a day, and in the afternoon he talked it over with the students and allowed them to assimilate the whole lecture and follow it when working in the laboratory, and while the children were playing and enjoying themselves they were unconsciously assimilating all the learning given to them in the morning. That was the old way of teaching in India, and I expect we shall come very near to it, and when we do all these questions of communal representation and regulations will become a good deal out of date. The system which has been devised makes a closer approach to our Indian method than anything else, and I expect every school will have a teacher to itself who will look after it, and the whole thing will end there.

"These are considerations which I wish to submit, and I hope our Select Committee will consider these matters and see their way to simplify things and remove all these complicated regulations. It reminds me of the debates we used to have in our college days when some of us were protectionists and some free traders and held forth from each political point of view, and took up a good deal of time and produced many arguments. but this war has set them all at rest, and in what used to be the home of free trade we now find protectionist ideas prevailing" . . .

The President:—"Order, order, the Hon'ble Member really must not go into the distinctions between protection and free trade. We have had many discursive arguments brought forward. He must confine himself to the Dacca University Bill which is being referred to a Select Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde:—"Your Excellency, what I submit is that people act according to circumstances, and though communal representation is now being objected to, circumstances may arise in which it will be thought necessary, and those gentlemen who now argue against it may adopt it. Similarly, those who speak for communal representation will one day themselves say 'We do not want communal representation, we prefer to be along with the rest.' So my point is that we need not lay stress on communal representation and on these rules and regulations, but simplify them and adapt them as circumstances change. I agree with my Hon'ble friend Pandit Malaviya that the world is changing and ideas of education are also changing, and therefore we should make our rules more elastic, so that things can be included as circumstances arise. These are the submissions I wish to make for the information of the Select Committee."

[*Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz Bhutto; Mr. Shafi.*] [11TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

3-37 P.M. **The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz Bhutto:**—"My Lord, I had no mind to-day to speak on this motion, but circumstances have forced me to give my own experience of my Province to this Council to judge whether the Mohammadans, who are generally known to be very liberal and broad-minded, could be accused of narrowmindedness in this case. In my Province over 80 per cent. of the population are Mohammadans and all of them are agriculturists, and they mostly bear the cost of education there, but it will be found in Government High Schools that not more than 5 per cent. of the boys are Mohammadans. The teachers and educational authorities are almost all Hindu gentlemen, and we Mohammadans are forced to start special Madrassah for the education of our children What is the cause of this I leave to my Hindu friends to consider themselves. With these few words and agreeing with the suggestions of the Hon'ble Nawab Ali Chaudhri, I support the motion."

3-38 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi:**—"My Lord, the points raised in the various speeches to which we have had the pleasure of listening to-day can be divided into two categories. In the first category come two points of principle, that is to say, the question of communal representation and of the power of affiliation raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea and the Hon'ble Nawab Ali Chaudhri. In the second category fall certain proposals and suggestions made by various Hon'ble Members, such as the creation of additional Faculties, reduction of the official element, method of selection of professors and so on, which according to the views of the Hon'ble Members who have put forward these proposals and suggestions are calculated to improve the Bill.

"Now as regards matters falling under the second category I have to say only this. I have not the slightest doubt that these various points raised by Hon'ble Members will receive careful consideration at the hands of the Select Committee. It would be naturally premature for me at this stage, speaking on behalf of the Government, to commit myself to any of these proposals, but Hon'ble Members may rest assured that the Government will give very careful consideration to the proposals which have actually been put forward.

"Coming now to the two questions of principle and taking up the question of communal representation, first of all, I confess I have been somewhat surprised to-day to find this question raised in connection with the Dacca University Bill. I should have thought that in these days of Hindu-Moslem unity, when so much is being said from the public platforms and in the public press about Hindu-Moslem unity, that my Hindu friends would have been charitable enough not to grudge to the poor Moslem community of East Bengal, backward as they are in education, a little special representation on the managing bodies of the Dacca University. I am surprised also because, my Lord, this objection has come from the lips of five or six Hon'ble Members of this Council, who, I find, or rather the majority of whom, I find, were signatories to what has been characterised as 'the historical memorandum of the immortal 19.' Moreover, I find that the majority of these members were parties to the Moslem League National Congress compact which recognised the principle of communal representation in the constitution of bodies of a higher importance than the Senate of a University. I further find that most of these Hon'ble Members were consenting parties to the creation of a communal University, the Benares Hindu University, and one of the Hon'ble Members who has waxed so eloquent against communal representation is the Vice Chancellor of that University. But says my Hon'ble friend, his University is not a communal University; the doors of that University are open to students belonging to all classes. But may I invite my Hon'ble friend's attention and the attention of this Council to section 9, clause (*2*) of the Benares University Act This is how that clause runs:—

'Save in the case of the first court no person not being a Hindu shall become or be appointed a member of the court.'

"My Lord, if Universities are sacred temples which ought to be open to all classes and creeds in this country, why does this provision in the Benares Hindu

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University Act, exclude from the management of this temple members of every other class of His Majesty's subjects except my Hindu brethren. My Lord, it seems to me that it does not lie in the mouth of people who are advocates of the creation of communall Universities to come forward and say no special representation on behalf of this backward community can legitimately be incorporated in a legislative enactment.

"Then, my Lord, we find further that the objection . . .

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"May I explain, my Lord? I pointed out that the Benares Hindu University stood in a different position from a State University. In the draft Aligarh University Bill there was a provision like that and we incorporated it into the Benares Hindu University Bill. But it is a denominational University which has made that provision. Here, however, we are dealing with a State University which looks to the State for funds. The Hindu University has received its funds from Hindu donors. This University, I understand, is to be supported by the State and I have said there ought to be general representation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi:—"Is that an explanation or another speech?

"Now, my Lord, the reply to the remarks made by my Hon'ble friend just now is a very simple one, and it is two-fold. Firstly, my learned friend says because such a provision was found by him and his co-workers in the draft of the Moslem University, therefore they simply took that provision from the Moslem University draft Bill. Well, if my friend was so sincerely and honestly convinced of the pernicious nature of communal representation in University matters, then, if the Moslem community were so foolish as to adopt this pernicious rule, it did not follow that wiser men like the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and his co-workers should have adopted this mistake of the backward Moslem community. In the second place, my learned friend forgets that his University is a Government-aided University; that the Government of India subscribe towards the maintenance of that University the sum of one lakh of rupees every year. He forgets that every now and then he is coming up to the Government of India asking for large grants from the public exchequer . . .

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya here interjected some remarks which were inaudible.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi.—"I would, my Lord, invite your Lordship's attention to the undesirability of these constant interruptions. If my learned friend has a point of order to raise or a personal explanation to offer I will sit down and make room for him, but I will not have him interrupt me in this fashion at every other sentence that I utter.

"My Lord, I was going to point out that the attitude adopted by these five or six Hon'ble Members is entirely opposed to the unanimous recommendation of the Calcutta University Commission. And in that connection it must be remembered that the Calcutta University Commission was, in the language which has been used by your Excellency, educationally perhaps the strongest Commission ever appointed in this country. The majority of the members of this Commission were non-official European educationists who certainly cannot be accused of having had any communal predelictions in favour of either the one community or the other, and the Indian members of this Commission were two representatives of the two main communities of India, one the foremost Hindu educationist of Bengal, Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, and the other Dr. Zia-ud-din, Principal of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh. Now I appeal from the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjea to the Hon'ble Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, who has signed this unanimous recommendation of the Calcutta University Commission

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in favour of communal representation in favour of special representation of Muhammedans in East Bengal. No doubt my Hon'ble friend is a great political leader, I daresay he has had something to do with a certain college in Calcutta of which he was proprietor or part proprietor, but I for one would ask Hon'ble Members in this Council to accept the verdict, in connection with this question of communal representation, of the Hon'ble Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee rather than of my Hon'ble and venerable friend.

"Then, my Lord, the opinion which has been expressed by these half a dozen Hon'ble Members is opposed to the opinion of the Calcutta University itself. Hon'ble Members will remember that the Senate of the Calcutta University has recognized the necessity of making special provision for the representation of Muhammadan interests in East Bengal on the various bodies of the Dacca University, but they have tacked on to this opinion of theirs a proviso that this representation should continue to exist for the next ten years and on the expiry of that period this question should be re-considered.

"Then, my Lord, may I point out that the opinion of these half a dozen Hon'ble Members is also opposed to the opinion of my Hon'ble friend whose experience in education is certainly equal to that of any one of them, I mean the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri. who has recognized that in the case of the Dacca University Bill this is an inevitable necessity, and to the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr Chanda whose province, it must be remembered, was not very long ago a part of the province of East Bengal, and, therefore, he is in a position to know the sentiments and the feelings of the people of that part of the country much better than any of the Hon'ble Members who have spoken against communal representation. He too recognises that it is not only necessary but also advisable that there should be special Muhammadan representation, and above all, my Lord, let me inform my Hon'ble friends that when I was in Dacca the representative Hindu deputation which came to interview me, frankly and very generously recognised before me that there was need for special representation of their backward Muhammadan brethren on the various governing bodies of the University. It seems to me, my Lord, that nothing further need be said on this question. The Government of India have made it a guiding principle of their action in connection with the framing of this Bill that the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission, so far as the main principles laid down by them are concerned, are to be followed and as this is one of the main principles laid down by the Calcutta University Commission, the Government of India are not prepared to concede to the minority who have put forward their views against communal representation

"The second question of principle which has been raised by the Hon'ble Syed Nawab Ali Chaudhri is the question which relates to the creation of a power of affiliation of mufassal colleges in the proposed Dacca University. Now, my Lord, that again is a question which has been finally settled by the Calcutta University Commission. They have laid down that this University is to be a unitary teaching and residential University, without power of affiliating mufassal colleges, and the Government of India have accepted that principle and are not prepared to depart from it. Inconveniences there may be in the absence of such a power in the case of the Dacca University; but my Hon'ble friend must remember that inconveniences are inevitable in a transitional stage, and we are in a transitional stage in so far as the future expansion of higher education in Bengal is concerned. But a time will come when the ultimate goal laid down by the Calcutta University Commission will have been reached and a number of Universities, residential, unitary and teaching Universities, will have been created in different educational centres in Bengal with the result that the inconveniences which my Hon'ble friend is thinking of will *ipso facto* die away, and there will therefore be no necessity for any power of affiliation being vested in any University in Bengal.

"My Lord, with these few words I commend the motion placed before Council for acceptance."

The motion was put and agreed to.

[11TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*]

RESOLUTION *RE* LOCATION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HEADQUARTERS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"My Lord, I beg to move the following Resolution :— 3-55 P.M.

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the Headquarters of the Government of India be permanently located in one place and that a suitable centre may, if necessary, be selected for the purpose.'

"My Lord, we are approaching the dawn of a new era and Indian problems require to be looked at from new and fresh standpoints. I should not have troubled this Council and your Lordship with a re-consideration of the question that was settled in 1911 when the Capital was removed from Calcutta to Delhi for seven months in the year and Simla for the remaining five months, but for the fact that the circumstances under which the transfer was made no longer exist and the new problems, the new ideals and aspirations and circumstances which have arisen since the Reform Bill has been placed on the Statute-book give a new complexion and renders a re-examination of the position absolutely necessary.

"My Lord, if the Government were to continue to be autocratic and the Legislative Councils were to be merely advisory bodies the question would not be of very great interest or prominence; there would be no question of disfranchising any part of India; there would be no question of every part of India and every people, however remotely they may be situated from the centre, having to guard watchfully their interests in the councils of the Realm, when the whole position would be virtually in the hands of an official central Government, which *ex-hypothesi* would be autocratic. That was the position that was adopted in 1911 in the Despatch of that year. The Government of India say 'The maintenance of British rule in India depends upon the ultimate supremacy of the Governor General in Council, and the Indian Councils Act of 1909 bears testimony to the impossibility of matters of vital concern to be decided by a majority of non-official votes of the Imperial Legislative Council, and Parliamentary forms of government were not considered as being within the range of practical politics'. I do not say that the constitution of the Government of India has been materially or vitally changed since then, but then we have it recognised now that it is competent to the people of India to decide their own domestic matters, and it is only a question of time as to when they shall have this power transferred to them for deciding their domestic concerns in the way most compatible with their interests. That is the reason, my Lord, why I have ventured to bring up this Resolution. The new Councils will assume very great importance, greater and greater importance as the days pass by, and the question would be naturally as to what would be most convenient for the members who have to gather at the centre from all parts of India for transacting the common business; and the question as to whether the officials would be inconvenienced though of great importance (I am not going to minimise it in the least—the question of efficiency is there to be considered) will gradually be of lessening interest and importance, and that is the reason why this question has to be considered afresh and the urgency of the matter is all the greater, because we shall have to provide enlarged Council buildings in the very near future; and whether there are to be two Council buildings and the expenditure is to be practically incurred in raising the structure of two Capitals or one Capital is from the point of view of the lean tax-payer in India of essential importance, and I do not think, therefore, the question can be shelved very long. Well, my Lord, the Councils will number about 200, both the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly taken together, and the experience of other countries indicates clearly that the numbers would be considerably increased as soon as these institutions become realities, exercise real power; and people would naturally like to be represented in larger numbers, that is as democracy spreads the numbers may increase to 500 or 600 or even a thousand.

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"Then another point I would insist on is this, that there is a misapprehension in some quarters that the quality of the work and the quantity of the work which will have to be despatched by the Government of India would in the near future not be so very great as in the past, and consequently it would not be a matter of vital importance where they stay and how long they stay in a place. It seems to me that the Council work will increase enormously, so that we should look forward to longer and more continuous and more frequent sittings and to emergency sittings. Very great influence in this matter will be exercised by the Councils which will be presided over by elected Presidents. As to when and how often and how long they are to meet will depend largely upon the quantity of business which they would have to dispose of. We have still a large number of Acts, the Procedure Codes, Contract Acts, Specific Relief Acts, and other substantive laws falling within the central group, also labour problems, commercial problems all to be faced by the Government of India, and I do not see any possibility of the work diminishing in the slightest degree hereafter. We should, I say, look forward to longer and to more continuous sittings, and it will be absolutely impossible for members to absent themselves frequently or for long periods from headquarters when the Council sits continuously. You must give members an opportunity occasionally to return to their homes and then come back to Council. If we judge the matter from that point of view what do we find? There are cities, towns and localities far more accessible, far more central and important than either Simla or Delhi. My proposition, your Lordship will observe, does not rule out Simla or Delhi, but it asks that the Government of India should be located in one place which should, as far as possible, be central. In the course of the few remarks that I shall have to make, I will endeavour to examine the position, to see whether we cannot fix a site or place which will be more central and accessible and which would stand the test of future requirements. We find that so far as Simla is concerned, it cannot be a winter Capital; if Simla is to be one Capital, we must have another Capital, whether it be Delhi or any other place. If we take up the question of Simla, then we find we are wedded to two Capitals. The present arrangement assumes that we shall have to stay there for five or six months; hitherto there has been but one Session of about a month held there In the circumstances, I have depicted, there would be a vital change and the Council would or may have to sit very often during those five or six months. Under these circumstances, would your Lordship think it expedient that the Capital should be relegated to a remote corner of the Himalayas not accessible to the population living south of the Vindhyas? So far as Simla is concerned, if a man has to come from Tinnevelly he has to travel six or seven days continuously, the distance being 2,200 miles; from Madras it is 1,800, and the journey is performed in five days. In the case of Delhi the journey is twelve hours shorter. There is absolutely no chance for any man from the Madras Presidency who has any other engagements being able to go back during the middle of a Session. Now, let us look at the matter from the point of view of the other Provinces. In the case of Burma, Assam, Eastern Bengal, the southern portion of Bombay, and the Central Provinces, the position is nearly the same. You will find that it is only convenient to the Punjab, the western portion of the United Provinces and possibly Sindh. Two principles emerge from a consideration of the problem. Are we to have a Capital wholly or for some time in a place where members as well as the Government can seek advice from business-men, commercial men, eminent lawyers, where public opinion exists, regard being had to the intricate nature of the problems which would confront the Government of India and the Council, relating to commerce, industry and currency? Or are we to shut ourselves up in some remote fastnesses of the Himalayas having regard to the one consideration that we should be able to turn out more work in a colder climate? Is the physical convenience to be the sole data, the sole criterion, or are we to consider other factors as well? If you say there are certain advantages in being able to take a detached view, a wider outlook like the *Rishis* of old, from a place in the Himalayas,

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then certainly I cannot say that there is absolutely nothing in it. The question would be which would be the more convenient? I have tried to work out the merits of several places having regard to the above factors. Judged from the point of view of convenience the Central Provinces is very favourably situated. I am told that in the Central Provinces the elevated tableland of Pachmarhi is fairly cool and healthy. I will not say nearly or half as comfortable as Simla, but it is fairly habitable for Europeans. If you cannot find a place in the Central Provinces then you must look elsewhere, having regard to the general convenience of the 244 millions forming the population of British India. Calcutta would serve the convenience of 175 to 200 millions, and though it would be inconvenient to the Punjab and the West Coast, it would at any rate be far more convenient than either Simla or Delhi to a larger number of people and their representatives, and much less inconvenient than either Simla or Delhi is to the south. In the case of Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, the East Coast of Madras and the east of the United Provinces, a Capital either at Calcutta or at Ranchi would be absolutely convenient. With regard to Ranchi that is a place where you can live practically all the year through with perhaps a short holiday. As regards that even the House of Commons takes a holiday of two months, and I do not see why the Legislative Assemblies should not take a holiday Perhaps it may not be possible always for members to proceed to their homes often but the means of transport have been improved and Ranchi would afford a convenient centre. I cannot understand how the Government of India in 1911 were able to say that Delhi was geographically central and well-suited and Calcutta was a hopeless place. I am not here advocating the selection of Calcutta; it is a matter of absolute indifference to me in so far as the Madras Presidency is concerned; possibly some of us may like to have a calmer atmosphere But, my Lord, the considerations which weighed with the Government of India in 1911 would not be paramount hereafter, because each Province would jealously watch its interests, and no minority community would be able to assert itself in the way in which it was able to assert itself in the past by securing official patronage and assistance.

"Then, my Lord, from the point of view that the Capital should be situated in a place from which a detached view can be taken, I would respectfully submit that Ranchi or a place in the Central Provinces would be an ideal centre, for this reason that you would be in touch with, though not in the midst of, a majority community of Hindi-speaking people numbering 110 millions; and you will not be inaccessible to the community next in importance, I mean the Bengalees; and everybody would have fair play and equal advantage. Therefore I submit, my Lord, from the point of detachment, from the point of view of not identifying yourself with any particular community, from the point of view also of the safety of the Capital in not placing itself too much in the hands of any particular community, race or creed, you would be locating the Capital in a position of great advantage.

"Then, my Lord, there is another point of view from which I look at this question, and that is, that of the Native States. From their standpoint you will find that the present arrangements are mainly advantageous to the people of British Baluchistan, Punjab and a part of Rajputana and Kashmir. I am not going to minimise their political importance, the heroism, valour or their usefulness to the general interest But you will find that they occupy only about 3-10th of the area and a small proportion of the population of the Native States, whereas a place in the Central Provinces, Bombay, or Nasik or Poona, would be more readily accessible and would be far more convenient to Native States in Central India, Rajputana and Southern India, including Hyderabad, than Simla or Delhi.

"Then, my Lord, the question would arise as to whether the military traditions and ancient historic associations should not have some play in our imagination in fixing the Capital. I quite admit, my Lord, that they are a

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factor and have paramount importance under certain conditions. Whether you are living in the midst of warlike people ready to strike at a moment's notice, whether you are in a place with the army near you, are matters of paramount consideration, in troublous times and under autocratic rule, and that was partly the reason why the early Mohammadan invaders fixed upon Delhi when they came to India. Now the British Government is to be broad based upon the will of the people. It is to be no longer anxiously dependent upon the good-will of any particular religion or section of the community. It will look for support to all communities, and therefore the strategic importance of particular places loses all the significance of the fact. If we can secure historic associations, well and good; but if other considerations are more paramount, then, I submit, they should be allowed to have their sway.

"There is one question, my Lord, and that is a very important question as to whether it would be possible for this Government to re-consider this question with so many troubles already in their hands and the King having already selected Delhi. But I feel, my Lord, that His Majesty himself would be the first to suggest and agree to a new course of action when he is told that the Reforms cannot be a success unless easy access is given to the various communities which will have to be benefited thereby, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on behalf of the King will inaugurate, if necessary, a new policy, and I do not see why the advisers of His Majesty should hesitate if really they are convinced that such a step is essential to make the Reforms a success I submit, my Lord, therefore, that this difficulty which is based upon sentiment and upon the Royal pledge can be obviated having regard to the fact that the circumstances which called into being that pledge and that decision have passed away. I, therefore, submit that whether we look at it from the point of view of the Government of India giving a lead to the other Provinces, or the inadvisability of living in inaccessible places absolutely out of touch with public opinion, or of the convenience to the Native States, Simla seems to me to be hopelessly out of the question, and Delhi is nearly so But if Ranchi is out of the question, if you cannot find a place in the Central Provinces, if Bombay, Nasik or Poona are out of the question, if your Lordship after inquiry cannot find any convenient central place, and Dehra Dun or Mussoorie are in no way better than Simla, then Delhi should be made the sole Capital so that new institutions and traditions may grow up, and public opinion may be fostered.

"The Government of India said in 1911 that the places that were selected in the past—and they alluded possibly to Nasik, Dehra Dun, etc.,—were either devoid of historic associations or were inaccessible. I have given my reasons both for and against the contention that a suitable centre other than Delhi cannot be found. But historic associations were necessary in 1911 for the autocratic rule contemplated this, but they will no longer be needed in the future. At any rate they lose their significance at the present moment.

"Then comes the question of expenditure, my Lord. I submit you have spent about 3½ crores upon Delhi. But in a matter of such vital importance the point really is not of such very great significance, because if you have to build two Capitals, you have to incur a very large expenditure indeed. Assuming, that you have wasted some money upon one of two Capitals already, in choosing a new and sole Capital, your expenditure would not be greater than when you have to build two Capitals. Therefore that argument is not altogether unanswerable.

"Then, my Lord, you are going to write off about 37 crores on account of the depreciation of Securities in the Paper Currency reserve and 3½ would not mean much, if the loss has to be incurred by reason of unforeseen changes; and it may be, my Lord, the country,—I do not say upon our vote, but upon the vote of the people as it may be given on this special question,—when the new Councils sit, would endorse the change, and it is not such a very large sum as the country cannot spare for the efficient and proper working of the Reforms.

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"Then again, my Lord, in the *Times* and other British and Indian newspapers we have statements made bitterly complaining that owing to the military authorities ruling from Simla campaigns have broken down and mishaps have occurred. I am not going to say that all these criticisms are well founded, but there is this to be said that perhaps Simla has far too alluring a climate to allow necessary action being taken promptly in an emergency. At any rate our experience has not been happy, and I do not think that our North-West Frontier and other troubles cannot be met if the Government of India headquarters is situated outside the Punjab. Nor do I think that recent events show that it is absolutely necessary that the Government of India should be identified with the military races of the Punjab. I think the Government of India would have escaped blame to a larger extent if they had been outside these danger zones, and I therefore submit that the considerations which weighed with the Government of India when they left Calcutta are the very considerations which, I think, would justify me in saying, if there is any value in these considerations, that the Government of India might very well choose a new seat. My Lord, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has a very large army and staff, and he could use these buildings which have cost 3½ crores for them and—I do not know if His Excellency will thank me for the suggestion—at any rate for ten months in the year they could live there The Council may think that another suggestion I shall make is fanciful, but I can assure your Lordship that we cannot have a federated India except on a new basis, and the 110 millions of Hindi-speaking people will find three or four capitals necessary—Delhi would be one of them; the money may thus not be wasted altogether. I submit that the buildings which have already been completed can be utilised by the clerks of the various departments I alluded to, and I therefore submit that this money need not be treated as wasted. I have already argued that, even if it should be treated as to some extent wasted, it is a necessary waste—

The President:—"The Hon'ble Member has three minutes more."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"Then, my Lord, I would just invite your Lordship's attention and the attention of the Council to the fact that, reading the past history of India, we find that the Capital was situated owing to various reasons, not always in one place but in different Provinces at different times, and too much value need not be attached to the circumstances that Delhi was the Capital. You had Pataliputra for several centuries. I suppose the old traditions of Magadha are surviving there and would be available if Ranchi be selected. You built up a Government in Calcutta and Calcutta people would welcome you back. Allahabad is central and, I think, my Hon'ble friend the Pandit would gives us a welcome readily there. Though Delhi was, owing to its central position in upper Hindustan the Capital of the Mughuls; Poona was the Capital of the Mahrattas who held preponderating power when the British defeated them in 1818 Therefore the fact that Delhi was a Capital for some time is not of such very great importance. And may I also allude to one fact referred to in the 1911 Despatch? The advisers of the Crown seem to think that if the Capital were removed to Delhi, Indian sentiment was so much in favour of Delhi as to associate the permanence of British rule with the Capital being at Delhi. That seemed to be a paramount consideration which weighed with them. I think there was a mistake. I do not say there is a prejudice against Delhi, but somehow it was considered by the people to be the grave of Empires, and I do not think any one would be offending Indian sentiment by suggesting that Delhi need not necessarily be the Capital; and I therefore submit that this consideration of Delhi having been the Capital of the ancient Hindu and Muhammadan Kings has been pushed too far, and I think your Lordship would have an equally good place, convenient to all and liked by all in any of the localities I have suggested, and your Lordship may appoint a committee to investigate the question. The next Councils will take it up and in the meantime much expenditure will have been incurred, and we may

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be involved in the painful necessity of sacrificing not 3½ crores, but 10 crores of rupees. But if your Lordship thinks that Delhi cannot be touched on any account, then I hope your Lordship will stay here always, with the exception of one or two months in the year, if need be, so that there may be traditions and institutions growing up here, and healthy public opinion may be fostered and commercial and manufacturing institutions encouraged, so that Delhi may be a Capital in the course of a few years to which we can all look with pride, whereas at the present moment its buildings are deserted for five or six or seven months in the year. It will be a deserted village, even under the present proposals, and I do not see any reason why so much money should be wasted on a Capital which would be practically deserted for seven months in the year. I therefore submit that every consideration is in favour of a central locality being selected which would be accessible to all."

4-27 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:**—" My Lord, I beg to move the following amendment to this Resolution, namely,' that for the words 'permanently located in one place and that a suitable centre may, if necessary, be selected for the purpose,' the words 'located in Calcutta subject to such modifications, if any, of the old practice according to which the Government of India are in Calcutta during certain months of the year and otherwise as may be considered necessary or desirable by the Government' be substituted.

"My Lord, as I have only half the time allowed to the mover of a Resolution I shall not make a long speech, but shall simply call attention to this matter with which we are all of us more or less familiar. My Lord, I am fortunate in that half my work has been done for me by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma. In his admirable speech he has destroyed the case of any supposed necessity of the location of the Government of India either in Simla or Delhi, and his speech on the whole is really in favour of my proposition that the Government of India should go back to Calcutta. Of course he has taken up a number of other questions as well, and to these I shall come presently. Now, my Lord, we know that Calcutta ceased to be the Capital and Delhi was made the Capital by Lord Hardinge in 1912. His main idea was that the Government of India should reside for seven months in the year at Delhi and five months at Simla. I do not think our past experience for the last eight years would justify any one in claiming that that experiment has been much of a success. My Hon'ble friend has himself shown that it has not been so. The question arises, what is to be done? Now there are three grounds mentioned in the Despatch of Lord Hardinge transferring the Capital. The first was that it was an anomaly that the Government of India should be in the same city with a Provincial Government, that is the Government of Bengal for three or four months in the year. In the second place, it was said that there was special importance attached to the Council of India under the Minto-Morley scheme which made it imperative that it should be removed to a more central and easily accessible place, and, thirdly, political considerations arising out of the ill-fated Partition of Bengal.

"Now, so far as the last-mentioned ground goes, I think it has no application now. I cannot conceive what difficulties or complications will arise if the Government of India were to move back to Calcutta to-day, and I do not think I need further consider this ground.

"Of the other two, taking the first point, namely, that the Government of India should not be in the same place with the Provincial Government, the Council may recollect that in September last I moved a Resolution at Simla that Simla should cease to be the summer headquarters of the Punjab Government, and in support of my proposition I quoted a Despatch of Lord Curzon's Government to the effect that if it was bad for the Government of India—I am quoting his very words—'if it was bad that the Government of India should be in Calcutta with the Government of Bengal for three or four months in the year, it was infinitely worse that it should be with the Government of the Punjab for eight months in the year.' The Hon'ble the Home Member

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opposed me, but I doubt very much, in view of what he said, that that is the view at the present time of the Government of India. This is what the Hon'ble the Home Member said, my Lord—I am quoting his words:—'Briefly stated, the reasons were that there were certain political advantages in having the headquarters of the Local Government and that of the Imperial Government in the same place; that the disadvantages arising out of such an arrangement were much over-estimated.' Now, my Lord, if my Hon'ble friend adheres to that view now, there is an end of this argument based upon the association of the Government of India and the Government of Bengal in the same place. If, on the other hand, he changes his opinion in view of his experience of the last five months, well then I shall claim to be entitled to have his support if I move again that Simla should cease to be the summer headquarters of both these Governments. But in any case, my Lord, if the Government of India thinks that it is a condition precedent to its removal back to Calcutta that the Government of Bengal should not remain there, I do not think the difficulty would be insurmountable. Of course I do not pretend that I have got a cut and dry scheme at my hand, or that I should ask the Government of India to decide offhand. All I do, my Lord, is to call your attention to this point and to ask you to investigate the matter again, to examine the question along with the proposition of my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma or by itself and see whether something ought not to be done. Of course Delhi is out of the question, as my friend has shown.

"Then, coming to the second point, namely, that by reason of the Minto-Morley scheme it was necessary that the Council should sit at a place which is central and easily accessible, I say that this is my case, though I do not say that it should be central from a geographical point of view alone, but what is wanted is, that it must be convenient; but, I think, I might even claim that Calcutta is practically geographically central if you take Burma into consideration. However, I do not rest my case on that point As my friend Mr. Sarma has shown of the 100 members whom you are going to have in the Legislative Assembly, fully 63 will find Calcutta more convenient than Delhi—I do not go into details as my friend has given them. Not only that, but at least 19½ of the 34 members of the Council of State will find Calcutta more convenient. Well that is an important point, my Lord, that not only the number of members will be five times the present number, but you will have to provide for longer Sessions of this Council, and you will have to see that the conditions of membership should be made as little irksome as possible so that the scheme might work out satisfactorily.

"My Lord, these are my answers with regard to these questions. My submission with regard to the second point is that, on the whole, Calcutta is more convenient than Delhi, and so far as climate goes, my Lord, I do not think that Calcutta in the month of March is more unfavourable than Delhi has been during the last week; at any rate in the present time there has been a great change in the climate of Calcutta, with the electric fan.

"Then, my Lord, there is another further point, the question of cost which must be considered. It may be said that we have spent such a large amount of money on New Delhi, all this will have been thrown away if we have to abandon Delhi. But I do not ask you to abandon New Delhi as Akbar did in the case of Fatehpur Sikri We do require a ceremonial Capital. We have had three Durbars in the past, one in the time of Lord Lytton, one in the time of Lord Curzon, and a third one, the last Coronation Durbar. My Lord, all these three Durbars were held in this Imperial City although Calcutta was the Capital of India at the time. I do not think any one will say that we shall have no more Durbars in the future. Let this New Delhi be the habitation of the future Durbars. There may be other ceremonies. Your Excellency will have to meet the Indian Princes Let this remain for that purpose. Besides, with improved communications, with the latest scientific modes of locomotion, with direct railway communication between India and Europe in prospect, may we not hope that our beloved

[*Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda.*] [11TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

Sovereign and the members of the Royal Family will find it possible to visit India more frequently than they do now. In that case, New Delhi would remain for the residence of His Majesty the King-Emperor and the members of the Royal Family whenever they come to India. I say do not abandon it. In the second place, if you think you connot have Delhi except it be the Capital of India, and therefore if you abandon Delhi as the Capital of India all the money would have been wasted, I say it will not be waste; it will be real economy. We have already spent a large amount of money on it; I am indebted to the courtesy of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Cook for the figures, and it now appears that up to the present we have spent more then 4½ crores. What is the net result, my Lord? A few roads, a few staff quarters and the Viceregal Court plinth Can any one tell how many crores will have to be sunk if this place is to be completed? Of course I do not make any charge against the Department over which the Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill presides if I say the estimates of the Department are not reliable No one can predict what money will be required, what more needs to be done. I say, my Lord, that you will require far less money for making Calcutta fit for your residence than you will require in completing work on Delhi. I think it will be more economical, it will be better not to throw good money after bad and to stop work in Delhi. These are my submissions, my Lord, and I think you ought to decide in favour of Calcutta.

"I say, my Lord, you may select any place you please As Mr. Sarma has said if Delhi and Simla are out of place, well, select another place, but whatever place you select, it is obviously reasonable, obviously desirable that in your selection you should be guided not merely by considerations of climate and situation, but by other matters also. You must see that there is a healthy public opinion in the place, the pressure of which can be brought to bear upon the consideration of important matters; you must see that there is a strong well-conducted press, that there are influential public bodies, commercial and political, the members of which can be approached at any moment for advice, where commercial, banking and currency questions crop up, that there are eminent lawyers who would help us at any time we may go to them. My Lord, this is always desirable; it has now become imperative after the passing of the Reform Act. The Reform Act does not confer any element of responsibility on the Central Government, and it is very necessary, therefore, my Lord, that it should remain in living touch in close contact with healthy public opinion; otherwise pitfalls are inevitable—we know that to our cost, I need not quote instances. You must remain in close contact with healthy public opinion. This is impossible in Delhi, impracticable in Simla. If you look at the matter from a dispassionate point of view, you will find that all things considered there are only two places in India, either of which can be selected on this ground as the Capital of India, Bombay and Calcutta Taking everything into consideration I submit, my Lord, Calcutta has a superior claim. It is a City which owes its creation entirely to British rule. There was no town in Calcutta before the British came, it was full of jungles. You have made it what it is. It is bound up in the public imagination with the rise and growth of British power in India and in the East; and it was the Capital of India from the earliest commencement of the British connection in this country for about 150 years. It has public opinion, public life; it is a most important strategic point in the East; it is the highway to far eastern commerce and trans-Pacific communications. It has public buildings which are simply incomparable which are yet at the disposal of the Government of India. There is a residence for your Excellency, and furthermore, there is at the present moment nearly finished a building which can be of great use to us, the Victoria Memorial. I am not an expert, but I speak on the authority of the *Statesman* and *Englishman* of Calcutta that experts certify that you cannot have a more admirable Council Chamber than the Durbar Hall of the Victoria Memorial building. It has galleries, divisional lobbies, committee rooms, library; and you cannot imagine a more splendid mansion for this purpose . . .

[11TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*The President; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.*]

The President:—"The Hon'ble Member's time is up."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:—"I am summing up.

The President:—"Please move your amendment.'

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:—"With these words, my Lord, I commend this amendment to the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"My Lord, I have listened very carefully to the speeches of Mr. Sarma and Mr. Chanda, but I am sorry to say that I have remained unconvinced that there is any occasion for the moving of this Resolution or of the amendment. Mr. Sarma's Resolution, my Lord, runs to the effect that the headquarters of the Government of India be permanently located in one place and that a suitable centre may, if necessary, be selected for the purpose. He did not explain, or at any rate I did not quite understand, what he meant by the use of the word 'permanent'. I think the headquarters of the Government of India are quite permanently installed in Delhi and Simla, and if he meant something else he should have explained it. What he probably meant to convey was that the seat of the Government of India should remain all the year round in a particular place. That may be, my Lord, a very ideal suggestion; and personally if I knew of a place where I could locate your Excellency's Government all the year round, I should vote for the Resolution gladly. But Mr. Sarma does not ask your Excellency's Government to refer the matter to a committee of experts to find out, after due inquiry, if there be such a place in the country. He urges upon your Excellency's Government the immediate removal of the headquarters of the Government from Delhi to some place where the Government can stay all the year round. It is, therefore, that I feel confronted with a great difficulty, as I do not know of any particular place in the plains of the country, where the Government can be located all the twelve months. If it comes to locating the Government at some hill-station, Simla or Ootacamund, I do not think Mr. Sarma himself would very much like to stay there in December or January, and I do not think he recommends that. 1-48 P.M.

"I think, therefore, this is really a question which does not strike one as being within the range of practical politics. We cannot be chopping and changing the seat of our Government every few years, like the Sultan Muhammedbin Tughlak who removed the Capital from Delhi to Daulatabad in the south and back to Delhi again. I do not think we associate that sort of thing with the British Government. I do not think this problem, therefore, enters for discussion on a sound basis. It is only about eight years since His Majesty the King-Emperor made in this very City this declaration: 'We are pleased to announce to our people that . . . we have decided upon the transfer of the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to the ancient Capital Delhi', and the words which follow are important, 'and as a consequence of that transfer the creation, at as early a date as possible, of a Governor for the Presidency of Bengal and of a new Lieutenant-Governorship in Council for the Province of Bihar and Orissa.' Now, if as His Majesty declared and as Lord Crewe had pointed out in the Despatch accepting the Government of India's proposals that all these three propositions, namely, the transfer of the Capital, the creation of a Governorship for Bengal and a Lieutenant-Governorship in Council for Bihar and Orissa,' were 'interdependent proposals,' I do not think that this Council would be well-advised in splitting up these three things and taking up and disposing of each of them one by one. I do not think, my Lord, therefore, a case has been made out by Mr. Sarma for accepting his proposition.

[*Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.*] [11TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

"As for Mr. Chanda's proposal that Calcutta be restored to her former position as the Capital, I tried to follow his arguments as carefully as I could, but I do not think he said one single word in its favour except, perhaps, that your Lordship has been pleased to stay there for six weeks or so during the past two or three years. But I do not think the Government would like to stay there all the year round or can do so. I do not think Mr. Chanda said a word about this all the year round aspect; he simply pronounced a glowing panegyric on Calcutta, and appealed to, or tried to appeal to, the instincts of my European colleagues here by referring to something which Job Charnock did some years back; but I do not think he really said anything to satisfy us that Calcutta was a place where the Government could stay all the year round. Mr. Sarma referred casually to Ranchi in Bihar and Orissa as a place where the Government could stay throughout the year. Personally, as a Beharee, I shall be very happy to take your Lordship there and the whole of your Government, but before we can dispose of these matters satisfactorily, we must have materials to act upon. We have got no expert opinion that the Government of India can stay at any one place permanently for throughout the year. We must have some information, on the point, and as the Resolution does not ask for such information, but merely asks that the Government should instal themselves permanently at some undefined place, I must oppose this Resolution, as well as the amendment."

The Council adjourned till Wednesday, the 18th February 1920, at 11 o'clock.

DELHI :
The 19th February, 1920.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

APPENDIX A.

(Referred to in answer to Question No. 5.)

Statement showing the amounts credited to the Head "XXV—Miscellaneous Unclaimed Deposits" since the year 1900-01.

1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,69,129	9,47,087	9,50,678	11,58,837	9,67,921	11,39,843	10,30,658	11,51,452	12,28,159	16,37,131

1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11,02,691	15,71,152	15,45,174	15,33,[illegible]57	13,08,017	15,13,778	14,99,605	13,26,318	12,41,9[illegible]9

APPENDIX B.

(Referred to in answer to Question No. 12.)

—	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	REMARKS.
1. Raids and other border offences	280	206	189	
2. Losses sustained :—				
(a) on account of cash, property, etc.	Rs. 41,325	Rs. 86,442	Rs. 27,420*	*The figures are approximate as details have not been reported in every case.
(b) number of live-stock	6,581	5,251	3,104*	
3. Killed or injured	177†	117‡	61	†Excluding 48 officers and men of the Indian Army and Frontier Militias, killed and wounded in fighting with raiders.
4. Men, women and children kidnapped and returned on payment of ransom.	34	14	8	‡Excluding 348 officers and men of the Indian Army and Frontier Militias.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 19th February 1920, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Two disturbances from the west passed into India during the week. The first entered Baluchistan on the 12th and, advancing eastwards through the central parts of the country, disappeared over the Bay on the 16th; rainfall due to it occurred mainly in Upper Burma and along the coast of the Bay from Waltair to Akyab. The second disturbance was causing cloud in Kashmir and along the northwest frontier from the 16th, but had given only a few falls of rain in Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province by the morning of the 19th. Towards the end of the week a few falls of rain occurred in Mysore.

2. *Burma.*—In Upper Burma rain fell locally on the 16th and there were a few falls on one other day. In Lower Burma Akyab was the only station that received rain during the week.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Local rain fell in Orissa on the 15th, and in deltaic and southeast Bengal on the 14th and 15th. In Assam rainfall was limited to a few falls, while in Chota Nagpur and Bihar the week was rainless.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There was no rain.

Northwest India.—Weather was dry except for moderate falls of rain at Kalat and Parachinar.

The Peninsula.—On the north Madras coast rainfall was local on the 16th and occurred at a few stations on one other day. There were a few falls in Mysore on the 17th. Over the rest of the division weather was dry.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows :—

February 12th.	Darjiling 0·21″.
„ 14th.	Narayanganj 0·38″, Barisal 0·41″ and Calcutta 0·40″.
„ 15th.	Akyab 0·26″, Shillong 0·22″, Cox's Bazar 0·54″, Narayanganj 0·61″, Barisal 0·30″, Jessore 0·29″, Balasore 0·70″ and False Point 0·63″.
„ 16th.	Akyab and Mandalay each 0·18″, Maymyo 0·36″, Calingapatam 0·20″ and Vizagapatam 1·36″.
„ 17th.	Parachinar 0·27″ and Mysore 0·38″.
„ 18th.	Kalat 0·40″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in Mysore and the Madras Coast North; and was 20 per cent or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana, Central India East, Berar, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Malabar and Madras Southeast. It was normal in Upper Burma. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Gujarat, Central India West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan.

The rainfall from the 28th November to date is 20 per cent or more in defect in Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, Baluchistan, Rajputana West, Central India East and the Central Provinces East; and is 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Upper Burma, Bengal, the Punjab Southwest, the North-West Frontier Province, Gujarat, Central India West, Berar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Presidency. It differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent in the remaining divisions.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 19th February 1920.			Rainfall data from 28th November 1919 to 19th February 1920.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·3	—0·3	17·4	10·5	+6·9	+66	+71
Lower Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	1·5	1·3	+0·2	+15	+25
Upper Burma	0·1	0·1	0	1·7	0·9	+0·8	+89	+100
Assam	0	0·5	—0·5	1·8	2·4	—0·6	—25	—5
Bengal	0·2	0·3	—0·1	1·6	1·1	+0·5	+45	+95
Orissa	0·3	0·4	—0·1	1·2	1·5	—0·3	—20	—18
Chota Nagpur	0	0·5	—0·5	1·1	1·9	—0·8	—42	—21
Bihar	0	0·2	—0·2	1·0	1·2	—0·2	—17	0
United Provinces, East	0	0·2	—0·2	0·8	1·7	—0·9	—53	—47
United Provinces, West	0	0·3	—0·3	1·6	2·5	—0·9	—36	—27
Punjab, East and North	0	0·4	—0·4	3·2	3·2	0	0	+14
Punjab, South-West	0	0·2	—0·2	2·3	1·6	+0·7	+44	+64
Kashmir	0	0·5	—0·5	5·6	6·4	—0·8	—13	—5
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·3	—0·3	4·5	2·3	+2·2	+96	+125
Baluchistan	0·1	0·5	—0·4	2·8	3·5	—0·7	—20	—10
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	0·6	0·7	—0·1	—14	0
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	0·8	—0·6	—75	—71
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·9	0·8	+0·1	+13	+29
Gujarat	0	0	0	0·8	0·1	+0·7	+700	+700
Central India, West	0	0	0	2·2	0·3	+1·9	+633	+633
Central India, East	0	0·2	—0·2	0·1	1·9	—1·8	—95	—94
Berar	0	0·1	—0·1	1·5	1·1	+0·4	+36	+50
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	1·4	1·3	+0·1	+8	+17
Central Provinces, East	0	0·3	—0·3	0·3	1·6	—1·3	—81	—77
Konkan	0	0	0	1·2	0·1	+1·1	+1100	+1100
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·9	0·4	+0·5	+125	+125
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	—0·1	1·9	0·6	+1·3	+217	+280
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	—0·1	0·6	0·5	+0·1	+20	+50
Mysore	0·2	0·1	+0·1	1·2	0·8	+0·4	+50	+43
Malabar	0	0·1	—0·1	6·1	2·3	+3·8	+165	+177
Madras, South-East	0	0·3	—0·3	15·5	7·2	+8·3	+115	+125
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	1·9	0·8	+1·1	+137	+137
Madras Coast, North	0·3	0·1	+0·2	4·2	2·4	+1·8	+75	+70

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 19th February 1920.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 14th February 1920.

Burma.—The week was practically rainless. Threshing and winnowing of winter rice are nearing completion in Upper Burma. Cultivation of island crops and spring rice is progressing normally. Harvesting of millet, gram, peas and beans is proceeding. Standing crops are generally satisfactory. Cattle are generally healthy. In the Amherst district the number of persons on relief works remained unchanged at 2,300 and that receiving gratuitous relief at 13. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon remained unchanged at Rs. 180 which is the same as control price and much above normal. The market for white rice is weak at Rs. 440 for specials for want of tonnage.

Assam.—The weather during the week was generally cloudy and favourable to standing crops. Slight rain fell in most districts. Harvesting of pulses has been nearly finished and that of mustard is in progress. Pressing of sugarcane, pruning of tea, transplantation of spring rice, ploughing for autumn rice and jute and preparation of land for jhumming continue. The outturn of sugarcane, mustard and pulses and prospects of other crops are generally fair. Cattle disease is reported from six districts. The price of common rice continues to rise.

Bengal.—Excepting light showers in north Bengal moderate rainfall was general and greatly helped ploughing operations for jute and other autumn crops and was favourable to standing spring crops. Harvesting of spring crops and pressing of sugarcane continue. The average price of common rice has fallen by 0·34 per cent.

Bihar and Orissa.—The rainfall was general and moderate over Orissa and generally light and scattered in ChotaNagpur. There was no rain in Bihar. Pressing of sugarcane still continues in some districts. Harvesting of oilseeds and preparation of lands have commenced. Standing crops are doing well. The price of common rice has risen in three districts, fallen in six and remained stationary in the remaining districts as compared with that of the preceding week. The average price of local common rice at headquarters was 6·36 seers a rupee against 6·34 seers in the preceding week and that of maize was 7·64 seers against 7·41 seers in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from six districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is good.

United Provinces.—The rainfall during the week was insignificant. Slight damage to crops by frost is reported from certain districts. Preparation of land for and sowing of sugarcane and extra crops, irrigation of spring crops and poppy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Standing crops are doing well. Prospects are favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. prices are almost stationary with a tendency to fall in some districts.

Punjab.—Light rain fell in parts of a few districts and was useful. The condition of standing wheat and other spring crops is average to good. Pressing of sugarcane continues in some districts with yield normal to above normal. *Toria* is being harvested in parts of the west. The yield is generally normal. Sowings of extra spring crops which still continue in some districts are normal. Cattle are healthy. Fodder is generally sufficient as well as water for drinking and irrigation purposes. Prices are generally stationary and above scarcity rates. Price of wheat :—Rawalpindi 5¾, Ambala, Lahore and Ferozepore 6¾, and Lyallpur 7¾ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—During the week light showers fell in one district. Harvesting of sugarcane is in progress. The outturn is average. The condition of standing crops is average but some spring crops have been damaged by cold winds in one district. Wheat in Peshawar is selling at 7 and in Dera Ismail Khan at 5 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are stationary. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The weather is clear but bitterly cold. Spring crops in Muzafferabad are in good condition but elsewhere they are under snow. Prices are fluctuating. Cattle disease prevails in Gurez.

Rajputana.—The weather is cold. Slight showers are reported from some places. Spring crops are being weeded and irrigated. The condition of standing crops and their probable outturn are fair to good but damage is reported from intense frost generally and from hail storms locally. Cattle are generally good. Fodder and water are adequate. Prices are stationary.

Central India.—The rainfall during the week was partial in Gwalior. Harvesting of autumn crops continues in Malwa and the Southern States. Sowing and pressing of sugarcane continue in Gwalior. Lands are being prepared for autumn crops in the Southern States. Standing crops and their probable outturn are fair to good. Damage is reported in Bundelkhand for want of rain, in the Southern States by frost and in certain parganas of Indore by extreme cold. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition. Prices are high. Opium is being irrigated and weeded in Indore and Dhar and has been damaged in Sitamau and Piploda.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear and cool with occasional clouds. Nights and mornings are cool but days are getting warm. Picking of cotton has been almost completed. Pulses have been damaged slightly in parts of several districts by frost, rust and insects. Otherwise spring crops are faring well and prospects are unusually good. Reaping of spring crops is proceeding in places. Cattle disease prevails in parts of fourteen districts. Fodder and water are adequate. Gram fell in Hoshangabad and *juar* rose in Yeotmal by one seer per rupee. Other variations are unimportant but exhibit a downward tendency.

Feudatory States:—Spring crops are being gathered.

Bombay.—The rainfall during the week was slight and beneficial in parts of Sind, the Panch Mahals and Kathiawar. Standing crops have been slightly injured by frost in Sind and by insects in parts of Karachi and are flourishing elsewhere. Cotton picking continues in parts of Sind, Gujarat and Rewa Kantha. Lands are being prepared for the next season's crops in Karachi, Hyderabad, Kanara, East Khandesh and Kathiawar. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient. Cattle are generally good. Prices of food-grains are high but generally steady.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Standing spring crops are generally fair but have been damaged by insects in parts of the Gulbarga, Raichur, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Warangal districts. Harvesting is in general progress. The late rice crop is in fair to good condition and is being weeded. Stocks of fodder are sufficient. The water supply is good except in Parbhani and Hadgaon. Cattle disease is prevalent in the Raichur, Nalgonda, Warangal, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts. Prices of grains continue to be high. *Juar* is selling at 3¾ seers per rupee in the Raichur district.

The weekly report on famine for week ending 29th January is as follows:—Famine situation is likely to increase in the affected parts. The number of persons on relief is increasing in a few camps. Prices of grains continue to be high. *Juar* is selling at 6½ and rice at 3¼ seers per rupee. Number on relief in thousands:—works 6, gratuitous 6, total 12.

The weekly report on famine for week ending 5th February is as follows:—Distress continues though the number of persons on relief shows slight decrease. Prices of grains show an upward tendency. *Juar* is selling at 6½ and rice at 3¼ seers per rupee. Number on relief in thousands:—works 6, gratuitous 3, total 9.

Mysore.—The week was rainless. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder is available. Prices of food-grains are high and fluctuating. Prospects of the season are good. Harvesting of paddy, *ragi* and sugarcane is proceeding with outturn fair to good.

Coorg.—The weather is dry. Threshing of rice and picking of coffee continue. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is fair. Prices of food-grains are high. Considerable exports to Malabar of paddy continue.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was light in parts of the Circars. Standing crops are fair generally. The outturn of the harvested paddy and dry crops is generally fair. Fresh sowings of paddy and dry crops are progressing. The condition of cattle is good generally. Water is generally sufficient. Pasture and fodder are sufficient generally. Prices are generally steady. Prospects are fair generally.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 10th January 1920.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				BRITISH PROVINCES.						
	BURMA.									
1	Amherst	...	...	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	100
	Total Burma .	...	...	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	100
				NATIVE STATES.						
1	Hyderabad	10,005	2,199,228	6,546	...	2,417	2,417	8,963	...	...
	Total Hyderabad .	10,005	2,199,228	6,546	...	2,417	2,417	8,963	...	...
	Total of British Provinces .	...	...	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	100
	Total of Native States .	10,005	2,199,228	6,546	...	2,417	2,417	8,963	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES.	10,005	2,199,228	9,246	...	2,417	2,417	8,963	...	100

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Native States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 17th January 1920.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				BRITISH PROVINCES.						
	BURMA.									
1	Amherst	...	...	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	100
	Total Burma	...	...	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	100
				NATIVE STATES.						
1	Hyderabad	10,005	2,199,228	6,618	...	2,491	2,491	9,109	...	...
	Total Hyderabad	10,005	2,199,228	6,618	...	2,491	2,491	9,109	...	...
	Total of British Provinces	...	...	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	100
	Total of Native States	10,005	2,199,228	6,618	...	2,491	2,491	9,109	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES.	10,005	2,199,228	9,318	...	2,491	2,491	9,109	...	100

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

Delhi, the 20th February 1920.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 7th February 1920 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	4	4
		Thana District	6	6
	Central	West Khandesh District	85*	67*
		East Khandesh District	350	228
		Satara District	80	47
		Poona Town	1	...
		Nasik District	1	...
	Southern	Kolaba District	3	4
		Belgaum District	12	14
		Hubli Town	5	4
		Dharwar District	88	58
		Bijapur District	9	11
	Political Charges.	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	44	30
		Kathiawar Agency	14	14
		Savnur State	3	3
		TOTAL	705	490
MADRAS.	...	Anantapur District	45 (a)	29 (a)
		North Arcot District	123	108
		Bellary District	48 (a)	34 (a)
		Chingleput District	3 (b)	2 (b)
		Chittoor District	1 (a)	...
		Coimbatore District	98 (e)	66 (d)
		Cuddapah District	3	1
		Guntur District	4	4
		Madras Town	2 (d)	2 (d)
		Madura District	8 (e)	5 (d)
		Salem District	5	4
		Cannanore Port	1 (a)	...
		TOTAL	341	255

* Including late figures of last week.

(a) One imported. (b) Suspicious. (c) Five imported. (d) Two imported. (e) Four imported.

In the return for the week ending 31st January 1920, the following addition should be made :—

Bombay Presidency—Karachi Town and Port *add* 1 case, 1 death

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Patna	Patna Town	4	4
		Patna District	49	42
		Gaya Town	18	18
		Gaya District	60	39
		Shahabad District	78	64
	Tirhut	Saran District	38	40
		Champaran District	7	8
	Bhagalpur	Darbhanga Town	15	11
		Darbhanga District	188	159
		Monghyr District	99	80
		Bhagalpur Town	1	1
	Ranchi	Hazaribagh District	8	2
		TOTAL	555	468
UNITED PROVINCES.	Allahabad	Cawnpore City	1	1
		Fatehpur District	26	25
		Allahabad District	15	15
	Benares	Jaunpur District	6	6
		Ghazipur District	95	82
		Ballia District	206	225
	Gorakhpur	Basti District	250	187
		Azamgarh District	180	119
	Lucknow	Rai Bareilly District	88	63
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	32	23
		Bara Banki District	6	6
		TOTAL	905	752
PUNJAB.	Amballa	Rohtak District	21	17
	Lahore	Gujranwala District	7	5
	Rawalpindi	Jhelum District	2	3
		Rawalpindi District	1	...
	Multan	Multan District	40	22
	Native States.	Patiala State	9	9
		TOTAL	80	56

In the return for the week ending 31st January 1920, the following additions should be made :—

United Provinces— { Gorakhpur District, *add* 72 cases, 89 deaths.
{ Basti District, *add* 146 cases, 132 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Burma.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	45	40
		Insein District	10	9
		Hanthawaddy District	1	1
		Tharrawaddy District	4	4
		Prome District	63	64
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	4	3
		Bassein District	3	4
		Henzada District	35	34
		Maubin District	5	3
		Pyapon District	3	3
	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	13	13
	Magwe	Minbu District	10	10
		Magwe District	1	1
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	131	127
		Katha District	1	1
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	5	5
		Sagaing District	5	3
		Upper Chindwin District	2	...
	Meiktila	Yamethin District	8	9
	Native States.	Northern Shan States	4	4
		Southern Shan States	1	...
		TOTAL	354	338
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	42	41
		Nagpur District	410	290
		Bhandara District	29	25
		Wardha District	29	17
		Chanda District	11	5
		Balaghat District	23	24
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	206	196
		Jubbulpore District	165	158
		Saugor District	7	5
		Damoh District	28	17
		Mandla District	6	2
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	84	29
		Nimar District	2	2
		Betul District	3	3
		Chhindwara District	126	80
	Berar	Yeotmal District	2	2
		Akola District	8	6
		TOTAL	1,181	897

In the return for the week ending 31st January 1920, the following additions and corrections should be made:—

Burma—
- Pyapon District, *add* 1 case, 1 death.
- Maubin District, *read* 10 cases, 12 deaths *for* 1 case, 1 death.
- Sagaing Town „ *nil* „ *nil* „ „ 2 cases, 2 deaths.

B

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	26	21
		Bangalore District	36	29
		Mysore City	17	9
		Mysore District	17	20
		Hassan District	9	7
		Kadur District	12	9
		Shimoga District	3	2
		Chitaldroog District	7	8
		Tumkur District	3	1
		Kolar District	4	3
		TOTAL	134	109
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Parbhani District	145	118
		Nander District	84	52
		Gulbargah District	58	56
		Raichur District	34	22
		Usmanabad District	30	27
		Bidar District	191	126
		Medak District	20	14
		Mahbubnagar District	11	8
		Nalgonda District	2	2
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	449	567
		TOTAL	1,019*	787*
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Narsingarh State	9	7
		Bhopal City	56	31
		Bhopal State	158	125
		TOTAL	223	163
		GRAND TOTAL	5,447	4,310

* Includes previous weeks. The actual numbers of cases and deaths during the week ending February 7th were 586 and 457, respectively.

In the return for the week ending 31st January 1920, the following addition should be made :—

Central India—Gwalior State, *add* 5 cases, 5 deaths.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

DELHI :

The 18th February 1920.

The following statement of reported deaths from cholera and small-pox in India during the weeks ending 17th and 24th January 1920 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 17th January 1920.	Cholera. Week ending 21th January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 17th January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 24th January 1920.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern	Bombay City	1	1	3	5
	Central	Ahmednagar District	...	...	...	1
		East Khandesh District	...	...	1	...
		Satara District	...	...	...	2
		Poona District	...	...	6	3
	Southern	Ratnagiri District	...	7	...	...
		Belgaum District	...	...	...	2
		Kanara District	...	...	4	3
		Bijapur District	...	...	2	2
	Sind	Karachi District	...	...	3	2
		Hyderabad District	...	...	13	6
		Sukkur District	...	...	2	1
		Larkana District	...	...	...	1
		TOTAL	1	8	34	28
Madras Presidency.		North Arcot District	26	60	...	...
		South Arcot District	86	180	...	...
		Bellary District	1	1	...	1
		Chingleput District	30	52	...	...
		Chittoor District	...	5	...	...
		Coimbatore District	36	56	2	1
		Cuddapah District	3	...	...	1
		Ganjam District	8	42	3	3
		Godavari District	3	...	13	23
		Guntur District	34	25	...	2
		South Kanara District	53	42	8	...
		Kistna District	6	35	6	11
		Kurnool District	...	...	2	2
		Madura District	60	57	...	...
		Malabar District	18	35	4	3
		Nellore District	10	...	2	...
		Nilgiris District	...	...	1	1

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera.		Small-pox.	
			Week ending 17th January 1920.	Week ending 24th January 1920.	Week ending 17th January 1920.	Week ending 24th January 1920.
Madras Presidency.	...	Ramnad District	51	75	...	...
		Salem District	182	290	6	1
		Tanjore District	152	268	...	...
		Tinnevelly District	57	81	...	...
		Trichinopoly District	192	362	8	4
		Vizagapatam District	7	18	2	7
		Madras Town	...	...	1	1
		Total	1,015	1,631	58	61
Bengal Presidency.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	23	...	8	...
		Birbhum District	18	24	7	8
		Bankura District	10	5	12	4
		Midnapore District	81	120	15	28
		Howrah District	7	3	6	24
		Serampore District	...	...	10	17
	Presidency	24-Parganas District	118	118	10	12
		Calcutta	17	23	185	169
		Nadia District	15	24	73	26
		Murshidabad District	8	...	10	5
		Khulna District	17	107	1	8
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi District	8	23	8	6
		Dinajpur District	28	...	24	85
		Jalpaiguri District	...	...	2	...
		Rangpur District	2	...	30	5
		Bogra District	2	...	19	28
		Pabna District	12	9	58	21
		Malda District	19	2	4	11
	Dacca	Dacca District	27	16	90	70
		Faridpur District	9	...	12	...
		Bakarganj District	43	57	16	28
	Chittagong	Chittagong District	10	8	2	...
		Tippera District	100	89	64	62
		Noakhali District	21	12	7	13
		Total	595	680	678	570

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 17th January 1920.	Cholera. Week ending 24th January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 17th January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 24th January 1920.
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	3	...	...	1
		Patna District	...	...	19	13
		Gaya Town	...	...	11	8
		Gaya District	...	...	15	22
		Shahabad District	...	...	5	7
	Tirhut	Champaran	...	...	...	2
		Muzaffarpur District	...	...	1	2
		Darbhanga District	...	4	5	5
	Bhagalpur District.	Monghyr Town	...	...	...	1
		Monghyr District	...	...	1	2
		Bhagalpur Town	2	10	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	25	...	6	3
		Purnea Town	...	...	...	5
		Purnea District	...	...	12	44
		Santal Parganas District	...	2	...	9
	Orissa	Cuttack District	136	158	15	31
		Balasore District	28	54	7	28
		Puri Town	...	...	...	5
		Puri District	41	22	39	34
		Sambalpur District	...	...	1	6
	Ranchi District	Hazaribagh District	7	2	2	6
		Ranchi Town	...	...	...	2
		Ranchi District	...	...	4	9
		Palamau District	...	...	19	24
		Singhbhum District	12	28	...	...
		TOTAL	254	275	162	269
United Provinces.	Meerut	Dehra Dun District	...	...	1	...
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	...	1	...	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	9	...	...	...
		TOTAL	9	1	1	...
Punjab.	Jullundur	Ferozepur District	...	...	1	...
	Lahore	Lahore District	...	...	1	...
		Amritsar City	...	...	1	...
		Sialkot District	...	...	...	1
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	...	...	1	...
		Jhelum District	...	...	1	2
		Rawalpindi District	...	...	...	2
	Multan	Jhang District	...	...	2	...
		TOTAL	...	...	7*	5*

* For important Municipal towns only, figures for districts not being available.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 17th January 1920.	Cholera. Week ending 24th January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 17th January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 24th January 1920.
Burma.	Pegu	Rangoon Town and Port	1	...	...	1
		Hanthawaddy District	2	2	1	...
		Tharrawaddy District	1	...	...	...
		Pegu	...	...	...	1
		Prome District	1	1	1	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	...	7	6
		Bassein District	3	...	5	...
		Henzada District	4	...	...	...
		Myaungmya District	4	8	...	...
		Maubin District	16	5	...	...
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	1	...	1	3
		Thaton District	...	...	1	3
		Moulmein Town (Port)	...	1	...	...
		Amherst District	8	12	...	6
		Mergui District	...	8	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay District	...	...	11	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	...	...	1	...
		Sagaing District	1	...	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	9	3	...	...
		Upper Chindwin District	...	9	...	1
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	3	2	1	...
		Pakokku District	17	4	...	...
		Minbu District	...	1	...	...
	Meiktila	Magwe District	14*	...	...	...
		Total	85	56	29	21
Central Provinces.	Jubbulpore	Seoni District	...	...	1	7
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	...	...	...	2
	Chhatisgarh	Bilaspur District	10	12	...	...
	Berar	Yeotmal District	...	...	1	4
		Total	10	12	2	13

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera.		Small-pox.	
			Week ending 17th January 1920.	Week ending 24th January 1920.	Week ending 17th January 1920.	Week ending 24th January 1920.
Assam.	...	Sylhet District	68	87	17	39
		Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	1	...	...	...
		Sibsagar District	...	...	1	2
		TOTAL	69	87	18	41
North-West Frontier Province.	...	Peshawar District	...	...	21*	1
		Hazara District	...	...	4	16
		Dera Ismail Khan District	...	...	...	5
		TOTAL	...	...	25	22
		GRAND TOTAL	2,038	2,753	1,000	1,030

* 16 deaths occurred in the weeks ending 10th and 17th January 1920.

SIMLA:
The 17th February 1920.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

No. 330.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 20th February 1920.

SERVICES RENDERED TO A WAR OR EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR BOARD TO COUNT AS WAR SERVICE FOR PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT IN OBTAINING GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT.

RESOLUTION.

The Government of India have recently had under consideration the question whether service rendered in a War Board (including a Publicity Board) or in an Employment and Labour Board can be regarded as service for the purposes of paragraph 2 (*c*) of the Home Department Resolution no. 1069 (Establishments), dated the 8th August 1919, and are pleased to direct that service of the sort in question shall be so regarded.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations, the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Adviser, Military Finance), and the offices subordinate to this Department, for information and guidance.

Ordered also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings* audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Serial Number.	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week	Mean mileage worked.			Total earnings for week ending			Earnings per mean mile worked for week.			Total earnings from 1st April to—			Compared with corresponding period, 1913-14, +1 day.		Compared with corresponding period, 1918-19.		Serial Number.
		During official year 1918-19.	1914.	1919.	1920.	6th February 1914.	7th February 1919.	7th February 1920.	1914.	1919.	1920.	6th February 1914.	7th February 1919.	7th February 1920.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	State Railways.	Rs.	Miles.	M.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	443	2,669	2,695	2,695	8,96,212	12,52,131	13,35,000	332	465	495	3,50,89,191	5,05,75,333	5,49,86,000	1,98,96,809	...	44,10,667	...	1
2	Bezwada Extension	481	21	21	21	9,831	10,649	9,500	468	507	452	3,28,238	4,31,485	4,41,000	1,12,762	...	9,515	...	2
3	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,008	998	1,002	1,002	7,34,373	11,73,187	11,32,000	736	1,171	1,130	2,95,73,514	4,42,06,159	4,37,29,000	1,41,55,486	...	...	4,77,159	3
4	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	470	1,576	1,581	1,631	6,86,791	8,57,806	8,77,000	436	543	538	3,24,61,289	3,27,19,657	3,75,63,000	51,01,711	...	48,43,343	...	4
5	East Indian	991	2,571	2,613	2,615	20,48,570	26,05,083	25,58,000	797	997	978	8,78,28,493	11,58,59,459	11,12,69,000	2,34,40,507	...	...	45,90,459	5
6	Great Indian Peninsula	873	2,537	2,631	2,631	20,73,111	23,48,005	27,10,000	817	896	1,0[illegible]4	7,05,00,799	9,98,23,627	10,55,98,000	3,50,97,201	...	57,74,373	...	6
7	Agra-Delhi Chord	679	126	126	126	46,377	95,324	92,300	368	757	73[illegible]	19,36,599	36,66,673	38,18,000	18,91,401	...	1,51,327	...	7
8	Baran-Kotah	88	40	40	40	4,369	3,253	4,500	108	81	112	1,42,594	1,57,590	1,64,000	21,406	...	6,420	...	8
9	Bhopal-Itarsi (British Section)	1,789	*57	12	12	*31,135	20,333	19,300	549	1,694	1,608	*13,78,631	9,24,007	9,0[illegible],000	...	4,77,631	...	23,007	9
10	Cawnpore-Banda	81	33	76	76	1,610	7,301	7,400	49	96	97	52,620	2,67,164	3,22,000	2,69,380	...	54,836	...	10
11	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	409	2,553	2,550	2,550	7,42,411	10,81,196	10,26,000	291	424	402	3,11,27,806	4,58,30,123	4,73,19,000	1,61,91,194	...	14,98,877	...	11
12	North Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	599	4,012	4,000	4,115	19,32,566	22,01,383	26,40,000	482	550	642	7,41,02,274	10,68,55,399	10,18,97,000	2,77,94,726	...	...	49,58,399	12
13	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal, 3' 3⅜" link)	398	1,600	1,592	1,592	4,74,723	6,35,392	6,08,000	297	399	382	3,01,97,964	3,77,68,395	2,54,88,000	52,90,039	...	...	22,80,306	13
14	Aden	...	...	...	22	...	...	2,600	...	...	118	...	...	2,81,000	2,81,000	...	2,81,000	...	14
15	Assam-Bengal	174	812	893	893	1,55,843	1,99,895	1,94,000	193	224	217	58,35,119	65,37,425	84,94,000	26,58,881	...	19,56,575	...	15
16	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	451	1,828	1,839	1,839	6,98,733	9,59,790	9,12,000	382	522	496	2,49,28,433	3,60,29,951	3,52,17,000	1,03,88,567	...	...	8,12,951	16
17	Burma	377	1,343	1,349	1,342	5,76,744	5,79,979	6,50,000	430	432	484	1,82,59,485	2,18,90,490	2,45,87,000	63,27,515	...	26,96,510	...	17
18	Burma Extensions	263	187	187	187	52,880	51,733	59,000	283	277	316	17,02,273	20,64,135	21,77,000	4,74,727	...	1,12,865	...	18
19	Southern Shan States	132	23	70	70	826	9,459	10,000	36	135	143	35,329	4,21,714	4,55,000	4,29,771	...	33,286	...	19
20	Dhone-Kurnool	89	32	32	32	2,598	3,545	3,100	81	111	97	1,01,030	1,23,224	1,42,000	38,970	...	18,776	...	20
21	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	294	124	124	124	22,451	33,704	31,300	181	272	252	11,27,330	16,18,574	13,39,000	2,11,670	...	...	2,79,574	21
22	Lucknow-Bareilly	196	304	306	317	39,678	62,796	62,400	131	205	197	18,25,542	27,08,263	23,65,000	5,39,457	...	...	3,43,263	22
23	Mysore	205	*411	401	261	*71,739	82,256	58,500	175	205	224	*33,34,250	36,22,662	33,28,000	93,750	...	...	2,94,662	23
24	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	432	1,454	1,567	1,567	5,49,354	7,33,037	7,61,000	378	462	480	2,38,49,733	3,02,43,670	3,39,33,000	1,00,84,267	...	36,89,330	...	24
25	Travancore Branch	199	108	146	146	16,865	33,313	34,500	156	228	236	7,73,512	12,70,083	15,88,000	8,14,488	...	3,17,917	...	25
26	Tirhoot	255	786	819	809	2,25,877	2,32,836	2,17,000	288	284	268	86,00,425	90,11,452	93,45,000	7,44,575	...	3,33,548	...	26
27	Broach-Jambusar	104	...	30	30	...	4,299	3,200	...	143	107	...	1,30,357	1,32,000	1,32,000	...	1,643	...	27
28	Jorhat (Provincial)	66	33	33	33	3,304	2,395	2,100	100	73	64	1,09,770	98,993	1,11,000	1,230	...	12,007	...	28
	TOTAL	540	26,235	26,738	26,788	1,90,83,799	1,52,80,577	1,60,19,700	461	571	598	47,49,83,141	64,48,46,055	65,69,89,000	18,20,05,859	...	1,21,42,945	...	
	All other Railways.																		
29	Amritsar-Patti	183	56	56	56	11,539	9,649	12,400	206	172	221	6,39,726	4,35,182	4,66,000	...	1,73,726	30,818	...	29
30	Bhopal-Itarsi (Native State Section)	579	...	45	45	...	24,654	22,900	...	548	509	...	11,22,215	10,82,000	10,82,000	...	...	40,215	30
31	Bhopal-Ujjain	251	114	114	114	36,408	51,949	38,000	231	456	333	9,18,189	11,00,257	14,55,000	5,36,811	...	3,54,743	...	31
32	Bina-Goona-Baran	65	148	149	149	15,286	12,843	10,000	103	86	67	4,92,701	4,07,308	4,27,000	...	65,701	19,692	...	32
33	Delhi-Umbala-Kalka	367	192	239	239	55,431	62,871	1,03,000	288	263	431	27,02,911	39,19,821	42,23,000	15,20,089	...	3,03,179	...	33
34	Hardwar-Dehra	398	32	32	32	9,539	11,258	11,400	298	353	356	4,03,530	5,51,213	5,79,000	1,75,470	...	27,787	...	34
35	Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	153	16	16	16	1,854	2,325	1,900	116	145	119	1,00,950	1,06,222	91,700	...	9,250	...	14,522	35
36	Jullundar-Mukerian	76	...	45	45	...	4,254	6,100	...	95	136	...	1,87,904	1,76,000	1,76,000	...	38,096	...	36
37	Khanpur-Chachran	24	22	22	22	850	708	900	39	33	41	31,591	23,448	27,800	...	3,791	4,352	...	37
38	Kolar Gold Fields	315	...	10	10	...	2,986	3,400	...	290	340	...	1,89,310	1,44,000	1,44,000	...	4,690	...	38
39	Lu[illegible]ana-Dhuri-Jakhal	201	79	79	79	16,433	17,442	2[illegible],800	208	221	263	7,70,663	6,90,666	7,81,000	10,337	...	90,334	...	39
40	M[illegible]-Bhaun	61	...	47	47	...	2,391	[illegible]	...	51	64	...	1,28,232	1,22,0[illegible]	1,22,000	...	...	6,2[illegible]	40
41	Na[illegible]-Ujjain	233	34	33	33	8,281	14,637	[illegible]	241	444	145	2,54,875	3,00,921	3,64,[illegible]	1,09,125	...	63,079	...	41
42	Niz[illegible]'s Guaranteed State	450	334	334	334	1,48,715	1,61,882	1,56,[illegible]00	445	455	467	52,94,706	62,98,422	68,85,[illegible]	15,90,294	...	5,86,578	...	42
43	Petlad-Cambay	233	34	34	33	6,366	9,966	8,500	184	29[illegible]	267	2,50,853	3,39,732	3,55,000	1,04,147	...	15,268	...	43
44	Phagwara-Rahon	103	...	47	47	...	5,200	5,500	...	111	117	...	2,09,146	2,18,000	2,18,000	...	8,854	...	44
45	Rajpura-Bhatinda	463	108	108	108	45,256	46,788	51,900	419	433	480	16,63,168	24,13,418	17,74,000	1,11,832	...	...	6,39,418	45
46	Salem District Board	165	...	4	4	...	1,141	1,800	...	285	450	...	24,023	59,700	59,700	...	35,497	...	46
47	Sara-Sirajganj	155	...	53	53	...	11,517	18,000	...	217	340	...	3,49,659	7,13,000	7,13,000	...	3,63,341	...	47
48	Sialkot-Narwal	114	...	38	38	...	3,991	5,500	...	105	145	...	1,90,490	2,02,000	2,02,000	...	11,510	...	48
49	Southern Punjab (Main Line)	412	425	428	428	1,20,821	1,48,051	1,34,000	284	346	313	47,79,002	80,08,164	61,29,000	13,49,998	...	...	18,79,164	49
50	Jullundur-Doab	62	103	133	133	4,508	10,585	12,100	44	80	91	2,17,050	3,51,489	3,83,000	1,65,950	...	31,511	...	50
51	Ludhiana Extension	168	155	155	155	25,756	23,310	29,500	166	150	190	11,32,729	11,16,891	10,74,000	...	58,729	...	41,891	51
52	Sutlej Valley (a)	...	208	...	...	12,632	...	...	61	...	...	5,60,697	...	...	...	5,60,697	...	...	52
53	Tapti Valley	247	155	156	156	42,344	46,379	41,700	273	297	267	12,85,968	16,31,185	17,70,000	4,84,032	...	1,38,815	...	53
54	Tenali-Repalli	89	...	22	22	...	2,408	2,300	...	109	105	...	84,748	96,900	96,900	...	12,152	...	54
55	Ahmedabad-Dholka	89	34	34	34	2,223	3,963	3,100	66	117	91	1,07,089	1,27,636	1,40,000	32,911	...	12,364	...	55
56	Ahmedabad-Parantij	96	89	89	89	8,594	10,339	8,200	97	115	92	3,28,473	3,80,118	4,22,000	93,527	...	41,882	...	56
57	Bengal and North-Western	230	1,239	1,246	1,244	2,01,735	2,99,697	2,90,000	163	241	233	90,82,536	1,25,60,754	1,18,09,000	27,26,464	...	...	7,51,754	57
58	Bengal-Dooars	223	153	158	158	24,530	28,438	29,100	160	180	184	14,38,003	16,46,593	15,84,000	1,45,997	...	...	62,593	58
59	Bezwada-Masulipatam	141	52	52	52	7,196	9,160	8,700	138	176	167	2,97,617	3,12,899	3,76,000	78,383	...	63,101	...	59
60	Bhavnagar State	212	227	249	206	33,837	56,579	45,300	149	227	220	12,58,511	22,79,455	21,49,000	8,90,489	...	...	1,30,455	60
61	Cooch Behar State	187	33	33	33	6,341	7,854	7,800	192	233	236	2,47,457	2,64,776	3,06,000	58,543	...	41,224	...	61
62	Dhrangadra	...	...	...	40	...	...	3,300	...	...	82	...	...	63,300	63,300	...	63,300	...	62
63	Dibru-Sadiya	308	86	86	86	24,734	28,429	28,000	288	330	326	11,46,926	11,46,695	12,09,000	62,074	...	62,305	...	63
64	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	130	184	209	209	16,531	29,066	26,700	90	139	128	6,63,618	11,94,975	11,00,000	4,36,382	...	...	94,975	64
65	Gondal	201	211	231	231	27,506	45,767	48,600	130	198	210	11,49,000	20,06,975	20,80,000	9,31,000	...	73,025	...	65
66	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	235	442	441	441	1,21,296	1,21,609	1,40,000	274	276	317	35,17,756	42,63,675	53,97,000	18,79,244	...	11,33,325	...	66
67	Jaipur State	73	73	132	122	7,278	9,664	8,300	100	79	52	2,57,113	3,82,203	3,96,000	1,38,887	...	13,797	...	67
68	Jamnagar	176	54	54	54	5,102	9,515	9,600	94	176	178	2,42,615	4,21,978	4,14,000	1,71,385	...	...	7,978	68
69	Jodhpur-Bikaner	150	1,030	1,106	1,106	99,411	1,79,400	1,76,000	96	162	159	43,26,272	71,05,938	64,41,000	18,14,728	...	...	6,64,938	69
70	Junagad State	141	113	136	136	13,382	20,799	20,800	118	153	153	5,01,202	8,05,641	8,50,000	3,48,798	...	44,359	...	70
71	Kolhapur State	282	29	29	29	8,391	8,738	7,100	289	301	245	2,75,596	3,53,155	3,38,000	62,404	...	...	15,155	71
72	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	60	100	100	100	4,843	7,963	7,200	48	80	72	1,87,207	2,51,359	2,89,000	1,01,793	...	37,641	...	72
73	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2' 6" gauge)	299	93	93	93	14,913	31,451	25,200	160	338	271	6,63,258	12,22,849	10,59,000	3,96,742	...	...	1,63,849	73
74	Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar	115	...	101	101	...	12,077	20,100	...	119	199	...	5,06,001	7,81,000	7,81,000	...	2,74,999	...	74
75	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj (b)	216	55	56	...	10,049	14,307	...	18	255	...	4,30,521	5,43,677	6,14,000	1,83,479	...	70,323	...	75
76	Mysore-Arsikere	71	...	103	243	...	5,926	45,200	...	58	186	...	2,94,670	10,52,000	10,52,000	...	7,57,330	...	76
77	Podanur-Pollachi	149	...	25	25	...	4,002	4,700	...	160	188	...	1,63,768	2,07,000	2,07,000	...	43,232	...	77
78	Rohilkund and Kumaon	186	268	270	270	41,473	38,321	47,[illegible]00	154	142	174	17,60,183	22,79,684	20,95,000	3,34,817	...	...	1,84,684	78
79	Sangli State	230	5	5	5	795	993	1,000	159	199	200	32,174	51,481	54,100	21,926	...	2,619	...	79
80	Secunderabad-Gadwal	64	...	103	103	...	5,650	7,400	...	55	72	...	2,93,731	3,05,000	3,05,000	...	11,269	...	80
81	Shoranur-Cochin	263	65	65	65	13,623	19,184	20,000	210	295	308	5,53,927	7,47,633	8,28,000	2,74,073	...	80,367	...	81
82	Tanjore District Board	152	103	112	135	18,036	18,627	21,100	175	166	156	8,40,166	7,49,754	9,15,000	74,831	...	1,65,246	...	82
83	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	97	67	67	67	7,389	7,710	7,300	110	115	109	2,55,248	2,71,620	3,59,000	1,03,752	...	87,380	...	83
84	Barsi	166	116	117	118	36,694	25,491	44,700	317	217	379	10,32,996	8,21,644	13,47,000	3,14,004	...	5,25,356	...	84
85	Billimora-Kalamba	45	...	35	35	...	2,003	1,600	...	57	46	...	67,273	85,300	85,300	...	18,027	...	85
86	Bodeli Chhota Udaipur	50	...	23	23	...	1,549	1,300	...	67	57	...	47,501	56,700	56,700	...	9,199	...	86
87	Champaner-Shivrajpur	78	20	32	32	1,833	3,298	2,900	92	103	91	74,233	1,04,939	1,33,000	58,767	...	28,061	...	87
88	Dhond-Baramati	89	...	27	27	...	2,683	2,300	...	99	85	...	1,03,541	1,84,000	1,84,000	...	80,459	...	88
89	Ellichpur-Yeotmal	126	48	139	130	4,447	24,920	27,[illegible]00	93	179	195	40,719	7,24,966	10,29,000	9,88,281	...	3,04,034	...	89
90	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	111	142	188	187	14,733	27,636	21,000	104	146	112	5,40,488	8,69,607	8,68,000	3,47,512	...	18,393	...	90
91	Godhra-Lunavada	61	24	25	25	777	1,723	1,500	32	69	52	5,904	64,203	61,900	55,996	...	...	2,303	91
92	Jacobabad-Kashmor (c)	34	...	76	...	...	2,847	...	...	37	...	...	1,11,848	24,900	24,900	...	...	86,948	92
93	Khulna-Bagerhaut	46	...	20	20	...	913	1,400	...	46	70	...	(d) 37,260	64,500	64,500	...	27,240	...	93
94	Kolar District (including Bangalore-Chick-Ballapur)	57	11	102	102	373	5,671	6,200	34	56	61	2,933	2,49,190	2,94,000	2,91,067	...	44,810	...	94
95	Kosamba-Zankhvav	36	26	26	26	464	1,170	900	18	45	35	31,401	39,533	50,600	20,199	...	11,067	...	95
96	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	141	28	28	28	2,262	4,667	3,800	81	167	136	84,663	1,71,324	1,76,000	91,337	...	4,676	...	96
97	Pachora-Jamner	47	...	25	35	...	2,493	4,900	...	100	137	...	45,102	1,35,000	1,35,000	...	89,898	...	97
98	Petlad-Vaso	92	...	19	19	...	2,203	1,800	...	116	95	...	75,951	71,500	71,500	...	...	4,451	98
99	Rajpipla State	80	37	39	39	3,157	3,481	3,000	84	89	77	1,02,032	1,39,220	1,34,000	31,968	...	...	5,220	99
100	Darjeeling-Himalayan	516	51	51	51	17,490	20,655	19,[illegible]00	343	405	384	10,35,421	12,01,653	12,13,000	1,87,579	...	11,347	...	100
101	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions	84	...	100	100	...	11,082	9,700	...	111	97	...	3,46,672	3,89,000	3,89,000	...	40,328	...	101
102	Pipar-Bilara	23	25	25	25	433	731	800	17	29	32	22,444	25,529	32,600	10,156	...	7,071	...	102
	TOTAL	203	7,548	8,871	8,906	13,53,735	18,59,413	19,26,800	179	210	216	5,43,13,011	7,79,57,884	7,96,00,500	2,52,87,489	...	16,42,616	...	
	GRAND TOTAL	465	33,783	35,609	35,694	1,34,42,534	1,71,39,990	1,79,46,500	398	481	503	52,92,96,152	72,28,03,939	73,65,89,500	20,72,93,348	...	1,37,85,561	...	

*Include figures for Native State Section.
(a) Dismantled from 15th December 1917.
(b) Amalgamated with the Eastern Bengal Railway from the 1st January 1920.
(c) The booking of all traffic stopped.
(d) From 10th June 1918.

S. TOMKINS,
Joint Secretary, Railway Board.

SIMLA, the 19th February 1920.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1920.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th November 1919.

On and after 15th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi, Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India."

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1920.

CORRIGENDUM.

The following entry which appeared in the notification published by this office in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 27th April 1918, under the heading "Cessation of Exclusive Privileges" is hereby cancelled :—

1914—1413. (Brylinski).

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

February 10.

5291. Essex Motors. *Improvement in internal combustion engines.*

February 13.

5292. S. M. Oomrigar. *Improvements in cotton gins.*
5293. L. McL. Monteath. *Improved washer for bolts and the like.*
5294. H. Yates. *Improvements in anti-creep devices or anchors for railway rails.*
5295. H. Harris. *Improvements in the dezincing of lead.*
5296. H. Harris. *Improvements in the refining of lead.*
5297. T. Terrell. *Improvements in or relating to machines for weaving shaped tubular fabricks.*
5298. C. Warluzel. *A submarine "tank" for dredging, excavating and salving on the sea bottom.*
5299. International General Electric Co. Inc. *Improvements in and relating to volume correctors.*
5300. A. N. Walker. *Improvements in or connected with plant or means used in the treatment of hides during soaking, liming, tanning, chroming or like processes.*
5301. Jessop & Co., Ld. *Improvements in and relating to filtering apparatus and the like.*
5302. W. Chipperfield and Ronoo Ld. *Improvements in manually operated type composing machines.*

February 14.

5303. J. A. Anderson. *Attachment for bearings.*
5304. M. B. Lloyd. *Improvements in methods of producing woven read articles.*
5305. M. B. Lloyd. *Improvements in methods of producing woven read articles.*
5306. E. N. Kennedy. *A device enabling safety razor blades to be used for various other purposes besides shaving.*
5307. W. R. Hume. *Improvements in or relating to the moulding of concrete products.*
5308. Concrete Dwellings Ld. *Improvements relating to moulds for casting hollow concrete and like structures such as walls.*
5309. W. E. Thacker. *Improvements in and relating to machines for manufacturing and repairing boots and shoes.*
5310. D. McL. Proctor. *Improvements in and relating to the pressing rollers of machines for drawing, roving, spinning and like frames.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1678. J. F. Kuehnel. *Ceiling tile improvement.*
4149. T. F. J. Jones. *Hand power baling press.*

4524. W. W. Lasker. *Improvements in sorting machines.*
4961. M. Tsutsumi. *A solid ink.*
4967. O. Englebert. *Improved means for preventing damage to pneumatic tyres when deflated.*
4982. G. H. Thomas and G. S. Wilkinson. *Improvements in means for starting the engines of aeroplanes.*
5016. T. Zweigbergk. *Improvements in or relating to electric-motor control systems.*
5159. J. F. Wells. *Improvements in and relating to gas producers.*
5160. J. F. Wells. *Improvements in connection with a process and apparatus for carbonising wood and other carbonaceous materials.*
5164. M. Conde. *An improved race game.*
5202. K. W. Simmons and W. B. Connell. *An improved key for chairs for railway permanent way.*
5217. H. F. Wheeler. *Improved means for securing shades to the holders of electric lamps.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

3850. General Electric Co.
4550. Duchesne and Gareau.
4617. Fedden, Butler and Cosmos Engineering Co., Ld.
4640. Sutton.
4661. Bibb.
4676. Walker.
4860. Mehta.
4915. Thomas Robinson & Son, Ld., Robinson and Stevenson.
4916. Morrison.
4919. Beckwith.
4920. Holt Manufacturing Co.
4921. Holt Manufacturing Co.
4926. Still.
4927. Young.
4930. International General Electric Co., Inc.
4931. International General Electric Co., Inc.
4939. Thom.

PATENTS SEALED.

4336. Wells.
4339. Techno-Chemical Laboratories Ld.
4372. Hlaing.
4576. Hermoye & Glorian.
4592. Benard.
4672. Clayton & Co. (Huddesfield) Ld., and Jemmison.
4678. Martin.
4699. Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ld.
4701. Brown.
4704. Martin.
4730. Pavesi.
4731. Calatayud.
4733. Efficient Gas Power Co., Ld.
4754. Oil Refining Improvements Co., Ld.
4755. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld.
4756. Vickers Ld.
4777. Stevens.
4785. Crane & Walker.
4808. Annaji and Sundararajan.
4848. Holt Manufacturing Co.
4865. Thom.
4868. Holt Manufacturing Co.
4869. Holt Manufacturing Co.
4870. Mossay and Enclosed Motor Co., Ld.
4872. Andrews and Averill.
4873. Handley Page.
4874. Brown and White.
4880. Electrolytic Zinc Co. of Australasia Proprietory Ld.
4883. Jones.
4884. Weibull.
4885. Weibull.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

392 of 1907. Grob. (To 19 March 1921).
551 of 1907. Wheatley & ors. (To 11 February 1921).
253 of 1909. Hesselman. (To 1 July 1921).
516 of 1909. Hazen. (To 9 May 1921.)
566 of 1909. Petermann. (To 9 May 1921).
537 of 1909. Metcalfe & ors. (To 24 May 1921).
617 of 1910. Chatterton. (To 11 February 1921).
89 of 1912. Gilbert Stringer & anr. (To 21 February 1921).
90 of 1912. Druitt. (To 21 February 1921).
141 of 1912. Robinson. (To 18 March 1921).
142 of 1912. Robinson. (To 18 March 1921).
167 of 1912. McRae & anr. (To 2 April 1921).
168 of 1912. McRae & anr. (To 2 April 1921).

169 of 1912. Robinson. (To 2 April 1921).
174 of 1912. Paterson. (To 9 April 1921).
259 of 1912. Burn & Co., Ld., & anr. (To 21 May 1921).
260 of 1912. Techno-Chemical Laboratories Ld. (To 21 May 1921).
775 of 1913. Monseur. (To 24 February 1921).
787 of 1913. Siemens Brothers & Co., Ld. (To 25 February 1921).
830 of 1913. Davidson & ors. (To 10 March 1921).
941 of 1913. Schmidt's Superheating Co. (1910) Ld. (To 12 May 1921).
1413 of 1914. Brylinski. (To 13 January 1921).
1431 of 1914. Sharafdin. (To 26 January 1921).
1454 of 1914. Sheehan. (To 10 February 1921).
1542 of 1914. Lidholm. (To 23 March 1921).
1568 of 1914. General Electric Co. (To 6 April 1921).
1569 of 1914. General Electric Co. (To 6 April 1921).
1618 of 1914. General Electric Co. (To 27 April 1921).
2075 of 1915. Wood. (To 22 March 1921).
2028 of 1915. Sen. (To 15 February 1921).
2155 of 1915. Stenning & anr. (To 31 May 1921).
2488 of 1916. New Era Signs Ld. (To 19 February 1921).
2500 of 1916. Ritchie. (To 28 February 1921).
2517 of 1916. Willans & anr. (To 9 March 1921).
2543 of 1916. General Electric Co. (To 3 April 1921).
2587 of 1916. Willans & anr. (To 9 May 1921).
2792 of 1916. Boyd. (To 8 November 1921).

APPLICATION FOR AMENDMENT UNDER SECTION 17.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the following applications to amend at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India* give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

No. 4937 of 1919. Eliezer Vinograd, of 1911 Prospect Avenue, Bronx, New York City, U. S. A., and Maximilian N. Groten, of 235 West 108th Street, New York City, U. S. A., seek leave to amend the specification of their patent numbered as above. The proposed amendments as shown in the printed specification are as follows :—

In the name of the second applicant *read* "Groten" for "Grotent" as surname wherever it occurs.
Page 1, line 27. *Substitute* "having a thread" *for* "and is pierced" after "hook 20" and "and a nut 19*a* with pivots" *for* "by the cross pin" after "end."
,, line 28. *Substitute* "excentric" *for* "cam" before "22" and *omit* the last word "cross."
Page 2, line 1. *Substitute* "washer" *for* "head" and "excentric" *for* "cam."
,, line 2. *Substitute* "excentric" for "cam."
,, line 9. Insert "at one end a finger 30*a* for keeping the coupler in a rigid straight line and on the other end" after "having."
,, line 10. Substitute "elevated" *for* "desired."
,, line 14. ,, "head" *for* "bar."
,, line 18. ,, "excentric" *for* "cam."
,, line 44. ,, "excentric" *for* "cams" and "washer" *for* "cross bar."
,, line 49. ,, "excentric" *for* "cams."
,, line 51. ,, "excentric" *for* "cams."
,, line 52. ,, "excentric" *for* "cam."
Page 3, lines 12-14 ,, "so the coupler could be kept rigid in a straight line by means of two supports 69*a* and lock nuts 69*b* which are carried on both ends of the screw" *for* "and which is ...... rod 55."
,, claim 2, line 2 *read* "elevating" for "elvating."
Insert certain reference numerals and lines in the figures 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 12 of the drawings.

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1913

1291. (Sumner). 1299. (Ridley.)

1914.

1930. (Goldstien).

1915.

2364. (Melhuish). 2365. (Melhuish). 2369. (MacLean).
2370. (Armstrong & anr). 2374. (Cunningham). 2376. (Powerite Explosive Co. Ld.).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

From 9th to 14th February 1920.

Class 1. No. 9087. Sheorti Lall Jhamman Lall Sharma, Chowk Bari, Jalesar, Etah. December 23, 1919.

Class 1. No. 9171. Das & Company, 60, Shikder Bagan Street, Calcutta. January 29, 1920.

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2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, together with current regulations and instructions. *These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.*

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,,	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
,,	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
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,,	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
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V. LOUGH,
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THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

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M. Sadal Mabud, Officers' Munshi, Nowshera City.
M. Ahmed Din, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Sudder Bazar.
PATNA.—†M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi, Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.
PESHAWAR—
M. Abdur Rahim, Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
M. Ajab Shah Anand, Officers' Munshi, Daki Nama, Peshawar City.
M. Kazi Ghulam Nabi, opposite General Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.

PESHAWAR—
M. S Ali Hussain Shah, Garhi Hazrat Karim Shah Sahib Bukhari, Karimpura, Peshawar City.
M H. S. Wajid Ali Shah, Mohalla Sayedan, Karimpura, Peshawar City.
POONA—
M. S. R. Kapur, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Bn., Warwickshire Regiment, C/o Pandit Diwan Chand, Accountant, M. W. S. Office, opposite Divisional Library, Poona.
M. S. Karim Baksh, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Bn., The Lincoln Regiment, Gharpuri, Poona.
QUETTA—
M. Mohd. Rahim Shah, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
Pt. Hirday Narayan, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. S. Abdul Aziz, The King's Regiment, Quetta.
M Syed Inam Ali, Mission Road, Quetta.
M Sher Mohamed, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M Sita Ram Mehta, Babu Muhalla, near Arya Samaj, Quetta.
M. Jawala Prashad, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
*M. S. Barkat Ali, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Dittu Ram, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Syed Hadi Hussain, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. Syed Aulad Husain, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Jiya Lall, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Ram Kishan, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Haji Ahmad Fakhriey, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Mohd. Sarwar Khan, Mirza, Persian Professor, Government High School, Quetta.
RAWALPINDI—
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi (winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Bodh Raj, Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi, C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq, C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Bukhsh Gyani, M. F., Professor of Oriental Languages, Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.
RISALPUR—
M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan, Regimental Munshi, Royal Flying Corps, Risalpur Cantonment.
M. Zafar Shah Bukhari, Head Clerk, Cantonment Magistrate's Office.
ROORKEE CITY.—M. Fazl-i-Haq, Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City
ROHTAK—
M. Mohammad Akeeluddin, Fort, Rohtak.
M. Abrar Ali, Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.
SAUGOR—M. Rameshwar Daval, Officers' Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Saugor, C. P.
SATARA—M. I. B. Bhaldar, Officers' Munshi, C/o Ameeruddin Ustad, Kesarkar Peth, H. No. 21.
SIALKOT—
M. Abdul Hamid Khan, Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street, Sialkot.
M. Ghulam Rasul Syed, Raja Street, Sialkot.
SIMLA.—M. Abdul Latif, Urdu Instructor, C/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.
SUBATHU—
M. Amar Nath Varma, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Anand Swarup, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Khalil-ur-Rahman, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Miyan Khan Haidari, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
*M. Habib Ullah, Syed, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Mool Chand Saihgal, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
WELLINGTON—
M. Abdul Majid Sharif Quraishi, Munshi, Cadet College.
S. Aftab Ali, Munshi, Wellington Market Post Office, Victoria Villa.
M. Mohd. Muslim, Victoria Villa, P. O. Wellington Market, Nilgiri Hills.

Qualified Bengali Teachers.

CALCUTTA.—Babu Suresh Chandra Chatterjee, 6, Muktaram Row, Calcutta.
RUNGPUR.—Babu Mukunda Lal Das Gupta, Kakina, District Rungpur.

Qualified Canarese Teacher.

BANGALORE.—M. R. Ry. K. Hanumantha Rao, No. 1, Main Road, Seshadripuram, Bangalore.

Qualified Malayalam Teachers.

ADICHANALLORE.—M. R. Ry. N. Sankara Pillai, First Assistant, H. G. E. School, Adichanallore.
KOTTAYAM.—M. R. Ry. A. I. Pothen, Malayalam Munshi, Basel Mission High School, Kottayam.

Qualified Marathi Teachers.

EAST KHANDESH.—Mr. Laxman Narayan Phandis, B.A., C/o Mr. M. N. Phandis, Editor, Kavya Ratnawali, Jalgaon.
POONA CITY—
Mr. Govind Krishna Modak, Sanskrit Teacher, New English School, Poona City.
Mr. D. K. Pathak, 442, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.
Mr. V. L. Deshpande, 641, Budhwar Peth, Poona City.
Mr. Pandurang Shamrao Bawle, 847, Shukrawar Peth, Karaley's Wada, Poona City.
RATNAGIRI.—M. Waman Vishnu Vaidya, C/o Mr. R. K. Bal, B.A., LL.B., Sub-Judge, Malwan, District Ratnagiri.
SHOLAPUR.—Mr. Vishnu Anant Salgarkar, C/o Mr. Harichand Amichand Shah, Sholapur.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.—M. Muhammad Zafar Ali, Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

Qualified Tamil Teachers.

MADRAS—
M. R. Ry. K. Raghavachari, Senior Tamil Pandit, Wesley College, Royapettah.
M. R. Ry. A. M. Satakoparamanuja Acharya, Senior Tamil Pandit, National High School, Teppakulam Trichinopoly.

Qualified Telugu Teachers.

GODAVARI.—M. R. Ry. V. Subba Rao, Stewartpetta, Pithapuram, Godavari District.
NELLORE.—K. Subrahmanya Sarma, Telugu Pandit, A. B. M. Girls' High School, Nellore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teachers whose names are preceded by a cross (†) are out of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th February 1920.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(Corner of Hare Street and Strand Road, Calcutta.)

Open on { Week-days and Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Sundays and Holidays, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,

Librarian.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. QUININE can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their Districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms. CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE both in powder and 3¼ grain tablet forms and CINCHONIDINE can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta. QUINOIDINE or *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid* and *Residual Alkaloid* or *Amorphous Cinchona Alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance but private purchasers may use the V. P. P. system*, and are obtainable from the SUPERINTENDENT, JUVENILE JAIL, ALIPORE.

The rates for these drugs from 16th May 1919 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities 60 lbs. and above in one delivery	Rs. 24	per lb.
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. but below 60 lbs. in one delivery	" 25	"
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	" 26	"

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 11	per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. (Only small quantities available when in stock.)	" 12	"

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 5	per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	" 6	"

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 6	per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	" 7	"
QUINOIDINE in non Tablet form (when in stock) and Residual Alkaloids.	" 4	"

QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 6	per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. in one delivery (when in stock)	" 7	"

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb., 4-lb., and 6¼-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 1-lb., 5-lb. and 10-lb. boxes.
Quinoidine is available in 1-lb. box.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. box.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V. P. Post. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

[For ¼ lb. 4 As.; ½ lb. 5 As.; 1 lb. 8 As.; 1½ lb. 11 As.; 2 lbs. 14 As.; 2½ lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3 lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 4 lbs. Re. 1 As. 7; 4½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 10; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 13; 6 lbs. Rs. 2; 6½ lbs. Rs. 2 As. 3.]

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab: 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	0
Quinoidine tab: 2 lbs. Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	2	0	0
Quinoidine tab: 3 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage	3	0	0

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 18th February 1920.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th February 1920.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.													REMARKS.
				COIN AND BULLION.										SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).		TOTAL.	
				In India.			In England.		In His Majesty's Dominions	In transit between India, England and H. M.'s Dominions.		In the U. S. A. and in transit therefrom.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	17,24,500	54,09,22,474	54,26,46,974	7,17,27,266	9,17,87,797	7,57,85,218	2,21,01,299	...	...	3,59,00,000	...	...	...	(a) 15,59,54,946	(b) (c) 83,49,85,891	1,27,82,42,417	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,21,500 of rupee paper and R5,89,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills. (b) Nominal value—R83,85,00,001. (c) Includes Treasury Bills purchased under section 3, Act XI of 1917, as amended by Act VI of 1918 and Act II of 1919.
Cawnpore	...	9,67,05,437	9,67,05,437	3,24,89,555	47,73,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3,72,63,260	
Lahore	...	12,44,74,455	12,44,74,455	2,12,11,466	1,80,06,757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,92,18,223	
Bombay	1,04,190	48,20,19,269	48,21,23,459	10,50,17,911	28,65,27,992	3,02,06,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,17,51,966	
Karachi	...	8,58,16,586	8,58,16,586	59,55,837	21,52,657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,11,08,494	
Madras	76,09,485	22,87,20,649	23,63,30,134	2,85,56,606	50,88,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,39,44,644	
Rangoon	...	27,99,11,705	27,99,11,705	1,45,60,094	37,89,682	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1,83,49,776	
	94,38,175	1,83,85,70,575	1,84,80,08,750	23,28,19,035	41,21,26,328	10,59,91,361	2,21,01,299	...	...	3,59,00,000	...	...	...	15,59,54,946	83,49,85,891	1,83,98,78,750	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittances to Circles of Issue			81,29,970	*Deduct*—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another												...	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			1,83,98,78,780	TOTAL RESERVE R												1,83,98,78,780	

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th February 1920.
There was no gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 15th February 1920.

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th February 1920.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund Rs. 2,00,00,000 0 0; Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below* Rs. 25,00,000 0 0	1,75,00,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments	25,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 7,42,64,106 1 9; Public Deposits at Branches Rs. 1,66,11,071 1 7	9,08,75,177	3	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	28,91,11,729	7	2
Bank Post Bills, etc.	23,44,485	13	6
Sundries	42,38,008	2	6
RUPEES	42,65,69,400	10	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	7,59,69,241	1	0
Other authorized Investments	1,33,46,880	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	12,40,72,673	12	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	5,73,31,387	8	7
Bills discounted and purchased	3,93,12,863	2	7
Balances with other Banks	52,16,354	15	9
Bullion	..		
Dead Stock	28,99,539	0	0
Stamps	13,892	1	1
Sundries	7,83,455	3	0
	31,89,46,286	12	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* Rs. 4,55,64,413 15 6; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† Rs. 6,20,58,699 14 4	10,76,23,113	13	10
RUPEES	42,65,69,400	10	6

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value Rs. 3,84,832 8 0
† Do. do. do. .. 5,17,522 8 0

Rs. 9,02,355 0 0

BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 19th February 1920.

C. M. TALLACK,
Chief Accountant.

By the order of the Directors,
N. H. MATHESON,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 27·84.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for the information of the friends and the persons interested in the maintenance and preservation of the following monuments in the cemetery in the town of Faridpur (Bengal) that they have been so damaged as not to admit of repair and that steps may be taken by them, within six months from the date of this notice, for their renovation if they consider it desirable.

Particulars of the Graves :—

Plot No.	Name of deceased.	Description of monuments.
Grave No. 3.	William Thomas Burt.	A monument of brick-work, size 6-0 × 5-0 × 1′-0″. Inscription :—Sacred to the memory of William Thomas Burt, died on May 11th, 1831. Aged 1 year 17 days.
Grave No. 13.	Not known.	Monument of brick-work, size 6-0 × 6-0 × 1′-0″. Inscription.—*Nil.*

FARIDPUR,
4th February 1920.

J. N. ROY,
District Magistrate.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated the 17th February 1920.

No. 1.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Hayward, M.B., I.M.S., Medical Store Keeper to Government, Calcutta, is granted combined leave *ex* India for 8 months, *i.e.*, privilege leave for 1 month and 4 days and furlough for the remaining period with effect from the 2nd January 1920, under the terms of Articles 233 and 241, Civil Service Regulations.

No. 2.—Major G. G. Hirst, I.M.S., temporary Deputy Medical Store Keeper to Government, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Medical Store Keeper to Government, Calcutta, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Hayward granted leave, with effect from the 2nd January 1920, and until further orders.

H. ROSS, Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 18th February 1920.

No. 320-*B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 226 (1) of the Cantonment Code, 1912, as applied to the Cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch and Nowgong by Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1413 I. B., dated the 4th July 1912, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to prescribe the annexed Forms A, B, C, D, and E, for the registration of births and deaths occurring in the said Cantonments.

By order,
E. J. D. COLVIN, Major,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

Raisina, the 12th February 1920.

No. 1960-26-*E.B.*—Mr. H. Cameron Hayes is appointed as a temporary Engineer and posted to the V Project Division, 2nd Circle, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th February 1920.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 13th February 1920.

No. 980-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a leaflet in Urdu, bearing on the top a black circular seal with the letters in English "Administrative Department, Provisional Government of India," purporting to be signed by Obeidullah, Wazir-a-Hukumut Moukate Hind, commencing with the words "Arzi Hukumut Hind ki Khabar, etc.," and ending with the words "Toufik dé," and all copies of all other documents containing the matter of the said leaflet, on the ground that the said leaflet contains words which are likely or may have a tendency to incite to murder and to bring into hatred or contempt His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India and therefore appears to the Chief Commissioner to contain words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), clauses (*a*), (*c*) and (*e*) of the said Act.

Delhi, the 14th February 1920.

No. 1009-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned Municipal towns in the Delhi Province for the week ending 7th February 1920 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and Chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi .	225,471	92	114	206	90	67	157	...	...	...	55	6	79	...	17	...	29	19	48	47·51	36·21
	Notified Area	3,673	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·47	...
	Total .	229,144	94	115	209	90	67	157	...	...	...	55	6	79	...	17	...	29	19	48	47·42	35·62

No. 1016-*Education*.—Under the provisions of Section 242 (1) (*e*) of the Punjab Municipal Act (III of 1911), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. C. G. Barnett, as President of the Imperial Delhi Municipality, *vice* Mr. A. M. Rouse, C.I.E., proceeding on leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th February 1920.

No. 1018-*Education*.—Under the provisions of Section 242 (1) (*e*) of the Punjab Municipal Act (III of 1911), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. H. T. Keeling, C.S.I., as President of the Delhi Notified Area Committee, *vice* Mr. A. M. Rouse, C.I.E., proceeding on leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th February 1920.

The 16th February 1920.

No. 1041-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in the Province of Delhi during the half month ending the 31st January 1920 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			15
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half months.	Total in present half month.	Deaths registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.			Remarks.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
P. S. Alipur	41	40	...	...	...	36	...	3	...	...	1	...	3	4	7	
Nangloi	40	44	...	...	...	35	...	4	...	...	5	1	2	2	4	
Najafgarh	57	33	..	1	...	22	...	10	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	
Subzimundi	8	4	...	.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Paharganj	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mehrauli	48	36	..	...	...	23	...	12	...	...	1	...	2	4	6	
Raisina	27	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Shahdara	18	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
New Cantonment . . .	16	10	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
Total of the District .	255	184	1.	1	...	143	...	32	...	...	8	1	10	19	29	

Catalogue of Books Registered during the quarter ending 31st December 1919.

ART—URDU.

(1) **French Kansomi**, almosum ba Awwal ul Ta'am-i-Inglistan. Art of cookery by S. Ahmad Ali of Ambala, 20th October 1919, 112 pages, Royal 8vo., 1st Edition, price Rs. 1-8-0, Delhi Printing Works, 1,000.

BIOGRAPHY—URDU.

(2) **Ap-bi ti or autobiography of Khwaja Hasan Nizami**, published by the Manager, Halqat ul Mashaikh, 12th October 1919, 156 pages, 18 x 22/8, 1st Edition, price Rs. 1-4-0, Delhi Printing Works, 1,000.

(3) **Sahifai Nur**. The complete biography of Qazi Sayad Nur Ullah Shashtri by S. Saghir Hussain, 7th December 1919, 57 pages, 18 x 22, 1st Edition, price 0-8-0, Asna Ashri Press, 500.

FICTION—AFGHANI.

(4) **Qissa Shahzada Sharvaya Almashhoor Malka Samin Azar Afghani**. The novel of Prince Sharvaya by Mulla Ahmad Jan of Mardan, District Peshawar, 6th October 1919, 96 pages, Royal 8vo., 1st Edition, price Rs. 2-8-0, Delhi Printing Works, 1,000.

FICTION—HINDI.

(5) **Sang Sorath ka**. Practical drama of Sorath by Dal Chand of Sakhava village, 15th October 1919, 32 pages, Royal 8vo., 1st Edition, price 0-1-6, Delhi Printing Works, 1,000.

FICTION—ENGLISH.

(6) **Poetical Sketches by Ezekiel Cohen, Esqr.**, 8th October 1919, 106 pages, 20 x 30. 16 mo., 1st Edition, Delhi Printing Works, Free.

HISTORY—URDU.

(7) **Muhasrai Ghadar ke Khatoot**. Urdu translation of correspondence during Mutiny of 1857, by Khwaja Hassan Nizami, published by the Manager, Halqat ul Mashaikh. 27th October 1919, 32 pages, Demy 8vo., 1st Edition, price 0-4-0, Delhi Printing Works, 1,000.

(8) **Ghadar Delhi**. Adventures of Mutiny, 1857, Part I, Khwaja Hassan Nizami, 21st October 1919, 160 pages, Demy 8vo. 4th Edition, price Rs. 1-2-0, Delhi Printing Works, 1,000.

(9) **Yazid Nama**. History of Islamic events, by Kh. Hassan Nizami, published by the Manager, Halqat ul Mashaikh, 8th October 1919, 180 pages, 18 x 22/8, 2nd Edition, price Rs. 1-8-0, Indian Press, 500.

(10) **Moharram Nama**. The occurrences on the earth of Karbala with Imam Hussain Nizami, by Kh. Hassan Nizami, 7th October 1919, 148 pages, 18 x 22/8, 3rd Edition, price Re. 1-0-0, Indian Press, 1,000.

LITERATURE—URDU.

(11) **Inshai Urdu**. Urdu Letter Writer, by M. Mohd. Karim Uddin, 15th October 1919, 32 pages, Royal 8vo., 15th Edition, price not known. Delhi Printing Works. 2,000.

(12) **Rudád Qafas**. Some discourses of female interest by Maulana Rashid ul Khari, 24th September 1919, 32 pages, 18 x 22/8, 1st Edition, price 0-4-0, Darvesh Press. 500.

MISCELLANEOUS—URDU.

(13) Report of the Second All-India Social Service Conference held at Delhi, by Mr. Deputy Lal Jain, 8th December 1919, 57 pages, 18 x 22, 1st Edition, Free, Ratan Press, 500.

(14) **Khutbai Sadárat**. Presidential address of the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalul Haq. at the meeting of the All-India Khiláfat Conference, Delhi, 23rd November 1919, 16 pages, 18 x 22/8, 1st Edition, Free, National Printing Works Press, 25.

(15) **Safarnama (travel of) Hazrat Khwaja Hasan Nizami** By Kh. Hasan Nizami, 25th October 1919, 108 pages, 18 x 22/8, 2nd Edition, price Rs. 2-8-0, Indian Press, 1,000.

(16) **Majmuai Taqrir Daurán-i-Jang**. A collection of speeches given during War time, by Har Sarup, Munsiff, 8th October 1919, 11 pages, 17 x 27, 4to., 1st Edition, Free, Delhi Printing Works, 100.

POLITICS—URDU.

(17) **Muamlat-i-Punjab.** Punjab Affairs and our appeal to England by Swami Radha Ballabh Singh, Vidyarthi, 10th November 1919, 16 pages, 18 x 22/8, 1st Edition, price 0-1-0, National Printing Works, 500.

PHILOSOPHY—ENGLISH.

(18) **A Manual of Inductive Logic** by Prof. M. D. Gurbanani, M.A., Vice Principal, Ramjas College, Delhi, 16th October 1919, 155 pages, 20 x 30/16, 1st Edition, price Rs. 1-2-0, Imperial Book Depôt Press, 1,000.

RELIGIOUS–URDU.

(19) **Saif Bar Din.** The Sword on Religion. Contributions from several papers selected by H. Umar Haji Ahmad of Surat, 5th October 1919, 188 pages, 18 x 22/8, 1st Edition, Free. Indian Press, 5,000.

(20) **Arkan ul Islam.** "Pillar of Islam," by Maulvi Mohd. Marghub Ahmad, 22nd October 1919, 120 pages, Demy 8vo., 1st Edition, price not known, Delhi Printing Works, 1,000.

(21) **Manázrai, Dholpur** Scene of Dholpur *re* Secret knowledge of religion by M. Abdul Sattar, Kalanauri, 18th November 1919, 16 pages, 11 x 8, 1st Edition, Free, Nami Press, 1,000.

(22) **Hadia-i-Muslim.** A religious poem by S. Afzal Hussain, 1st December 1919, 8 pages, 18 x 22, 1st Edition, price 0-1-0, Isna Ashri Press, 1,000.

(23) **Safinatul Baka fi Masabul Shohda.** Justification of mourning of the Miseries of Imam Hussain and other martyrs of Islam in Karbala, by S. Zahid Hussain, 4th December 1919, 248 pages, 20 x 26, 1st Edition, price Rs. 1-8-0, Isna Ashri Press, 500.

(24) **Auj Sharaf.** Poem of address to God Almighty, *re* the good acts of Hazrat Mohammad by M. Mohd. Ashraf Ali, 19th December 1919, 24 pages, 12 x 6, 1st Edition, price 0-2-0, Nami Press, 1,000.

RELIGIOUS—ARABIC—URDU.

(25) **Istikhar-i-Sajjádia.** Urdu translation of religious precepts by S. Saghir Hussain, 1st December 1919, 224 pages, 20 x 26/32, 1st Edition, price 0-5-0, Isna Ashri Press, 1,000.

RELIGIOUS—ARABIC.

(26) **'Abkar ul Minan' in rejection to 'Asrat ul Sanan'.** Review of the traditions of Islam, by S. Abdul Rahman, 8th December 1919, 264 pages, 20 x 26, 1st Edition, price Rs. 2-8-0, Faruqi Press, 500.

RELIGIOUS—HINDI.

(27) **Shri Gopal Sahasra Nama Stotram.** One thousand names of Gopal, by P. Chiranji Lal, 20th October 1919, 123 pages, 20 x 30/16, 1st Edition, price 0-8-0, Saddharam Pracharak Press, 500.

(28) **Satya Shabd Sangrah.** A collection of true words by Dalip Van Prashti of Gurgaon District, 27th September 1919, 81 pages, 20 x 26/16, 4th Edition, price *nil.* Saddharam Pracharak Press, 2,000.

(29) **Sanatam Dharm Drishtant Ratnavli.** Collection of religious songs, by P. Sarup Chand of Rohtak District, 3rd December 1919, 65 pages, 20 x 26/16, 1st Edition, price 0-3-0, Art Printing Works, 1,000.

RELIGIOUS—URDU.

(30) **Rang-i-Shahadat or Nai rang-i-Balaghat.** A collection of epicedeum (Marsiah) by S. Mohd. Ali Grami, Assistant Professor, Divisional College, Meerut, 30th September 1919, 80 pages, 18 x 22/8 vo. 1st Edition, price 0-10-0, Delhi Printing Works, 500.

SOCIAL REFORM—HINDI.

(31) **Akal se bachne ke Upai.** Resources for avoiding a famine, or protection from a famine, by P. Gauri Shankar Bhatta, Cawnpore, 27th September 1919, 40 pages, 20 x 26/8, 1st Edition, price 0-8-0, Saddharam Pracharak Press, 1,000.

(32) **Jiwan Uddhar.** Improvement in the life of Prajapati, Kumbhkar and other castes by M. Gangadhar Prajapati, 24th October 1919, 40 pages, 18 x 22/8, 1st Edition, price 0-6-0, Saddharam Pracharak Press, 1,000.

(33) **Biwah Mangalam or Pokh Puja.** Marriage ceremonies among Kashmiris, by Lakshmi Dhar Shastri, M.A., 5th October 1919, 16 pages, 17 x 27/8, 1st Edition, price 0-12-0, Imperial Book Depôt Press, 1,000.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rajputana Agency Camp, the 11th February 1920.

No. 703-C-979.—Mr. P. B. Joshi, 6th Professor, Government College, Ajmer, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 3 days, with effect from the 29th January 1920.

Dated Abu, the 13th February 1920.

No. 221-1147-*III*.—The privilege leave for 37 days granted to Munshi Har Bilas Sarda, Sub-Judge, Beawar, in this office Notification No. 2278-C-1147, dated the 27th December 1919, is hereby extended by four days, *viz.*, upto and including 19th February 1920.

By order,
R. R. MACONACHIE,
First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 11th February 1920.

No. 493.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 4 of the Quetta Hackney Carriage Law, 1889, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted for rules 11 and 12 of the rules made under the said Law and published in Notification No. 7803, dated the 12th October 1899, as amended from time to time:—

Driver's badge and uniform.

11. Every driver so licensed, while driving a licensed carriage or plying for hire, shall wear a brass badge on his arm bearing the number of his license, and shall wear the prescribed uniform consisting of a khaki coat, a khaki pugree with red saloo border and red cotton fringe, a pair of khaki trousers, a leather belt with brass badge (the clothing to be provided by the driver and the belt by the Municipality on payment of its cost price) and have his driver's license as also that of the Hackney Carriage in his possession.

Form of license for carriages and drivers.

12. The license for Hackney Carriages and drivers shall be in the form attached to these rules, and shall be printed on strong paper.

The fee for each carriage license shall be :—	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Omnibuses	18	0	0
1st class carriages	12	0	0
2nd class carriages	8	0	0
3rd class carriages	4	0	0

and for each Driver's license and badge Rs. 2 *plus* cost price of the brass badge, and of the Leather Belt with brass badge.

Fee for renewal of license, 4 annas and of badge its cost price.

No. 495-*R*.—Under the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, (XVI of 1908), as in force in the Baluchistan Agency Territories by virtue of Foreign Department Notification No. 1603-I.B, dated the 29th July 1911, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made to the Table annexed to paragraph 6 of his Notification No. 4836, dated the 16th October 1903, as amended by his Notification No. 952 (A), R., dated 25th March 1915, namely:—

In entry No. (2), column 1, for the words "the Additional Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta," the words "the E. A. C. in charge Quetta sub-division" shall be substituted.

By order,
H. D. G. LAW,
First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 11th February 1920.

No. 491-*R*.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4, sub-section (2) of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901) and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. J. H. Lang, Junior Inspector of Mines in India, to be an Inspector of Mines in British Baluchistan.

By order,
H. D. G. LAW,
Secretary.

ASSAM SECRETARIAT, JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
Judicial Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th February 1920.

No. 1507-*J*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 5A of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to extend sections 65 to 100, sections 101 (1), 101 (2), (*l*), (*q*), (*r*), (*s*), (*t*), (*u*), and 101 (3) of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (V., B. C. of 1919) with Schedule IV of the said Act, to the Province of Assam, subject to the following modifications :—

A. For the words in the 1st column of the schedule below wherever they occur in the said Act *substitute* the words in the second column :—

SCHEDULE.

" Union Board."	" Village authority."
" Union."	" Village."
" Union bench."	" Village bench."
" Union Court."	" Village Court."
" President "	" Chairman."

B. In the aforesaid provision of the said Act now extended, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) " District Magistrate " shall include an Additional District Magistrate;

(2) " Notification " shall mean a notification published in the Assam Gazette ;

(3) Subdivisional Magistrate " shall mean any Magistrate in charge of a sub-division of a district ;

(4) The expression " Complaint " and " Offence " shall have the same meaning as in section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 ;

(5) The expression " decree ", " legal representative " and "moveable property " shall have the same meaning as in section 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 ; and

(6) The expressions " Village " and " Village Authority " shall have the same meaning as in section 2 of the Assam Local Self-Government Act, 1915.

C. In section 99 for the words " in the same manner as an arrear of rate imposed under section 37 " *substitute* " by distress and sale of the moveable property of the offender."

D. In schedule IV for the words " offences under the Bengal Ferries Act, 1885, except those under sections 28 and 30 " *substitute* " offences under the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, except those under sections 26 and 28."

VILLAGE BENCHES AND VILLAGE COURTS. Union, Union.

Village benches. Union.

65. Whenever a *village authority* has been established for any *village*, the *Local Government* may, by notification, appoint any two or more of the members of the *said authority* to be a *village* bench, during their term of office as members of the *village authority* for the trial, in the whole or any part of the *village*, of the offences specified in schedule IV, if committed within the limits of its jurisdiction. Union Board. Union. Board Union. Union Board. Union.

66. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the *village* bench shall have jurisdiction concurrent with that of the Criminal Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the *village* is situated, for the trial of all offences specified in Schedule IV, part A, and the *village* bench may try any offence specified in Schedule IV, part B, if the case is transferred to the bench by a district magistrate, subdivisional magistrate or any other magistrate empowered to receive petitions under section 190 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898: Union. Union. Union.

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) a magistrate before whom a complaint of an offence cognizable by a *village* bench is brought may transfer the complaint to the *village* bench; Union. Union.

(*b*) the district magistrate or subdivisional magistrate may transfer any case from one *village* bench to another or to any other court subordinate to him. Union.

67. A case before a *village* bench may be instituted by petition, made orally or in writing to a member of the *village* bench. If the petition is made orally, the member shall record the name of the petitioner, the name of the person against whom the petition is brought, the nature of the offence and such other particulars, if any, as may be prescribed by rules under section 101, and shall direct the petitioner to appear before the bench. Union. Union.

68. (*1*) If upon the face of the petition, or on examining the petitioner, the *village* bench is of opinion that the petition is frivolous, vexatious or untrue, it shall dismiss the case by order in writing. Union.

(*2*) If at any time it appears to the bench—

(*a*) that it has no jurisdiction to try the case, or

(*b*) that the offence is one for which the sentence which the bench is competent to pass would be inadequate, or

(*c*) that the case is one which should not be tried by the bench,

it shall direct the petitioner to the proper court.

69. If in any case before a *village* bench the petitioner fails to appear on the day fixed, or if in the opinion of the bench he shows negligence in prosecuting his case, the bench may dismiss the case for default, and such order of dismissal shall operate as an acquittal. Union.

70. (*1*) If the petition be not dismissed the *village* bench shall, subject to the provisions of section 98, by summons or otherwise, require the accused to appear and answer the petition. Union.

(*2*) If the accused fails to appear or cannot be found, the bench shall report the fact to the nearest magistrate, who may issue a warrant for the arrest of the accused, and when arrested may forward him for trial to the bench, or release him on bail to appear before it.

(*3*) The *village* bench shall, if possible, try the case on the day on which the accused appears or is brought before it; but if that is not possible, the *village* bench shall release him on his executing a bond for a sum not exceeding twenty-five rupees to appear before the bench on any subsequent day or days to which the trial may be adjourned. Union. Union.

71. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, there shall be no appeal by a convicted person in any case tried by a *village* bench: Union.

Provided that the district magistrate or subdivisional magistrate, if satisfied that a failure of justice has occurred, may, of his own motion, or in the application of the parties concerned, cancel or modify any order of conviction or of compensation made by a *village* bench or direct the retrial of any case by a court of competent jurisdiction subordinate to him. Union.

72. (*1*) A *village* bench shall record its decision in writing, and may sentence any offender convicted by it to pay a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees, or in default to imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven days. Union.

(*2*) If a *village* bench is satisfied that a complaint made before it or transferred to it for trial is vexatious or frivolous, the bench may order the complainant to pay to the accused such compensation, not exceeding twenty-five rupees in all, as it thinks fit, or in default may sentence the complainant to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven days. Union.

(*3*) When a person has been sentenced to imprisonment under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) in default of such payment, if such fine or compensation be not paid or realized within ten days of the passing of the sentence or order, or within such further time, if any, as the bench may allow, the bench may cause him to be arrested and may commit him to the nearest jail to serve his sentence;

Provided that, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Penal Code,—

Union. (*a*) the fine imposed or compensation awarded by a *village* bench shall not be realized from any person who has served his term of imprisonment under this section;

(*b*) the person serving his term of imprisonment shall be forthwith realesed, if the fine or compensation is paid before the expiry of the term of imprisonment:

Provided also that no woman shall be sentenced to imprisonment in default of payment of fine or compensation.

Union. Union. (*4*) All fines realized by the *village* bench shall be credited to the *village* fund.

Union. *Village* courts.

Union. Board Union. Union. Union Board. Union. 73. Whenever a *village authority* has been established for a *village*, the *Local Government* may, by notification, appoint any two or more of the members of the *village authority*, to be a *village* court during their term of office as members of the *village authority*, for the trial, in the whole or any part of the *village*, of all or any of the classes of civil suits specified in section 74.

Union. Union. 74. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887, the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and subject to the provisions of sections 75 and 76, the *village* court and the ordinary civil court, within the local limits of whole jurisidiction the *village* is situated, shall have concurrent jurisidiction to try the following classes of suits, namely:—

(*a*) suits for money due on contracts;

(*b*) suits for the recovery of movable property or the value of such property; and

(*c*) suits for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring movable property,

when the value of the suit does not exceed two hundred rupees:

Union. provided that, on the application of any defendant made in accordance with the provision of section 81, the court of small causes or court of the munsif, within the local limits of whose jurisidiction the *village* is situated,—

(*i*) may withdraw the suit when its value does not exceed twenty-five rupees, and

(*ii*) shall withdraw the suit when its value exceeds twenty-five rupees,

Union. from a *village* court for trial by itself.

75. No suit shall lie in any *village* court—

(*1*) on a balance of partnership account,

(*2*) for a share or part of a share under an intestacy, or for a legacy or part of a legacy under a will,

(*3*) by or against Government or public officers in their official capacity,

(*4*) by or against minors or persons of unsound mind,

(*5*) for the assessment, enhancement, reduction, abatement, apportionment or recovery of rent of immovable property, or

(*6*) by a mortgagee of immovable property for the enforcement of the mortgage by foreclosure or sale of the property or otherwise, or by a mortgagor of immovable property for the redemption of the mortgage.

Union. 76. No suit shall lie in any *village* court, unless at least one of the defendants resides within the limits of its jurisdiction at the time of the institution of the suit, and the cause of action has arisen wholly or in part within those limits.

Union. 77. (*1*) A suit before a *village* court may be instituted by petition made orally or in writing. If the petition is made orally, the court shall record such particulars as may be prescribed by rules under section 101.

(*2*) The plaintiff on instituting his suit shall state the value of the claim.

Union. 78. (*1*) If at any time the *village* court is of opinion that the suit is barred by limitation, the court shall dismiss the suit by order in writing.

(*2*) If at any time it appears to the court that it has no jurisdiction to entertain the suit, the court shall direct the petitioner to the proper court.

Union. 79. If in any suit before a *village* court the plaintiff fails to appear on the day fixed, or if in the opinion of the court, he shows negligence in prosecuting his suit, the court may dismiss the suit for default:

Union. Provided that a *village* court may restore a suit dismissed for default, if within thirty days from the date of such dismissal the plaintiff satisfies the court that he was prevented by sufficient cause from appearing.

Union. 80. If on receiving the petition the *village* court is satisfied that the trial of the suit may be proceeded with, it shall, by summons or otherwise, require the defendant to appear and answer the suit either orally or in writing.

81. If, before the commencement of the hearing of the suit, the defendant notifies to the *village* court that he has applied or that he intends to apply under the proviso to section 74 for the transfer of the suit to the court of small causes or the court of the munsif, the *village* court shall postpone the trial in such a manner as will afford a reasonable time for the application being made and an order being obtained thereon. Union. Union.

82. If the defendant fails to appear, and the *village* court is satisfied that he has received notice of the date fixed for the hearing, the court may decide the suit *ex parte* : Union.

Provided that any defendant against whom a suit has been decided *ex parte*, may, within thirty days from the date of executing any process for enforcement of the decision, apply, orally or in writing, to the *village* court to set aside the order; and the court, if satisfied that the defendant did not receive due notice of the date of hearing, or was prevented from appearing by any sufficient cause, shall set aside the decision and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit. Union.

83. No decision or order of a *village* court shall be set aside under section 79 or section 82 unless notice in writing has been served by the *village* court on the opposite party. Union. Union.

84. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of clauses (3) and (4) of section 75 the *village* court shall add as parties to a suit any persons whose presence as parties it considers necessary for a proper decision thereof, and shall enter the names of such parties in the register of suits, and the suit shall be tried as between the parties whose names are entered in the said register : Union.

Provided that when any party is added, notice shall be given to him and he shall be given an opportunity of appearing before the trial of the suit is proceeded with.

(*2*) In all cases where a new party appears under the proviso to sub-section (1) during the trial of a suit, he may require that the trial shall begin *de novo*.

85. No *village* court shall proceed with the trial of any suit in which the matter directly and substantially in dispute is pending for decision in the same court or in any other court in a previously instituted suit between the same parties, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, or has been heard and finally decided in a suit between the same parties, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim. Union.

86. When the parties or their agents have been heard and the evidence on both sides considered, the *village* court shall, by written order, pass such decree as may seem just, equitable and according to good conscience, stating in the decree the amounts payable as fees under section 90, and the amount, if any, paid to witnesses under section 96, sub-section (3), and the persons by whom such amounts are payable. Union.

87. A *village* court in ordering the payment of a sum of money or the delivery of any moveable property may direct that the money be paid, or the moveable property be delivered, by instalments. Union.

88. The decision of a *village* court in every suit shall be final as between the parties to the suit : Union.

Provided that the district judge may, on the application of any party to the suit made within thirty days of the decree of the *village* court, cancel or modify the order of the *village* court or direct a retrial of the suit by the same or any other *village* court or by any other court subordinate to him if he is satisfied that there has been a failure of justice. Union. Union. Union.

89. If the plaintiff or defendant in any suit dies before the suit has been decided, the suit may, subject to the provisions of clause (4) of section 75, be proceeded with at the instance of, or against, the legal representatives of the deceased plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be.

90. (*1*) In all suits instituted in and decided by a *village* court a fee of one anna in the rupee shall be payable on the amount of the claim up to twenty-five rupees, and an additional fee of half-an-anna for every rupee of the claim above twenty-five rupees. Union.

(*2*) If the claim is decreed in full, the fee shall be realized from the judgment-debtor together with the amount decreed.

(*3*) If the amount is decreed in part, the fee shall be realized *pro rata* from the decree-holder and the judgment-debtor.

(*4*) If the suit is dismissed, the fee shall be realized from the plaintiff.

(*5*) All such fees realized by the *village* court shall be credited to the *village* fund and shall not be paid to either party. Union. Union.

91. (*1*) If the *village* court granting a decree is unable to effect satisfaction thereof, it shall grant the decree-holder a certificate to that effect stating the amount due to him and the amount due on account of fees under section 90. Union.

(*2*) Any decree-holder wishing to execute a decree of a *village* court may apply to the court of the munsif within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the *village* is situated and shall present with his application a certified copy of the order of the *village* court; but no application for execution shall be entertained by the munsif— Union. Union. Union.

(*a*) unless the *village* court has certified that it is unable to effect satisfaction of the decree, and Union.

(*b*) unless the application is made after the expiry of three months from the date of the decree.

Union. (3) In executing a decree of a *village* court a munsif shall have the same powers and follow the same procedure as if he were executing a decree passed by himself, but any amount realized on account of fees under section 90 shall be credited to the *Local Government.*

92. When the amount decreed under section 86 and the amount due on account of fees under section 90 are not realized in full, such sum as is realized shall be rateably distributed—

Union. Union. (*a*) if realized by the *village* court, between the decree-holder and the *village* fund, and

(*b*) if realized by the court of the munsif, between the decree-holder and *Local Government.*

Union. Union. General provisions relating to *village* benches and *village* courts.

93. (*1*) The provisions of—

(*a*) the Court-fees Act, 1870,

(*b*) the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, excepting Chapter XXXIII, and

(*c*) the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908,

Union. Union. shall not apply to any trial, suit or proceeding before a *village* bench or a *village* court.

Union. Union. (2) The procedure to be followed by a *village* bench or a *village* court in any trial, suit or proceeding and in the enforcement of its decisions and orders, and in the method of forming a quorum shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be in accordance with rules prescribed under section 101.

Union. Union. Union Board. President. 94. (*1*) The *village* bench and the *village* court shall be presided over by the *Chairman* of the *village authority*, if he is a member of the bench or court.

President. Union Board. Union. (2) If the *Chairman* of the *village authority* is absent from a sitting of the *village* bench or court, or if he is not a member of the bench or court, the bench or court, as the case may be, shall elect its own president.

(3) In case of difference of opinion among the members of the bench or court the decision or order of the bench or court shall follow the opinion of the majority of the members present and voting.

(4) In case of an equality of votes, the person presiding over the bench or court shall have a second or casting vote.

Union. Union. 95. No member of a *village* bench or *village* court shall try any case or suit or other proceeding to or in which he is a party, or personally interested.

Union. Union. *Explanation.*—A member of a *village* bench or *village* court shall not be deemed a party

Union. Board. or personally interested within the meaning of this section in any case by reason only that he is a member of a *village authority.*

Union. Union. 96. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of section 98, a *village* bench or a *village* court may, by summons or otherwise, send for any person to appear and give evidence or to produce or cause the production of any document:

Provided that no person who is exempt from personal appearance in court under section 133, sub-section (*1*), of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall be required to appear

Union. in person before a *village* court.

Union. Union. (2) A *village* bench or a *village* court shall refuse to summon a witness or to enforce a summons already issued against a witness, where, in the opinion of the bench or court, the attendance of the witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable.

Union. Union Union. (3) A *village* bench or *village* court shall not require any person living outside the *village* to give evidence, unless such a sum of money be paid to him as appears to the bench or court to be sufficient to defray his travelling and other expenses in passing to and from the bench or court and for one day's attendance.

Union. Union. Union. (4) If any person whom a *village* bench or a *village* court summons by written order to appear or give evidence or to produce any document before it fails, to obey such summons a *village* bench may take cognizance of such offence and may sentence any person convicted thereof to a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees.

Union. 97. (*1*) The parties to cases triable by a *village* bench shall appear personally before such bench:

Union. Provided that the *village* bench, if it sees reason so to do, may dispense with the personal attendance of an accused and permit him to appear by agent.

Union. (2) The parties to suits triable by a *village* court may appear by agent.

"Agent" in sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) means a full-time servant or a partner or a relative of the party, whom the *village* bench or *village* court may admit as a fit person to represent a

Union. Union. party, and who is authorized to appear and plead for such party.

Union. Union. (3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, legal practitioners shall not be permitted to practise before a *village* bench or *village* court.

Union. Union. Union. 98. No woman shall, against her will, be compelled to appear in person before a *village* bench as an accused, or before a *village* bench or *village* court as a witness.

99. All fees and fines imposed and all sums due on bonds and all sums decreed and compensation awarded under this Act by a *village* bench or *village* court may be realized under the orders of the *village* bench or *village* court, as the case may be, *by distress and sale of the movable property of the offender*. Union. Union. Union. Union. *in the same manner as an arrear of rate imposed under section 37.*

100. Every *village* bench and *village* court shall maintain such registers and records and submit such returns as may be prescribed by rules under section 101. Union. Union.

Miscellaneous.

101. (*1*) The Local Government may, after previous publication, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Local Government may make rules—

* * * * *

(*f*) prescribing the registers and records to be maintained and the returns to be submitted by *village authorities*, *village* benches and *village* court; Union Boards. Union. Union.

* * * * *

(*q*) regulating the procedure to be followed by a *village* bench or a *village* court in the institution, trial and disposal of criminal cases and civil suits, and prescribing the method of forming a quorum; Union. Union.

(*r*) regulating the issue, service or execution of summonses and other processes by *village* benches or *village* courts, and the issue and service of notices by *village authorities*; Union. Union. Union Boards.

(*s*) determining the procedure for the execution of decrees, orders and sentences of *village* courts and *village* benches; Union. Union.

(*t*) regulating the transfer by *village* benches or *village* courts of summonses and other processes to ordinary courts for their service or execution by such courts; and Union. Union.

(*u*) prescribing the fees to be levied by *village* benches and *village* courts for copies of documents, and determining the procedure to be followed in furnishing such copies. Union. Union.

(*3*) The rules made under sub-section 2 shall be published in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

Union.

Schedule IV.—Offences triable by a *village* bench.

SCHEDULE IV.

OFFENCES TRIABLE BY A *VILLAGE* BENCH. Union.

(*See* sections 65 and 66.)

PART A.

I of 1871. 1. Offences under sections 24, 26 and 27 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871.

Act XLV of 1860. 2. Offences under enactments (other than the Indian Penal Code) or any rules or by-laws made thereunder which are punishable with fine only up to a limit of twenty-five rupees.

V of 1861. 3. Offences under section 34 of the Police Act, 1861.

Act XVII of 1878. 4. Offences under the Northern Indian Ferries Act, 1878, except those under sections 26 and 28.

Act XLV of 1860. 5. Offences under the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, namely:—sections 160, 178, 179, 269, 277, 289, 290, 294, 323, 334, 341, 352, 358, 426, 447, 448, 504, and 510; and when the value of the property in the opinion of the *village* bench is not over twenty rupees, sections 379 and 411. Union.

PART B.

Act XLV of 1860. Offences under the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, namely:—sections 283, 428, 430, 506 and 509; and when the value of the property in the opinion of the magistrate is not over twenty rupees, section 403.

A. W. BOTHAM,

Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY SUPPLY ACCOUNTS.

List of Government Promissory notes and other securities remaining in Deposit with the Controller of Military Supply Accounts on the 31st December 1919 on account of Security Deposits of Contractors, etc.

Designation of officers from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.								
	3½ per cent. of 1854-55.	3½ per cent. of 1865.	3½ of 1900-01.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	5½ per cent. of 1920.	5½ per cent. of 1922.	5 years Post Office Cash Certificates.	5½ per cent. of 1923.	TOTAL.
G. P. Notes on which interest is drawn.									Rs.
Medical Store-keeper to Government, Lahore.	700	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
Officer in charge, Ferozepore Arsenal.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Ditto	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Medical Store-keeper to Government, Bombay.	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Officer in charge, Agra Depôt.	.	500	...	...	...		..	...	500
Supdt., Remount Depôt, Saharanpur.	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Supdt. Hosur Remount Depôt.	..	...	1,200	...	...	...	..	...	1,200
Medical Store-keeper to Government, Calcutta.	..	...	200	...	...	...	..	...	200
Chief Ordnance Officer, Allahabad.	...	..	1,000	..	...	...	...	...	1,000
Medical Store-keeper to Government, Madras.	...	...	...	4,950	...	...	...	...	4,950
Supdt., Remount Depôts, Ahmednagar.	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	700
Comdt., Remount Training Depôt, Sehore.	...	...	...	...	500	..	...	...	500
Supdt., Remount Depôt, Sargodha.	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,500
TOTAL	1,700	2,900	2,400	5,650	500	1,500	...	...	14,650
Safe Custody.									
Medical Store-keeper to Government, Lahore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	700
Ordnance Officer in charge Rawalpindi Arsenal.	...	..		...	...	...	2,600	...	2,600
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600	700	3,300
Bank Deposit Receipts.								Bank Deposit Receipt.	
Supdt., Remount Depôt, Mona.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500
Supdt., Hapur Remount Depôt, Babugarh.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	3,000	3,000
Medical Store-keeper to Government, Lahore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,855	1,855
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,355	6,355

M. BRUCE, Lieut.-Colonel,
for Senior Controller Military Supply Accounts.

CALCUTTA;
The 16th February 1920.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, 7TH (MEERUT) DIVISION.

List of Government Promissory Notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, 7th (Meerut) Division, on 31st December 1919, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.								
		3½ per cent. 1842-43	3½ per cent. 1854-55.	3½ per cent. 1865.	3½ per cent. 1879.	3½ per cent 1900-01.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Debentures and bonds.	Bank deposit receipts.	TOTAL.
	On which interest is drawn.									
	D. D. O., 7th (Meerut) Division.	500	500	{ 10,600 2,300 }	...	200	8,900	...	...	23,000
	Messrs. J. R. Kabool Sing & Sons.	...	...	300	500	1,500	...	...	...	2,300
	Lala Shyam Lal & Son .	2,000	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2,000
	TOTAL .	2,500	500	13,200	500	1,700	8,900	...	...	27,300

G. C. CHATTERJEE, Rai Sahib,
for Controller of Military Accounts, 7th (Meerut) Division.

MEERUT;
Dated February 1920.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, 8TH (LUCKNOW) DIVISION.

List of Government Promissory Notes and other Securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, 8th (Lucknow) Division, on 31st December 1919, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.								
		5 per cent 1929-47.	3½ per cent 1854-55.	3 per cent 1896-97.	3½ per cent 1865.		3½ per cent. 1900-01.	Debentures and Bonds.	Bank Deposit Receipts.	TOTAL.
	On which interest is drawn.									
	Divisional Disbursing Officer, 8th (Lucknow) Division.	700	300	6,300	18,600	...	1,500	...	...	27,400
	Allahabad Bank, Ltd. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,17,000	...	217,000
	Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.	1,04,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	2,04,000
	Messrs. King Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.	...	...	...	69,000	...	...	...	...	69,000
	TOTAL .	1,04,700	300	6,300	87,600	...	1,500	2,17,000	1,00,000	5,17,400
	Safe Custody.	3 per cent. per loan.				Trust of India certificate.	Trust of India fraction.	Bank Deposit Receipts. Rs.	A. P.	TOTAL.
	Divisional Disbursing Officer, 8th (Lucknow) Division.	500	...	...	...	2,800	120	17,742	6 8	21,162 6 8
	TOTAL .	500	...	...	...	2,800	120	17,742	6 8	21,162 6 8

W. J. COATES,
Controller of Military Accounts, 8th (Lucknow) Division.

LUCKNOW,
Dated the February 1920.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the Petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) :—

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
61—1920	Hurjiwan Hiiji Sha and Ranchhod Chaturbhuj Thaker.	Hindu	Champa Gulli and Bhuleshwar respectively.	Lately Cloth Merchants in partnership with Demji Bhimji under the name and style of Kursondas Gordhandas and now servants in the employ of Buchubhai Harakhchand and Mathuradas Valabdas, respectively.	3rd	February	1920	3rd	February	1920
54—1920	Rehman Nathoo Shaik	Mahomedan	Chhas Molla	Lately Coal Merchant in partnership with Vithoo Nathaji Hingle in the name Janmahomed and Coy., and now hawker in cutlery.	28th	January	"	28th	January	"
62—1920	Bhowanisinh Bahadursinh Thakoor.	Hindu	Dadar	Servant in the employ of Haroon Haji Oosman.	4th	February	"	4th	February	"
63—1920	Ganesh Dinkar Vaidya	"	French Bridge	Government Pensioner	"	"	"	"	"	"
64—1920	Hanumantoo Yenkaya Bundulu *alias* Ratnloo Sayana.	"	Lower Parel	Jobber in the Century Mills, Ltd.	5th	"	"	5th	"	"
65—1920	Jacob *alias* Isack *alias* Issa Talekar.	Jewish	Madanpura	Turner in the G. I. P. Railway, Running Shed, Byculla.	"	"	"	"	"	"
66—1920	Balkrishna Laxumon Bapardekar	Hindu	Fergusson Road	Sawyer in the B., B. & C. I. Railway, Parel	"	"	"	"	"	"
67—1920	Tribhowan Pitamber Gola	"	Parel Poybowdi	Sawyer in the B., B. & C. I. Railway, Parel	"	"	"	"	"	"
68—1920	Jugjiwan Somchand Sha	"	Pincess Street	Lately dealer in hardware in partnership with Bechardas Kalidas under the name of Motilal Amrootlal and Co., and now servant in the employ of Chunilal Oogerbhai.	6th	"	"	6th	"	"
69—1920	Mohanlal Haridas Thaker	"	Frere Road No. 28	Lately servant in the employ of Virji Lalji and now unemployed.	7th	"	"	7th	"	"
70—1920	Foolchand Virchand Sha	"	Old Nagpada	Lately dealer in ghee, etc., in partnership with Amichand Kheta, Virchand Amichand and Ladha Amichand (all since deceased) in the name of Amichand Kheta and now servant in the employ of Jima Loomba and Co.	9th	"	"	9th	"	"
71—1920	Dharamchand Motichand Sha	"	Parsi gulli	Lately Mukim in the employ of Bechardas Manchand and also speculator in silver and American Futures and now Mehta in the employ of Khubchand Ramchand.	"		"	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 9th day of February 1920.

D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA,
Ag. Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) :—

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
72—1920	Kursonji Amrabhai Dodiya	Hindu	3rd Koombharwada	Lately blacksmith and now unemployed	10th	February	1920	10th	February	1920
73—1920	Gangadas Juthabhai Sha	"	C. P. Tank Road	Clerk in the employ of Mr. Manordas Chaganlal.	"	"	"	"	"	"
75—1920	Joseph Jacob	Jewish	Opp. J. J. Hospital Bapty Road.	Government Pensioner	11th	"	"	11th	"	"
74—1920	Lalchand Motichand Sha	Hindu	No. 30, Frere Road	Lately Mehta in the employ of Mr. Murarji Ramji and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
77—1920	Jehangir Cooverji, Billiardmaker *alias* Electrician.	Parsi	Worli Point	Electrician in the Bombay Municipality at Worli (Love Grove Pumping and Air Compressor Station).	12th	"	"	12th	"	"
78—1920	Moses Ezekiel Oomerdekar, Ezekiel Moses Oomerdekar and Ghershon Moses Oomerdekar.	Jewish	Madanpura	1st and 2nd Debtors lately Fitters in the Bombay Port Trust and the G. I. P. Railway, respectively, and now both unemployed and the 3rd Debtor Carpenter in the employ of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas.	"	"	"	"	"	"
79—1920	Purshotum Premchand Khatri	Hindu	Haines Road, Worlee	Lately servant in the employ of B. C. Colour Dyeing Works and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
80—1920	Chhotoo Sabnji Kasai	Mahomedan	11—14, Khadak	Lately dealer in she-goats and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
81—1920	Lakhman Kallian Sodagar	Hindu	Null Bazar	Lately petty dealer in country boots and shoes, etc., and now unemployed.	13th	"	"	13th	"	"
82—1920	Reotiram Nandkisor Pardeshi	"	Ghodupdeo	Hawker in sweetmeat and now unemployed	"	"	"	"	"	"
83—1920	Cathbert Feerus	Anglo-Indian	Parel	Engine Driver in the B., B. & C. I. Railway at Parel.	"	"	"	"	"	"
84—1920	Jaffer Rahimtulla Khoja	Mahomedan	Worli, Koliwada	Lately petty dealer in dry fish and now unemployed.	14th	"	"	14th	"	"
85—1920	Meghji Sunderji Bhangsali	Hindu	Chukla Street	Repairer of old gunny bags	"	"	"	"	"	"
86—1920	Shaik Hamidulla Karimullah	Mahomedan	Mastan Tank	Carpenter in the firm of S. S. Parpia & Co.	16th	"	"	16th	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 16th day of February 1920.

D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA,
Ag. Chief Clerk.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 11th February 1920.

No. 11.—Mr J. S. Trench, Deputy Traffic Manager, is granted under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, and Government of India, Finance Department letters, Nos. 168-C. S. R. and 1514-C. S. R., dated respectively, the 24th February 1919, and 29-30th December 1919, and Railway Board's letter, No. 291-E-20, dated the 10th February 1920, combined leave for one year and 9 months, *viz.*, privilege leave due and furlough on average salary for 2 months and 23 days and furlough on half average salary for 15 months with effect from the 12th February 1920 or the subsequent date of relief.

Lahore, the 13th February 1920.

No. 11.—Mr. F. C. Pavry, Executive Engineer, is granted under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 of the C. S. R., and Government of India, Finance Department letters, Nos. 168 C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, and 1514-C. S. R., dated the 29-30th December 1919, combined leave for six months, *viz.*, privilege leave due and furlough on average salary for the remaining period, with effect from the 15th March 1920 or subsequent date.

S. P. FLOWERDEW,
for Agent, North Western Railway.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th February 1920.

No. 16.—Mr. W. H. Gorton, Executive Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, Nos. 168-C.S.R., dated 24th February 1919, 1514-C. S. R., dated 29th-30th December 1919, and 79-C.S.R., dated 23rd January 1920, combined leave for 9 months and 6 days, *viz.*, privilege leave for 5 months and 6 days and furlough on full average salary for the remaining period with effect from the forenoon of 9th February 1920.

Dated the 14th February 1920.

No. 17.—In continuation of this office Notification No. 10, dated the 3rd February 1920, Mr. A. R. Gundry, Electrical Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of furlough for 8 days with effect from the 11th January 1920.

J. H. WHITE,
Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
In Insolvency.

No. 76 OF 1920.

Dated the 13th February 1920.

Re Balkrishna Narayen Samant and Wasudeo Krishna Godbole, carrying on business as General Merchants and Commission Agents at Dana Bunder, Mandvi, Outside the Fort of Bombay, under the name style and firm of Gadgil Saman, & Co. Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte Keshav Khanderao Mehendale . . . . . the Petitioning Creditor.

Whereas the abovenamed Balkrishna Narayen Samant and Wasudeo Krishna Godbole have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA,
Acting Chief Clerk.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 13 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 29th January 1920.

In the matter of K. V. Subramonia Iyer, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by K. V. Subramonia Iyer, of No. 11, 126th Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of January 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 28th day of January 1920 against the said K. V. Subramonia Iyer.

CASE NO. 14 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 30th January 1920.

In the matter of Manicha Naicha, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Manicha Naicha, Pressman, now a Civil Prisoner, in Central Jail, Rangoon, on the 29th day of January 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 29th day of January 1920 against the said Manicha Naicha.

CASE NO. 15 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 3rd February 1920.

In the matter of Low Tsie Ya and Tan Chain Kun, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Low Tsie Ya and Tan Chain Kun, both trading in partnership under the name of Gin Ban Lee & Co. at No. 61, 18th Street, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of February 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Low Tsie Ya and Tan Chain Kun.

CASE NO. 108 OF 1918.

Rangoon, the 29th January 1920.

In the matter of Mahomed Gunny, No. 46, 25th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Mahomed Gunny, an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 28th day of January 1920.

CASE NO. 126 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 3rd February 1920.

In the matter of Civaram Veerappa Subramanyan of No. 38, Bow Lane, Kandawglay, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court, dated the 27th day of January 1920, annulling the order of adjudication, dated the 27th day of October 1919, made against the Insolvent abovenamed is set aside, and that the said order of adjudication is restored.

CASE NO. 16 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 6th February 1920.

In the matter of K. Yellangali Naicka, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by K. Yellangali Naicka of No. 48, Dhoby Lines, Rangoon, on the 6th day of February 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said K. Yellangali Naicka.

CASE No. 17 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 11th February 1920.

In the matter of Keshavlal Lakshmichand of No. 17, 32nd Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Keshavlal Lakshmichand of No. 17, 32nd Street, Rangoon, on the 10th day of February 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Keshavlal Lakshmichand.

CASE No. 18 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 12th February 1920.

In the matter of Maung Po Seik, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Seik, Trader of No. 15, Dawnagyaung, Obo Quarter, Pazundaung, Rangoon, on the 12th day of February 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Seik.

CASE No. 125 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 12th February 1920.

In the matter of Maung Aung Gyi, Paddy Broker of Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung Aung Gyi, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 12th day of February 1920.

CASE No. 129 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 13th February 1920.

In the matter of Abdul Samad, of No. 22, 40th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Abdul Samad, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 13th day of February 1920.

E. W. W. XAVIER,
Offg. Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 25 OF 1920.

Dated the 17th February 1920.

Re Gopikissen Ratti, Kavai Lal Ratti and Tulsiram Ratti, residing at No. 2, Bonfield's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and who lately carried on business as commission agents under the name and style of Sujanmull Gopikissen, at No. 106, Cross Street, "Gonesh Bhakat Kotra," Barra Bazar, in Calcutta aforesaid.

Ex parte. Ramdhone Molani, the creditor; Babu Surendra Ch. Ghosh, creditor's Solicitor.

On the 5th day of February 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 27 OF 1920.

Dated the 19th February 1920.

Re Joydeb Sonar, residing and lately carrying on business as a goldsmith at No. 190, Cross Street, in the town of Calcutta, under the name, style and firm of Joydeb Kanahya, of which the debtor was the sole proprietor, and at present doing nothing.

Ex parte the debtor.

On the 12th day of February 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 215 OF 1915.

Dated the 18th February 1920.

Re Kshitendra Krishna Deb, residing at No. 1, Maharajah Sir Narendra Krishna's Street, Calcutta.

Ex parte the debtor.

Under an order of Court, dated the 17th September 1917, the Order of Annulment, dated the 5th June 1917, annulling the Adjudication Order No. 215 dated the 22nd September 1915, adjudicating the abovenamed debtor as insolvent, has been set aside and the said Adjudication Order has been restored.

All debts to the abovenamed insolvent's estate should be paid to me.

G. McD. FALKNER,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

ORDER BY THE COLLECTOR AND POLITICAL AGENT IN ZHOB.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort Sandeman, the 30th January 1920.

No. 301.—In accordance with Rule 10 of the rules for the grant of licenses to prospect for minerals and of mining leases published in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 7552-7581—121, dated the 15th September 1913, it is hereby notified that in exercise of the power conferred on him by Rule 19 of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General's order No. 4695 R.M., dated the 31st December 1915, the Collector and Political Agent in Zhob is pleased to renew the 'Certificate of Approval' granted to the Baluchistan Chrome Co., Limited, of London, under the abovementioned rules.

H. C. FINNIS, Captain,
Collector and Political Agent in Zhob.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 12th February 1920.

No. 7.—The undermentioned Officer is granted leave out of India on medical certificate with effect from the date and for the period specified against his name :—

Lieutenant A. E. Gooding, R.I.M., 6 months with effect from 5th January 1920.

B. H. JONES,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Rangoon, the 11th February 1920.

No. C.-119—Mr. A. J. Hearsey, V. D. Farm Manager, Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, is granted privilege leave for one month and two days under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations from the date on which he avails himself of it.

J. MACKENNA,
Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT, 6TH (POONA) DIVISION.

NOTIFICATION.

Poona, the 16th February 1920.

No. C. G.-70313.— Venkatesh Bhimrao Kulkarni, a 6th grade clerk of the Controller of Military Accounts' office, 6th (Poona) Division, having been convicted of an offence, under section 420, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, is dismissed from the service with effect from the 3rd November 1919.

He is an undesirable person for Government service and should not, therefore be re-employed under Government.

H. A. HARDINGE, Lt.-Col.,
6th (Poona) Division.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 94th Company, R. G. A., dated Rawalpindi, this 9th day of February 1920.

Number, Rank, and Name—148677, Gunner Williams, O. E.
Age—19 years 11 months.
Height—5 feet 11 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, sallow; hair, dark; eyes, brown.
Trade—*Nil.*
Date of enlistment—13th July 1916.
Place of enlistment—Mount Abu.
Parish and County in which born—Kirkee, India.
Date of desertion or absence—7th February 1920.
Place of desertion or absence—Fort, Rawalpindi.
Marks—Left forearm, Tattoo marks, female figure and words glady, right upper arm, swallow.
Under 4 years' service.

Officer Commanding 94th Coy., R. G. A.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 19th (Q. A. O.) Royal Hussars, dated Muttra, this 13th day of February 1920.

Number, Rank, and Name—11-46869, Private Hooker, T.
Age—23 years.
Height—5 feet 4 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Farm hand.
Date of enlistment—14th December 1915.
Place of enlistment—Watford.
Parish and County in which born—Plymouth, Devonshire.
Date of desertion or absence—9th February 1920.
Place of desertion or absence—Muttra.
Marks—Five vaccination marks on left arm.

Officer Commanding 19th Royal Hussars.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the British Concentration Camp, Deolali, dated this 14th day of February 1920.

Number, Rank, and Name—134715, Driver, Jones, H.R. A.S.C.M.T.
Date of desertion—13th February 1920.

Officer Commanding British Concentration Camp.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the British Concentration Camp at Deolali, dated this 16th day of February 1920.

Number, Rank, and Name—109701, Driver, Bowers, E. R. A. S. C.
Date of absence—15th February 1920.

Officer Commanding British Concentration Camp.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Norfolks Regiment at Deolali, dated this 16th day of February 1920.

Number, Rank, and Name—8589, Private, Barber, J. **Date of absence—15th February 1920.**

Officer Commanding British Concentration Camp.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the British, Concentration Camp, dated at Deolali, this 16th day of February 1920.

Number, Rank, and Name—134715, Sapper, Jones, R. A. S. C. | Date of Desertion—5th February 1920.

Officer Commanding British Concentration Camp.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 14th February 1920.

No. 2239-*An*.—The undermentioned officer has been granted, by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, leave for 3 months in extension of the leave granted to him in Military Accounts Department, Notification No. 1663-An., dated the 23rd August 1919.

Major R. H. S. Whitchurch, I. A., Military Accountant, 4th class, Military Accounts Department.

No. 2240-*An*—Mr. T. V. G. Charlu, Temporary Superintendent, in the office of the Military Accountant General, was appointed as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, in that office, from the 21st July 1919 to the 22nd September 1919.

Delhi, the 16th February 1920.

No. 2255-*An*.—Mr. S. W. Patwardhan, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, temporary, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 6th (Poona) Division, is granted privilege leave for one month in extension of the leave granted to him in Military Accounts Department, Notification No. 2019-An, dated the 5th February 1920.

No. 2256-*An*.—Lieutenant P. Drayton, Yorkshire Dragoons, attached to the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Burma Division, was granted privilege leave for 29 days with effect from the 3rd January 1920.

Delhi, the 17th February 1920.

No. 2292-*An*.—Mr. Karam Singh Sawhney, Accountant, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.* in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 3rd (Lahore) Division, is appointed as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, temporary, in that office, with effect from the 28th January 1920.

No. 2293-*An*.—Captain A. E. Auger, I. A. R. O., then attached to the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 1st (Peshawar) Division, was granted privilege leave for 38 days with effect from the 18th August 1919.

B. N. MITRA,
Military Accountant General.

II E

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February 1920.

PARTICULARS	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS					4 PER CENT.		INDIAN WAR LOAN.			2ND INDIAN WAR LOAN.				TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	Terminable Loan of 1915-16.	Conversion Loan of 1916-17.	5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922.	5½ per cent War Bonds 1921.	5½ per cent War Bonds 1923.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1925.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928.	
Balance of 31st January 1920	24,09,800	77,95,900	3,55,95,600	1,41,18,300	50,25,900	15,43,300	6,400	40,07,700	80,350	21,750	9,79,525	925	1,200	13,400	7,62,750	7,24,52,800
Add—																
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 620/A, dated 3rd November 1908 to 3½ per cent. loan 1900-01	...	...	...	...	...	51,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,300
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February 1920	...	...	1,000	...	...	29,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,050	...	...	200	32,250
	24,09,800	77,95,900	3,55,96,600	1,41,18,300	50,25,900	16,23,600	6,400	40,07,700	80,350	21,750	9,79,525	2,975	1,200	13,400	7,62,950	7,25,36,350
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	85,100	1,59,200	12,59,900	2,69,500	1,99,100	87,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	20,63,500
Balance on 15th February 1920	24,14,700	76,36,700	3,43,36,700	1,38,48,800	48,26,800	15,35,900	6,400	40,07,700	80,350	21,750	9,79,525	2,975	1,200	13,400	7,59,950	7,04,72,850

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Dec. 1919 Enfaced from India 12,514 lakhs, re-transferred from London 13,117 lakhs.
„ 16th Dec. 1919 „ 31st „ „ ditto ... ditto 9 „
„ 1st Jan. 1920 „ 15th Jan. 1920 ditto ... ditto 11 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 31st „ „ ditto ... ditto 8 „
„ 1st Feby. „ „ 15th Feby. „ ditto 1 ditto 21 „

12,515 13,166

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 19th February 1920.

N. H. MATHESON,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(POST OFFICE).

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th February 1920.

No. 588-*Ap*.—Mr. R. E. Shalom, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Central Circle, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 22nd January 1920.

The 19th February 1920.

No. 608-*Ap*.—Mr. Apurba Krishna Mukerji, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, officiating in the 2nd grade and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Bihar and Orissa, is granted privilege leave for 30 days, with effect from the 5th February 1920.

Mr. Debendra Nath Bose, clerk, office of the Postmaster-General, Bihar and Orissa, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Bihar and Orissa, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Apurba Krishna Mukerji or until further orders.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th February 1920.

No. 686-*T.G.*—Conductor W. Rollins, Telegraph Master, was permitted to retire on the 1st January 1919.

The 19th February 1920.

No. 428-*T.H.*—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 12th February 1920 to 18th February 1920:—

Name of office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Alote	Central India	1st February 1920	Opened.
Kotkai	North-West Frontier	3rd " "	
Nawab Kurwai	Central Provinces	1st " "	
Nagpur Sadar Bazar	Ditto	30th January 1920	Closed.
Topchanchi	Bihar and Orissa	1st " "	Opened.

The following alteration in the name of a Railway telegraph office is notified:—

On the East Indian Railway.

" Meja Road " instead of " Meja."

J. D. MACRAE,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

The 20th February 1920.

No. 784-*T. G.*—Mr. F. Selwyn, Officiating Superintendent of post offices, Traffic, Bombay Circle, reverted to his substantive rank of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, with effect from the 7th February 1920.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

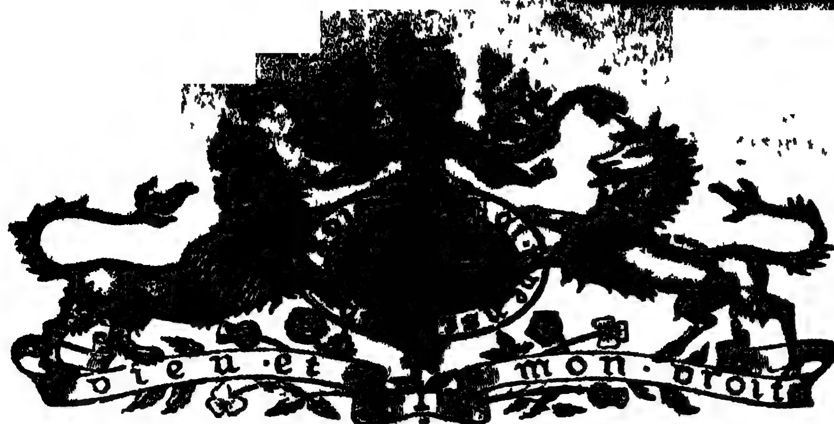
NOTIFICATION.

Camp Delhi, the 17th February 1920.

No. 83-*C.-F. A.*—Mr. J. C. Shields, Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, is granted privilege leave for three months and nine days combined with furlough on average salary, subject to a maximum of £2,400 a year for four months and twenty-one days and furlough on half average salary for four months, with effect from the 16th January 1920.

G. R. CLARKE,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 9.] DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1920.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 26th February 1920.

No. 26.—The following Statutes are published for general information :—

ALIENS RESTRICTION ACT, 1914.

[4 & 5 GEO. 5, CH. 12.]

AN ACT TO ENABLE HIS MAJESTY IN TIME OF WAR OR IMMINENT NATIONAL DANGER OR GREAT EMERGENCY BY ORDER IN COUNCIL TO IMPOSE RESTRICTIONS ON ALIENS AND MAKE SUCH PROVISIONS AS APPEAR NECESSARY OR EXPEDIENT FOR CARRYING SUCH RESTRICTIONS INTO EFFECT.

[5th August 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Powers with respect to aliens in case of national emergency.

1.—(*1*) His Majesty may at any time when a state of war exists between His Majesty and any foreign power, or when it appears that an occasion of imminent national danger or great emergency has arisen, by Order in Council impose restrictions on aliens, and provision may be made by the Order—

(*a*) for prohibiting aliens from landing in the United Kingdom, either generally or at certain places, and for imposing restrictions or conditions on aliens landing or arriving at any port in the United Kingdom; and

(*b*) for prohibiting aliens from embarking in the United Kingdom, either generally or at certain places, and for imposing restrictions and conditions on aliens embarking or about to embark in the United Kingdom; and

(*c*) for the deportation of aliens from the United Kingdom; and

(*d*) for requiring aliens to reside and remain within certain places or districts; and

(*e*) for prohibiting aliens from residing or remaining in any areas specified in the Order; and

(*f*) for requiring aliens residing in the United Kingdom to comply with such provisions as to registration, change of abode, travelling, or otherwise as may be made by the Order; and

(*g*) for the appointment of officers to carry the Order into effect, and for conferring on such officers and on the Secretary of State such powers as may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the Order; and

(*h*) for imposing penalties on persons who aid or abet any contravention of the Order, and for imposing such obligations and restrictions on masters of ships or any other persons specified in the Order as appear necessary or expedient for giving full effect to the Order; and

(*i*) for conferring upon such persons as may be specified in the Order such powers with respect to arrest, detention, search of premises or persons, and otherwise, as may be specified in the Order, and for any other ancillary matters for which it appears expedient to provide with a view to giving full effect to the Order; and

(*k*) for any other matters which appear necessary or expedient with a view to the safety of the realm.

(*2*) If any person acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any provisions of any such Order, he shall be liable on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, and the court before which he is convicted may, either in addition to,

or in lieu of, any such punishment, require that person to enter into recognizances with or without sureties to comply with the provisions of the Order in Council or such provisions thereof as the court may direct.

If any person fails to comply with an order of the court requiring him to enter into recognizances the court, or any court of summary jurisdiction sitting for the same place, may order him to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months.

(3) Any provision of any Order in Council made under this section with respect to aliens may relate either to aliens in general or to any class or description of aliens.

(4) If any question arises on any proceedings under any such Order, or with reference to anything done or proposed to be done under any such Order, whether any person is an alien or not, or is an alien of a particular class or not, the onus of proving that that person is not an alien, or, as the case may be, is not an alien of that class, shall lie upon that person.

(5) His Majesty may by Order in Council revoke, alter, or add to any Order in Council made under this section as occasion requires.

(6) Any powers given under this section, or under any Order in Council made under this section, shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other powers with respect to the expulsion of aliens, or the prohibition of aliens from entering the United Kingdom or any other powers of His Majesty.

Short title and application.

2.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914.

(2) In the application of this Act to Scotland the expressions "the court" and "any court of summary jurisdiction" mean the sheriff; and the expressions "enter into recognizances with or without sureties" and "enter into recognizances" mean "find caution."

ALIENS RESTRICTION (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1919.

[9 & 10 GEO. 5. CH. 92.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

AN ACT TO CONTINUE AND EXTEND THE PROVISIONS OF THE ALIENS RESTRICTION ACT, 1914.

[23rd December 1919.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Continuance and Extension of Emergency Powers.

Continuance of emergency powers.

1.—(1) The powers which under sub-section (1) of section one of the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914 (which Act, as amended by this Act, is hereinafter in this Act referred to as the principal Act), are exercisable with repect to aliens at any time when a state of war exists between His Majesty and any foreign power, or when it appears that an occasion of imminent national danger or great emergency has arisen, shall, for a period of one year after the passing of this Act, be exercisable, not only in those circumstances, but at any time; and accordingly that sub-section shall, for such period as aforesaid, have effect as though the words "at any time when a state of war exists between His Majesty and any foreign power, or when it appears that an occasion of imminent national danger or great emergency has arisen" were omitted. 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 12.

(2) Any order made under the principal Act during the currency of this section shall be laid before each House of Parliament forthwith, and, if an Address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next subsequent twenty-one days on which that House has sat after any such order is laid before it praying that the order may be annulled, His Majesty in Council may annual the order, and it shall thenceforth be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder :

Provided that this provision shall not apply in the case of an order the operation of which is limited to a time when a state of war exists between His Majesty and any foreign power, or when it appears that an occasion of imminent national danger or great emergency has arisen.

Extension of powers.

2.—(1) Sub-section (1) of section one of the principal Act shall be amended by the addition at the end thereof of the following paragraph :—

(l) for determining what nationality is to be ascribed to aliens in doubtful circumstances, and for disregarding, in the case of any person against whom a deportation or expulsion order has been made, any subsequent change of nationality.

(2) For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of any Treaty of Peace concluded or to be concluded between His Majesty and any Power with which His Majesty was at war in the year nineteen hundred and eighteen, His Majesty may by Order in Council under the principal Act make regulations requiring information to be given as to the property, liabilities, and interests of former enemy aliens, and for preventing (without notice or authority) the transfer of or other dealings with the property of such aliens.

Further Restrictions of Aliens.

Incitement to sedition, &c.

3.—(1) If any alien attempts or does any act calculated or likely to cause sedition or disaffection amongst any of His Majesty's Forces or the forces of His Majesty's allies, or amongst the civilian population, he shall be liable on conviction on indictment to penal servitude for a term not exceeding ten years, or on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

(2) If any alien promotes or attempts to promote industrial unrest in any industry in which he has not been *bona fide* engaged for at least two years immediately preceding in the United Kingdom, he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

Pilotage certificates

4. No alien shall hold a pilotage certificate for any pilotage district in the United Kingdom; except that the provisions of section twenty-four of the Pilotage Act, 1913, shall continue to apply to the renewal and issue of certificates entitling a master or mate of French nationality to navigate his ship into the ports of Newhaven or Grimsby. 2 & 3 Geo. 5 c. 31.

Employment of aliens in ships of the mercantile marine.

5.—(1) No alien shall act as master, chief officer, or chief engineer of a British merchant ship registered in the United Kingdom, or as skipper or second hand of a fishing boat registered in the United Kingdom, except in the case of a ship or boat employed habitually in voyages between ports outside the United Kingdom :

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply to any alien who has acted as a master, chief officer, or chief engineer of a British ship, or as skipper or second hand of a British fishing boat, at any time during the war, and is certified by the Admiralty to have performed good and faithful service in that capacity.

(2) No alien shall be employed in any capacity on board a British ship registered in the United Kingdom at a rate of pay less than the standard rate of pay for the time being current on British ships for his rating:

Provided that, where the Board of Trade are satisfied that aliens of any particular race (other than former enemy aliens) are habitually employed afloat in any capacity, or in any climate, for which they are specially fitted, nothing in this section shall prejudice the right of aliens of such race to be employed upon British ships at rates of pay which are not below those for the time being fixed as standard rates for British subjects of that race.

(3) No alien shall be employed in any capacity on board a British ship registered in the United Kingdom unless he has produced to the officer before whom he is engaged satisfactory proof of his nationality.

(4) Any person who engages an alien for employment on a British ship in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

Appointment of aliens to the Civil Service.

6. After the passing of this Act no alien shall be appointed to any office or place in the Civil Service of the State.

Restriction of change of name by aliens.

7.—(1) An alien shall not for any purpose assume or use or purport to assume or use or continue after the commencement of this Act the assumption or use of any name other than that by which he was ordinarily known on the fourth day of August nineteen hundred and fourteen.

(2) Where any alien carries on or purports or continues to carry on, or is a member of a partnership or firm which carries on, or which purports or continues to carry on any trade or business in any name other than that under which the trade or business was carried on on the fourth of August nineteen hundred and fourteen, he shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to be using or purporting or continuing to use a name other than that by which he was ordinarily known on the said date.

(3) A Secretary of State may, if it appears desirable on special grounds in any particular case, grant an exemption from the provisions of this section, but shall not do so unless he is satisfied that the name proposed to be assumed, used, or continued is in the circumstances of the case a suitable name.

(4) Nothing in this section shall—

(a) affect the assumption or use or continued assumption or use of any name in pursuance of a Royal licence; or

(b) affect the continuance of the use by any person of a name which he has assumed before the commencement of this Act if he has been granted an exemption under the Defence of the Realm regulations or the Aliens Restriction Order in force on the first day of January nineteen hundred and nineteen; or

(c) prevent the assumption or use by a married woman of her husband's name.

(5) A fee of ten guineas shall be paid by any alien on obtaining an exemption under this section; but the Secretary of State may remit the whole or any part of such fee in special cases.

(6) A list of the persons to whom the Secretary of State has granted an exemption under this section shall be published in the Gazette as soon as may be after the granting of the exemption.

(7) Any person to whom any such exemption is granted shall, unless the Secretary of State shall expressly dispense with such publication, within one calendar month thereafter publish at his own expense, in some paper circulating in the district in which he resides, an advertisement stating the fact that the exemption has been granted.

Provisions as to aliens on juries.

8. No alien shall sit upon a jury in any judicial or other proceedings if challenged by any party to such proceedings.

Special Provisions as to former Enemy Aliens.

Deportation of former enemy aliens.

9.—(1) Every former enemy alien who is now in the United Kingdom and to whom this section applies shall be deported forthwith unless the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the advisory committee, to be constituted under this section, shall grant him a licence to remain.

(2) The Secretary of State may, if he is satisfied on the recommendation of the said advisory committee that there is no reason to the contrary, grant such licence, subject to such terms and conditions (if any) as he shall think fit.

(3) This section shall apply to any former enemy alien now in the United Kingdom (not being a former enemy alien exempted from internment or repatriation on the recommendation of any advisory committee appointed after the first day of January nineteen hundred and eighteen and before the passing of this Act) as to whom there shall be delivered to the Secretary of State, within two months after the passing of this Act, a statement in writing signed by

any credible person to the effect that the continued residence in the United Kingdom of that alien is, for reasons relating to the alien, undesirable in the public interest and giving particulars of the allegations upon which such reasons are based.

(4) The Secretary of State shall refer all such statements to the advisory committee to be constituted under this section, and the committee shall thereupon require each alien affected to make to the committee within one month, in a form prescribed by the committee, an application to be allowed to remain in the United Kingdom, stating the general grounds on which the application is based, and the answer of the alien to the allegations made in relation to him, and the committee shall examine into such allegations and in the result may—

(a) recommend that the alien be immediately deported; or

(b) if satisfied that the allegations are groundless or insufficient, and that the alien affected holds an exemption recommended by any advisory committee appointed in the year nineteen hundred and fifteen, recommend that such exemption be not disturbed; or

(c) in any case in which it seems to them right and proper so to do, recommend that the alien be granted a licence to remain, subject to such terms and conditions (if any) as may appear to them to be fitting in the circumstances.

(5) In granting a licence under this section, the Secretary of State may include in the licence the wife of the applicant and any child or children of his, and such inclusion shall, notwithstanding anything in this section, have the same effect as the grant of a licence.

(6) A list of the persons to whom such licence is granted shall, as soon as may be, after the granting of the licence, be published in the Gazette.

(7) Any licence so granted may be at any time revoked by the Secretary of State.

(8) If such licence is not granted, or if, having been granted, it is revoked, the Secretary of State shall make an order (in this Act referred to as a deportation order) requiring the alien to leave the United Kingdom and thereafter to remain out of the United Kingdom so long as the order remains in force. The Secretary of State may, by a deportation order, require the alien to return to the country of which he is a subject or citizen.

(9) The provisions of this section shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other provisions of the principal Act or this Act or any Order in Council made thereunder.

(10) The Secretary of State shall appoint an advisory committee for the purpose of this section, consisting of a chairman and such other persons including members of both Houses of Parliament, as the Secretary of State may think fit.

(11) This section shall not apply to any subject of the Ottoman Empire who holds a certificate issued by a police authority, or by or under the direction of the Secretary of State, granting exemption from any provisions of Part II of the Aliens Restriction Order in force on the first day of January nineteen hundred and ninteen, applicable to alien enemies.

Admission of former enemy aliens.

10.—(1) No former enemy alien shall, for a period of three years after the passing of this Act, be permitted to land in the United Kingdom either from the sea or from the air, or, if he should land without permission, to remain in the United Kingdom, without the permission of the Secretary of State, to be granted only on special grounds, and such permission shall, save as hereinafter provided, be limited in duration to a period of three months, and may, upon special grounds, be renewed from time to time for a like period.

(2) A list of the persons to whom permissions are so granted during each month shall be published in the London Gazette as soon as practicable after the end of each such month.

(3) The requirement of this section that permission to remain in the United Kingdom shall be limited to a period of three months shall not apply to a former enemy alien who was resident in the United Kingdom at the date of the passing of this Act, and after a temporary absence abroad returns to the United Kingdom.

(4) Where any former enemy alien, formerly resident in the United Kingdom, and having a British-born wife or a British-born child under the age of sixteen, still resident in the United Kingdom, applies, within three months from the passing of this Act, to the Secretary of State for permission to land in the United Kingdom, the Secretary of State shall refer the application to the advisory committee constituted under the last foregoing section of this Act, and, if that committee recommends that he be permitted to land he shall be so permitted, and the requirement of this section that permission to remain in the United Kingdom shall be limited to a period of three months shall not apply.

Temporary restriction on acquisition by former enemy aliens of certain kinds of property.

11.—(1) During a period of three years from the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for a former enemy alien, either in his own name or in the name of a trustee or trustees, to acquire property of any of the following descriptions; that is to say:—

(a) Any land, or any interest in any land, in the United Kingdom; or

(b) Any interest in a key industry, or any share or interest in a share in a company registered in the United Kingdom which carries on any such industry; or

(c) Any share or interest in a share in a company owning a British ship registered in the United Kingdom.

(2) If any such property as aforesaid is acquired in contravention of this section, the Board of Trade may, on an application made to them for the purpose, by order, vest the property in the Public Trustee.

Any such order may contain provisions applying for the purposes of the order, with such modifications as the Board think necessary, any of the provisions of section 4 of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1916, or any enactment referred to in that section. 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 105.

(3) For the purpose of this section—

The expression "key industry" means any industry included in a list declared by the Board of Trade to be a list of key industries for the purposes of this section;

The expression "share" includes any stock forming part of the capital of a company and securities of any description issued by a company;

The expression "interest in land" does not include a tenancy for a period not exceeding three years at a rackrent.

(4) Any list of key industries prepared by the Board of Trade under this section shall be published as soon as it is made in the London Gazette, and may be varied or amended by the Board from time to time.

Employment of former enemy aliens in British ships.

12. No former enemy alien shall be employed or shall act as master, officer or member of the crew of a British ship registered in the United Kingdom.

General.

Offences and penalties.

13.—(1) If any person acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, the provisions of this Act or any order or rules made or conditions imposed thereunder, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

(2) If any person aids or abets any person in any contravention of this Act or knowingly harbours any person whom he knows or has reasonable ground for believing to have acted in contravention of this Act, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

(3) Where a person lands in the United Kingdom in contravention of this Act, the master of the ship or the pilot or commander of the aircraft from which he lands shall, unless he proves to the contrary, be deemed to have aided and abetted the offence

(4) A person who is guilty of an offence against this Act shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or, on a second or subsequent conviction, twelve months, or, in either case, to both such fine and imprisonment.

Saving for diplomatic persons, etc.

14.—(1) Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as imposing any restriction or disability on any duly accredited head of a foreign diplomatic mission or any member of his official staff or household

(2) The Secretary of State may exempt from any of the special provisions of this Act as to former enemy aliens any consul or vice-consul to whom His Majesty is pleased to grant an exequatur and the wife and child of any such consul or vice-consul.

Definitions.

15. The expression "former enemy alien" means an alien who is a subject or citizen of the German Empire or any component state thereof, or of Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey, or who, having at any time been such subject or citizen, has not changed his allegiance as a result of the recognition of new states or territorial re-arrangements, or been naturalised in any other foreign state or in any British Possession in accordance with the laws thereof and when actually resident therein, and does not retain according to the law of his state of origin the nationality of that state :

Provided that the special provisions of this Act as to former enemy aliens, except the provisions of sub-section (2) of section two of this Act, shall not apply to any woman who was at the time of her marriage a British subject.

Short title and repeal.

16.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919, and the principal Act and this Act may be cited together as the Aliens Restriction Acts, 1914 and 1919.

(2) The Aliens Act, 1905, is hereby repealed as from such date or dates as may be specified by Order in Council made under the principal Act, and any such order may fix different dates for the repeal of different provisions of the said Act, but an order under the principal Act may incorporate (with or without modifications) any of the provisions of the said Act : 5 Edw. 7, c. 13.

Provided that any order or appointment made or action taken under the said Act shall, notwithstanding any such repeal as aforesaid, continue in force as though it had been made or taken under an Order in Council under the principal Act, subject, however, to any provisions of any such order.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 24th February 1920.

No. 366.—Mr. A. Lawrence, M.B.E., a Superintendent in the Home Department, is granted combined leave for one year, *viz.*, privilege leave for 3 months 28 days and furlough for the remaining period in continuation with effect from the 16th February 1920.

No. 368.—In consequence of the grant of combined leave for one year to Mr. A. Lawrence, M.B.E., a Superintendent in the Home Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th February 1920, the following promotions, which will take effect from the same date, are notified :—

Rai Bahadur Prasanna Kumar Basu, on deputation, to officiate as Superintendent, 1st grade.

Rai Bahadur Bijoy Krishna Banerji, on combined leave, to officiate as Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. Ramani Mohan Ganguli to officiate as Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. K. P. Anantan to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. J. C. McDermott to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade.

2. In partial modification of the Home Department notification no. 124, dated the 21st January 1920, Mr. U. C. Stuart is appointed to be sub. *pro. tempore* Superintendent, 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. R. M. Ganguli, appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 1st grade, with effect from the 16th February 1920.

POLITICAL.

The 25th February 1920.

No 526.—Mr. R. S. Bajpai, B.A., B.C.L. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, is placed on special duty with the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. Bajpai assumed charge on the forenoon of Monday, the 23rd February 1920.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 25th February 1920.

No. 400.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. P. Beachcroft, I.C.S., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 3rd March 1920 or any subsequent date on which he avails himself of it, to the afternoon of the 2nd September 1920, both days inclusive.

MEDICAL.

The 26th February 1920.

No. 172.—Lieutenant Colonel H. Austen Smith, C.I.E., M.B., I.M.S., Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bihar and Orissa, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties, until further orders.

No. 175.—Colonel P. C. H. Strickland, I.M.S. (supernumerary), Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, is granted, with effect from the 19th December 1919, combined leave for eight months, *i.e.*, privilege leave for six months under Article 260, Civil Service Regulations, and the Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168 C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, and thereafter leave on private affairs under Article 226, Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

No. 176.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Entrican, I.M.S., is appointed to be Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, sub. *pro. tem* with effect from the 19th December 1919, and until further orders.

POLICE.

The 27th February 1920.

No. 377.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, namely :—

I. For sub-rule (2) of rule 29 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

(2) Licences granted under sub-rule (1) may be made valid by the licensing authority as follows :—

(a) in Burma throughout the Province or any specified part thereof, subject to any restrictions which may be imposed by general or special order of the Local Government;

(b) in Assam, throughout the Province or any specified part thereof, or throughout British India, except Burma and the North-West Frontier Province;

(c) in the North-West Frontier Province, throughout the Province or any specified part thereof, or throughout British India except Burma and Assam; and

(d) in any other Province, throughout the Province in which it is granted or any specified part thereof, or throughout British India, except Burma, Assam and the North-West Frontier Province.

(3) Any such licence having effect outside the Province in which it is granted shall be granted subject to any restrictions which may be imposed by any general or special order of a Local Government in regard to its own Province.

II. In Schedule VII appended to the said Rules—

(i) in condition 4 of Form XIII and condition 3 of Form XIV, the words "into a railway carriage or" and

(ii) in condition 3 of Form XVI, the words "in a railway carriage or" shall be omitted.

PUBLIC.

The 26th February 1920.

No. 528.—Mr. R. J. Watson, Inspector of Judicial Offices in Bengal, is placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Home Department with effect from the 1st January 1920, until further orders.

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg. Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 27th February 1920.

No. 87.—The following should be substituted for this Department Notification No. 391, dated the 23rd August 1919 :—

The Reverend W. Thomson, M.A., Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for 3 months and 6 days combined with furlough for one year, 8 months and 24 days with effect from the 15th September 1919, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 24th February 1920.

No. 9.—Mr. J. N. Taylor, C.I.E., Superintending Engineer, Punjab, is transferred to Assam, with effect from the 18th February 1920.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Delhi, the 24th February 1920.

No. 116-D.-296.—Mr. F. M. Howlett, Imperial Pathological Entomologist, is appointed to the charge of the office of the Forest Zoologist at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th February 1920 and until further orders.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 23rd February 1920.

No. 580-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 829-I. B, dated the 21st May 1917, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Schedule annexed to the like notification No. 2402-I. B, dated the 1st November 1916, namely :—

In the entry relating to the Cantonment of Mhow, for the words "The Extra Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India", in the second column, the words "The Cantonment Magistrate" shall be substituted.

No. 585-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Resident at Baroda for the time being, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Baroda State.

No. 586-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2938-I., dated the 15th July 1891, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officers holding for the time being the appointments of Resident at Baroda and First Assistant to the Resident to be Registrars of Births and Deaths in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (1), clause (b), of the said Act, for the Baroda State, including the Cantonment of Baroda.

2. For the purposes of section 24, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Bombay Presidency for the time being to be the Registrar General for the said State and Cantonment.

No. 587-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4135-I., dated the 16th September 1887, shall be cancelled.

The 24th February 1920.

No. 762-Est. A.—Major C. H. Gabriel, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for six months combined with furlough for six months, under, Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th November 1919.

No. 763-Est. A.—Captain D. de M. Fraser, on reversion to the effective list of the Political Department, is posted as First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 9th November 1919.

No. 766-Est. A.—Mr. E. C. Gibson, Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 3rd February 1920, and until further orders.

The 25th February 1920.

No. 790-Est. A.—The Hon'ble Mr. P. J. G. Pipon, C.I.E., M.C., of the Political Department, on return from leave, is posted as Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar, with effect from the 3rd February 1920.

No. 791-Est. A.—Mr. T. B. Copeland, of the Political Department, is posted as Additional Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar, with effect from the 3rd February 1920.

No. 792-Est. A.—Major R. A. Yule, of the Political Department, is placed on special duty as Second Additional Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar, with effect from the 3rd February 1920.

No. 618-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 162-I. B, dated the 28th January 1913, applying certain enactments to the Cantonment of Baroda, namely:—

After entry No. 36-B., the following shall be added, namely—
36 C. The Usurious Loan Act, 1918 (X of 1918) ......

The 26th February 1920.

No. 802-Est. A.—Mr. W. P. Barton, C.I.E., a Resident of the second class, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, with effect from the 9th February 1920, and until further orders.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 24th February 1920.

No. 83-A.—The services of Major O. A. Duke, 22nd Cavalry (Frontier Force), are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 3rd February 1920.

No. 463-G.—Under section 3 of the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1907, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain D. de M. Fraser, First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to be Judicial Assistant to His Majesty's Consul-General for Fars and the Coasts and Islands of the Persian Gulf *vice* Captain Rae.

2. Foreign and Political Department Notification No. 2201-Est. A., dated the 4th October 1915, is hereby cancelled.

The 26th February 1920.

No. 804-Est. A.—Lieutenant E. W. Midelton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, was granted leave in accordance with the rules published with the letter from the Government of India in the Army Department to the Adjutant General in India, No. 12650, dated the 24th August 1917, for the period from the 1st May to the 11th August 1919, inclusive.

No. 798-Est. B.—Major A. C. Tancock, Commandant, Mohmand Militia and officiating Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps, North-West Frontier Province, is appointed Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps, North-West Frontier Province, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 21st June 1919.

No. 91-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Quetta Municipal Law, 1896, namely:—

In sub-section (1) of section 102 of the said Law, after clause (*g*) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*gg*) the inspection and proper regulation of markets, the preparation and exhibition of a price current and the fixing of the fees, rents and other charges to be levied in such markets."

H. R. C. DOBBS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 26th February 1920.

No. 266-F. E.—Mr. C. F. Cowie, Deputy Comptroller, Assam, has been granted combined leave for 1 year, *viz.*, privilege leave for 6 months, furlough on full average salary for 2 months and in continuation furlough on half average salary for 4 months, with effect from the 15th February 1920.

Mr. L. B. Ward has been posted as Deputy Comptroller, Assam, with effect from the same date.

The 27th February 1920.

No. 364-G L. (F. E.)—Mr. H. Denning, I.C.S., an Officer in Class I of the General List of the Indian Finance Department, has been granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 10th January 1920.

No. 402-Accts.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Bagshawe, C.I.E., I.A., Senior Controller of Military Supply Accounts, is granted, with effect from the 8th February 1920, combined leave out of India for one year, (the first 60 days being Special War leave and the next 90 days accumulated privilege leave) on private affairs, under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army. Pension Service 32nd year commenced 22nd August 1919.

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—ESTABLISHMENT.

Delhi, the 28th February 1920.

No. 1600-D.—Mr. O. B. McManus is appointed a probationer in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the 14th February 1920, and is posted to Burma.

No. 1763-D.—Mr. J. R. Blair, I.C.S., has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service with effect from the forenoon of the 21st February 1920, and is posted to Bombay.

EXPLOSIVES.

The 28th February 1920.

No. 1784-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, published with the notification in this Department No. 4013-33, dated the 6th June 1914 :—

After clause (*iv*) of rule 3 of the said rules the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

" (*v*) to the possession, sale, transport and importation of Di-nitro-phenol, when packed in watertight packages and mixed with water in the proportion of 85 parts by weight of Di-nitro-phenol to not less than 15 parts by weight of water."

FACTORIES.

The 28th February 1920.

No. 1720-D.—With reference to this Department Notification No. 7583, dated the 20th September 1919, the services of Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, C.I.E., I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Indian Munitions Board with effect from the 23rd February 1920.

POST OFFICE.

The 28th February 1920.

No. 1790-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 (2) (*b*) of the Indian Post Office Act (Act No. VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For rule 122(2) of the said rules under the head ***Foreign Money Orders,*** the following shall be substituted :—

In the case of foreign sterling money orders, the rate of commission shall be the following, namely :—

Rupee 1-0-0 per pound or fraction of £1.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 27th February 1920.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 349.—Major W. C. Bosanquet, Royal Army Medical Corps, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding the appointment of Consultant Physician, North-West Frontier Force, from the 1st September 1919 to the 6th October 1919.

No. 350.—Captain S. D. Mills, The Bedford and Hertfordshire Regiment, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General. Dated 28th October 1919.

No. 351.—Captain F. Hogg, Royal Army Veterinary Corps, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director of Veterinary Services. Dated 8th January 1920.

No. 352.—Lieutenant G. D. Pitcairn, 1st Garrison Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 3rd grade. Dated 30th January 1920.

No. 353.—Major R. H. Bott, Indian Medical Service, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding the appointment of Consultant Surgeon, North-West Frontier Force, from the 25th May 1919 to the 5th July 1919.

No. 354.—Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) A. C. Ogg, D.S.O., O.B.E., 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Adjutant General, Army Headquarters, India. Dated 17th February 1920.

No. 355.—Lieutenant R. F. Colwille, 6th Jat Light Infantry, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain. Dated 1st December 1919.

No. 356.—In Army Department Notification No. 104, dated the 16th January 1920, *for* "Major, (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) L. G. Hopkins, O.B.E., D.S.O." *read* "Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) L. E. Hopkins, O.B.E., D.S.O."

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 357.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captain to be Major.

Edward Grose, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment). Dated 9th January 1919.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Philip James Desprez Jones, attached 1st Battalion, 11th Rajputs. Dated 30th October 1919.

Charles Wilfred Tatham, attached 2nd Battalion, 66th Punjabis. Dated 15th December 1919.

Ivon Curzon Walkinshaw, attached 2nd Battalion, 69th Punjabis. Dated 2nd January 1920.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Arthur Templemore Cook, attached 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
Charles Rupert Henry Conr-Palais, attached 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.
} Dated 16th December 1919.

Frank McCallum, attached 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles. } Dated 20th December 1919.

Ralph Lawrenson, attached 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force). }

Charles Robert Russell, attached 2nd Battalion, 69th Punjabis. Dated 27th December 1919.

Temporary Second Lieutenants to be temporary Lieutenants.

John Clemo, attached Indian Mountain Artillery. Dated 7th June 1919.

Frederick Robert Brazier, attached 2nd Battalion, 123rd Outram's Rifles. Dated 19th October 1919.

Arthur George Whittome, attached 2nd Battalion, 123rd Outram's Rifles. Dated 5th November 1919.

No. 358.—In Army Department Notification No. 3520, dated the 26th December 1919, against the name of Second Lieutenant George Vincent Leigh Coleman, *for* "attached 3rd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment)" *read* "attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's)."

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 359.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Senior Assistant Surgeon ranking as Lieutenant Arthur James to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the rank of Captain ;

First Class Assistant Surgeon Geoffrey Carl Rehling to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of Lieutenant ;

vice Senior Assistant Surgeon ranking as Captain Louis D'Souza, supernumerary on attaining the age of 55 years, with effect from the 8th January 1920.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 360.—The undermentioned 1st class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons (retired), who are members of the 1st class Order of British India, are granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Lieutenant, with effect from the 22nd May 1919 :—

Shaikh Amir-bakhsh, *Khan Bahadur, Sardar Bahadur.*

Ahmadulla Khan, *Khan Bahadur, Sardar Bahadur.*

Bhuraya Julaya, *Rai Bahadur, Sardar Bahadur.*

Abdur Rahman, *Sardar Bahadur.*

Pati Ram, *Rai Bahadur, Sardar Bahadur.*

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(Late) Bengal-Punjab List.

No. 361.—Deputy Commissary and Captain (Supernumerary Commissary and Major) William John Lyttle to be absorbed in the grade of Commissary with the rank of Major ;

Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant Frank James Powell to be Deputy Commissary and to have the rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Conductor Arthur Secombe to be Assistant Commissary and to have the rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

vice Commissary and Major Edward John Ryan, retired from the service with effect from the 17th October 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 362.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Cavalry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Alan Roy Haseler. Dated 7th October 1919.

Infantry Branch.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Thomas Lawson Allan. Dated 10th July 1919.
Alfred Davidson Crowhurst. Dated 15th July 1919.
Charles William Dybell. Dated 31st July 1919.
Walter Harold Hodges. Dated 2nd August 1919.
Frederick George Keeling. Dated 14th October 1919.
Albert Percival Cooper. Dated 5th November 1919.
Robin Victor Alexander Stock. Dated 18th November 1919.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

15th Bombay Battalion.

No. 363.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Charles Noel Moberly, C.I.E., V. D. Dated 8th April 1920.

Captain to be Major.

Nigel Fairholt Paton. Dated 8th April 1920.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 364.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant R. P. W. Greengrass, Indian Army, to be acting Major whilst in command of a Field Company of Sappers and Miners. Dated 6th December 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Major) R. P. W. Greengrass, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank of Major on ceasing to command a Field Company of Sappers and Miners. Dated 9th December 1919.

Signal Service.

Captain G. D. Ozanne, M.C., 99th Deccan Infantry, attached, to be acting Major while commanding a Divisional Signal Company. Dated 28th September 1917.

Captain (acting Major) G. D. Ozanne, M.C., 99th Deccan Infantry, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a Divisional Signal Company. Dated 26th October 1918.

3rd Battalion, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

Lieutenant C. R. C. Lundy, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 30th October 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. David, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 31st October 1919.

Lieutenant J. David, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company, from 2nd January 1920 to 15th January 1920.

2nd Battalion, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant A. A. Ryde to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant) while holding an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 9th May 1919, *vice* Lieutenant L. A. Pickard, vacated with effect from the 9th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. A. Ryde relinquishes his acting rank from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919.

2nd Battalion, 69th Punjabis.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) P. L. Sevenoaks, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 14th January 1920.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. R. D. Vanrenen, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 14th January 1920.

1st Battalion, 98th Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) B. G. Angel, attached, relinquishes his acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919 under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919.

1st Battalion, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Captain (acting Major) J. F. Bowerman, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank with effect from the 15th December 1919 under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 1063 of 1919.

3rd Battalion, 153rd Rifles.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. B. Doro relinquishes his acting rank of Captain on ceasing to perform the duties of Adjutant of a Battalion. Dated 22nd January 1920.

2nd Battalion, 154th Indian Infantry.

Lieutenant W. B. K. Glass, M.C., Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st December 1919.

3rd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Captain (acting Major) E. J. Corse-Scott, M.C., to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion. Dated 9th July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel A. H. Arbuthnot, vacated with effect from the 24th June 1919.

Captain (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) E. J. Corse-Scott, M.C., relinquishes his acting rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on ceasing to command a battalion. Dated 15th August 1919, but retains the acting rank of Major, granted under India Army Order No. 677 of 1919 while holding an appointment as second-in-command.

Captain (acting Major) E. J. Corse-Scott, M.C., to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion. Dated 4th October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel A. H. Arbuthnot, vacated with effect from the 18th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. A. Bain to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 4th October 1919, *vice* Captain (acting Major) E. J. Corse-Scott, vacated with effect from the 18th September 1919.

Lieutenant J. R. W. Herrick to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. R. W. Herrick to be acting Major while second-in-command. Dated 9th July 1919, *vice* Captain (acting Major) E. J. Corse-Scott, M.C., vacated with effect from the 23rd June 1919.

Lieutenant H. O. Foot to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 6th May 1919.

Lieutenant F. W. Hodgson to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 8th June 1919, *vice* Captain D. Sim, vacated with effect from the 23rd May 1919.

Lieutenant B. Bradshaw-Smith to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 2nd July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. W. Hodgson, vacated with effect from the 16th June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain B. Bradshaw-Smith relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 30th July 1919.

Lieutenant A. L. Fell to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 9th July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. R. W. Herrick, vacated with effect from the 23rd June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Major) J. R. W. Herrick relinquishes his acting rank of Major on ceasing to be second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 15th August 1919, but retains the acting rank of Captain while commanding a company.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. R. W. Herrick relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 17th September 1919.

Lieutenant N. Y. Keith to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 9th July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. O. Foot, vacated with effect from the 23rd June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. L. Fell relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 14th August 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) N. Y. Keith relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 17th July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. O. Foot relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 23rd June 1919.

Lieutenant H. O. Foot to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 2nd August 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) N. Y. Keith, vacated with effect from the 17th July 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. O. Foot relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 17th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. W. Hodgson relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 16th June 1919.

Lieutenant F. W. Hodgson to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 15th August 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) B. Bradshaw-Smith, vacated with effect from the 30th July 1919.

Lieutenant A. L. Fell to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 3rd October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. R. W. Herrick, vacated with effect from the 17th September 1919.

Lieutenant B. Bradshaw-Smith to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 3rd October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. O. Foot, vacated with effect from the 17th September 1919.

Lieutenant H. F. C. Armstrong to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding an appointment as Adjutant. Dated 5th October 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) G. A. Bain, vacated with effect from the 20th September 1919.

2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant R. S. Jones to be acting Captain while commanding a depôt, from the 13th July 1918 to the 18th September 1918, both dates inclusive; *vice* Major G. C. Wheeler, V.C., vacated with effect from the 29th June 1918.

Army Department Notification No. 3348, dated the 29th November 1919, so far as it relates to the grant of acting rank to Lieutenant H. M. Tulloch, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry, is cancelled.

3rd Battalion, 11th Gurkha Rifles.

Captain (acting Major) E. A. Bald, Indian Army, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding the battalion. Dated 15th January 1920.

Captain L. M. Goodall, Indian Army, to be acting Major while second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 15th January 1920.

Lieutenant C. G. Shepherd, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 15th January 1920.

Lieutenant A. T. Stephen, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 15th January 1920.

Lieutenant D. L. Wray, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 15th January 1920.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

No. 365.—The undermentioned officers are granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the acting rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding the medical units noted against their names, with effect from the dates or for the periods specified :—

Captain J. V. Macdonald, No. 168 Indian Field Ambulance. Dated 1st October 1918.

Captain K. R. Batra, No. 31 Indian General Hospital, from 6th October 1918 to 18th November 1918.

Lieutenant P. Verdon, No. 32 Indian General Hospital, from 6th October 1918 to 17th November 1918.

Captain G. T. Burke, No 54 Indian General Hospital, from 6th October 1918 to 23rd January 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 366.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenant, with effect from the date specified :—

Kundan Jhamatmal Bhavnani, M.B. Dated 18th September 1919.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

5th Calcutta Battalion.

No. 367.—The undermentioned gentleman is granted a temporary commission subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Second Lieutenant.

Alfred Mercer. Dated 10th September 1919.

39th Chota Nagpur Regiment.

No. 368.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted temporary commissions, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant.

Percy Stanley Keelan. Dated 1st April 1917.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Timothy William Bridge. Dated 1st April 1917.

DISMISSALS, REMOVALS AND DISCHARGES.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 369.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the services of temporary Captain Muhammad Amir Khan are dispensed with on account of physical disability, with effect from the 15th September 1919.

RESIGNATION.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 370.—Lieutenant Allan Scott Wilkinson is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission, with effect from the 15th February 1920.

No. 371.—Lieutenant John Bedingfield Knocker is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission, with effect from the 16th February 1920.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 372.—Temporary Captain Jai Gopal Mukharji is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission, with effect from the 30th November 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 373.—Lieutenant William George Faulkner is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to relinquish his commission in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers on the ground of ill-health, with effect from the 1st December 1919.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

3rd Punjab Rifles.

No. 374.—The undermentioned gentlemen are permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign their commissions :—

Second Lieutenant J. W. Armstrong, O.B.E. Dated 11th February 1920.

5th Calcutta Battalion.

Second Lieutenant N. A. Damiano. Dated 12th May 1919.

44th Calcutta Scottish.

Major Sir F. H. Stewart, Kt., C.I.E. Dated 11th January 1920.

RETIREMENTS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(Late) Bengal-Punjab List.

No. 375.—Commissary and Major Edward John Ryan, Supply and Transport Corps, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service; with effect from the 17th October 1919

REWARDS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 376.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred, on retirement, on Risaldar-Major Kalander Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, I.O.M., 7th Hariana Lancers. Dated 10th February 1920.

No. 377.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred on pensioned Risaldar Partap Singh, late of the 5th Cavalry, in recognition of conspicuously good services rendered by him during the war, with effect from the 27th February 1920.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 378.—The sub *pro tempore* appointments in the grades of Superintendents, which were sanctioned in Army Department Notification No. 766, dated the 19th April 1918, are converted into provisional appointments with reference to Article 89, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th March 1918.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

No. 379.—The services of the Reverend E. G. Brownrigg, Senior Chaplain, Church of England, Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the date on which he resumed charge of his civil duties.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 380.—The services of Major E. G. S. Trotter, Indian Army, Supernumerary List, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 381.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 2[illegible]th January 1920:—

To be Aide-de-Camp.

Captain E. R. Hoare, 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, *vice* Captain J. A. Denny, Grenadier Guards, Special Reserve, resigned.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 382.—The undermentioned Indian officer has been re-employed in the Indian Army, with effect from the date stated against his name:—

Rank and name.	Former regiment.	How employed.	Date of re-employment.
Jemadar Gaganseing Pun.	1st Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.	12th Labour Corps	1st December 1919.

No. 383.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on No. 2225 Dafadar Bhagwan Dass, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse), with effect from the 1st December 1919.

No. 384.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on No. 95 Troop Dafadar Amir Shah, Supply and Transport Corps, with effect from the 1st January 1920.

No. 385.—The following temporary appointments are made :—

143rd Labour Corps.

Subadar Harnam Singh (Burma Military Police) to be temporary Subadar, with effect from the 20th July 1919; to complete the establishment.

Combined Labour Corps Depôt, Jubbulpore.

Subadar Muhammad Din (Royal Hong Kong-Singapore Battalion Garrison Artillery) to be temporary Subadar, with effect from the 27th October 1919; Subadar Hakim Singh (Royal Hong Kong-Singapore Battalion Garrison Artillery) to be temporary Subadar, with effect from the 8th November 1919; to complete the establishment.

No. 386—The following direct appointment is made :—

59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Shamas Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, with effect from the 26th April 1919; to complete the establishment.

No. 387.—The following promotions are made :—

Indian Base Remount Depôt, France.

Dafadar Muhammad Zaman Khan (12th Cavalry) to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

Squadron Quartermaster Dafadar Abdul Rahman Khan and Dafadar Mir Hashim Ali to be Jemadars, with effect from the 6th December 1919; to complete the establishment.

4th Cavalry.

Dafadar Zaman Ali Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st February 1920; to complete the establishment.

21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).

Ressaidar Muhammad Hashim Khan to be Risaldar, with effect from the 14th January 1920; Jemadar Sarab Singh to be Ressaidar, with effect from the 27th November 1919; to complete the establishment.

27th Light Cavalry.

Ressaidar Mustafa Khan to be Risaldar, with effect from the 4th July 1919; Squadron Dafadar-Major Abdul Sattar to be Jemadar, with effect from the 20th August 1919; Squadron Quartermaster Dafadar Nur Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st September 1919; to complete the establishment.

35th Scinde Horse.

Jemadar Muhammad Khan to be Ressaidar, with effect from the 1st December 1919; Jemadars Dalip Singh, I.D.S.M., and Indar Singh to be Ressaidars, with effect from the 1st January 1920; Dafadar Ahmed Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 16th October 1919; Dafadars Khadam Hussain and Muhammad Newaz to be Jemadars, with effect from the 1st January 1920; to complete the establishment.

Royal Artillery Depôt, Ambala.

Havildar Najib Khan (Remount Training Depôt, Meerut) to be Jemadar, with effect from the 23rd October 1917; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 10th Jats.

Jemadars Lock Ram and Nanda to be Subadars, with effect from the 1st January 1920; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 23rd Sikh Pioneers.

Battalion Havildar-Major Fauja Singh and Company Havildar-Major Fauja Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 8th May 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 26th Punjabis.

Havildar-Major Dullah Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st February 1920; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 32nd Sikh Pioneers.

Jemadar Daulat Singh to be Subadar and Company Havildar-Major Hakam Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 7th October 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 33rd Punjabis.

Havildars Bassa, Alla Ditta, Muhammad Ali and Mamunkhan to be Jemadars, with effect from the 8th May 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

Jemadar Mundar Singh, I.D.S.M., to be Subadar and Havildar Bhagat Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 9th January 1920; to complete the establishment.

37th Dogras.

Jemadar Nag to be Subadar and Regimental Havildar-Major Gurcharan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 15th January 1920; *vice* Subadar Tega, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment.

Company Havildar-Major Duni Chand to be Jemadar, with effect from the 16th January 1920; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 43rd Erinpura Regiment.

Company Quartermaster Havildar Duda, Company Havildar Major Ganesh Singh, Quartermaster-Havildar Bhur Singh, Havildar Karna and Company Havildar Major Birmanand to be Jemadars, with effect from the 15th December 1919; to complete the establishment.

46th Punjabis.

Jemadar Punjab Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 17th November 1919; Jemadar Fazal Ahmad to be Subadar, with effect from the 5th December 1919; Havildar Dayal Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 17th November 1919; Havildar Khuda Bakhsh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th December 1919; to complete the establishment.

47th Sikhs.

Jemadar Gopal Singh (1st Battalion, 10th Jats) to be Subadar, with effect from the 8th December 1919; Havildar Hazara Singh and Naik Sohan Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 5th June 1919; Havildar Lab Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 4th December 1919; Havildar Ghamandi Singh (1st Battalion, 10th Jats) to be Jemadar, with effect from the 8th December 1919; to complete the establishment.

49th Bengalis.

Havildar Khagendro Nath Bose to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st September 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Havildar Jahan Khan, I.D.S.M., to be Jemadar, with effect from the 15th January 1920; Havildar Ram Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 19th January 1920; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 73rd Malabar Infantry.

Jemadar B. K. Moideen to be Subadar and Havildar C. Appa Nayar to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st January 1920; to complete the establishment.

82nd Punjabis.

Havildar Gurdit Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 22nd December 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 90th Punjabis.

Jemadar Mangal Singh to be Subadar and Battalion Havildar-Major Chet Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 23rd January 1920; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 90th Punjabis.

Havildar-Major Shahbaz Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 6th December 1919; to complete the establishment.

104th Wellesley's Rifles.

Jemadars Rahimdad Khan, I.D.S.M., Sharaf Khan, I.D.S.M., and Ganpat Singh, I.O.M., to be Subadars, with effect from the 19th September 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 112th Infantry

Jemadar Sunehri Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 6th May 1919; Jemadar Kewal Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 10th September 1919; Jemadar Mungli Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 2nd December 1919; Jemadar Bahawal Din to be Subadar, with effect from the 19th December 1919; Havildars Ram Sukh and Jhutha Ram to be Jemadars, with effect from the 10th September 1919, and Havildar-Major Nawab Din to be Jemadar, with effect from the 19th December 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 113th Infantry.

Jemadar Risal to be Subadar, with effect from the 25th January 1920; Colour-Havildar Soni Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 26th July 1917; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Havildar-Major Fazal Ahmed to be Jemadar, with effect from the 30th November 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).

Havildar-Major Mabub Alum and Havildar Haji Khan to be Jemadars, with effect from the 25th November 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 154th Indian Infantry.

Jemadar Fazal Khan to be Subadar, with effect from the 23rd August 1919; Jemadars Ladhu Ram and Hurgyan Ram to be Subadars, with effect from the 24th August 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 155th Indian Pioneers.

Jemadar Nante to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Jangli to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th June 1919, but to be antedated without pay and allowances to the 29th December 1918; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Deodat Thapa to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 1st November 1919; *vice* Gambir Sing Pun, *Bahadur*, M.C., I.O.M., transferred to the pension establishment.

2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildars Gangaram Mall, Khaniram Khattri, Hirabahadur Thapa, Narbahadur Sahu and Padam Sing Khattri to be Jemadars, with effect from the 22nd December 1919; to complete the establishment.

3rd Battalion, 11th Gurkha Rifles.

Company Havildar-Majors Bhawansing Rai and Jangbir Rai to be Jemadars, with effect from the 15th January 1920; to complete the establishment.

16th Labour Corps.

Havildar-Majors Kehar Singh and Boota Singh and Havildar Jawahar Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 12th June 1919; to complete the establishment.

Combined Labour Corps Depôt, Lahore.

Dafadar Farman Ali to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st December 1919; to complete the establishment.

Combined Labour Corps Depôt, Lucknow.

Dafadar Karam Singh (5th Cavalry) to be Jemadar, with effect from the 16th November 1919; to complete the establishment.

3rd Punjab Works Battalion.

Colour-Havildar Jhanda Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st November 1919; to complete the establishment.

7th United Provinces Works Battalion.

Subadar Mukat Ram Singh to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 1st December 1919; Jemadars Hakim Singh and Sham Singh to be Subadars, with effect from the 1st November 1919; Jemadars Badam Singh and Punna Singh to be Subadars, with effect from the 1st December 1919; to complete the establishment.

War Hospital, Amritsar.

Pensioner Havildar Jiwan Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 19th June 1910, to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 35th Sikhs.

No. 388.—In Army Department Notification No. 2688, dated the 22nd August 1919, *for* "Gajja" *read* "Gajja Singh" and *for* "Kishan" *read* "Kishan Singh."

154th Indian Infantry.

No. 389.—The promotion of Havildar Jamna Sahai to Jemadar, as published in Army Department Notification No. 2810, dated the 29th November 1918, has effect from the 5th September 1918 and not as published therein.

2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

No. 390.—The promotion of Jemadar Dharmraj Gurung to Subadar and of Battalion Havildar-Major Ranbahadur Gurung to Jemadar, published in Army Department Notification No. 3279, dated the 14th November 1919, has effect from the 17th November 1919 and not as stated therein.

No. 391.—The promotion of Headman Dulip Singh to Jemadar was made in the 142nd Labour Corps and not in the 124th Labour Corps as published in Army Department Notification No. 46, dated the 2nd January 1920.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 5 Mechanical Transport Company.

No. 392.—No. 186 Havildar Chet Singh, No. 2 Mechanical Transport Company, to be Jemadar to complete establishment, with effect from the 10th February 1920.

No. 692 Mechanical Transport Company.

No. 393.—No. 204 Quartermaster Havildar Sant Singh, No. 2 Mechanical Transport Company, to be Jemadar to complete establishment, with effect from the 10th February 1920.

PROMOTIONS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(Late) Bengal-Punjab List.

No. 394.—Sub-Conductor Robert Thomas Teather to be Conductor, and

Sub-Conductor (Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant) Alfred Humphreys, Amalgamated List, to be absorbed as Sub-Conductor on the Amalgamated List;

vice Conductor Arthur Secombe promoted, with effect from the 17th October 1919.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 395.—The undermentioned Assistant Surgeons are permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 1st March 1920 :—

Second class, Claude Willoughby Wale.

Fourth class, Arthur Richard Agate.

Fourth class, Andrew Joseph Patrick McDonald

Temporary 4th class, Donald Charles Sealy.

REWARDS.

No. 396.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon Captain Charles Henry Vevers Green, 10th Naini Tal Company, Indian Defence Force.

No. 397.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of the following rewards for acts of gallantry or devotion to duty in the field while serving with the North-West Frontier Force :—

Awarded the Indian Order of Merit, 2nd Class.

Jemadar Muhammad Amir, 1st Battalion, 69th Punjabis.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on the 1st December 1919. This Indian officer was in command of a train guard of 28 rifles and 2 Lewis guns when he was attacked by 500 of the enemy. He was responsible for opening and organising the defence at the most difficult time under adverse circumstances, and to do so he did not spare himself, walking about the waggon and cheering the men when the enemy were only 50 yards away.

This Indian officer was killed during the action. His fearless bearing was a fine example to those under him.

(His widow, if any, is admitted to the pension of the order, with effect from the date of his death.)

Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

No. 1 Havildar Mannu Singh, 9th Works Battalion.

No. 398.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of the Meritorious Service Medal (without annuity) to No. 1506 3rd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kehar Singh, Indian Medical Department, for meritorious service and devotion to duty while serving with the Waziristan Field Force.

No. 399.—The following reward has been granted to the undermentioned non-commissioned officer for gallantry and devotion to duty in the field while serving with the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force.

Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

No. 1335 Dafadar Hoshiar Ali, 5th Cavalry.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 400.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Second Supplement, dated the 14th January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 13th January, 1920, pages 663 and 664.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S.W.-1,
14th January, 1920.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, for valuable services rendered in connection with military operations in Siberia. Dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

* * * * *

To be Officers of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

* * * * *

Kirkwood, Maj. Thomas William, 17th Cav., I.A.

* * * * *

War Office,
14th January, 1920.

The names of the undermentioned have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for valuable and distinguished services rendered in connection with Military Operations in Siberia. To be dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

* * * * *

Beckett, Lt.-Col. W. T. C., D.S.O., T.F. Res. (late Lt.-Col., Ind. Vols.).

* * * * *

Kirkwood, Maj. T. W , 17th Cav., Ind. Army.

* * * * *

Third Supplement, dated the 14th January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 13th January, 1920, pages 667 and 672.

War Office,
14th January, 1920.

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MEMORANDA.

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Lt-Col. H. W. Rushton, D.S.O., h.p. list., retires on an Indian pension. 15th Jan. 1920.

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Fourth Supplement, dated the 15th January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 13th January, 1920, pages 681, 682, 683 and 684.

War Office,
15th January, 1920.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the following awards to the undermentioned officers, in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty in the Field :—

* * * * *

AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Cap. (A./Maj.) James Donald Fraser, 32nd Lrs., I.A. (Mesopotamia).

For marked gallantry and good leadership when in command of a small force heavily attacked for twenty-four hours, on 30th-31st May, 1919, at Qarah Anjir. He inspired all ranks to greater efforts, and maintained a stout defence until the arrival of reinforcements.

* * * * *

AWARDED THE MILITARY CROSS.

T./Asst. Surg. James Michael Connor, Indian Medical Department. (India).

For marked gallantry and devotion to duty at Barley Hill Piquet on July 18th, 1919. He went out from Fort Maude, and, after being wounded himself, attended the wounded under fire until they were evacuated. He was again wounded while leaving, but continued at duty at Fort Maude until the 20th.

Lt. (A./Capt.) Eric Norman Goddard, O.B.E., 107th, attd. 128th, Pioneers, I.A. (Mesopotamia).

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the attack on Suwari Camp, on the 14th August, 1919, when he displayed the most untiring zeal and contempt of danger. Throughout the day he controlled his command most ably, and it was almost entirely due to his foresight that the hostile attack failed.

Lt. Cecil Walter Lewery Harvey, 2/1st Gurkha Rifles. (India).

At Dakka, on 3rd July, 1919, after three unsuccessful attempts had been made to assault Twin Peaks, he led two weak platoons against the near peak successfully, and then on the other, inflicting many casualties on the enemy, who retreated. He showed gallant and able leadership.

* * * * *

Lt. Augustus Oates, D.S.O., 2/67th Punjabis, I.A. (India).

He was in command at Fort Maude on 18th July, when Barley Hill was attacked, and showed cool and able leadership in directing the efforts to assist that picquet. The heavy losses inflicted on the enemy were largely due to his excellent dispositions.

Ressaidar Rewat Singh, 32nd Lrs., I.A. (Mesopotamia).

For marked gallantry and good work on the 30th May, 1919. At Qara Anjir his squadron was heavily attacked. He took a Hotchkiss gun to a flank, and used it with such effect that it delayed the enemy for a considerable time. Though wounded in the thigh, he continued in action, withdrawing his gun to various positions and thereby enabling his squadron to retire.

Jemadar Lal Shah Gul, 126th Baluchistan Infy., I.A. (Mesopotamia).

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Sheranis on 17th September, 1919, when with two sections he attacked and captured a point within close range of the enemy sangars at Khantur. Although heavily fired on, he maintained his position unsupported for two hours until ordered to withdraw. Whilst holding the position he showed great gallantry in moving wounded men, and controlled his command most skilfully throughout.

Capt. Harry Victor Yule, 25th Cavalry (F. F.), attd. Zhob Militia, I.A. (India).

Between the 6th and 8th June, 1919, he marched a party of 200 Gurkhas through enemy country, some 54 miles in 43 hours, to reinforce Fort Sandeman, and forced his way through after suffering considerable casualties. He showed bold and able leadership, and materially aided the situation at the fort.

* * * * *

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Military Medal to the undermentioned Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men for bravery in the field with the British Forces in India :—

BALUCHISTAN FORCE.

* * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

1st cl. Asst. Surg. Jones, G. T., Ind. Med. Dept.

* * * * *

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Meritorious Service Medal to the undermentioned Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, in recognition of valuable services rendered with the British Force in India :—

S. PERSIA (BUSHIRE FORCE).

* * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

Sjt. Baker, F. G., Corps of Mily. Staff Clerks.

Sjt. Dwyer, W. E., I.O.D., attd. S. Persia Rif.

* * * *

Fifth Supplement, dated the 15th January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 13th January, 1920, pages 685, 688, 689, 690 and 691.

Chancery of the Order of
Saint Michael and Saint George.
Downing Street,
15th January, 1920.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, for services rendered in connection with Military Operations in the Aden Hinterland. Dated 18th December, 1919 :—

To be an Additional Member of the Third Class, or Companion of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

Major Arthur Stanley Meek, Supernumerary List, Indian Army.

War Office,
15th January, 1920.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

The undermentioned relinquish the temp. rank of Capt. :—

* * * * *

On ceasing to be specially empld.—
1st Nov. 1919.

* * * * *

J. Portas, attd. 126th Baluchistan Inf., Ind. Army.

* * * * *

REGULAR FORCES.

INFANTRY.
Service Battalions.

* * * * *

R. W. Fus.

Temp. 2nd Lt. J. H. Jones is seconded on appt. as probr. Ind. Army Res. of Off. in the rank of temp. Lt. 27 June 1917, with seniority 7 Feb. 1916. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 4 Apr. 1918, under Gen. List.)

* * * * *

R. Muns. Fus.

Temp. Lt. S. K. Furney, M.C., is seconded on appt. as probr. Ind. Army. 25 Sept. 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 23 Oct. 1918, under Gen. List.)

* * * * *

Sixth Supplement, dated the 16th January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 13th January, 1920, pages 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 704, 705, 706, 708 and 709.

War Office,
16th January, 1920.

The following are among the Decorations and medals awarded by the Allied Powers at various dates to the British Forces for distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign :—

His Majesty the KING has given unrestricted permission in all cases to wear the Decorations and medals in question.

* * * * *

Decorations conferred by

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

* * * * *

Order de Leopold II.

* * * * *

Croix de Guerre.

Major Henry Terence Skinner, D.S.O., 29th Punjabis, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Decorations conferred by

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF EGYPT.

Order of the Nile.

* * * *

3rd Class.

* * * * *

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) Alexander Glover Coullie, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., Indian Medical Service.

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel William Marshall Fordham, 20th Infantry, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Alick Gurdon Kemball, 31st Punjabis, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) Jasper Martin, D.S.O., M.C., 1/94th Infantry (attached 2/97th Infantry) Indian Army.

* * * * *

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Sydney Buxton Pope, D.S.O., 58th Rifles, Indian Army.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Edward Leyborne Popham, D.S.O., 26th Light Cavalry, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Cuthbert Prissick, 1/56th Punjabis, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) Harold Middleton Drury Shaw, D.S.O., 1st Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Claude Innes Shepherd, D.S.O., 53rd Sikhs, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) George Oliver Turnbull, D.S.O., 26th Punjabis, Indian Army.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) Spencer Burton Watson, 64th Pioneers (attached 1/155th Pioneers, Indian Army).

* * * * *

4th Class.

* * * * *

Major Francis Edward William Baldwin, 121st Pioneers, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Captain George de la Poer Beresford, M.C., 10th Lancers, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Captain St. John Arthur Browne, 53rd Sikhs, Indian Army.

Major George Eyre Bruce, M.C., 53rd Sikhs, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Major Patrick Neil Craigie, 6th Cavalry, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Captain Arthur Lloyd Danby, Indian Army (Reserve of Officers) (attached 18th Lancers, Indian Army.)

* * * * *

Major Seymour Arthur Delme-Radcliffe, O.B.E., Retired List, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) Montague Dudding, Essex Yeomanry (Indian Army Reserve of Officers).

* * * * *

Lieutenant (acting Captain) Frederick Charles Guthrie, Indian Army (Reserve of Officers) (attached 20th Deccan Horse, Indian Army.)

* * * * *

Assistant Commissary, Honorary Lieutenant (acting Captain) Henry John Jolley, Supply and Transport Corps, Indian Army (attached Royal Army Service Corps).

* * * * *

Major Guy William Caswell Lucas, 34th Poona Horse, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Major Seaton Dunham Massy, D.S.O., 29th Punjabis, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Captain Frank Walter Messervy, 9th Hodson's Horse, Indian Army.

Major Thomas Milne, 1/55th Coke's Rifles, Indian Army

* * * * *

Subadar (acting Subadar-Major) Muhammad Abdul, 93rd Burma Infantry, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Major James Sinclair Henry Ring, 46th Punjabis, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Lieutenant Philip James Rolt, Indian Army (Reserve of Officers) (attached 1/27th Punjabis, Indian Army).

* * * * *

Captain Arthur Lewin Sheppard, M.B., Indian Medical Service.

* * * * *

Lieutenant (acting Captain) James Newton Soden, 1/129th Baluchis (attached (2/124th Baluchistan Infantry), Indian Army.

* * * * *

Major Herbert Bowater Vernon, M.C., 1/27th Punjabis, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Decorations conferred by

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

LEGION D'HONNEUR.

* * * * *

Chevalier.

Lieutenant-Colonel Owen Charles Argles (Retired Pay), Indian Army.

* * * * *

Major Edward Charles Lentaigne, D.S.O., 4th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Medaille d'Honneur avec Glaives "en Bronze."

* * * * *

685283 Serjeant William Wilson, 2/22nd Battalion, London Regiment (attached 7th) (Indian) Divisional Signal Company (Balham, S.W.).

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Decorations conferred by

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY.

* * * * *

Order of the Crown of Italy.

* * * * *

Silver Medal for Military Valour.

Major Ralph Bagnall, 74th (attached 67th) Punjabis, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Lieutenant (acting Captain) Eland Curnow, Indian Army (Reserve of Officers) (attached 67th Punjabis).

Captain Kenneth Llewellyn Fasken, 1-95th Russell's Infantry, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Croce di Guerra.

* * * * *

1034 Havildar Khan Bostan, 24th Punjabis, Indian Army.

Decorations conferred by

HIS MAJESTY THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

Order of the Lion and Sun.

1st Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Hugh Frederick Bateman-Champain, C.M.G., Indian Army.

2nd Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Campbell Little, 1/6th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army.

3rd Class.

Major Andrew Noble Bredin, 1/6th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army.

Captain Eric Carmichael Brown, 1/6th attached 2nd Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army.

Captain James Deas Fulton, M.C., 1/26th Punjabis, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Captain (temporary Major) Thomas Aubrey Kemble, 1/81st Pioneers, Indian Army.

Captain Charles James Stocker, M.C., M B., Indian Medical Service.

* * * * *

Captain Edward Thomas Ruscombe Wickham, Central India Horse, Indian Army.

Decorations conferred by

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

Military Order of Aviz.

Commander.

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel John Alfred Wyllie, F.R.G.S., Indian Army (retired).

* * * * *

Decorations conferred by

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA.

* * * * *

Order of the Crown of Roumania "with Swords."

* * * * *

Officer.

* * * * *

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Terence Humphrey Keyes, C.I.E., Indian Army.

* * * * *

Medaille Barbatie si Credinta, 2nd Class.

* * * * *

2431 Serjeant Harold Vernon Pridmore Gillson, Anglo-Indian Forces.

* * * * *

Decorations conferred by

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM.

* * * * *

Order of the Crown of Siam.

* * * * *

4th Class.

Temporary Captain William Charles Scott, M.V.O., General List (late Captain, Indian Army).

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CORRECTIONS.

London Gazette, No. 31560, dated 20th September, 1919, page 11751.

Roumania : Croix de Virtute Militara, 2nd Class.—4683 Rifleman Anaram Thapa, 1/5th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army, should read, 4683 Rifleman Anaram Pun, 1/5th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army.

* * * * *

London Gazette, dated the 16th January, 1920, page 726.

OFFICERS' AND SOLDIERS' BALANCES UNCLAIMED.

In pursuance of the "Regimental Debts Act, 1893," notice is hereby given, that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council has available, for distribution among the next-of-kin or others entitled, the sum of money set opposite to the name of each of the deceased officers and soldiers named in the list below.

Name.	Rank.	Regiment.	Amount. £ s. d.
*Harte, I. W. B.	Major	2nd Bn., 6th Gurkha Rifles	294 5 4
*Hill, A. C. P.	Lieut.	1st Bn., 10th Gurkha Rifles	0 7 11
Horsey, T. F. C.	Sub.-Condr.	Indian Miscellaneous List	8 16 8
*Middlemist, M.	Sub.-Condr.	Barrack Department	4 19 8
Windsor, W. J.	Captain	19th Punjabis	0 17 0

* Remitted by Administrator General.

Applications from persons supposing themselves entitled thereto should be addressed by letter to the Accountant-General, India Office, London, S.W.

By order of the said Secretary of State,

R. G. JAQUET, *Accountant-General.*

INDIA OFFICE,
January, 1920.

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 16th January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 16th January, 1920, pages 795 and 796.

War Office,
16th January, 1920.

REGULAR FORCES.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

Gord. Highrs.

Temp. Lt. J. G. G. Fleming, D.S.O., M.C., is seconded on appt. as probr., Ind. Army. 13 Feb. 1918, with seniority 1 July 1917. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 12 Apr. 1918, under Memoranda.)

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Second Supplement, dated the 17th January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 16th January, 1920, pages 803, 806, 807 and 809.

War Office,
17th January, 1920.

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MEMORANDA.

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The unit of Capt. E. T. R. Wickham, 39th Central India Horse, Ind. Army, is as now described, and not as stated in the Gazette of the 25th Sept. 1919.

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REGULAR FORCES.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

R. Dub. Fus.

Temp. Lt. A. H. Mathews is seconded on appt. as probr. Ind. Army. 19 July 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 19 Aug. 1918, under Gen. List.)

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MACHINE GUN CORPS (INFANTRY).

* * * * *

Capt. G. S. Darby (Ind. Army Res. of Off) to be actg. Maj. while comdg. a Co., 16 Feb. 1918, and retains his actg. rank, with pay and allowances of Capt., 5 Sept. 1918 to 20 Feb. 1919.

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Fourth Supplement, dated the 19th January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 16th January, 1920, pages 817, 818, 819, 822 and 823.

War Office,
19th January, 1920.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

* * * * *

HD.-QRS. OF ADMN. SERVS. AND DEPTS.

* * * * *

Dept. Asst. Dir. of Rly. Trans. (*Cl. BB*).—And relinquish the temp. rank of Maj.:—

* * * * *

Lt. W. H. Elkins, Ind. Army Res. of Off. 22nd Sept. 1919.

* * * * *

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

* * * * *

HD.-QRS. OF ADMIN. SERVS. AND DEPTS.

Rly. Traffic Officers (*Cl. FF*).—

* * * * *

And to be temp. Capts. whilst so empld. :—

Lt. D. M. F. Chisholm, Ind. Army Res. of Off., from 10th May to 30th Aug. 1919.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Lt. W. M. Bayley, 3rd E. Lan. R. Spec. Res., to be temp. Capt. whilst empld. as Camp Comdt, Ind. Army Trg. Sch. 3rd Mar. 1919.

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TERRITORIAL FORCE.

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UNATTACHED LIST FOR THE TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Lt. W. S. Thatcher, M.C. (late Indian Army Res. of Off.), to be Capt., for service wi the Cambridge University Contingent (Inf. Unit), Senior Div., O.T.C. 20th Jan. 1920.

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Fifth Supplement, dated the 20th January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 16th January 1920, pages 827 and 828.

War Office,
20th January, 1920.

The names of the undermentioned have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for valuable services rendered in India during the War. Dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

Adams, Lt. A. W., Ind. Army, attd. 107th Pnrs, I.A.

Baker, Lt. F. C., I A.R.O., attd. 16th Rajputs, I.A.

Barr, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) J. H. V. 109th Inf., I.A., attd. 120th Rajputana Inf., I.A.

Blaxland, Capt. A. B., 16th Rajputs, I.A.

Boulton, Lt.-Col. H., M.B., Ind. Med. Serv.

Bruce, Maj. S. M., 37th Lrs., I.A., attd. 15th Lrs., I.A. (Killed in action.)

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Burden, Lt.-Col (T./Col.) H., C I.E., F.R.C.S., Ind. Med. Serv.

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Chapman, Capt. (Local Maj.) E. H. S., 31st Lrs., I.A. (Died.)

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Crocker, Lt. A., I.A.R.O., attd. 16th Rajputs, I.A.

Dale, Lt.-Col. & Bt. Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) G. A., C.M.G., 19th Punjabis, I.A.

Davis, Lt. H., 71st Fd. Coy., 3rd Sappers & Miners, I.A.

DeBrath, Capt. N. S., 15th Lrs., I.A.

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Dobbs, Capt. H. C., 124th Baluchistan Inf., I.A.
Dyer, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) H. R., D.S.O., 35th Scinde Horse, I.A.
Frankau, Lt (T./Capt.) G. N., I.A.R.O., attd. S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Fraser, Capt. & Bt. Maj. W. A. K., M.C., 39th Central India Horse, I.A.
Gardner, Capt. J. M. S., 124th Baluchistan Inf., I.A.
Gray, T./Lt. (Local Capt.) W. M., Spec. List, attd. 1st Mule Corps, South Persia Rif.
Gregory, Lt. (A./Capt.) J. R., 124th Baluchistan Inf., I.A.

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Hales, Lt. W. P., I.A.R.O., attd. 124th Baluchistan Inf., I.A.

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Hamilton, Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) F. A., 8th Cav., I.A.
Hanafin, Capt. J. B., F.R.C.S.I., Ind. Med. Serv.

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Harvey-Kelly, Capt. & Bt. Maj. C. H. G. H., 127th Baluch. L.I., I.A.
Hawley, Maj. W. G. B. I., 28th Lt. Cav., I.A.
Hensman, T./Capt. H. S., Ind. Med. Serv.
Hobson, Capt. (T./Maj.) J. W. S., 16th Rajputs, I.A.
Holbrooke, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) B. F. R., 124th Baluchistan Inf., I.A.
Hornsby, Capt. (T./Maj.) R. W., 19th Punjabis, I.A.
Hunter, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) J. B. D., M.B., F.R.C.S. Edin., Ind. Med. Serv., attd. South Persia Rif.
Jackson, Lt.-Col. & Bt. Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) H. W., D.S.O., 89th Punjabis, I.A.
Kane, Capt. (A./Maj.) J. L. K., 109th Inf., attd. 120th Rajputana Inf., I.A.
Kernahan, Capt. J. A. A., Ind. Med. Serv., attd. South Persia Rif.
Knollys, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) D. E., 19th Punjabis, I.A.
Kreyer, Capt. J. A. C., 28th Lt. Cav., I.A.

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Laville, Capt. F. A. J., 16th Rajputs, I.A.

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Liddell, Capt. J. A., I.A.R.O., attd. S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Lilly, Capt. (T./Maj.) A. N. L., 7th Rajputs, I.A.
Livingstone, Lt. (T./Capt.) L., I.A.R.O., attd. South Persia Rif.
Lord, Lt. J. W., 124th Baluchistan Inf., I.A.
Lothian, Capt. J., 28th Lt. Cav., I.A.
Lucas, Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) M. H., 37th Lrs., I.A.

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Macdonald, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) J. V., M.C., M.B., Ind. Med. Serv.

* * * * *

Masters, Maj. J., 16th Rajputs, I.A.
McEnery, Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) R. T., S. & T. Corps, I.A.
McLaughlin, Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. P. M. D., 107th Pnrs., I.A.
Mordaunt, T./Lt. L. J. P., Ind. Med. Serv.
Morris, Hon. Maj. J., S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Murray, Lt. (T./Capt.) M. J., I.A.R.O., attd. Burma Mtd. Rif., I.A.

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Noble, T./Lt. A., Ind. Med. Serv., attd. 124th Baluchistan Inf., I.A.
Orton, Lt.-Col. (T./Col.) E. F., 37th Lrs., I.A.

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Pengelley, Capt. (T./Maj.) G. H., S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Pigot, Capt. G., 19th Punjabis, I.A.
Porter, Capt. R. R. M., M. B., Ind. Med. Serv.

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Redl, Lt.-Col. E. A. F., C.I.E., 118th Inf., I.A.
Robinson, Lt. C., I.A.R.O.
Rogers, Lt. (T./Capt.) R. H., I.A.R.O., attd. Burma Mtd. Rif., I.A.

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Roughton, Lt. G. E., I.A.R.O., attd. S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Shute, Lt. (A./Capt.) G. E. FitzG., 19th Punjabis, I.A.
Sinton, Capt. J. A., V.C., M.B., Ind. Med. Serv.
Stewart, Maj. A. E., M.C., 124th Baluchistan Inf., I.A.
Sykes, Lt.-Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) Sir P. M., K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., Supy. List, Ind. Army, attd. Ind. Political Dept.
Synge, Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) M., D.S.O., S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Tanner, Lt. (T./Capt.) H., I.A.R.O., attd. S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Teague, Capt. J., M.C., 124th Baluchistan Inf., I.A.
Teague-Jones, Lt. (T./Capt.) R., I.A.R.O.
Thacker, Capt. W. L. H., I.A.R.O., attd. Burma Mtd. Rif., I.A.
Thomas, Lt. (T./Capt.) R. D., I.A.R.O., attd. S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Vanrenen, Lt.-Col. G. R., 16th Rajputs, I.A.
Vaughan, 2nd Lt. J., I.A.R.O., attd. S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Wetherell, Capt. F. G. B., 127th Baluch. L.I., I.A., attd. 124th Baluchistan Inf., I.A.
White, Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. B., 39th Central India Horse, I.A.

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Williams, Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) V. P. B., 4th Cav., I.A.

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Wills, T./Lt. V. J., R.E., attd. 71st Fd. Coy., 3rd Sappers and Miners, I.A.
Redl, Mrs. E. A. F.
Abdul Samad Shah, Hon. Capt.
Farman Ali, Risaldar-Maj., I.D.S.M., Burma Mtd. Rif., I.A.
Mahomed Nawaz, T./Lt., Ind. Med. Serv.
Rahman, Capt. (T./Maj.) M. A., Ind. Med. Serv.

Supplement, dated the 20th January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 20th January, 1920, pages 907, 911 and 912.

War Office.
20th January, 1920.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. .—

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

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Cl. HH.

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Col. J. Fisher, C.B., Ind. Army. 26th Apr. 1919.

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INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

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R. Berks R.

Temp. Capt. T. B. Lawrence, M.C., is seconded on appt. as probr. Ind. Army in the rank of temp. Lt. 3 May 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 6 June 1918, under Gen. List.)

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Third Supplement, dated the 21st January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 20th January, 1920, pages 933, 936, 937 and 938.

War Office,
21st January, 1920.

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MEMORANDA.

Col. C. W. Somerset, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., Ind. Army, is granted the hon. rank of Brig.-Gen. on retirement. 24th Sept. 1919.

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SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

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ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Lt. W. R. Tennant is empld. with the Ind. Mountain Art. 20th June 1919.

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REGULAR FORCES.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

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R. Ir. Fus.

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Temp. Lt. W. F. Reid is seconded on appt. as probr., Ind. Army. 11 Sept. 1918.

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A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 27th February 1920.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 15.—Mr. W. J. Kenshett is appointed Officiating Constructor, Kidderpore Dockyard, *vice* Mr. D. H. North, on leave; with effect from the 19th January 1920.

No. 16.—Mr. W. G. J. Francis is appointed Officiating Assistant Constructor, Bombay Dockyard, *vice* Mr. W. J. Kenshett; with effect from the 19th January 1920.

REMOVALS.

No. 17.—Temporary Engineer-Lieutenant W. W. D. Riley, Royal Indian Marine, having deserted, his name is removed from the list of Royal Indian Marine Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 6th April 1919.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 23rd February 1920.

No. 357-E.—20.—The undermentioned officiating Deputy Locomotive Superintendents, North Western Railway, will hold temporary rank in class I of the Superior Revenue Establishment, with effect from the dates noted against their names and until further orders.

Name.	From
Mr. T. W. E. S. Wrench	7th October 1919.
Mr. E. Hunt	1st February 1920.
Mr. E. L. Scott	23rd March 1920.

The 25th February 1920.

No. 991-P.—16.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the agency of the North Western Railway for a light feeder railway on the 2′ or 2′-6″ gauge from Fazilka to Abohar, a distance of about 24 miles.

2. The survey will be known as Fazilka-Abohar Railway Survey.

The 26th February 1920.

No. 32-E.—20.—Mr. H. H. Spalding, officiating Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted combined privilege leave and furlough on average salary for eight months under Articles 233, 260 and 308, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 21st February 1920.

No. 32-1 E.—20.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 32-E.—20, dated the 26th February 1920, Mr. W. R. Pearce, officiating Deputy Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent (temporary rank), Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 21st February 1920.

The 27th February 1920.

No. 119-E.—20.—*Corrigendum.*—In Railway Board's Notification No. 119-E.—20, dated the 30th of January 1920, *for* class III, grade 1, *read* class III, grade 2, as the rank of Mr. I. S. Cameron.

No. 220-E.—20.—Mr. D A. Petruse, Power House Supervisor, is appointed Assistant Electrical Engineer, North Western Railway.

No. 317-E.—20.—Mr. A. T. Stowell, Traffic Manager (temporary), Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted combined leave for one year, *viz.*, privilege leave due and furlough for the remaining period, under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th March 1920 or subsequent date of relief.

No. 1651-E.—18.—Mr. F. E. Goodall, District Controller of Stores, is, on return from military duty, transferred from the Eastern Bengal Railway to the North Western Railway.

No. 1651-E.—18.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 117-E.—17, dated the 20th January 1917, Mr. E. C. Connel, District Controller of Stores, is transferred permanently to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 2347-E.—19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notifications No. 1358-E.—17, dated the 12th October 1917 and No. 1136-E.-2—19, dated the 5th September 1919, Mr. P. D. Woods, District Controller of Stores, on return from special duty with the Indian Munitions Board joined the Eastern Bengal Railway on the 27th December 1919.

No. 2545-E.—19.—Mr. R. W. Church, Mining Engineer, Railway Department, is granted combined leave for one year, five months and twenty-six days, *viz.*, privilege leave for three months, furlough on full average salary for five months, and furlough on half average salary for the remaining period under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 26th June 1918.

Railway Board's Notification No. 1008-E.-18, dated the 14th October 1918, is hereby cancelled.

No. 2545-E.—19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 1008-E.-1—18, dated the 14th October 1918, Mr. C. S. Whitworth, officiating Mining Engineer, Railway Department, reverted to his substantive appointment of Senior Assistant Coal Superintendent, State Railways, with effect from the 10th January 1920.

R. McLEAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 25th February 1920.

No. E.-412.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Palmer, R.A., Military Assistant (Ordnance Factories), Indian Munitions Board, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 21st February 1920.

No. E.-586.—The services of Mr. C. F. Randall, Officer on special duty under the Indian Munitions Board, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 21st February 1920.

The 26th February 1920.

No. E.-78.—The services of Mr. C. A. Williams, Deputy Controller (Munitions Manufacture), Delhi, are replaced at the disposal of the Railway Board, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th February 1920.

The 27th February 1920.

No. E.-1514.—Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, C.I.E., I.C.S., is appointed a Member of the Indian Munitions Board, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd February 1920.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,
Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th February, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1920.

[AS PASSED IN COUNCIL.]

An Act to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

WHEREAS it has been determined to take a census of British India during the year 1921, and it is expedient to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Census Act, 1920.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

Appointment of census-officers.

2. (*1*) The Local Government may appoint any person to take, or aid in, or supervise the taking of, the census within any specified local area.

(*2*) Persons so appointed shall be called census-officers.

(*3*) The Local Government may delegate to such authority, as it thinks fit, the power of appointing census-officers which is conferred by this section.

Proof of appointment of census-officers and their status as public servants.

3. (*1*) A declaration in writing, signed by any officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a census-officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment.

(*2*) All census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 18[illegible]

Discharge of duties of census-officers in certain cases.

4. (*1*) (*a*) Every officer in command of any body of men belonging to His Majesty's naval, military or air forces or to His Majesty's Indian Marine Service or of any vessel of war,

(*b*) every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having charge or control of a vessel,

(*c*) every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up or of any public, charitable, religious or educational institution,

(*d*) every keeper, secretary or manager of any sarai, hôtel, boarding-house, lodging-house, emigration depôt or club, and

(*e*) every occupant of immoveable property who has at the time of the taking of the census not less than twenty persons living on or in such property, and every manager or officer of a railway or other commercial or industrial establishment who has at such time not less than ten persons employed under him,

shall, if so required by the District Magistrate or by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, perform such of the duties of a census-officer in relation to the persons who at the time of the taking of the census are under his command or charge, or are inmates of his house or present on or in such immoveable property or are employed under him as such Magistrate or officer may, by written order, direct

(*2*) All the provisions of this Act relating to census-officers shall apply, so far as they can be made applicable, to all persons while performing such duties under this section, and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which he is directed under this section to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Power of District Magistrate to call upon certain persons to give assistance.

5. (*1*) The District Magistrate, or such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf for any local area, may, by written order, which shall have effect throughout the limits of his district or of such local area, as the case may be, call upon—

(*a*) all owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders, farmers, assignees of land-revenue and lessees of fisheries under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1905, or the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889, or their agents, [Bur. Act III of 1905. III of 1889.]

(*b*) all village-officers and servants in estates as defined in the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act, 1894, and [Mad. Act II of 1894.]

(*c*) all members of panchayats appointed under the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870, or the Sylhet and Cachar Rural Police Regulation, 1883, or members of union boards established under the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919, all ghatwals, Unit-tahsildars and members of a panchayat appointed under the Chota Nagpur Rural Police Act, 1914, all members of Village Authorities constituted under the Assam Local Self-Government Act, 1915, and all village-headmen in the Kumaun Division of the United Provinces, [Ben. Act VI of 1870. I of 1883. Ben. Act V of 1919. B. and O. Act I of 1914.]

to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of the taking of the census on the lands of such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers and assignees, or within the limits of such fisheries or in the villages or other areas for which such village-officers and servants, panchayats, union boards, Village Authorities, ghatwals, Unit-tahsildars or village headmen are appointed, as the case may be.

(*2*) Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required, and such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers, assignees and lessees, or their agents, and such village-officers and servants, the members of such panchayats, union boards and Village Authorities, and such ghatwals, Unit-tahsildars and village-headmen shall be bound to obey it.

Asking of questions by census-officers.

6 Every census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the Local Government and published in the official Gazette, he may be directed to ask.

Obligation to answer questions.

7. Every person of whom any question is asked under the last foregoing section shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief :

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household, and no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband, or of any other person whose name she is forbidden by custom to mention.

Occupier to allow access, and permit affixing of numbers.

8. Every person occupying any house, enclosure vessel or other place shall allow census-officers such access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census, and as, having regard to the customs of the country, may be reasonable, and shall allow them to paint on or affix to the place such letters, marks or numbers as may be necessary for the purposes of the census.

Occupier or manager to fill up schedule.

9. (*1*) Subject to such orders as the Local Government may issue in this behalf, any census-officer may leave, or cause to be left,

(*a*) at any dwelling-house within the local area for which he is appointed, or

(*b*) with any manager or officer of any commercial or industrial establishment who has at the time of the taking of the census not less than ten persons employed under him,

a schedule for the purpose of its being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof, or by such manager or officer with such particulars as the Local Government may direct regarding the inmates of such house or part, or the persons employed under such manager or officer at the time of the taking of the census, as the case may be.

(*2*) When any such schedule has been so left, the occupier of the house or part to which it relates or the manager or officer with whom it is left shall fill it up, or cause it to be filled up, to the best of his knowledge or belief, so far as regards the inmates of such house or part, or the persons employed under him at the time aforesaid, as the case may be, and shall sign his name thereto, and when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the census-officer or to such person as the census-officer may direct.

10. In any of the following cases, namely—

Penalties.

(*a*) if a census-officer or a person lawfully required to give assistance towards the taking of a census refuses or neglects to use reasonable diligence in performing any duty imposed upon him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Act or with any rule duly made thereunder,

(*b*) if a census-officer intentionally puts any offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return, or, without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, discloses any information which he has received by means of or for the purposes of a census return,

(*c*) if any person refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge or belief any question asked of him by a census-officer which he is legally bound by section 7 so to answer,

(*d*) if any person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place refuses to allow a census-officer such reasonable access thereto as he is required by section 8 to allow,

(*e*) if any person removes, obliterates, alters or injures before the 31st day of March, 1921, any letters, marks or numbers which have been painted or affixed for the purposes of the census,

(*f*) if any occupier of a dwelling-house or part thereof or any person with whom a schedule is left under section 9 knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of section 9 or makes any false return under that section,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

11. (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare before what classes of Magistrates prosecutions under this Act may be instituted.

Jurisdiction in prosecutions.

(*2*) Unless and until a notification is published under sub-section (*1*) all prosecutions under this Act shall, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, be instituted before a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere, before the District Magistrate.

(*3*) No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the Local Government or of some officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf.

12. No person shall have a right to inspect any book, register or record made by a census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such officer or any schedule delivered under section 9, and, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any such book, register, record or schedule shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding or any proceeding under Chapter XII or Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Records of census not open to inspection or admissible in evidence in certain proceedings.

I of 1872.

V of 1898.

13. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule with respect to the mode in which a census is to be taken in any municipality, the municipal authority may, at the time appointed for the taking of the census of British India during the year 1921, cause the census of the municipality to be taken wholly or in part by any method authorised by this Act.

Temporary suspension of local enactments and rules as to mode of taking census in municipalities.

14. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule, in regard to municipal, local, union or village funds, the Local Government may direct that the whole or any part of any expenses incurred for anything done in accordance with this Act may be charged to any municipal, local, union or village fund constituted for, and on behalf of, the area within which such expenses were incurred.

Power in regard to expenses.

15. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Power to make rules.

(*2*) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Governor General in Council may make rules providing—

(*a*) for the appointment of census-officers and of persons to perform any of the duties of census-officers or to give assistance towards the taking of a census, and for the general instructions to be issued to such officers and persons;

(*b*) for the enumeration of persons employed on railways and their families and of other classes of the population for whom it may be necessary or expedient to make special provision; and

(*c*) for the enumeration of persons travelling on the night when a census is taken.

(*3*) The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, direct that all or any of the powers conferred upon him by this section may also be exercised by any Local Government with respect to the territories administered by it.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th February, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1920.

[AS PASSED IN COUNCIL.]

An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Insolvency in British India, as administered by Courts having jurisdiction outside the Presidency-towns and the Town of Rangoon.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to insolvency in British India, as administered by Courts having jurisdiction outside the Presidency-towns and the Town of Rangoon; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India except the Scheduled Districts.

Definitions.

2. (*1*) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "creditor" includes a decree-holder, "debt" includes a judgment-debt, and "debtor" includes a judgment-debtor;

(*b*) "District Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in any area outside the local limits for the time being of the Presidency-towns and of the Town of Rangoon;

(*c*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(*d*) "property" includes any property over which or the profits of which any person has a disposing power which he may exercise for his own benefit;

(*e*) "secured creditor" means a person holding a mortgage, charge or lien on the property of the debtor or any part thereof as a security for a debt due to him from the debtor; and

(*f*) "transfer of property" includes a transfer of any interest in property and the creation of any charge upon property.

V of 1908. (*2*) Words and expressions used in this Act and defined in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and not hereinbefore defined shall have the same meanings as those respectively attributed to them by the said Code.

PART I.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF COURT.

Insolvency jurisdiction.

3. (*1*) The District Courts shall be the Courts having jurisdiction under this Act :

Provided that the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, invest any Court subordinate to a District Court with jurisdiction in any class of cases, and any Court so invested shall within the local limits of its jurisdiction have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court under this Act.

(*2*) For the purposes of this Act, a Court of Small Causes shall be deemed to be subordinate to the District Court.

Power of Court to decide all questions arising in insolvency.

4. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of this Act the Court shall have full power to decide all questions whether of title or priority, or of any nature whatsoever, and whether involving matters of law or of fact, which may arise in any case of insolvency coming within the cognisance of the Court, or which the Court may deem it expedient or necessary to decide for the purpose of doing complete justice or making a complete distribution of property in any such case.

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of this Act and notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, every such decision shall be final and binding for all purposes as between, on the one hand, the debtor and the debtor's estate and, on the other hand, all claimants against him or it and all persons claiming through or under them or any of them.

(*3*) Where the Court does not deem it expedient or necessary to decide any question of the nature referred to in sub-section (*1*), but has reason to believe that the debtor has a saleable interest in any property, the Court may without further inquiry sell such interest in such manner and subject to such conditions as it may think fit

General powers of Courts.

5. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Court, in regard to proceedings under this Act, shall have the same powers and shall follow the same procedure as it has and follows in the exercise of original civil jurisdiction.

(*2*) Subject as aforesaid, High Courts and District Courts, in regard to proceedings under this Act in Courts subordinate to them, shall have the same powers and shall follow the same procedure as they respectively have and follow in regard to civil suits.

PART II.

PROCEEDINGS FROM ACT OF INSOLVENCY TO DISCHARGE.

Acts of insolvency.

Acts of insolvency.

6. A debtor commits an act of insolvency in each of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) if, in British India or elsewhere, he makes a transfer of all or substantially all his property to a third person for the benefit of his creditors generally;

(*b*) if, in British India or elsewhere, he makes a transfer of his property or of any part thereof with intent to defeat or delay his creditors;

(*c*) if, in British India or elsewhere, he makes any transfer of his property, or of any part thereof, which would, under this or any other enactment for the time being in force, be void as a fraudulent preference if he were adjudged an insolvent;

(*d*) if, with intent to defeat or delay his creditors,—

(*i*) he departs or remains out of British India,

(*ii*) he departs from his dwelling-house or usual place of business or otherwise absents himself,

(*iii*) he secludes himself so as to deprive his creditors of the means of communicating with him;

(*e*) if any of his property has been sold in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money;

(*f*) if he petitions to be adjudged an insolvent under the provisions of this Act;

(*g*) if he gives notice to any of his creditors that he has suspended, or that he is about to suspend, payment of his debts; or

(*h*) if he is imprisoned in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section the act of an agent may be the act of the principal.

Petition.

Petition and adjudication.

7. Subject to the conditions specified in this Act, if a debtor commits an act of insolvency, an insolvency petition may be presented either by a creditor or by the debtor, and the Court may on such petition make an order (hereinafter called an order of adjudication) adjudging him an insolvent.

Explanation.—The presentation of a petition by the debtor shall be deemed an act of insolvency within the meaning of this section, and on such petition the Court may make an order of adjudication.

Exemption of corporation, etc., from insolvency proceedings.

8. No insolvency petition shall be presented against any corporation or against any association or company registered under any enactment for the time being in force.

Conditions on which creditor may petition.

9. (*1*) A creditor shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition against a debtor unless—

(*a*) the debt owing by the debtor to the creditor, or, if two or more creditors join in the petition, the aggregate amount of debts owing to such creditors amounts to five hundred rupees, and

(*b*) the debt is a liquidated sum payable either immediately or at some cert in future time, and

(*c*) the act of insolvency on which the petition is grounded has occurred within three months before the presentation of the petition.

(*2*) If the petitioning creditor is a secured creditor, he shall in his petition either state that he is willing to relinquish his security for the benefit of the creditors in the event of the debtor being adjudged insolvent, or give an estimate of the value of the security. In the latter case, he may be admitted as a petitioning creditor to the extent of the balance of the debt due to him after deducting the value so estimated in the same way as if he were an unsecured creditor.

Conditions on which debtor may petition.

10. (*1*) A debtor shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition, unless he is unable to pay his debts and—

(*a*) his debts amount to five hundred rupees; or

(*b*) he is under arrest or imprisonment in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money; or

(*c*) an order of attachment in execution of such a decree has been made, and is subsisting, against his property.

(*2*) A debtor in respect of whom an order of adjudication made under this Act has been annulled, owing to his failure to apply, or to prosecute an application for his discharge, shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition without the leave of the Court by which the order of adjudication was annulled. Such Court shall not grant leave unless it is satisfied either that the debtor was prevented by any reasonable cause from presenting or prosecuting his application, as the case may be, or that the petition is founded on facts substantially different from those contained in the petition on which the order of adjudication was made.

Court to which petition shall be presented.

11. Every insolvency petition shall be presented to a Court having jurisdiction under this Act in any local area in which the debtor ordinarily resides or carries on business, or personally works for gain, or if he has been arrested or imprisoned, where he is in custody:

Provided that no objection as to the place of presentment shall be allowed by any Court in the exercise of appellate or revisional jurisdiction unless such objection was taken in the Court by which the petition was heard at the earliest possible opportunity, and unless there has been a consequent failure of justice.

Verification of petition.

12. Every insolvency petition shall be in writing and shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for signing and verifying plaints. V of 1908.

13. (*1*) Every insolvency petition presented by a debtor shall contain the following particulars, namely:—

Contents of petition.

(*a*) a statement that the debtor is unable to pay his debts;

(*b*) the place where he ordinarily resides or carries on business or personally works for gain, or, if he has been arrested or imprisoned, the place where he is in custody;

(*c*) the Court (if any) by whose order he has been arrested or imprisoned, or by which an order has been made for the attachment of his property, together with particulars of the decree in respect of which any such order has been made;

(*d*) the amount and particulars of all pecuniary claims against him, together with the names and residences of his creditors so far as they are known to, or can by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence be ascertained by, him;

(*e*) the amount and particulars of all his property, together with—

(*i*) a specification of the value of all such property not consisting of money;

(*ii*) the place or places at which any such property is to be found; and

(*iii*) a declaration of his willingness to place at the disposal of the Court all such property save in so far as it includes such particulars (not being his books of account) as are exempted by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or by any other enactment for the time being in force from liability to attachment and sale in execution of a decree;

V of 1908.

(*f*) a statement whether the debtor has on any previous occasion filed a petition to be adjudged an insolvent, and (where such a petition has been filed)—

(*i*) if such petition has been dismissed, the reasons for such dismissal, or

(*ii*) if the debtor has been adjudged an insolvent, concise particulars of the insolvency, including a statement whether any previous adjudication has been annulled and, if so, the grounds therefor.

(*2*) Every insolvency petition presented by a creditor or creditors shall set forth the particulars regarding the debtor specified in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*), and shall also specify—

(*a*) the act of insolvency committed by such debtor, together with the date of its commission; and

(*b*) the amount and particulars of his or their pecuniary claim or claims against such debtor.

14. No petition, whether presented by a debtor or by a creditor, shall be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

Withdrawal of petitions.

15. Where two or more insolvency petitions are presented against the same debtor, or where separate petitions are presented against joint debtors, the Court may consolidate the proceedings or any of them, on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Consolidation of petitions.

16. Where the petitioner does not proceed with due diligence on his petition the Court may substitute as petitioner any other creditor to whom the debtor may be indebted in the amount required by this Act in the case of a petitioning creditor.

Power to change carriage of proceedings.

17. If a debtor by or against whom an insolvency petition has been presented dies, the proceedings in the matter shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, be continued so far as may be necessary for the realisation and distribution of the property of the debtor.

Continuance of proceedings on death of debtor.

18. The procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, with respect to the admission of plaints, shall, so far as it is applicable, be followed in the case of insolvency petitions.

V of 1908

Procedure for admission of petition.

19. (*1*) Where an insolvency petition is admitted, the Court shall make an order fixing a date for hearing the petition.

Procedure on admission of petition.

(*2*) Notice of the order under sub-section (*1*) shall be given to creditors in such manner as may be prescribed.

(*3*) Where the debtor is not the petitioner, notice of the order under sub-section (*1*) shall be served on him in the manner provided for the service of summons.

20. The Court when making an order admitting the petition may, and where the debtor is the petitioner ordinarily shall, appoint an interim receiver of the property of the debtor or of any part thereof, and may direct him to take immediate possession thereof or of any part thereof, and the interim receiver shall thereupon have such of the powers conferrable on a receiver appointed under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, as the Court may direct. If an interim receiver is not so appointed, the Court may make such appointment at any subsequent time before adjudication, and the provisions of this sub-section shall apply accordingly.

Appointment of interim receiver.

V of 1908.

21. At the time of making an order admitting the petition or at any subsequent time before adjudication, the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any creditor, make one or more of the following orders, namely:—

Interim proceedings against debtor.

(1) order the debtor to give reasonable security for his appearance until final orders are made upon the petition, and direct that, in default of giving such security, he shall be detained in the civil prison;

(2) order the attachment by actual seizure of the whole or any part of the property in the possession or under the control of the debtor, other than such particulars (not being his books of account) as are exempted by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or by any other enactment for the time being in force from liability to attachment and sale in execution of a decree;

V of 1908.

(3) order a warrant to issue with or without bail for the arrest of the debtor, and direct either that he be detained in the civil prison until the disposal of the petition, or that he be released on

such terms as to security as may be reasonable and necessary:

Provided that an order under clause (2) or clause (3) shall not be made unless the Court is satisfied that the debtor, with intent to defeat or delay his creditors or to avoid any process of the Court,—

(i) has absconded or has departed from the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or is about to abscond or to depart from such limits, or is remaining outside them, or

(ii) has failed to disclose or has concealed, destroyed, transferred or removed from such limits, or is about to conceal, destroy, transfer or remove from such limits, any documents likely to be of use to his creditors in the course of the hearing, or any part of his property other than such particulars as aforesaid.

Duties of debtors.

22. The debtor shall on the making of an order admitting the petition produce all books of account, and shall at any time thereafter give such inventories of his property, and such lists of his creditors and debtors and of the debts due to and from them, respectively, submit to such examination in respect of his property or his creditors, attend at such times before the Court or receiver, execute such instruments, and generally do all such acts and things in relation to his property as may be required by the Court or receiver, or as may be prescribed.

Release of debtor.

23. (1) At the time of making an order admitting the petition or at any subsequent time before adjudication, the Court may, if the debtor is under arrest or imprisonment in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money, order his release on such terms as to security as may be reasonable and necessary.

(2) The Court may at any time order any person who has been released under this section to be re-arrested and re-committed to the custody from which he was released.

(3) At the time of making any order under this section, the Court shall record in writing its reasons therefor.

Procedure at hearing.

24. (1) On the day fixed for the hearing of the petition, or on any subsequent day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the Court shall require proof of the following matters, namely:—

(a) that the creditor or the debtor, as the case may be, is entitled to present the petition:

Provided that, where the debtor is the petitioner, he shall, for the purpose of proving his inability to pay his debts, be required to furnish only such proof as to satisfy the Court that there are *primâ facie* grounds for believing the same and the Court, if and when so satisfied, shall not be bound to hear any further evidence thereon;

(b) that the debtor, if he does not appear on a petition presented by a creditor, has been served with notice of the order admitting the petition; and

(c) that the debtor has committed the act of insolvency alleged against him.

(2) The Court shall also examine the debtor, if he is present, as to his conduct, dealings and property in the presence of such creditors as appear at the hearing, and the creditors shall have the right to question the debtor thereon.

(3) The Court shall, if sufficient cause is shown, grant time to the debtor or to any creditor to produce any evidence which appears to it to be necessary for the proper disposal of the petition.

(4) A memorandum of the substance of the examination of the debtor and of any other oral evidence given shall be made by the Judge, and shall form part of the record of the case.

Dismissal of petition.

25. (1) In the case of a petition presented by a creditor, where the Court is not satisfied with the proof of his right to present the petition or of the service on the debtor of notice of the order admitting the petition, or of the alleged act of insolvency, or is satisfied by the debtor that he is able to pay his debts, or that for any other sufficient cause no order ought to be made, the Court shall dismiss the petition.

(2) In the case of a petition presented by a debtor, the Court shall dismiss the petition if it is not satisfied of his right to present the petition.

Award of compensation.

26. (1) Where a petition presented by a creditor is dismissed under sub-section (1) of section 25, and the Court is satisfied that the petition was frivolous or vexatious, the Court may, on the application of the debtor, award against such creditor such amount, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as it deems a reasonable compensation to the debtor for the expense or injury occasioned to him by the petition and the proceedings thereon, and such amount may be realised as if it were a fine.

(2) An award under this section shall bar any suit for compensation in respect of such petition and the proceedings thereon.

Order of Adjudication.

Order of adjudication.

27. (1) If the Court does not dismiss the petition, it shall make an order of adjudication, and shall specify in such order the period within which the debtor shall apply for his discharge.

(2) The Court may, if sufficient cause is shown, extend the period within which the debtor shall apply for his discharge, and in that case shall publish notice of the order in such manner as it thinks fit.

Effect of an order of adjudication.

28. (1) On the making of an order of adjudication, the insolvent shall aid to the utmost of his power in the realisation of his property and the distribution of the proceeds among his creditors.

(2) On the making of an order of adjudication the whole of the property of the insolvent shall vest in the Court or in a receiver as hereinafter provided, and shall become divisible among the creditors, and thereafter, except as provided by this Act, no creditor to whom the insolvent is indebted in respect of any debt provable under this Act shall during the pendency of the insolvency proceedings have any remedy

against the property of the insolvent in respect of the debt, or commence any suit or other legal proceeding, except with the leave of the Court and on such terms as the Court may impose.

(3) For the purposes of sub-section (2), all goods being, at the date of the presentation of the petition on which the order is made, in the possession, order or disposition of the insolvent in his trade or business, by the consent and permission of the true owner, under such circumstances that he is the reputed owner thereof, shall be deemed to be the property of the insolvent.

(4) All property which is acquired by or devolves on the insolvent after the date of an order of adjudication and before his discharge shall forthwith vest in the Court or receiver, and the provisions of sub-section (2) shall apply in respect thereof.

(5) The property of the insolvent for the purposes of this section shall not include any property (not being books of account) which is exempted by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or by any other enactment for the time being in force from liability to attachment and sale in execution of a decree.

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(6) Nothing in this section shall affect the power of any secured creditor to realise or otherwise deal with his security, in the same manner as he would have been entitled to realise or deal with it if this section had not been passed.

(7) An order of adjudication shall relate back to, and take effect from, the date of the presentation of the petition on which it is made.

Stay of pending proceeding

29. Any Court in which a suit or other proceeding is pending against a debtor shall, on proof that an order of adjudication has been made against him under this Act, either stay the proceeding or allow it to continue on such terms as such Court may impose.

Publication of order of adjudication.

30. Notice of an order of adjudication stating the name, address and description of the insolvent, the date of the adjudication, the period within which the debtor shall apply for his discharge, and the Court by which the adjudication is made, shall be published in the local official Gazette and in such other manner as may be prescribed.

Proceedings consequent on order of adjudication.

Protection order.

31. (1) Any insolvent in respect of whom an order of adjudication has been made may apply to the Court for protection, and the Court may on such application make an order for the protection of the insolvent from arrest or detention.

(2) A protection order may apply either to all the debts of the debtor, or to any of them as the Court may think proper, and may commence and take effect at and for such time as the Court may direct, and may be revoked or renewed as the Court may think fit.

(3) A protection order shall protect the insolvent from being arrested or detained in prison for any debt to which such order applies, and any insolvent arrested or detained contrary to the terms of such an order shall be entitled to his release:

Provided that no such order shall operate to prejudice the rights of any creditor in the event of such order being revoked or the adjudication annulled.

(4) Any creditor shall be entitled to appear and oppose the grant of a protection order.

Power to arrest after adjudication.

32. At any time after an order of adjudication has been made, the Court may, if it has reason to believe on the application of any creditor or the receiver, that the debtor has absconded or departed from the local limits of its jurisdiction with intent to avoid any obligation which has been, or might be, imposed on him by or under this Act, order a warrant to issue for his arrest, and on his appearing or being brought before it, may, if satisfied that he was absconding or had departed with such intent, order his release on such terms as to security as may be reasonable or necessary, or if such security is not furnished, direct that he shall be detained in the civil prison for a period which may extend to three months.

Schedule of creditors.

33. (1) When an order of adjudication has been made under this Act, all persons alleging themselves to be creditors of the insolvent in respect of debts provable under this Act shall tender proof of their respective debts by producing evidence of the amount and particulars thereof, and the Court shall, by order, determine the persons who have proved themselves to be creditors of the insolvent in respect of such debts, and the amount of such debts, respectively, and shall frame a schedule of such persons and debts:

Provided that if, in the opinion of the Court, the value of any debt is incapable of being fairly estimated, the Court may make an order to that effect, and thereupon the debt shall not be included in the schedule.

(2) A copy of every such schedule shall be posted in the Court-house.

(3) Any creditor of the insolvent may, at any time before the discharge of the insolvent, tender proof of his debt and apply to the Court for an order directing his name to be entered in the schedule as a creditor in respect of any debt provable under this Act, and not entered in the schedule, and the Court, after causing notice to be served on the insolvent and the other creditors who have proved their debts, and hearing their objections (if any) shall comply with or reject the application.

Debts provable under the Act.

34. (1) Debts which have been excluded from the schedule on the ground that their value is incapable of being fairly estimated and demands in the nature of unliquidated damages arising otherwise than by reason of a contract or a breach of trust shall not be provable under this Act.

(2) Save as provided by sub-section (1), all debts and liabilities, present or future, certain or contingent, to which the debtor is subject when he is adjudged an insolvent, or to which he may become subject before his discharge by reason of any obligation incurred before the date of such adjudication, shall be deemed to be debts provable under this Act.

Annulment of adjudication.

35. Where, in the opinion of the Court, a debtor ought not to have been adjudged insolvent, or where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the debts of the insolvent have been paid in full, the Court shall, on the application of the debtor, or of any other person interested, by order in writing, annul the adjudication.

Power to annul adjudication of insolvency.

36. If, in any case in which an order of adjudication has been made, it shall be proved to the Court by which such order was made that insolvency proceedings are pending in another Court against the same debtor, and that the property of the debtor can be more conveniently distributed by such other Court, the Court may annul the adjudication or stay all proceedings thereon.

Power to cancel one of concurrent orders of adjudication.

37. (*1*) Where an adjudication is annulled, all sales and dispositions of property and payments duly made, and all acts theretofore done, by the Court or receiver, shall be valid; but, subject as aforesaid, the property of the debtor who was adjudged insolvent shall vest in such person as the Court may appoint, or, in default of any such appointment, shall revert to the debtor to the extent of his right or interest therein on such conditions (if any) as the Court may, by order in writing, declare.

Proceedings on annulment.

(*2*) Notice of every order annulling an adjudication shall be published in the local official Gazette and in such other manner as may be prescribed.

Compositions and schemes of arrangement.

38. (*1*) Where a debtor, after the making of an order of adjudication, submits a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of his debts, or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs, the Court shall fix a date for the consideration of the proposal, and shall issue a notice to all creditors in such manner as may be prescribed.

Compositions and schemes of arrangement.

(*2*) If, on the consideration of the proposal, a majority in number and three-fourths in value of all the creditors whose debts are proved and who are present in person or by pleader, resolve to accept the proposal, the same shall be deemed to be duly accepted by the creditors.

(*3*) The debtor may at the meeting amend the terms of his proposal if the amendment is, in the opinion of the Court, calculated to benefit the general body of creditors.

(*4*) Where the Court is of opinion, after hearing the report of the receiver, if a receiver has been appointed, and after considering any objections which may be made by or on behalf of any creditor, that the terms of the proposal are not reasonable or are not calculated to benefit the general body of creditors, the Court shall refuse to approve the proposal.

(*5*) If any facts are proved on proof of which the Court would be required either to refuse, suspend or attach conditions to the debtor's discharge, the Court shall refuse to approve the proposal unless it provides reasonable security for payment of not less than six annas in the rupee on all the unsecured debts provable against the debtor's estate.

(*6*) No composition or scheme shall be approved by the Court which does not provide for the payment in priority to other debts of all debts directed to be so paid in the distribution of the property of an insolvent.

(*7*) In any other case the Court may either approve or refuse to approve the proposal.

39. If the Court approves the proposal, the terms shall be embodied in an order of the Court, and the Court shall frame a schedule in accordance with the provisions of section 33, the order of adjudication shall be annulled, and the provisions of section 37 shall apply, and the composition or scheme shall be binding on all the creditors entered in the said schedule so far as relates to any debts entered therein.

Order on approval.

40. If default is made in the payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or if it appears to the Court that the composition or scheme cannot proceed without injustice or undue delay, or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court may, if it thinks fit, re-adjudge the debtor insolvent and annul the composition or scheme but without prejudice to the validity of any transfer or payment duly made or of anything duly done under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme. When a debtor is re-adjudged insolvent under this sub-section, all debts provable in other respects which have been contracted before the date of such re-adjudication shall be provable in the insolvency.

Power to re-adjudge debtor insolvent.

Discharge.

41. (*1*) A debtor may, at any time after the order of adjudication, and shall, within the period specified by the Court, apply to the Court for an order of discharge, and the Court shall fix a day, notice whereof shall be given in such manner as may be prescribed, for hearing such application, and any objections which may be made thereto.

Discharge.

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Court may, after considering the objections of any creditor and, where a receiver has been appointed, the report of the receiver —

(*a*) grant or refuse an absolute order of discharge; or

(*b*) suspend the operation of the order for a specified time; or

(*c*) grant an order of discharge subject to any conditions with respect to any earnings or income which may afterwards become due to the insolvent, or with respect to his after-acquired property.

42. (*1*) The Court shall refuse to grant an absolute order of discharge under section 41 on proof of any of the following facts, namely—

Cases in which Court must refuse an absolute discharge.

(*a*) that the insolvent's assets are not of a value equal to eight annas in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities, unless he satisfies the Court that the fact that the assets are not of a value equal to eight annas in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities has arisen from circumstances for which he cannot justly be held responsible;

(b) that the insolvent has omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his insolvency;

(c) that the insolvent has continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent;

(d) that the insolvent has contracted any debt provable under this Act without having at the time of contracting it any reasonable or probable ground of expectation (the burden of proving which shall lie on him) that he would be able to pay it;

(e) that the insolvent has failed to account satisfactorily for any loss of assets or for any deficiency of assets to meet his liabilities;

(f) that the insolvent has brought on, or contributed to, his insolvency by rash and hazardous speculations, or by unjustifiable extravagance in living, or by gambling, or by culpable neglect of his business affairs;

(g) that the insolvent has, within three months preceding the date of the presentation of the petition, when unable to pay his debts as they became due, given an undue preference to any of his creditors;

(h) that the insolvent has on any previous occasion been adjudged an insolvent or made a composition or arrangement with his creditors;

(i) that the insolvent has concealed or removed his property or any part thereof, or has been guilty of any other fraud or fraudulent breach of trust.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the report of the receiver shall be deemed to be evidence; and the Court may presume the correctness of any statement contained therein.

(3) The powers of suspending, and of attaching conditions to, an insolvent's discharge may be exercised concurrently.

Adjudication to be annulled on failure to apply for discharge.

43. (1) If the debtor does not appear on the day fixed for hearing his application for discharge or on such subsequent day as the Court may direct, or if the debtor does not apply for an order of discharge within the period specified by the Court, the order of adjudication shall be annulled, and the provisions of section 37 shall apply accordingly.

(2) Where a debtor has been released from custody under the provisions of this Act, and the order of adjudication is annulled under sub-section (1), the Court may, if it thinks fit, re-commit the debtor to his former custody, and the officer in charge of the prison to whose custody such debtor is so re-committed shall receive such debtor into his custody according to such re-commitment, and thereupon all processes which were in force against the person of such debtor at the time of such release as aforesaid shall be deemed to be still in force against him as if no order of adjudication had been made.

Effect of order of discharge.

44. (1) An order of discharge shall not release the insolvent from—

(a) any debt due to the Crown;

(b) any debt or liability incurred by means of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust to which he was a party;

(c) any debt or liability in respect of which he has obtained forbearance by any fraud to which he was a party; or

(d) any liability under an order for maintenance made under section 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. V of 1898.

(2) Save as otherwise provided by sub-section (1), an order of discharge shall release the insolvent from all debts provable under this Act.

(3) An order of discharge shall not release any person who, at the date of the presentation of the petition, was a partner or co-trustee with the insolvent, or was jointly bound or had made any joint contract with him or any person who was surety for him.

PART III.

ADMINISTRATION OF PROPERTY.

Method of proof of debts.

Debt payable at a future time.

45. A creditor may prove for a debt not payable when the debtor is adjudged an insolvent as if it were payable presently, and may receive dividends equally with the other creditors, deducting therefrom only a rebate of interest at the rate of six per centum per annum computed from the declaration of a dividend to the time when the debt would have become payable, according to the terms on which it was contracted.

Mutual dealings and set-off.

46. Where there have been mutual dealings between an insolvent and a creditor proving or claiming to prove a debt under this Act, an account shall be taken of what is due from the one party to the other in respect of such mutual dealings, and the sum due from the one party shall be set off against any sum due from the other party, and the balance of the account, and no more, shall be claimed or paid on either side respectively.

Secured creditors.

47. (1) Where a secured creditor realises his security, he may prove for the balance due to him, after deducting the net amount realised.

(2) Where a secured creditor relinquishes his security for the general benefit of the creditors, he may prove for his whole debt.

(3) Where a secured creditor does not either realise or relinquish his security, he shall, before being entitled to have his debt entered in the schedule, state in his proof the particulars of his security, and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be entitled to receive a dividend only in respect of the balance due to him after deducting the value so assessed.

(4) Where a security is so valued, the Court may at any time before realisation redeem it on payment to the creditor of the assessed value.

(5) Where a creditor, after having valued his security, subsequently realises it, the net amount realised shall be substituted for the amount of any valuation previously made by the creditor, and shall be treated in all respects as an amended valuation made by the creditor.

(6) Where a secured creditor does not comply with the provisions of this section, he shall be excluded from all share in any dividend.

Interest.

48. (1) On any debt or sum certain whereon interest is not reserved or agreed for, and which is overdue when the debtor is adjudged an insolvent, and which is provable under this Act, the creditor may prove for interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum,—

(a) if the debt or sum is payable by virtue of a written instrument at a certain time, from the time when such debt or sum was payable to the date of such adjudication; or,

(b) if the debt or sum is payable otherwise, from the time when a demand in writing has been made giving the debtor notice that interest will be claimed from the date of the demand until the time of payment to the date of such adjudication.

(2) Where a debt which has been proved under this Act includes interest or any pecuniary consideration in lieu of interest, the interest or consideration shall, for the purposes of dividend be calculated at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, without prejudice to the right of a creditor to receive out of the debtor's estate any higher rate of interest to which he may be entitled after all the debts proved have been paid in full.

Mode of proof.

49. (1) A debt may be proved under this Act by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter, to the Court an affidavit verifying the debt.

(2) The affidavit shall contain or refer to a statement of account showing the particulars of the debt, and shall specify the vouchers (if any) by which the same can be substantiated. The Court may at any time call for the production of the vouchers.

Disallowance and reduction of entries in schedule.

50. (1) Where the receiver thinks that a debt has been improperly entered in the schedule the Court may, on the application of the receiver and, after notice to the creditor, and such inquiry (if any) as the Court thinks necessary, expunge such entry or reduce the amount of the debt.

(2) The Court may also, after like inquiry, expunge an entry or reduce the amount of a debt upon the application of a creditor where no receiver has been appointed, or where the receiver declines to interfere in the matter or, in the case of a composition or scheme, upon the application of the debtor.

Effect of insolvency on antecedent transactions.

Restriction of rights of creditor under execution.

51. (1) Where execution of a decree has issued against the property of a debtor, no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the execution against the receiver except in respect of assets realised in the course of the execution by sale or otherwise before the date of the admission of the petition.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of a secured creditor in respect of the property against which the decree is executed.

(3) A person who in good faith purchases the property of a debtor under a sale in execution shall in all cases acquire a good title to it against the receiver.

Duties of Court executing decree as to property taken in execution.

52. Where execution of a decree has issued against any property of a debtor which is saleable in execution and before the sale thereof notice is given to the Court executing the decree that an insolvency petition by or against the debtor has been admitted, the Court shall, on application, direct the property, if in the possession of the Court, to be delivered to the receiver, but the costs of the suit in which the decree was made and of the execution shall be a first charge on the property so delivered, and the receiver may sell the property or an adequate part thereof for the purpose of satisfying the charge.

Avoidance of voluntary transfer.

53. Any transfer of property not being a transfer made before and in consideration of marriage or made in favour of a purchaser or incumbrancer in good faith and for valuable consideration shall, if the transferor is adjudged insolvent within two years after the date of the transfer, be voidable as against the receiver and may be annulled by the Court.

Avoidance of preference in certain cases.

54. (1) Every transfer of property, every payment made, every obligation incurred, and every judicial proceeding taken or suffered by any person unable to pay his debts as they become due from his own money in favour of any creditor, with a view of giving that creditor a preference over the other creditors, shall, if such person is adjudged insolvent on a petition presented within three months after the date thereof, be deemed fraudulent and void as against the receiver and shall be annulled by the Court.

(2) This section shall not affect the rights of any person who in good faith and for valuable consideration has acquired a title through or under a creditor of the insolvent.

Protection of *bonâ fide* transactions.

55. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Act with respect to the effect of insolvency on an execution, and with respect to the avoidance of certain transfers and preferences, nothing in this Act shall invalidate in the case of an insolvency—

(a) any payment by the insolvent to any of his creditors;

(b) any payment or delivery to the insolvent;

(c) any transfer by the insolvent for valuable consideration; or

(d) any contract or dealing by or with the insolvent for valuable consideration:

Provided that any such transaction takes place before the date of the order of adjudication, and that the person with whom such transaction takes place has not at the time notice of the presentation of any insolvency petition by or against the debtor.

Realisation of Property.

Appointment of receiver.

56. (*1*) The Court may, at the time of the order of adjudication, or at any time afterwards, appoint a receiver for the property of the insolvent, and such property shall thereupon vest in such receiver.

(*2*) Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, the Court may—

(*a*) require the receiver to give such security as it thinks fit duly to account for what he shall receive in respect of the property; and

(*b*) by general or special order, fix the amount to be paid as remuneration for the services of the receiver out of the assets of the insolvent.

(*3*) Where the Court appoints a receiver, it may remove the person in whose possession or custody any such property as aforesaid is from the possession or custody thereof:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise the Court to remove from the possession or custody of property any person whom the insolvent has not a present right so to remove.

(*4*) Where a receiver appointed under this section—

(*a*) fails to submit his accounts at such periods and in such form as the Court directs, or

(*b*) fails to pay the balance due from him thereon as the Court directs, or

(*c*) occasions loss to the property by his wilful default or gross negligence,

the Court may direct his property to be attached and sold, and may apply the proceeds to make good any balance found to be due from him or any loss so occasioned by him.

(*5*) The provisions of this section shall apply, so far as may be, to interim receivers appointed under section 20.

Power to appoint Official Receivers.

57. (*1*) The Local Government may appoint such persons as it thinks fit (to be called "Official Receivers") to be receivers under this Act within such local limits as it may prescribe.

(*2*) Where any Official Receiver has been so appointed for the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court having jurisdiction under this Act, he shall be the receiver for the purpose of every order appointing a receiver or an interim receiver issued by any such Court, unless the Court for special reasons otherwise directs.

(*3*) Any sum payable under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 56 in respect of the services of an Official Receiver shall be credited to such fund as the Local Government may direct.

(*4*) Every Official Receiver shall receive such remuneration out of the said fund or otherwise as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, and no remuneration whatever beyond that so fixed shall be received by the Official Receiver as such.

Powers of Court if no receiver appointed.

58. Where no receiver is appointed, the Court shall have all the rights of, and may exercise all the powers conferred on, a receiver under this Act.

Duties and powers of receiver.

59. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the receiver shall, with all convenient speed, realise the property of the debtor and distribute dividends among the creditors entitled thereto, and for that purpose may—

(*a*) sell all or any part of the property of the insolvent;

(*b*) give receipts for any money received by him;

and may, by leave of the Court, do all or any of the following things, namely:—

(*c*) carry on the business of the insolvent so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up of the same;

(*d*) institute, defend or continue any suit or other legal proceeding relating to the property of the insolvent;

(*e*) employ a pleader or other agent to take any proceedings or do any business which may be sanctioned by the Court;

(*f*) accept as the consideration for the sale of any property of the insolvent a sum of money payable at a future time subject to such stipulations as to security and otherwise as the Court thinks fit;

(*g*) mortgage or pledge any part of the property of the insolvent for the purpose of raising money for the payment of his debts;

(*h*) refer any dispute to arbitration, and compromise all debts, claims and liabilities, on such terms as may be agreed upon; and

(*i*) divide in its existing form amongst the creditors, according to its estimated value, any property which, from its peculiar nature or other special circumstances, cannot readily or advantageously be sold.

Special provisions in regard to immoveable property.

60. (*1*) In any local area in which a declaration has been made under section 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and is in force, no sale of immoveable property paying revenue to the Government or held or let for agricultural purposes shall be made by the receiver; but, after the other property of the insolvent has been realised, the Court shall ascertain— V of 1908.

(*a*) the amount required to satisfy the debts proved under this Act after deducting the monies already received;

(*b*) the immoveable property of the insolvent remaining unsold; and

(*c*) the incumbrances (if any) existing thereon;

and shall forward a statement to the Collector containing the particulars aforesaid; and thereupon the Collector shall proceed to raise the amount so required by the exercise of such of the powers conferred on him by paragraphs 2 to 10 of the Third Schedule to the said Code as he thinks fit, and subject to the provisions of those paragraphs so far as they are applicable, and shall hold at the disposal of the Court all sums that may come to his hands by the exercise of such powers.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect any provisions of any enactment for the time being in force prohibiting or restricting the execution of decrees or orders against immoveable property; and any such provisions shall be deemed to apply to the enforcement of an order of adjudication made under this Act as if it were such a decree or order.

Distribution of Property.

Priority of debts.

61. (1) In the distribution of the property of the insolvent, there shall be paid in priority to all other debts—

(a) all debts due to the Crown or to any local authority; and

(b) all salary or wages, not exceeding twenty rupees in all, of any clerk, servant or labourer in respect of services rendered to the insolvent during four months before the date of the presentation of the petition.

(2) The debts specified in sub-section (1) shall rank equally between themselves, and shall be paid in full, unless the property of the insolvent is insufficient to meet them, in which case they shall abate in equal proportions between themselves.

(3) Subject to the retention of such sums as may be necessary for the expenses of administration or otherwise, the debts specified in sub-section (1) shall be discharged forthwith in so far as the property of the insolvent is sufficient to meet them.

(4) In the case of partners, the partnership property shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of the partnership debts, and the separate property of each partner shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of his separate debts. Where there is a surplus of the separate property of the partners, it shall be dealt with as part of the partnership property; and where there is a surplus of the partnership property, it shall be dealt with as part of the respective separate property in proportion to the rights and interests of each partner in the partnership property.

(5) Subject to the provisions of this Act, all debts entered in the schedule shall be paid rateably according to the amounts of such debts respectively and without any preference.

(6) Where there is any surplus after payment of the foregoing debts, it shall be applied in payment of interest from the date on which the debtor is adjudged an insolvent at the rate of six per centum per annum on all debts entered in the schedule.

Calculation of dividends.

62. (1) In the calculation of dividends, the receiver shall retain in his hands sufficient assets to meet—

(a) debts provable under this Act and appearing, from the insolvent's statements or otherwise, to be due to persons resident in places so distant that in the ordinary course of communication they have not had sufficient time to tender their proofs;

(b) debts provable under this Act, the subject of claims not yet determined;

(c) disputed proofs or claims; and

(d) the expenses necessary for the administration of the estate or otherwise.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), all money in hand shall be distributed as dividends.

Right of creditor who has not proved debt before declaration of a dividend.

63. Any creditor who has not proved his debt before the declaration of any dividend or dividends shall be entitled to be paid, out of any money for the time being in the hands of the receiver, any dividend or dividends which he may have failed to receive before that money is applied to the payment of any future dividend or dividends; but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before his debt was proved by reason that he has not participated therein.

Final dividend.

64. When the receiver has realised all the property of the insolvent or so much thereof as can, in the opinion of the Court, be realised without needlessly protracting the receivership, he shall declare a final dividend; but before so doing, he shall give notice in manner prescribed to the persons whose claims to be creditors have been notified but not proved, that if they do not prove their claims within the time limited by the notice, he will proceed to make a final dividend without regard to their claims. After the expiration of the time so limited, or, if the Court, on application by any such claimant, grants him further time for establishing his claim, then on the expiration of such further time, the property of the insolvent shall be divided among the creditors entered in the schedule without regard to the claims of any other persons.

No suit for dividend.

65. No suit for a dividend shall lie against the receiver; but where the receiver refuses to pay any dividend, the Court may, on the application of any creditor who is entered in the schedule, order him to pay it, and also to pay out of his own money interest thereon for the time that it is withheld, and the costs of the application.

Management by and allowance to insolvent.

66. (1) The Court may appoint the insolvent himself to superintend the management of the property of the insolvent or of any part thereof, or to carry on the trade (if any) of the insolvent for the benefit of the creditors, and in any other respect to aid in administering the property in such manner and on such terms as the Court may direct.

(2) The Court may, from time to time, make such allowance as it may think just to the insolvent out of his property for the support of himself and his family, or in consideration of his services if he is engaged in winding up his estate; but any such allowance may, at any time, be varied or determined by the Court.

Right of insolvent to surplus.

67. The insolvent shall be entitled to any surplus remaining after payment in full of his creditors, with interest as provided by this Act, and of the expenses of the proceedings taken thereunder.

Appeal to Court against receiver.

68. If the insolvent or any of the creditors or any other person is aggrieved by any act or decision of the receiver, he may apply to the Court, and the Court may confirm, reverse or modify the act or decision complained of, and make such order as it thinks just :

Appeal to Court against receiver.

Provided that no application under this section shall be entertained after the expiration of twenty-one days from the date of the act or decision complained of.

PART IV.

PENALTIES.

69. If a debtor, whether before or after the making of an order of adjudication,—

Offences by debtors.

(a) wilfully fails to perform the duties imposed on him by section 22 or to deliver up possession of any part of his property which is divisible among his creditors under this Act, and which is for the time being in his possession or under his control to the Court or to any person authorised by the Court to take possession of it, or

(b) fraudulently with intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the objects of this Act,—

(i) has destroyed or otherwise wilfully prevented or purposely withheld the production of any document relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act, or

(ii) has kept or caused to be kept false books, or

(iii) has made false entries in or withheld entries from or wilfully altered or falsified any document relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act, or

(c) fraudulently with intent to diminish the sum to be divided among his creditors or to give an undue preference to any of his creditors,—

(i) has discharged or concealed any debt due to or from him, or

(ii) has made away with, charged, mortgaged or concealed any part of his property of any kind whatsoever,

he shall be punishable on conviction by the Court with imprisonment which may extend to one year.

70. (1) Where the Court is satisfied that there is ground for inquiring into any offence referred to in section 69, the Court shall direct that a notice be served on the debtor in the manner prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for service of a summons, calling on him to show cause why a charge or charges should not be framed against him. V of 1898.

Procedure on charge under section 69.

(2) The notice shall set forth the substance of the offence, and any number of offences may be set forth in the same notice.

(3) At the hearing of such notice and of any charge framed in pursuance thereof, the Court shall, so far as may be, follow the procedure for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates prescribed by Chapter XXI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and nothing in Chapter XXIII of the said Code relating to trials before High Courts and Courts of Session shall be applicable to such trial. V of 1898.

(4) Any number of offences under this section may be charged at the same time:

Provided that no debtor shall be sentenced to imprisonment exceeding an aggregate period of two years for offences under this section committed in the course of the same insolvency proceeding.

(5) The Court may, instead of itself inquiring into an offence under section 69 make a complaint thereof in writing to the nearest Magistrate of the first class having jurisdiction, and such Magistrate shall deal with such complaint in the manner laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 : V of 1898.

Provided that it shall not be necessary to examine the complainant.

71. Where an insolvent has been guilty of any of the offences specified in section 69, he shall not be exempt from being proceeded against therefor by reason that he has obtained his discharge or that a composition or scheme of arrangement has been accepted or approved.

Criminal liability after discharge or composition.

72. (1) An undischarged insolvent obtaining credit to the extent of fifty rupees or upwards from any person without informing such person that he is an undischarged insolvent shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

Undischarged insolvent obtaining credit.

(2) Where the Court has reason to believe that an undischarged insolvent has committed the offence referred to in sub-section (1), the Court, after making any preliminary inquiry that may be necessary, may send the case for trial to the nearest Magistrate of the first class, and may send the accused in custody or take sufficient security for his appearance before such Magistrate ; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial.

73. (1) Where a debtor is adjudged or re-adjudged insolvent under this Act, he shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be disqualified from—

Disqualifications of insolvent.

(a) being appointed or acting as a Magistrate ;

(b) being elected to any office of any local authority where the appointment to such office is by election or holding or exercising any such office to which no salary is attached ; and

(c) being elected or sitting or voting as member of any local authority.

(2) The disqualifications which an insolvent is subject to under this section shall be removed, and shall cease if—

(a) the order of adjudication is annulled under section 35, or

(b) he obtains from the Court an order of discharge, whether absolute or conditional, with a certificate that his insolvency was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part.

(3) The Court may grant or refuse such certificate as it thinks fit, but any order of refusal shall be subject to appeal.

PART V.

SUMMARY ADMINISTRATION.

Summary administration.

74. When a petition is presented by or against a debtor, if the Court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that the property of the debtor is not likely to exceed in value five hundred rupees, the Court may make an order that the debtor's estate be administered in a summary manner, and thereupon the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the following modifications, namely :—

(i) unless the Court otherwise directs, no notice required under this Act, shall be published in the local official Gazette ;

(ii) on the admission of a petition by a debtor, the property of the debtor shall vest in the Court as a reciever ;

(iii) at the hearing of the petition, the Court shall inquire into the debts and assets of the debtor, and determine the same by order in writing, and it shall not be necessary to frame a schedule under the provisions of section 33 ;

(iv) the property of the debtor shall be realised with all reasonable despatch and thereafter, when practicable, distributed in a single dividend ;

(v) the debtor shall apply for his discharge within six months from the date of adjudication ; and

(vi) such other modifications as may be prescribed with the view of saving expense and simplifying procedure :

Provided that the Court may at any time direct that the ordinary procedure provided for in this Act shall be followed in regard to the debtor's estate, and thereafter the Act shall have effect accordingly.

PART VI.

APPEALS.

Appeals.

75. (1) The debtor, any creditor, the receiver or any other person aggrieved by a decision come to or an order made in the exercise of insolvency jurisdiction by a Court subordinate to a District Court may appeal to the District Court, and the order of the District Court upon such appeal shall be final :

Provided that the High Court, for the purpose of satisfying itself that an order made in any appeal decided by the District Court was according to law, may call for the case and pass such order with respect thereto as it thinks fit :

Provided, further, that any such person aggrieved by a decision of the District Court on appeal from a decision of a subordinate Court under section 4 may appeal to the High Court on any of the grounds mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 100 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. V of 1908.

(2) Any such person aggrieved by any such decision or order of a District Court as is specified in Schedule I, come to or made otherwise than in appeal from an order made by a subordinate Court, may appeal to the High Court.

(3) Any such person aggrieved by any other order made by a District Court otherwise than in appeal from an order made by a subordinate Court may appeal to the High Court by leave of the District Court or of the High Court.

(4) The periods of limitation for appeals to the District Court and to the High Court under this section shall be thirty days and ninety days, respectively.

PART VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Costs.

76. The costs of any proceeding under this Act, including the costs of maintaining a debtor in the civil prison, shall, subject to any rules made under this Act, be in the discretion of the Court in which the proceeding is had.

Courts to be auxiliary to each other.

77. All Courts having jurisdiction in insolvency and the officers of such Courts respectively shall severally act in aid of and be auxiliary to each other in all matters of insolvency, and an order of a Court seeking aid with a request to another of the said Courts shall be deemed sufficient to enable the latter Court to exercise, in regard to the matters directed by the order, such jurisdiction as either of such Courts could exercise in regard to similar matters within their respective jurisdictions.

Limitation.

78. (1) The provisions of sections 5 and 12 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, shall apply to appeals and applications under this Act, and for the purpose of the said section 12, a decision under section 4 shall be deemed to be a decree. IX of 1908.

(2) Where an order of adjudication has been annulled under this Act, in computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit or application for the execution of a decree (other than a suit or application in respect of which the leave of the Court was obtained under sub-section (2) of section 28) which might have been brought or made but for the making of an order of adjudication under this Act, the period from the date of the order of adjudication to the date of the order of annulment shall be excluded :

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to a suit or application in respect of a debt provable but not proved under this Act.

79. (*1*) The High Court may, with the previous sanction, in the case of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, of the Governor General in Council, and, in the case of any other High Court, of the Local Government, make rules for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

Power to make rules.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide—

(*a*) for the appointment and remuneration of receivers (other than Official Receivers), the audit of the accounts of all receivers and the costs of such audit,

(*b*) for meetings of creditors,

(*c*) for the procedure to be followed where the debtor is a firm, and

(*d*) for the procedure to be followed in the case of estates to be administered in a summary manner.

(*3*) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India or in the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and shall, on such publication, have effect as if enacted in this Act.

80. (*1*) The High Court, with the like sanction, may from time to time direct that, in any matters in respect of which jurisdiction is given to the Court by this Act, the Official Receiver shall, subject to the directions of the Court, have all or any of the following powers, namely :—

Delegation of powers to Official Receivers.

(*a*) to hear insolvency petitions, to examine the debtor and to make orders of adjudication ;

(*b*) to frame schedules and to admit or reject proofs of creditors ;

(*c*) to grant orders of discharge ;

(*d*) to approve compositions or schemes of arrangement ;

(*e*) to make interim orders in any case of urgency ; and

(*f*) to hear and determine any unopposed or *ex parte* application.

(*2*) Subject to the appeal to the Court provided for by section 68, any order made or act done by the Official Receiver in the exercise of the said powers shall be deemed the order or act of the Court.

81. Any Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that any of the provisions of this Act specified in Schedule II shall not apply to insolvency proceedings in any Court or Courts having jurisdiction under this Act in any part of the territories administered by such Local Government.

Power of Local Government to bar application of certain provisions to certain Courts.

82. Nothing in this Act shall—

Savings.

(*a*) affect the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909, or section 8 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900, or — III of 1909. VI of 1900.

(*b*) apply to cases to which Chapter IV of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, is applicable. — XVII of 1879.

83. (*1*) The enactments mentioned in Schedule III are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

Repeals.

(*2*) Where in any enactment or instrument in force at the date of the commencement of this Act, reference is made to Chapter XX (of Insolvent Judgment-debtors) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1877, or of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, or to any section of either of those Chapters, such reference shall, so far as may be practicable, be construed as applying to this Act or to the corresponding section thereof. — X of 1877. XIV of 1882.

SCHEDULE I.

(See section 75 (2).)

Decisions and orders from which an appeal lies to the High Court under section 75 (2).

Section.	Nature of decision or order.
4	Decision of questions of title, priority, etc., arising in insolvency.
25	Order dismissing a petition.
26	Order awarding compensation.
27	Order of adjudication.
33	Orders regarding entries in the schedule.
35	Order annulling adjudication.
37	Order declaring the conditions on which the debtor's property shall revert to him on annulment of adjudication.
41	Order on application for discharge.
50	Order disallowing or reducing entries in the schedule.
53	Order annulling a voluntary transfer.
54	Decision that a transfer of property is a preference in favour of a creditor.
69	Conviction and sentence of debtor for an offence under this section.

SCHEDULE II.

(See section 81.)

Provisions of the Act application of which may be barred by Local Governments.

Provisions of the Act.	Subject.
Section.	
26	Award of compensation.
28, sub-section (3)	Reputed property of an insolvent.
34	Debts provable under the Act.
38, 39, 40	Compositions and schemes of arrangement.
42, sub-sections (1) and (2)	Obligation to refuse absolute discharge.
45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50	Method of proof of debts.
51, 52, 53, 54, 55	Effect of insolvency on antecedent transactions.
61, [except clause (a) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (4)].	Priority of debts.
62, 63, 64, 65	Dividends.
66	Management by and allowance to insolvent.
72	Penalty for obtaining of credit by undischarged insolvent.

SCHEDULE III.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 83.)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1907	III	The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907.	So much as has not been repealed.
1914	IV	The Decentralization Act, 1914.	In Schedule I, Part I, the entry relating to Act III of 1907.
"	X	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1914.	In Schedule I, the entries relating to Act III of 1907.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th February, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1920.

[AS PASSED IN COUNCIL]

An Act to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917.

I of 1917. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Inland Steam-vessels (Amendment) Act, 1920.

I of 1917.

Insertion of new section 22-A in Act I of 1917.

2. After section 22 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Licences.

" 22-A. (*1*) The Local Government may also, in its discretion, grant—

(*a*) to a person who is in possession of a second-class master's certificate granted under section 21 or section 22, and has, by virtue of such certificate, acted as master of an inland steam-vessel having engines of forty or more nominal horse-power for a period of not less than five years, or

VII of 1884.

(*b*) to a person who is in possession of a first-class engine-driver's certificate granted under section 21 or section 22, or an engine-driver's certificate granted under the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, and has, by virtue of such certificate, served as an engine-driver of an inland steam-vessel having engines of not less than seventy nominal horse-power for five years, for not less than two and a half years of which period he has been the engine-driver of such vessel within the meaning of section 26,

a licence authorising such person to act as master or engineer, as the case may be, of any inland steam-vessel having engines of one hundred and seventy nominal horse-power or of such less nominal horse-power as to such Government may deem fit.

(*2*) Any such licence shall remain in force only for such time as the person holding the same is in possession of and entitled to a master's or an engine-driver's certificate, as the case may be, of the nature referred to in sub-section (*1*) :

Provided that the Local Government may, in its discretion, suspend, cancel or vary the conditions of any such licence."

Amendment of section 23, Act I of 1917.

3. In section 23 of the said Act, after the word "service" the words "and every licence" shall be inserted, and after the words "entitled to the certificate" the words "or licence" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 24, Act I of 1917.

4. In section 24 of the said Act, after the word "certificate" in each place where it occurs, the words "or licence" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 25, Act I of 1917.

5. In section 25 of the said Act—

(1) for the word "eighty" the words "one hundred" shall be substituted.

(2) In clause (*a*), after the words and figures "Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," the following words shall be inserted, namely :—

"or a master's licence granted under section 22-A and applicable to such vessel and voyage."

(3) At the end of clause (*b*), the following words shall be added, namely :—

"or an engine-driver's licence granted under section 22-A and applicable to such vessel and voyage."

Amendment of section 26, Act I of 1917.

6. In section 26 of the said Act, for the word "thirty" the word "forty," and for the word "eighty" the words "one hundred," shall be substituted.

Amendment of sec- tion [illegible] I of 1917.

7. In section 27 of the said Act, for the word "thirty" the word "forty" shall be substituted.

8. After section 30 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new section 30-A in Act I of 1917.

"30-A. The Local Government may also make rules to regulate the granting of licences under section 22-A, and may by such rules prescribe in particular—

Power for Local Government to make rules as to grant of licences.

(a) the fees (if any) to be paid for such licences, and

(b) the forms in which such licences are to be framed and the authority by whom and the manner in which copies are to be kept and recorded under section 23."

9. (1) In section 31 of the said Act, after the word "service" where it first occurs the words "and licences" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 31, Act I of 1917.

(2) In clause (ii) of the said section, after the word "serang" the words "and a licence" shall be inserted

(3) In the provisos to the said section, after the word "certificate" in each place where it occurs, the words "or licence" shall be inserted.

10. (1) In clause (a) of section 59 of the said Act, after the words "engine-driver's certificate" the words "or a master's or engine-driver's licence" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 59, Act I of 1917.

(2) In clause (b) of the said section, after the words "such certificate" the words "or licence" shall be added.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th February, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VII OF 1920.

[AS PASSED IN COUNCIL.]

An Act further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

VIII of 1894. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1920.

VIII of 1894. Amendment of Schedule II, Act VIII 1894. 2. In Schedule II of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as subsequently amended, for item 45 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

			Rs.	
45	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 10—			
	(1) Firearms other than pistols including gas and air-guns and rifles.	Each	15	or 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	,,	15	
	(3) Pistols, including automatic pistols and revolvers.	,,	15	
	(4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	Each.	15	or 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(5) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns and rifles.	,,	5	
	(6) Gun stocks and breech blocks.	,,	3	
	(7) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	,,	2	
	(8) Actions (including skeleton and waster) breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces and locks (for muzzle loading arms).	,,	1	
	(9) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	*Ad valorem*.	20 per cent.	
	(10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	*Ad valorem*	20 per cent.	

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Indian Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Workman's Breach of Contracts, Act, 1859, was presented to the Indian Legislative of Council on the 25th February, 1910.

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

Paper No I.—From the Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan, dated the 20th October, 1919; Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, dated the 7th November, 1919, and 27th November, 1919; Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated the 28th November, 1919; Chief Commissioner of Delhi, dated the 5th December, 1919; Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan, dated the 5th December, 1919; Government of United Provinces, dated the 4th December, 1919, and enclosures, and 9th December, 1919, and 12th December, 1919, and enclosures; and Chief Commissioner of Assam, dated the 11th December, 1919, and enclosures.

Paper No. II.—From the Government of the Punjab, dated the 11th December, 1919, and enclosures; Chief Commissioner of Coorg, dated the 18th December, 1919, and enclosure; Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces, dated the 20th December, 1919; Chief Commissioner of Coorg, dated the 24th December, 1919; and Government of Bengal, dated the 27th December 1919.

Paper No. III.—From Government of Bihar and Orissa, dated the 30th November, 1919; Government of Burma, dated the 28th December, 1919, and enclosures; Government of Bombay, dated the 9th January, 1920, and enclosures; and Government of Bihar and Orissa, dated the 10th January, 1920.

Paper No. IV.—From Government of Bengal, dated the 21st January, 1920; Calcutta High Court, dated the 22nd January, 1920; and Government of Madras, dated the 23rd January, 1920, and enclosures.

2. It was suggested to us that the words "or to get performed by any other artisans, workmen or labourers" in section 1 of the Act should be omitted. Some support for this proposal is to be found in the opinions which have been laid before us, but it involves a fresh extension of the limitation of the scope of the Act which is provided for by the Bill. We are not satisfied that those special interests which are particularly concerned in the working of the Act have had a sufficient opportunity of expressing an opinion on this point, (which was not directly referred to them) to justify us in amending the Bill in this direction. We are confirmed in this opinion by the fact that we are ourselves considerably divided as to the advisability or expediency of such an amendment.

3. With reference to the new section 2 introduced by clause 3 of the Bill it was suggested to us—(1) that the powers of the Magistrate should be limited, in the first instance, to the imposition of some pecuniary liability and that imprisonment should only follow upon default of payment; and (2) that for the provision limiting imprisonment for failure to pay an instalment there should be substituted a single offence carrying the maximum penalty. The first proposal seems to most of us calculated to deprive the Act of any efficacy it may possess from the point of view of the employer, and the second to be unduly severe upon the workman.

4. We think there is more to be said for a suggestion that an employer should not be allowed to use the Act against a particular workman after he has once obtained an order under the Act against that workman. There seems to us substance in the argument that an employer who deliberately engages a dishonest employee against whom he has previously taken proceedings does so with his eyes open, and should not therefore be again entitled to have resort to the special procedure allowed by the Act. We have accordingly amended the proviso to sub-section (1) of the new section 2 introduced by clause 3 of the Bill to meet this case.

5. We have made certain drafting alterations in the Bill, more particularly in section 2(B) inserted by clause 3 of the Bill, where we have struck out superfluous words which appear to have slipped into the draft.

6. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	Date.
Gazette of India	20th September, 1919.
Fort Saint George Gazette	7th October, 1919.
Bombay Government Gazette	16th October, 1919.
Calcutta Gazette	8th October, 1919.
United Provinces Gazette	22nd November, 1919.
Punjab Government Gazette	3rd October, 1919.
Burma Gazette	11th October, 1919.
Central Provinces Gazette	4th October, 1919.
Assam Gazette	8th October, 1919.
Coorg District Gazette	1st December, 1919.
Sind Official Gazette	25th November, 1919.
Bihar and Orissa Gazette	8th October, 1919.
North-West Frontier Gazette	3rd October, 1919.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	Language.	Date.
Madras	Tamil	28th October, 1919.
	Telugu	
	Hindustani	23rd December, 1919.
	Kanarese	
	Malayalam	
	Oriya	25th November, 1919.
Bombay	Marathi	20th November, 1919.
	Gujarathi	
	Kanarese	
United Provinces	Urdu	15th November, 1919.
Punjab	Urdu	21st November, 1919.
Burma	Burmese	8th October, 1919.
Central Provinces	Marathi	29th November, 1919.
Sindh	Sindhi	5th November, 1919.

7. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

G. R. LOWNDES.
W. H. VINCENT.
A. P. MUDDIMAN.
D. E. WACHA.
SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA.
B. N. SARMA.
W. E. CRUM.*
NATHMAL.
S. D'A. CROOKSHANK.
B. C. ALLEN.
K. C. DE.
G. F. CHRISTIE.

The 24th February, 1920

Minute of Dissent.

1. I do not agree to proviso (*b*) to clause 3 (1) of the Bill. It appears to me that this proviso may operate very hardly against the employé.

2. In view of the note on this Bill from the Government of Madras which was not before the Select Committee during their deliberations I consider that the limitation of the advance to R300 in clause 2 (2) of the Bill is inadequate as far as maistries and kanganis in the Madras Presidency are concerned. I therefore reserve the right to move a further amendment on this point.

W. E. CRUM.

The 24th February, 1920.

BILL NO. 30 OF 1919.

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[Words printed in italics indicate the amendments suggested by Select Committee.]

A Bill Further to amend the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859.

XIII of 1859. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called the Workman's Breach of Contract (Amendment) Act, 191 .

Amendment of section 1, Act XIII of 1859. XIII of 1859. **2.** (*1*) Section 1 of the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) shall be re-numbered sub-section (*1*) of section 1.

(*2*) In the said *sub-section*—

(*a*) after the words "an advance of money" the words "not exceeding three hundred rupees" shall be inserted; and

(*b*) the words "and the Magistrate shall thereupon issue" to the end of the section shall be omitted.

(*3*) To the said section the following sub-sections shall be added, namely:—

"(*2*) *The* Magistrate shall at once examine the complainant on oath and may thereupon dismiss the complaint if in his opinion there is no sufficient ground for proceeding.

(*3*) If in the opinion of the Magistrate there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall issue a summons or warrant, as he may think proper, for bringing before him such artificer, workman or labourer, and shall hear and determine the case.".

Substitution of new sections for section 2, Act XIII of 1859. **3.** (*1*) For section 2 of the said Act the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

Order for repayment of advance or performance of contract. "2. (*1*) If it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that such artificer, workman or labourer has received money in advance, not exceeding three hundred rupees, from the complainant on account of any such work, and has wilfully and without lawful or reasonable excuse neglected or refused to perform or get performed the same according to the terms of his contract, the Magistrate may in his discretion either order such artificer, workman or labourer to repay the money advanced, or such part thereof as may be just and proper, within such period and in such instalments, if any, as the Magistrate thinks fit, or order him to perform or get performed such work within such period not exceeding one year as the Magistrate may determine and otherwise according to the terms of the contract:

Provided that no such order shall be made—

(*a*) unless the complaint was brought within three months of the neglect or refusal; *or*

(*b*) *if it is proved that the complainant has on any previous occasion obtained an order under this sub-section against such artificer, workman or labourer.*

Explanation:—Where no time has been fixed for the performance of a contract, neglect may be presumed to have occurred on the expiry of such period as the Magistrate deems to be a reasonable time for the performance thereof.

(*2*) If such artificer, workman or labourer shall fail to comply with an order made under sub-section (*1*), the Magistrate may sentence him to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or, if the order be for the repayment of a sum of money, for a period which may extend to three months or until repayment is made, whichever period is shorter:

Provided that, where any instalment has been ordered, no sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month shall be passed for default in payment of any one instalment, and the aggregate of such sentences shall not exceed three months.

(*3*) The Magistrate may from time to time extend the period for repayment of money advanced or for the performance of work, as the case may be, and may vary the instalments:

Provided that no order shall be made under this sub-section extending beyond one year from the date of the order under sub-section (*1*) the period within which the work is to be performed.

(*4*) No repayment of any money or order therefor shall deprive the complainant of any civil remedy whether for the recovery of any money advanced and remaining unpaid or otherwise, which he may have otherwise than under this Act.

Inequitable contracts not to be enforced. **2 A.** The Magistrate may in his discretion refuse to make an order under section 2 where in his opinion the contract in respect of a breach of which the complaint has been made was substantially unfair.

Compensation in false or frivolous or vexatious complaints. **2 B.** (*1*) If in any proceedings under this Act the Magistrate is of opinion that the complaint was false to the knowledge of the complainant or was frivolous *or* vexatious, he may in his discretion call upon the complainant forthwith to show cause why he should not pay compensation to the person complained against.

(*2*) The Magistrate shall consider any cause which such complainant may show, and, if after so doing he is satisfied that the accusation was false to the knowledge of the complainant or was frivolous *or* vexatious, he may, for reasons to be recorded, direct that compensation not exceeding

fifty rupees be paid by the complainant to the person complained against.

(3) Compensation for the payment of which an order is made under sub-section (2) shall be recoverable as if it were a fine, and the Magistrate may, by the order directing payment of the same, further order that in default of payment the complainant shall suffer simple imprisonment for a period which may extend to thirty days or until payment is made, whichever period is shorter."

Amendment of section 3, Act XIII of 1859.

4. In section 3 of the said Act for the words "to be imprisoned with hard labour" the words "to imprisonment" shall be substituted.

Substitution of new section for section 4, Act XIII of 1859.

5. For section 4 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

To what contracts Act extends.

"4. In this Act the word "contract" shall extend to all contracts within the meaning of the Indian Contract Act, 1872: IX of 1872.

Provided that nothing in this Act shall apply to contracts where, a period having been specified for performance, such period exceeds one year."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 25th February, 1920 :—

No. 7 OF 1920.

A bill to take power to require passports of persons entering British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to take power to require passports of persons entering British India; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Passport Act, 1920.

(*2*) It shall extend to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the district of Angul.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"entry" means entry, by water, land or air;

"passport" means a passport for the time being in force issued or renewed by the prescribed authority and satisfying the conditions prescribed relating to the class of passports to which it belongs, and having attached to it a photograph of the person to whom it was issued; and

"prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

Power to make rules.

3. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules requiring that persons entering British India shall be in possession of passports, and for all matters ancillary or incidental to that purpose.

(*2*) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may—

(*a*) prohibit the entry into British India or any part thereof of any person who has not in his possession a passport issued to him;

(*b*) prescribe the authorities by whom passports must have been issued or renewed, and the conditions with which they must comply, for the purposes of this Act; and

(*c*) provide for the exemption, either absolutely or on any condition, of any person or class of persons from any provision of such rules.

(*3*) Rules made under this section may provide that any contravention thereof or of any order issued under the authority of any such rule shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine or with both.

(*4*) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Power of arrest.

4. (*1*) Any officer of police not below the rank of a sub-inspector and any officer of the Customs Department empowered by a general or special order of the Local Government in this behalf may arrest without warrant any person who has contravened or against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has contravened any rule or order made under section 3.

(*2*) Every officer making an arrest under this section shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

Power of removal.

5. The Local Government may, by general or special order, direct the removal of any person from British India who, in contravention of any rule made under section 3 prohibiting entry into British India without passport, has entered therein, and thereupon any officer of Government shall have all reasonable powers necessary to enforce such direction.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The present rules requiring passports for egress from and ingress into India were issued under the Defence of India Act which expires six months after the end of the war. It is desired to retain power to continue the present system in whole or in part as may seem necessary for the purpose, bringing the Indian practice into line with that of other parts of the British Empire and of foreign nations.

DELHI:
The 5th February, 1920 } H. DOBBS.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 25th February 1920:—

No. 8 OF 1920.

A Bill to amend the Dourine Act, 1910.

V of 1910. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Dourine Act, 1910; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called the Dourine (Amendment) Act, 1920.

V of 1910. Amendment of section 5, Act V of 1910. **2.** In section 5 of the Dourine Act, 1910 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act),—

(1) the word "and" at the end of clause (*a*) shall be omitted; and

(2) after clause (*b*) the following clause shall be added, namely:—

"(*c*) direct, by order in writing, the owner or keeper of any horse which, in the opinion of the Inspectors, is affected with dourine to remove it or permit it to be removed for the purpose of segregation to a place specified in the order, and such direction shall be sufficient authority for the detention of the horse in that place for that purpose."

Amendment of section 6, Act V of 1910. **3.** In section 6 of the said Act the word and letter "clause (*b*)" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 8, Act V of 1910. **4.** In section 8 of the said Act—

(1) in clause (*a*) the word and letter "clause (*b*)" shall be omitted; and

(2) in clause (*b*)—

(*a*) after the words "on microscopical examination" the words "or by other scientific test" shall be inserted; and

(*b*) for sub-clause (*ii*) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*ii*) in the case of a mare, with the previous sanction of such authority as the Local Government, may appoint in this behalf, or, if so empowered by the Local Government, without such sanction, cause it to be destroyed."

Amendment of section 14, Act V of 1910. **5.** In sub-section (*2*) of section 14 of the said Act—

(1) for clause (*a*) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*a*) regulate the exercise of the powers conferred on Inspectors under section 5"; and

(2) the word "and" at the end of clause (*b*) and the whole of clause (*c*) shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 15, Act V of 1910. **6.** For clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of section 15 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*b*) any horse in respect of which an order under clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) of section 5 is in force."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The increased prevalence of the disease 'dourine', particularly in the districts of Northern India where horse-breeding operations are carried out, has rendered necessary a strengthening of the preventive provisions of the Dourine Act, 1910 (V of 1910). It is proposed to empower Government to compel the segregation of stallions and mares suspected of affection with dourine, and in the case of mares definitely found to be affected, to permit their destruction in all cases, abolishing the alternative of branding. The Bill leaves it to the discretion of Local Governments either (a) to require the previous sanction of higher authority to enable a Veterinary practitioner to destroy a mare affected with dourine, or (b) to dispense with such sanction. It is further proposed to recognize other tests than microscopical examination for the purpose of determining whether an animal is affected with the disease.

DELHI:
The 30th January, 1920.

C. H. A. HILL.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 25th February, 1920:—

No. 9 OF 1920.

A Bill further to amend the law relating to Glanders and Farcy.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the law relating to Glanders and Farcy; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Glanders and Farcy (Amendment) Act, 1920.

Extension of Act to camels.

XIII of 1899.

2. In section 2 (2) of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, the word 'camels' shall be inserted between the words "to" and "asses."

Substitution of new section for s. 3, Act XIII of 1899.

3. For section 3 of the same Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Application of Act to local areas by Local Government.

"3. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, apply this Act or any provision of this Act to any local area, to be specified in such notification, within the province.

(2) In any such notification the Local Government may further direct that the Act or any provision so applied shall apply in respect of—

(a) all or any of the diseases mentioned or specified in a notification under section 2, sub-section (1),

(b) all animals or any class of animals mentioned in section 2, sub-section (2)."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE necessity for adopting preventive measures against the disease 'surra' has recently been brought into prominence by the high incidence of mortality from this disease among transport animals. Camels are particularly susceptible to 'surra' and have been found to be the most dangerous carriers of the disease. Surra was declared in Notification No. 2069, dated the 22nd September, 1910, to be a dangerous epidemic disease within the meaning of section 2, sub-section (1) of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), but the Act, as it stands at present, applies only to horses, asses and mules In the present Bill it is proposed to amend the Act so as to include camels among the animals to which its provisions apply. It is also proposed to extend the discretion allowed to Local Governments under section 3 of the Act of determining the local application of the Act. Under clause 3 of the Bill it will be open to Local Governments to apply the Act or any of its provisions to any of the particular classes of animals specified in section 2, sub-section (2).

DELHI:
The 9th February, 1920.

C. H. A. HILL.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L. 848



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DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915. (5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.)

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Wednesday, the 18th February, 1920.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble SIR GEORGE LOWNDES, K.C., K.C.S.I., Vice-President, *presiding*, and 55 Members, of whom 48 were Additional Members.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"Sir, I beg to lay on the table* a statement showing the number of persons arrested and the number released without trial in connection with the disturbances in the Punjab, which was promised in reply to questions asked by the Hon'ble Pandit M. M. Malaviya on the 10th† and 25th‡ September, 1919, respectively." 11-2 A.M.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :— 11-3 A.M.

Nominations for the Indian Civil Service

1. "(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the editorial comments of the *Bengalee* in a paragraph headed 'Bengal Nominations' in its issue dated the 23rd January, 1920, expressing great dissatisfaction with the nominations made in Bengal for the Indian Civil Service ?

(*b*) Is it a fact that similar dissatisfaction has been expressed in the Press of some other Provinces as well, with regard to such nominations ?

* *Vide* Appendix A.

† *Vide* pages 53 and 54 of Council Proceedings of 10th September, 1919.

‡ *Vide* page 528 of Council Proceedings of 25th September, 1919.

[*Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; Sir William Vincent; Mr. H. Moncrieff Smith.*] [18TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

(*c*) Were any suggestions or directions issued on the subject by either the Secretary of State or the Government of India laying down the principles which should guide the Local Governments and Administrations in making the recommendations for the nomination of candidates? If so, will Government place a copy of the same on the table? If not, why not?

(*d*) Will Government lay on the table a statement giving for each province—

(*i*) the names of candidates recommended by Local Governments and Administrations;

(*ii*) details as to the educational qualifications of the candidates so recommended, showing amongst other things which of them, if any, had failed at one or more University examination or examinations;

(*iii*) the names of the candidates recommended for appointment by the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India; and

(*iv*) information in regard to each candidate finally selected being either a native of the province or domiciled therein?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied:—

"(*a*) Government has seen the editorial comments of the 'Bengalee' in its issue dated the 23rd January 1920.

(*b*) Government are not aware that dissatisfaction has been expressed in the press of other provinces; but it is inevitable that there should be some discontent when there were more than 700 applications for the 34 available vacancies.

(*c*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to Home Department notification No. 1278 of the 5th September 1919 and notifications Nos. 1658 and 1788 of the 21st October and 4th November 1919, respectively. These were also reproduced as Press Communiqués on the same dates.

(*d*) Government are unable to furnish all the information asked for, but a* statement is laid on the table showing by provinces the successful candidates."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked:—

Replacement of the judicial administration of the North-West Frontier Province under the Punjab Government.

2. "(*a*) Is it a fact that Mr. Merk, when officiating as the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, submitted a scheme to the Government of India recommending that the judicial administration of the province be replaced under the Punjab Government?

(*b*) If so, what was the reply of the Government of India? Will Government lay on the table copies of Mr. Merk's communication and the Government of India's reply thereto? If not, why not?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied:—

"No such scheme was submitted to the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked:—

Expiration of War Legislation.

3. "(*a*) Has the war been officially declared to have come to an end? If so, from what date?

(*b*) What is or are the Act or Acts that will expire at the end of six months from the date of the declaration of the closing of the war?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Moncrieff Smith replied:—

"(*a*) His Majesty in Council has declared that the war as between Great Britain and Germany terminated on the 10th January, 1920. No declaration

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* *Vide* Appendix B.

[18TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. Moncrieff Smith; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Mr. W. M. Hailey; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; Sir Claude Hill.*]

has yet been made as to the date of the termination of the war with other belligerents.

(b) A list* of the enactments which will (unless further continued by legislation) expire at the end of six months from the date of the official termination of the war is laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked :—

4. "(a) Has the attention of the Government been called to the fact that the scarcity of silver coins is causing serious difficulties to the Hindus in their religious performances, as the *Sastras* require gifts for every ceremony to be in silver (*rajat*)? Scarcity of silver coins.

(b) Do Government propose to take steps to remove this difficulty?"

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey replied :—

"The Government of India are not aware that serious difficulties have been caused to Hindus in their religious observances through any scarcity of silver coins. During the last financial year the net absorption of silver coins by the public amounted to 450 million rupees, while during the current year the net absorption up to date has been over 200 million rupees. The Government understand that gold is equally acceptable as a gift on occasions of religious ceremony, and the Hon'ble Member's attention is invited to the fact that gold is now being sold to the public by tender in large quantities, the minimum amount to be sold during the next six months being equivalent to the gold contents of 24 million sovereigns."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked :—

5. "(a) Is it a fact that General Dyer received promotion after the firing in Jallianwalabagh? Promotion of General Dyer.

(b) Will Government be pleased to state the different posts and places to which he was appointed after the said firing?"

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied :—

"(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) It would serve no useful purpose to enumerate either the posts or places where General Dyer has served since the firing at Amritsar. He is now commanding a Brigade at Jamrud."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked :—

6. "What is the total expenditure incurred on works in the New Capital including the city improvement and the Notified Area, since Delhi was created the Capital of India?" Expenditure incurred on the New Capital.

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied :—

"The total expenditure incurred on the New Capital, including the city improvement and the Notified Area, since Delhi was made the Capital of India is as follows :—

	Rs.
Actual expenditure to end of 1918-19	4,75,17,339
Approximate during 1919-20	67,55,690
Total	5,42,73,029"

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked :—

7. "(a) What action, if any, has been taken to reduce the public expenditure to pre-war standards? Creation of a Retrenchment Board.

(b) Have Government considered the advisability of creating a Retrenchment Board in the same way as the British Cabinet has done?"

* Not included in these Proceedings.

[*Mr. W. M. Hailey; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; Sir Claude Hill.*] [18TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey replied:—

"(*a*) The growth of public expenditure as compared with pre-war standards is largely due, on the one hand, to the rise in prices, which involves among other things extensive revisions of pay, on the other hand, to expansion of Government activities with a view to developing the resources of India. It is, therefore, impossible, consistently with public policy, to reduce expenditure to pre-war standards.

(*b*) The Government of India have not had under consideration the advisability of creating a Retrenchment Board."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked:—

Lord Jellicoe's report on the naval defences of India.

8. "Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of Lord Jellicoe's report, if any, relative to the naval defences of India, or, in the alternative, make a statement on the subject?"

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied:—

"Lord Jellicoe's Report is a confidential document which cannot be published without the consent of the Admiralty. It touches on questions of Imperial and International policy, and its publication at the present time would not be in the interests of the public service."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked:—

Retirement of Mr. Keeling, etc.

9. "(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state whether Mr. Keeling, Chief Engineer, is shortly to retire, and whether his services thereafter will be retained, and if so, on what terms?

(*b*) What are the terms under which Messrs. Lutyens and Baker, Architects, have undertaken the designing and supervision of the New Capital Works? Will Government lay on the table copies of their contract?"

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied:—

"(*a*) Mr. Keeling, Chief Engineer, Delhi, is due to retire from service on the 14th April, 1920 The question of retaining his services after retirement is under consideration.

(*b*) The terms under which Sir Edwin Lutyens and Mr. Herbert Baker have undertaken the designing and supervision of the New Capital works at Delhi are incorporated in their agreement with the Secretary of State for India, a copy* of which is placed on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked:—

Cost of maintenance of the Imperial Sub-Division.

10. "(*a*) What is the cost of the maintenance of the Imperial Public Works Sub-division, including the salary of the Superintending Engineer for the supervision of the Imperial Public Works?

(*b*) Are Government considering the question of the transfer of the supervision and control of the Sub-division to the Punjab Public Works Department?"

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied:—

"(*a*) The cost of maintenance of the Imperial Circle, Simla, which comprises the Imperial Division (formerly Imperial Sub-division), Imperial Construction Division and Independent Electrical Sub-division at Simla, is Rs. 1,30,000 according to the budget estimate for the year 1920-21.

(*b*) No."

* Not to be included in these Proceedings.

[18TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Sir William Vincent; Sir Claude Hill; Sir William Marris; Mr. G. S. Khaparde; Sir Arthur Anderson.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked:—

Censoring of letters addressed to Haziqul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. M. A. Ansari.

11. "(*a*) Is it a fact that letters addressed to Haziqul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. M. A. Ansari, respectively, have been and are still censored?

(*b*) During the whole time that their letters have been censored, has any objectionable matter been discovered in such correspondence?

(*c*) Under what authority are the said letters censored now?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied:—

"(*a*) It is a fact that letters addressed to Haziqul Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. M. A. Ansari have been censored, but the censorship has lately been removed, on the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, made before receipt of the present question.

(*b*) Government are unable to make any statement regarding the contents of the censored correspondence.

(*c*) The censorship was exercised under the provisions of section 26 (*1*) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked:—

The Delhi New Capital Committee.

12. "Will Government be pleased to state whether the Delhi New Capital Committee created by Lord Hardinge is still in existence; if so, what is its present composition?"

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied:—

"The Committee created by Lord Hardinge is in existence, though it is now designated the New Capital Committee, and it is at present composed of—

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill	President.
The Chief Commissioner, Delhi	Members."
The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.	
The Chief Engineer, Delhi	
An officer of the Government of India, Finance Department .	

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked:—

Appointment of a High Commissioner for India in London.

13. "(*a*) What action, if any, has been taken to give effect to the recommendations of the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament on the Indian Reforms Bill relative to the appointment of a High Commissioner for India in London?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to state whether the office will be manned by Indians?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied:—

"The matter is under the consideration of the Government of India, and they are not yet in a position to make any announcement."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde asked:—

Food arrangements on platforms of Indian railways.

14. "Are any arrangements made for the supply of Indian food to Hindu and Muhammadan passengers by any of the Indian railways, other than by permitting platform hawkers of sweet-meats and cooked food to ply their trade on the railway stations?"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied:—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer I gave at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held at Delhi on the 6th February, 1919, to a

[*Sir Arthur Anderson: Mr. G. S. Khaparde; Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer.*] [18TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

similar question asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda. The reply then given was as follows:—

'Refreshment rooms for Hindu and Muhammadan travellers are provided at important stations and junctions where needed on most railways. This matter has been receiving a great deal of attention in recent years.

The provision of such rooms is within the competence of the railways concerned, and does not require Government sanction.'

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde asked:—

Refreshment rooms for Indian passengers.

15. "Is it a fact that the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway contemplate building refreshment rooms for supplying Indian food to Indian passengers, but that the other railways have no such measures in view?

If so, do Government propose to issue instructions to all railways to construct such refreshment rooms at an early date?"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied:—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the reply I have given to his question regarding food arrangements on platforms of Indian Railways."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde asked:—

Conveniences for third class passengers.

16. "Is it a fact that while there are passenger-guards, train conductors and train attendants for the convenience of upper class passengers, there is no agency to attend to the needs of the third class passengers, and that the Passenger Superintendents posted at certain stations have proved of little value?"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied:—

"It is the normal duty of the ordinary train staff to look after the welfare of all passengers. Conductor guards or train attendants also travel on certain trains, but their duties are not necessarily confined to attending on upper class passengers.

Passenger Superintendents were appointed specially for the assistance of lower class passengers, and it is believed they have proved useful, but if the Hon'ble Member will quote any specific instances to the contrary, they will be brought to the notice of the Railway concerned."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer asked:—

Construction of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Station at Poona.

17. "When will the construction of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Station at Poona be taken in hand?"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied:—

"It is impossible, at present, to say. The remodelling scheme is a large one requiring the sanction of the Secretary of State, and the accommodation to be provided has not yet been finally agreed upon by both of the Railways concerned."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer asked:—

Indian refreshment rooms.

18. "(*a*) On what railways in India are Indian refreshment rooms (similar to those on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway) not provided?

(*b*) Do Government propose to order such railways to provide such refreshment rooms?"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied:—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the reply I have given to a similar question asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde."

[18TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer; Sir Arthur Anderson; Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs.*]

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer asked :—

19. "(*a*) On what railways is intermediate class accommodation not provided on passenger and mail trains? Intermediate class accommodation on passenger and mail trains.

(*b*) Do Government propose to ask such railways to provide such accommodation?"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied :—

"(*a*) A statement* showing the railways on which the intermediate class accommodation is not provided is placed on the table.

(*b*) The Railway Board have already suggested to the few important railways which do not provide such accommodation, that the question of its provision should receive careful consideration."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer asked :—

20. "(*a*) Is it a fact that Muhammadan pilgrims from India suffered great hardships during the last pilgrimage to Mecca? Hardships felt by Muhammadan pilgrims during the last pilgrimage to Mecca.

(*b*) Did Government make an inquiry into this matter? If so, with what result?

(*c*) Do Government intend to make better provision for the convenience and safety of such pilgrims? If so, will Government state the nature of such arrangements?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs replied :—

"(*a*) Government have received various reports regarding the recent Haj pilgrimage. These show that the arrangements made for the pilgrims on the road from Jeddah to Mecca were satisfactory, but that on the Mecca-Medina road pilgrims suffered from the lawlessness of the Bedouin tribes who were not completely under control. Government, however, are informed that King Hussain made good to all Indian pilgrims the losses which they sustained from the depredations of Bedouin tribesmen.

(*b*) Inquiries into complaints made by pilgrims were instituted by the British Agent at Jeddah, and the result of those inquiries is given in the answer to (*a*) above.

(*c*) The arrangements for the Haj pilgrimage are made by King Hussain, and the British Government exercise no control over the internal administration of the Hedjaz. His Majesty's Government are of course keenly interested in the welfare of pilgrims who are British subjects and, in conjunction with the Government of India, have taken and are taking steps to look after their interests. They maintain a British Agent at Jeddah and have also stationed an Indian Police Officer at Jeddah to assist Indian pilgrims. A scheme is under consideration to build and maintain a hostel at Mecca for the benefit of pilgrims from all parts of the British Empire, and it is hoped that an Indian Moslem gentleman will, in the near future, take up his permanent residence at Mecca, for the purpose of watching the interests of Indian pilgrims and other pilgrims who are British subjects."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer asked :—

21. "Will Government lay on the table a statement showing the export from India of food-grains during the current year and the corresponding comparative figures for the past ten years?" Exportation of food-grains from India.

* *Vide* Appendix.

[*Sir Claude Hill; Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer; Sir George Barnes; Sir William Vincent; Mr. W. M. Hailey.*] [18TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied :—

"The statement* asked for is laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer asked :—

Reduction of railway fares and telegraphic charges.

22. "When will the increased railway fares and telegraphic charges be reduced to pre-war rates?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"With regard to railway fares I must refer the Hon'ble Member to the answer given by the President of the Railway Board to the Hon'ble Mr. Sita Nath Ray on the 11th February.

With regard to telegraphic charges it is the intention of Government to make a reduction in the charges for inland telegrams as soon as it may be found feasible. Owing to the shortage of telegraphic wire and other material caused by the war, the Telegraph Department is barely capable of dealing with the present volume of traffic. If the rates were reduced at once, the volume of traffic is expected to increase so rapidly that the Telegraph Department would be quite unable to cope with it. The Government intend shortly to reduce the rates on foreign telegrams."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer asked :—

Recognition of Urdu as an official language.

23. "(*a*) Are Government aware that the eighth Session of the Bombay Presidency Muhammadan Educational Conference which was held at Poona in November last passed a resolution on the desirability and justice of Urdu being recognised as an official language in all towns having a Muhammadan population of at least 10,000?

(*b*) Do Government intend to accede to the prayer of the Conference?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"The resolution in question has not been brought to the notice of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer asked :—

The General Provident Fund.

24. "(*a*) Have Government come to a decision with regard to the raising of the rate of interest allowed on the General Provident Fund instituted for State servants?

(*b*) If not, when are they likely to come to a decision on the subject?

(*c*) Will the decision be given retrospective effect from the time the general rate of interest rose in the country."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey replied :—

"(*a*) and (*b*) It has been decided to raise the rate of interest on the General Provident Fund to 5½ per cent.

(*c*) Effect to this decision will be given from the 1st of April, 1919."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer asked :—

Labour in factories.

25. "Do Government propose to appoint a Commission to inquire into and report upon the conditions of labour in factories and outside and to make recommendations with a view to the improvement of those conditions?"

"Since sending this question, Sir, I have given notice of a similar resolution. I therefore request you to kindly permit me to withdraw this question."

The question was by leave withdrawn.

* Not included in these Proceedings.

[18TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Sir George Barnes.*]

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy asked :—

26. "(*a*) Is it a fact that the present whole-sale prices of ghee and milk are nearly 300 per cent. more than the average in pre-war times? Price of ghee and milk.

(*b*) Do Government propose to provide statistics about the prices of milk in the Presidency-towns in the same way as is done in the case of other articles shown on pages 2664 to 2683 of the Supplement to the Gazette of India, dated the 13th December 1919?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"(*a*) It is not a fact that the price of ghee has risen to the extent mentioned in the Hon'ble Member's question. A statement* compiled from the half-monthly returns of wholesale prices furnished by Provincial authorities and published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India by the Department of Statistics is placed on the table. It will be seen that the increase varies from 61 to 143 per cent, the all-India average increase being 95 per cent.

(*b*) The reply is in the negative. I may mention, however, for the Hon'ble Member's information that retail prices of milk in the principal towns in Bombay and Sind are given by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, in his monthly return of prices current published in the local gazette. The Advisory Food Committee, Calcutta, also publishes in the Calcutta Gazette average wholesale and retail prices of milk in Calcutta markets."

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy asked :—

27. "(*a*) Is it a fact that His Majesty's Government has on 7th August 1918 given six months' notice to withdraw from the International Sugar Convention? International sugar Convention and Imperial Preference.

(*b*) Were the Indian Government consulted before the notice was given?

(*c*) If so, will the correspondence on the subject be placed on the table?

(*d*) How far are the Government of India free, or how far do they expect to be free, to discriminate between various countries as to the tariff-duty?

(*e*) What countries are now entitled to receive from India 'the most favoured nation treatment' and from what countries is India entitled to receive similar treatment?

(*f*) Will Government be pleased to place on the table the correspondence which may have taken place with the Secretary of State about Imperial Preference?

(*g*) Which, if any, British Colonies, Dependencies, or Protectorates have shown willingness to discriminate in favour of India?

(*h*) What form of reciprocity do they propose?

(*i*) Will this Council be allowed a voice in settling the terms of reference for the Committee which is to be appointed for fixing the general principles involved in the subject of Imperial Preference?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"(*a*) His Majesty's Government actually withdrew from the International Sugar Convention in 1913, but undertook not to depart from the fundamental principles of the Convention without giving six months' notice. On the 7th August, 1918, they gave this notice and instructed the British Minister at

*Not included in these Proceedings.

[*Sir George Barnes; Mr. V. J. Patel; Sir William Vincent.*] [18TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

Havre to request the Belgian Government to inform the powers concerned that His Majesty's Government had decided to resume complete liberty of action in regard to all sugar questions.

(*b*) and (*c*) The Government of India were not consulted before this notice was given.

(*d*) I refer the Hon'ble Member to the remarks in Clause 33 of the Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill. The Government of India are not in a position to give any further information on the subject at present.

(*e*) Until recently Indian products were entitled to 'most favoured nation' treatment in the following countries:—

Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, China, Columbia, the Congo Free States, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ethiopia, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Montenegro, Morocco, Muscat, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Siam, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America and Venezuela; and the products of these countries, excepting the Congo Free States, Ethiopia and Siam, were reciprocally entitled to 'most favoured nation' treatment in India. In the case of Bolivia, Honduras, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Portugal, Roumania and Serbia the treaties do not themselves apply to India, but Indian goods are entitled to 'most favoured nation' treatment in those countries so long as India accords similar treatment to their goods. In view, however, of the uncertain conditions of the validity of treaty arrangements generally during the past five years, I am unable to inform the Hon'ble Member exactly how the position stands at the present moment.

(*f*) Such correspondence as has taken place with the Secretary of State on the subject of Imperial Preference has been of a confidential nature, and the Government of India do not propose to lay it on the table.

(*g*) and (*h*) No British Colony, Dependency or Protectorate has yet been approached with reference to the question of preferential treatment of Indian goods, and it is therefore not possible for me to give a definite reply to the Hon'ble Member's question. At present Indian goods enjoy the benefits of the British preferential tariffs in Canada and New Zealand as well as in the United Kingdom.

(*i*) A resolution will shortly be moved to appoint a Committee to consider the question of Imperial preference in its relation to India, and the Council will consequently have an opportunity of discussing the terms of reference to the Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Hunter Committee's Report.

28. "With reference to the reply of the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent to the supplementary question put by the Hon'ble Dr. Sapru on the 30th January, 1920, regarding the report of the Hunter Committee, will Government be pleased to say whether it is their intention to admit for discussion in the month of March, resolutions based on the findings of the Hunter Committee and whether they will relax the rule requiring fifteen days' notice in case the report of the Committee is not published in time to admit of such notice?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"Government do not expect that they will be in a position to publish the report of Lord Hunter's Committee before the end of March. The question of discussion will not therefore arise in the present Session of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Disparity between the size of the electorates in the different Provinces.

29. "Do Government propose to take any action, and if so what, to carry out the recommendation of Lord Selborne's Committee that an effort should be made to remedy in part at least the present disparity between the size of the electorates in the different Provinces?"

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The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied :—

"Yes. The disparity was noticeable in the case of Madras and the Punjab. The Governments of these provinces are taking steps to increase very largely the electorates proposed by the Franchise Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

30. "Are Government aware that there is strong feeling in the Indian commercial and industrial circles that their interests would be better served if, instead of amalgamating the three Presidency Banks into a Central Imperial Bank, a separate and distinct Bank were started in addition to the three Presidency Banks?" **Amalgamation of Presidency Banks into a Central Imperial Bank.**

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey replied :—

"The Government are not aware that there is a strong feeling in Indian commercial and industrial circles in the direction suggested by the Hon'ble Member. The Council will have an opportunity of discussing the comparative merits of the two courses mentioned in the Hon'ble Member's question when the Bill to amalgamate the Presidency Banks is before it."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

31. "(*a*) What is the personnel of the Provincial Financial Relations Committee and what are its terms of reference? **Provincial Financial Relations Committee.**

(*b*) Will the Committee be authorised to go into the question whether the Government of India could be self-supporting and financially independent of the Provinces?

(*c*) Is it a fact that in a debate on the question raised in the House of Commons by Colonel Wedgewood, the Secretary of State in reply to the argument of Colonel Wedgewood that Provincial contributions were not necessary in view of the fact that the Indian Government itself could raise its own revenue without any contributions whatever, made the following observation :—

"I would really not like to commit myself to a view as to the taxable capacity of India. That is a subject I would like to leave to the Government of India to decide, but, whatever the facts, they could not be decided in a day or two."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey replied :—

"(*a*) The desired information will be found in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 306-F., dated 27th January, 1920, which was published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India, No. V, dated January 31st, 1920.

(*b*) The Committee has been specially requested to examine the correctness of the estimate of the Imperial deficit under the revised Provincial Settlements which has been framed by the Government of India, and to express its opinion on it.

(*c*) Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

32. "Do Government propose to call the attention of the Government of Bombay, the Punjab and Central Provinces to the debate in the House of Commons on the question of residential qualification, and ask them to report whether they still hold the view that they presented to the Franchise Committee?" **Residential qualification.**

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied :—

"The Government of India see no reason to take the action suggested. The proposed residential qualification for candidates in the Bombay Presidency,

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the Punjab and the Central Provinces, was accepted by the Joint Committee and by Parliament."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

European Representation in Bengal.

33. "(*a*) Is it true that the representation in the Legislative Council of Europeans in Bengal, as recommended by the Franchise Committee, is out of all proportion to their population or voting strength?

(*b*) Did Lord Selborne's Committee recommend a re-adjustment of that representation?

(*c*) What action do Government propose to take to remedy the inequality?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied :—

"(*a*) The Franchise Committee proposed that 14 out of 100 elected seats should be allotted to Europeans in Bengal. Europeans constitute 0·04 per cent of the total population of Bengal. Their proportionate voting strength is not known. As the Hon'ble Member is aware, however, population and voting strength are not the only factors to be taken into account in determining the number of seats to be allotted to a community, nor is it in the case of the Europeans only that the Franchise Committee have recommended representation in excess of population and voting strength.

(*b*) The Joint Committee considered that there were good grounds for a re-adjustment of European representation in Bengal.

(*c*) The non-official Members in the Bengal Legislative Council recommended that the European representation on the new Council should be sufficient to safeguard European interests and to correspond with any increase in the number of elected members. It is proposed that in accordance with this recommendation the representation of European interests should be in approximately the same proportion as in the existing Council. The Government of India believe that this would be in accordance with the wishes of the Joint Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

High Commissioner for India.

34. "From what date is the appointment of a High Commissioner for India to be made?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the reply given to-day to Mr. Chanda's question on the same subject."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis asked:—

Government control on exportation of grain.

35. "(*a*) In which provinces does Government control on exportation of grain still continue and what effect has such control had in these provinces since it was first introduced?

(*b*) Have prices of late risen very high in some provinces, especially of rice, and what effect has this rise had on the policy of Government in stopping control of exports?

(*c*) What steps do Government intend taking to prevent any further rise in prices of grain, especially wheat and rice?"

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied :—

"(*a*) The only existing restrictions on internal movements of grain are—

(*i*) Over inter-Provincial movements of rice.

(*ii*) Over exports of wheat and gram from the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Province of Delhi, and

(*iii*) Over movements of all food-grains to and from Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province.

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For the effect which the measures of control introduced by the Government of India during 1919 had on the provinces, the Hon'ble Member is referred to the report on the operations of the Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner, a *copy of which is placed on the table.

(*b*) Prices of the staple articles of food including rice have been abnormally high for some time, and their export from India is, therefore, being strictly controlled.

(*c*) For the general policy of Government in its relation to high prices of grain, especially wheat and rice, the Hon'ble Member is referred to the Press Communiqués on the subject which are also placed on the table.* The question whether anything further can be done will shortly be discussed at a second meeting of the committee which was appointed by this Council at the September Session to consider the subject of high prices. A *copy of the proceedings of the first meeting of the committee held last September is laid on the table. One meeting has already taken place."

CUTCHI MEMONS BILL.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:— 11-25 A.M.
"Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to declare that the members of the Cutchi Memon community are subject to Muhammadan Law. I applied for permission in August last to introduce it during the September Sessions, but under the Rules for the Conduct of Legislative Business as I was unable to give sufficient notice, the permission could not be accorded me. I was then, I may explain, but newly elected to the Council.

"The present is the third occasion, Sir, on which a Bill has been introduced into this Council to remedy the long-standing grievance under which the wealthy and influential Cutchi Memon community have been suffering these many years. It may be useful, therefore, if at the outset, I try to explain why it has become necessary to introduce once more a Bill of this nature, notwithstanding the experience gained from the practical rejection of the last two measures. The keenness felt by Cutchi Memons to be governed by the Hanafi Muhammadan Law remains as intense as ever, and the disappointments experienced at the delays caused by the refusal of this Counil to accord its sanction to the two previous Bills has only made that desire all the more ardent. I may be permitted, therefore, I think to give to this Council a short history of the previous Bills and the present state of law applicable to the Cutchi Memons in so far as the rules of succession and inheritance are concerned.

"Sir, Cutchi Memons claim that they are the descendants of those who settled in Cutch after migration from the Coast of Oman. It does not matter whether this belief is well founded or whether, as is generally believed, they are the descendants of converts to Muhammadanism brought about by the influence of Muhammadan preachers and missionaries from Oman. Taking a strict view of the law as converts to Muhammadanism, these people must be governed by Muhammadan law because to a Muhammadan his religion is his law, and that law is his religious precept as laid down in the Koran. Therefore, no matter what their previous religion may have been, it must be taken that at the moment of conversion they renounced all their former religious and personal laws and substituted for them that of Muhammadanism. What we actually find, however, in the case of these converts from Hinduism, is that they retained for a very long time their Hindu customs. They observed the religious ordinances laid down in the Koran and the traditions of the Prophet, they regularly said their prayers and paid their *Zakat*; they performed their pilgrimages to Mecca and

*Not included in these Proceedings.

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kept the fast during the month of Ramzan like all good Mussalmans; but when it came to a question of law, especially to the law governing their affairs in connection with inheritance and succession, they continued to be governed by those of their Hindu neighbours. These Memon converts belonged principally to two classes; the Cutchi Memons with whom we are concerned at present and the Halai Memons. The Cutchi Memons come from Cutch and the Halai Memons from Kathiawar. It is not known how and when the members of the Halai Memon community ceased to observe Hindu religious customs. It is only the Cutchi Memons who are at present in the unfortunate position of being governed in certain respects by Hindu law, though strict orthodox Muhammadans, and therefore in every respect entitled to be governed by Muhammadan law. In the case of the Cutchi Memons, it is believed, that as they were surrounded by their former Hindu co-religionists and were living frequently under the protection of Hindu Rajas, with Courts presided over by Hindu Judges, they retained much of their old habits not as a law but as customary observances. In this way, it would seem, as if Hindu customs became stereotyped amongst these Muhammadan converts, customs which we know conflict in the main with the Muhammadan law.

"Sir, the first judicial reference before the Courts was what is known as the Khoja-Memon case reported in Perry's Oriental cases, page 110. The judgment in this case which has now become famous, a Memon female filed a suit for the recovery of her share from her father's estate in accordance with Muhammadan law. The claim was resisted on the ground that according to the custom prevailing amongst the Cutchi Memons, females were excluded from inheritance. Evidence regarding the alleged custom was given for two days, and finally it was held that females amongst Cutchi Memons were not entitled to inherit property. If the judgment in this case had confined itself to the particular facts proved in this suit and had not been taken as a precedent for applying a large body of principles governing Hindus in matters of succession and inheritance to the Cutchi Memons, much of the mischief that subsequently arose might have been averted.

"I desire to emphasise this point as it was solely because this judgment was not challenged in a higher tribunal, that the anomaly of the law exists as it does to-day.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman discussed this case at great length in another suit, Jan Mahomed *versus* Dattu Jaffer, decided in 1913 and reported in 15, Bombay Law Reporter, page 1044.

"The next case of importance, after the above celebrated case, is the case of Haji Ismail Haji Abdulla reported in I. L. R. 6 Bom., page 452. It was a case on the Testamentary side of the High Court, and here it was held that Cutchi Memons are not Hindus within the meaning of section 2 of the Hindu Wills Act, and therefore the request that probate should take effect throughout India could not be granted in the case of a will of a Cutchi Memon testator. It was further held that Cutchi Memons are Muhammadans to whom Muhammadan law is to be applied, except when an ancient and invariable special custom to the contrary is established.

"Sir, it was owing to this state of things that the first Memon Bill was introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali in 1885. That Bill was introduced on the strength of a memorial sent to Government by the Cutchi Memons of Calcutta and Bombay. The memorialists urged with great reason that their brethren, the Halai Memons, who had abandoned Hindu customs as completely as their ancestors had abandoned the Hindu faith, do not labour under such disadvantages as they, the Cutchi Memons, are subject to. Why should they, who are as good Muhammadans as the Halai or any other sect of Muhammadans, be tied for ever to Pagan institutions. The Cutchi Memons' memorial continued in the following forcible words: 'Your petitioners venture to characterise this state of things which has been afflicting their community, ever since Sir Erskine Perry's aforesaid judgment as *absolutely intolerable*. They deem it a great hardship that they should be Mussalmans and *still* be deprived of the benefit of Muhammadan laws."

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"The Bill that the Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali introduced in response to this appeal was intended to make it permissive to the members of the Cutchi Memon community to declare themselves subject to the Muhammadan law. The Bill provided that a declaration to the above effect could be made by any Cutchi Memon who had attained his age of majority by a written instrument under the hand of the person making it in a prescribed form, and that the declaration should be registered during the life-time of the declarant under the Act. The difficulty in connection with this Bill arose out of a difference of opinion as to whether the onus of making the declaration should be put upon the innovators or upon the Conservative Party, that is, upon those Cutchi Memons who desired to be governed by the Muhammadan law, or upon those who preferred to be regarded as Hindus like their remote ancestors. Owing to this difference of opinion, Sir, the measure was not proceeded with.

"About this time there came to be decided the third case of importance in this connection, namely, that of Mahomed Siddick *versus* Haji Ahmed and others (I. L. R. 10 Bom., page 1). It was the case of a will made by a Cutchi Memon. The dispositions of the will were successfully challenged on the ground that the properties sought to be disposed of were ancestral family property, and that the Cutchi Memons like the Hindus had no power to dispose of by will of ancestral family property. It was held in this case that:

'Wills made by members of the Cutchi Memon community, whereby the testator disposed of property which was proved to be ancestral were held to be invalid. Cutchi Memons are governed by the Hindu law of inheritance in the absence of proof of special custom. Although the Muhammadan law, pure and simple, is part of the Muhammadan religion, it does not, of necessity, bind all who embrace the Muhammadan creed. A custom alleged to exist among Cutchi Memons of recognising no difference between ancestral and self-acquired property, was held not proved.'

"In the course of his judgement, Scott, J. observes in this suit:—

'But it is also pretty clear that a large and influential section of the community, in fact the great majority, wish to follow in future the law of their religion A good case is thus made out for the consideration of the legislature, but no case whatever for the interference of a Court of Law'.

"In this state of things, Sir, a second Bill was introduced by Sir John Woodburn in 1896 to render it permissive to the members of the Memon community to declare themselves bound by Muhammadan law. By that Bill it was proposed that by an irrevocable declaration to be made by that Act, a Cutchi Memon could declare himself governed by Muhammadan law as established in the Hanafi School. On such a declaration being made that law would apply to him and to his children, if any, being minors at the time of such declaration and to all property of which he or they should then be or thereafter become absolutely entitled to in each part of British India, in the same particulars and to the same extent as it applies in the same part of British India to other Muhammadans and their property. When such a declaration was once made by a Cutchi Memon and by any of his sons, the Muhammadan law as established in the Hanafi School was to be applied to all the lineal descendants of such son. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee who in their report stated:—

'It will be seen from their (Bombay Government) replies that the inquiry addressed to the Memon community has elicited from what is intended to be a large majority of the community an opinion adverse to the proposals of the Bill as introduced. Under these circumstances we cannot recommend that the Bill should be proceeded with in its present form. The petitioners suggest that the proposal of the Bill should be reversed, and that the Muhammadan law should apply to the whole community with the reservation that Memons who do not desire to follow the Muhammadan law of succession should make a declaration to that effect.'

"Thus, the same difficulty which was experienced in 1885 was felt again, namely, which party should be asked to make the declaration, those who wanted the change or those who did not. This difficulty arose from the fact that there was a minority and a very respectable minority who did not

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desire a change in the law. The Committee, therefore, made the following proposal :—.

'That the Muhammadan law of intestate succession should be declared applicable to the whole of the Memon community, but that complete liberty of testamentary dispositions should be reserved to individuals.'

The matter was referred for opinion to the Judges of the High Court of Bombay, the Advocate General, the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and the Judicial Commissioner in Sind. The Government of Bombay also obtained the opinions in writing of the leading members of the Cutchi Memon community. The result was a reply returned to the Government of India, stating that 'The Governor in Council finds that the weight of opinion is distinctly against the proposal of the Select Committee.'

"No motion with respect to the Bill was made for two years and the Bill was removed from the List of Business on the 24th March, 1900, by an order under rule 43 of the Rules for the Conduct of Legislative Business.

"I now come to another case of importance, decided by Beaman, J., in 1915. This was the case of Advocate General *versus* Jimbabai reported in 17 Bom. Law Reporter on page 799. Here the dispositions contained in the will of a wealthy Cutchi Memon of Bombay regarding charity were in dispute. In a very long, elaborate and complete survey of the law, as well as after a searching analysis of the evidence recorded in the case, which consisted of the oral testimony of leading Cutchi Memons and of numerous wills produced from the Testamentary side of the High Court, the learned Judge came to certain very important conclusions. In the course of his judgment the learned Judge says :—

'In 1847, I do not think that either sect would have thought it a very serious hardship had the Courts decided that in the eye of the law they were Hindus and not Muhammadans. The Courts never did decide anything of the kind; but I concede that, on the evidence before him, Sir Erskine Perry probably thought that the Khojas and Cutchi Memons had virtually retained the whole of their domestic and personal law as distinct from their religion No one could then have foreseen the length to which the judgments in those cases would afterwards be carried. And it is, no doubt, true to some extent as contended by Mr. Inverarity in this case that the most serious grievance which the Khojas and Cutchi Memons now have, is not that they have been placed definitely under the Hindu Law, but that they are perpetually being called upon to prove this or that custom in derogation both of the Muhammadan and of the Hindu Law. *They stand now in the unfortunate position of being governed in many most important relations in life neither by the Hindu nor by the Muhammadan law. Legally their condition is one more or less of chaos,* and that undoubtedly has been brought about by the loose and often inaccurate reasoning and wide inferential processes upon which I have commented in my criticism of the case-law.'

"Sir, the whole of this case affords interesting reading in showing how the unfortunate Cutchi Memon community came to be forced to adopt the term Hindu against their will by the combined effect of the decisions of the Court and of the opinion of members of the legal profession.

"From what I have said Hon'ble Members will see that one of the proposals of the Select Committee on Sir John Woodburn's Bill was for giving nothing more to the Cutchi Memons than what they were entitled to as by right, namely .—The power of disposing of the whole of their property by Will. It is also clear that there is no power in the land which can come to the assistance of Cutchi Memons, except the Indian Legislature, so as to remove this long-standing grievance. There is a considerable feeling of dissatisfaction and unrest amongst the community on this question. The community will never feel itself at rest till they get themselves removed from the thraldom of being governed by a certain portion of the Hindu law. The Cutchi Memon community of Bombay held a meeting of their Jamat on the 28th September 1919 and passed the following Resolutions :—

(1) This meeting resolves that no member of our community should make a Will or Testament against the Shara Mahommedi Hanafi Mazhab, and that if any one dies after making such a Will it should be considered as null and void; if the heirs of the Testator try to obtain the benefit of such a Will against Shara

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Mahommedi, he be considered guilty; or if a member of our community dies without making a Will, his property be governed by the Shara Mahommedi Hanafi Mazhab; and if any member takes or tries to take the benefit of Hindu law, in a Court of Justice, he be considered as a guilty person of the community.

(2) In order that the members of the community and their descendants may abide by the above Resolution the meeting further resolved that all members willingly and sincerely bind themselves to get a law passed by the Government to the above effect and to get the rules of the Hindu law applicable to the property of Cutchi Memons repealed; and it further resolved to take steps necessary for the purpose, the expenditure of which should be defrayed from the funds of the community.

(3) It further resolved that this Public Meeting of Cutchi Memons of Bombay strongly supports the Muhammadan law Bill, which is to be introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, and request His Excellency the Viceroy to repeal immediately the sections of inheritance and succession of the Hindu law applicable to the Cutchi Memons and to pass in its stead the Muhammadan Law.

Similar Resolutions were passed unanimously at Calcutta, Madras, Poona, Bangalore, Mysore, Nagpore, Karachi, Khedoi, Aujar (Cutch), and other places in India.

"Sir, His Excellency's Government has received within the past fortnight a memorial to this effect from the community, and, I think the Hon'ble Members of this Council may have also received copies of the same.

"The Muhammadan law, as you know, is interwoven with the moral and social life of Mussalmans. The customary law to which they are subjected by the decisions of the Courts is in direct conflict with their religion. Why should the Cutchi Memons, who are good Muhammadans, be compelled to obey rules of law which are not sanctioned by the Muhammadan law? There is no reason whatever why the anomaly, started in 1847, should any longer be perpetuated? The sentiments of the community are against it, and there is no justification for compelling them to continue under the thraldom of a body of rules taken from the Hindus except this Judge-made law.

"Realising the keenness of the Cutchi Memon community to have the Hindu Law of Succession and Inheritance as at present applicable to them replaced by Muhammadan law and feeling, the justness and fairness of their claim, I undertook to move the present Bill. The Cutchi Memons, as a matter of right, are entitled to enjoy the full freedom, like other Mussalmans, in the observance of their religion, and the benefit they derive from the Muhammadan law, which they are debarred according to the present decisions of the High Court.

"Sir, the Bill which I propose to introduce is free from the objections raised against the former Bills. All the members of the Cutchi Memon community are unanimous in desiring that they be governed, in future, by Muhammadan law in all respects. It is not even necessary to consider the proposals made by the Select Committee in view of the decision of Beaman, J. in Advocate General *versus* Jimbabai, already referred to by me. From the evidence taken in that case, it is clear that there is a strong feeling amongst the Cutchi Memons desiring the change now proposed. The Bill, which I ask leave to introduce, is a very simple measure. It is a Declaratory Bill, declaring that Cutchi Memons are governed by the Muhammadan law of the Hanafi School. There are no complications about the declarations and who should make them, and about the extent of Testamentary Powers and of the Law to be applied to on Intestacy.

"Before I conclude, Sir, I desire to tender my best thanks to His Excellency for according me sanction to introduce this Bill and to the

Legislative Department for the ungrudging help it has given me by placing at my disposal all the previous Bills on the same question, as well as such reports and papers as were likely to be useful and to aid me in my task. As a Cutchi Memon I rejoice in, and feel proud of, the fact that it has fallen to my lot to move a measure of this nature for the benefit and relief of my community, and I sincerely trust that this Council will see its way to pass the Bill during the present year, so as to remove all possibility of its being shelved a third time, should the new Council, which will sit here next year under the Reform Act, happen to have a different Muhammadan Representative for the Bombay Council than myself.

"With these words, Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Bill."

11-52 A.M. **The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy:**—"Sir, I rise to heartily support the Bill. After the long explanatory speech of my Hon'ble friend the mover of the Bill, I do not wish to take up the time of the Council. The Memon community all over are anxious to come under Muhammadan Law. I think, therefore, in fairness to them, this Bill should be supported and passed by this Council. I hope my own community will not continue to throw money away on litigation, but will follow the Memon community"

11-53 A.M. **The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:**—"Sir, it may perhaps shorten the debate if I explain at this stage the attitude of Government on this Bill. I will not detain the Council for more than a very few minutes. The Government have no objection to this Bill being introduced and published in the Gazette of India and in the various local Gazettes, or to its being circulated for public opinion They will therefore accept the present motion, but only on the clear understanding that they reserve to themselves complete freedom as to their attitude towards this Bill on a future occasion, if, and when, any further motion is brought forward. I have no doubt that members of the Council will agree that it is necessary for Government to ascertain independently what public opinion on this measure is before they take any more definite attitude in regard to it. The Bill differs from those which have been brought before the Council on previous occasions in that those Bills were in the nature of permissive measures, they allowed any member of the Memon community to remain under the old system of Hindu law instead of under Muhammadan law if he so wished; no such option is left under the present measure, and for that reason it is the more necessary that the Bill should be fully ventilated and the opinion of the community concerned obtained in the most complete manner. There are difficulties that occur to me on a preliminary perusal of the Bill which, I think, will need some examination. For instance, the position of Cutchi Memons who have property, both inside and outside of British India, may have to be considered. I do not profess to be aware what the law governing Cutchi Memons in Indian States is. I only say this may give rise to difficulties if they are at present governed by Hindu law, as, with the Bill passed into law, such persons would be subject to two different systems of law in and outside British India. There may be nothing in the point, and I would prefer to defer consideration of the matter until we have fuller information. Again, there are some words used in the Bill which to my mind are very wide, for instance, I cite the words 'it is hereby declared that the Cutchi Memons residing in the Bombay Presidency *and elsewhere.*' I do not know what is meant by 'elsewhere,' whether this means in British India or outside it . . .

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:—"In British India."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"Similarly, we have the words in the Bill 'notwithstanding any custom to the contrary.' This, again, is a very wide expression, having regard to the variety of family customs.

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"I do not, however, think it is necessary for me to deal in detail with these points at present, but I am quite willing to accept the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Jaffer for leave to introduce the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"Sir, I am very glad that the Government have accepted the motion of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Jaffer. With regard to the point raised by the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent as to the position of Memons in parts other than British India, I may say for the information of this Council that, so far as the Memons residing in Cutch are concerned, they are governed by Hindu law, but the feeling, as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Jaffer has said, is that the Cutchi Memons should in future be governed by Muhammadan law. I am not sure that this feeling is shared by the entire community. In fact, I know several instances of Cutchi Memons desiring that they should continue to be governed by Hindu law. As my friend Mr. Jaffer distinctly gives this Council to understand that the whole of the Cutchi Memon community is unanimous in regard to the change of law that he proposes, I think it is worthwhile inviting the opinions of the community in the matter. I wish this measure was permissive; I very much wish it was so because so long as there is one single Memon who is not willing to be governed by Muhammadan law and is willing to continue to be governed by Hindu law, this Council cannot force new law on him. The Hon'ble Mr. Jaffer has said that there is no member of the Cutchi Memons who is not willing to be governed by Muhammadan law. Even if we accept the position that the whole of the community is unanimous in the desire to be governed by Muhammadan law, what is the objection to a permissive law? It would be better to have a permissive law even if we accept the point of view put forward by the mover of the motion. All Memons could take advantage of a permissive measure. In either view, it would be far better if this were a permissive measure. Attempts were twice made in 1885 and in 1897 by the representatives of the Cutchi Memons to introduce a permissive measure in this Council. These attempts were, if I understand aright, resisted by the Government of India on the ground that the opinion of the Cutchi Memons was not unanimous, that the entire community was not in favour of even a permissive measure. This measure, I am afraid, goes much further, it wants to force a new law which is proposed in the motion on an unwilling people, people who may not like to be governed by Muhammadan law. Sir, I have however personally no objection to permission being given to the mover and for opinions being invited on the measure proposed." 11-57 A.M.

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz Bhutto:—Sir, I rise to support the Bill for which leave to introduce has been asked by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Jaffer. This Bill has been moved none too soon. Sir, I have consulted the Cutchi Memon community resident in Sind, the province to which I have the honour to belong, and I may say that they are entirely in favour of this measure which will go a long way to remove a grave disability they were hitherto labouring under. The Cutchi Memons, Sir, are to all intents and purposes Islams. They embrace the Islamic religion, and there is little or nothing in common with the Hindus from the standpoint of religion. It is therefore very unfortunate that they should be governed by the Hindu law in matters of inheritance and succession. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Jaffer has dealt with the question so exhaustively, that there is very little for me to add to what he has said. I therefore cordially support the proposition and hope that Government will be pleased to see their way to pass this measure at this Session, if possible." 12 P.M.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:—"Sir, I have heard with great pleasure the various speeches made on the Cutchi Memon Bill. I am glad to find that the feelings of the Hon'ble Members of this Council are so sympathetic towards the Bill which, when passed, I 12-2 P.M.

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am sure will right a long-standing grievance. I thank the Government for accepting the present motion."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:—"Sir, I have great pleasure to introduce the Bill, and to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit."

The motion was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION *RE* LOCATION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HEADQUARTERS—*contd.*

12-3 P.M. **The Vice-President:**—"The Council will now resume the discussion of Mr. Sarma's Resolution. We will take the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Patel first."

12-4 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:**—"Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:—

'That for the words 'and that a suitable centre may, if necessary, be selected for the purpose' the words 'and that a committee be appointed to select and recommend a suitable centre for the purpose' be substituted.'

"The original resolution as proposed to be amended will stand thus:—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the headquarters of the Government of India be permanently located in one place, and that a committee be appointed to select and recommend a suitable centre for the purpose.'

"Sir, when this Resolution was discussed on the last occasion, I think it was my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sinha who pointed out the difficulties of selecting a suitable centre without some sort of inquiry by a Committee. In fact, if I understood him rightly, he suggested that there ought to be a Committee appointed for the purpose. The Resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma is clear enough on one point, it is quite emphatic, that the headquarters of the Government of India should be located at one place, that is, it should not be at more than one place as at present. At present, we have the headquarters at Simla and we have also the headquarters at Delhi, and the first part of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma's Resolution is quite emphatic that that should not be so; it must be at one place. What that place should be is a matter which, according to the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, should be left to the decision of the Government of India. His Resolution does not exclude the possibility of the headquarters being at Delhi, because the words he uses in the second part of his Resolution are 'and, if necessary, a suitable centre may be selected for the purpose'. So he does contemplate the possibility of the Government of India considering the question whether it would not be feasible to have the headquarters of the Government of India at Delhi. Nor does his resolution debar the possibility of the headquarters being at Simla. I do not think he really means that it is ever possible to have the headquarters of the Government of India all the year round at Simla. We all know that it is not at all possible to have the headquarters of the Government of India all the year round at Simla, and even if it were possible, and even if the conditions were favourable, there is a strong public opinion against such course. Nothing would justify the Government of India keeping their headquarters even for a short time at Simla. We know there is a strong feeling all round expressed for the past so many years, both from the press as well as from the platform, against the Government having their headquarters even for a few months in Simla. *A fortiori* public opinion would certainly be much more against having permanently the headquarters

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of the Government of India at Simla. That being so, Sir, the only other place under the present arrangement is Delhi. To that course, my Hon'ble friend Mr. Chanda takes exception, and he says the headquarters ought to be at Calcutta. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Sinha points out very serious objections to the headquarters being taken back to Calcutta. He also points out, and very rightly too, that when the headquarters of the Government of India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi, several other questions were simultaneously decided, and all those questions really hang together. You cannot by one stroke of the pen now say that we shall go back to Calcutta and leave the other questions where they are. That being so, let us consider whether there are any real objections to the headquarters of the Government of India being permanently in Delhi. Perhaps the climatic conditions would not allow of that being done.

"But then there is also the consideration which my Hon'ble friend Sir Claude Hill in his reply to a question just said that five crores of rupees have already been spent, and whether it would be wise now to shift the headquarters from Delhi after spending such a huge amount. Then there are other equally good and perhaps better places in other parts of the country. In the Central Provinces there is a very good place which my friend Mr. Khaparde was telling me about called Pachmarhi. It is a sanatarium. I will read a few lines from the Imperial Gazetteer about it. On page 306, volume XIX, it is said :—

'*Pachmarhi.*—Sanitarium in the Sohagpur *tahsil* of Hoshangabad District, Central Provinces, situated in 22·28′ N. and 78·26′ E. on a plateau of the Satpura range, 32 miles from Piparia station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Pachmarhi is connected with Piparia by a metalled road, along which there is a mail tonga service. The plateau of the Satpura Hills on which the town stands, at an elevation of just over 3,500 feet, has an area of 23 square miles, the greater part of which is covered with forest.'

That is a very good place, and I can suggest another place which you, Sir, know very well, the island of Salsette near Bombay, a very good place for the Government of India, and I would welcome the Government of India there. My other Hon'ble friends would welcome the Government of India headquarters at their own respective places, but it is a question which has got to be gone into, and my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma would leave it to the Government of India to do it and finally settle the centre for the purpose. I suggest that a committee should be appointed. I do not agree with my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma, and it was particularly to meet the objection of my friend Mr. Sinha that I gave notice of this amendment. Of course the Hon'ble Mr. Crum would not like to go the whole hog as I do; he would like to leave the question open for the committee to consider whether the Capital should be at one place or at two places. While so far as my friend Mr Sarma is concerned and I agree with him that the committee should have no such discretion. The committee should commence its deliberations with a distinct mandate that the headquarters are to be at one place and not at two. To select the place should be the only function of the committee and no more. With these few words, I beg to move my amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum :—"Sir, I beg to move as an amendment to Mr. Sarma's resolution :— 12·14 P.M.

'(1) that between the words 'that' and 'the headquarters' the words 'if possible' be inserted, and

(2) that for the words 'a suitable centre may, if necessary, be selected for the purpose' the words 'a committee be appointed to examine that question and to report to the Governor General in Council thereon and generally on the question of the location of the headquarters' be substituted.'

"Sir, it is necessary, in discussing this question, to go back to the Government of India's despatch of 25th August 1911 which led up to His Majesty's Proclamation of December 1911. This despatch was a very curious despatch. Its matter was never discussed in public at all before it was sent, and as far as I am aware, it has never been discussed in this Council since, and therefore I

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think it is necessary at the outset to go into the reasons which prompted the Government of India of that day to recommend the transfer of the Capital from Calcutta to Delhi. The first reason was, that it is most inconvenient for the Government of India to be in the same place as the Government of Bengal, and I admit at once that there is a very great deal of force in this argument, and for the reason that I admit the force of this argument I am unwilling to support Mr. Chanda's amendment that the Government should go back to Calcutta without its being discussed whether this is an all-important factor in the location of the Government. The second reason was that geographically Delhi is much more central than Calcutta as the headquarters of Government. Now I was rather disposed to take that view when I first thought about it, but I took the trouble to work out the distances by rail from the various principal cities of the provinces of India to Calcutta and to Delhi, and I have found the very remarkable fact that the aggregate distances to Calcutta from various cities is 6,100 miles, whereas the aggregate distances to Delhi are 8,890 miles, a difference of over 40 per cent. in favour of Calcutta. Then it was said that historically Delhi was the only place in India where the Capital could be, provided that they moved from Calcutta. Well, Sir, Calcutta has been the capital of the British Empire in India for the last 150 years. I am quoting from Lord Curzon's speech in the House of Lords in June 1912. 'Delhi, though it has been the capital of India, cannot be said to be associated as such with the British Indian Empire.'

"And, then, again, it was said that, politically, Delhi again was the only place; and it is rather interesting to read the words of the Government of India despatch used on this occasion with regard to the political effect of the transference to Delhi. They say—

'The change would strike the imagination of the people of India as nothing else could do, would send a wave of enthusiasm throughout the country and would be accepted by all as an announcement of the unfaltering determination to maintain British rule in India. It would be hailed with joy by the Ruling Chiefs and the races of Northern India, and would be warmly welcomed by the vast majority of Indians throughout the country.'

"Now, Sir, I do not know what the views of the Ruling Chiefs at present are, but I do know that, as far as the races of Northern India are concerned, representatives of these races on this Council have told me that on the whole they cannot see the merits of Delhi as a capital ; and as regards the rest of India, it is a very remarkable thing that this Resolution is moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma from Madras, is supported by the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda from Assam, and is also supported by the Hon'ble Mr. Patel from Bombay.

"Then, Sir, another point which the Government of India brought out at the time was the duration of the stay ; that it would be possible if Delhi was made the capital, to stay in Delhi from the 1st of October to the 1st of May. Now, Sir, the Government of India has certainly not, I think, been in Delhi for more than five months in the year so far, and I am very doubtful indeed whether it would be possible for them in the future, or whether they ever will in the future stay for more than five months. So, I think, on that ground there is very little support to be found for the Government of India despatch.

"Then, Sir, in regard to the question of cost. The Government of India in the same despatch wrote as follows :—

'The cost of transfer to Delhi would be considerable. We cannot conceive, however, that a larger sum than £4 million sterling would be necessary, and within that figure probably could be found the three years' interest on capital which would have to be paid till the necessary works and buildings were completed.'

"The Bengal Chamber of Commerce at once took exception to this view, and their arguments were taken up again by Lord Curzon in the House of Lords on the 17th of June 1912, when he said, that from information he had received he was satisfied that the cost of the capital would be at least £8 millions and would probably be more like £12 millions. We know, for we have heard to-day, that 5½ crores roughly has been spent so far on

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Delhi. That of course includes the alterations to the town and this part of the city. I understand that it is not solely expenditure on New Delhi, but I understand that the expenditure on New Delhi has been something like 3½ crores, and that it is certain that the expenditure will be in the neighbourhood of 10 crores, and I should not be surprised if it was a very great deal more.

"But there were certain points which were ignored altogether in the Government of India's despatch, and the first point was that this decision was arrived at without consultation in any way with the public opinion in India or elsewhere. It was done without consulting European or Indian unofficial opinion; it was done without consulting civil servants; without consulting the Governors of the Provinces; I believe without even consulting the India Council; and the remarkable fact is that this was done by a Government which in the same report admitted that very shortly the just demands of Indians to a larger share in the government and therefore presumably to a larger share of opinion must be admitted.

"Then, Sir, there is the other point which was never considered in this report, the fact that the removal of the capital of the Government to Delhi must seclude the Government from the wholesome effect of public opinion. This again was at once taken up by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and perhaps, somewhat naturally, it was said 'Oh! yes, it is pure jealousy on the part of the Bengal Chamber'. Well, Sir, everybody did not share that view. I would like to read what Lord Curzon had to say on that subject. He said:—

'With regard to the attitude of the Bengal Chamber, their attitude with regard to this change has not been dictated by selfish or mercenary motives. They object to it not because Calcutta will suffer—I do not think it will—in the mercantile sense of the term, but because they regard this policy as involving a cruel waste of public money and because they regard with dismay the effect that will be exercised both on the Government of India and upon commerce in their opinion by the removal of the capital of India to Delhi.'

"Now, Sir, I have not only consulted non-officials since I have been at Delhi, I have consulted officials, and it is a very remarkable thing that almost without exception officials here in Delhi recognise that there are no merits in favour of Delhi as a capital, and that the only arguments to be adduced in favour of its retention are that His Majesty's announcement cannot be ignored and that a large amount of money has already been spent on the place.

"Now, Sir, I have been able to quote to you the opinions of non-officials and to cite them by name. Unfortunately, I cannot do the same regarding officials because they are somewhat in the same position as tenants in Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon with regard to the Rent Inquiry Committees that were held the other day. These tenants said 'This is my opinion, but for goodness sake do not give me away because my landlord will turn me out'. Therefore, Sir, I can only say that I believe that if the question of Delhi is discussed purely on its merits and without reference to His Majesty's announcement and without reference to the amount of money spent, that the Council would be almost unanimously in favour of my amendment.

"Then, Sir, I should like to say a word about His Majesty's announcement. What we all felt then and what we all feel to-day about that announcement is very well expressed in the Bengal Chamber's letter to which I have already referred. They say:—

'This momentous announcement has been received and accepted by the mercantile community of Calcutta in a spirit of loyalty and devotion to the throne and person of His Imperial Majesty; for, as loyal subjects, the merchants of this city recognise that the will of His Majesty as regards the governance of his Indian Empire is final.'

"I am perfectly certain, Sir, that that is the spirit of the whole of this Council to-day, but, Sir, I claim that I have made out that His Majesty's announcement was the result of incorrect advice on the part of his advisers, and I cannot help thinking that if His Majesty were differently advised to-day, he would not bind India to a capital which the people of India regard as a wrong capital.'

"As regards the money spent, it certainly is an important matter, but if I am right in assuming that we are going to spend some 10 or 11 crores before Delhi is finished, then the money that has been spent is not a considerable point compared with the importance of choosing the right capital for India. Therefore, Sir, I would urge Government, before it is too late, to take this matter into their consideration and to take it into consideration with the confidence and with the opinions of the non-official communities in India, because I believe that there is a great deal of apprehension and a great deal of misgiving regarding the future of Delhi, and I think that a Committee of this sort would settle the question and allay once for all a point on which there is so much doubtful opinion."

12-28 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea :—**"Sir, I desire to accord my support to the amendments moved by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Patel and my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Crum.

"Sir, the number of motions that have been tabled in connection with this matter have a significance all their own. The fact testifies to the volume of public opinion which prevails with regard to this matter. It is an increasing volume of public opinion which grows day by day and has grown with the growth and the enactment of the Reform Act. It is a body of *public* opinion that cannot be ignored or burked. The Government must face it; it is as well that it should face it early and find a solution for the problem which this Council presents to the Government to-day.

"Sir, in all these motions there is an underlying note of dissatisfaction with Delhi as the capital of India. Does that represent the public feeling and the deliberate judgment of United India, of India, of the Europeans and Indians alike? If it did, the solution of the question would be easy enough. But I am afraid there is a very considerable difference of opinion about the matter. The Hon'ble Mr. Sinha has already sounded a note of dissent, and I very much fear there will be others in this Council Chamber who will speak in the same strain. Therefore, it is necessary that we should pass from the consideration of opinions to the solid ground of facts and discuss the merits of the case. Let me ask the question—is Delhi a suitable place to be the capital of India? In answering this question we have to ask another. Delhi has now been the Capital of India for eight years. Has Delhi to any appreciable extent in any sensible degree fulfilled the conditions which constitute the indispensable equipment of a modern capital?

"Sir, the first and foremost of these conditions is the existence in the capital city of a body of public opinion, strong, vigorous, militant—if I may be permitted to use that word—guiding, controlling, stimulating the Government in the paths of progressive development. Does such a body of public opinion exist in Delhi? The answer must be in the negative. Of public opinion there is little or none at Delhi; and public opinion is the vital breath of Governments in these days. We need it all the more in the case of an autocratic Government which the Central Government will be even under the Reform Act. We need it still more in the transformation which is destined to take place in respect of the Central Government from an autocracy to the introduction of responsibility. In the altered circumstances of India, for the ends of our political progress, for the attainment of that goal which has been fixed for us by the mandate of our Sovereign and of the British Parliament, it seems to me that the transfer of the capital from Delhi has become urgently necessary.

"Let us somewhat elaborate this point. Sir, we are on the threshold of great possibilities. In the words of our Sovereign a new era is opening out for us. Our people have to be qualified for the new destiny that awaits them. Our educational system has to be reorganised; our industries have to be created; our commerce must expand; the Government has to be nationalised; the process has already begun; a vast progressive movement is developing slowly and silently, but steadily and majestically in the bosom of Indian

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society, and amid the deeper under-currents of Indian life. I say, Sir, with the utmost emphasis that I can command that the Government should place itself at the head of this national movement, that the Government should watch it. Is it possible for the Government to watch it from a place isolated and detached from the great centres of public opinion? The Government should be in living touch with those great capitals which are the centres of our public activities. At Delhi it is in touch with the dead past, but not with the living present, with the memories of departed greatness, but not with the life and the soul and the heart of the people, manifesting itself in our manifold activities and in a thousand directions. Public opinion ought to be the guide of the Government, and Government ought to influence public opinion. Government and public opinion should act and re-act upon one another and strengthen one another by their mutual interaction; but this process is absolutely impossible if Delhi is to be the capital of the Indian Empire.

"Let us look at the same consideration from another point of view. All these motions point to one definite conclusion, namely, that there should be one capital and one alone. It precludes the idea of a summer capital for India; it precludes the idea of the Simla exodus; for if you had a summer capital it would only be an aggravation of the evil which we are complaining of at the present moment, the isolation of Government from the centres of public opinion. Sir, the Indian Government has not been free from blunders. I do not bring it as an indictment or a charge against the Government; all human institutions are fallible, and the Indian Government is no exception to this general rule. It has committed mistakes; it is through mistakes that we learn how not to commit them. It has committed gigantic blunders, and those blunders have in many cases been due to its position of isolation from the centres of public opinion. You had that fact prominently brought home in the Mesopotamian Report. I therefore, urge, Sir, with all the emphasis that I can command that the first and foremost duty of Government in the new situation, which is about to be inaugurated, is to have one centre and one centre alone of Government and such a centre to be in close and vital touch with public opinion.

"I know it will be said on the other side that Delhi is the Capital of India is a settled fact. Sir, I do not believe in the doctrine of a settled fact; there is no such thing as a settled fact in life or in politics. We are moving, the world is moving; in the words of the Prime Minister we are running through the track of centuries. Everything is more or less in a state of unsettlement. What is 'progress' but unsettlement, subject to proper safeguards; progress and unsettlement are often identical. There never was a more decisively settled fact than the partition of Bengal, and yet it was unsettled; it was modified, and why should not this matter be similarly dealt with? It may be said that it is the mandate of the King-Emperor; and he has made Delhi the Capital of India. The King can do no wrong, but his ministers may and their mistakes should be righted; and this is a case where, I will not say a wrong, but a mistake has been committed, which ought to be mended. If the King passes an order he can revoke it; the King can make and unmake things. India to-day in 1920 is not the India of 1911 when the capital was fixed at Delhi. The conditions have changed, a stupendous transformation has taken place in our ideals and aspirations and in the whole outlook of Indian life and society. That being so, we call upon the Government to move with the times and carry out its own policy, and the central fact of that policy is the location of the capital in a place which should be in living touch with public opinion.

'Sir, the question of expense has been dealt with by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Crum, and I will not trouble you further about it. If you have one permanent capital you will save the cost of building two capitals, spending a crore of rupees or so at Simla, and then you will also save the recurring charges of the annual migration; but look at the moral gain in the added popularity and efficiency of the Government, and does not the moral gain outweigh the material loss that you might incur?

[*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.*] [18TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

"Sir, I know there are one or two considerations on the other side of a very valid character. We want a calm atmosphere for the successful working of the Reform Act. A controversy at this time would be most undesirable; it would let loose forces which may create a state of things the reverse of what we want; we want to concentrate our attention upon the success of the Reform Act, and the question has to be looked at from that point of view. Then, Sir, there is this other fact which has to be borne in mind and which favours the idea of a non-transfer. We are a dying legislature. This is the last year of our existence. The sands in our hour-glass are fast running out. Should we almost at the supreme moment of our lives determine this grave question for our successors? Should they not be allowed to deal with it? They will be in the thick of the business—they will be *in medias res*—they will be confronted with the actualities of the situation; they will be in a better position to judge of the matter than we can, and they will speak with a voice of authority which we do not possess.

"Sir, these are the considerations for and against the transfer of the capital. It used to be said of the ancient Kings of Castille and Arragon that when they were confronted with a difficult and complicated problem they appealed to the venerable oracles of their revered ancestors. In my difficulties in regard to this matter I consulted some of my constituents and what was their advice? They said 'go and vote for the transfer of the capital to Calcutta.' I cannot say that I am bound by their advice; I am bound, however, to show it the utmost deference. Circumstances have somewhat changed since that advice was given. My Hon'ble friend who represents Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has given notice of a motion for the appointment of a Committee. My friend on the other side has done the same thing. Therefore, I vote for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the whole matter, and I do believe that the Committee will recommend that Calcutta be the capital of India (laughter). This is no laughing matter at all. Calcutta, let me remind my friends, is the centre of the public opinion of a great Province which not long ago was the metropolitan province of India. It is the cradle of the British power, the nursery of British institutions. It used to be not long ago, and even now is, the fountainhead, the inspiring source of those beneficent activities which have made India what India is to-day, an aspiring member, if not an actual unit, of the great confederacy of the free States of the British Empire. Such is the claim of Calcutta to be the capital of the Indian Empire. I am sure that if a Committee is appointed it will recognize that claim, and I hope that, having regard to the complexity of the problem and the differences of opinion that exist with regard to it, a Committee will be appointed to inquire into the whole question and including that of the practicability as my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Crum suggests of the transfer of the capital. The Government loses nothing by assenting to the appointment of such a Committee—they stand to gain. If the Committee rejects the proposal, the atmosphere will be cleared and all the controversy and agitation about it will disappear. If, on the other hand, it recommends that the capital should be transferred, that recommendation ought to be given effect to; for in these days you cannot flout public opinion. A great Viceroy, Lord Ripon, has told us that even in India public opinion is bound to be the irresistible and the unresisted master of the Government. Lord Beaconsfield said 50 years ago that public opinion is the strongest bulwark of States and Thrones. If that was true half a century ago, it is still more so at the present moment. I hope therefore that the Government will not object to the appointment of a Committee to go into this matter, and I am fully confident that if such a Committee is appointed, they will select Calcutta as the capital of the Indian Empire."

12-45 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri:**—"Sir, in discussing this topic I wish very much that we had a clean slate to write upon—one cannot resist such a wish. As the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea has pointed out we are in

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the eve of great changes in India, changes of a constitutional nature, without doubt also changes that touch very deeply the entire life of the nation. It has been pointed out that the advance we are going to make in the Indian constitution postulates an entire alteration of outlook on the part of the Indian Civil Service, on the part of the Local Governments, and on the part of the people of India; it is a profound change of mind and of general attitude which are the pre-requisites of the successful inauguration of responsible government. Changes of a mighty character that go to the roots of the people's life might well be symbolised in the external world by a change of venue. Students of modern history will remember that such a marked change of venue was accomplished by the Japanese Government on the eve of the Meiji Era, the Restoration was heralded by a change of capital from Kyoto to Tokyo. One wishes indeed that it were possible to signalise the radical alteration of the perspective of Indian peoples by a change of capital. Apart, however, from this imaginative and sentimental ground, there are other considerations that make it necessary to do so, and that is why one wishes from the bottom of one's heart that we had a clean slate to write upon. Now, if we had a clean slate to write upon, what would we do? Doubtless, we would appoint a Committee as Mr. Patel recommends and as Mr. Crum recommends and would canvas the claims of competing candidates for the post of capital. Calcutta has been once the capital and its claims have been eloquently pleaded before us to-day. We want the place to be central and to be easily accessible from all parts of this far-flung Empire. We want the place chosen to have a salubrious climate, where it would be possible for work of very high character to be performed all the year round. We want besides, as Mr. Banerjea has said, a place where the Government and Parliament of the future will be in touch with, and under the guiding hand of, strong and well-organised vocal public opinion Calcutta is by no means central and besides is congested. There are no open grounds round Calcutta. I, therefore, have no hesitation in disallowing the claim of Calcutta to be re-instated as the capital of India. Places like Dehra Dun may have their own qualifications, but there is nothing like public opinion there. Pachmarhi, in the Central Provinces, does not even deserve notice. Jubbulpore has been described as the geographical centre of the country, and the curious reader may be advised to study its claim in one of the brilliant essays of a former Civilian who wrote under the pseudonym of 'Competition wallah'. But it has only a historical interest now. I seriously recommend the claims of Allahabad to be the future capital of India. Allahabad may be described as fairly central. It is the most easily accessible place, considering not only its situation, but its railway facilities from all parts of India. Its claim, if I may say so, is much better certainly than that of Delhi and considerably superior to that of Calcutta.

"It may be oppressively hot for two or three months in the year. The Parliament of the future may well have a holiday during those months. As for public opinion, it certainly is not so strong in Allahabad, as public opinion is in any of the Presidency capitals. But, thanks to the recent arrangements, the United Provinces are going to be raised to the rank of a Presidency, and then a very considerate Lieutenant-Governor, more considerate than probably he himself realises, is already making arrangements for the shifting of his own capital to Lucknow.

"Now to come to the slate which is not clean. What are our difficulties in thinking of a change of capital? They have been already mentioned. First of all, there is the word of the King upon which we have acted during the last eight years. Then there is the expenditure that has already been incurred, and, lastly, although it has not been openly avowed, there is the partiality for Simla in the minds of those who every year spend seven months in that hill centre. If Delhi were to be fixed as the capital, nobody can talk of Simla, as they used to talk of it in the Calcutta days, as a mere luxury. If Delhi were the capital of India, it would be impossible to resist the claims of Simla to be the summer capital. That is the opinion of a great many who have suffered from the rigours of the Delhi climate. I have myself no experience of

the summer possibilities of this city, but I can very well imagine it is intolerable for a great part of the year. Sir, I must acknowledge the courtesy and kindness of Sir Claude Hill which enabled me the other day to go round New Delhi and see what is being done to build the new capital. I acknowledge I was impressed very much indeed, and, I think, I may well pay a tribute to the noble and imposing city that through the ability and skill of the architects is about to be built, if we allow it on the site chosen. The money, however, that has been spent is only about a third of what is going to be spent, and if we decide on a change of capital, the expenditure so far incurred ought not really to deter us when we consider that we are really deciding for posterity. Well, as to the King's word upon which we have acted, all I have to say is that the King is a constitutional Monarch. He acted then on the advice of his advisers. He will act in the future on the advice of his advisers, and if his advisers are persuaded, that is about all that we need ask for. What is the main difficulty then in changing the capital? I come to that last consideration, that the Government of India have been used to spend more than half the year, nearly seven months, in Simla. Now I know that that would be a greater consideration in the minds of certain people than is commonly acknowledged, and I desire on this occasion, although we cannot go into the whole question, I desire on this occasion, in the name of the Indian tax-payer to make an emphatic protest against the erection of Simla into a summer capital It will involve the duplication of expenditure on a very considerable scale. If the erection of the new Parliamentary House in Delhi will cost about 50 lakhs, I am certain, by the experience of the Public Work's Department's estimates, it would be a good deal more, the cost of erecting similar buildings in Simla will not be considerably less. It may be slightly less, but it is bound to amount to at least half a crore. I do not think, even if we omitted the consideration of there being nothing like a controlling public opinion in Simla, the Government of India would be justified in selecting it as a summer capital for the future government of this country and spending sums upon it. I am, therefore, of opinion that this question must be seriously considered. It must not be considered as merely academic. If a great mistake has been committed in the past—and the Hon'ble Mr. Crum has shown grounds for believing that the change of capital was a great mistake—I think it is time that the mistake were rectified. I know of nothing so difficult in Indian administration as the rectification of a blunder. Every one may acknowledge it, people may regret it, but you will never get a sign of this regret in the official papers. Formally and publicly there will always be a maintenance of the original blunder It is only in very rare cases that a great man is to be found who will come and say 'this mistake must be rectified.' If it is impossible to find a man with authority sufficient to rectify the blunder, it is possible, if the Government will only wait for them, to see whether the public opinion of the country will not assert itself with an authority which it is impossible to dispute. I would therefore request the Government of India, I would implore them, not to push ahead with the building operations in Simla at all events. If the Committee to be set up to-day decides that Delhi must be the capital, then, I think, the Government of India are bound to put up with the inconveniences of Delhi as a capital. It is cruelty to the Indian tax-payer, cynical disregard of his interests, to support at the same time the movement annually of the Government and of the future Parliament into Simla quarters.

"If we accept Delhi at all, let us accept it with all its inconveniences, but I do hope, if we appoint a Committee, they will be bold enough to face the question as if we had a clean slate, and select a place outside Delhi as a suitable place for the future capital."

1 P.M. **The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz Bhutto:**—" Sir, after listening to the debate which has taken place on this important question, if I may be allowed to make a suggestion in this matter, it is that to my mind there is no part of India so conveniently situated for the location of the Government of

[18TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz Bhutto; Major Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan.*]

India as Karachi. I need hardly say, Sir, that from a geographical, climatic, industrial and, what is more, from a strategic point of view, the city of Karachi stands second to none should the Government of India decide to remain in one place The city of Karachi is capable of considerable expansion. It is pregnant with immense possibilities in the future. The Council is perhaps aware that it is proposed that the main station of the Baghdad Railway should be established at Karachi. It is also proposed to establish the main station for aeroplanes at Karachi. It is also very close to Aden which is the gateway to India. The officials in Karachi, Sir, feel no necessity to move to a hill-station in the summer as the climate is temperate, and as such there will be no need for the Government of India, if its headquarters are located at Karachi, to seek another summer headquarters. I, therefore, hope that the Government and this Council will not in deciding the matter overlook the case of Karachi."

The Hon'ble Major Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan:— 1-3 P.
"Sir, last Session the suggestion was made that the Punjab Government should be ejected from Simla. Now, the turn of the Government of India has come and they are being called upon to justify their presence there. This demand is open to the retort that those who profess to change the established order of things must produce good reasons to justify their proposal. However, we will examine what would happen if Government remained all the year round in one place. Let us take Simla first. Now though there are many Europeans well clothed and well housed who might even enjoy the cold and snow, our own countrymen would necessarily suffer, and, for the time being, would lose their efficiency. The quality of their work would greatly deteriorate from November to February. If, on the other hand, Delhi was chosen as the headquarters of the Government throughout the year, the whole staff would be exposed to malaria and in certain months the outturn of work would diminish. No staff, whether European or Indian, can work its best during the extreme heat of May and June, or when suffering from prickly heat and other illnesses incidental to living in Delhi during the rains. If the capital of India ever has to be located in one place, I would prefer Simla, but I do not think there is really any place in India which is really suitable all the year round.

"It will not be out of place to put before the Council that one of the underlying objects for moving this resolution is pecuniary. When Calcutta was the capital the Government of India Secretariat was full of the inhabitants of Bengal, with the exception of some from Madras. The people of these two provinces even now so predominate, that others have got no comparison with them whatsoever. Lakhs of rupees have been pouring into those provinces. Since the transfer of the capital to this place some men from the United Provinces and the Punjab, and even from other provinces, have had a look in, and there is a chance that in the long run the other parts of India may have their due share. The fact of the predominance of these two provinces could be easily ascertained by inquiry into the matter. As all the secretariat posts go to the graduates or other literate classes there is no wonder if there may have been a general talk of resentment at the change of capital among them which may have reached the Hon'ble mover of the resolution The secretariat clerks have had, and even still have, cliques and if any man enters their department from an undesirable province or class he gets no help, and is furthermore so overburdened with work that he soon proves unequal to the task, while, on the other hand, if an inferior candidate comes from the same province or class as the other members of this clique he is helped through with his work. These cliques are threatened because some of the old Bengal or down-country clerks would have to leave as the climate all the year round will not suit them and their place will be taken by the sturdier people from the North. Sir, about Calcutta I remember I once said that it is in one corner, the place is very unhealthy and . . . . . .

[*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea; The Vice-President; Major Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.*] [18TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"Sir, I rise to correct a mistake. Calcutta is not unhealthy as my friend says."

The Vice-President:—"The Hon'ble Member must only rise to a personal explanation."

The Hon'ble Major Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan:—"Why I say it is unhealthy is because a large number of men from that province were taken and tried and it was found that bodily they were inferior and weak. They were tried, I think, at a very difficult place, that is, at the front.

"Then there was the difficulty found that because there was a Lieutenant-Governor at Calcutta we should not have the Government of India there. Now there is a Governor there, so there are still more reasons why the Government of India should not be located there. Of course some people are against Simla because they say it is in the Punjab, but Delhi is all right, because there is only a Chief Commissioner here and there is no Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, and, I think, it should not be objected to. Another thing that has been said, is, that the taxpayers would suffer if Simla or Delhi were kept on as the capital; but would they not suffer if there was another capital? All these architects and their staff who are engaged on making the new capital would have to be engaged in designing and making a new capital again. What superiority would Allahabad have over Delhi? It is more towards the south and more towards the equator, and naturally it would be much hotter. It is situated on the same river as Delhi is, and when there has been so much spent on Delhi it is just as well to go on spending it and keep it as the capital. Now, as to Simla, Sir, if India wants the services of Europeans to help it and lead it along the road which it wants to travel, it is necessary to keep them in a place where you can get good work out of them. Why hamper them and keep them in a climate where they will all suffer? I think one of the reasons why our friends who come from Madras or Calcutta want to leave Delhi or Simla is that they suffer from the cold and suffer in health, and when this Resolution was being written it was at a time when it was very cold in Delhi. Perhaps one of the causes of its being put forward may have been also this. I think in the revenues of the Government of India every province has got its share, and we should not move to a place where only people of one province will get round the Government. So everybody should have the *haq*, to be in the Secretariat, or to be with the Government of India so as to put forward their own particular ideas before them. Therefore when so much has been spent on Delhi, it ought to be kept as the capital of India and Simla ought to remain as it has always been, just a place to go to in summer. I think very much more work is done there than is done while the Government is on the plains. Besides I think there are now many Indians who have begun going to Simla, and if they do not go to Simla they go to other hill-stations. So when you get the new Reformed Councils Indians will like to go to the hills for their own benefit. So I think when we are considering this question, we ought to consider that there should be Simla in the hot weather and Delhi in the cold weather as the seats of the Government. It is for these reasons that I am against this Resolution."

1-12 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy:**—"Sir, public opinion in the country is strongly against hill-top administration, and as the Government stays only a few months in Delhi and longer in Simla, public opinion also condemns Delhi. When the Government removed the capital from Calcutta to Delhi, it was the intention of the Government to stay eight months in the year in Delhi, but unfortunately, owing to the war, the capital was not built up soon. The Government had to stay under canvas, and therefore it was necessary for it to go up to Simla. If with the engineering and architectural skill at the disposal of the Government Delhi can be made a healthy

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place and one where the Government can stay for eight months in the year, then the Government ought to stick to Delhi. As other members have said, the foundation stone of the city has been laid by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor; we have spent a lot of money on the place, and it is also a central place. But if the Government think that it is not possible for them to stay eight months in the year in New Delhi, then surely the Government ought to select some central place where they can stay all the year round. And for that purpose the Committee would be useful. That we will know when the Government Member replies; till then I cannot make up my mind.

"Now I come to my friends the Hon'ble Mr. Crum and the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea. Mr. Crum throughout his speech gave us the opinions of Lord Curzon and of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, but he never mentioned what place he liked, or whether he wants to go back to Calcutta. The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea has, after discussion of the *pros* and *cons* and of the disadvantages of Delhi, honestly said that he prefers that the capital should go back to Calcutta . . . ."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea:- Provisionally, pending the decision of the Committee."

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy:—"Sir, I am rather surprised to find that my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea who is such a champion of independence, who has supported the reform policy and has advocated provincial autonomy, wants that the capital should be removed to Calcutta. He must know in his heart of hearts that if the Government of India reverts to Calcutta, they will influence the administration of Bengal . . . ."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea:—"We will not allow it."

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea says he will not allow it. In that case I suppose he is anxious that Bengal should again dominate the whole of India. That also, I think, is unfair. Now when he mentioned public opinion, I suppose he meant that the public opinion of Calcutta should dominate the whole of India again. I do not think members of this Council will ever agree to the Government of India being dominated by some cities like Bombay or Calcutta, and that Calcutta or Bombay should have influence over the administration of the Government of India.

"Sir, the capitals of big countries like the United States of America and Canada are not in the centre of commerce. For instance, in the United States, New York is the great commercial centre, and yet the capital is Washington. The same is the case with Ottawa in Canada. If the Government of India can stay in Delhi for eight months and build New Delhi, I think it will be accessible to all the people from different parts of the country to come and see the Government and stay here. At present we cannot judge because the Government stays here a very short time and there is no accommodation. From what I have seen of New Delhi,—its plan and the laying out of the city,—I think it will be possible for the Government to stay eight months in Delhi. If, however, the Government say no, then they ought to remove to a central place, because nine-tenths of the people of the country live in the plains, and the country ought to be administered from the plains. With these few remarks I would support the amendment after hearing the Government."

The Hon'ble Chaudhuri Muhammad Ismail Khan:— 1-18 P.M.
"Sir, I beg to associate myself with my friend Mr. Sarma in recommending that the headquarters of the Government of India be permanently located in one place. The migratory nature of the Government of India results

[*Chaudhuri Muhammad Ismail Khan; Sir William Vincent.*] [18TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

in a huge and, I would add, unnecessary expenditure which India can ill afford to incur when her educational, sanitary and industrial needs have to be satisfied, and the Departments in charge of these important subjects are being more or less starved. Sir, the Reforms will increase the expenditure of administration, and retrenchment will be even more necessary in the future than in the past. Indians have protested against the exodus to the hills where our officials spend their time like gods together for more than half the year. The cost of living on the hills is daily going up, and the Indian clerks of the Government of India are like 'Oliver Twist' clamouring for more. The Reformed Councils will have a larger number of members and a foretaste of the proceedings of those Councils was given when this Council sat till the early hours of the morning discussing—what is commonly known as—the Rowlatt Bill. The question of housing about two hundred members at Simla will in itself be serious and members from the distant provinces will find it very inconvenient to travel to Simla for a short Session. I, therefore, recommend that the headquarters of the Government of India be permanently located in one place, and in selecting the site the convenience of members should be considered. In other words the place should be centrally situated. I know, Sir, we are bound by the decision of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, who was pleased to transfer the capital of His Indian Empire from Calcutta to Delhi. But, then, no one has the audacity to suggest that the matter would be decided without His command and against His desire. The Reforms have ushered in a new era and, Sir, it has been said—'New occasions teach new duties, time makes ancient good uncouth.' The new Councils are likely to have long and continuous Sessions. They cannot be situated far away from centres of public opinion and should no longer be nomadic. We are sure if His Excellency's Government would accept the Resolution His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor who has always evinced a strong desire to please His people will not grudge his permission to locate the headquarters of the Government of India permanently in a central place—retaining Delhi the ceremonial Capital—if necessary.

"My friend Mr. Chanda wants the Government to go back to Calcutta, and personally I shall be glad to welcome them back in our provincial capital. But if I advocate the claims of Calcutta it is not because that would be of advantage to the Bengalees, but because a return to Calcutta would not involve any considerable expenditure. At Calcutta it will not be necessary to spend crores of rupees in building a new city. It is already there and the Government have only to go back to their own home.

"With these words, Sir, I have pleasure in supporting the original proposal as amended by Mr. Chanda."

[At this stage the Council adjourned for Lunch till 2-30 P.M.]

2-32 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent.**—"Sir, I should like, in the first place if I may, to congratulate the mover on having inaugurated what has really been not only an interesting but, if I may say so, a very instructive debate, and, if I answer shortly, I am unable to accept the resolution or any of the various amendments proposed, I hope the Council will not think that I am treating it with discourtesy or that I take this line in any unreasoning spirit of opposition; for it is not so. From the point of view of the Government, it seems to me that there was great force in the argument put forward by Mr. Sinha when he said these proposals were not at the present moment practical politics. There are two aspects of the case, one, if I may say so, that of the official Government and official members will vote with the Government on this occasion, and the other—that of non-official members. To the non-official members I would say that we are now on the eve of great changes in the constitution of this Council. We are shortly going to have a Council which will be admittedly much more representative of the wishes of the people and which

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will be more powerful. For eight years this Council has watched the building of the new capital of Delhi; they have acquiesced in, and many have definitely approved of, the changes that were effected in 1911. In these circumstances, I want to ask the members of this Council whether they think it is right for them at this juncture to propose a change in what has been so long accepted. From the point of view of the Government the reasons against acceptance of the proposals are even stronger. We have not got a clean slate; we have had, it is true, the ordinary notice of this resolution, though of the actual amendment by Mr. Chanda I had received only two days' clear notice on the first date fixed for the debate. I put it to the Council, however, that such notice would in any circumstances be inadequate for the careful consideration which a proposal of this magnitude demands; that the Government must have time; in any case, whatever their views were they would require reasonable time to examine and weigh a proposal of such magnitude. And here I may remind the Council of the manner in which this change was initiated. It was the subject of long deliberation—I admit, confidential deliberation—with the Secretary of State. It was subsequently inaugurated by His Majesty in a solemn pronouncement in this city. At that time, I think I am right in saying and for some years afterwards, there were few members, if any, in this Council, who raised any note of protest or dissent. Since then the move to Delhi has been discussed in Parliament more than once, the most recent occasion being a debate in the House of Lords in 1914 in which Lord Curzon took a large part. Since 1911, the Government of India have again, with the approval of this Council, or at any rate without the opposition of this Council, spent three and half crores on the new capital, and many of the Hon'ble Members, including at least one who has moved an amendment, have watched that expenditure going on without a word. Now, in these circumstances, I put it to the Council that this Government which acts under the authority of the Secretary of State and indirectly of Parliament, could not possibly, with due respect to its official position and in subordination to His Majesty's Government, accept a resolution of this kind. It has been said that the King can do no wrong, but that he acts on the advice of his ministers who may advise him wrongly. But in any case it is not for the Government of India, which is a subordinate Government, to alter a policy which has received the weighty sanction of His Majesty and His Majesty's Government. That really is the short answer to the various resolutions and amendments which have been moved.

"Sir, I admit the cogency of many of the arguments that have been adduced in this Council with respect to the move from Calcutta. These arguments have indeed the authority of a great man, Lord Curzon, behind them, and it would be idle in any way to minimise the weight of such authority, nor would any reasonable man say that they can be brushed aside on the merits. The severance of the Government of India from a great commercial centre, its separation from a seat of learning, the loss of daily contact with men of leading in the legal and business world, in fact with leading men in all branches of public affairs, those who make and guide public opinion, are matters which no reasonable person could afford to treat lightly. But I do not wish to-day to discuss in detail the reasons for or against the move, for the case is really in my opinion a *chose jugée*. It has been settled and it would be impossible for Government on a motion of this kind to agree to any re-opening of it. At the same time, while arguments have been cited in favour of removing the capital to Calcutta, I ought to say the advantages of Delhi as a capital have been underestimated by some of the speakers. I do not wish to take up the position of a champion of Delhi, and other members will follow me who are better able to sing its praises, but it would be a great mistake to neglect cardinal factors in its favour. It has undoubtedly a very central position; it is a large railway junction, and it is the great centre of public opinion in Northern India. I notice that one Hon'ble Member said that public opinion in Delhi is negligible. Sir, will any Muhammadan Member of this Council say that Muhammadan opinion in Delhi is not an important factor in Northern India at this moment? Have we not experienced otherwise?

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Then, again, Delhi is, from the military point of view, a far more convenient centre than either Calcutta or many other places mentioned in this Council. It is also a place of great historical associations. I have been told, I think it was Mr. Crum who said that it has never been associated with the British Empire. I hope I am quoting him correctly . . . .

The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum :—"I mean that Delhi as a Capital was never associated with the British Empire."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"Sir, it is only fifty years ago that it was regarded by the British Government in India as a symbol of the Empire and its re-capture from the mutineers was a token of the Empire's safety. Delhi therefore is not so insignificant a place as some Hon'ble Members would have us believe. I am told that it is a place of stagnation fatal to any progress on the part of Government owing to the absence of public opinion. I admit that there has been a considerable difference in these respects between Calcutta and Delhi. At the same time, I would ask the Council to remember that eight years of the Government of India at Delhi have brought about changes in the form of government which fifty years of Calcutta failed to produce. That surely is no indication that the Government of India necessarily stagnates in a place of this kind. But, Sir, the whole of this debate really is centred round the possibility of a return to Calcutta. The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea has, if I may say so, camouflaged his desire under a proposal to appoint a Committee, but he is too honest to keep his real desire concealed, and before the end of his speech he came out into the open and said that he knew that, if the Committee were appointed, it would decide to move the Government back to Calcutta, and that is the avowed object of the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda. Now, apart from other considerations, I think those who make that proposal perhaps have underestimated the difficulties that would arise in connection with such a proposal. I do not want to expatiate on the claims of rival cities, but Council must have gathered from the speeches made to-day that the possible influence of Calcutta and Bengal over the Government of India in the event of the Government of India being located there, would not be viewed with satisfaction by many residents of other Provinces. I think that is not an unfair way of putting it. We know, also, the whole of this Council knows, that Calcutta at this moment is an extraordinarily congested place, that proper accommodation cannot be found for the people who reside there already. Does the Council think that it would be easy to find accommodation, not merely for the officials who comprise the Government of India or even for the enlarged Council, but for the large number of people who would constantly be in Calcutta in connection with business with Government? Can any one contemplate with equanimity the acquisition of large building sites in Calcutta for the purpose of accommodating the Government of India at the present fabulous rates that prevail there? Would not the expenditure on such accommodation be prohibitive? That is a question I should like the Hon'ble Members to ask themselves.

"Then there is another question. It is, to my mind, extremely doubtful whether the Government of India would now be welcomed in Calcutta. I have not heard one member from Bengal say that they would. Nor is the difficulty of having the Government of India permanently located in the same capital as a Presidency Governor in Council one that can be overlooked. These are some of the many difficulties which I want this Council to consider before they accept the present Resolution. If the Government of India were to move again to Calcutta, and the annual exodus to the Hills were continued, the dislocation of public business and expense would also be very much larger than what is now complained of in the case of Delhi. Here the expense is comparatively small and the dislocation of business is also insignificant, and we hope to reduce it further, but the move to the Hills from Calcutta was a very different matter.

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"There is another point in connection with the location of the Government of India at Delhi to which I wish to advert, and that is, that it has up to the present never really had a fair chance. Owing to the exigencies of the war the new capital has never been built, expenditure having been curtailed, owing to the necessity for economy during the war and the impossibility of procuring material, and it seems to me that it is premature now for this Council to decide to recommend Government to move from Delhi before the new policy has ever really been given a trial in the permanent city of new Delhi. Turning now to the main resolution, the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma is quite right in suggesting that a single capital in which the Government of India could reside for twelve months in the year would be the ideal solution if it were practicable. If any place suitable in climate, fairly accessible and central with some historical associations and good railway communications could be found, then the advantages of locating the Government of India in such a place would be very great. But what do we find as practical men when the question is discussed in this Council? The Hon'ble Member himself has wandered almost from one end of India to the other, suggesting such places as Poona, Ranchi, Pachmarhi and Dehra Dun as suitable places for the location of Government. Then we had suggestions that we should move far afield, as Karachi, and another that we should make the new capital Allahabad. These various suggestions indicate that it is really impossible to select any suitable centre which will meet all requirements and the wishes of all. Let me examine one or two of these proposed new capitals, Ranchi for instance. Now I know Ranchi, I suppose as well as, or possibly better even than, the Hon'ble Member himself. I spent many happy years of my life there; it is a delightful place; it has a comparatively temperate climate though it is very hot for six weeks in the year. But one of the things to which the Hon'ble Member attached importance, if I understood him aright, was subjecting the Government of India to the influence of public opinion in a great business-town and in a centre of legal and other learning. Now Ranchi is situated on a narrow gauge railway, and though the headquarters of the Local Government is a small town in a district inhabited mainly by the aboriginal tribes, it is a delightful place in many ways, but I have never heard its best friend—and, I think, Mr Sinha will bear me out—claim that it is a centre of industrial activity or learning. Again, take the case of Pachmarhi, I have learned to have the greatest respect for the Central Provinces from my Hon'ble predecessor in office, who always pointed to it as the best administered Province in India. We were indeed often asked to frame our administration on the model of the Central Provinces. But even Sir Reginald Craddock, I think, would not have claimed that Pachmarhi was a seat of any great public opinion or learning or commercial activity.

"It would however be idle for me to discuss all these places that have been named. The fact is that the ideal capital would be one with a temperate climate, in a place where Government would be in constant contact with leading men of affairs in the different branches of life. If that could be secured anywhere, if the Hon'ble Members in this Council even had been able to agree on any place as likely to meet the requirements, then, I think, there would be something to be said for this motion. As it is the matter is really—I hesitate to use the word because the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea may object to it—a settled fact so far as this Council and the Government are concerned. The question has been decided by His Majesty's Government, and the Government of India could not possibly, for the reasons I have given, accept this resolution. At the same time, I may say that to my mind the debate has been a very valuable one, and it will be my duty to put the papers of the discussion before His Excellency the Viceroy in case he wishes this question to be further examined. The Hon'ble Mr. Crum may say 'Why do you not at any rate appoint a committee at once'? and the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea has said 'Oh there can be no objection to such a proposal'. In vain in the sight of the bird is the net of the fowler displayed. The appointment of

[*Sir William Vincent; Nawab Saiyed Nawab Ali Chaudhri; Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur.*] [18TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

a committee would at once create the impression that the Government of India were wavering in their decision on this matter. That is a position which I have no authority to take in this Council. That is an impression which, I think, the Government of India would be acting improperly in creating at the present juncture, having regard to the constitution of this Council and having regard to the manner in which the present move from Calcutta was inaugurated, and to the fact that it has on more occasions than one been discussed by His Majesty's Government."

2-54 P.M. **The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyed Nawab Ali Chaudhri :**—"Sir, I do not know if some of my Hon'ble colleagues will denounce me as a renegade if, as a member from Bengal, I rise to oppose the transfer of capital from Delhi to Calcutta. In these days when changes are so much in the air, we, the Muhammadans of Bengal, generally get nervous when we hear of 'changes' 'Reforms,' and 'Modifications' which unfortunately have the curious coincidence of being effected always at the cost of our suffering community in Bengal. The present fad for the transfer of capital has given rise to considerable misgivings in the minds of Mussalmans. Many Hon'ble Members have referred to the circumstances that led to the change of capital from Calcutta to Delhi. But there is one aspect of the question that has been totally ignored. The change of capital was but one of the momentous measures inaugurated by His Majesty the King-Emperor. To understand the situation properly, we must consider the bearing of other allied changes on the question of the transfer of capital. The dominating influence of Calcutta opinion on the Government of India to which my Hon'ble Friend, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, has referred, has spelt the ruin of the Mussalmans of Eastern Bengal They consider the transfer of capital as one of the compensatory elements that would enable the Government of India of the future to frame their policy without submitting to the dictates of the Calcutta politicians The modification of the partition, the unsettling of the settled fact to which Mr. Banerjea has so proudly referred, was, in fact, due to the unfair influence of the Bengal politicians on the policies of the Government of India. The Muhammadans of Bengal calmly submitted to the modification of the Partition because the decision, disastrous though it was, came from His Majesty the King himself. Now, if all sorts of constitutional theories of ministerial responsibility are put forward for undoing what it had pleased His Majesty to inaugurate, the modification of the Partition too should, on the same ground, be re-considered again. The Muhammadans view with alarm the proposal to place the Government of India under the thumb of the Calcutta politicians whose opinions have so often passed for Bengal public opinion, though it ran counter to the opinions of the millions of Muhammadan population who form the majority of the Province. Under these circumstances, I find myself unable to support the transfer of capital from Delhi to Calcutta, even though it involves the tempting possibility of the transfer of the seat of the Bengal Government from Calcutta to Dacca—a possibility ever hoped for, but perhaps never to be realised."

2-57 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur :**—"Sir, the resolution moved by my Honourable colleague implies more than what appears on the surface of it. Even as it appears, its meaning is not quite clear. Divested of its new garb, it is virtually a resolution against the exodus of the Government to the hills. It is evidently an old friend with a new face. As it stands, the resolution asks for two things, first, for the permanent location in one place of the headquarters of the Government of India, and secondly, for the selection of a suitable centre for the purpose. The significant, shall, I say purposeful, use of the word 'headquarters' instead of the word 'capital' is worthy of a clever lawyer. As we are all well aware, Delhi, the modern capital of the Indian Empire, is the permanent headquarters of the

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Government, while Simla, the beautiful hill city, is the temporary headquarters of the Heads of administrations with their respective staffs. So Delhi satisfies the terms of the resolution, and the resolution seems to me quite superfluous But if the resolution aims at the abandonment of Simla as the summer headquarters, opinion is divided even among the non-official members of the Council as to the desirability of the proposal. While it is both desirable and necessary that the headquarters should remain much longer at Delhi and that the Simla official season should be shortened along with a considerable curtailment of the exodus expenditure, it is neither advisable nor expedient that the exodus to Simla should altogether cease. The objection to the exodus, it appears to me, is more often sentimental than rational. When exceptional circumstances require it the exodus may temporarily cease at any time.

"If the resolution, Sir, contemplates a change of capital from Delhi, may I venture to ask what becomes of the sanctity of the Royal word in honour and praise of which a loyal resolution was passed unanimously in the Council on the opening day? Was it not after deep deliberation and thoughtful consideration that Delhi was chosen as the new headquarters of the Government of India? For sufficiently good reasons the ancient Hastinapura of the Hindus and the old court of the Moghuls was selected as the prime seat of the British Indian administration. To my mind, new Delhi stands as the symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity. If, however, my Honourable friend desires a change from Delhi on orthodox grounds, I may be permitted to assure him that modern courts are guided by practical politicians and scientific experts, and not by time-serving priests and opportune astrologers. Again, is it reasonable to abandon Delhi, after spending about five and a half crores of the taxpayer's money, more than half the sanctioned total estimate for the new capital? Is there a more suitable centre in Northern India than Delhi where from the frontier policy of the Indian Government can successfully be carried out? Even for political and military or strategic reasons, an Imperial city like Delhi is better fitted to be the seat of the Central Government. Further, none of the provincial capitals can vie with Delhi in historic greatness or political importance. If it is, however, suggested that a new centre should be chosen as the headquarters, it means the re-construction of a new capital on a modern scale, which the present financial condition of India can scarcely allow. Moreover, the re-building of a new headquarters away from Delhi means in one sense the putting off for yet another generation of the political progress of the country. And a frequent change of capital is in itself highly objectionable. For good or evil,—I do hope it is for good,—the seat of the Supreme Government has come to stay at Delhi, and let us all endeavour to make Delhi the worthy capital of the British Indian Empire. For these and other reasons it is out of the question now to think of the change of headquarters from Delhi.

"Even after listening to the various speeches of my Honourable colleagues I feel convinced that a change of headquarters is uncalled for. Almost every provincial capital and a few large cities have been mentioned, and this changing frame of mind of the non-official members is in itself a strong ground that, since there is no unanimity of opinion among themselves as to a suitable centre, no change is needed. Again, the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea pleaded with his characteristic eloquence in favour of Calcutta and said that the India of 1911 is not the India of 1920. Following the same line of argument, I may be permitted to say that the India of 1930 or 1910 will not be the same. So it follows that the capital should change each time that great political changes take place in India. I am not convinced by the force of this argument.

"Lastly, it is expedient that the construction of new Delhi should proceed even more quickly than in the past, and that the coming Budget should allot a substantial amount for the purpose. If the resolution, however, means to suggest that either Delhi or Simla should continue to be the headquarters of the Government throughout the year, it does not look like a feasible or practicable proposal, chiefly owing to climatic conditions. If the resolution

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is inspired by the Calcutta Anglo-Indian sentiment, it seems to me that no repetition of unsettling a settled fact, as in the case of the partition of Bengal, is possible in the present circumstances of the country, though the coming Royal visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales may be looked forward to for the accomplishment of the event. For these reasons I oppose the resolution before the Council."

3-5 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde:**—"This Resolution, I think, requires to be re-stated, for this reason that my friend Mr. Sarma, who moved this proposition, fought for there being one capital in which the Government of India would reside for all time. That, I think, was his proposition, and for the rest he mentioned various places, but he did not decide in favour of any of them. In fact he appeared to be entirely impartial; he did not want it to be any particular place, but he wanted it to be in some place where the Government of India would be all through the year. Then my friend, Mr. Chanda, who spoke next proposed an amendment. He agreed that the Government of India should be in one place, but he thought that that one place should be Calcutta. There the matter ended. Afterwards, when Mr. Patel moved an amendment to this Resolution, he agreed that the capital should be in one and the same place where the Government of India should reside all through the year, but he thought that that place should be determined by a Committee of this Council or a Commission, or by some arrangement by which all the opinions and all things would be considered and a suitable place chosen. Then, later, came the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Crum and, in order that I may understand it properly, I have embodied it into the original proposition which reads :—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that, if possible, the headquarters of the Government of India be permanently located in one place and that a Committee be appointed to examine that question and to report to the Governor General in Council thereon and generally on the question of the location of the headquarters.'

"I humbly submit that this amendment made a variation. The first proposition it puts in is that it wants to be inquired into whether it is possible that the headquarters of the Government of India be permanently located in one place. 'If possible' means is it possible that the Government of India should be located permanently in one place? Then, if it is possible, Mr. Crum recommends that a Committee be appointed to consider that question and, after considering that question, he wishes that the Committee should generally report on the question of the location of the headquarters, so it introduced a further question into this Resolution, namely, whether it is possible for the Government of India to be in one place, and if it is possible, then the Committee is to make a recommendation and report generally on the question of location. From the discussion that took place on this Resolution I can understand those gentlemen who clearly said 'No, we want Calcutta or nothing less' or those gentlemen who said 'No, Calcutta is not desirable; some other place is better or Delhi is the best'. But some propositions are rather difficult and with your permission I wish briefly to refer to them in order only to indicate the lines along which the voting might take place. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Banerjea said that he supported both the amendments of the Hon'ble Mr. Patel as well as of Mr. Crum's. Now that is not possible, I think, because Mr. Crum introduced one proposition more which Mr. Patel never did, and those two Resolutions are mutually destructive, and, therefore, my friend could not possibly favour both. Then the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri went on to speak, but it appeared to me that he also fell into the trap because these are legal propositions put together in one form so as to lead slightly to different things. However, I do not mean to criticise my Hon'ble colleagues; that is not my function. I wish to submit some considerations of my own, and those considerations have not, unfortunately for me, been discussed here before. The first consideration which I should speak about if I were speaking in court would be that Delhi is in full

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possession of the status of a capital now, and whoever is in possession, has got nine points of the law in his favour. The burden of proof lies on those who are not in possession, so all those other places, if they were coming as claimants here, would have to fight against Delhi and no burden would lie on Delhi. Then we must consider as to why Delhi was chosen. The Hon'ble the Home Member has told us how it was chosen. He has also kindly pointed out all the advantages of Delhi and the money that has been spent upon it, which, if I understand him aright, amounts to five crores or a little more . . . .'

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"Three and a half crores on the new city, I believe."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde:—"Thank you, Sir. Some such amount has been spent over the capital at Delhi up to the present time. But if for any reason at all, for some cause unknown up to this time but may be disclosed later, if at all it is intended to move the capital from Delhi, then I submit that the claims of the Central Provinces have precedence over everybody else. And why? Why do I say that the Central Provinces claim precedence over every one else? The reason first of all can be found in the name itself. The provinces are called the Central Provinces. Next you have got Pachmarhi there; it was mentioned by some Hon'ble Members, but the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri thought that it should not even be mentioned in this connection though I do not know why he said so. Pachmarhi has got 23 square miles of plateau; it is nice and salubrious, about 3,500 feet above sea level and it is habitable all the year round; there is enough ground for the Government of India to provide a proper capital there, but there is one thing more, and that is this; it has not been mentioned yet. Jubbulpore was mentioned some time ago, but, I believe, it was considered at the time as being likely to be malarious or some such reason; any how its claims were considered and then set aside. Then there is a place called Betul whose claims I would urge here. It has claims on me because it is so near to my own district, and next it has got a large plateau, a very large plateau; it goes right up to Chindwara and there is enough room for the whole city of Delhi being moved bodily to that place. There is any amount of room, and it is very central and its climate is very salubrious. The objection may be advanced against it that there is no public opinion there, that it is not a centre of trade and so on. Well, to that my reply is that this idea of historical associations to begin with need not be taken into a consideration of this question, for the reason that we are now forming a composite nation, such as probably has never been formed before on this globe, except perhaps in the case of the United States of America; there a large number of people from different nationalities and countries came together and agreed to form a government; and what did they do? They did not choose a place for its historical associations, but just a place which would be very convenient for them. The absence of memory was the greatest recommendation to them in that case, because they thought it was best to begin anew without any memories, without any bitterness or pleasure, to start afresh in a new place. It is very plain to understand. From that point of view this place, Betul, which I have in view has got no memories; it will please nobody, it will pain nobody.

"The next objection that was urged is that it would be cut off from the central part of intelligence and public opinion. Well, Washington was chosen for the same purpose; they did not want to be oppressed by theories of politicians and theories of other people and by what is called public opinion; they wanted to sit in a place where they could take everything calmly into consideration and decide properly. Betul would be ideal for that purpose. It is rather difficult to understand what is meant by being cut off from the centre of intelligence and commerce. In these days when we have annihilated space and time, when we can run up trains in no time, and aeroplanes have made matters easier, and there is the telegraph and the wireless which convey news

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from one corner to another in no time, I believe it is difficult to say that these places are connected with nothing at all; if anything the whole world is being brought together; so there is not much force at least from my point of view in the argument that it is cut off from the centres of commerce and intelligence, because every place is in communication now with every other place. If Delhi is to be changed I believe this place, Betul, would be very good indeed, because we have no marble palaces and sky scrapers and all that sort of thing. We can start in Betul with humbler beginnings as a capital, just as the United States of America did with Washington, with a residence for the President like the White House; we need not have very big buildings, because after all one has got to learn to live simply and naturally; and though these modern things, some of them, may be necessary for the more convenient despatch of office business, still we shall have started a simple capital without the burden of memories, carried out in the simplest way possible and adjoining virgin forests which, I venture to think, is a very great recommendation, because there the officers will have plenty of shooting, and there are tigers and all sorts of wild animals there. It is further very conducive to concentrated thought, because there are no distracting elements there at all. All the officers will be concentrated in their attention to their work and everybody will always be thinking of his own work, which will conduce to efficiency. So taken all together it appears to me, Sir, that if for any reason Delhi is to be abandoned, then the capital of India had better be changed to one of three places, namely, Chikalda which is a sanitarium, Pachmarhi which is also a sanitarium, and last Betul which is to my mind a sort of ideal place. So I personally would support the amendment of Mr. Patel because it concentrates attention upon a place being selected as the permanent seat of the Government of India and its selection being left to a committee who will consider the competing claims of different places and decide. With these words I wish to support the amendment of Mr. Patel and I oppose the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Crum."

3-18 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan.**—"Sir, this very question was discussed at Simla last Session and I then lodged my strong protest against it. It has now again been discussed here and I here rise to oppose it. The debate on this subject to-day has shown that the Hon'ble representatives from different provinces are trying to pull in their own different directions. This shows that we are still floating in the airy regions of political romanticism. The proposition contained in the resolution automatically resolves itself into two portions, first, the policy of Government as regards the headquarters, secondly, the cost of the move from Delhi to some other place. As regards the policy of Government, I think every right-thinking man will see that if Government change its capital or accept the resolution and change the capital from Delhi to some other place, they will surely be stultifying themselves in the eyes of the public. It will show that when deciding this policy they were not actuated by any consideration of far-sighted statesmanship in that they are so easily persuaded to change the capital again after eight years only. Again, Sir, the solemn policy enunciated by the King-Emperor during the Durbar has every title to the respectful consideration of us all. We cannot lightly set that policy aside.

"That policy was deliberately adopted and carried out and, I think, it shows a lack of perspective on our part again to revise that policy. As regards the cost I think the Hon'ble Members have absolutely ignored the magnitude of the problem; they have ignored the money already invested in Delhi; they are also ignoring the far greater amount of money invested in Simla. What will they do with these buildings at Delhi and Simla if they move to some other place? I cannot understand how any man with any sense of responsibility can try to persuade the Government to forget all that has been accomplished and to go elsewhere. We have heard a panegyric from my friend Mr. S. N. Banerjea and from my friend Mr. Nawaz Bhutto. The one has tried to induce

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us to look to the charms of Calcutta and the other tries to fascinate us with the sea breezes of Karachi, but all the weight of argument was against them. Mr. Banerjea laid great stress on public opinion, as though the Government of India were living in a wilderness where there was no public voice. Sir Ferozeshah Mehta used to say I remember that public opinion that queen of the world as she is called by classical writers first visited Bombay then having done a round of visits went to pay a visit to Calcutta and after a fortnight or so went further down to Madras, and perhaps after a month reached Simla, so Calcutta was by no means the favourite. Sir, a very important consideration to my mind as regards Delhi is the expanding interest of the Indian Empire, from that point of view it is a most suitable place. We have to remember not only the nearness of Persia but also Mesopotamia, Egypt and other Oriental countries. Can we ignore the magnitude of this interest? Supposing the capital is transferred again to Calcutta, would it be to the interest of the Empire to live in that corner of it and ignore all these expanding interests of this big Empire? Then, again, Sir, as regards the future of India and the policy laid down by His Majesty's Government it is said that after ten years another step will be taken in the direction of her public liberties. If after ten years another measure of reform is granted to India, would it be wise in view of the autonomy granted to provinces for one to be overshadowed by the presence of the Government of India? I believe that this consideration will have great weight with the people who advance the claim of the various provinces. Sir, there is a consideration as to the ruling chiefs who form a most important factor in the polity of the Indian Empire. Would it be convenient for them to go to Calcutta? Most of the States are situated either close to Delhi or in the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India. How can it by any stretch of imagination be said to be convenient for them to go to Calcutta? You cannot ignore that problem either. With these few words, Sir, I beg to oppose the resolution which is before the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill :—" Sir, I should like to associate myself with the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent in expressing my appreciation of the manner in which the Hon'ble mover of this resolution has presented his case to the Council, and I think I may add, up to a certain point, of the high level of responsibility which inspired most of the speakers in dealing with the various motions which are now before the Council. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Khaparde has done his best to bring a certain element of ridicule to bear upon the proposition. I am not aware whether he did so intentionally or not, but, in spite of that, I regard it as a matter wholly of satisfaction that this very important subject should have come up in debate in the Legislative Council, and I hope that, as the result of certain cold facts which I hope to lay before it, this Council will be persuaded that the resolution is not really of a practical character, and that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma may even be persuaded to withdraw his motion. In the first place, I should like to draw the attention of Council to the circumstance that they have concentrated practically the whole of their attention upon the question as it affects the future location of the Legislative Council. Now I have the greatest respect for the Council, but I think that every member, at heart, must realize that that is only one aspect of the problem; the larger question really is, where are you going to locate your administrative machine? As an example of the misapprehension arising from a too limited aspect of the question, I may refer perhaps to the suggestion which one Hon'ble Member made, namely that Allahabad should be the capital. I think that the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri made the suggestion, coupling with it the happy inspiration that Parliament should take a holiday when it becomes too hot. But what is going to happen to the administrative machine? Is it to work at high pressure in Allahabad all the year round without a holiday? For that is the meaning of the capital being located at one centre all the year round. I believe that many of the members who have spoken have failed to appreciate the problem which embraces more than the question of the location of the Legislative Assembly. 8-26 P.M.

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"In regard to that point I would like to suggest to the Council that India stands now in a situation of very great responsibility with regard to the future. India is about to enter upon a new and metamorphosed life.

"Now India, it will be conceded I think, has in the past suffered, as compared with her pre-existing greatness, from what, I think, may be justly described as her climatic conditions. It has been the practice in the past to ease off work during the hot weather throughout India, and one reason why the hill-station tradition has sprung up, is that it has not been the practice of the British administration in India to slack off work during the hot weather. Well, in the future, India will not be able to slack off. India will be in competition with the other nations of the world and India will have, year in and year out, month in and month out, and week in and week out, to compete in regard to efficiency with the other nations of the world. She cannot afford in her capital to have periods of slacking off. In other words, if it is a question of India finding one centre for her capital, she must find that centre in a place where there is no question whatever but that work at the highest possible pressure can be conducted throughout the year. It is not merely the question whether the Legislative Council can sit for six months or nine months in the year, but the question is of the administrative machine carrying on at high pressure, and I suggest to this Council that that aspect of the case has not been fully realised.

"Then, Sir, I find it somewhat difficult to follow the reasoning in favour of the different places—I believe 13 in number—which have been suggested as possible capitals. While my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma brought forward several well-reasoned arguments for taking a careful stock of possible alternative sites, and emphasised, quite rightly, the desirability of having one capital, he did not dogmatise as to where that capital should be. But the point I want to make, if I may, Sir, is that the considerations, which have occurred to Mr Sarma and which he put very well, have been the subject of investigation for years past on different occasions and were present to the minds of those who, in 1911, eventually came to the conclusion that Delhi was the best capital to select. In other words, the possibility of selecting some alternative place to Delhi has been very carefully, from time to time, gone into, and it is significant that there is not one single alternative, among the 13 places that have been suggested in this Chamber, which is a possible capital from the point of view of work and residence throughout the year. That, I think, would be the unanimous conclusion, assuming that a committee were appointed of the different members composing it, with the exception, possibly, of the individuals representing the provinces who thought they had provincial claims to advocate.

"But I should like to turn to another aspect of the problem which, I feel certain, has not been appreciated by the speakers hitherto; although it was referred to by my Hon'ble friend Nawab Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan; that is, it has been assumed that the question is merely one of scrapping the $3\frac{1}{2}$ crores of direct expenditure on new Delhi or an aggregate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ crores on Delhi including the new city improvement of scrapping that and going somewhere else and building a new city. That is very far from being the case. It will amount to tens and tens of crores to scrap what exists at the present time in Simla and to reproduce it elsewhere. One of the reasons why the existence of the capital at Delhi is compatible with a certain measure of economy is that, so long as the capital is at Delhi, in close contiguity with Simla, it may be practicable and possible for Army Headquarters to continue to have their head offices at Simla all the year round. I doubt very much whether, if one of the more distant places mentioned to-day were selected as the capital, Simla could continue as the centre for Army Headquarters. The result would be that in the new capital provision would have to be made, which has not been made at Delhi at present, for the construction of buildings for the whole of Army Headquarters while incurring enormous loss on account of the capital sunk in Simla. There is also the question of the Kalka-Simla Railway. That is the property of the State. I only mention it as a further item which has been omitted

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from the calculation. But what will happen to the Kalka-Simla Railway if Simla were abandoned? It will certainly cease to be a valuable asset to the tax-payer. So that when it comes to the question of considering the interests of the tax-payer, as has been rightly suggested as one of the points of view by the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri, I venture to assert that the consideration of the tax-payer compels us practically to abandon the thought of the other alternative capitals, seeing that these alternatives must involve enormously increased expenditure as compared with that on New Delhi.

"Then, Sir, in regard to some of the alternatives suggested, I think it is not altogether irrelevant to indicate, especially with reference to the very concrete proposition of Calcutta, what would be involved, or some part of what would be involved, by any question of going back there. In New Delhi we have acquired land for the new city at an all-round rate of Rs. 123 an acre. I am not in a position to say precisely what the outlay for a revised capital of the Government of India in Calcutta would mean. Calcutta's congestion has already been referred to. A very considerable area would be required within Calcutta, and even if we take the cost of land to be acquired at the very moderate figure of 5 lacs an acre against Rs. 123, we shall not be exaggerating the relative cost per acre for the acquisition of the requisite properties in Calcutta; and, I think, the Hon'ble Mr. Crum would be the first to admit that there is no room whatever for the Government of India at present there, nor does there exist the requisite space for their accommodation. This would have to be acquired and provided.

"Well, Sir, that will give some indication to Hon'ble Members of the relative cost of acquiring land for the location of the Government of India in Calcutta and in Delhi. Then, as compared with another alternative, which had its attractions to my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma, I can tell him that the cost of acquiring land at Dehra Dun, which he suggested, would approximate to Rs. 400 an acre. The acquisition of land at Dehra Dun, requisite for the accommodation of the Government of India, will have to be approximately on the same level as the area acquired in New Delhi, and the cost in the former case would have been one crore and forty lakhs as against 35 lakhs.

"Then, Sir, the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy indicated quite clearly that, for his part, if it were possible for the Government of India to have their headquarters at Delhi for a considerable period, he suggested some seven or eight months in the year, then he was quite clearly of opinion that the Government ought to remain at Delhi and Simla. Well, I may tell him that the policy is to organise, at the earliest possible moment, a residence in Delhi from the 15th of October to the 15th of April in each year, and when conditions in New Delhi have reached the stage of comfortable and complete accommodation, I have no doubt that the question of extending that period will be further considered.

"Now, Sir, there was one quotation which the Hon'ble Mr Crum made from Lord Curzon which, I think, carries with it its own refutation. If I heard him correctly—I was unable to verify it—Lord Curzon expressed his dismay at the effect of the move from Calcutta on commerce. Well, Sir, I would ask the Hon'ble Mr. Crum whether that vaticination on the part of Lord Curzon has been fulfilled. The Hon'ble Mr. Crum also implied that he was not aware what official opinion was in regard to this question of the move. I am not in a better position to reply on that point than my Hon'ble friend Sir William Vincent, who has already indicated what the official view is in regard to our commitment based on His Majesty's proclamation; but if I may add my own personal view on the subject, it is that I cannot help feeling that the objections which have in some quarters grown up to Delhi are very largely due to a sense of impatience at the discomforts incidental to the delay in the provision of accommodation in the new city. Such discomforts are an inevitable accompaniment of any such movement. They are inevitable for those who have to live under canvas for so many years. It is hard on them that instead of the fleshpots of Calcutta they should have

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to live in a dusty plain in tents which become very hot in the month of March. I think that is human nature to entertain this feeling of impatience, but, I think, we may very well bear in mind that after all that is only a temporary ill which has been prolonged very greatly owing to the war; and that with the return of peace we shall be able to get on with the completion of Delhi far more rapidly; and I hope I am justified in believing that three or four years hence, when comfortable houses and accommodation have been provided for Hon'ble Members and for other residents in Delhi for the cold weather, the view taken with regard to this will be a very different one from that which has found expression on the part of some Hon'ble Members to-day. But I do suggest very strongly that that point of view is an additional reason why this Council should not commit itself to suggesting a re-consideration of this policy at the present juncture.

"And that brings me to my Hon'ble friend Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea's reference to this assembly as a dying legislature. That seems to me to be the final reason, if I may say so, why we should not enter upon an inquiry of this kind. Again, the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri referred to this as being an opportune moment, when the constitution of India is undergoing a change, for considering the question of a change of *venue*. I suggest to this Council that, on the contrary, it was the change of *venue* to Delhi—this has already been hinted at by the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent—which as a matter of fact gave the stimulus, and was indeed accompanied by an indication of the intention to inquire into reforms and political changes for India which have since matured.

"In conclusion, Sir, I would only add this. It has been rather a surprise to me, I confess, to find so very little reference made in connection with the present debate to the existence of a national spirit in India. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma did mention that this was a matter which must be considered in connection with this question, but he rather put it aside as one on which too great stress should not be laid. But, Sir, I do suggest that it is a very important matter. It seems to me a very vital matter. India is about now, as I have already said, to enter upon a new existence as we hope, a homogeneous nationality, politically speaking at all events. Surely, it is not irrelevant, when selecting a capital, to have regard to the glory, the traditions and the heroes of the past; and to take those things into consideration when deciding upon what is the most appropriate location of the new national capital? Now, I think, it is incontrovertible that, from that point of view, there is only one city in India which can in any sense appeal as a national capital, at all events to the great majority of the races which inhabit India. Who in Madras has ever heard of Ranchi? Without any disrespect to Ranchi, I still believe that Ranchi is unknown historically. Who has heard of Betul or any of these other places? Surely this is a consideration? I confess it is a consideration which I should have thought would have carried great weight. Muhammadan and Hindu tradition both centred in Delhi in the past, and I can think of no other capital which, from that standpoint, can in any way fulfil the prime requirements of a political capital. I think, Sir, in those circumstances, it is a matter for some surprise that, with the advent of political nationality, that aspect of the case should not have carried greater weight in this Council. But I do hope, I do suggest that it *should* be given weight, and that due weight will also be given to the reasons which have been urged by Sir William Vincent for not pressing upon this Council the resolution and the amendments which have been put forward to-day."

3-18 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha** :—"Sir, I have very carefully listened to the various speakers and their reasons for urging a change of capital and for appointing a committee, but I do not know what even a committee can do. I was at first in favour of appointing a committee in the terms of Mr. Crum's amendment, but after hearing the very weighty arguments urged both by the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent and the Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill, I am strongly of opinion that a committee at this stage will do no good. We

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may as well have 12 Diogeneses with 12 lighted candles in their hands going through the whole of India from east to west and north to south to find a place where the Government could remain throughout the year. I am afraid they would not find it Taking into consideration the climatic conditions in the different provinces and also the other elements and factors mentioned, namely, of commerce and the public generally and one thing and another, I suppose it would be an ideal place if these 12 Diogeneses could ever find it, where the capital might be permanently located. I think the reason urged by Sir Claude Hill in his preliminary statement was exceedingly sound.. The Legislative Council holds a somewhat subordinate position. We have to look, as far as all-India capital is concerned, to a place where what is called administrative machinery might be located—the administrative machinery, from where all branches of administration might radiate in such a way as to bring about the largest amount of efficiency. That place, of course, as Sir Claude Hill has said, is Delhi, particularly having regard to the military branch. I think Hon'ble Members should take into consideration that this military branch cannot be forgotten.

"In fact it is a most important branch and is going to be *the most* important branch of our future administrative machinery taking into consideration the political conditions of Central Asia and of the Near East. That being so, I do hope that my friend Mr. Sarma and my friends Mr. Crum and Mr Patel will very seriously consider, as Sir Claude Hill has suggested, whether each and every one of them ought not to withdraw their respective Resolution and amendments. As every one knows, history does not furnish examples of capitals being removed so often as our Indian capital is now sought to be removed. I want to know—perhaps some of my Hon'ble friends on the opposite side who are more experts in this line than any of us will instruct me—whether in the history of the world, say, in Europe or Asia or America or South Africa or elsewhere, capitals have been removed from one locality to another in the way suggested in this Council? Has London been remained ever since the time it was called Londonium ? Has Paris been removed ? Has Rome, which is always called the Eternal City, been removed ? Has Constantinople been removed for centuries past ? Again, take Moscow. It is true that St. Petersburg became the seat of Government in Russia some 200 years ago, but still Moscow was always recognised as the capital of Russia. As far as Washington was concerned, it was chosen haphazardly and has remained where it is. If India were like the United States and if some place had been haphazardly fixed round which might have grown great centres of interests to make a capital as suitable as Washington, say, commercial, political, engineering, technical and all other interests, it might have been a different thing. But I think, Sir, that as far as Delhi is concerned, it will happen like this that, were the Government to continue to remain in Delhi, perhaps, in the next ten years or more, you will see a vast city growing up ; and as Delhi is a distributing centre, for commerce, public opinion and many other interests would be found to grow round about it, and in that way the capital will grow. I think, my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea and others should congratulate themselves on the fact that, after all, that Delhi was the right place to go to for the capital.

"We have also to consider the question of finance. Suppose, you remove the capital from Delhi, and suppose you fix upon some other place. What will happen? You will have to build another capital at perhaps double the number of crores for which we are going to build Delhi. Where will the money come from ? Here we are entering upon the Reform era, and as soon as the new Councils are formed, what will happen ? They will say expenditure on 'education shall be so many crores, for sanitation so many more crores, and on new buildings so many other crores ! 'Well, when all those crores are counted up and totalled together, I should like to know from my friends how are they going to adjust their Budget, and how are they going to balance the expenditure with the revenue ? That is a rather serious question. Could a loan of 100 crores be raised ? The question which would then arise will be whether

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you would be able to provide the annual interest charge thereon? All these are very grave and serious financial questions, apart from the pivotal question to which I have already referred, namely, the necessity of a central place where the administrative machinery could be suitably located. As I said in the beginning, I was previously in favour of having a Committee; but after having heard both the Hon'ble Members on behalf of Government I think, Sir, that on the whole it would be far better to allow Delhi to develop to evolve itself rather than abandon it. In ten or perhaps twenty years the evolution will, I am of opinion, be so great that we ourselves will be astonished at it if we survive till that time. My optimism on this evolution is great. In the circumstances I consider that this matter had better be left alone. Let Delhi rise and let it be a new Delhi of even greater historical importance than the Delhi of the past. That being my opinion, I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill, that my friends the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda, the Hon'ble Mr. Patel and the Hon'ble Mr. Crum would do well to withdraw their respective Resolution and amendments."

3-56 P.M. **The Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh:**—"Mr. Vice-President, I feel unable to support the resolution moved by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma. It is no good now to question the title or the privilege of Delhi to remain the headquarters of the Government of India. With all its shortcomings Delhi has a peculiar fascination for itself in the hearts of the Indian people in general, and no logic can convince them of the necessity or the desirability to dislodge it from the position which it has re-occupied after a long interval. Its hoary traditions of pre-historic times when the Hindus held the undisputed sovereignty over this vast land, its pre-eminence and greatness during the Muhammadan rule and not the least the well-deserved recognition of its superiority and suitability for all ceremonial functions during the British rule; all these and several other considerations have combined to impart to it an historic importance and reverence which cannot be claimed by any city or town in India. Then, again, I may remind the Council that the seat of the Government of India was changed from Calcutta to Delhi by Royal Proclamation, and the King-Emperor himself was graciously pleased to lay the foundation of the new city and to proclaim it as the Capital of India. Shall we go behind that Proclamation and select a new Capital? There is something of sacredness and sanctity attached to that Proclamation and to this city, and, I think, it is improper and unbecoming now to open that question. I admit that public opinion was not consulted when the seat of the Government was changed. I admit the change was so sudden and unexpected that nobody amongst the un-official classes could have a say in the matter. But that matters little now and, unless the extreme necessity of a re-change of the capital be established, I for one do not see my way to think it worthwhile to raise that subject for discussion. Moreover, apart from these considerations which my friend may set aside as sentimental, a large amount of expenditure has already been sunk over this new capital, and would it be in keeping with economy to let that expenditure go for nothing, and to begin anew our activities for the foundation of another capital. None can deny the fact that the geographical position of Delhi is not central, but on that account only it should not be discarded and a new seat selected in its place. Are all seats of Government in the world at central places? I think not. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Sastri has suggested Allahabad as one central place to which the seat of the Government might be transferred. If convenience is the only criterion in the decision of this question, the change would be quite welcome to the people of the United Provinces, but the question ought to be adjudged from a higher standard than that of convenience. The saving of a few hours journey is not such as to warrant a change of such magnitude.

"Great stress has been laid that the seat of the Government of India should be at a place where they might be more amenable to public opinion and where it could be exercised with greater ease and feasibility. No one can

question the correctness or the soundness of this view. But such public opinion should not be of one place or locality, but it should be an all India public opinion because the Government of India have their jurisdiction not over one province or locality, but over the whole of India. They have to guide and mould their policy in the interests of the whole of India, and this will not be achieved if the seat will be shifted to Calcutta or Bombay or Karachi. In the end I take very strong exception to the observations that have fallen from the lips of the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri to the effect that Sir Harcourt Butler has changed the capital of the United Provinces from Allahabad to Lucknow. Nothing of the kind. His Honour left the question of the building of the Council Chamber in the hands of the non-official members of the Council and they decided the matter by an overwhelming majority in favour of Lucknow. The development of Lucknow does not in any way commit the Government on the question of the capital of that province and the remarks that were made were uncalled for."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, in addressing you, spoke of the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjea's speech as honest in that it clearly designated that he wished to return to Calcutta. He was comparing my speech with that of Mr. Banerjea and, therefore, I suppose, he considered that my speech was not honest. . . . 4 P.M.

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy:—"Sir, I never meant that."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum:—"Well, Sir, I purposely did not make any reference to Calcutta or any other place as a suggested capital, and I did so, because I thought that if the Government accepted the suggestion that a committee be appointed, that committee would consider the question where the capital should be. But, Sir, since the Government do not wish to appoint this committee, and since every other gentleman in this Council has, I think, suggested some place as a capital, I would like to say one or two words on this subject. Now, Sir, I consider that the return of the Government to Calcutta as a capital is impossible. I have thought that matter out very carefully and we have discussed it in Calcutta in our Chamber Committee, and that is the conclusion that we have come to. I cannot quite agree with Sir Claude Hill's estimate of five lakhs an acre. I think he has added an extra 'o' on somewhere, that is to say, for land which can be acquired somewhere outside Calcutta for the creation of a new capital. But there is a serious consideration now, in that we have a Governor; and that the Presidency Councils will assume greater importance as the years go on, and, therefore, I do not see that it is feasible to bring the Government of India back to Calcutta. But, since many other suggestions have been made, I would like to make one myself. It is a suggestion that has been made before and the objects of this suggestion are two; first, to curtail, if possible, the expenditure on Delhi. and secondly, to as much as possible bring the Government of India into association with public opinion. As long ago, as February 1912, the Bengal Chamber suggested that the capital of India should be located in Simla, and that the ceremonial capital of India should be at Delhi; that the work of the Legislative Councils should be undertaken in Simla in the hot weather, say, between the months of March and October, and that during the cold weather months the Government of India, that is to say, His Excellency the Viceroy and Members of the Executive Council, and, I hope, the Secretaries to Government, should make it their business to travel in India and visit all the large Presidency towns. Now, Sir, Sir Claude Hill has made a great point of the fact that it is very necessary that the administrative part of the Government should be in the most suitable place, and it is possible that it may be objected that Simla would not be a suitable place. Well, we have already been told that the Army Department does remain in Simla all the year round, that

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is to say, the machine of the Army Department remains in Simla all the year round. If that is so, I think it would be possible for the machine of Government to remain there all the year round, and I merely put this forward as a suggestion to be considered, because, I understand that Government are considering various suggestions that have been put forward. It would have this great advantage, Sir, that the expenditure on Delhi itself could be enormously curtailed, and that the Government of India will, in the cold weather months, be brought into contact with opinion throughout India.

"As regards my amendment, Sir, I can quite understand that the Government are unable to accept it; I see their position, in that they are a Government under another Government and under His Majesty the King, and therefore they cannot accept a resolution which deals with an announcement made by His Majesty the King. We have their assurance that they will consider the various points which have been brought up to-day, and therefore, Sir, I would ask your leave to withdraw the amendment which I have proposed to the resolution."

The amendment was, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

4-6 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel** :—"Sir, I wish I could follow suit and withdraw my amendment The main reason why my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Crum, was inclined to withdraw his amendment, and did actually withdraw it, was that he saw constitutional difficulties in the way of Government accepting his amendment. He thought that this Government was under another Government and therefore it was not possible for it to accept the resolution. Well, I am afraid, I cannot take the same view as he takes. As a matter of fact, there is nothing to prevent this Council from making a representation to the Government under which this Government is. All that this Council, by passing this resolution, and the Government by accepting it, would be doing would be to make a representation to the British Government and to His Majesty the King-Emperor that under the changed circumstances, it would be desirable, in the interests of the people of India, to change the Capital. After all, as has been observed during the debate, the King does no wrong; the King is a constitutional Monarch and he acts on the advice of his Ministers, and it is the duty of this Council, I think, and of the Government to lay the facts of the case before His Majesty's advisers in order that those advisers may see their way to advise His Majesty to re-consider the position in the light of the discussion that has taken place. It is wrong to give up the cause we have taken up in despair on the ground that constitutionally there is some objection. There is in fact no such objection. I think it is our duty to place our views before His Majesty, otherwise he cannot know, and will never know, that we are suffering. The facts are quite clear, there are many Hon'ble Members of this Council and, as my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Crum, has told us, including among them a good many officials feel the position, they think there ought to be a change, that it was a mistake to have the capital in Delhi, and if that is so, why should we on alleged constitutional grounds keep quiet and not say anything about the matter? The reply of the Hon'ble the Home Member is entirely on a wrong basis. Both my friend Mr. Sarma's resolution and my amendment do not really debar the possibility of having the capital in Delhi. We do not for a moment suggest that; we want you to be in one place all the year round. If you could do that, in Delhi, stick to Delhi; we do not for a moment suggest that you should go out of Delhi. All that we say is, have the capital or the headquarters of the Government of India in one place. Do not run about from place to place. Do not go to Simla. That is our principal objection. If you can all the year round stay in Delhi, as two hundred thousand people stay and live all the year round, if you can do that, by all means keep your headquarters in Delhi. What we object to is the Government of India going about from place to place Very recently the President of the all-India Moderate Conference Sir S. Iyer, remarked that the disturbances in the Punjab would not have taken the serious form they did had the Government of India been on the

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plains. Public opinion is decisive on this question. You must also be prepared to face the fact that after twelve months you' will have Resolutions coming in over and over again dealing with this question. It will then be more and more difficult and intricate as the time passes, and the best thing is to solve the question now before it is too late. I, therefore, trust, that my amendment will be accepted. As I have said it does not exclude the consideration of the headquarters of the Government of India being at Delhi."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:—" Sir, I desired by the amendment which I submitted that the matter should be investigated and the claims of Calcutta be again re-considered. Well, since the speeches made and since the withdrawal of Mr. Crum's amendment the principle has somewhat shifted. I deliberately did not ask for a Committee but prayed that the matter should be carefully investigated. I am glad to hear from the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent that to some extent he will accept that suggestion. We desire that our views in this matter should be placed before the Home Government for consideration. So far as Delhi is concerned, I think this debate has shown that the great majority of non-officials are in favour of leaving Delhi. I think very few of my official colleagues have tried to defend the claims of Delhi, and what is more my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Crum, has openly challenged the Government to deny the fact that official members in their individual capacity are in agreement with the plan. I read in the *Englishman* of the 14th February the following passage :— 4-12 P.M.

' From expressions of opinion made in private by members of the Government here in India, and in England, it is perfectly clear that there is no whole-hearted defender left of Lord Hardinge's silly policy. It is pathetic to see the Viceroy and his Council paying periodical prolonged visits to Calcutta and tearfully complaining, by way of apology, for the mistakes committed, that they have no abiding place where public opinion can assist them. '

" The whole article is worth perusal. It is clear that the official members in their individual capacity are in agreement with the views I submitted to the Council. We know that officials are bound to oppose, the first article in their creed is belief in the infallibility of official wisdom and decision. What is, is for the best and must not be disturbed at the instance of non-official opposition. We have had an instance of this before, when in 1904 the Bengal partition was being considered it was said Bengal was too much overgrown and was too big a charge for one ruler. Indian opposition suggested the creation of an Executive Council to give relief to the Government. Government poohpoohed the idea. They said it is unthinkable that there should be an Executive Council, that Orientals preferred a one-man rule. The partition then took place and seven years later when Calcutta was to be abandoned the Government of India had no difficulty in demonstrating the excellence of Council Government. As regards my motion I did not seriously expect that it would be accepted by Government at once. What I submit is that the Government of India should submit our views to the Home Government. When the Government proposed the change of Capital, it is well known, that there was great reluctance on the part of the India Office and that its consent was only given when it was said that His Majesty had consented to the proposal. I think the matter should be re-considered.

" My Hon'ble friend Mr. Crum has discussed the grounds given in the Despatch . . . . .

The Hon'ble Mr. A. P. Muddiman:—" I rise to a point of order. Is it permissible, Sir, for a Member to make a second general speech when replying on his amendment?"

[*The Vice-President; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Sir Claude Hill; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*] [18TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

The Vice-President:—"If I could hear all that the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda was saying I should probably have stopped him. I will only now say that the Hon'ble Member must confine his reply to his amendment and must refer to nothing oustside it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:—"Sir, with regard to the opposition to my amendment, it was firstly on the ground of cost and, secondly, that it was an act of His Majesty the King-Emperor. Now with regard to the question of cost, I submit, Sir, my Hon'ble friend Mr. Crum has shown that the argument is the other way. No doubt, we have spent five crores on New Delhi, but if you are going to complete the capital on the scale contemplated, you will have to spend many more crores to make it complete, whereas if you remove the capital to Calcutta, only a small fraction of it will be needed because the old Government of India offices will be available there. They remain practically unused, there is the Belvedere, the Victoria Memorial Hall and other large buildings which could very well be used for offices . .

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill:—"Am I in order, Sir, in merely stating that the Hon'ble Member is stating diametrically the opposite of what the Hon'ble Member stated?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:—"I think, Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Crum said that at least 10 crores of rupees will be required to complete the New Delhi, and I say only a small fraction would be needed if the Government of India is removed to Calcutta.

"Then with regard to the argument that it was an act of His Majesty the King, may I point out, Sir, that you have already shifted the foundation which was laid by His Majesty the King-Emperor, several miles distant. Of course, as has been rightly said by one of the previous speakers, His Majesty acted on the advice of his advisers, and if His Majesty is now advised by his Ministers that a mistake has been done in not consulting popular opinion and that the mistake has been found out after some years' experience, if His Majesty is advised to undo what he has done, there is an unique opportunity now because His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales who is coming out to India can rectify the mistake if a message is sent with him. These are my grounds for placing this amendment before this Council, but as my Hon'ble friend Sir William Vincent has given some indication that the matter will be investigated, I beg leave to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was by leave of the Council withdrawn.

4-20 P.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:**—"Sir, I must cordially appreciate the very satisfactory manner in which my Hon'ble Colleagues have generally tried to approach the problem, and I am extremely thankful to the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent for his promise to place the whole discussion before His Excellency the Viceroy to see if the Government of India can consider the question. I could not help regretting, however, that he did not leave the choice to the official members to vote as they pleased, because, after all, a resolution of this Council is only a recommendation which the Government may or may not accept and the Government need not pledge themselves beforehand to accept any recommendation, and I have not asked that the Government should accept the Resolution; but however let that pass.

"I am thankful to the Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill for the importance he has attached to the debate and for the manner in which he tried to approach the question. We are fundamentally opposed to one another on a question of

[18TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; Sir Claude Hill.*]

principle, and therefore there cannot be much agreement between him and me. He looks upon the future Legislative Councils and the work which they would have to perform in the future, remote and near, as not of such great importance as the work which the administrative machine would have to perform . . . . .

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill :—"I should like to explain, Sir, that I said nothing whatever to indicate that the work of the future Councils would be of less significance."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—"I am glad that there is not much difference after all between Sir Claude Hill and myself. Well, I did make the mistake, if it was a mistake, in thinking that he was of opinion the Legislative Councils were a matter of comparatively less significance than the machinery of administration. I am glad to be told that it is not so

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill :—"I drew no comparison at all."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—"Well, Sir, I think and I ask this Council to consider also whether it is not so, that the real work of the Government of India would have to be performed by the Legislative Councils of the future, that the policy which has to determine the conduct of the administration would be largely in their hands, that minute control over the details of administration would be exercised by the Committees of the whole Council ; and the real factors which would determine the situation hereafter would be not so much, as I have put already,—the convenience or efficiency of the administrative machine, though they would also count, as the facility for members to meet and consider carefully the various problems so as to arrive at correct conclusions. That is the reason why I tried to show that while Delhi would be convenient only to about 30 or 35 out of 100 members at the most and a population of 60 millions, any other centre like Ranchi in Bihar or a place in the Central Provinces would be convenient to 65 representatives and 150 to 200 millions of people in British India ; and consequently both from the point of view of the representatives of the people and of the people themselves, Delhi is comparatively ill-suited for the purposes we have in view. Of course, if we are to have two capitals and Simla is to be one of them, then I do not think the proposition would admit of much controversy. The second capital may be Delhi, it does not make any difference whether we travel twelve hours more or less, but if it is the convenience of the people, and the Members of the Legislative Councils that is to count in the future, then I submit there is no alternative left to us but to consider as to whether we should not shift to another centre before a large expenditure of money is incurred either at Delhi or Simla, or at both places. Here it is, I cannot help thinking, that Sir William Vincent very adroitly confused the issues and tried to show that my proposition was not entitled to as much support as otherwise it might be. He said that I pleaded to a certain extent the claims of Ranchi from the climatic point of view. Sir William Vincent did not seem to take any very great objection to Ranchi being a place suitable for work practically all the year round, but then he naively asked where is public opinion to be had at Ranchi ? Where are the leading men in commerce, in law, in administration of justice and so on to help us ? Ranchi is in the midst of Chota Nagpur, it is in the midst of wild tribes practically that we are to be settled ; and therefore the suggestion is that Ranchi need not be considered. I put it to the Council that we have to come to some determination on one or two points. Are we in fixing our capital to have regard to the existence of public opinion and the locality being a commercial centre, or are we

[*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*] [18TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

to have regard to the fact that it is salubrious all the year round so that the administrative machine can work efficiently, that people can visit the place easily and Members do their work in the Legislative Councils with ease and comfort? If the claims of public opinion and commerce are to find favour then we have no option but to choose Calcutta, Bombay, or Allahabad, but if we are deliberately to shut our eyes to their importance and have regard to other considerations, then certainly nothing can be said against Ranchi or a place in the Central Provinces. Ranchi is admittedly very salubrious because it is the summer headquarters of a responsible Government just as Pachmarhi is of the Central Provinces. Therefore, from the point of view of climate and central position, there is nothing to be said against either of these places, and as public opinion is not to be a very great or relevant factor, I submit that the arguments proceeded upon a confusion of the issues involved.

"Then we are not very much worse off at Ranchi or in any of these places because there is not much of public opinion either at Simla or Delhi. From the central position they command, from the point of view of the convenience of the people and their representatives, coupled with salubrity either of these places has superior claims and neither of them is inferior in any way to Simla or Delhi. I think the argument is therefore in favour of changing the venue from Delhi. But it is asked, are we not to attach importance to historical considerations? Historical considerations, I have already argued in the beginning, have their own importance, but this is an age of democracy, and this is an age when time is of some consideration and not as in the past. Therefore, whether a member has to travel for two or three days unnecessarily to reach the capital is a point worthy of some consideration and will become one of greater importance according as the people become a little richer, more business-like and educated. I therefore submit, Sir, that nothing has been really shown against the possibility of our fixing a single locality for our capital as we can find many places which have a salubrious climate all the year round and are central. The only difficulty would be one of cost. I have already advanced my arguments in regard to that and I shall not repeat them.

"One word, sir, with regard to administrative efficiency. Are not the commercial firms and other large business-houses especially those of Europeans in Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta carrying on work all through the year? Do you think that there would be such a serious lack of efficiency by reason of the capital being situated at one of the commercial centres? I respectfully submit not.

"Then there are one or two matters that I would like to advert to. I am sorry that my friend Sir Umar Hayat Khan has chosen to bring down the level of the debate somewhat. He has of course judged things by his own standard, and very naturally too, and brought in the question of Bengalee and Madrasee clerks as against the claims of the Punjabi clerks. I submit, Sir, that there is not a single official or clerk belonging to my community in the Government of India and I, at any rate, may be said to be impartial in this matter.

"Then coming to the question as to whether personal convenience darkly hinted at was not a factor which influenced me in drafting the Resolution; it would have been unnecessary but for the seriousness of this subject, for me to allude to it, but I may say that I gave notice of a similar Resolution in Simla on this matter. I love a hill climate and own some small property in a hill station and every year resort to it. Therefore it is not because I do not like a cold climate that I choose to bring forward this Resolution, but I do so in the interests of future good government of the whole of India. I am extremely sorry to have had to enter into such an explanation and would not have done so but for the fact that the personal element has been imported into the debate.

[18TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; Sir William Vincent; The Vice-President.*]

"There is another consideration which seems to be pressing very heavily on Mr. Sinha and others, and that is whether Bihar would not again be united to the Bengal Province if Delhi is not to be the capital inasmuch as the whole scheme hangs together. I think that is a misapprehension and I do not think there is any one who would suggest for a moment that if the capital is to go elsewhere, Bihar should again be united with Bengal and 80 millions of people be put under one Government. I think, therefore, that such considerations need not weigh with members in arriving at a solution of this problem. I submit, Sir, that this is a question of supreme importance for the future, though not of the immediate present or future, and has a great bearing on the success of the Reforms Scheme. Sir William Vincent and Sir Claude Hill were right in a certain sense in saying that this is a matter which it would be competent for the future Councils to deal with rather than this expiring Council. But if I do not rest satisfied with the assurance of Sir William Vincent that he will place the matter before the Council, and if I do not withdraw my resolution, it is not because I think any very great purpose will be served by pressing it, but it is with the purpose of showing that this is a live issue, that it is an issue about which I am optimistic, that it is an issue which can admit of only one solution, and that in my favour and with a view to not weakening the result of that issue, I regret I cannot withdraw the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—" Sir, I have very little to say in reply. I should like however to state in answer to Mr Patel that I do not think he was putting the position very fairly when he said he had not excluded Delhi as a possible location to be chosen for the Government of India by the Committee. He has suggested one capital for all the year round, and it is well known, and it has been stated often in this Council from time to time, that Delhi is not a possible place for the location of the Government of India throughout the year. That is generally admitted, and it was perhaps a little disingenuous to suggest that Mr. Patel had not contemplated the exclusion of Delhi altogether. 4-31 P.M.

"I do not know if I am in order in referring to Mr. Chanda's remarks? He made a long speech on his amendment before he withdrew it . . . .

The Vice-President :—" I think the Hon'ble Member must confine himself to the matter before the Council. "

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—" Very well, Sir. The only other matter then to which I wish to refer, is the undertaking which I gave in respect of this Resolution. It is important that I should make my position quite clear on the point, if I have not done so before. Mr. Sarma suggested that I have said I would bring this question before the Council; other Hon'ble Members seem to think I had promised it would be placed before the Secretary of State in England. These are undertakings which I have not given. What I did say, and I repeat it now, was that I would cause the papers of this debate to be put before His Excellency in order that he may decide what, if any, further action is necessary. That is in accordance with the practice. In the circumstances, I hope that the Council will not ask this Government which has frequently been reproached as bureaucratic, to exercise an arbitrary power in removing a capital much in the manner adopted by one of the old Pathan Emperors; and that they will not press us to do that which we do not consider in present circumstances consistent with our duty *vis-a-vis* His Majesty's Government."

[*Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur.*] 18TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Patel's amendment was put and the Council divided as follows :—

Ayes—6.

The Hon. Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis.
,, Mr. S. N. Banerjea.
,, Mr. B. N. Sarma.
,, Mr. V. J. Patel.
,, Chaudhuri Mohammed Ismail Khan.
,, Mr. G. S. Khaparde.

Noes—52.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill.
,, Sir George Lowndes.
,, Sir George Barnes.
,, Sir William Vincent.
,, Mr. Shafi.
,, Mr W. M. Hailey.
,, Sir Arthur Anderson.
,, Sir Thomas Holland.
,, The Raja of Mahmudabad.
,, Mr. C. F. dela Fosse.
,, Mr. E. M. Cook.
,, Mr. H Sharp.
,, Mr. H. McPherson.
,, Mr A. H. Ley.
,, Sir William Marris.
,, Mr. R. A. Mant.
,, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alfred Bingley.
,, Mr. E. Burdon.
,, Sir Sydney Crookshank.
,, Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs.
,, Sir John Wood.
,, Surg.-Genl. W. R. Edwards.
,, R. B. L M. Chatterjee.
,, Mr. G. R. Clarke.
,, Mr. H. Moncrieff Smith.
,, Mr. A. P. Muddiman.
,, Mr. C. A. Barron.
,, Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur.
,, Mr N. E. Marjoribanks.
,, Sir Dinshaw Wacha.
,, Mr. N. F. Paton.
,, Mr. E. H. Jaffar.
,, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.
,, Mr. K. C. De.
,, Raja Sir Rampal Singh.
,, Mir Abdur Rahim.
,, Nawab Ali Chaudhuri Khan Bahadur.
,, Mr. L. F. Morshead.
,, Mr. S. Sinha.
,, Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz Bhutto.
,, Mr C. A. Kincaid.
,, Mr. P. J. G. Pipon.
,, Sir Umar Hayat Khan.
,, Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan.
,, Sardar Sundar Singh.
,, Mr. H. A. Casson.
,, Mr. A. E. Nelson.
,, Rai Sahib Seth Nath Mal.
,, Mr. B. C. Allen.
,, Mr. G. F. S. Christie.
,, Maung Bah Too.

The amendment was, therefore, negatived.

The original Resolution was then put and declared to be lost.

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur :—"I ask for a division".

[18TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*The Vice-President.*]

The Vice-President:—"The Council will divide by a show of hands."

A show of hands resulted in 5 being in favour of the Resolution.

The Vice-President:—"I do not think I need count those against the Resolution".

The Council then adjourned till Thursday, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department

DELHI:
The 26th February, 1920.

APPENDIX A.

Statement to be laid on the Council table showing the number of persons arrested and the number released without trial in connection with the disturbances in the Punjab as promised in the reply given by the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent to questions nos. 40 (e) and 7 asked by the Hon'ble Pandit M. M. Malaviya on the 10th and 25th September 1919, respectively.

Serial number.	District.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of arrested persons released without trial.
1	Rohtak	49	29
2	Hissar	...	...
3	Karnal	1	...
4	Gurgaon	2	...
5	Ambala	...	...
6	Simla	...	...
7	Kangra	...	...
8	Hoshiarpur	...	...
9	Jullundur	1	1
10	Ludhiana	...	...
11	Ferozepore	...	...
12	Lahore	885	251
13	Amritsar	705	193
14	Gurdaspur	22	17
15	Sialkot	...	...
16 17	Gujranwala and Sheikhupura	1,062	179
18	Gujrat	119	23
19	Jhelum	...	...
20	Rawalpindi	...	...
21	Attock	...	...
22	Mianwali	14	1
23	Montgomery	2	...
24	Dera Ghazi Khan	...	...
25	Muzaffargarh	...	...
26	Multan	8	...
27	Shahpur	...	...
28	Lyallpur	170	42
29	Jhang	4	...
	TOTAL	3,044	739

APPENDIX B.

(Referred to in Answer to Question No. 1.)

Statement showing by Provinces the names of candidates selected for the Indian Civil Service referred to in part (d) *of the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent's reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha's question on the subject.*

MADRAS.

(1) V. Ramakrishna.
(2) M. K. Veilodi.
(3) T. B. Rao Nayudu.
(4) C. K. Vijayaraghavan.
(5) Mohammed Shahabuddin.

BOMBAY.

(1) C. B. Nagarkar.
(2) U. M. Mirchandani.
(3) S. Aminuddin.

BENGAL.

(1) S. K. Ghosh.
(2) T. I. M. N. Chaudhuri.
(3) R. C. Sen.

UNITED PROVINCES.

(1) K. A. Khan.
(2) Krishna Prasad.
(3) C. A. Husain.
(4) Harish Chandra
(5) K. Pratap Bikram Shah.

PUNJAB.

(1) Pratap Singh.
(2) Harnam Das.
(3) Hamid Ashgar.
(4) Saidullah Khan.

BURMA.

(1) Maung Tin Tut.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

(1) Rashid-uz-Zaman.
(2) D. P. S. Sharma.
(3) S. N. Mazumdar.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Kunj Behari Lal Seth.

ASSAM.

Inamul Majid.

NOTE.—The following gentlemen have also been selected by the Government of India, but as they were already in England the necessary preliminaries are being carried out by the Civil Service Commissioners :—

BOMBAY.

G. H. Guggali.

BENGAL.

Kalyan Kumar Chatterjee.

UNITED PROVINCES

Shaikh Ikbal Mushir Kidwai.

BURMA.

Maung Tin Tun.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Nilamani Senapati.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Mohammed Inamur Rahim.

The cases of one candidate for Bengal and one for Bombay are still under consideration.

APPENDIX C.

(Referred to in answer to question No. 19.)

Statement showing railways on which intermediate class accommodation is not provided.

(1) Barsi Light Railway.
(2) Bhavnagar State Railway.
(3) Burma Railways.
(4) Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.
(5) Dholpur Bari Railway.
(6) Gondal Railway.
(7) Guzerat Railways.
(8) Gwalior Light Railway.
(9) Jamnagar Railway.
(10) Pipar Bilara Light Railway (portion of Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway).
(11) Junagad State Railway.
(12) Morvi Railway,
(13) Mysore State Railway.
(14) His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways.
(15) Nilgiri Railway.
(16) South Indian Railway.
(17) Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 26th February 1920, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. The disturbance which appeared in northwest India on the 16th February persisted till the morning of the 26th, but was, on the whole, feeble; it caused fairly heavy snow in Kashmir, but outside that area, the rain or snow due to the disturbance was mostly light, and was confined to Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province and the north Punjab. A few falls of rain occurred also in Lower Burma.

2. *Burma.*—There were moderate falls of rain at Victoria Point and Mergui during the period 22nd to 24th. There was no rain during the week in Upper Burma.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rain in this area was limited to a few light falls in Assam on the 20th.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Weather was dry.

Northwest India.—Rain or snow was nearly general in Kashmir on the 22nd and 23rd; it was local in Baluchistan on the 19th, in the North-West Frontier Province on the 22nd, and in Kashmir on the 24th and 25th. A few falls occurred in Kashmir on the 19th, in Baluchistan on the 20th and 22nd, in the north Punjab on the 22nd, and in the North-West Frontier Province on the 23rd.

The Peninsula.—Weather was dry except for a light fall at Negapatam on the 19th.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows :—

February	19th.	Sonamarg 0·20″ and Chaman 0·19″.
,,	20th.	Chaman 0·12″.
,,	22nd.	Victoria Point 0·73″, Mergui 0·32″, Murree 0·25″, Sonamarg 1·09″, Dras 0·72″, Chaman 0·24″ and Parachinar 0·65″.
,,	23rd.	Mergui 1·32″, Sonamarg 1·22″ and Dras 1·75″
,,	24th.	Dras 0·95″ and Sonamarg 0·58″.
,,	25th.	Sonamarg 1·02″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma and Kashmir, and was 20 per cent or more in defect in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana East, Central India, the Central Provinces, Berar, Hyderabad, Malabar, Madras Southeast and the north Madras coast. No rain falls at this time of the year in Rajputana West, Gujarat, the Konkan, the Bombay and Madras Deccans and Mysore.

The rainfall from the 28th November to date is 20 per cent or more in defect in Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana West, Central India East and the Central Provinces East, and is 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, the Punjab Southwest, the North-West Frontier Province, Gujarat, Central India West, Berar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North, Mysore and Madras. It differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent in the remaining divisions.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 26th February 1920.			Rainfall data from 28th November 1919 to 26th February 1920.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal.	
							This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0·3	0·2	+0·1	17·7	10·7	+7·0	+65	+66
Lower Burma	0·3	0·1	+0·2	1·8	1·4	+0·4	+29	+15
Upper Burma	0	0·1	−0·1	1·7	1·0	+0·7	+70	+19
Assam	0·1	0·4	−0·3	1·9	2·8	−0·9	−32	−25
Bengal	0	0·3	−0·3	1·6	1·4	+0·2	+14	+45
Orissa	0	0·3	−0·3	1·2	1·8	−0·6	−33	−20
Chota Nagpur	0	0·4	−0·4	1·1	2·3	−1·2	−52	−42
Bihar	0	0·1	−0·1	1·0	1·3	−0·3	−23	−17
United Provinces, East	0	0·1	−0·1	0·8	1·8	−1·0	−56	−53
United Provinces, West	0	0·2	−0·2	1·7	2·7	−1·0	−37	−32
Punjab, East and North	0	0·3	−0·3	3·2	3·5	−0·3	−9	0
Punjab, South-West	0	0·1	−0·1	2·3	1·7	+0·6	+35	+44
Kashmir	1·5	0·9	+0·6	7·1	7·3	−0·2	−3	−13
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·1	0·2	−0·1	4·6	2·5	+2·1	+84	+95
Baluchistan	0·2	0·3	−0·1	3·0	3·8	−0·8	−21	−20
Sind	0	0·1	−0·1	0·6	0·8	−0·2	−25	−14
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0·2	0·8	−0·6	−75	−75
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	−0·1	0·9	0·9	0	0	+13
Gujarat	0	0	0	0·8	0·1	+0·7	+700	+700
Central India, West	0	0·1	−0·1	2·2	0·4	+1·8	+450	+633
Central India, East	0	0·1	−0·1	0·1	2·0	−1·9	−95	−95
Berar	0	0·1	−0·1	1·5	1·2	+0·3	+25	+36
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	−0·1	1·4	1·4	0	0	+8
Central Provinces, East	0	0·2	−0·2	0·3	1·8	−1·5	−83	−81
Konkan	0	0	0	1·2	0·1	+1·1	+1100	+1100
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·9	0·4	+0·5	+125	+125
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	−0·1	1·9	0·7	+1·2	+171	+217
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	−0·1	0·6	0·6	0	0	+20
Mysore	0	0	0	1·2	0·8	+0·4	+50	+50
Malabar	0	0·1	−0·1	6·1	2·4	+3·7	+154	+165
Madras, South-East	0	0·1	−0·1	15·5	7·3	+8·2	+112	+115
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	1·9	0·8	+1·1	+137	+137
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	−0·1	4·2	2·5	+1·7	+68	+75

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 26th February 1920.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 21st February 1920.

Burma.—The week was practically rainless. Threshing and winnowing of the main rice crop has been practically completed. In Upper Burma cultivation of spring rice and of other miscellaneous crops is proceeding normally. Harvesting of wheat, gram, peas and beans is progressing. Standing crops are generally satisfactory. Cattle are generally healthy. In the Amherst district the number of persons on relief works dropped to 1,200 and of those receiving gratuitous relief to 5. The price of unhusked rice in Rangoon remains unchanged at Rs. 180 which is the same as control price and much above normal. The market for white rice is steady at Rs. 445 for specials.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Harvesting of mustard and pulses has been nearly finished. Pressing of sugarcane, pruning of tea, transplantation of spring rice, ploughing for autumn rice and jute and preparation of land for *jhuming* continue. The outturn and prospects of crops are generally fair. Cattle disease is reported from five districts. The price of common rice continues to rise slightly.

Bengal.—The rainfall during the week was light and scattered. Preparation of lands for autumn crops and harvesting of spring crops continue. Sowings for jute and autumn paddy have commenced in some districts. Standing crops are doing well. The average price of common rice has fallen by 0·34 per cent.

Bihar and Orissa.—There was practically no rain during the week. Pressing of sugarcane still continues in some districts. Harvesting of oilseeds and preparation of lands are going on. Standing crops are doing well. The price of common rice has risen in four districts, fallen in five and remained stationary in the remaining districts as compared with that of the preceding week. The average price of local common rice at headquarters was 6·40 seers a rupee against 6·26 seers in the preceding week and that of maize was 7·72 seers against 7·64 seers in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from five districts.

United Provinces.—The week was practically rainless. Slight damage to crops by frost is reported from a few districts. Preparation of land for and sowing of sugarcane and extra crops, irrigation of spring crops and poppy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Prospects are favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are stationary with a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—Except for light showers in parts of a few western districts the weather remained dry. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress. The yield is normal to above normal. The condition of standing irrigated wheat and other spring crops is good and that of unirrigated crops average. Harvesting of *torsa* has been nearly completed. The yield is generally normal. Sowings of extra spring crops continue to a normal extent. Cattle are healthy. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices have fallen slightly in some districts and are stationary in others. They are generally above scarcity rates. Price of wheat:—Rawalpindi 5¾, Ambala 6¼ and Ferozepore, Lahore and Lyallpur 7 seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—Slight rain fell in places. Harvesting of sugarcane is in progress with outturn average. The condition of standing crops is generally average. Wheat is selling in Peshawar at 7 7/8 and in Dera Ismail Khan at 6¼ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—No rain fell during the week. There was slight fall in prices. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The weather was generally rainy and cold. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported in Gurez. Prices are fluctuating.

Rajputana.—Except for showers in Bundi the weather was generally dim and cool. Spring crops are being irrigated. The condition of standing crops and their probable outturn are fair. Damage is reported from frost generally. The condition of agricultural stock is good except in parts of Kotah. Fodder and water are adequate. Prices are steady.

Central India.—Rainfall *nil*. Harvesting of autumn crops continues in Indore and Malwa. Picking of cotton continues in Gwalior. Spring crops are being irrigated in Bundelkhand and Malwa and harvested in the Southern States. Lands are being prepared for autumn crops in the Southern States. Standing crops and their probable outturn are fair to good. Damage is reported in Indore, Bhopal and Malwa. Agricultural stock is generally good except for cattle disease in Gwalior, Indore, Baghelkhand and the Southern States. Prices are high. Opium is being weeded in Indore.

Central Provinces.—The weather continued to be clear and occasionally cloudy. Days are becoming warm. The condition of spring crops is generally satisfactory and prospects are excellent. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress in parts of certain districts. Cattle are faring well but disease is reported in a sporadic form in places. There is no deficiency of fodder and water anywhere. Prices remained almost stationary but show a slight tendency to fall.

Feudatory States:—Reaping of spring crops continues.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in the Upper Sind Frontier. Standing crops have been slightly injured by frost in Sind and by insects in parts of Sholapur and Belgaum and are flourishing elsewhere. Harvesting is generally in progress. Cotton picking continues in parts of Gujarat, Satara, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Preparation of lands for the next season's crops is generally in progress. Fodder and water are generally adequate. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and good. Prices of food-grains are high but generally steady.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell except in one *taluka*. Standing spring crops are generally fair but have been damaged by insects in parts of the Gulbarga, Raichur, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Warangal districts. Harvesting is in general progress. The late rice crop is fair and is being weeded. Stocks of fodder are sufficient. The water supply is fair except in parts of the Parbhani and Nander districts. Cattle disease is prevalent in the Aurangabad, Raichur, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal, Adilabad and Karimnagar districts. Prices of grains continue to be high. *Juar* is selling at 4 seers per rupee in the Raichur, Mahbubnagar and Adilabad districts.

The weekly report on famine is as follows:—Distress is likely to spread in new parts of the Telingana districts. The number of persons on relief is fluctuating. Prices of grains show an upward tendency. Rice is selling at 8½ seers and *juar* at 6½ seers per rupee. Cheap grain shops have been opened in the Mahbubnagar and Karimnagar districts. Number on relief in thousands:—Works 6, gratuitous 4, total 10.

Mysore.—The week was rainless. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available. Prices of food-grains are high and fluctuating. Prospects of the season are good. Harvesting of rice, *ragi* and sugarcane is proceeding with outturn fair.

Coorg.—The weather is dry. Threshing of rice and picking of coffee continue. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is fair. Prices of food-grains are high. Considerable export to Malabar of paddy continues.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was light to moderate in parts of the Circars. Standing crops are fair generally. The outturn of the harvested paddy and dry crops is generally fair. Fresh sowings of paddy and dry crops are progressing. The condition of cattle is good generally. Water is generally sufficient. Pasture and fodder are sufficient generally. Prices are generally steady. Prospects are fair generally.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

Delhi, the 27th February 1920.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 14th February 1920 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	7	5
		Thana District	6	4
	Central	West Khandesh District	135*	97*
		East Khandesh District	105	107
		Satara District	75	47
		Poona Town	1	1
		Nasik District	7	6
	Southern	Belgaum District	8	8
		Hubli Town	11	9
		Dharwar District	27	11
	Political Charges.	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	72	50
		Kathiawar Agency	9	9
		Savnur State	3	8
		Mundra Port	2	1
		TOTAL	468	358
MADRAS.	...	Anantapur District	26	21
		North Arcot District	80 (a)	65 (b)
		Bellary District	66	38
		Chittoor District	4 (c)	1 (d)
		Coimbatore District	122 (d)	110 (e)
		Nilgiris District	2	1
		Trichinopoly District	1 (d)	...
		Madras Town	1 (d)	1 (d)
		Madura District	205 (f)	173 (e)
		Salem District	11	6
		Cannanore Port	1	1
		Tellicherry Port	7	5
		Sandur State	2	1
		TOTAL	528	423

* Including late figures of last week.

(a) Nine imported. (b) Five imported. (c) Four imported. (d) One imported.

(e) Three imported. (f) Two imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	5	5
		Patna District	76	56
		Shahabad District	51	41
	Tirhut	Saran District	65	55
		Champaran District	5	4
		Muzaffarpur District	38	36
		Darbhanga Town	22	15
		Darbhanga District	125	98
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	110	95
		Bhagalpur Town	7	5
	Ranchi	Hazaribagh District	2	2
		Total	506	412
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Fatehpur District	11	11
		Allahabad District	15	15
	Benares	Mirzapur District	7	2
		Jaunpur District	3	3
		Ghazipur District	73	64
		Ballia District	379	340
	Gorakhpur	Basti District	157	141
		Azamgarh District	113	99
	Lucknow	Rai Bareilly District	65	32
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	36	36
		Gonda District	1	3
		Bara Banki District	1	1
		Total	861	747
Punjab.	Amballa	Rohtak District	32	17
	Lahore	Gujranwala District	1	3
	Rawalpindi	Jhelum District	3	1
		Rawalpindi District	4	2
	Multan	Lyallpur District	13	8
		Multan District	31	16
	Native States.	Patiala State	10	10
		Total	94	57

In the return for the week ending 7th February 1920, the following additions should be made :—

United Provinces—
- Gorakhpur District, *add* 95 cases, 56 deaths.
- Sultanpur District, *add* 11 cases, 8 deaths.
- Partabgarh District, *add* 29 cases, 29 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	43	44
		Insein District	10	10
		Hanthawaddy District	5	6
		Tharrawaddy District	9	9
		Prome District	109	107
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	13	11
		Bassein District	5	5
		Henzada District	32	30
		Myaungmya District	1	1
		Maubin District	1	1
		Pyapon District	12	6
	Tenasserim.	Thaton District	2	2
		Toungoo District	8	7
		Moulmein Town	2	1
	Magwe	Minbu District	5	5
		Magwe District	6	6
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	134	123
		Katha District	5	2
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	25	23
		Sagaing District	13	7
	Meiktila	Yamethin District	10	6
	Native States.	Northern Shan States	2	1
		TOTAL	452	413
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	28	26
		Nagpur District	384	226
		Bhandara District	27	26
		Wardha District	33	20
		Chanda District	12	9
		Balaghat District	37	36
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	118	110
		Jubbulpore District	137	81
		Saugor District	8	4
		Damoh District	28	9
		Mandla District	8	3
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	70	63
		Narsinghpur District	3	2
		Betul District	15	12
		Chhindwara District	80	53
	Berar	Amraoti District	44	15
		Yeotmal District	44	25
		Akola District	50	26
		TOTAL	1,121	745

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	28	25
		Bangalore District	35	27
		Mysore City	15	12
		Mysore District	34	15
		Hassan District	14	5
		Kadur District	10	7
		Shimoga District	4	3
		Chitaldroog District	12	7
		Kolar District	4	4
		TOTAL	156	105
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Parbhani District	103	52
		Nander District	215	180
		Gulbargah District	118	78
		Raichur District	29	14
		Usmanabad District	114	72
		Bidar District	133	122
		Medak District	78	38
		Nizamabad District	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Mahbubnagar District	44	32
		Nalgonda District	1	...
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	760	615
		Atrafibalda Surfikhas	61	55
		TOTAL	1,657*	1,259*
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Narsingarh State	4	2
		Bhopal City	66	40
		Bhopal State	144	109
		Rajgarh State	4†	2†
		Gwalior State	79†	36†
		Rewah State	4†	...
		TOTAL	301	189
		GRAND TOTAL	6,144	4,706

(a) Imported.

* Includes previous weeks. The actual numbers of cases and deaths during the week ending February 14th were 1,074 and 882, respectively.

† Includes previous week.

DELHI: *The 26th February 1920.*

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

The following statement of reported deaths from cholera and small pox in India during the weeks ending 24th and 31st January 1920 is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns	Cholera: Week ending 24th January 1920.	Cholera: Week ending 31st January 1920.	Small-pox: Week ending 24th January 1920.	Small-pox: Week ending 31st January 1920.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Northern	Bombay City	..		5	2
	Central	Ahmednagar District			1	
		Satara District				...
		Poona District	..	..	3	4
	Southern	Ratnagiri District	7	...	...	
		Belgaum District	..	..	2	[illegible]
		Kanara District	...	...	3	3
		Bijapur District	...	..	2	6
	Sind	Karachi District		..	2	12
		Hyderabad District			6	[illegible]*
		Sukkur District			1	6 (a)
		Larkana District			1	[illegible]
		Nawabshah District	..	..		5 (a)
		TOTAL	[illegible]	..	28	94
Madras Presidency	...	Anantapur District				
		North Arcot District	65	104		..
		South Arcot District	180	11		..
		Bellary District	1		1	
		Chingleput District	52	84		..
		Chittoor District	5	16	..	
		Coimbatore District	56	81	1	2
		Cuddapah District			1	..
		Ganjam District	12	1		7
		Godavari District	..		23	22
		Guntur District	25	5	2	
		South Kanara District	42	15	...	...
		Kistna District	55	9	11	
		Kurnool District	...	...	2	
		Madura District	57	135	...	...

* Including 8 deaths for week ending 27th December 1919.
† " 1 " " " "
‡ " 27 " " " "
(a) For week ending 27th December 1919.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 24th January 1920.	Cholera. Week ending 31st January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 24th January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 31st January 1920.
Madras Presidency.	...	Malabar District	35	30	3	5
		Nellore District	...	5	...	...
		Nilgiris District	...	1	1	5
		Ramnad District	75	36	...	...
		Salem District	290	181	1	2
		Tanjore District	268	272	...	...
		Tinnevelly District	31	33	...	...
		Trichinopoly District	362	275	4	...
		Vizagapatam District	18	6	7	8
		Madras Town	...	...	1	2
		TOTAL	1,634	1,416	61	76
Bengal Presidency.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	14	...	6
		Birbhum District	24	13	8	11
		Bankura District	5	...	4	9
		Midnapore District	120	76	23	15
		Hooghly District	...	5	...	7
		Howrah District	3	8	24	28
		Serampore District	...	...	17	21
	Presidency	24-Parganas District	118	112	12	58
		Calcutta	23	22	169	227
		Nadia District	24	...	26	...
		Murshidabad District	...	3	5	17
		Khulna District	107	12	8	5
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi District	23	...	6	11
		Dinajpur District	...	...	35	...
		Jalpaiguri District	...	1	...	19
		Rangpur District	...	...	5	11
		Bogra District	...	...	28	19
		Pabna District	9	2	21	29
		Malda District	2	...	11	...
	Dacca	Dacca District	56	...	70	...
		Faridpur District	...	14	...	26
		Bakarganj District	57	7	28	18
	Chittagong	Chittagong District	8	...	...	...
		Tippera District	89	...	62	...
		Noakhali District	12	...	13	...
		TOTAL	680	289	570	587

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 24th January 1920.	Cholera. Week ending 31st January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 24th January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 31st January 1920.
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Patna	Patna Town	...	...	1	...
		Patna District	...	...	13	...
		Gaya Town	...	...	8	11
		Gaya District	...	...	22	29
		Shahabad District	...	...	7	84
	Tirhut	Saran District	...	...	...	1
		Champaran District	...	...	2	...
		Muzaffarpur District	...	...	2	...
		Madhubani Town	...	...	...	10
		Darbhanga District	4	...	5	18
	Bhagalpur District.	Monghyr Town	...	...	1	2
		Monghyr District	...	...	2	...
		Bhagalpur Town	10	...	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	...	1	3	1
		Purnea Town	...	...	5	..
		Purnea District	...	...	44	3
		Santhal Parganas District	2	..	9*	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	158	117	31	71
		Balasore District	54	51	28	15
		Puri Town	...	6	5	8
		Puri District	22	36	34	36
		Sambalpur District	...	4	6	2
	Ranchi District	Hazaribagh District	2	...	6	3
		Ranchi Town	...	...	2	1
		Ranchi District	...	...	9	7
		Palamau District	...	...	24	25
		Manbhum District	...	...	...	6
		Singhbhum District	23	...	...	...
		TOTAL	275	215	269	333
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Meerut City	...	...	...	1
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh District	...	...	...	2
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	1	10	...	...
	Fyzabad	Partabgarh District	...	7	...	...
		TOTAL	1	17	...	3
PUNJAB.	Ambala	Simla Town	...	...	...	1
	Lahore	Sialkot District	...	...	1	...
	Rawalpindi	Gujrat District	...	...	...	1
		Shahpur District	...	...	...	1
		Jhelum District	...	...	2	...
		Rawalpindi District	...	...	2	...
		TOTAL	...	...	5*	3*

* For important Municipal towns only, figures for districts not being available.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 24th January 1920.	Cholera. Week ending 31st January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 24th January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 31st January 1920.
Burma.	Pegu	Rangoon Town and Port	...	1	1	9
		Hanthawaddy District	2	...	...	...
		Pegu District	...	...	1	...
		Prome District	1	1	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	...	6	8
		Bassein District	...	11	...	9
		Henzada District	...	2	...	...
		Myaungmya District	8	19	...	...
		Maubin District	5	15	...	...
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	...	...	5	5
		Thaton District	...	...	3	1
		Moulmein Town and Port	1	1	...	...
		Amherst District	12	6	6	2
		Mergui District	8	...	...	..
	Mandalay	Mandalay District	...	...	...	7
		Myitkyina District	...	...	..	4
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	...	...	...	1
		Sagaing District	...	10	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	3	1	...	..
		Upper Chindwin District	9	...	1	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	2	25	...	7
		Pakokku District	4	...	...	...
		Minbu District	1	...	...	...
		Magwe District	...	2	...	...
	Meiktila	Yamethin District	.	...	...	3
		TOTAL	56	94	21	56
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Wardha District	...	..	...	1
		Balaghat District	...	16	...	.
	Jubbulpore	Seoni District	...		7	1
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	...	.	2	...
	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur District	12	...	...	...
	Berar	Yeotmal District	...	..	4	1
		TOTAL	12	16	13	3

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 24th January 1920.	Cholera. Week ending 31st January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 24th January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 31st January 1920.
Assam.	...	Sylhet District	87	43	39	25
		Sibsagar District	...	...	2	...
		Total	87	43	41	25
North-West Frontier Province.	...	Peshawar District	...	...	1	6
		Hazara District	...	...	16	20*
		Bannu District	...	...	...	4
		Dera Ismail Khan District	...	...	5	5
		Total	...	...	22	35
		GRAND TOTAL	2,753	2,090	1,030	1,165

*For the week ending 24th January 1920.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Simla:
The 24th February 1920.

No. 1711-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INDUSTRIES.

Delhi, the 26th February 1920.

RECONSTITUTION OF THE INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD AS A BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

RESOLUTION.

In accordance with the announcement made in Resolution No. 81-D., in the Department of Commerce and Industry, dated November 15th, 1919, the Government of India have now decided to reconstitute the Indian Munitions Board as a Board of Industries and Munitions. The new Board will be a temporary organisation, designed to close the war commitments of the Indian Munitions Board, to take over from the Commerce and Industry Department and the Public Works Department certain items of work, and to undertake the initial work of industrial organisation and in particular to frame detailed proposals for a new Department of Industries.

2. The new Board will come into existence on March 1st, 1920, and will consist of a President and two members. The following gentlemen have been appointed to these posts :—

President:

The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., F.R.S.

Members:

Thomas Ryan, Esquire, C.I.E.
A. C. Chatterjee, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S.

As the Indian Munitions Board will be merged into the new Board all correspondence intended for the Indian Munitions Board should hereafter be addressed to the Secretary of the new Board. The Board of Industries and Munitions will take over at the same time the following heads of business :—

From the Public Works Department—

Electricity.

From the Department of Commerce and Industry—

1. Geology and Minerals, including the Geological Survey of India and the administration of the Indian Mines Act.
2. Salt.
3. The Indian Explosives Act and the Indian Petroleum Act.
4. Stationery and Printing.
5. Inventions and Designs.
6. The Indian Factories Act.
7. The administration of the various Acts relating to Steam Boilers.
8. Industries.

3. The control of Ordnance Factories, having been transferred to the Army Department, all correspondence relating to them and intended for the Government of India should be addressed to that Department instead of to the Indian Munitions Board as heretofore.

4. Upon the formation of the new Board the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, will be known as the Department of Commerce.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, to all Departments of the Government of India and the Indian Munitions Board, to the Financial Adviser (Military Finance), to the Central War Controller and the Military Accountant General, and to all Heads of Departments subordinate to this Department; also that the Resolution be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, for general information.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1783-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR—IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Delhi, the 27th February 1920.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RESOLUTION ON THE SUBJECT OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

RESOLUTION.

In accordance with the resolution on the subject of Imperial Preference, moved by the Hon'ble Sir George Barnes in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 19th February 1920, and adopted with certain amendments by the Council, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of—

The Hon'ble Sir George Stapylton Barnes, K.C.B
The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Mant, C.S.I., I.C.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. H. Ley, C.I.E., I.C.S.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma Garu.
The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, Kt.
The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, Kt., C S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru.
The Hon'ble Mr. Nigel F. Paton.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum, O.B.E.

2. The Committee will assemble at Delhi as soon as possible, and is requested to examine the trade statistics and to consider and report to the Governor General in Council whether or not it is advisable to apply to the Indian Customs Tariff a system of preference in favour of goods of Empire origin, and as to the best method of considering the future fiscal policy of India.

ORDERED that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to all members of the Committee.

Ordered, also, that the resolution be published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings* audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week	Mean mileage worked.			Total earnings for week ending			Earnings per mean mile worked for week.			Total earnings from 1st April to—			Compared with corresponding period, 1913-14. +1 day.		Compared with corresponding period, 1918-19.		Serial Number.
	During official year 1918-19.	1914.	1919.	1920.	13th February 1914.	14th February 1919.	14th February 1920.	1914.	1919.	1920.	13th February 1914.	14th February 1919.	14th February 1920.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
State Railways.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines	443	2,669	2,695	2,695	9,28,409	12,92,552	10,52,000	347	476	390	3,60,15,600	5,18,57,835	5,60,38,000	2,00,22,400	...	41,80,115	...	1
2 Beswada Extension	481	21	21	21	9,810	11,758	8,700	467	560	414	3,57,386	4,43,211	4,50,000	1,12,614	...	6,759	...	2
3 Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,008	993	1,002	1,002	7,74,463	11,33,793	10,07,000	776	1,132	1,005	3,03,47,977	4,53,33,957	4,47,36,000	1,43,88,023	...	...	6,03,957	3
4 Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	470	1,576	1,581	1,631	6,89,461	7,89,079	7,89,000	437	499	484	3,31,50,750	3,35,08,736	3,83,52,000	52,01,250	..	48,43,264	..	4
5 East Indian	991	2,771	2,619	2,615	21,14,249	27,60,146	25,87,000	322	1,056	989	8,99,42,743	11,86,19,605	11,38,55,000	2,39,12,258	...	...	47,64,605	5
6 Great Indian Peninsula	873	2,577	2,621	2,621	20,50,439	26,08,425	25,33,000	808	994	966	7,25,51,238	10,24,30,052	10,81,32,000	3,55,80,762	...	57,01,948	...	6
7 Agra-Delhi Chord	679	126	126	126	44,567	96,657	95,900	354	767	761	19,71,166	37,63,330	39,13,000	19,41,834	...	1,49,670	...	7
8 Baran-Kotah	88	40	40	40	4,264	2,900	4,700	106	72	117	1,46,858	1,60,480	1,69,000	22,142	...	8,520	...	8
9 Bhopal-Itarsi (British Section)	1,789	*57	12	12	*30,455	20,457	19,500	537	1,705	1,625	*14,09,096	9,44,464	9,20,000	...	4,89,096	..	24,464	9
10 Cawnpore-Banda	81	33	6	76	1,969	6,638	7,500	60	88	99	54,589	2,73,852	3,30,000	2,75,011	...	56,148	...	10
11 Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	409	2,553	2,550	2,550	7,93,900	10,76,579	10,48,000	311	422	411	3,19,21,709	4,68,96,702	4,83,66,000	1,64,44,291	...	14,69,298	...	11
12 North Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	599	4,012	4,000	4,115	16,47,644	21,91,251	23,30,000	411	548	566	7,57,49,918	10,90,46,650	10,42,27,000	2,84,77,082	..	...	48,19,650	12
13 Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal, 3' 3⅜" link)	398	1,600	1,592	1,592	4,75,853	6,87,205	6,11,000	297	433	384	2,06,73,814	2,84,55,691	2,61,52,000	54,78,186	.	..	23,03,691	13
14 Aden	...	...	...	22	...	...	1,500	...	..	68	...	...	2,82,000	2,82,000	...	2,82,000	...	14
15 Assam-Bengal	174	812	893	893	1,57,944	1,97,001	1,92,000	196	221	215	59,92,963	*67,34,426	87,01,000	27,08,037	.	19,66,574	...	15
16 Bombay, Baroda and Central India	451	1,828	1,839	1,839	6,92,312	9,00,939	8,43,000	379	489	458	2,55,21,765	3,69,30,890	3,60,60,000	1,05,39,235	...	...	8,70,890	16
17 Burma	377	1,342	1,342	1,342	5,87,923	5,97,574	6,56,000	431	445	489	1,88,38,308	2,24,88,064	2,52,53,000	64,14,692	...	27,64,936	...	17
18 Burma Extensions	262	187	187	187	54,790	59,149	63,000	293	318	337	17,57,053	21,23,275	22,40,000	4,82,947	..	1,16,725	...	18
19 Southern Shan States	132	23	70	70	897	9,080	7,000	39	130	100	26,126	4,30,794	4,62,000	4,35,874	...	31,206	...	19
20 Dhone-Kurnool	89	32	32	32	2,723	3,522	3,200	85	110	100	1,05,753	1,26,746	1,45,000	39,247	...	18,254	..	20
21 Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	294	124	124	124	22,535	33,703	28,200	182	272	227	11,49,565	16,52,277	13,67,000	2,17,135	...	...	2,85,277	21
22 Lucknow-Bareilly	196	304	313	317	42,024	68,975	68,900	138	220	217	18,67,567	27,77,238	24,60,000	5,92,433	...	...	3,17,238	22
23 Mysore	205	*411	401	261	*75,980	81,892	58,200	185	204	223	*33,10,230	37,04,464	33,86,000	75,770	...	...	3,18,464	23
24 South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	432	1,454	1,587	1,587	5,53,219	6,97,343	7,56,000	380	440	476	2,44,01,952	3,09,41,013	3,46,89,000	1,02,87,048	...	37,47,987	...	24
25 Travancore Branch	199	109	146	146	17,077	31,078	34,200	158	217	234	7,90,589	13,01,761	16,24,000	8,33,411	...	3,22,239	...	25
26 Tirhoot	255	785	819	809	2,48,725	2,18,615	2,05,000	317	267	253	88,49,150	92,30,067	95,50,000	7,00,850	...	3,19,933	...	26
27 Broach-Jambusar	104	...	30	30	...	4,299	3,500	...	143	117	...	1,34,656	1,36,000	1,36,000	...	1,344	...	27
28 Jorhat (Provincial)	66	32	33	33	2,508	2,395	1,900	77	73	58	1,12,278	1,01,388	1,12,000	...	278	10,612	...	28
TOTAL	549	26,235	26,745	26,788	1,20,12,950	1,55,71,649	1,50,14,900	450	582	561	48,69,95,429	66,04,17,704	67,21,07,000	18,51,11,571	...	1,16,89,296	...	
All other Railways.																		
Amritsar-Patti	183	56	56	56	10,028	9,856	11,000	179	176	196	6,49,754	4,45,038	4,79,000	...	1,70,754	33,962	...	29
Bhopal-Itarsi (Native State Section)	579	...	45	45	...	24,814	23,200	...	551	516	...	11,47,029	11,05,000	11,05,000	...	...	42,029	30
Bhopal-Ujjain	251	114	114	114	37,029	52,751	40,500	237	463	355	9,45,218	11,53,008	14,95,000	5,49,782	...	3,41,992	...	31
Bina-Goona-Baran	65	148	149	149	14,769	12,214	11,200	100	82	75	5,07,469	4,19,522	4,39,000	...	68,469	19,478	...	32
Delhi-Umbala-Kalka	367	192	239	239	50,257	68,667	83,000	262	287	349	27,53,168	39,88,498	43,06,000	15,52,832	...	3,17,512	...	33
Hardwar-Dehra	398	32	32	32	8,951	11,330	12,200	280	354	381	4,12,481	5,62,543	5,95,000	1,82,519	...	32,457	...	34
Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	153	16	16	16	1,169	2,295	1,900	73	143	119	1,02,119	1,08,517	94,800	...	7,819	...	13,717	35
Jullundur-Mukerian	76	...	45	45	...	4,819	5,500	...	107	122	...	1,42,714	1,80,000	1,80,000	...	37,286	...	36
Khanpur-Chachran	24	22	22	22	697	853	800	32	39	36	32,238	24,306	29,400	...	2,888	5,094	...	37
Kolar Gold Fields	315	...	10	10	...	2,973	3,500	...	297	350	...	1,42,283	1,47,000	1,47,000	...	4,717	...	38
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	201	79	79	79	15,712	17,597	17,000	199	223	215	7,86,375	7,08,263	7,97,000	10,6 5	...	88,737	...	39
[illegible]-Bhaun	61	...	47	47	...	3,153	3,600	...	67	77	...	1,31,375	1,23,000	[illegible]3,000	...	...	8,375	40
Nagda-Ujjain	233	34	33	33	8,298	14,637	5,100	[illegible]	444	155	2,82,162	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]6,887	...	53,442	...	41
Nizam's Guaranteed State	450	334	394	394	1,35,707	1,44,141	1,65,000	[illegible]	444	494	55,78,329	64,48,763	70,49,000	14,70,671	...	6,02,237	...	42
[illegible]y	232	34	34	33	6,328	9,546	9,100	186	393	276	2,57,181	3,49,698	3,63,000	1,05,819	...	13,302	...	43
[illegible]abon	103	...	47	47	...	4,383	5,400	...	93	115	...	2,13,449	2,23,000	2,23,000	...	9,551	...	44
[illegible]tinda	465	108	108	108	41,816	48,322	48,400	387	446	448	17,03,984	24,61,640	17,87,000	83,016	...	...	6,74,640	45
[illegible] District Board	165	...	4	4	...	1,070	1,700	...	268	425	...	25,273	61,400	61,400	...	36,127	...	46
[illegible]-Sirajganj	155	...	53	53	..	11,453	15,700	...	216	296	..	3,61,112	7,29,000	7,29,000	...	3,67,888	...	47
[illegible]lkot-Narwal	114	...	38	38	..	4,021	5,500	...	106	145	..	1,94,511	2,06,000	2,06,000	...	11,489	...	48
[illegible]thern Punjab (Main Line)	412	435	428	428	1,35,247	1,52,286	1,35,000	318	356	315	49,14,269	81,60,430	62,05,000	12,90,731	...	...	19,55,430	49
Jullundur-Doab	62	103	133	133	4,325	9,200	11,700	42	69	88	2,21,375	3,60,689	4,00,000	1,78,625	...	39,311	...	50
Ludhiana Extension	168	155	155	155	25,181	24,977	27,600	162	161	178	11,57,910	11,40,868	10,87,000	...	70,910	...	53,868	51
Sutlej Valley (a)	...	208	..	..	12,730	..	...	61	...	...	5,73,427	...	...	...	5,73,427	...	...	52
Tapti Valley	247	155	156	156	41,734	46,379	42,800	268	297	274	13,27,792	16,77,564	18,13,000	4,85,298	...	1,35,436	...	53
Tenali-Repalli	89	...	23	22	...	2,386	2,400	...	108	109	...	87,114	99,300	99,300	...	12,186	...	54
Ahmedabad-Dholka	89	34	34	34	2,233	3,993	3,600	66	117	106	1,09,322	1,31,599	1,43,000	33,678	...	11,401	...	55
Ahmedabad-Parantij	98	89	89	89	8,673	10,239	8,000	98	115	91	3,37,146	3,91,357	4,30,000	92,854	...	39,643	...	56
Bengal and North-Western	230	1,239	1,246	1,244	2,14,593	2,73,355	2,75,000	173	219	221	92,97,939	1,28,34,109	1,20,84,000	27,86,961	...	...	7,50,109	57
Bengal-Dooars	223	153	158	158	24,317	24,762	26,400	159	157	167	14,62,320	16,71,354	16,10,000	1,47,680	...	...	61,354	58
Bezwada-Masulipatam	141	52	52	52	7,584	9,036	8,800	146	174	169	3,05,201	3,21,935	3,84,000	78,799	...	62,065	...	59
Bhavnagar State	212	227	249	206	33,297	52,146	40,500	147	250	197	12,91,809	23,41,601	21,89,000	8,97,193	...	...	1,52,601	60
Cooch Behar State	187	33	33	33	6,374	7,672	7,800	193	232	236	2,53,831	2,72,448	3,13,000	59,169	...	40,552	...	61
Dhrangadra	...	...	...	40	..	...	3,400	..	...	85	...	...	66,700	66,700	...	66,700	...	62
Dibru-Sadiya	308	86	86	86	26,483	21,958	27,700	308	300	322	11,73,009	11,77,751	12,37,000	63,991	...	59,247	...	63
Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	130	184	209	209	16,147	25,088	26,600	52	130	127	6,80,565	12,24,041	11,27,000	4,46,435	.	...	97,041	64
Gondal	201	211	231	231	29,788	47,797	49,700	141	207	215	11,78,783	20,54,772	21,29,000	9,50,212	...	74,228	...	65
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	235	442	441	441	1,18,221	1,25,126	1,47,000	268	284	333	36,56,105	43,88,801	55,46,000	18,89,895	...	11,57,199	...	66
Jaipur State	73	73	122	122	7,335	9,664	8,300	101	79	68	2,64,498	3,91,867	4,01,000	1,39,502	...	12,133	...	67
Jamnagar	176	54	54	54	5,432	8,479	8,500	101	157	157	2,48,047	4,30,457	4,23,000	1,74,953	...	...	7,457	68
Jodhpur-Bikaner	150	1,030	1,106	1,106	99,509	1,79,491	1,41,000	96	162	127	47,45,781	72,85,339	65,81,000	18,35,219	..	...	7,04,339	69
Junagad State	141	113	136	136	14,201	22,311	22,900	126	164	168	5,15,403	8,27,952	8,83,000	3,67,597	..	55,048	...	70
Kolhapur State	282	29	29	29	9,673	8,667	7,200	335	299	248	2,84,569	3,01,822	3,45,000	60,431	..	...	16,822	71
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	60	100	100	100	4,749	7,365	7,100	47	90	71	1,91,955	2,59,324	2,95,000	1,03,045	..	35,676	...	72
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2' 6" gauge)	299	93	93	93	15,225	31,451	25,700	164	338	276	6,77,483	12,54,300	10,84,000	4,06,517	...	...	1,70,300	73
Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar	115	...	101	101	...	12,219	25,000	...	121	248	...	5,18,240	8,02,000	8,02,000	...	2,83,760	...	74
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj (b)	216	55	56	...	10,232	12,943	...	186	230	...	4,40,783	5,56,580	6,14,000	1,73,217	...	57,420	...	75
Mysore-Arsikere	71	...	103	243		5,857	45,700	..	57	188	...	3,00,527	10,98,000	10,98,000	...	7,97,473	...	76
Podanur-Pollachi	149	...	25	25	..	3,830	3,600	..	153	144	..	1,67,538	2,11,000	2,11,000	...	43,462	...	77
Rohilkund and Kumaon	186	269	270	270	41,553	49,124	46,500	151	179	173	18,00,736	23,27,808	21,55,000	3,54,264	..	...	1,72,808	78
Sangli State	230	5	5	5	861	989	1,100	192	198	220	33,135	52,470	55,100	21,965	..	2,630	...	79
Secunderabad-Gadwal	64	...	103	103	..	6,315	8,400	...	61	82	..	1,00,046	3,13,000	3,13,000	...	12,954	...	80
Shoranur-Cochin	263	65	65	65	13,901	18,252	19,900	212	281	306	5,67,728	7,65,885	8,48,000	2,80,272	...	82,115	...	81
Tanjore District Board	152	103	112	135	18,241	17,801	20,900	178	159	155	8,58,457	7,67,555	9,36,000	77,543	..	1,68,445	...	82
Udaipur-Chitorgarh	97	67	67	67	7,399	7,719	7,700	110	115	115	2,62,647	2,79,330	3,66,000	1,03,353	.	86,670	...	83
[illegible]wai	166	116	117	118	37,345	25,491	28,000	322	217	237	10,70,341	8,47,135	13,75,000	3,04,659	..	5,27,865	..	84
[illegible]mora-Kala[illegible]	45	...	35	35	...	2,002	1,700	..	57	49	...	69,276	87,000	87,000	...	17,724	...	85
Bodeli Chhota Udaipur	50	..	23	23	..	1,549	1,400	..	67	61	..	49,050	58,100	58,100	..	9,050	...	86
Champaner-Shivrajpur	78	20	32	32	1,778	1,298	2,900	65	103	91	76,011	1,08,237	1,36,000	59,989	.	27,763	...	87
Dhond-Baramati	89	...	27	27	..	2,088	3,000	.	100	111		1,01,229	1,87,000	1,87,000	...	85,771	..	88
Ellichpur-Yeotmal	126	48	139	139	4,432	26,572	25,800	93	191	185	47,151	7,51,838	10,54,000	10,05,849	..	3,02,162	...	89
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	111	142	188	157	15,099	27,630	22,500	106	148	143	5,55,587	8,07,341	9,10,000	3,54,413	.	12,757	...	90
Godhra-Lunavada	61	24	25	25	784	1,723	1,400	33	69	56	6,988	65,928	63,300	56,612	...	..	2,626	91
[illegible]bad-K[illegible]ahmor (c)	34	...	76	...		2,727		...	36	...	..	1,14,575	24,900	24,900	..	..	89,675	92
Khulna-Bagerhaut	46	..	20	20	..	1,141	1,300	..	57	65		38,401	65,800	65,800	.	27,399	..	93
Kolar District (including Bangalore-Chickballapur)	57	11	102	102	427	7,419	6,000	39	73	59	1,360	2,54,109	3,04,000	2,96,640	.	45,391	..	94
Kosamba-Zankhvav	36	26	26	26	490	1,171	1,000	19	45	38	21,891	40,713	51,600	29,709	...	10,897	...	95
Nadiad-Kapadvanj	141	28	28	28	2,331	4,667	3,800	84	167	136	86,994	1,75,994	1,80,000	93,006	.	4,006	...	96
Pachora-Jamner	47	...	25	35	..	2,290	5,500	..	92	157		47,392	1,39,000	1,39,000	.	91,608		97
Petlad-Vaso	92	..	19	19		2,205	1,800		116	95	..	78,154	73,300	73,300	...	..	4,854	98
Rajpipla State	80	7	39	39	9,232	3,461	3,200	89	89	82	1,05,364	1,42,681	1,37,000	31,636	...		5,681	99
Darjeeling-Himalayan	576	51	51	51	19,559	20,102	17,200	384	394	337	11,44,980	12,21,755	12,31,000	1,90,020		9,245	...	100
Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions	84	.	100	100	...	12,616	9,400	..	126	94	...	3,61,288	3,98,000	3,98,000	...	36,712	...	101
[illegible]ar-Bilara	23	25	25	25	432	722	700	17	29	28	22,377	26,261	33,300	10,423	...	7,039	...	102
TOTAL	203	7,548	8,871	8,906	13,58,916	18,62,485	18,49,900	180	210	208	5,58,41,812	7,98,02,369	8,13,58,000	2,55,16,188	..	15,37,631	...	
GRAND TOTAL	463	33,783	35,616	35,694	1,33,71,866	1,74,34,134	1,68,64,800	396	490	472	54,28,37,241	74,02,38,073	75,34,65,000	21,06,27,759	...	1,32,26,927	...	

*Include figures for Native State Section

(a) Dismantled from 15th December 1917.

(b) Amalgamated with the Eastern Bengal Railway from the 1st January 1920.

(c) The booking of all traffic stopped.

(d) From 10th June 1918.

the 25th February 1920.

S. TOMKINS,

Joint Secretary, Railway Board.

Printed and Published for the Govt. of India by the Superintendent Government Printing, India, Delhi

REGISTERED No. C.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th November 1919.

On and after 15th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi, Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India."

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1920.

CORRIGENDUM.

The following entry which appeared in the Notification published by this office in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 28th September 1918, under the heading "Cessation of Exclusive Privileges" is hereby cancelled :—

1914—1713. (Wagemans & anr.)

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

February 16.

5311. A. J. Marret. *Preserving hides and skins.*
5312. S. H. Morden & Co., Ld. *Improvements in or relating to protective compositions for heat treatment of articles of iron, steel and the like.*

February 17.

5313. N. K. Iyengar. *Improved letter-paper and envelope combined.*
5314. R. G. Griffin. *Pit privy.*
5315. H. Worsdell. *Improvements in or relating to axle boxes for railway vehicles and the like.*

February 19.

5316. C. H. Steel. *Improvements in or relating to the briquetting of coal and the like.*
5317. E. P. St. S. Bragança. *Economic roll-up sanitary flexible mattress.*
5318. Bengal Iron Company Ld. *Improved axle-box lid.*
5319. N. P. Roe. *Railway block instrument control lock.*
5320. W. Fuhrhop. *Improved nap and pile goods and method of producing them.*
5321. J. W. Hussey. *Lock for railway wagons, doors and windows.*
5322. C. C. O'Brien. *Improved locking device for electric lamp holders.*
5323. P. H. Pudumjee. *Improved electric signal.*
5324. H. French. *Improved method of building.*

February 20.

5325. C. M. Shroff. *Pastry pocket binder.*
5326. Krishna Gopal. *Optical level.*
5327. D. Grant. *Improvements in the treatment of raw sugar and other crystalline or granular substances to facilitate transport, decolouration, and purification, and prevent deterioration.*
5328. R. H. Barbour and H. R. C. Partridge. *Improvements relating to the transmission of a rotational or turning movement in electrical switch-gear.*
5329. La Societe Des Carburateurs Economiques. *Improvements in carburetters for explosion motors.*
5330. B. Brett. *Improvements relating to the production of steel wheels for rolling stock.*
5331. E. S. Luard and V. P. Rawlings. *Improvements in or relating to combined power and hand brake apparatus for railway vehicles and the like.*
5332. J. F. J. Malone. *Improved method of and apparatus for obtaining power.*
5333. T. Sloper. *Improvements in or relating to appliances for the manufacture of pneumatic tyres.*
5334. Armstrongs and Main Ld., and T. Souness. *Improvements in luffing cranes.*
5335. S. Fisher. *Improvements in supporting percussive rock drills.*

February 21.

5336. W. I. Ferrar. *Portable reinforced concrete palisading composed of separate members erectable at site.*
5337. G. J. Stock. *Improvements in or relating to the production of iron in an electric furnace.*
5338. H. N. B. Copley. *Improvements in or relating to locks for railway wagons, warehouses and the like.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

4169. H. J. Furber. *Method and apparatus for determining the distance and direction relatively to pre-established points of an unknown source of sound or point of projection of vibratory impulses.*
4333. S. C. Gawthropp. *Improvements in tea rollers.*
4552. H. H. Amadio. *An improved foot for crutches, walking sticks, ladders, and the like.*
4728. J. White (Junior), and A. W. Wall. *Improvements in the valve mechanism of internal-combustion engines.*
4887. G. F. Rosario. *Improvements in and relating to electric lighters for rifle shooting by night.*
4902. H. N. Borough-Copley. *Improved railway wagon door-lock.*
4971. K. M. Satin. *Tyre protectors.*
4972. K. M. Satin. *Pneumatic hub and blocks tyre wheel.*
5058. International General Electric Co., Inc. *Improvements in regulating the frequency of alternating electric currents.*
5069. R. J. Dennett. *Improvements in or relating to locking devices and seals for railway wagon or the like.*
5097. R. J. B. Panthaky. *Pressure-resisting bottles.*
5126. A. W. W. Ardagh. *Manufacture of a new or improved fire-resisting plastic material, its combination with and application to other materials for constructional purposes.*
5127. L. N. Flatt. *Improved tubular type of foundry ladle carrier, shank or bow.*
5165. John Macdonald & Son Ld., and J. B. Neesham. *Improvements in moulding machines for foundry use.*
5170. E. Hee. *Improvements in multiple-share ploughs.*
5195. L. A. de Becker. *Improvements in connection with cabinets for gramophone and like records.*
5226. E. A. Bayles, H. Higham, and E. R. Royston. *Improvements in and connected with electrical condensers.*
5227. H. P. Bray. *Improvements in or connected with means for attaching steam superheating tubes, water tubes and the like to headers, chambers and the like in superheaters, boilers and the like.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

4337. S. Z. de Ferranti. *Improvements relating to heat engines.*
4338. L. Linden. *Process for the treatment of water from any source to effect its purification.*
4340. Techno-Chemical Laboratories Ld. *Improvements relating to the production of cyanides.*
4409. W. W. Lasker. *Improvements in automatic tabulator accounting machines.*
4719. G. H. Wallace. *An improved totalisator.*
4732. K. Mikimoto. *Improvements in process for causing oyster to produce pearls.*
4901. A. T. Collier. *Improvements in diaphragms for gramophones, phonographs, telephones and the like.*
4911. Det Norske Aktieselskab for Elektrokemisk Industri Norsk Industri-Hypotekbank. *Improvements in or relating to electrodes for electric furnaces and the like.*
4924. Ropeways, Ld. *Improvements in or relating to aerial ropeways.*
4925. International General Electric Co., Inc. *Improvements in and relating to electric heating units.*
4948. B. B. Raha. *Family milk churner.*
4957. S. H. Hasan. *Improved gear box.*
4966. International General Electric Co., Inc. *Improvements in and relating to high frequency alternators.*
4968. A. E. Trimmings. *Improvements in or relating to presses for tennis and the like rackets.*

5010. W. J. Sharland. *A self-closing cotter, with seal and lock combined, with an automatic top door fastener, for railway wagons.*
5019. E. Moss. *Improvements in and relating to raising, lowering and depth regulating means for ploughs and other implements.*
5022. F. C. Griffin. *Improvements in proportional mixing apparatus.*
5023. W. P. C. Smith. *Improvements in and relating to burners for use in heating and other purposes.*
5028. M. L. Koenig, A. M. Molony, F. C. Koenig and E. C. Molony. *Improved hydro-control system for the automatic control of hydraulically operated oil expressing machines and the like.*
5053. J. Levick. *Improvements in flushing cisterns.*
5057. J. P. Roe. *Improvements in or relating to rope supporting sheaves for use in connection with aerial ropeways.*
5078. A. H. Jones. *Improvements in or relating to ore separating devices.*
5082. D. H. Bibb. *Improvements in moulding machines.*
5083. Hartford-Fairmont Co. *Improvement in glass delivering apparatus.*
5095. H. E. Watson and J. J. Sudborough. *Improvements in the manufacture of caffeine.*
5101. W. M. Burke. *Improvements in or relating to machines for cutting up meat and other substances.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

4669. Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaelstofaktieselskab.
4757. Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaelstofaktieselskab.
4783. Zuniga.
4857. Subroyar.
4859. Rolfe.
4909. Barbour and Bell.
4917. Aktieselskabet Dansk Gærings-Industri.
4918. Aktieselskabet Dansk Gærings-Industri.
4942. Wells.
4943. Van der Meersch.
4953. F. Handley Page and Handley Page Ld.
4954. F. Handley Page.

PATENTS SEALED.

3851. Bolton.
3856. Kanhiyalal.
4093. Luckenbach Processes, Inc.
4485. James.
4585. Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaelstofaktieselskab.
4700. Roy.
4769. Richards.
4770. Richards.
4771. Richards.
4786. Palmer, Seale and Nevett.
4796. Standard Oil Company.
4797. Standard Oil Company.
4810. Buckley and Buckley.
4815. Mendis.
4823. Kettell and Hobson & Sons (London) Ld.
4843. Blair.
4856. Hamilton.
4891. Roneo Ld. and Chipperfield.
4892. Kiriaco.
4893. Madgwick.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

346 of 1906. Lock. (To 10 April 1921.)
351 of 1907. Haywood & ors. (To 25 February 1921.)
108 of 1908. Fessenden. (To 24th April 1921.)
1 of 1909. Westinghouse Brake Co., Ld. (To 7 August 1921.)
9 of 1909 Manganese Steel Rail Co. (To 14 May 1921.)
332 of 1909 Sheffield & anr. (To 22 February 1921.)
497 of 1909 Walke. (To 3 March 1921.)
187 of 1910 Newman & anr. (To 20 June 1921.)
464 of 1910 Nandkishore (To 21 February 1921.)
538 of 1910 Gain. (To 17 May 1921.)
515 of 1911 Farid. (To 15 February 1921.)
544 of 1911 Johnson & anr. (To 21 May 1921.)
158 of 1912 Skew. (To 26 March 1921.)
233 of 1912 Burn & Co., Ld. (To 10 May 1921.)
800 of 1913 Stratton. (To 28 February 1921.)
855 of 1913 Regina Machine Co., Ld. (To 25 March 1921.)
874 of 1913. Begg. (To 31 March 1921.)
1713 of 1914 Wagemans & anr. (To 15 June 1920.)

1770 of 1914. Begg. (To 17 July 1921.)
2032 of 1915. Kershaw & ors. (To 22 February 1921.)
2067 of 1915. Hey. (To 16 March 1921.)
2110 of 1915. Donald. (To 26 April 1921.)
2149 of 1915. Marshall. (To 22 May 1921.)
2163 of 1915. Perchlorate Safety Explosives Ld. (To 7 June 1921.)
2251 of 1915. Westinghouse Brake Co., Ld. (To 10 August 1921.)
2262 of 1915. Wallis & ors. (To 16 August 1920.)
2409 of 1915. Russell & anr. (To 17 December 1920.)
2470 of 1916. Zwicky. (To 7 February 1921.)
2539 of 1916. Barber. (To 3 April 1921.)
2578 of 1916. Killick, Nixon & Co. (To 28 April 1921.)
2603 of 1916. Johnsen. (To 23 May 1921.)

RESTORATION OF LAPSED PATENT UNDER SECTION 16.

Notice is hereby given that an order was made on the 17th February 1920 restoring the Letters Patent granted to Arthur Henry Wallis, Frederick Llewellyn Wallis, Francis Henry Harrison and Alexander James Brown for an invention for "Improvements in projectiles for fire arms" numbered 2262 of 1915 and bearing the date of the 16th August 1915.

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1909.

194. (Freymuth.) 203. (Freymuth.)

1913.

1308. (Wapshare.) 1309 (International Cigar Machinery Co.)

1914.

1939. (Elliott.)

1915.

2379. (Mason.) 2380. (Ginn.)

DESIGNS ENTERED IN THE REGISTER.

From 16th to 21st February 1920.

Class 1. No. 9173. Kali Kumar Banerjee, Rampurhat, District Birbhoom. January 30, 1920.

Class 13. Nos. 9197 to 9220. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. February 13, 1920.

Class 14. Nos. 9221 to 9233. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. February 13, 1920.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of

applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) must be made in English and addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed and a full address given in all communications.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, together with current regulations and instructions. *These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.*

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs or on their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Models are not required unless specially asked for. Drawings must be on tracing cloth and the Rules and Instructions for the preparation of drawings as given in the Handbook should be strictly followed. A provisional patent cannot be secured under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

4. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India application should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

5. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission for which due allowance should be made. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

6. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs, etc.*, for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

7. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India.* These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
,,	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
,,	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
,,	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
,,	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.
WASHINGTON (U.S.A.)	The Patent Office.

8. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and

other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, in the Record Office, Bombay, and in the Connemara Library, Madras.

9. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		R	a.
(a) Patent Office Handbook (Acts, Rules and instructions)		1	0
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(d) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(e) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)		0	1
Annual subscription with postage		8	0
(f) Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index, 1900-1908, and Chronological lists, 1900-1904)		2	0
(g) Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index, 1900-1911, and Chronological lists, 1905-1911)		3	0
(h) Patent Office Journals (Issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(i) Patent Office Journals, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918	each	1	0
(j) Printed specifications of inventions since 1912	each	0	8

V. LOUGH,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors.
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

W. G. WOOD,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for the information of the friends and the persons interested in the maintenance and preservation of the following monuments in the cemetery in the town of Faridpur (Bengal) that they have been so damaged as not to admit of repair and that steps may be taken by them, within six months from the date of this notice, for their renovation if they consider it desirable.

Particulars of the Graves:—

Plot No.	Name of deceased.	Description of monuments.
Grave No. 3.	William Thomas Burt.	A monument of brick-work, size 6-0 × 5-0 × 1'-0". Inscription :- Sacred to the memory of William Thomas Burt, died on May 11th, 1831. Aged 1 year 17 days.
Grave No. 13.	Not known.	Monument of brick-work, size 6-0 × 6-0 × 1'-0". Inscription.—*Nil*.

FARIDPUR,
4th February 1920.

J. N. ROY,
District Magistrate.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Text-books, etc., for sale.

List of text-books, etc., prescribed for the examination (other than departmental) of Civil and Military officers in oriental languages (Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Sanskrit, Assamese, Bengali and Uriya), together with annual collections of Specimens of Examination Papers, obtainable from the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, can be had from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

Persian Instructor.

A fully qualified instructor, native of Persia, is maintained by the Government of India, for the convenience of officers wishing to study Persian. The services of this instructor may be obtained in Calcutta, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners.

Qualified Urdu Teachers.

ABBOTTABAD.—M. Q. Rahmat Ullah Khan, B. A., c/o M. Ramzan & Sons, Abbottabad.
ALLAHABAD—
M. Shaikh Mohammad Ismail, South Malaka, Allahabad.
M. Syed Mazhar-ul-Husain, 253A, Mohtashim Ganj, Allahabad.
M. S. Athar Husain Jafari, Head Maulavi, A. P. Mission High School, 257 Chak, Allahabad
AMBALA—
M. Mohd. Akbar Khan Haidari, The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Zafarullah Khan Haidari, Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Chhote Lal, Lalkurti Bazar, Ambala
M. Jawala Parshad, Regimental Munshi, Lalkurti Bazar.
M. Gulam Qadir, Karimullah's Compound, near H. M. High School, Ambala Cantonment.
M. Mohomed Khalil, Urdu Instructor, Mohalla Maimaran, Ambala City.
*M. M. Muzaffar Hamid Faruqi, Munshi Rasul Bakhsh Compound near Kali Bari.
*M. Rahmat Khan, Mir Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
AMRITSAR—
M. Mihruddin, C/o Messrs. Karamdin Bros., Hall Bazar, Amritsar.
M K. R. Mehta, Regimental Munshi, 1st F. S. Garrison Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, Amritsar.
AMROHA.—M. Khwaja Amir Ahmad Ansary, Government High School, Amroha.
BANGALORE—
M. Ghulam Ahmed Sahib, 58, Dispensary Road, Bangalore (Cantonment)
*M. S. M. Abdullah Afzali, Officers' School of Instruction, Bangalore.
BANNU.—M. Mul Chand Khurana, Munshi Alim, Pensioner, Bannu.
BAREILLY—
M. Hafizuddin Khan, B.A., Aqab Kotwali, Bareilly.
M. Basheer Ahmad, Bazaria Inayatganj (Old City).
BARRACKPORE.—M. Nisar Ahmad Khan, 89, Baker Mahal.
BENARES—M. Farzand Ali Khan, Regt. Munshi, C/o Dr. Abdul Karim Kammi, 11/36, Qasai Muhulla, Orderly Bazar.
BOMBAY—
M. Ghulam Murtaza Beg, 668, Parel Road, Byculla, Bombay.
Mr. H. M. Anwar, Karelwadi, Thakurwar Road, Post No. 2, Bombay.
Mr. Musa Younus Hakim, Mustafa Lodge, Antop Hill, Matunga, Bombay.
*Mr. Mohd. Shafi Ahmad Mashari, M.A., 668, Parel Road, Byculla, Bombay.
BUDAUN—
Mr. M. Abdul Salam, Birhampur, Budaun.
M. Sami Uddin Qadri, C/o M. Hamiduddin, Maulvi Tola, Budaun, U. P.
CALCUTTA—
M. A. M. F. Wahhab, Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, 14, Zakaria Street.
M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A., 4, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley.
M. Abdul Badi, 5, Ramsanker Roy Lane.
M. Abdul Habib Khan, 12, Jamadar Khan Lane, Balligunge.
M. Abdul Karim Nashtar, 8, Jamadar Khan Lane, Balligunge.
M. Abdul Wajid, 106, Harrison Road.
M. Akmal Ali Akmal, 25, Nur Ali Lane, P. O. Entally.
M. Azherus Sadain, Teacher, Calcutta Madrasah, 138/1, Karaya Road.
M. Azizun Nabi Khan, 27, Karaya Bazar Road, Balligunge.
*M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A., 3, Elliot Lane.
M. Badru-z-Zaman, 212/1, Linton Street.
M. Daliluddin Ahmed, 41, Ice Factory Lane, Entally.
M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat, 88/1, Baitak Khana Road, Amherst Street P. O.
M. Husain Mirza, 4/1, Collin Lane.
†M. Mirza S. M. K. Sultan, B.A., M.F., 11, Colootolla Street.
M. Mohd. Azam, 19, Tiljala 1st Lane, P. O. Balligunge.
M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya Ibrat, 17/1, Noorullah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge.
M. Mohd. Israil Khan, 5, Doctor Karam Hossain Lane, Balligunge.
M. Mohd. Muslim, 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara.
M. Mohd. Quasim Khan, C/o H. A. Rahaman & Co., 44, Lower Chitpore Road.
M. Mohd. Qurban Ali Asri, 7, Onrait 1st Lane, Entally P. O.
M. Nyzamuddin, 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara.
• M. Rashiduddin Ahmed Khan, 41, Gardner Lane, Entally P. O.
M. Raza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S., 2/1/2, Tiljala 1st Lane, Balligunge.
M. S. E. Haque, 69, Baker Hostel.
M. S. M. Yunus, Baker Hostel, Calcutta Madrasah.
M. Shahabuddin Ahmad Siddiqi, 41, Gardner Lane, Entally P. O.
M. Syed Abu Zafar, 36, European Asylum Lane.
M. Syed Hamiduddin Ahmed, 17-C, Elliott Hostel, Wellesley Sqr., Calcutta.
M. Syed Nawab Ali, 11, Colootolla Street.
CAWNPORE—
M. S. Abdul Ghani, Regimental Munshi, Garrison Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles.
M. S. M. Aminuddin, Regimental Munshi, 11th Machine Gun Battalion.
M. Sheikh Abdul Rabb, Regimental Munshi, 117th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.
DELHI.—M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi), Regimental Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.
DERA GHAZI KHAN.—M. M. Waris Ali Khan, "Waris," Junior English Master, Government High School, Dera Ghazi Khan.
FEROZEPORE—
M. Suraj Narain, B.A., Kabari Bazar, Ferozepore.
M. Harnam Das, Headmaster, Malwa Khalsa School, Ferozepore City.

HAZARA.—M. Syed Mohammed, B.A. (Cal.), near Civil Dispensary, Mansehra Dist., Hazara.
HAPUR.—M. Aftab Ali, Mohalla Kaziwara, Hapur, Dt. Meerut.
HISSAR.—M. M. I. Jan Bukhari, C/o Booking Clerk, Railway Station, Biwani District, Hissar.
HYDERABAD (DECCAN).—M. Jamaluddin, Revenue Secretariat, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad.
JHANSI—
*M. Mohd. Sadiq Ali, 39, Orchha Gate, Jhansi.
M. Abdullah Khan, Officers' Munshi, Sadar Bazar, behind Kotwali.
M. Nirmal Prasad Jain, Sadar Bazar.
JHELUM—
M. Thakur Das Pahwa, Officers' Munshi, Jhelum
M. Chandan Khan, Officers' Munshi, Phuriaswala Bazar, Jhelum.
JUBBULPORE—
M. Abdul Rahim, Regimental Munshi, 1/4th Royal West Kent Regiment, Sadar Bazar, Jubbulpore.
M. Mohd. M. Haque, Officers' Munshi, C/o Nisar Ali Shah's Garden, Nerbadda Road, Jubbulpore Cantt.
Mr. Mahomed Zahid Khan, C/o Hakim Mahomed Hayat Khan, General Merchant, Sadar Bazar, Jubbulpore.
M. No. 534 Nk. Ghaus Ali Shah, School Master, 2-76th Punjabis, Jubbulpore.
JULLUNDUR—
M. Karam Chand, C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.
M. Dharm Lal, C/o Oriental Book Depôt, Jullundur.
KARACHI—
M. Anandram Thadamal, Regimental Munshi, Norfolk Regiment, Garrikhata, Karachi.
M. Mukhtar Ahmad, Bari Bazar, Camp, Karachi.
KASAULI.—M. Anand Sarup, Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).
KOHAT.—†M. Lal Muhammad Qureshi, Officers' Munshi, C/o Head Master, A. V. M. Islamia School, Kohat.
KOLHAPUR.—Pt. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni, 112, Shahupuri, Kolhapur.
LAHORE—
M. Sham Lal Bhargava, Officers' Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Mohd. Ishaq, Regimental Munshi, Bengali Mohalla, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. M. Abdul Hamid, C/o H. Abdul Latif, Esq., Pleader, Haveli Pathranwali Mochi Gate, Lahore.
M. Muhammad Din, clerk, Signal Engineer's Office, Lahore.
M. Abdur Rahman Ahmedi, C/o M. Nizamuddin Saheb, Kucha Rangrezan, Lohari Mandi, Lahore
M. Abdul Huq, C/o M. Abdul Hamid, Professor, Government College, Lahore.
M. Brahmanand Aggarwal, Aggarwal Asram, Room No. 47, Lahore.
M. Hakim Rashid Ahmad Khan, C/o Khan Bahadur N. Mohd. Nasiruddin Khan, Rais and Judge (Rtd.), Lahore.
M. Abdul Hakim Khan, Nishtar, Arriaz.
M. Aulad Ali Gilani, B.A., M.F., H.P., Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate.
M. M. Ghulam Haidar Khan, Clerk, 37th Sanitary Section.
M. Murtaza Ahmad Khan, Akhgar Durrani, Rowas Hostel.
LUCKNOW—
M. Abdul Karim, C/o The 10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Lucknow.
M. Mohd. Ashfaq Husain, Regimental Munshi, 1/10 Middlesex, Regiment Lucknow.
†M. Abdul Alim, Hussainganj, Lucknow.
*M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil), near Royal Hotel.
M. Mohammad Musharraf Ali, Hewett Road, near Post Office, Lucknow
M. Zainul Abedin, Asst. Master, Islamia High School, Lucknow.
*M. Abdul Hamid, Kook's Hospital, Ghusyari Mandi, Lucknow.
†M. S. Muzaffar Hussain "Zaidi", C/o Maulana "Sofi", Molvi Ganj, Lucknow.
M. Mohd. Fazil Khan, C/o Munshi Karim Khan, Chhitwapur, near Takya Langara Shah
*M. Aziz Mohd. Khan Afridi, 57, LaTouche Road.
M. Mohd. Ashfaq Husain, Regt. Munshi, 8th (K. R. I.) Hussars.
LUDHIANA—
M. Kishori Lall Jethi, Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana.
M. Amar Nath Yogi, Professor of oriental languages, Ludhiana.
MADRAS—
M. Muhiddin Hussain Sahib, 15/16, Vathiar Chinniah Pillai Street, Royapettah, Madras.
Saiyed Mahmud Padshah, General Collins' Road, Vepery.
MEERUT—
M. Ahmad Bux, Regimental Munshi, 21st (Empress of India) Lancers.
M. Mohamed Sarwar, Regimental Munshi, 12th Brigade, R. H. A., Lalkurti Bazar
M. S. Khurshad Ali, Mohalla Kaziwara, Hapur, P. O., District Meerut.
MHOW—
Mr. Thomas Shah, son of Shaikh Mahomed Shah, C/o Commandant, Machine Gun Centre, Mhow.
Mr. Syed Muhammad Umar, C/o Post Master, Mhow.
MOZUFFERPORE.—M. Mohd. Shuaib, Arabic Teacher, Zilla School, Mozufferpore.
MULTAN—
M. Sultan Mohammad, Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment.
M. Sher Ali Khan Rind, House No. 634, Sudder Bazar, Multan.
M. S. M. Ramzan Masrur, Cantonment School, Multan.
M. Sahibzada Dost Mohd. Khan, Durrani, Chahwala Hata of L. Jagannath, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantt.
*M. Din Mohd. Khan 'Talib,' Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, The Buffs, Multan Cantonment.
MURREE HILLS—
M. S. C. Bagchi, Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din, Regimental Munshi, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment (summer only).
M. Bodh Raj, Regimental Munshi (summer only).
M. Abdul Karim Khan, Regimental Munshi, 2/1th Borderers, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.
MUSSOORIE—
NAGINA—M. S. M. Sharafat Ali, C/o S. Riyaz Ahmad, Mohalla Akabiran, P. O. Nagina, District Bijnore.
NAINI TAL.—
M. Faqir Ulla, St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.
M. Mahmud Hasan Israili, Talli Tal.
NASIK—
M. Mohd. Arif, Officers' School of Instruction.
M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat, Officers' School of Instruction.
*M. Mohamad Sharafat Ali, Officers' School of Instruction.
M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid, Officers' School of Instruction.
NASIRABAD.—M. S. Sadiq Ali, Munshi Fazil, C/o Peerjee Mohd. Ali, Sugar and Tea Merchant, Nasirabad (Rajputana).
NOWSHERA—
M. Sadai Mabud, Officers' Munshi, Nowshera City.
M. Ahmed Din, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Suddor Bazar.
PATNA.—†M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi, Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.
PESHAWAR—
M. Abdur Rahim, Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
M. Ajab Shah Anand, Officers' Munshi, Daki Nama, Peshawar City.
M. Kazi Ghulam Nabi, opposite General Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.

PESHAWAR—
M. S Ali Hussain Shah, Garhi Hazrat Karim Shah Sahib Bukhari, Karimpura, Peshawar City.
M H. S. Wajid Ali Shah, Mohalla Sayedan, Karimpura, Peshawar City.
POONA—
M. S. R. Kapur, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Bn., Warwickshire Regiment, C/o Pandit Diwan Chand, Accountant, M. W. S. Office, opposite Divisional Library, Poona.
M. S. Karim Baksh, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Bn., The Lincoln Regiment, Gharpuri, Poona.
QUETTA—
M. Mohd. Rahim Shah, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
Pt. Hirday Narayan, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. S. Abdul Aziz, The King's Regiment, Quetta.
M Syed Inam Ali, Mission Road, Quetta.
M Sher Mohamed, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M Sita Ram Mehta, Babu Muhalla, near Arya Samaj, Quetta.
M. Jawala Prashad, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
*M. S. Barkat Ali, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Dittu Ram, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Syed Hadi Hussain, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. Syed Aulad Hussain, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Jiya Lall, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Ram Kishan, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Haji Ahmad Fakhriey, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Mohd. Sarwar Khan, Mirza, Persian Professor, Government High School, Quetta.
RAWALPINDI—
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi (winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Bodh Raj, Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi, C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq, C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Bukhsh Gyani, M. F., Professor of Oriental Languages, Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.
RISALPUR—
M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan, Regimental Munshi, Royal Flying Corps, Risalpur Cantonment.
M. Zafar Shah Bukhari, Head Clerk, Cantonment Magistrate's Office.
ROORKEE CITY.—M. Fazl-i-Haq, Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.
ROHTAK—
M. Mohammad Akeeluddin, Fort, Rohtak.
M. Abrar Ali, Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.
SAUGOR—M. Rameshwar Dayal, Officers' Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Saugor, C. P.
SATARA—M. I. B. Bhaldar, Officers' Munshi, C/o Ameeruddin Ustad, Kesarkar Peth, H. No. 21.
SIALKOT—
M. Abdul Hamid Khan, Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street, Sialkot.
M. Ghulam Rasul Syed, Raja Street, Sialkot.
SIMLA.—M. Abdul Latif, Urdu Instructor, C/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.
SUBATHU—
M. Amar Nath Varma, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Anand Swarup, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Khalif-ur-Rahman, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Miyan Khan Haidari, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
*M. Habib Ullah, Syed, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Mool Chand Saihgal, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
WELLINGTON—
M. Abdul Majid Sharif Quraishi, Munshi, Cadet College.
S. Aftab Ali, Munshi, Wellington Market Post Office, Victoria Villa.
M. Mohd. Muslim, Victoria Villa, P. O. Wellington Market, Nilgiri Hills.

Qualified Bengali Teachers.

CALCUTTA.—Babu Suresh Chandra Chatterjee, 6, Muktaram Row, Calcutta.
RUNGPUR.—Babu Mukunda Lal Das Gupta, Kakina, District Rungpur.

Qualified Canarese Teacher.

BANGALORE.—M. R. Ry. K. Hanumantha Rao, No. 1, Main Road, Seshadripuram, Bangalore.

Qualified Malayalam Teachers.

ADICHANALLORE.—M. R. Ry. N. Sankara Pillai, First Assistant, H. G. E. School, Adichanallore.
KOTTAYAM.—M. R. Ry. A. I. Pothen, Malayalam Munshi, Basel Mission High School, Kottayam.

Qualified Marathi Teachers.

EAST KHANDESH.—Mr. Laxman Narayan Phandis, B.A., C/o Mr. M. N. Phandis, Editor, Kavya Ratnawal, Jalgaon.
POONA CITY—
Mr. Govind Krishna Modak, Sanskrit Teacher, New English School, Poona City.
Mr. D. K. Pathak, 442, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.
Mr. V. L. Deshpande, 641, Budhwar Peth, Poona City.
Mr. Pandurang Shamrao Bawle, 847, Shukrawar Peth, Karaley's Wada, Poona City.
RATNAGIRI.—M. Waman Vishnu Vaidya, C/o Mr. R. K. Bal, B.A., LL.B., Sub-Judge, Malwan, District Ratnagiri.
SHOLAPUR.—Mr. Vishnu Anant Salgarkar, C/o Mr. Harichand Amichand Shah, Sholapur.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.—M. Muhammad Zafar Ali, Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

Qualified Tamil Teachers.

MADRAS—
M. R. Ry. K. Raghavachari, Senior Tamil Pandit, Wesley College, Royapettah.
M. R. Ry. A. M. Satakoparamanuja Acharya, Senior Tamil Pandit, National High School, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.

Qualified Telugu Teachers.

GODAVARI.—M. R. Ry. V. Subba Rao, Stewartpetta, Pithapuram, Godavari District.
NELLORE.—K. Subrahmanya Sarma, Telugu Pandit, A. B. M. Girls' High School, Nellore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teachers whose names are preceded by a cross (†) are out of India.

CALCUTTA, C. L. PEART, MAJOR,

The 11th February 1920. *Secretary and Member, Board of*

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SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities 60 lbs. and above in one delivery	Rs 24 per lb.
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. but below 60 lbs. in one delivery	,, 25 ,,
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	,, 26 ,,

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For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	,, 12 ,,
(Only small quantities available when in stock.)	

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For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 5 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	,, 6 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 6 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	,, 7 ,,
QUINOIDINE in non Tablet form (when in stock) and Residual Alkaloids.	,, 4 ,,

QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 6 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. in one delivery (when in stock)	,, 7 ,,

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb., 4-lb., and 6½-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 1-lb., 5-lb. and 10-lb. boxes.
Quinoidine is available in 1-lb. box.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. box.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.
Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V. P. Post. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

[For ¼ lb. 4 As.; ½ lb. 5 As.; 1 lb. 8 As.; 1½ lb. 11 As.; 2 lbs. 14 As.; 2½ lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3 lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 4 lbs. Re. 1 As. 7; 4½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 10; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 13; 6 lbs. Rs. 2; 6½ lbs. Rs. 2 As. 3.]

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab: 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	6
Quinoidine tab: 2 lbs. Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	2	0	0
Quinoidine tab: 3 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage	3	0	9

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1920.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd February 1920.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION			RESERVE.													
				COIN AND BULLION.										SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).			
				In India.			In England		In His Majesty's Dominions.	In transit between India, England, and His Majesty's Dominions.		In the U. S. A. and in transit therefrom.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Held in India	Held in England.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	R				R	R	R	R	R			R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	41,36,000	54,55,64,077	54,97,00,077	7,28,37,051	9,25,18,206	7,23,85,213	2,21,01,299	...		3,59,00,000	...	...	...	(a) 15,59,54 946	(b) (c) 82,40,88,246	1,27,66,84,966	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 of rupee paper & R5,59,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills. (b) Nominal value—R83,78,25,001. (c) Includes Treasury Bills purchased under section 3, Act XI of 1917, as amended by Act VI of 1918 and Act II of 1919.
Cawnpore		10,70,77,755	10,70,77,755	3,20,06,542	47,73,405							..				3 67,79,947	
Lahore	...	12,32,86,613	12,32,86,613	2,01,45,642	1,80,22,559					..		...	...			3,81,68,201	
Bombay	8,67,460	47,17,69,216	47,26,36,676	10,77,18,123	27,70,11,317	2,67,06 063						...	...		..	41,14 35,503	
Karachi		8,26,20,844	8,26,20,844	89,02,465	21,52,658				..	..		..	...			1,10,55 123	
Madras	1,47,25,150	22,05,86,452	23,53,11,602	3,21,67,949	50,88,817							...	...			3,72 56,766	
Rangoon		27,06,80,963	27,06 80,963	1,42,75 343	37,92,841		...		..			...	...			1,80,68,184	
	1,97 28,610	1,82,15,85,920	1,84,13,14,530	28,80,53,115	40,33,59,803	9,90 91 281	2,21,01,299	...	...	3,59,00,000	...	..	...	15 59 54 946	82,40,88,246	1,82,94 48 690	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittances to Circles of Issue .			1,18,65,840	*Deduct*—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another												...	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			1,82,94,48 690												TOTAL RESERVE R	1,82,94 48,690	

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 22nd February 1920.
There was no gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 22nd February 1920.

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Register No.	Number of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
W.-392 of 1898-99	A. A./35 00908	Rs. 100 each.	M. Mazub Ali Chowdhury, C/o. Lutfi Ali, Esqr., Bar.-at-Law, 218, Linton Street, Entally, Calcutta.
	" 04943		
	" 07227		
	" 07952		
	" 18963		
	" 23150		
	" 38813		
	" 40816		
	" 50699		
	" 77042		
	" 79255		
	" 83981		
	" 87614		
	" 87788		
	" 88186		
	" 88189		
	" 88190		
	" 88629		
	" 92609		
	" 96245		
	A. A./36 01031		
	" 01032		
	" 01033		
	" 01035		
	" 12101 to " 12110		

CYRIL E. GWYTHER,
Deputy Controller, In charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, the 24th February 1920.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for December 1919 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1919-20.

Revenue and Receipts	Budget Estimate for 1919-20			Receipts in December 1919.	Receipts from 1st April 1919 to 31st December 1919.		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial.	Special.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	...	21,20,000	21,20,000	51,806	...	11,22,620	11,22,620
II.—Opium	...	79,000	79,000	6,617	...	61,113	61,113
IV.—Stamps	...	7,74,000	7,74,000	64,459	...	5,83,039	5,83,039
V.—Excise	...	7,93,000	7,93,000	65,588	...	5,97,603	5,97,603
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	1,000	1,000	..	...	1,365	1,365
VII.—Customs	...	...			...	...	...
VIII.—Income Tax	30,000	3,09,000	3,39,000	22,726	...	2,11,683	2,11,683
IX.—Forest	...	4,39,000	4,39,000	6,664	...	2,46,692	2,46,692
X.—Registration	...	55,000	55,000	4,314	...	45,177	45,177
XI.—Tribute from Native States	...	..	.	...	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	36,000	..	36,000	1,241	21,810	..	21,810
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	2,21,000	2,21,000	15,715	...	2,09,473	2,09,473
XVIB.— Ditto —Jails	...	34,000	34,000	7,380	...	38,537	38,537
XVII.—Police	...	44,000	44,000	2,603	..	10,464	10,464
XIX.—Education	...	35,000	35,000	1,359	...	19,383	19,383
XXA.—Medical	...	1,000	1,000	1	...	42	42
XXB.—Sanitation	...	...		...	...	286	286
XXIA.—Agriculture	..	11,000	11,000	. .	...	54	54
XXIB.—Scientific and other Miscellaneous Departments	..	...	...		..	89	89
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	...	26,000	26,000	1,213	..	20,793	20,793
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	..	13,000	13,000	2,092	...	12,220	12,220
XXV.—Miscellaneous	...	1,51,000	1,51,000	19,830	...	66,730	66,730
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts	9,48,000	4,81,000	14,29,000	26,534	4,19,418	4,19,419	8,38,837
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...		...	...	...		...
XXXI.—Civil Works	...	1,73,000	1,73,000	12,140	...	1,05,826	1,05,826
TOTAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	10,14,000	57,60,000	67,74,000	3,12,312	4,41,228	37,72,608	42,13,836
Add—Debt Accounts	...	..	...	2,04,72,797	...	...	18,65,78,145
TOTAL	...		...	2,07,85,109	...	...	19,07,91,981
Opening Cash Balance	...	...	...	(a) 15,94,447	...	...	(b) 15,01,684
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	2,23,79,556	...	...	19,22,93,665

(a) On 1st December 1919. (b) On 1st April 1919.

F. DUKOFF GORDON,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB;
LAHORE,
The 19th February 1920.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for December 1919 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1919-20.

EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1919-20.			Disbursement in December 1919.	DISBURSEMENT FROM 1ST APRIL 1919 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1919.		
	Imperial	Special	TOTAL		Imperial	Special.	TOTAL.
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	12,000	12,000	24,000	2,093	14,850	14,851	29,701
2.—Assignments and Compensations	10,000	10,000	20,000	6,340	8,843	8,844	17,687
3.—Land Revenue	4,24,000	3,09,000	7,33,000	77,743	3,20,556	2,44,601	5,65,157
6.—Stamps	15,000	15,000	30,000	1,741	7,881	7,881	15,762
7.—Excise	9,000	9,000	18,000	3,185	8,288	8,287	16,575
10.—Income Tax	2,000	2,000	4,000	204	673	672	1,345
11.—Forest	1,33,000	1,32,000	2,65,000	19,506	81,549	81,550	1,63,099
12.—Registration	7,000	7,000	14,000	2,217	6,545	6,545	13,090
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other obligations	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
18.—General Administration	2,58,000	1,24,000	3,82,000	32,652	1,93,108	89,543	2,82,651
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4,88,000	2,51,000	7,39,000	72,557	3,59,113	1,97,283	5,56,396
19B.— Ditto —Jails	1,85,000	1,85,000	3,70,000	25,931	1,23,540	1,23,540	2,47,080
20.—Police	13,76,000	13,75,000	27,51,000	3,78,953	14,88,221	14,88,222	29,76,443
22.—Education	3,71,000	3,71,000	7,42,000	36,896	2,95,961	2,95,961	5,91,922
23.—Ecclesiastical	75,000	..	75,000	5,097	42,754	...	42,754
24A.—Medical	1,24,000	1,07,000	2,31,000	21,716	76,367	62,092	1,38,459
24B.—Sanitation	1,09,000	1,08,000	2,17,000	1,827	22,978	22,979	45,957
25.—Political	25,48,000	23,63,000	49,11,000	3,64,298	18,03,207	16,88,304	34,91,511
26A.—Agriculture	69,000	69,000	1,38,000	6,561	32,419	32,419	64,838
26B.—Scientific and other Miscellaneous Departments	6,000	6,000	12,000	1,676	5,955	5,954	11,909
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	60,000	.	60,000	9,614	41,940	..	41,940
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	..	..	..	...	...	...	
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,03,000	1,03,000	2,06,000	17,159	74,976	74,977	1,49,953
30.—Stationery and Printing	69,000	69,000	1,38,000	7,948	35,613	35,612	71,225
32.—Miscellaneous	26,000	27,000	53,000	5,408	67,013	67,013	1,34,026
33.—Famine Relief	...			..	.	...	
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	13,50,000	2,39,000	15,89,000	82,153	3,13,361	3,13,361	6,26,722
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	80,000	81,000	1,61,000	9,592	1,88,633	1,88,634	3,77,267
45.—Civil Works	17,01,000	16,86,000	33,87,000	77,686	2,82,527	2,82,527	5,65,054
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	96,10,000	76,60,000	1,72,70,000	12,71,153	58,96,871	53,41,652	1,12,38,523
Add—Debt Accounts	.		..	1,97,00,700	..	...	17,96,47,439
TOTAL	..	.		2,09,71,853	.	...	19,08,85,962
Balance on 31st December 1919	..		.	14,07,703	..		14,07,703
GRAND TOTAL	...			2,23,79,556	..	...	19,22,93,665

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB;
LAHORE,
The 19th February 1920.

F. DUKOFF GORDON,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th February 1920.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up . . .	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund Rs. 2,00,00,000 A. 0 P. 0; Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below* . 25,00,000 0 0	1,75,00,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments	25,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 7,71,87,333 A. 9 P. 2; Public Deposits at Branches 1,31,59,784 15 11	9,03,47,118	9	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	30,28,02,836	10	5
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .	22,88,032	2	1
Sundries	44,49,600	2	7
RUPEES .	43,98,87,587	8	2

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities . .	7,65,24,861	0	0
Other authorized Investments .	1,33,46,880	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .	13,15,84,785	5	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	5,71,60,305	13	7
Bills discounted and purchased .	3,99,37,909	7	10
Balances with other Banks .	49,91,829	2	5
Bullion	..		
Dead Stock	28,98,506	7	2
Stamps *.	15,771	0	0
Sundries	7,63,107	11	0
	32,72,23,955	15	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* Rs. 5,50,94,495 A. 2 P. 7; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 5,75,69,136 5 11	11,26,63,631	8	6
RUPEES .	43,98,87,587	8	2

		Rs.	A.	P.
* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value Rs		3,81,907	8	0
† Do. do.	do.	5,18,287	8	7
	Rs.	9,03,195	0	7

By the order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 26th February 1920.

C. M. TALLACK,
Chief Accountant.

N. H. MATHESON,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 28·17.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1920.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's European Establishment :—

Mr. M. G. Stuart to act as Sub-Agent at Rangoon Branch, as from 15th February 1920, *vice* Mr. S. Scott granted leave.

Mr. W. A. R. Miller to act temporarily as Agent at Agra Branch, as from 20th February 1920, *vice* Mr. S. B. Moultrie granted leave.

Mr. L. R. W. Mackenzie to be Agent at Clive Street Branch, as from 21st February 1920, *vice* Mr. S. M. Gray granted leave.

By order of the Directors,
N. H. MATHESON,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th February 1920.

No. 9.—2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Narikuti Ramunni, I. M. D., is attached to the Medical Store Depôt, Rangoon, with effect from the 3rd November 1919.

H. K. ROWNTREE, Capt., I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 5th Squadron, 116 G. C. (Cav.) Machine Guns, dated Kamptee, this 20th day of February 1920.

Number, Rank, and Name—134169, Private, Campbell, James Henry.
Age—19 years.
Height—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Carman.
Date of enlistment—3rd July 1919.
Place of enlistment—Whitehall, London, S. W.
Parish and County in which born—Paddington, Middlesex.
Date of desertion or absence—13th January 1920.
Place of desertion or absence—Deolali.
Marks—Heart, etc., left forearm; female and bird right forearm.
From Hospital, Deolali.
Over 6 months' service.

E. E. ROBERTS, Lt., for Major,
Commanding 5th Squadron, M.G. C. (Cav).

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1-5th Kents, dated at Deolali, this 23rd day of February 1920.

Number, Rank, and Name—25679, Private, Rudd, T. | Date of absence—18th February 1920.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the East Yorks Regiment, dated at Deolali, this 23rd day of February 1920.

Number, Rank, and Name—77140, Private, Mill, J. | Date of absence—21st February 1920.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the Royal Engineers, dated at Deolali, this 23rd day of February 1920.

Number, Rank, and Name—149149, Sapper, Jones, D. | Date of absence—21st February 1920.

Officer Commanding, British Concentration Camp.

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

CORRIGANDUM.

Dated the 25th February 1920.

No. 74.—Mr. P. M. Debbarman, Assistant, Botanical Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for (2) two months and one day with effect from the 12th January 1920. No acting arrangement is necessary.

By order,
C. C. CALDER,
Offg. Director, Botanical Survey of India.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN,
Sibpur, near Calcutta.

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(Art. 171, Vol. I, Civil Account Code.)

List of Government Promissory Notes and debentures in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs on the 31st December 1919 deposited under Art. 164-B., C. A. Code, Volume I.

Serial Number.	Name of person or Fund on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.																	Name of Officer to whom interest is intimated.
		3½ %					3%	4%		4%	5%	5%	5½ % WAR BONDS.						
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1879.	1900-01.	1896-97.	Terminable loan. 1915-16.	Conversion Loan. 1916-17.	Debenture.	War Loan 1929-47.	Income Tax Free Loan 1945-55.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1925.	1928.	
	Security deposits of Postal Servants and Contractors																		
1	Bepin Chunder Bose. Treasurer, Calcutta G. P. O.	...	...	21,000	...	...	29,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bengal and Assam.
2	Mohini Mohan Mukerjee, Clerk. Beadon Square P. O.	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
3	Rajendra Lal De, unpaid candidate, Calcutta G. P. O.	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
4	Fani Bhusan Mukerjee.	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
5	Gopesur Sil	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
6	Bhukun Ram, Postman.	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
7	Hem Chandra Bysack, unpaid probationer.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dy. P. M. G., R. M. S. and Sorting, Eastern Circle.
8	Fateh Lal. Head Clerk. Jeypur City P. O.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Central Circle.
9	Lal Dil Sukh. Contractor of Mails.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
10	Manna Lal and Sons, Mail Contractors.	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., U. P.
11	Bene Lal, Sub Postmaster and Signaller, Rewa.	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.

12	Purna Chandra Moitra. Sub-Postmaster and Signaller, Sarsa.	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
13	Vithal Dass Nager, Surety of Pandit Shiam Lall, paid probationer, Lucknow.	200	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
14	Kunja Behari Chakrabarty, Clerk, Unao P. O.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
15	Parshotam Lall, Clerk, Office of the Superintendent, P. O.'s, Allahabad Division.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
16	I. E. Gilbert, Mail Contractor.	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
17	Messrs. Panna Lal & Co., Mail Contractors, Jhansi.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
18	Salimullah Beg, Mail Contractor.	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
19	Rameshwar Prasad, Contractor.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
20	Messrs. Behari Lal Rai and Sons, Mail Contractors.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Central Circle.
21	Krishna Chandra, Clerk, Neemuch H. O.	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
22	Messrs. J. W. Bradly and N. P. Frenchman, Mail Contractors.	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
23	Harmonji Muncherji Putthuki Mail Contractor.	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., E. E.
24	P. Parthasarathy Pillay, Treasurer Madras G. P. O.	...	2,000	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
25	C. Raja Gopal Pillai Shroff.	500	1,000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. P. M., Madras.
26	K. Raja Naidu Treasurer's Asstt., Madras G. P. O.	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
27	M. Sivabhusanam Mudaliar Asstt. Treasurer, Madras G. P. O.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
28	T. Mahadev Singh, Asstt. to Treasurer, Madras G. P. O.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.

List of Government Promissory Notes and Debentures in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on the 31st December 1919, deposited under Art. 164-B., C. A. Code, Volume I.

Serial Number.	Name of person or Fund on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.																	Name of Officer to whom interest is intimated.
		3½%					3%	4%		4%	5%	5%	5½% WAR BONDS.						
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1879.	1900-01.	1896-97.	Terminable loan, 1915-16.	Conversion Loan, 1916-17.	Debenture.	War Loan, 1929—47.	Income Tax Free Loan, 1945—55.	1920.	1921	1922.	1923.	1925.	1928.	
	Security deposits of Postal Servants and Contractors— *contd.*																		
29	K. P. Elumalai Naicker, Mail Contractor.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G. Madras.
30	R. K. Sooriah Chetty, Treasurer's Asstt., Bangalore P. O.	500	...	...	...	1 000	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
31	G. C. Ghosh, Sub-Postmaster, Mone.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Burma.
32	Miss N. Munro, Sub P. M., Rangoon Cantonment P. O.	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
33	Banarsi Das, Contractor.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
34	Ko Law Pan, Contractor.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
35	P. Krishnasawmy Mudaliar, Clerk, Bangalore P. O.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
36	Dorab J. Panday, Mail Contractor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
37	H. Merwanji, Mail Contractor.	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Central Circle.
38	Aziz Husain, Mail Contractor.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., U. P.
39	Haran Chandra Sen, Deputy P. M., Barisal.	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bengal & Assam.
40	Killick, Nixon & Co., Mail Contractors.	...	8,000	200	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
41	Killick, Nixon & Co., Mail Contractors.	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
42	Jivaji Sorabji, Mail Contractor.	...	...	100	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.

43	Merwanji Edulji Mistri, Treasurer, Cash Deptt., Bombay G. P. O.	...	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G. Bombay.
44	S. P. M. DeSouza, Clerk, Aden P. O.	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
45	J. A. S. DeSilva, Clerk, Bombay G. P. O.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
46	Behari Lal, Contractor.	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Punjab & N.-W. F. Circle.
47	V. D. Devadasen, Clerk, Bangalore P. O.	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
48	B. R. Alasingrachar, Clerk, Mysore P. O.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
49	N. Subba Row, Treasurer, Madura P. O.	...	4,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
50	M. Kanniah Naidu Treasurer, Trichinopoly P. O.	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
51	Moni Mohan Bose	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bengal and Assam.
52	Hari Prosad De, Sub-P. M., Burtola.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
53	Atul Krishna Banerjee, Clerk, Fort William T. S. O.	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
54	Benarsi Pershad, Sub-P. M., Karwi.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., United Provinces.
55	Kunwar Sen, Sub P. M., Chondausi.	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
56	Promoda Chandra Bagchi, Clerk, Chittagong P. O.	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bengal and Assam.
57	S. Mahamad Khan, Assistant Treasurer Bangalore	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
58	F. M. Chinoy & Co., Contractors	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
59	Rajendra Lal Sarma, Contractor.	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bengal and Assam.
60	Upendra Nath Ghosh, Clerk, Dacca P. O.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
61	Jesaram, Sub P. M., Tatta (Karachi).	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
62	Shriram Shivram Thakur, Clerk, Umarkhadi P. O.	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
63	Khando Yeshwant Dole, Clerk, Satara P. O.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.

List of Government Promissory Notes and Debentures in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on the 31st December 1919, deposited under Art. 164-B., C. A. Code, Volume I—*contd.*

Serial Number.	Name of person or Fund on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.																	Name of Officer to whom interest is intimated.
		3½%					3%	4%		4%	5%	5%	5½% WAR BONDS.						
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1879.	1900-01.	1896-97.	Terminable Loan, 1915-16.	Conversion Loan, 1916-17.	Debenture.	War Loan, 1929—47.	Income Tax Free Loan, 1945—55	1920	1921.	1922.	1923.	1925.	1928.	
	Security deposits of Postal Servants and Contractors—*contd.*																		
64	J. C. Nazareth, Clerk, Aden P. O.	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
65	S. S. Lalkaka, Clerk Mumbadevi P. O.	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
66	V. K. Lagu, Sub P.M., Budhugaon.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
67	Wasudeo Narayan Ranade, Clerk, Cash Department, Bombay G. P. O.	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	Do.
68	Ratnaji Malhar Rao Jadhaw, Clerk, Cash Department, Bombay G. P. O.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
69	Shib Chandra Dutta, Sub P. M., Dubrajpur (District Birbhum).	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	P. M. G., Bengal and Assam.
70	Ashu Tosh Pal, Clerk, Intally Town S. O.	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
71	Baba Saheb Imam Saheb, Mail Contractor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
72	Baba Saheb Imam Saheb, Mail Contractor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...				...		...	...	...	...	Do.
73	Shriram Ganesh Manerikar, 5th Asstt. Treasurer, Bombay G. P. O.	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	Do.
74	Vasudev Trimbak Velanker, Asstt. Treasurer, Bombay G. P. O.	...	4,000	3,300	...	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.

75	Behari Lal, Mail Contractor.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Punjab and N. W. F. Circle.
76	B. Atma Ram, Clerk, Rawalpindi H. O.	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
77	L. Behari Lal of Messrs. Behari Lal & Co., Mail Contractor.	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
78	L. Behari Lal of Messrs. Behari Lal & Co., Contractors.	100	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
79	L. Behari Lal & Co. of Messrs. Bihari Lal & Co., Contractor.	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
80	L. Behari Lal of Messrs. Behari Lal & Co., Contractors.	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
81	Ram Krishna Gopal Shastri, Mail Contractor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
82	Priya Lal Mukerjee as security on behalf of Ram Chandra Banerjee.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bengal and Assam.
83	Frenchman Brearley & Co., Mail Contractors.	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
84	Birj Lal, Clerk, Bareilly P. O.	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., U. P.
85	George Oakes, Contractor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
86	G. T. Sitharamiah	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
87	Raghava Rangaswami Ayangar on behalf of K. Krishnaswamy, Learner Madras G. P. O.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
88	C. D. Trivedi Clerk, Nadiad P. O.	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
89	Rustomji Ardeshir Adagra Clerk & Signaller, Parel P. O.	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
90	Uddhav Narayan Nagpurkar	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
91	John H. Gonsalves, 3rd Asstt. Treasurer Cash Deptt., Bombay G. P. O.	...	3,000	2,000	...	13,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
92	John H. Gonsalves, 3rd Asstt. Treasurer, Cash Deptt., Bombay G. P. O.	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.

List of Government Promissory Notes and Debentures in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on the 31st December 1919, deposited under Art. 164-B., C. A. Code, Volume I—*contd.*

Serial Number.	Name of person or Fund on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT. 3½% 1842-43.	3½% 1854-55.	3½% 1865.	3½% 1879.	3½% 1900-01.	3% 1896-97	4% Terminable loan, 1915-16.	4% Conversion Loan, 1916-17.	4% Debenture.	5% War Loan, 1929—47.	5% Income Tax Free Loan, 1945-55.	5½% War Bonds. 1920.	5½% War Bonds. 1921.	5½% War Bonds. 1922.	5½% War Bonds. 1923.	5½% War Bonds. 1925.	5½% War Bonds. 1928.	Name of Officer to whom interest is intimated.
																			£
	Security deposits of Postal Servants and Contractors—*contd.*																		
93	Khando Yeshwant Dole, 4th Asstt. Treasurer, Bombay G. P. O.	...	8,000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
94	Mero Narayan Phadke, Dy. P. M., Belgaum.	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
95	Sakharam Dhondeba, Mail Contractor.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
96	K. M. Sant, Clerk, Ahmednagar P. O.	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
97	V. K. Sambamurthi Iyer, Contractor.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
98	Rajah Venugopala Bahadur, Mail Contractor.	500	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
99	P. Pallanji, Contractor.	...	1,000	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
100	M. Devarajulu Naidu, S. P. M., Perambalur	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
101	Laxman Ganesh Sovani, Clerk, Raipur P. O.	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Central Circle.
102	Munshi Gulam Haider, Sorter, Rangoon R. M. S.	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Burma
103	J. H. Gonsalves, 1st Asstt. Treasurer, Bombay G. P. O.	...	8,000	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
104	Bhicaji Laxuman Kudtar Kar, Clerk, Bombay G. P. O.	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
105	Maulabux, Mail Contractor.	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Central Circle.

106	T. A. Desai, Clerk, Nagpur P. O.	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
107	C. R. Yognik, Treasurer, Ahmedabad P. O.	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
108	Vithal R. Mundhe & Co., Mail Contractor.	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
109	Rajah Venugopala Bahadur, Mail Contractor.	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
110	P. Seshagiri Rao, Treasurer, Hyderabad Dn. P. O.	...	5,000	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
111	V. Ramalinga Mudaliar, unpaid probationer, Madras G. P. O.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
112	S. W. Mavlankar, Head Clerk, Belgaum P. O.	...	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
113	Nowroji Sorabji & Co., Contractors.	...	1 000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
114	E. C. Moore. Contractors.	1 500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
115	V. Keshav Tillo	...	...	...	1 000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
116	Panchanan Mukherjee, Clerk, Barrackpore P. O.	...	...	...	...	...	1 500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bengal and Assam.
117	H. S. Mathias, offg. Treasurer, Bangalore.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
	Vol. II.																		
118	R. Choka Lingam Pilley.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Burma.
119	N. Subrayudu, Clerk	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
120	R. Raja Row	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
121	Akhoy Kumar Bhowmik, S. P. M., Naldanga Rajbati, P. O. Jessore.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bengal and Assam.
122	Faredoon Sorab Bharoocha, Contractor.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
123	B. D. Nigam, Sub P. M., High Court T. S. O.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	P. M. G., Bengal.
124	A. Soma Sundra Iyer, Shroff, Vellore P. O.	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.

List of Government Promissory Notes and Debentures in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on the 31st December 1919, deposited under Art. 164-B., C. A. Code, Volume I.—*contd.*

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	Vol. II—*contd.*																		
125	Hari Das Roy, Clerk, Bowbazar T. S. O.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	P. M. G., Bengal and Assam.
126	Hari Jibon Mitra, Mail Contractor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	Do.
127	A. Subbon Chetty	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
128	Narbada Prosad Pandy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	P. M. G., Central Circle.
129	Iswar Das Chhabildas	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
130	C. Cundasawy Mudaliar Shroff, Treasurer, Madras G. P. O.	12,000	...	1,400	5,800	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
131	P. O. Departmental Guarantee Fund.	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	4,34,800	...	6,02,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000	Credited by Book Transfer to the Fund.
132	P. C. S. B. Depositors.	13,01,500	61,73,500	(c) 34,15,100	1,000	26,41,000	33,500	(d) 32,68,100	20,02,300	...	56,59,050	27,53,400	52,83,500	21,65,450	50,80,475	6,20,125	6,77,625	33,54,075	Postmasters concerned.
	TOTAL (a)	13,13,600	61,98,300	34,64,000	8,900	26,95,600	76,900	32,69,800	24,37,100	1,000	62,61,550	27,53,500	52,85,200	21,65,450	50,80,475	6,20,125	6,77,625	39,05,075	
	Security deposits of Telegraph Department employés and Contractors.																		
133	Nrisingha Das Chatterjee, Bank Clerk.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bengal and Assam.
134	Upendra Nath Ghosh, Stamp Vendor.	...	...	1,500	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
135	Addyto Charan Dutta, Clerk in charge Presidency Payments Branch.	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Deputy Accountant-General, Telegraph Branch, Calcutta.

136	P. C. D'Souza, Accountant, Karachi Office.	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
137	P. Sivaraja Mudaliar, Cashier, Rangoon Office.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Burma.
138	Gobindo Pado Bose, Cashier.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Superintendent, Telegraph Workshop, Alipur.
139	P. C. Paul & Co., Contractors.	...	...	...	...	...	*100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
140	The Proprietors, Times of India, Bombay.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
141	The Empire Ltd., Calcutta.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bengal and Assam.
142	The Proprietor, Bombay Samachar.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
143	F. Mc. Carthy, Managing Proprietor, Rangoon Gazette.	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Burma.
144	The Civil and Military Gazette, Lahore.	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Punjab.
145	The Trustees, Tribune Press and newspaper.	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
146	Manager The Amrita Bazar Patrika Ltd.	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bengal.
147	F. F. Gordon & Co., Proprietors of the Advocate of India, Bombay.	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
148	Managing Agent, The Englishman Ltd.	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bengal and Assam.
149	R. Knight & Sons, Proprietors, the Statesman.	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
150	The Managing Director, the Eastern News Agency Ltd.	...	500	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Punjab and N.-W. F. Circle.
151	The Managing Director, the Eastern News Agency Ltd.	1,300	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
152	General Manager, Pioneer Press.	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., U. P.
153	Proprietor, Malayala Manorama Kollayam	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
154	Proprietor, Bangalore Daily Post Ltd	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
155	Nagendra Nath Sett, Cashier, Telegraph Store Office, Alipur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Supdt., Tel. Store, Alipur.

* Notes are deposited for safe custody. No interest drawn.

(c) Excluding Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 12,58,156-5-5 and (d) Rs. 100 represented by Investment Certificates held by S. B. depositors.

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	Security deposits of Telegraph Department employees and contractors—*contd.*																		
156	Narayan Chandra Mittra, Stationary Storekeeper.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Supdt. of Stores, Alipur.
157	Panchananda Das, Storekeeper.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Supdt., Tel. Workshop, Alipur.
158	V. S. Mudaliar, Cashier, Telegraph Office, Madras.	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Madras.
159	Mouindra Nath Ghosh, Assistant Stamp Vendor, Calcutta Telegraph Office.	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bengal and Assam.
160	Messrs. N. C. Banerjee & Co., Contractors.	...	...	...	...	...	100*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Supdt., Tel. Workshop, Alipur.
161	T. S. Ramaswami, Storekeeper, Rangoon Store Depôt.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Supdt. of Stores, Alipur.
162	Manager, Pioneer Press, Allahabad.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., U. P.
163	Messrs. J. K. Paul & Co.	...	...	...	...	200*	500*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Supdt. of Stores, Alipur.
164	T. S. Ramaswami, Storekeeper.	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Officer in Charge, Govt. Tel. Stores, Rangoon.
165	Krishna Charan Dey, Construction Storekeeper.	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Supdt. of Stores, Alipur.
166	Messrs. Paul & Co. .	...	...	...	...	...	700*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.

167	Abdul Kader	...	...	...	...	...	100*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Supdt., Tel. Workshop, Alipur.
168	Gosto Behary Bhur	...	...	...	...	...	100*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Supdt. of Stores, Alipur.
169	Nut Behary Chatterjee I.	...	...	...	...	...	500*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
170	Messrs. McNeil & Co.	...	100*	100*	...	200*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
171	Messrs. Bishnu Prosad Singh & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	200*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
172	Messrs. T. N. Mitra & Co.	...	100*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
173	Messrs. Jacob & Co.	...	500*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
173A	Messrs. J. Ovani & Co.	...	...	...	...	500*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
174	Haji Tar Mahomed Ayub.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	P. M. G., Bombay.
175	Messrs. K. C. Mukerjee & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100*	...	...	...	Supdt., Tel. Workshop, Alipur.
	TOTAL (b)	3,500	4,300	12,000	1,000	7,000	10,000	...	...	500	...	...	...	500	100	...	...	...	
	TOTAL (a)	13,18,600	61,98,300	34,64,600	8,900	26,95,600	76,000	32,69,800	24,37,100	1,000	62,64,550	27,53,500	52,85,200	21,65,450	50,80,475	6,20,125	6,77,625	39,05,075	
	GRAND TOTAL	13,22,100	62,02,600	34,76,600	9,900	27,02,600	86,000	32,69,800	24,37,100	1,500	62,64,550	27,53,500	52,85,200	21,65,950	50,80,575	6,20,125	6,77,625	39,05,075	

*Notes are deposited for safe custody. No interest drawn.

N.B.—The above list does not include G. P. Notes for Rs. 2,43,225 which could not be delivered for want of claimants.

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL;
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS,
Calcutta, the 29th January 1920.

S. C. DASGUPTA,
Assistant Accountant-General,
Posts and Telegraphs.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated 20th February 1920.

No. 18.—Mr. G. S. Bocquet, C.I.E., Deputy Traffic Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted under Articles 233, 260 and 308(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department Nos. 168 C.S.R., dated 24th February 1919, 562 C.S.R., dated 9th June 1919, 1449 C.S.R., dated 15th December 1919, and 1514 C.S.R., dated 29-30th December 1919, combined leave for eight months, *viz.*, privilege leave due and furlough on full average salary for the remaining period with effect from the 21st February 1920, or any subsequent date.

J. H. WHITE,
Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 19th February 1920.

No. 12.—Mr. J. S. Trench, Deputy Traffic Manager, is granted under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, and Government of India, Finance Department letters Nos. 168-C. S. R. and 1514-C. S. R., dated respectively the 24th February 1919 and 29-30th December 1919 and Railway Board's letter No. 291-E. 20, dated the 10th February 1920, combined leave for one year and 9 months, *viz.*, privilege leave due and furlough on average salary for 2 months and 24 days and furlough on ½ average salary for 15 months, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th February 1920.

2. This office notification No. 11, dated 11th February 1920, is hereby cancelled.

S. P. FLOWERDEW,
for Agent, North Western Railway.

The 21st February 1920.

No. 13.—Mr. C. A. Williams, District Controller of Stores, North Western Railway, is granted under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department letter No. 1514-C.S.R., dated the 29-30th December 1919, combined leave for 8 months, *viz.*, privilege leave due and furlough on average salary for the remaining period with effect from the 22nd February 1920 or subsequent date.

The 23rd February 1920.

No. 14.—Mr. D. P. Frenchman, late Probationary Assistant Controller of Stores, is granted under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 339 of the C. S. R. combined leave for one month and 7 days, *viz.*, privilege leave for 29 days and leave without allowances for the remaining period with effect from 20th October 1919.

M. T. PORTER, Major, R.E.
for Agent, North Western Railway.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 19th February 1920.

No. 6.—Mr. J. M. Salusbury Trelawny, Assistant Engineer of State Railways, passed the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani, held on the 5th January 1920.

F. J. HARVEY,
Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 14th February 1920.

No. 519-*R*.—In accordance with rule 10 of the Rules for the grant of licenses to prospect for minerals and of mining leases published in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 7552-7581—121, dated the 15th September 1913, it is hereby notified that the Anglo-Eastern Oil and Mining Syndicate, Limited, London, have been approved by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner as an applicant for prospecting licenses and mining leases under the above rules.

By order,
H. D. G. LAW,
First Assistant and Secretary.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 10th February 1920.

No. 482-*R*.—On the termination of his special duty sanctioned in this office notification No. 3644-R., dated the 29th August 1919, M. Gul Muhd Khan, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th (now 5th) grade, was posted as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Fruit Farm, Quetta, with effect from the 12th January 1920.

No. 483-*R*.—L. Tola Ram, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, was recalled from privilege leave and placed on special duty as an Additional Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, with effect from the 28th January 1920. The recall to duty was compulsory.

By order,
H. D. G. LAW,
First Assistant.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 18th February 1920.

No. 250—1093.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendments in the Ajmer-Merwara Petroleum Rules issued in this office Notification No. 1530-1093, dated the 14th October 1909 :—

(1) In rule 2, Chapter V, Part II of the said rules, the words "otherwise than in bulk" shall be omitted.

(2) In rule 6, Chapter V, Part II of the said rules, the words "other than in bulk" shall be omitted.

(3) In Form H—

(*a*) the words "otherwise than in bulk," wherever they occur, shall be omitted ; and

(*b*) in condition 1 of the conditions attached to the Form, after the words "The petroleum" the words "if not in bulk" shall be inserted.

(4) In Form I—

(*a*) for the words "otherwise than in bulk / in bulk or otherwise than in bulk" the words "in bulk or otherwise than in bulk" shall be substituted ; and

(*b*) in condition 1 of sub-head I of the conditions attached to the Form, after the words "The petroleum" the words "if not in bulk" shall be inserted.

(5) In Form I-A for the words "in bulk or otherwise than in bulk / otherwise than in bulk" wherever they occur the words "in bulk or otherwise than in bulk" shall be substituted.

(6) in Form K—

(*a*) the words "cases or packages containing in all" shall be enclosed in brackets and an asterisk placed before the opening bracket ; and the following marginal reference shall be inserted, namely :—

* "To be omitted when petroleum is transported in bulk"
and

(*b*) in condition 1 of the conditions attached to the Form, after the words "The petroleum" the words "if not in bulk" shall be inserted.

By order,
R. R. MACONACHIE,
First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Mount Abu, the 21st February 1920.

No. 259—1426.—The following Finance Statements of the Central (Co-operative) Banks in Ajmer-Merwara for the quarter ending the 31st December 1919 are published for information :—

CENTRAL BANKS.

Quarterly Finance Statements for the quarter ending the 31st December 1919.

PART I.

	Liabilities and Quasi-Liabilities.												Assets and Quasi-Assets.																	
	Outside the Movement.				Within the Movement.								Outside the Movement.						Within the Movement.								Rates of interest on which money is usually			
											Undrawn liabilities, e.g., cash credit accounts guaranteed by the Provincial Banks to Central Banks or to Societies and by Central Banks to other Central Banks or Societies.						Undrawn balance of assured cash credit.													
Name of Bank.	Deposits, fixed, current or savings bank, by non-members or by members in an individual capacity.	Debentures.	Overdrafts from outside banks, e.g., Presidency or Joint Stock.	Other items.	Fixed deposits or loans received from Societies or Central Banks or Provincial Bank.	Drawn portion of cash credit with Provincial Bank.	Savings bank or current accounts held in favour of Societies or Central Banks.	Reserve fund of bank itself.	Paid-up share capital.	Other items.	To cover deposits.	For loans transaction.	Cash in hand and in outside banks.	Government paper.	Post office savings bank deposits.	Other investments of a liquid nature in outside concerns.	With Presidency or Joint Stock Bank.	With Provincial Bank.	Loans to Agricultural Societies.	Loans to Non-Agricultural Societies.	Loans or deposits due to the Central Bank by the Provincial Bank or other Central Banks.	Loans and deposits due to Provincial by Central Banks.	Uncalled share capital.	Guaranteed share capital.	Other investments inside the movement.	Net profit of past year.	Borrowed.	Lent.	Last dividend declared.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	%	
Ajmer Central Bank, Limited.	8,56,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,985	1,00,000	10,535	...	1,85,000	71,089	19,277			...	...	7,61,567	92,903	14,150	...	...	...	72,460	31,678	5, 6	9	12	
Nasirabad Central Bank, Limited.	48,909	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,705	25,000	...	...	...	16,786	...			...	...	62,487	...	...	...	...	...	285	3,205	6, 6½, 7	10	8	
Kekri Central Bank, Limited.	30,797	...	...	...	...	14,150	3,747	494	12,500	...	...	...	2,423	...	...	...	...	...	55,397	...	...	...	...	...	55	1,293	8, 7½, 7, 6½, 6	9 and 10	9	
Total Ajmer District.	9,36,016	...	...	...	...	14,150	3,747	45,184	1,37,500	10,535	...	1,85,000	90,298	19,277	...	...	...	...	8,79,449	92,903	14,150	...	...	...	72,800	36,176	...	...	...	
Beawar Central Bank, Limited.	4,17,295	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,192	1,00,000	...	...	...	21,928	3,000	7,052	...	...	...	4,90,602	...	...	...	...	...	11,212	14,850	...	...	10	
Total Merwara Circle.	4,17,295	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,192	1,00,000	...	...	...	21,928	3,000	7,052	...	...	...	4,90,602	...	...	...	...	...	11,212	14,850	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	13,53,311	...	...	...	...	14,150	3,747	61,376	2,37,500	10,535	...	1,85,000	1,12,217	22,677	7,052	...	...	...	13,70,051	92,903	14,150	...	...	...	84,012	51,026	...	...	...	

CENTRAL BANKS.

PART II.

Name of Bank.	Deposits or debentures of the kind dealt with in columns 2 and 3 of Part I.		Other deposits and debentures falling due				Repayment of loans by societies.		
							Estimated		
	On current or savings bank account.	Deposits for not more than three months.	In twelve months from commencement of present quarter.	In next 12 months.	In 12 months following.	In subsequent years.	In twelve months from commencement of present quarter.	In next twelve months.	Actual in 12 months preceding present quarter.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ajmer Central Bank, Limited	...	...	8,54,560	...	...	1,750	8,00,000	50,000	2,22,592
Nasirabad Central Bank, Limited	...	...	14,181	6,000	28,728	...	30,000	32,487	30,073
Kekri Central Bank, Limited	...	...	20,977	6,195	3,625	...	20,000	35,397	5,484
Total Ajmer District	...	..	8,89,718	12,195	32,353	1,750	8,50,000	1,17,884	2,58,149
Beawar Central Bank, Limited	...	...	1,87,189	1,57,320	72,786	...	1,85,000	1,00,000	77,827
Total Merwara District	...	...	1,87,189	1,57,320	72,786	...	1,85,000	1,00,000	77,827
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	10,76,907	1,69,515	1,05,139	1,705	10,35,000	2,17,884	3,35,976

PART III.

Name of Bank.	Portion of deposits or debentures of the kind dealt with in columns 2 and 3 of Part I falling due in each quarter in twelve months from commencement of present quarter (4th column of Part II).				Repayment of loans by Societies estimated in each quarter in twelve months from commencement of present quarter (column 8 of Part II).			
	I Quarter.	II Quarter.	III Quarter	IV Quarter	I Quarter.	II Quarter.	III Quarter.	IV Quarter.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ajmer Central Bank, Limited	2,24,262	1,63,562	2,64,413	1,96,323	1,25,000	4,25,000	50,000	2,00,000
Nasirabad Central Bank, Limited.	6,498	1,462	881	5,310	7,000	12,000	1,000	10,000
Kekri Central Bank, Limited	17,505	612	1,800	1,060	8,000	8,000	2,500	1,500
Total Ajmer District	2,48,265	1,71,636	2,67,094	2,02,723	1,40,000	4,45,000	53,500	2,11,500
Beawar Central Bank, Limited	61,929	56,013	47,200	22,047	80,000	50,000	50,000	5,000
Total Merwara District	61,920	56,013	47,200	22,017	80,000	50,000	50,000	5,000
GRAND TOTAL	3,10,194	2,27,649	3,14,294	2,24,770	2,20,000	4,95,000	1,03,000	2,16,500

JAI GOPAL,
Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Ajmer-Merwara.

By order,
H. C. GREENFIELD,
for First Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Rajputana Agency Camp, the 22nd February 1920.

No. 988-C.—Lala Mangi Lal Dosi, officiating First Clerk, Commissioner's Office, is appointed to officiate as Sub-Divisional Officer, Kekri, with effect from the date of assuming charge *vice* Munshi Maharaj Swarup, suspended.

By order,

R. R. MACONACHIE,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 20th February 1920.

No. 371-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to direct that the words "and approved by the Agent to the Governor General in Central India in this behalf" shall be omitted from condition (*c*) of the notification of the Central India Agency, No. 1765-B., dated the 26th December 1918.

By order, etc.,

E. J. D. COLVIN, Major,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following currency note of the Bombay Circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
D.-1 of 1919-20 . . .	M.B. 88-68270 .	100	Mr. Sorabji Nusserwanji Bhot of Zeyla, Somaliland.

J. W. KELLY,

Assistant Accountant General in charge Paper Currency, Bombay.

No. 9107.
PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE,
Bombay, 23rd February 1920.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th February 1920.

No. 846.—In supersession of this office notification No. 824, dated the 22nd October 1919, Bt.-Lt.-Col. A. A. McHarg, D.S.O., R.E., Deputy Superintendent, is granted provisionally privilege leave for 6 months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, combined with commuted furlough on full average salary for 4 months, and ordinary furlough for 2 months, under Articles 233 and 308(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, Resolution No. 1514-C.S.R., dated 29th/30th December 1919, with effect from the 12th November 1919.

C. H. D. RYDER, Colonel, R.E.,

Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Agents for Sale of Maps.

LONDON.—Edward Stanford, Limited, 12, 13 and 14, Long Acre, London, W.C.

CALCUTTA.—Maps can be obtained from the office, 13, Wood Street, or from Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., No. 3, Esplanade, East; Messrs. Newman & Co., No. 4, Dalhousie Square; The Manager, The Indian School Supply Depôt, No. 309, Bow Bazar Street; and Messrs. Lal Chand & Sons, No. 76, Lower Circular Road.

DACCA.—The Manager, The Indian School Supply Depôt, No. 226, Nawabpur.

BOMBAY.—Messrs. Thacker & Co., Limited, and Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co.

KASHMIR.—Cockburns Agency, Srinagar.

LAHORE.—Messrs. Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons.

MADRAS.—Higginbothams, Limited.

MUSSOORIE.—The Proprietor, Mafasilite Printing Works.

MUZAFFARPUR.—Messrs. Burman & Co.

RANGOON.—The Curator, Government Book Depôt, Burma.

SIMLA.—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

A Catalogue of Maps corrected up to 1st October 1917 is available at Re. 1 per copy.

All published maps are sold at the Map Record and Issue Office, Survey of India, Calcutta, for cash with postage *prepaid*.

Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service except on cash payment.*

The following is a list of the more important "General" and other Maps which are available for quarter ending 31st December 1919.

EXPLANATION.

All Maps from Surveys after 1905 called "Modern" are printed in 4 or 5 colours, i.e., water forms in blue, towns and roads in red, forests and jungle in green, cultivation in yellow, hill contours in brown with shading to emphasize the hills, and other details in black.

All Maps from Surveys prior to 1905 are printed in black only or in black with hills in brown.

All Maps on scales 1" = 4 miles, $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$ or nearly 1" = 16 miles and $\frac{1}{2,000,000}$ or nearly 1" = 32 miles are printed in either one or two of the following editions, except those marked "Provisional Issue" which are from old surveys:—

(1) *Layered edition*, printed in colours with contours and graduated layer tints to show altitudes and shading to emphasize the hills. *(Colour ribands along boundaries cannot be added to this edition.)*

(2) *Political edition*, printed in colours with colour ribands along boundaries, contours to show altitudes and shading to emphasize the hills.

(3) *Provisional issue*, generally printed in black or in black with hills in brown. Colour ribands along boundaries are added by hand when required at an extra cost of 2 annas per sheet.

Description of Maps.	Date of current edition.	Scale.	No. of sheets in set.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price. Boundaries uncoloured.	Price. Boundaries coloured.	Remarks.
GENERAL MAPS OF INDIA.					Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
India and adjacent countries (uncoloured Edition).	1918	1" = 32 m.	12	32 × 25	6 0	...	The map is published (i) without hills, and (ii) with hills in contours.
India and adjacent countries, Political Edition (without hills).	1915	1" = 32 m.	12	32 × 25	...	12 0	
India and adjacent countries, (Layered Edition).	1917	1" = 32 m.	12	32 × 27	12 0	...	
India, Railway, Canal and Road map of (with hills).	1911	1" = 32 m.	6	44 × 30	9 0	...	Railways, Canals and Roads corrected up to 31st March 1916. Other details up to 1905.
India (without hills), showing Railways with stations.	1916	1" = 32 m.	6	44 × 30	8 0	...	Corrected to 31st March 1916.
India, Telegraph map of . .	1914	1" = 32 m.	6	44 × 30	6 0	...	Corrected to 30th September 1914.
India and adjacent countries (with hills).	1883	1" = 64 m.	2	43 × 28	...	6 0	Reprinted with additions and corrections in 1919.

Description of Maps.	Date of current edition.	Scale.	No. of sheets in set.	Size per sheet in inches.	PRICE. Boundaries uncoloured.	Boundaries coloured.	REMARKS.
GENERAL MAPS OF INDIA —*contd.*					Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
India, contour map of . .	1886	1″=64 m.	1	40×32	1 8	...	
India, District map of (skeleton)	1903	1″=64 m.	2	40×27	2 0	2 8	Corrected to 1912.
India, showing Railways open and under construction on 31st March 1919.	1919	1″=64 m.	1	49×31	...	1 8	
India, showing Provinces and Districts (skeleton).	1915	1″=160 m.	1	18×16	0 8	...	
India, Cotton map of . .	1917	1″=160 m.	1	18×16	0 8	0 10	
India, Population map of . .	1918	1″=180 m.	1	18×18	...	0 8	
India and adjacent countries (without hills).	1906	1″=192 m.	1	18×15	0 8	0 12	With additions and corrections up to 1918.
India, Mountains of . .	1918	1″=192 m.	1	19×17	0 8	...	Layered only.
PROVINCIAL MAPS.							
Assam (with hills) . . .	1910	1/1,000,000	2	40×27	3 0	3 8	Corrected to 1915.
Bengal (without hills) . .	1912	1″=16 m.	1	39×32	...	1 12	Reprinted in 1919 with additions and corrections.
Bengal (without hills) . .	1915	1″=32 m.	1	26×20	...	1 4	Corrected to 1915.
Bengal and Bihār and Orissa (with hills).	1888	1″=80 m.	1	12×9	0 8	0 10	Corrected to 1912.
Berār (with hills)	1885	1″= 8 m.	1	38×27	2 0	2 8	With additions to 1906.
Bihār and Orissa (with hills) .	1917	1″=16 m.	1	44×28	...	1 12	
Bihār and Orissa (without hills) .	1918	1″=32 m.	1	25×18	...	1 4	
Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind (with hills).	1908	1″=32 m.	1	40×27	1 0	1 8	
Central India Agency (with hills).	1886	1″=16 m.	2	32×22	...	3 8	Corrected to 1912.
Central Provinces (without hills)	1908	1″=32 m.	1	28×24	0 12	1 0	
Central Provinces (without hills)	...	1″=80 m.	1	13×9	...	0 8	
Delhi Province	1915	1″=4 m.	1	13×13	0 6	0 8	
Gujrat (without hills) . .	1896	1″=16 m.	1	32×30	2 0	2 8	Corrected to 1905.
Hyderābād (with hills) . .	1908	1″=32 m.	1	20×18	0 12	1 0	
Madras Presidency, Mysore, Coorg and Ceylon (without hills)	1908	1″=16 m.	6	40×27	7 0	8 0	Corrected in 1916.
Mysore and Coorg (with hills) .	1897	1″=16 m.	1	27×24	1 8	1 12	Corrected in 1916.
Mysore and Coorg (without hills)	1893	1″=16 m.	1	27×24	1 8	1 12	Corrected in 1916.
North-West Frontier Province (with hills).	1903	1″=16 m.	1	32×24	2 0	2 0	Corrected to 1910.
Punjab (without hills) . .	1918	1/1,000,000	2	41×28	2 8	3 0	
Punjab (with hills) . . .	1915	1″=32 m.	1	27×27	1 0	1 4	
Punjab (with hills) . . .	1890	1″=80 m.	1	12×9	0 8	0 10	Corrected to 1910.
Punjab (without hills) . .	1912	1″=80 m.	1	12×9	0 8	0 10	
Rajputana Agency (with hills) .	1900	1″=16 m.	2	40×27	3 0	3 8	Corrected to 1915.
United Provinces (without hills)	1897	1″=16 m.	2	40×27	2 0	2 8	Corrected to 1913.
MISCELLANEOUS MAPS.							
Aden Protectorate	1914	1″= 4 m.	1	45×35	2 0	...	
Arabia and the Persian Gulf .	1916	1″=32 m.	4	40×30	4 0	5 0	Corrected to 1916.
Arabia and the Persian Gulf .	1917	1″=48 m.	2	36×25	2 0	...	
Chamba Territory . .	1872	1″= 2 m.	4	31×28	2 0	3 0	Reprinted in 1913.
Chih-li Province, China . .	1903	1″= 8 m.	1	44×30	1 8	1 12	
City of Calcutta	1910	3″=1 m.	1	32×26	1 0	2 0	Corrected to April 1914.
Delhi and Vicinity . . .	1912	2″= 1 m.	1	40×27	...	1 8	
Eastern Turkistan	1908	1″=32 m.	1	24×19	...	1 0	
Kaing-Su Province, China .	1903	1/1,000,000	1	40×27	1 0	...	Corrected to 1910.
Mercāra Hunt Map . . .	1911	3″= 1 m.	1	27×24	1 0	1 2	
Mussooree and Landour Guide Map (with list of houses).	1911	8″= 1 m.	1	41×30	1 8	1 12	Corrected to 1910.
Perso-Afghān Mountains .	1918	1″=128 m.	1	21×14	0 8	...	Layered only.
Regions between Leh and Karghalik mapped by Cav. F. DeFilippi's Expedition in 1913-14.	1916	1″=8 m.	1	36×26	1 0	...	
Sikkim	1906	1″=4 m.	1	27×19	1 0	1 4	Republished in 1916.

Description of Maps.	Date of current edition.	Scale.	No. of sheets in set.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price. Boundaries uncoloured.	Price. Boundaries coloured.	REMARKS.
MISCELLANEOUS MAPS—*concld.*					Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
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Simla, Guide Map of	1917	8"=1 m.	1	40×30	...	1 0	
Simla	1916	1"=150ft.	32	28×24	...	Per sheet 1 4	
Simla	1916	1"=220ft.	32	21×17	...	Per sheet 1 0	
Sundarbans	1874	1"=4 m.	2	41×30	3 8	5 0	Corrected in 1917.
Tibet and adjacent countries	1914	$\frac{1}{2,500,000}$	4	30×20	8 0	...	Layered.
Western Tibet, portion of	1904	1"=12 m.	1	34×28	1 8	1 12	

Description.	Date of current edition.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price.	REMARKS.
GEOGRAPHICAL MAPS.				
SOUTHERN ASIA SERIES.				
Scale $\frac{1}{2,000,000}$ *(nearly 1" = 32 m.)*			Rs. A.	
Afghānistān Sheet Lat. 32°—40° North Long. 60°—72° East	1914	34×27	3 0	Russian Dominions, Persia, Afghānistān and British India. (Provisional Issue.) Reprinted in 1917 with corrections to boundaries. Index to names 8 annas extra.
Andaman Sheet Lat. 8°—16° North Long. 84°—96° East	1915	33×21	1 8	British India.
Baluchistan Sheet Lat. 24°—32° North Long. 60°—72° East	1914	34×27	3 0	Persia, Afghānistān and British India. Corrected in 1918. Index to names 2 annas extra.
Kāthiāwār Sheets Lat. 16°—24° North Long. 60°—72° East	1915	33×21	1 8	British India and Portuguese Possessions.
Northern Persia Sheet Lat. 32°—40° North Long. 44°—60° East	1914	38×24	3 0	Persia, Russian Dominions and Turkey in Asia. Index to names 8 annas extra.
Southern Persia Sheet Lat. 24°—32° North Long. 44°—60° East	1912	ditto	3 0	Persia, Arabia and Turkey in Asia. Index to names 8 annas extra.
INTERNATIONAL MAPS.				
Scale $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$ *(nearly 1" = 16m.)*				
"Bombay" N. E. 43	1914	29×25	1 0	Layered, without hill shading. Corrected in 1917.
"Kāthiāwār" N. F. 42	1915	ditto	1 0	Layered, without hill shading.
"Godāvari" N. E. 44	1916	ditto	1 0	Ditto.
"Jagannāth" N. E. 45	1917	ditto	1 0	Ditto.
"Madras" N. D. 44	1916	ditto	1 0	Ditto.

Description.	Date of current edition.	REMARKS.
GEOGRAPHICAL MAPS—*contd.*		
INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES SERIES.		
Scale $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$ *(nearly 1" = 16m.)*		
Price Re. 1 per sheet (size 24"×19").		
Sheet No. 2	1917	*Baghdad.* Turkey in Asia and Persia.
" " 9	1917	*Tehrān.* Persia.
" " 10	1915	Persia, Arabia and Turkey in Asia. Index to names 2 annas extra.

NOTE.—The Geographical maps are usually available in 2 editions, *viz.*, (1) Layered, and (2) Political, except those marked *Provisional Issue.*

Description.	Date of current edition.	REMARKS.
GEOGRAPHICAL MAPS—*contd.* INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES SERIES—*contd.*		
Scale $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$ *(nearly 1″ = 16m.)*		
Price Re. 1 per sheet (size 24″ × 19″).		
Sheet No. 14	1917	*Mukalla.* Hadhramaut. (1. Layered edition, and 2. Layered and shaded.)
„ „ 16	1918	*Dasht-i-Kabir.* Persia.
„ „ 17	1915	Persia.
„ „ 18 (2nd Edition)	1914	*Lingah.* Persia and Arabia. The Political Edition is reprinted with corrections in 1919.
„ „ 23	1918	*Birjand.* Persia. (Political Edition.)
„ „ 24	1916	Persia.
„ „ 25	1915	Persia and Arabia.
„ „ 29	1916	Persia. Afghānistān and Russian Turkistān.
„ „ 30	1918	*Sistān.* Persia, Afghānistān and Baluchistān. The Political Edition is reprinted with corrections in 1919.
„ „ 31	1917	*Bampur.* Persia and Baluchistān.
„ „ 33	1916	*Kalāt-i-Ghilzai.* Afghānistān. The Political Edition is reprinted with corrections in 1919.
„ „ 34	1917	*Quetta.* Afghānistān Baluchistān and Sind. The Political Edition is reprinted with corrections in 1919.
„ „ 35 and 36	1914	*Karāchi.* Baluchistān and Sind. (Preliminary Edition.) (Political Edition.) Corrected in 1918.
„ „ 37 (Rough Provisional Issue)	1918	*Badakhshān.* Afghānistān, Russian Turkistān and North-West Frontier Province.
„ „ 38	1916	*Kabul.* Afghānistān, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province. The *Political Edition* is republished with additions and corrections in 1918.
„ „ 39	1915	*Multan.* Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Rājputāna, Baluchistān and Afghānistān (Kandahār). Republished with additions and corrections in 1918.
„ „ 41	1915	Bombay, Sind, Baroda and Diu.
„ „ 42	1918	The *Pamirs.* Afghānistān, Eastern Turkistān, Kashmir and Jammu, N.-W. Frontier Province and Russian Turkistan.
„ „ 43	1916	North-West Frontier Province, Punjab and Kashmir and Jammu.
„ „ 44	1910	Punjab and Rājputāna. (*Political Edition.*) (*Provisional Issue.*)
„ „ 45	1917	*Ajmer.* Rājputāna, Punjab, Central India, Bombay, Baroda and Ajmer-Merwara.
„ „ 46	1917	*Baroda.* Bombay, Rājputāna, Central Provinces, Central India, Hyderābād, Baroda and Daman.
„ „ 47	1915	Bombay, Berār and Hyderābād.
„ „ 48	1917	*Goa.* Bombay, Hyderābād, Goa, Mysore, Coorg and Madras.
„ „ 49	1915	*Calicut.* Coorg, Madras and Mahé. Republished with additions and corrections in 1918.
„ „ 51 (Preliminary Edition)	1917	*Yarkand.* Eastern Turkistān. (*Political Edition.*)
„ „ 52	1916	Eastern Turkistān, Kashmir, Punjab and Tibet.
„ „ 53	1915	Punjab, Rājputāna, United Provinces, Delhi and Tibet.
„ „ 54	1918	*Agra.* Central India, Central Provinces, Punjab, Rājputāna, and United Provinces.
„ „ 55	1918	*Nagpur.* Berār, Bombay, Central India, Central Provinces, Hyderābād, and Rājputāna.
„ „ 56	1916	Hyderābād, Bombay, Berār, Central Provinces and Madras.
„ „ 57 and part of 66	1914	Bombay, Hyderābād, Coorg, Madras, Mysore and Pondicherry.
„ „ 58 and part of 49	1916	Madras, Mysore, Coorg, Ceylon, Pondicherry, Karikal and Mahé.
„ „ 60 (Preliminary Edition)	1917	Eastern Turkistān. (*Political Edition.*)
„ „ 61	1918	*Thok Jalung.* Chinese Turkistān and Tibet.
„ „ 62	1916	Tibet, Nepal and United Provinces.
„ „ 63	1916	United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Central India and Nepal. The *Political Edition* is corrected to 1918.
„ „ 64	1916	Central Provinces, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Central India and Madras.
„ „ 65 and part of 66	1914	Hyderābād, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces and Madras.
„ „ 70	1918	*Thok Daurākpa.* Tibet.
„ „ 71	1904	Nepal and Tibet. (*Provisional Issue.*)
„ „ 72	1917	*Kātmāndu.* Nepal, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and United Provinces. Index to names 6 annas extra.

NOTE.—The Geographical maps are usually available in 2 editions, *viz.,* (1) Layered, and (2) Political, except those marked *Provisional Issue.*

Description.	Date of current edition.	REMARKS.
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Sheet No. 73	1917	*Cuttack.* Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Madras and Central Provinces.
" " 74	1918	*Puri.* Bihār and Orissa and Madras.
" " 77	1912	Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan. (*Provisional Issue.*)
" " 78	1917	*Darjeeling.* Bengal, Bihār and Orissa, Assam, Bhutān, Nepāl, Sikkim and Tibet.
" " 79	1917	*Calcutta.* Bengal and Assam.
" " 83	1913	Bengal, Assam and Burma. (*Provisional Issue*)
" " 84	1904	Bengal, Assam and Burma. Boundaries corrected to 1913. (*Provisional Issue.*)
" " 86	1905	Burma and the Andaman Islands. (*Provisional Issue.*)
" " 87	1905	Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (*Provisional Issue.*)
" " 91	1904	Assam, Tibet and China (Yun-nan and Ssuch'uan Provinces). (*Provisional Issue.*)
" " 92	1914	Assam, Burma and Yun-nan (China). (*Provisional Issue.*)
" " 93	1904	Burma, Siam and Yun-nan (China). (*Provisional Issue.*) Corrected to 1916.
" " 94	1913	Burma and Siam. (*Provisional Issue.*)
" " 95	1905	Burma and Siam. Corrected to 1909. (*Provisional Issue.*)
" " 96	1905	Burma and Siam. Corrected to 1913. (*Provisional Issue.*)
" " 100	1911	Tibet and China. (*Provisional Issue.*)
" " 101	1910	China. (*Provisional Issue.*)
" " 102	1904	Burma, Siam, Tonking and Yun-nan (China). Corrected to 1910. (*Provisional Issue.*)

NOTE.—The Geographical maps are usually available in 2 editions, *viz.*, (1) Layered, and (2) Political, except those marked *Provisional Issue.*

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O. H. B. TRENCHARD, Major, R.E.,
Officer in Charge, Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA,
MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE;
Calcutta, 20th February 1920.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1920.

No. 39.—Mr. Jiya Lal Sahgal, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 1 month, with effect from 4th February 1920, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

G. A. BEAZELEY, LT.-COL., R.E.,
Offg, Superintendent, Map Publication.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 20th February 1920.

No. 1122-*Home*.—The following returns of births and deaths in the Delhi Province for the month of January 1920 are published for information :—

Division.	No.	Name of District or Municipal Towns.	Population according to the census of 1911.			Births registered.		Deaths registered.														Remarks.
								Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries including suicide.	Other causes.	Total all causes. Number.			Total of corresponding month of previous year. Number.			
			Male.	Female.	Total.	No. registered excluding still-births.	Still-born No.	No. Registered.	No. Registered.	No. Registered.	No. Registered.	No. Registered.	No. Registered.	No. Registered.	No. Registered.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Delhi Province.		District excluding Delhi Municipal Town.	102,699	85,486	191,185	825	4	...	2	..	328	7	101	4	14	242	214	456	337	284	621	
		Total of corresponding month of previous year.	102,699	88,486	191,185	603	...	...	19	...	483	2	107	...	10	337	284	621	...	...	...	
		Increase	...	...	...	222	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		or Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	155	...	6	...	...	95	70	165	...	...	...	

Division.	No.	District excluding towns.	Population according to the census of 1911.			Births registered.		Deaths registered.														Remarks.
								Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries including suicide.	Other causes.	Total all causes. Number.			Total of corresponding month of previous year. Number.			
			Male.	Female.	Total.	No. registered excluding still-births.	Still-born No.	No. Registered.	No. Registered.	No. Registered.	No. Registered.	No. Registered.	No. Registered.	No. Registered.	No. Registered.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Delhi Province.		Delhi Municipality	129,521	95,950	225,471	976	25		..	...	212	19	293	4	114	325	317	642	425	369	794	
		Total of corresponding month of previous year.	129,521	95,950	225,471	853	13	...	...	...	311	17	390	7	69	425	369	794	...	...	...	
		Increase	...	...	...	123	12	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		or Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	97	3	...	100	52	152	...	...	...	

The 21st February 1920.

No. 1130-*Education*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 242 (1) (*f*) of the Punjab Municipal Act III of 1911, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is pleased to extend the provisions of the following sections of the said Act to the Notified Area of Narela in the Delhi Province :—

Sections 18, 19, 45, 49, 51, 52, 54, 56, 61, 72, 80, 81, 106, 110, 114, 115, 117, 128, 129, 130, 131, 147, 154, 155, 156, 169, 172, 173, 175, 182, 188 (*c*), 189, 190, 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 214, 215, 216, 217, 219, 220, 221, 225, 226, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, and 240.

No. 1143-*Home*.—Lala Ram Chandra, M.A., assumed charge of the duties of Judge, Small Cause Court, Delhi, relieving Rai Sahib Lala Topan Ram, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd January 1920.

No. 1146-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), the Chief Commissioner hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a leaflet in Urdu, headed in Arabic "Ya quo mana li jyboo idai Allah" and signed by "Ek'gunahgar Mussalman" commencing with the words "Allah tala Koran majid, etc.," and ending with the words "Wallah Hul musta an Alaihul takalan" with a manuscript postscript "Assalam Alikum Wasta Khodah, etc.," and all copies of all other documents containing the matter of the said leaflet, on the ground that the said leaflet contains words which are likely or may have a tendency to bring into hatred or contempt His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India, and therefore appears to the Chief Commissioner to contain words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), clause (*c*) of the said Act.

The 23rd February 1920.

No. 1170-*Home*.—Lala Balwant Rai assumed charge of his duties as Treasury Officer, Delhi, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th February 1920, relieving Lala Bishen Das, transferred.

No. 1171-*Home*.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Lala Balwant Rai is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Delhi District, with effect from the 14th February 1920.

No. 1172-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers vested in him under section 40 of Act II of 1886, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Lala Balwant Rai with all the powers of a Collector under the said Act except those specified in sections 9 (2), 12, 18 (1) (*b*), 31 and 36, with effect from the 14th February 1920.

No. 1173-*Home*.—Under the provisions of section 28 (1) of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914, the Chief Commissioner is pleased, with effect from the 14th February 1920, to invest Lala Balwant Rai with the powers of a Munsiff of the 1st class with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Delhi.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Lala Balwant Rai shall be deemed for the purposes of the said Act to be a Munsiff.

No. 1183-*C. & I*.—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current in Delhi Province are published for information :—

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the head-quarters of the Delhi District at the close of the half month ending the 15th February 1920.

(Seers of 80 tolas only.)

ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chts.	ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chts.
Wheat, white	6	0	Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	6	4
Barley	8	8	Maize	7	0
Rice { Best sort	{ 1 / 2	12 / 6	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál). { Cawnpuri	3	0
			Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál). { Desi	3	8
			Firewood	35	0
Rice { Common sort	3	8	Salt { Wholesale	...	
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	9	0	Salt { Retail	13	8
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	8	0	Gur	4	0
Mandwa (Eleusine Coracana)	...		Cotton (unginned)	...	
Kangni (Setaria Italica)	...		Bejhar	8	8

II F

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the head-quarters of the Delhi District during the fortnight ending the 15th February 1920.

WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND OF 82⅐ LBS. OR 40 SEERS OF 80 TOLAS EACH.

Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.	Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Rice { unhusked	...	Cotton (cleaned)	82 0 0
Rice { husked, Rangoon	7 8 0	Cotton seed	4 12 0
Wheat, white	6 6 0	Ghi	100 0 0
Barley	4 8 0	Flour (wheat)	7 4 0
Oats	7 0 0	Tobacco leaf (dry)	8 0 0
Jowár	4 4 0	Turmeric (unground)	17 0 0
Bájra	4 12 0	Salt (Sambhar)	2 11 0
Maize	5 4 0	Raw hides (cow)	80 0 0
Gram	6 2 0	Bran	4 2 0
Arhar Dál { Cawnpuri	12 4 0	Grass (dry)	3 0 0
Arhar Dál { Desi	10 8 0	Bhusa (white)	1 4 0
Linseed	16 0 0	Jowár stalks	0 12 0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	10 12 0	Bengal coal	1 4 0
Poppy-seed	...	Kerosine oil (per tin), Sovereign mark	4 6 0
Til (Jinjili seed), white	15 0 0	Plough bullocks, per pair	400 0 0
Sugar (raw), gur (Lawar)	9 4 0	Sheep, per score	...

No. 1191-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 14th February 1920 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and Chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi	225,471	101	87	188	83	84	167	...	...	...	53	5	93	1	15	...	28	25	53	43·36	38·51
	Notified Area	3,673	1	1	2	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	28·31	56·62
	Total	229,144	102	88	190	85	86	171	...	...	...	55	5	94	1	16	...	28	25	53	43·11	38·80

The 25th February, 1920.

No. 1226-*Education*.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 20, sub-section (2), clause (N) of Act XX of 1883 (The Punjab District Board Act), as amended by Act 1 of 1891, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to transfer to the District Board of Delhi in respect of the Cattle pound at Silampur the functions vested in the Magistrate of the district by sections 5, 6, 12, 14 and 17 and in the Local Government by section 18 of Act 1 of 1871 (The Cattle Trespass Act).

No. 1229-*Education*.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 20, sub-section (2), clause (N) of Act XX of 1883 (The Punjab District Board Act) as amended by Act I of 1891, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to transfer to the District Board of Delhi in respect of the cattle pound at Khera Khurd the functions vested in the Magistrate of the district by sections 5, 6, 12, 14 and 17 and in the Local Government by section 18 of Act I of 1871 (The Cattle Trespass Act).

No. 1238-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), the Chief Commissioner declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a leaflet printed in Bengali beginning with the words "Jehad ! Jehad !" in Bengali, followed by the Arabic words "Qul in Kana abai kum abnai kum," etc., and ending with the words "President, All-India Jehad Committee" in Bengali, and all copies of all other documents containing the matter of the said leaflet, on the ground that the said leaflet contains exhortations to rebel against the British Government and to commit murder, and appears to the Chief Commissioner to contain words which have a tendency to incite to acts of violence and are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), clauses (*a*), (*c*) and (*e*) of the said Act.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

Raisina, the 7th February 1920.

No. 1747—*R*.-217-*E*.—Mr. Posth, Sub-Divisional Officer, Camps and Bungalows Sub-Division, II Circle, Delhi, is granted privilege leave for three months under Articles 242 (*a*), 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and special privilege leave for 2 months under Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, with effect from the 20th February 1920, or such subsequent date as he is relieved of his duties.

The 20th February 1920.

No. 2266-*E*.—In terms of paragraph 1 of the Government of India, Finance Department, Resolution No. 5-C. S. R., dated the 9th January 1920, Mr. A. E. P. Griessen, Superintendent, Arboricultural Operations, Delhi, is granted privilege leave from the 14th October 1919 to the 16th January 1920, both days inclusive.

The 23rd February 1920.

No. 2383—15-*E-B*.—The services of Major J. A. Graeme, D.S.O., R.E., Executive Engineer, having been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, he assumed charge of his duties in the Central Office, to which he is posted on special duty, on the forenoon of the 9th February 1920.

Transfer and taking over charge.

No. 2385—15-*E-B*.—Major J. A. Graeme, R.E., Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Central Office, which he left on the forenoon of the 10th February 1920, to the VI Project Division, which he joined at the same time.

Major Graeme, R.E., took over executive charge of the VI Project Division, from Mr. H. M. Griffiths, Executive Engineer, on the forenoon of the 10th February 1920.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 87 OF 1920.

Dated the 17th February 1920.

Re Bhan Mangesh Wagle and Atmaram Naroba, lately carrying on business in partnership with Karsondas Pitamber under the name, style and firm of A. B. Karsondas & Co., Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte Bejonji Kerbadji & Sons . . . . Petitioning Creditors.

Whereas the abovenamed Bhan Mangesh Wagle and Atmaram Naroba have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA,
Acting Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) :—

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions. Day.	Month.	Year.	Date of the adjudication. Day.	Month.	Year.
88—1920	Mansukh Vardhman Desai	Hindu	Lohar Chawl	Lately a petty dealer in Potatoes and now a servant in the employ of Haji Abdoola Ebrahim.	16th	February	1920	17th	February	1920
89—1920	Parsuram Motiram Gand	"	Girgaum Back Road	A Proprietor of the Bharat National Agency	"	"	"	"	"	"
90—1920	Rajanna Krishntayya Busamapura.	"	Lower Parel	Lately a Vendor of Biddee leaves and now unemployed.	17th	"	"	"	"	"
91—1920	James Rodrigues	Manglorean	Byculla	Lately Inspector in the Bombay Telephone Company and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
92—1920	Jusab Ahmed Memon	Mahomedan	Abdul Rehman Street	Lately servant in the employ of Haji Noormahomed Suleman, Cutlery Merchant, and now unemployed.	19th	"	"	19th	"	"
93—1920	Ramchandra Govind Powar	Hindu	Jacob Circle	Fitter in the Bomanji Petit Manufacturing Co., Limited.	"	"	"	"	"	"
94—1920	Edward Wilson	Anglo-Indian	Dockyard Road, Mazagon	Clock Manufacturer and Watch and Clock Repairer.	"	"	"	"	"	"
95—1920	Aziz Baba Kazi	Mahomedan	Mazagon, Belvedor Road	Lately petty dealer in firewood and now unemployed.	20th	"	"	20th	"	"
96—1920	James Charles O'Reilly	European	Sewri	Lately Works Manager in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, Ltd., and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
97—1920	Narayen Makund Hajare	Hindu	Upper Mahim, Lohar Chawl	Extra Fitter in His Majesty's Mint	"	"	"	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 23rd day of February 1920.

D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA,
Ag. Chief Clerk.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 126 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 3rd February 1920.

In the matter of Civaram Veerappa Subramanyan of No. 38, Bow Lane, Kandawglay, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court, dated the 27th day of January 1920, annulling the order of adjudication, dated the 27th day of October 1919, made against the Insolvent abovenamed is set aside, and that the said order of adjudication is restored.

CASE No. 16 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 6th February 1920.

In the matter of K. Yellangali Naicka, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by K. Yellangali Naicka of No. 48, Dhoby Lines, Rangoon, on the 6th day of February 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said K. Yellangali Naicka.

CASE No. 17 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 11th February 1920.

In the matter of Keshavlal Lakshmichand of No. 17, 32nd Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Keshavlal Lakshmichand of No. 17, 32nd Street, Rangoon, on the 10th day of February 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Keshavlal Lakshmichand.

CASE No. 18 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 12th February 1920.

In the matter of Maung Po Seik, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Seik, Trader of No. 15, Dawnagyaung, Obo Quarter, Pazundaung, Rangoon, on the 12th day of February 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Seik.

CASE No. 125 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 12th February 1920.

In the matter of Maung Aung Gyi, Paddy Broker of Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung Aung Gyi, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 12th day of February 1920.

CASE No. 129 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 13th February 1920

In the matter of Abdul Samad, of No. 22, 40th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Abdul Samad, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 13th day of February 1920.

CASE No. 74 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 17th February 1920.

In the matter of Amarambaydu Gurranatha Laganatha Mudaliar, Clerk, residing at No. 12,136th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Amarambaydu Gurranatha Laganatha Mudaliar an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 16th day of February 1920.

CASE No. 19 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 19th February 1920.

In the matter of Maung Po Min, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Min, of No. 31, Koyounggyee Street, Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 19th day of February 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Min.

E. W. W. XAVIER,
Offg. Registrar

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 28 OF 1920.

Dated the 24th February 1920.

Re (Mrs.) Ivy Sybil Wale, residing at No. 47, Gardners Lane, in the town of Calcutta, unemployed.

Ex parte the debtor.

On the 19th day of February 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 29 OF 1920.

Dated the 24th February 1920.

Re Shib Gobinda Chowdhury, son of late Durga Gobinda Chowdhury, of Haripur, Police Station Chatmohar, District Pabna, practising as a pleader in the Police Court, Calcutta, formerly residing respectively at No. 77, Cornwallis Street, No. 38, Brojo Nath Dutt Lane, 60/1c, Wellington Street, and at present at No. 25-1/3, Bancharam Auckoor Lane in Calcutta, aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor.

On the 20th day of February 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 30 OF 1920.

Dated the 24th February 1920.

Re Narendra Nath Dutt residing at No. 21, Peary Mohan Soor's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, lately a broker in oil-seeds and other commodities but now without any employment.

Ex parte the Debtor. U. P. Bose.—Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 21st day of February 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 75 OF 1919.

Dated the 25th February 1920.

Re Banku Behari De.

Ex parte the Debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 20th day of April 1920 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

G. McD. FALKNER,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, 1ST (PESHAWAR) DIVISION.

List of Government Promissory Notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, 1st (Peshawar) Division, on the 31st December 1919, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent. 1842-43.	3½ per cent. 1854-55.	3½ per cent. 1865.	3½ per cent. 1879.	3½ per cent. 1900-01.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	4 per cent. 1915-16.	4 per cent. 1916 17.	Debentures and bonds.	Post Office 5 years cash certificates.	Bank deposit receipts.	Total.
	On which interest is drawn.												
1	Divisional Disbursing Officer, 1st (Peshawar) Division.	...	1,000	6,500	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	9,300
	Total Rs	...	1,000	6,500	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	9,300
												Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Safe Custody.												
2	Divisional Disbursing Officer, 1st (Peshawar) Division.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,560	23,377 1 1	24,937 1 1
	Total Rs.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,560	23,377 1 1	24,937 1 1

PESHAWAR;
Dated the 20th February 1920.

M. E. WATTS,
Controller of Military Accounts, 1st (Peshawar) Division.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 20th February 1920.

No. 2365-*An*.—Mr. P. T. Nathoji, temporary Superintendent in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 4th (Quetta) Division, has been appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in that office, with effect from the 29th October 1919.

No. 2366-*An*.—Mr. R. B. Dadinatha, Officiating Superintendent in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 4th (Quetta) Division, has been appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in that office, with effect from the 18th November 1919.

No. 2367-*An*.—Mr. V. H. Elijah, Officiating Superintendent in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 4th (Quetta) Division, was appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in that office, from the 1st to the 27th December 1919.

B. N. MITRA,

Military Accountant General.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Delhi, the 19th February 1920.

No. 97-*C.-F. A.*—The following officiating promotion in the Upper Subordinate Establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. C. St. J. Jackson	Inspecting Telegraphist .	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 2nd class, officiating.	2nd January 1920.

No. 99-*C.-F. A.*—The following permanent promotions in the Superior Engineering Branch, 2nd Division, and in the Upper Subordinate Establishment (Engineering Branch) are sanctioned on probation for 6 months with effect from the 2nd December 1919 :—

Name.	From	To
Mr. F. Rodrigues	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 1st class.	Superior Engineering Branch, 2nd Division.
Mr. R. R. Carr	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 2nd class.	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 1st class, permanent.
Mr. C. H. Marrow . . .	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 2nd class, permanent.

No. 101-*C.-F. A.*—The following officiating promotion in the Upper Subordinate Establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. A. J. Rodriguez .	Inspecting Telegraphist .	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 2nd class, officiating.	8th January 1920.

Calcutta, the 27th February 1920.

No. 484-*F. A.*—Rai Sahib D. D. Khettry, Officer of the Superior Engineering Branch, 2nd Division, has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 5th February 1920.

G. R. CLARKE,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(POST OFFICE).

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th February 1920.

No. 701-*Ap*.—Mr. R. D. Nash, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months with effect from the 3rd February 1920.

Mr. C. Periyanayagam Pillai, Sub-postmaster, Vepery, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. D. Nash, or until further orders.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th February 1920.

No. 789-*T. G*.—Mr. A. J. Roderick, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, and officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, is appointed permanent Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, on probation, with effect from the 29th January 1920.

Mr. J. Gordon, Telegraph Master and officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, is appointed permanent Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 29th January 1920.

No. 793-*T. G*.—Mr. W. A. V. D'Rozario, who was appointed to officiate in the third grade of the first division of the Superior Traffic Branch, *vice* Mr. P. N. Mitra, continues to officiate in that grade as Deputy Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic, Central Circle, with effect from the 22nd January 1920, *vice* Mr. A. C. Board on leave.

Mr. W. E. Hellein continues to officiate in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch in the arrangements *vice* Mr. Board.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

The 26th February 1920.

No. 492-*T.H*.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 12th February 1920 to 25th February 1920:—

Name of office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Kalyan City	Bombay	1st January 1920	Opened.
Kartorim	Portuguese Territory	2nd February 1920	"
	Railway Offices.		
Gadadharpur	East Indian Railway	1st March 1920	Opened.
Kelva Road	Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.	1st February 1920	"

The following alterations in the names of Government Telegraph offices are notified:—

"Bangaon, Bengal" instead of "Bangaon."
"Dharampuri (Dhar)" instead of "Dharampuri."
"Karachi Frere Hall" instead of "Karachi Cantonment."
"Muktsar Punjab" instead of "Muktsar."

J. D. MACRAE,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

The following is a statement of the cash balances at the Home Treasury of the Government of India on the last day of December 1919 and of the form in which they were held :—

	General Balance.	Gold Standard Reserve.
	£	£
Cash at the Bank of England	3,042,651	172
Treasury Bills	11,749,747	...
TOTAL	14,792,398	172
Total Home Treasury balances as shown in the accounts	14,792,570	

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

THE TREASURY ;
Calcutta, the 26th February 1920.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 298802 of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Deb Nath Sreemanee and last endorsed to Tarak Nath Dutt, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—TARAK NATH DUTT,
Residence—5 & 6, Mirzaffar Lane, Calcutta.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{722\text{-C.C.}}{\text{F.-1}}$ of the 5 per cent. Loan of 1929-47 for Rs. 100, originally issued in the name of the Imperial Tobacco Company of India, Limited, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED,
F. GRACIE, Accountant.
Residence—5, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

LOST.

The lower half of Government Promissory Note No. 056677 (Indian War Loan) of the 5½ per cent. Loan of War Bonds 1922 for Rs. 400, originally standing in the name of the Mercantile Bank of India Ltd., who transferred it to W. H. Millar or order and last endorsed to R. Nagasamy Iyer, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the security.

Name of the Advertiser—R. NAGASAMY IYER,

Residence—Sudiyoor, Parthibanur Post, Ramnad District, Madras Presidency.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 139205 and 141603 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500, respectively, and No. 184775 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 1,000 originally standing in the name of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and last endorsed to Benode Behary Mukerjee, and Notes Nos. 149072 and 137856 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 500, respectively, originally standing in the name of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and last endorsed to Probhabati Debi, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietors. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser— BENODE BEHARY MUKERJI,

Residence—Gorifa, District 24-Parganas.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 291559, 291560 and 298525 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 500, each the first two notes originally standing in the name of Parameswari Debi and the last note originally standing in the name of Hari Prasanna Chakrabartty, Bhagabati Prasanna Chakrabartty and Tara Prasanna Chakrabartty, the proprietors by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—SYAMAPADA RAY, Attorney,

for HARI PRASANNA CHAKRABARTTY, etc.,

Residence—51, Ghoosry Road, Salkia.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 167313 for Rs. 100 and 167303 for. Rs. 1,000 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43 originally standing in the name of B. K. Dotiwala, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is in the usual course to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—B. K. DOTIVALA,

Residence—5, Dharmtala Street, Calcutta.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 206916 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 590, originally standing in the name of Bhola Nath Ghosh, Administrator of Radhamoni Dassi, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security..

Name of the Advertiser—BHOLA NATH GHOSH.

Residence—Nauli Village, Siddhipassa P. O. (Khoolna).

LOST.

The lower halves of the Government Promissory Notes Nos. F.008853, H.000032 and H.000036 of the 5 per cent. loan of 1945-55 for Rs. 500, Rs. 5,000 and Rs 5,000, respectively, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to the Allahabad Bank, Ld., the proprietors by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LD.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{4590P.}{F.-1}$ of the 5½ per cent. of War Bonds 1920, for Rs. 1,000 originally issued in the name of Hussain Shah, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—SAYED HUSSAIN SHAH,
son of FATEH DARYA SAYED.

Residence—Rajoya, Tahsil Chiniot, District Jhang.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes as detailed below (War Bond of 5½ per cent.) of 1921 No. E.029621 for Rs. 200, War Bond of 5½ per cent. of 1920 No. 032225 for Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of Ganpatdass Chhogmal, and last endorsed to nil, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that the application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—GANPATDASS CHHOGMAL.

Residence—Village Napasar, Bikaner State.

Resolution of the Subscribers to the Hindu Family Annuity Fund adopted at their meeting held on 31st January 1920.

That the Directors be authorised to draw in the manner laid down in Rule 73, Rs. 1,71,414 (Rupees one lakh and seventy-one thousand four hundred and fourteen) only from the Deposit Account with the Government of India to meet expenditure provided for in the budget estimate for 1920-21.

H. D. BASU,
Secretary

Estate W.-K. D. Bignell, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late William Kyd D'Oyley Bignell of 4, St. Augustine's Mansions, Vincent Square, Middlesex, who died at 14, Horbury Crescent, Notting Hill Gate, Middlesex, on 26th October 1917, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 22nd March 1920 next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. E. VALLANCE.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th January 1920.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882
AND
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

DELHI.
[In Liquidation.]

Notice of Meeting of Creditors and Contributories.

Notice is hereby given that the District Judge of Delhi has directed a Meeting of Creditors and Contributories of the abovenamed Company to be summoned pursuant to Section 140 of the above Act for the purpose of ascertaining their views and wishes regarding recent and future liquidation proceedings, and that such Meeting will be held on Friday, the 27th February 1920, at the Bar-Room of the Court of District Judge, at 12 noon, at which time and place all the Creditors and Contributories are required to attend either in person or by proxy. The said Court has appointed Babu Basheshar Nath Goela, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Delhi, to act as Chairman of the said Meeting.

BASHESHAR NATH GOELA,
Official Liquidator.

Dated this 4th day of February 1920.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
In the matter of the Ganges Gum and Glue Ltd.

By an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the above matter dated the 16th February 1920 on the petition of the Calcutta Decorating Company Limited it was ordered that the said Ganges Gum and Glue Limited be wound up by this Hon'ble Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1913 and it was further *inter alia* ordered that subject to security being given to the satisfaction of the Registrar of the said Hon'ble Court for Rs. 30,000 Mr. Noel Wilkinson of No. 3, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, should be appointed Official Liquidator of the said Ganges Gum and Glue Limited.

WATKINS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Calcutta Decorating Co., Ltd.

Dated this 23rd day of February 1920.

8, Strand Road, Calcutta.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 9.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1920.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A Supplement to the Gazette of India will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in Part VI of the Gazette.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the Supplement separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by post. The Supplement and Part VI of the Gazette can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the Gazette of India is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the Calcutta Gazette, will be included in the Supplement. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the Gazette must be looked to.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL (FORTNIGHTLY) PRICES

Return showing the Wholesale and Retail Prices of Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, Sugar (Raw), Salt, etc., in India by Districts for the fortnight ending the 31st January, 1920

Department of Statistics, India
February 24, 1920

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 1

mparison with the previous year—

HOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 31st January 1920, as compared with the corresponding period of 1919.

Province	Rice, common (Oryza Sativa)		Wheat (Triticum Sativum)		Barley (Hordeum Vulgare)		Jawar (Andropogon Sorghum)		Bajra (Pennisetum typhoideum)		Maize (Zea Mays)		Gram (Cicer arietinum)		Arhar Dal (Cajanus Indicus)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (Gur)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending the 31st January of																					
	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
ma	100	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	142	100	127	100	131	...	...	100	87
am	100	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	124	100	127	100	93
gal	100	127	100	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	118	100	110	100	138	100	155	100	99
ar and Orissa	100	139	100	103	100	128	...	...	..	...	100	104	100	123	100	134	100	133	100	190	100	102
ited Provinces of gra and Oudh	100	116	100	96	100	85	100	76	100	74	100	88	100	117	100	130	100	138	100	135	100	110
lhi	100	100	100	96	100	86	100	76	100	69	100	59	100	118	100	111	100	133	100	105	100	102
ajab	100	95	100	93	100	95	100	73	100	83	100	94	100	136	100	129	100	142	100	118	100	86
rth-West Frontier rovince	100	97	100	111	100	118	100	71	100	79	100	128	100	125	100	109	100	127	100	109	100	88
d and Baluchistan	100	[illegible]	100	99	100	111	100	89	...	...	100	125	100	128	100	113	100	142	100	198	100	97
nbay	100	111	100	105	100	91	100	72	100	59	...	...	100	126	100	125	100	126	100	183	100	90
ntral Provinces nd Berar	100	94	100	102	...	...	100	71	...	...	...	...	100	124	100	138	00	147	...	...	100	101
dras	100	102	...	...	...	...	100	128	100	150	...	...	100	127	100	138	00	139	100	230	100	92
rage, ndia — Unweighted	100	114	100	100	100	102	100	82	100	86	100	105	100	126	100	124	100	135	100	155	100	96
rage, ndia — Weighted	100	123	100	97	100	95	100	86	100	91	100	97	100	125	...	...	...	...	100	148	...	...

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 2

mparison with the previous fortnight—

HOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 31st January 1920, as compared with the previous fortnight.

Province	Rice, common (Oryza Sativa)		Wheat (Triticum Sativum)		Barley (Hordeum Vulgare)		Jawar (Andropogon Sorghum)		Bajra (Pennisetum typhoideum)		Maize (Zea Mays)		Gram (Cicer arietinum)		Arhar Dal (Cajanus Indicus)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (Gur)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending																					
	15th Jan. 1920	31st Jan. 1920	15th Jan. 1920	31st Jan. 1920	15th Jan. 1920	31st Jan. 1920	15th Jan. 1920	31st Jan. 1920	15th Jan. 1920	31st Jan. 1920	15th Jan. 1920	31st Jan. 1920	15th Jan. 1920	31st Jan. 1920	15th Jan. 1920	31st Jan. 1920	15th Jan. 1920	31st Jan. 1920	15th Jan. 1920	31st Jan. 1920	15th Jan. 1920	31st Jan. 1920
rma	100	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	109	100	102	100	104	...	...	100	100
am	100	110	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	97	100	92
gal	100	106	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	104	100	102	100	104	100	92	100	99
ar and Orissa	100	103	100	102	100	100	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	98	100	108	100	95	100	96	100	94
ited Provinces of gra and Oudh	100	107	100	99	100	97	100	90	100	96	100	98	100	98	100	109	100	98	100	96	100	101
lhi	100	100	100	100	100	106	100	101	100	96	100	107	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	95	100	99
ajab	100	98	100	98	100	100	100	114	100	103	100	95	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101
rth-West Frontier rovince	100	98	100	100	100	97	100	107	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	89	100	97
d and Baluchistan	100	105	100	102	100	97	100	100	100	92	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	99	100	104	100	99
mbay	100	103	100	103	100	100	100	102	100	100	...	...	100	158	100	108	100	97	100	107	100	101
ntral Provinces nd Berar	100	100	100	102	...	...	100	101	...	...	...	...	100	101	100	108	100	103	...	..	100	92
dras	100	103	...	...	...	...	100	94	100	106	...	...	100	125	100	96	100	107	100	101	100	101
rage, ndia — Unweighted	100	102	100	101	100	100	100	101	100	99	100	100	100	108	100	102	100	100	100	93	100	98
rage, ndia — Weighted	100	103	100	100	100	98	100	99	100	101	100	98	100	102	....	...	...	...	100	97	...	...

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 3.

WHOLESALE PRICES (per maund of 82⅐ lbs.) of wheat, rice (common), jawar, bajra, and gram at certain selected markets during the fortnight ending the 31st January of the years 1918, 1919 and 1920.

Marts	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)			Rice (common) (*Oryza sativa*)			Jawar (*Andropogon sorghum*)			Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)			Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		
	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1912	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Calcutta	8 0 0	7 4 0	5 8 0	8 4 0	6 4 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4 0	5 0 0	8 8
Bombay	7 15 0	8 14 3	6 14 1	7 0 5	6 8 9	5 11 5	8 4 0	10 8 0	5 8 0	6 5 7	10 9 4	5 1 3	8 9 2	6 15 9	4 2
Karachi	6 11 0	7 2 0	5 4 6	9 6 0	7 12 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 6	7 4 6	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	8 13 1	8 7 6	5 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2 3	9 4 2	4 9
Rangoon	...	...	...	5 0 8	3 9 6	2 14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4 5	7 8 6	8 11
Dacca	8 0 0	...	...	7 8 0	5 12 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0 0	...	...
Patna	*	6 11 0	4 7 0	*	5 11 0	3 1 3	*	5 0 0	2 8 0	*	...	...	*	5 11 0	2 10
Ranchi	8 [illegible] 0	8 4 0	5 8 0	7 4 6	6 0 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	6 8 0	3 12
Cuttack	7 9 6	9 6 7	5 5 4	6 12 0	5 9 0	3 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6 0	7 9 10	4 5
Benares	6 15 9	6 15 9	4 11 5	8 10 0	7 5 4	4 6 5	4 14 3	6 2 7	3 6 10	5 13 11	6 13 1	3 9 3	7 0 1	5 13 11	3 0
Cawnpore	6 15 0	7 4 4	4 14 0	6 12 0	7 4 0	5 2 0	4 3 0	6 8 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	7 12 0	4 3 0	7 0 0	6 9 0	3 2
Meerut	*	7 5 0	4 13 7	*	6 14 9	4 13 7	*	6 6 0	3 6 5	*	8 0 0	3 11 6	*	5 15 6	3 12
Agra	7 9 11	6 14 7	5 5 4	13 5 4	7 7 1	6 2 6	4 7 1	5 5 2	3 10 2	5 3 11	7 9 4	4 8 0	7 4 4	5 11 0	3 10
Lucknow	6 10 8	7 4 3	5 2 6	8 0 0	6 15 3	4 1 9	4 0 0	5 11 5	3 3 2	4 9 3	6 10 8	3 7 8	7 4 4	6 6 3	3 8
Ferozepur	5 11 6	6 6 6	4 11 3	10 10 9	9 6 6	5 11 6	5 9 0	..	...	5 11 6	...	...	6 2 6	5 0 0	3 10
Lahore	6 2 6	6 15 3	4 13 6	7 10 0	9 6 6	5 0 0	5 5 3	...	3 13 0	5 11 6	8 6 9	4 3 3	6 6 6	4 13 6	3 11
Amritsar	5 8 0	6 8 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	8 12 0	5 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15 0	4 14 9	3 13
Rawalpindi	6 10 9	6 2 6	5 2 6	8 14 3	8 14 3	4 14 0	5 11 6	8 0 0	3 10 3	5 14 9	5 11 6	3 5 3	6 8 6	4 11 3	4 1
Lyallpur	5 14 0	6 12 0	4 13 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	6 2 0	...	...	...	...	7 12 0	...	6 7 0	4 8 0	4 6
Ambala	6 4 0	7 8 0	4 15 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	...	2 12 0	5 4 0	...	4 0 0	6 8 0	5 3 0	3 15
Delhi	6 12 0	7 0 0	4 14 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 4 0	4 12 0	6 4 0	3 10 0	5 8 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	5 8 0	3 10
Peshawar	5 9 1	5 4 5	5 1 3	9 0 3	9 0 0	5 5 4	4 11 3	...	...	6 0 6	...	3 5 4	5 9 1	4 5 9	4 4
Quetta	7 14 0	6 4 6	5 13 0	...	...	...	6 12 0	4 12 0	4 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	9 2 10	9 11 7	...	10 3 2	8 1 9	5 12 4	...	..	...	5 11 9	11 6 8	5 8 11	9 13 8	7 13 9	4 10
Ahmednagar	9 3 2	8 15 5	6 0 7	...	.	5 7 5	5 7 7	9 2 7	..	6 1 2	...	5 3 10	8 9 10	7 6 11	4 8
Ahmedabad	9 8 0	10 0 0	5 12 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	6 12 0	...	...	...	7 8 0	11 0 0	5 2 0	10 0 0	6 4 0	4 0
Nagpur	9 13 11	8 13 2	4 14 5	7 8 0	11 8 7	4 9 10	6 8 5	8 6 8	4 5 0	...	...	...	8 2 7	7 12 1	3 14
Jubbulpur	7 4 4	6 15 4	5 9 10	6 15 4	...	4 7 1	5 11 5	6 2 6	3 10 2	...	...	...	7 9 11	5 14 10	4 0
Cocanada	...	...	...	6 8 11	6 4 11	4 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Calicut	...	...	...	9 6 1	7 8 6	5 2 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...

*Figures have not so far been reported

TABLE NO. 4—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
rma*—															
nasserim—															
Mergui	...	..	57·14	45·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	41·03	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	57·66	43·84	...	86·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
gu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	50·39	35·96	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Maubin	...	...	53·78	42·11	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	..	...	52·03	42·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
gu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	52·46	34·41	...	112·28	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	53·33	34·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
per Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	63·37	44·14	...	84·21	...	...	...	...	...	24·15	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	70·33	54·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
akan—															
Akyab	...	..	55·17	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
sam*—															
rma—															
Balaganj (Sylhet)	40	30	73·75	48·75	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
rahmaputra—															
Goalpara	35	25	57·5	43·12	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati†	...	23·75	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ngal*—															
astern—															
Chittagong	40	25	68·75	50	...	...	...	...	...	..		..	...	...	
Dacca	45	30	75	57·5	80	...	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..
eltaic—															
Calcutta	40	30	82·5	62·5	80	72·5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
estern—															
Burdwan	42·5	30	70	60	75	...	...	..	.	...	.		..	..	...
Midnapore	41·25	29·87	70	52·5	80	85	..	...	...	..	..	.	..	...	.
orthern—															
Pabna	42·5	32·5	70	56·87	70	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...
Rangpur	35	20	67·5	45	70	...	..	...		..	..	..	...	..	...
ar and Orissa*—															
ihar, north—															
Bhagalpore	40	36·25	76·25	60	72·5	65	..	...	52·5	40	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	44·37	35	109	72·81	66·56	72·5	...	...	50	42·03	...	...	...	...	50
ihar, south—															
Patna†	...	33·12	...	56·87	...	66·87	..	..	...	40	...	50		...	...
rissa—															
Cuttack	33·28	22·6	67·5	55·62	75·94	94·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
ted Provinces—															
AGRA—*															
astern—															
Benares	43·12	41·08	86·25	73·38	69·84	69·84	81·41	77·24	50·63	56·41	48·91	61·61	58·7	68·54	...
entral—															
Cawnpore	34·37	43·75	67·5	72·5	69·37	72·71	77·5	80	46·25	57·5	41·87	65	50	77·5	...
Jhansi	...	..	72·66	75·31	71·09 to 72·76	73·59 to 76·25	...	...	50	57·19	55·16	59·79	57·19	...	..
estern—															
Meerut†	...	..	...	69·22	...	73·12	...	76·56	...	53·12	...	63·75	...	80	...
Agra	...	66·25	133·33	74·43	76·2	69·11	84·17	82·70	50	55·31	44·43	58·23	52·45	75·83	.
bmontane, west—															
Shahjahanpur	43·23	40·25	69·53	75·75	66·67	71·25	74·37	81·87	42·08	55·31	41·04	...	48·49	61·37	
OUDH—															
uthern—															
Lucknow	...	...	80	69·53	66·67	72·66	80	80·73	44·43	51·25	40	57·18	45·78	66·67	..
rthern—															
Fyzabad	46·87	45·62	91·41	76·25	65·31	63·91	[illegible]	...	46·87	53·[illegible]2	50	...	61·56	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

† Figures have not so far been reported.

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district headquarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) day of each night.

[The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds]

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	139·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Mergui
...	...	...	...	68·82	130·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...		103·28	68·82	103·23	66·67	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	92·75	75·29	116·36	101·59	90·14	94·12	...	...	...	...		...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	95·52	120·75	106·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	91·43	43·84	106·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	68·08	136·17	130·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	25	...	87·67	62·75	114·29	75·29	...	83·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	100	86·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	112·28	123·08	123·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balaganj (Sylhet)
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122·5	110	85	80	Goalpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	85	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	95	67·5	115	110	...	...	...	...	150	100	135	100	Chittagong
...	...	...	90	...	110	100	...	...	...	...	200	90	75	85	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	...	82·5	50	95	77·5	...	...	...	...	130	90	125	90	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	80	72·5	100	120		...	...	...	110 to 120	...	130	117·5	Burdwan
...			80 to 92·5	85	110 to 120	90 to 110	...	...	...	...	95	100	135	125 to 140	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	125	90	...	...	...	...	...	80	80	66·87	Pabna
...	...	...	80	95	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	70	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar, north—
...	52·5	50	79·37	50	106·25	80	52·5	56·25	...		145	90	117·5	80 to 95	Bhágalpur
...	51 25	55	66·56	57·19	100	72·5	50	61·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	...	50	...	56·87	...	66·87	...	50		...	...	90	...	100	Patna
															Orissa—
...	...	...	63·75	76·15	100	94·11	...	...	...		...	...	140·94	...	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern—
	52·4	52·4	70·05	58·7	104·74	81·41	...	...	...	...	133·33	91·67	135·33	97·76	Benares
															Central—
...	45	56·25	70	65·62	100	97·5	...	...	45·62	42·5	114·22	76·25	123·12	85	Cawnpore
	53·28	57·19	60·47	66·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
															Western—
	...	57·19	...	59·69	...	60·22	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	84·06	Meerut
	46 35	51·25	72·71	56·87	123·07	86·35	...	...	47·03	47·55	200	80	152·34	90·73	Agra
															Submontane, west—
...	44·43	56·56	72·71	60	...	...	...	...	41·04	...	...	78·75	...	...	Shahjahánpur
															(b) Oudh
															Southern—
	44·43	55·78	72·71	63·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	48·44	53·12	72·66	56·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—*continued*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
Burma—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	...	800	...	...	25·1	34·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	1066·67	640	...	...	22·86	29·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	800	711·11	...	...	36·36	31·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	(a) 533·33	914·29	...	...	29·77	32·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	914·29	581·82	...	...	41·83	41·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein		...	1066·67	640	...	...	28·57	45·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	914·29	800	...	...	35·75	42·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·57	43·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	12·80	800	...	...	41·29	44·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	1066·67	914·29	...	...	45·71	45·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	12·80	914·29	...	...	47·06	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—															
Surma—															
Balaganj (Sylhet)	...	...	...	740	90	70	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	...	...	840	630	120	82·5	35·63	38·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati*	...	...	...	675	...	82·5	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	...	...	1000	750	85	62·5	30·94	31·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	1000	650	140	95	37·5	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	...	...	780	700	100	55	33·75	36·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Burdwan	...	...	930 to 940	660	80 to 90	60	35	34·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	1000 to 1150	700 to 760	100	62·5	35	35·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Pabna	...	...	1000	650	86·87	55	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	800	650	60	60	40	43·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—															
Bihar, north—															
Bhágalpur	160	140	750	580	115	57·5	36·25	35	105	100	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	800	581·87	100	50	31·87	31·87	266·56	200	...	...	...	...	
Bihar, south—															
Patna*	...	100	...	535	...	60	...	30·78	...	20	...	...	...	5	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	...	761·87	647·6	91·41	40·63	27·5	30·73	156·09	190·47	...	...	6·25	6·25	6·25
United Provinces—															
(a) Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares*	146·67	133·33	902·6	651·93	95·68	63·23	33·33	38·59	...	...	...	...	...		...
Central—															
Cawnpore	172·5	130	914·37	700	95	67·5	29·58	24·58	140	140	160	145	...	...	...
Jhánsi	145·47	...	832·5	624·53	...	...	30·78	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Meerut*	...	160	...	711·09	...	58·75	...	28·12		...		...	...		
Agra	177·76	135·57	1061·04	656·67	100	83·75	32·6	26·77	50	115	177·76	180	10	6·67	20
Submontane, west—															
Shahjáhanpur	...	...	790	610	86·51	...	29·37	31·27	250	180	140 and 150	140 and 200	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	130	900	670	88·91	66·67	30·73	23·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Northern—															
Fyzabad	...	...	920	580	80	58·12	38·07	30·62	...	...	...	...	6·25	6·25	...

* Figures have not so far been reported

(a) Inferior quality.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Coal (Bengal)		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·75	3·31	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·31	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·31	2·44	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	32·99	...	13·96	...	...	...	...	...	3·06	2·12	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	2·44	Bassein
															Pegu (Inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·37	2·37	Pakokku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·67	9·18	...	...	...	...	...	3·19	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2	2·66	(Balaganj) Sylhet
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·25	2·75	Goálpára
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	2·62	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·06	2·25	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·19	5·25	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	5	...	...	...	...	3·94	3·12	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	3·12	...	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·12	3·27	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·16	3·62	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·25	4·62	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	...	45	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·33	2·77	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	10	10	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·36	2·69	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	10	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·98	Patna
															Orissa—
6·25	...	...	...	...	6·25	6·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·37	2·8	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	20	...	47·03	47·03	13·75	13·75	...	...	...	...	3·44	3·53	Benares
															Central—
...	...	...	16·67	18·75	47·5	41·25	8·75	8·75	80	65	...	...	4·2	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	4·41	3·75	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	...	...	...	20	...	46·87	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	Meerut
20	10	...	13·33	20·99	48·44	48·59	22·5	20	60	95·31	200	88·8	4·5	4·91	Agra
															Submontane, west—
	...	...	10	15	...	...	10	10	90 and 150	90 and 120	50 and 200	50 and 150	4·37	·87	Shahjahánpur
															(b) Oudh—
															Southern—
...	...	...	18·28	18·28	43·75	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·25	15	...	...	80	60	4·28	3·37	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—*continued.*

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA		RAGI
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
Rajputana—															
Eastern—															
Ajmer†	...	26·67		...	...	90·78	...	...	...	66·56	...	80	...	100	.
Delhi—															
Delhi	...	...	75	75	67·5	70	72·5	72·5	47·5	55	47·5	62·5	55	80	..
Punjab—															
Southern—															
Ferozepur	43·28	53·28	106·72	94·06	57·19	64·06	64·06	76·25	40	47·03	55·61	...	57·19	..	...
Central—															
Lahore	43·28	57·19	76·25	94·06	61·56	69·53	66·72	76·25	44·37	...	53·28	...	57·19	84·22	.
Submontane—															
Amritsar	47·5	56·25	80	87·5	55	65	63·12	71·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Rawalpindi	...	...	88·91	88·91	66·72	61·56	66·87	72·66	40·94	40	57·19	80	59·22	57·19	
Western—															
Lyallpur	...	...	80	90	58·75	67·5	65	74·37	...	47·5	...	...	...	77·5	...
Multan	43·75	47·5	76·87	84·60	61·56	63·5	66·56	65	45·16	42·81	43·28	63·75	58·75	70	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshawar		...	90·16	90	55·68	52·76	64·01	58·12	26·67	29·37	47·03	...	60·31	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	100	106·09	63·75	55	72·5	59·69	42·5	...	40	60·94	50·62	70·47	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karachi	...	..	93·75	77·5	66·87	71·25	...	...	50·62	53·75	..	...		...	...
Shikarpur	..	...	115	95	65	85	...	...	55	71·87	57·5	92·5	60	95	...
Quetta		...		...	72·5 to 85	60·62 to 65	110	125	56·25	48·75	67·5	47·5	...	..	
Bombay—															
Konkan—															
Bombay	54·06	54·06	70·26	65·47	79·37	88·91	...	...	53·96	59·27	82·5	105	63·40	105·83	.
Deccan and Karnátak—															
Dharwar (Hubli)	...	...	86·77	79·74	112·29	85·31	...	...	...	...	60·1	91·2	...	...	...
Sholapur	44·63	...	91·67	...	94·95	93·54	...	...	...	...	65·73	71·56	57·45	...	...
Poona	..	...	101·98	81·09	91·77	97·24	...	...	..	...	...	...	67·34	113·91	..
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—															
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	91·98	89·63	...	...	...	...	54·74	91·61	60·73	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66·2	...	65·05	...	...
Gujarat—															
Surat	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	95	95	95	100	...	...	...	60	...	...	75	110	...
Central Provinces*—															
Western—															
Nagpur	..	69·25	75	115·37	98·69	68·25	...	114·31	...	...	65·25	84·19	...	...	..
Central—															
Jubbulpore	...	...	69·56	...	72·69	69·56	94·06	88·87	...	...	57·12	61·56		...	..
Eastern—															
Raipur	61·56	55	66·69	68	84·19	79	100	85	...	...	...	..	...	...	.
Berar—															
Akola	.	...	70·87	65	69·75	68	...	...	..	...	54·12	79	...	...	
Amraoti		...	65·94	80	76·44	88·25	...	...	..	...	56·25	93·75	...	...	
Madras—															
South, Central—															
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82·9	68·9	97·5	46·6	...
Salem	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—															
Bellary	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74·7	65·9		..	..
Cuddapah	79·4	47·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65·8	47·6	71·8	57·5	.
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
East Coast, Central—															
Nellore	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	63·2
East Coast, South—															
Madras	58·2	43·7	88·2	84·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	36·4	...	85·1	61·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	77·2
Southern—															
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78·8	82·5	90·6	57·7	...
Mysore—															
Mysore	50·29	29	82·29	62	109·7	144	169·74	175·62	...	...	44·33	56	.	...	56·1
Bangalore	48	52	100	128	100	128	154·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of cleaned rice
† Figures have not so far been reported

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	
															Rajputana—
															Eastern—
...	...	62·19	...	65·31	...		..	...	...	...	...	106·56	...	...	Ajmer
															Delhi—
...	50	86·25	65	55	105	95	75	...	50	47·5	...	77·5	125	80	Delhi
															Punjab—
															Southern—
...	44·37	50	61·56	50	145·47	100	...	...	55·16	50	177·66	100	...	...	Ferozepur
															Central—
...	47·03	57 19	64·06	48·44	114·22	94·06	61·56	57·19	44·37	47·08	133·28	76·09	94·06	88·91	Lahore
															Submontane—
..	44·37	51·56	69·37	49·22	115	90	...	...	51·25	43·75	...	100	...	110	Amritsar
															Northern—
...	55·16	50	65 31	47·03	...	..	...	...	...	...	133·28	80	133·28	66·72	Ráwalpindi
															Western—
...	42·5	45	64·37	45	...	70	...	...	48·75	40	...	..	110	85	Lyallpur
...	48·75	48·75	65	45·62	...	...	...	45·62	47·19	43·75	160	77·5	110	95	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
	35·07	29·74	55·68	43·59	50·78	46·72	...	...	..	..		–	142·24	74·74	Peshâwar
..	...	...	53 12	43·59	..		.	..	..	..	...	...	92·5	...	Dera Ismail Khan
															Sind and Baluchista
.	...	...	72·81	55	...	...	.	...	40·78	...	.	..	...	...	Karáchi
..	..	...	77·5	62·5	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Shikarpur
	62·5	50	..	.	70 to 100	70 to 80	...	60	...	.		..	..	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
															Konkan—
..	...	..	85·73	69·84	114·17	120·21	57·13	96·41	41·82	44·9	125	91·98	...	...	Bombay
															Deccan and Karnáta
.	...	...	94·11	77·92	...	...	...	...	31·98	34·79	...	78·8	...	...	Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	.	96·09		131·67	83·12	...	...	43·33	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
..	..	..	98·54	78·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Poona
															Khandesh and
															Deccan—
	...		86·15	74·32	...	...		..	39·17	43·33	116·51	...	..	..	Ahmednágar
..	.		...	69·63	...	...	..	...	...	46·51	..	...	...	.	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
..	...	..		...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	Surat
...	...	..	100	62·5	130	100	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces
															Western—
.	...	..	81·62	77·56	144·31	103·06	...	.	36·5	36	148·5	105·81	..	..	Nagpur
															Central—
..	...	..	76·19	59 25	106·62	94·12	...	57·12	53·31	44·44	...	88·87	100	...	Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
..	...	...	88·5	55	123·06	75	..	..	..	...	128·06	78	...	...	Raipur
															Berar—
...	..	–	64·69	62	109	79 5	..	..	31·62	33	...	...	...	..	Akola
...	..	...	74·31	72·06	167·94	129·44	..	..	32·12	48·56	128·56	100	..	..	Amráoti
															Madras—
															South, central—
	...	...	128·8	97·7	..	.	...	..	...	52·8	..	..	...	...	Coimbatore
78·2	..	..	..	...	...	83·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	Salem
															Central—
...	...	..	123·3	74	...	...	..	..	42·4	23·6	...	.	...	.	Bellary
...	...	...	..	–	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
															East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	..	88·4	61·2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
															East Coast, south—
–	..	...	101·4	92·6	...	...	90·4	74·6	65·8	65·8	...	...	...	...	Madras
	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Tanjore
56·3	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	Trichinopoly
															Southern—
...	...	..	..	...	81	52·5	..		.	.	..	.		...	Madura
															Mysore—
40	...	...	50·57*	44*	120·42	108	...	...	..	.	...		.	...	Mysore
36	...	...	64*	48*	132	104	...	...	..	..	...	.		...	Bangalore

*Relates to horse gram

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—*concluded*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
Rajputana—															
Eastern—															
Ajmer†	...	131·93	...	711·09	...	92·34	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
Delhi—															
Delhi	150	130 to 150	1040	780	100·1	95	26·87	26·25	80	80	170	160	30	40	...
Punjab—															
Southern—															
Ferozepur	177·66	152·34	1023·44	752·97	114·22	97·03	42·34	47·03	160	177·81	177·66	160	...	...	...
Central—															
Lahore	177·81	160	1163·59	800	106·72	96·87	40	47·81	160	160	177·66	200	12·5	20	...
Submontane—															
Amritsar	177·5	160	1000	780	85	87·5	34·37	40	120	120	120	150	...	...	...
Northern—															
Ráwalpindi			1066·72	711·09	123·12	88·91	34·69	42·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Lyallpur	.	160	1025	710	100	80	40	42·5	160	200	140	160	...	...	...
Multan	160	145	1000	720	94·37	80	39·06	48·12	130	122·5	172·5	150	17·5	22·5	...
N.-W. Frontier Province															
Peshávar		.	914·27	691·87	96·98	81·15	23·44	25·31	200	101·61	164·11	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan		.	1040	852·66	87·5	88·28	37·5	44·06	...	...	...	...	...	24·37	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karáchi	..	.	1020	745	276·77	138·38	18·12	17·5	...	...	...	...	24·01	31·98	...
Shikarpur	..	...	1100	740	100	95	21·72	21·72	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Quetta	.		1040 to 1100	740 to 770	...	...	23·44	23·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—															
Konkan—															
Bombay	171·41	142·86	1085·73	971·41	142·86	115·62	22·5	25	...	...	119·74	125·16	12·81	18·38	...
Deccan and Karnatak—															
Dharwar (Hubli)	...		..	..	155·99	73·02	24·01	...	...	...	114·01	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	.	118·54	1025	733·33	165·36	85·68	25	27·19	141·67	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	989·48	805·20	...	87·71	23·7	23·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—															
Ahmednagar	132·29	...	916·67	683·33	161·67	80	20·73	24·95	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	83·33	25·05	33·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—															
Surat	...	..	1102·71	908·12	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	1160	860	...	...	16·87	17·19	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Central Provinces—															
Western—															
Nagpur	186·87	159·56	1066·87	733·31	...	...	27·5	30	166·69	135·31	228·56	171·44	9·44	9·44	...
Central—															
Jubbulpore	133·31	114·31	900	630	...	...	35	28·31	130	160	128	160	8	18·31	4
Eastern—															
Raipur	145·44	...	..	690	..	..	40	43	250	195	150	150	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	146·31	156	1257·12	828		...	26·19	38	285·69	133	...	...	...	...	...
Amráoti	152·69	..	1000	720	..	...	22·5	30	277·5	160	...	...	5·62	6·37	...
Madras—															
South, central—															
Coimbatore	139·6	139·6	975·6	731·7	192	70·5	20·5	22	...	...	115·2	112	...	...	...
Salem	..		...	684·9	...	...	...	...	...	171·3	...	116·6	...	...	...
Central—															
Bellary	147·7	110·8	892·5	666·7	142·8	71·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	.	...	855·3	657·9	...	...	...	..	...	...	93·2	107·1	...	...	...
Karnul	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	197·7	296·5	104·7	113·6	...	...	...
East Coast, central—															
Nellore		..	833·3	600	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·1
East Coast, south—															
Madras	158	153·1	921·7	691·3	151·4	59·3	16·9	18·9	296·3	329·2	102·9	94·6	...	...	...
Tanjore	.		...	600	...	...	23·4	23·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	1013·6	810·7	...	...	22·5	23·8	246·8	123·4	...	...	...	...	
Southern—															
Madura	159·6	133·4	1066·8	945·9	...	...	...	...	235·3	229·4	...	...	...	...	15
Mysore—															
Mysore	150·86	104	822·86	720	131·67	102·97	...	...	274·27*	274·27*	154·37	154·32	4·43	4·43	4·4[illegible]
Bangalore	140	120	960	857·13	205·18	80	...	...	651·41*	240*	188·54	137·13	11·41	8·8	16·1[illegible]

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds.

† Figures have not so far been reported.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw 1919	Jawar stalks 1920	Jawar stalks 1919	Bhusa (white) 1920	Bhusa (white) 1919	Bran 1920	Bran 1919	Coal (Bengal) 1920	Coal (Bengal) 1919	Sheep, per score 1920	Sheep, per score 1919	Plough bullocks, per pair 1920	Plough bullocks, per pair 1919	Kerosene oil, per tin 1920	Kerosene oil, per tin 1919	Districts
															Rajputana— *Eastern—*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	..	...	...	4·5 and 6	Ajmer
															Delhi—
...	7·5	...	12·5	25	41·25	40	12·5	11·25	...	100	400	250	4·37	3·86	Delhi
															Punjab— *Southern—*
...	...	...	14·22	20	48·44	44·43	...	...	112	113	287	225	4·56	...	Ferozepur
															Central—
	...	...	19·06	25	51·56	50	12·5	13·12	180	160	200	170	6·5	3·78	Lahore
															Submontane—
...	...	...	15·62	19·37	44·87	38·75	15	11·25	200	140	...	..	...	4·5	Amritsar
															Northern—
...	...	...	25	30·7	...	...	15	15	180	120	200	140	3·75	4·5	Rawalpindi
															Western—
...	...	...	17·5	15	45	43·12	15	13·12	220	120	270	270	5·12	7	Lyallpur
...	...	...	18·75	25	42·10	43·75	...	...	140	125	...	..	4·34	5·12	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	...	15·21	10·78	33·85	32·97	10·16	14·58	100 to 200	60 to 100	100 to 300	60 to 200	4·86	5	Peshawar
...	...	...	31·25	19·37	43·75	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ismail Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	..	...	49·11	46·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·89	(a)2·41	Karachi
...	...	...	35	20	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4·75	2·62	Shikarpur
...	...	...	22·5	15	50	42·5	12·86	15·43	120 to 220	120 to 220	...	..	4·5	4·87	Quetta
															Bombay— *Konkan—*
.	...	...	...	...	60·73	45·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·97	3·31	Bombay
															Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	127·5	...	...	...	4·37	2·87	Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	..	4·14	2·64	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	4·03	3·37	Poona
															Khandesh and N. Deccan—
—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	3·44	1·75	Ahmednagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	..	60	50	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces— *Western—*
5	21·31	23·31		...	...	...	8·56	10	75	80 to 90	140	130 to 185	3·19	3·06	Nagpur
															Central—
8	...	...	...	...	60	40	...	...	80	60	90	70	3·69	2·5	Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·62	3·94	Raipur
															Berar—
...	12·37	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	105	64	5	3·06	Akola
...	12·31	12·31	...	...	...	...	7·12	17·87	...	70	180	50	3·5	2·94	Amraoti
															Madras— *South, Central—*
...	8	10·4	...	...	102·9*	102·9*	...	...	...	...	175	60	4·63	...	Coimbatore
15·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100†	...	..	...	...	Salem
															Central—
...	20	12·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	160†	120†	160	150	4·38	3·75	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·5	4·91	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·63	6·06	Karnul
															East Coast, Central—
10·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·05	2·75	Nellore
															East Coast, South—
...	...	...	...	...	64·7	52·9	9·2	9·2	225†	240†	...	...	(a)3·28	2·61	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·4	...	...	...	150†	...	...	4·19	5·25	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	84·6	41·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·27	2·91	Trichinopoly
															Southern—
15	...	...	...	...	95·4	20·4	...	...	...	...	100	.	4·38	3·75	Madura
															Mysore—
4·43	4·22	7·81	113·19	97·24	...	...	...	...	50	50 to 100	50	50 to 100	4·75	4·75	Mysore
14·69	1·25	4·27	61·04	...	...	52·5	...	...	160	160	160	160 to 200	4·75	6	Bangalore

*Superior quality. † Sheep or goats. (a) Without tin.

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY, 1920

DISTRICTS	WHEAT (*Triticum Sativum*)		BARLEY (*Hordeum vulgare*)		RICE (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		RICE (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum*)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Penniestum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	7 4	6 15	9 2	8 9	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	2 13	2 13	...	...	6 1	6 1	6 10	6 10	..	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	..	...	...	6 1	5 13	7 4	6 10	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	...	4 —	...	...	6 13	5 13	7 2	6 1	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 1	7 5	6 10	...	...	...	...
Bassein	3 8	3 8	...	...	6 5	5 13	7 7	6 15	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	..	6 15	6 15	8 2	8 2	..	.	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 4	7 4	.	...	..	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 13	6 10	6 10	...	...	..	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	5 3	5 15	6 3	6 3	...	...	.	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	3 8	3 8	...	...	4 13	4 13	6 1	6 1	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	6 1	8 1	6 10	9 2	...	...	...	...
Pakókku	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 3	5 9	...	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 2	8 9	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	..	...	...	6 4	6 15	6 15	7 15	...	...	...	.
Kyaukpyu	...	..	...	...	6 1	8 —	7 5	9 —	-	..	...	...
Akyab	...	1 14	...	...	6 1	6 1	7 —	6 5	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	3 8	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 12	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	4 11	4 7	..	.	4 —	3 2	5 4	5 3	...	...	.	.
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	..	2 8	2 8	5 8	5 8	..	...	.	.
Manipur	6 —	6 —	...	...	17 —	16 —	19 —	18 —	...	...	..	.
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	..	7 12	7 12	8 4	8 4	...	...	..	.
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	3 4	5 —	4 8	...	...	..	.
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	5 8	5 8	..	...	3 4	3 —	5 8	6 —	.	..	..	..
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	4 12	5 —	...	...	4 4	4 4	6 5	5 12	...	.	.	..
Darrang	...	..	...	...	3 —	3 4	6 8	7 —	...	...	.	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	.	..
Sibsagar	..	...	...	..	3 —	3 —	6 8	6 8	...	..	.	..
Lakhimpur	4 —	4 —	...	..	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	..	...		...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	..	...	..	...	..	5 8	6 8	...	..	.	...
Noakhali	...	.	...	..	...	..	5 8	5 —	...	...	..	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	..	..	...	5 12	5 14	...	...	..	.
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 3	5 —	..	...	..	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	..	5 —	5 11	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	..	..	...	...	5 2	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	5 14	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 9	5 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	..	..	...	...	...	..	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	..
Calcutta	..	...	...	...	...	..	4 11	4 13	...		..	..
Hooghly	..		...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8		..	.	..
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	.	...	...	...		6 —	6 —	...	...	..	.
Jessore	.	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	..
Faridpur			...	—	...	...	5 —	5 12	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from returns furnished fortnightly by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the district head-quarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

*The figures under "wheat" represent the prices of wheat flour.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13	2 13	9 5	9 5	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 18	3 1	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	...	..	3 1	3 1	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2 1	2 1	12 8	11 3	Pegu
...	..	...	..	4 3	4 —	...	...	3 2	3 2	9 5	9 5	Rangoon
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	8 2	3 8	9 5	9 5	Maubin
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	3 8	3 8	11 3	11 3	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
..	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Tharrawadi
..	.	..	...	...	...	..	..	2 12	2 12	10 3	10 8	Henzada
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2	3 2	8 —	8 —	Prome
..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		9 5	9 5	Toungoo
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	7 —	7 —	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
..	..	...	..	4 4	4 4	12 13	12 13	3 4	3 4	7 —	7 —	Mandalay
..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	3 1	3 8	7 —	7 —	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	Pakôkku
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	7 —	7 —	Meiktila
												Arakan—
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10	2 9	9 5	8 —	Sandoway
..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	3 —	3	12 —	12 —	Kyaukpyu
..	.	...	...	3 3	3 3	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
..	...	...	...	5 —	4 8	..	...	3 8	3 8	9 —	9 —	Sylhet
...	..	...	...	4 —	4 9	...	...	3 4	3 8	8 —	8 —	Cachar
												Hill Tracts—
...	...	..	..	4 3	4 8	8 —	8 —	3 8	3 7	8 —	7 12	Khasi and Jáintia Hills
...	.	...	.	4 12	4 12	...	..	2 12	2 12	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills
	..	...	.	3 4	3 4	20 —	19 —	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	Manipur
...	...	.	..	3 —	3 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	6 8	6 8	Nágá Hills
..	...	...	.	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	..	..	...	4 8	4 8	7 —	8 —	3 8	3 8	10 —	10 —	Goálpára
...	...	.	...	4 8	4 12	...		8 8	3 8	10 —	9 8	Kámrup (Gauhati)
	...	..	..	4 —	4 4	...	...	3 8	3 4	8 —	8 —	Darrang
...	...	...		4 —	4 —	...	...	3 8	4 —	8 —	8 —	Nowgong
..	..	.	.	4 8	4 8	..	..	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	Sibságar
..	...	.	.	5 8	5 8	...	..	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	11 —	11 —	Chittagong
..	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	3 4	3 4	9 —	9 —	Noakhali
	.	...	.	...	...	...	.	3 8	3 8	10 —	10 —	Backerganj
...	.	..	...	...	..	...		4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	Maimensingh
.	.	.	.	..		...	...	3 8	3 9	10 —	10 —	Tippora
...				...	...	...	..	8 8	...	10 —	10 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
..	...	...	...	...		..	...	3 8	3 8	10 8	10 4	Khulna
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 10	10 10	24-Parganas
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 8	10 8	Howrah
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Calcutta
...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	3 12	4 —	11 —	10 8	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	11 —	11 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	3 4	3 4	12 —	10 12	Jessore
..		.	...	...	..	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 —	9 8	Faridpur

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1920—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*) Half-month of report	Wheat Previous half-month	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) Half-month of report	Barley Previous half-month	Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Best sort Half-month of report	Rice Best sort Previous half-month	Rice Common Half-month of report	Rice Common Previous half-month	Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*) Half-month of report	Jawar or cholum Previous half-month	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) Half-month of report	Bajra or cumbu Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	..	...	5 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	..	...	...	5 4	5 8	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	...	...	..	...	...	5 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	..	..	..	5 11	6 —	...	..	..	..
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	..	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	..	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	..	.	...	...	5 4	5 10	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	..	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 4	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	6 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...		...	...	...	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	.
Rangpur	...	...	..	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	..	...	..	.	...	.	4 8	4 8	...	...	.	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	5 14	5 1	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	5 8	6 3	7 9	.	.	...	5 3	...	.	...	...	..
Darbhanga	5 8	5 8	6 9	6 9	..	...	5 4	5 4		...	...	.
Muzaffarpur	6 —	6 —	7 12	7 8	..	...	4 —	4 —	..	...	...	.
Sáran	5 12	5 8	7 8	7 —	..	..	5 4	5 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 —	...	..	5 4	5 4	..	...	...	.
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	5 —	5 —	6 8	7 —	..	...	6 8	6 4	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	5 6	6 —	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	...	..	...
Gaya	5 4	5 8	8 —	11 —	..	...	5 8	6 —	6 4	7 —	...	...
Patna*	..	6 2	...	10 —	...	...	...	6 4	...	6 —	...	6 —
Shahabad	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 14	6 —	...	.	..	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	5 —	5 —	...	...	.	...	6 —	5 12	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 —	..	..	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	...
Ranchi	4 12	4 14	...	6 —	..	...	5 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	5 5	5 3	7 —	6 12	...	...	5 10	5 10	.	...	...	
Hazáribágh	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	.	...	.
Orissa—												
Puri	5 4	4 11	.	.	...	..	5 4	6 1	.	..		
Cuttack	5 4	5 4	...	...		...	5 14	6 4	...	...		
Balasore	...	3 12	...	...	...	..	6 8	6 12	..	...		...
Sambalpur	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	..	.	...	.
United Provinces—												
AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	5 —	5 4	7 —	7 —	3 12	3 8	4 8	5 —	7 —	6 8	6 —	6 —
Benares	5 8¼	5 8¼	7 9	7 9	3 8	3 8	4 5	4 5	7 9	7 3	6 8	6 8
Ghazipur	5 7	5 7	7 14	7 14	3 6	3 6	5 1	5 1	7 3	7 3	6 5	6 5
Jaunpur	6 8	6 6	8 —	8 —	3 8	3 8	5 11	5 10	...	...	8 —	...
Allahabad	5 2	5 —	7 8	7 —	3 —	3 —	5 —	4 8	8 —	7 12	7 —	7 —
Central—												
Bánda	5 1	5 2	5 10	5 10	3 4	3 4	5 2	5 3	8 2	7 12	6 14	6 14
Fatehpur	5 4	5 —	7 12	6 12	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 8	8 12	7 12	8 —	6 12
Hamirpur	5 —	4 14	5 14	5 14	3 4	3 4	4 12	4 12	8 4	8 —	6 12	6 12
Jalaun	5 8	5 4	...	..	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	7 8	7 —	6 8
Cawnpore	5 8	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 14	4 10	8 12	8 4	7 12	7 —
Jhansi	5 4	5 4	7 —	7 —	3 1	3 1	5 —	5 —	6 15	6 12	6 11	6 8
Etáwah	5 9	5 1	7 7	7 3	3 —	3 5	5 13	5 12	8 5	7 15	7 12	7 5
Farrukhabad	5 7	5 5	8 3	8 1	5 2	5 —	5 11	5 13	8 5	8 4	7 15	7 11
Mainpuri	5 8	5 4	7 —	7 —	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	7 12	7 8	7 8	7 4
Etah	5 12	5 12	8 —	7 4	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 9	7 8	7 —
Western—												
Meerut	5 8	5 8	7 12	7 12	2 8	2 8	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —
Agra	5 3	5 2	7 10	7 8	2 15	3 1	...	...	8 10	8 6	...	...
Muttra	5 5	5 5	8 8	8 8	3 —	2 8	4 —	3 —	9 —	8 8	7 12	7 8
Aligarh	5 8	5 4	7 12	7 12	2 4	2 4	4 —	4 —	7 12	7 8	7 8	7 —
Bulandshahr	5 9	5 5	7 12	7 8	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 4	7 4	7 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	5 7	5 7	7 11	7 1	3 14	3 9	5 7	5 2	7 11	7 10	...	...
Azamgarh	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	6 3	6 —	8 8	8 12	4 4	4 4	5 —	5 2	...	...	...	8 4
Basti	5 12	5 12	10 —	9 —	3 12	3 12	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	..

* Figures have not so far been reported.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 12	11 —	11 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	3 12	10 8	10 8	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	13 —	13 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 8	10 8	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	13 —	13 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	...	...	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6	3 6	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 8	12 —	12 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9	3 9	9 12	9 12	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 4	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3	3 3	10 —	10 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	3 4	3 8	10 —	10 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	5 —	...	...	...	3 12	...	11 —	11 —	Bhágalpur
7 7	7 7	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 7	7 7	3 14	4 2	8 —	8 —	Darbhanga
8 —	8 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 8	7 4	4 —	4 —	12 8	12 8	Muzaffarpur
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 8	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Sáran
...	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	7 8	7 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	10 8	Chámparan
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	4 —	5 —	...	...	4 12	5 —	12 —	12 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 12	7 6	7 12	5 4	6 12	10 8	10 8	Monghyr
...	...	4 8	5 —	4 8	5 —	7 4	7 4	3 8	4 —	13 5	13 5	Gaya
...	...	...	6 —	...	5 —	...	...	...	4 8	...	10 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 11	8 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	4 8	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 —	9 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 8	6 8	6 8	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	Mánbhum
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	Ranchi
8 8	9 —	...	...	4 12	5 10	6 12	6 12	3 15	3 15	12 2	12 2	Palámau
9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 8	7 —	7 8	4 —	4 —	11 7	10 10	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 6	...	...	3 9	3 6	17 12	16 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	6 4	5 14	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 4	...	...	3 4	3 8	10 —	9 2	Balasore
...				4 —	4 —	5 8	6 —	4 —	3 8	10 11	10 11	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	4 12	5 8	...	6 8	3 8	3 12	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur
...	...	6 12	6 12	5 7	5 13½	7 5	7 5	3 8	3 12	11 13	11 13	Benares
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	7	7 —	4 3	4 3	9 5	9 5	Ghazipur
...	...	...	7 1	6 —	6 3	8 6	7 14	4 2	4 3	8 —	8 —	Jaunpur
5 —	...	...	...	5 6	5 4	...	...	4 —	4 4	12 —	12 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 2	...	...	3 6	3 6	11 8	10 8	Bánda
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 8	...	...	3 12	3 12	10 12	9 12	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 8	11 —	Jalaun
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 6	8 10	8 8	3 8	3 12	13 —	12 —	Cawnpore
...	...	6 8	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 4	7 5	3 4	3 4	12 8	12 8	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	4 15	5 1	8 8	8 3	4 2	4 4	12 —	10 11	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	5 11	5 8	8 9	8 10	4 6	4 7	13 7	13 —	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 8	4 8	4 —	12 —	12 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 4	7 12	3 12	4 —	13 —	12 8	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	5 7	5 6	8 2	8 —	...	...	12 —	...	Agra
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Muttra
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 12	8 —	7 12	4 8	4 4	12 8	11 8	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	7 4	7 4	3 12	3 3	12 —	12 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	5 2	5 2	8 6	7 12	3 14	3 14	9 —	9 10	Ballia
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	3 12	3 12	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 12	7 12	7 12	3 14	4 6	11 —	12 —	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 8	4 —	4 4	10 —	9 —	Basti

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1920—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa.*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa.*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(a) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	5 14	5 8	9 4	8 —	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	9 8	7 8	8 —	7 4
Budaun	5 4	5 3	7 4	7 2	2 8	2 8	3 9	3 10	7 12	7 —	7 —	6 8
Pilibit	5 3	5 3	8 —	8 —	2 6	2 6	5 2	5 2	7 8	7 8	7 —	7 —
Bareli	5 3	5 4	8 2	8 —	2 15	2 13	4 14	4 10	6 13	7 12	7 4	6 12
Moradabad	5 12	5 6	8 10	8 10	2 7	2 7	4 2	4 2	...	...	7 6	7 6
Bijnor	5 8	5 6	8 2	7 14	2 —	2 —	4 —	4 —	...	...	6 12	6 4
Muzaffarnagar	5 10	5 10	8 12	8 12	4 —	4 —	5 —	4 8	8 —	8 —	6 10	7 —
Saharanpur	5 10	5 6	8 8	8 8	1 10	1 10	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 8	7 7	7 7
Dehra Dun	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	2 —	2 —	3 12	3 12	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 8
Hills—												
Naini Tal	4 7	4 7	6 9	6 9	2 2	2 2	3 11	3 11	...	...	5 4	5 4
Almora	4 12	5 4	7 —	7 4	2 —	2 —	4 —	4 4	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	4 12	4 12	7 —	7 —	2 —	2 —	3 8	3 8	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	6 —	5 12	8 —	7 8	2 8	3 —	5 —	5 8	8 6	7 —	8 —	7 —
Sultanpur	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 8	...	...	5 12	5 8	...	...	...	6 —
Rae Bareli	5 10	5 10	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	5 2	4 14	9 —	8 —	7 8	7 —
Unao	5 6	5 2	7 4	..	2 14	2 14	5 6	5 10	9 2	8 8	8 2	7 0
Lucknow	5 12	5 8	8 12	8 8	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 —	9 12	9 —	8 8	7 8
Hardoi	5 12	5 4	8 8	7 12	3 —	3 —	4 8	4 —	8 —	8	8 —	7 8
Northern—												
Fyzabad	5 14	5 14	8 4	8 4	...		4 2	4 2	7 12	8 —	6 4	6 4
Barabanki	6 2	5 12	8 4	8 2	3 —	3 —	4 15	4 14	8 8	7 14	8 —	7 12
Gonda	5 13	5 13	8 —	8 —	3 2	3 2	4 12	4 12	...	...	8 —	8 —
Bahraich	6 —	6 —	9 —	10 —	3 4	3 4	4 12	4 12	10 —	9 4	8 8	8 —
Sitapur	6 —	5 12	8 4	8 4	3 —	3 —	5 4	5 4	9 8	8 8	8 —	7 8
Kheri	6 —	5 12	9 —	8 15	2 —	2 —	5 8	5 8	10 —	9 2	8 14	7 14
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	5 2	5 4	7 5	7 5	3 6	3 6	4 1	4 1	10 8	10 8	5 4	5 4
Ajmer	4 9	4 10	7 4	7 4	3 8	3 8	4 9	4 9	7 8	...	6 12	...
Kishangarh	5 8	5 12	8 —	8 8	2 4	2 4	5 —	5 —	8 4	9 —	7 8	7 8
Tonk *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur	5 3	5 3	7 8	7 8	4 4	4 4	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	7 1	6 13
Karauli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dholpur	5 4½	...	7 7¼	...	3 —	...	3 4	...	8 5½	...	9 12¼	...
Bharatpur *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Alwar	7 —	7 —	9 12	9 7	3 8	3 8	4 —	4 —	10 1	10 3	8 13	8 8
Nasirabad	4 8	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 4	6 4	6 —
Western—												
Bikaner	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 12	3 12	...	...	5 8	5 8
Jaisalmer	4 —	4 —	...	...	2 8	2 8	3 —	3 —	5 —	4 8	4 13	4 3
Jodhpur	4 4 and 4 11	4 4	8 1 and 9 1	6 12	3 2	3 2	3 7	3 7	7 3	7 —	6 1	6 —
Central India—												
Indore	5 12	6 —	6 4	7 —	3 —	3 4	3 4	4 8		...	6 —	6 8
Neemuch	5 8	5 4	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 12	3 12	9 12	9 12	6 —	6 —
Gwalior	5 4	5 8	9 —	9 —	2 8	2 12	4 12	4 8	9 —	9 —	9 —	8 8
Delhi—												
Delhi	5 12	5 12	8 —	8 8	1 12 and 2 6	2 — and 2 8	3 8	3 12	8 —	8 4	7 —	6 12
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	6 4	6 4	7 —	6 12	...	.	4 —	4 —	...	...	6 8	6 8
Ferozepur	6 12	6 —	9 12	8 12	...	...	3 8	3 8	7 —	10 —	6 12	6 12
Central—												
Lahore	6 4	6 4	8 12	8 12			5 —	4 12	7 4	8 12	6 12	6 12
Gujranwala	6 12	6 12	8 12	8 12			5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Gujrat	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —				5 —	...	...	7 8	7 8
Jhelam*		6 4		9 —				4 8	...	...	...	7 —

* Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	.	8 8	8 8	...	5 4	8 12	8 —	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Shahjahánpur
..		...		5 6	5 7	7 8	7 2	4 4	4 —	12 —	12 —	Budaun
...	..	...		5 12	5 12	8 —	8 —	3 10	3 10	12 —	12 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 12	8 2	3 13	3 9	13 8	13 8	Bareli
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 2	8 10	8 2	3 7	3 7	12 12	12 12	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	4 8	...	4 4	4 4	12 8	12 4	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	7 12	8 —	4 —	3 —	13 —	13 —	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	.	5 5	5 5	8 8	8 8	3 3	3 3	12 12	12 —	Saharanpur
7 8	7 8	...		5 8	5 8	8 12	8 8	3 12	3 12	9 —	9 —	Dehra Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	4 7	4 7	7 5	7 5	3 2	3 2	8 10	8 6	Naini Tal
5 12	6 8	.	...	4 4	4 8	...	..	3 —	3 —	7 4	7 —	Almora
6 —	6 8	..	..	3 8	3 8	.	.	2 8	2 8	5 4	5 4	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
9 —	9 —	4	4 —	5 8	5 4	6 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	9 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	..	5 8	5 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	15 —	15 —	Sultanpur
9 —	9 —	4 —	4 —	5 2	5 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Rae Bareli
...	...	...	...	5 2	5 2	9 4	9 2	3 13	3 10	11 8	10 14	Unao
..	..	...	...	5 4	5 2	8 12	7 12	3 12	3 12	12 8	12 —	Lucknow
...	..	8 —	8 —	5 8	5 —	9 —	9 —	4 —	3 12	12 —	11 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
	...	...	...	5 4	5 6	8 —	8 —	3 12	4 —	10 —	10 —	Fyzabad
10 —	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	9 —	9 —	3 15	3 15	11 4	11 —	Barabanki
...		4 2	4 2	5 6	5 6	8 2	8 2	3 14	3 14	11 2	10 4	Gonda
...	...	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 12	9 8	8 12	4 —	4 —	11	10 8	Bahraich
...	...	10 —	10 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 —	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	Sitapur
10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	5 12	5 8	9 12	9 2	4 4	4 —	12	13 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	4 13	4 10	5 2	5 2	10 8	10 8	3 2	3 2	10 14	10 14	Mewar (Udaipur
...	...	3 12	3 12	5 6	5 8	7 7	..	...	...	18 —	18 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 4	8 8	...	...	18 8	18 8	Kishangarh
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonk
...	...	6 2	6 2	5 3 and 5 11	5 3 and 5 11	8 —	7 12	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karauli
...	...	6 —	...	6 2	...	...	...	5 4	...	17 —	...	Dholpur
...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bharatpur
..	..	5 11	5 14	9 9	6 8	8 -	8 12	6 12	6 12	17 8	17 8	Alwar
...		...	...	5 8	5 8	...	..	3 8	3 8	18 —	18 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	16 —	16 -	Bikanor
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Jaisalmor
...	...	...	...	5 9 and 6 8	5 8	7 2	7 —	4 1	3 12	20 —	20 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 8	...	...	3 —	3 4	12 —	12 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	3 —	3 —	13 —	13 —	Neemuch
...	...	5 4	5 4	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Gwalior
												Delhi—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	8 —	3 8	3 8	13 8	13 8	Delhi
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 12	8 4	2 8	2 8	9 —	9 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	7 4	6 12	6 —	6 —	8 4	7 12	3 4	3 4	9 8	9 8	Lahore
...	...	...	...	6 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	5 12	6 —	7 8	7 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	...	5 10	...	7 [illegible]	...	3 12	...	10 8	Jhelam

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1920—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South eastern—												
Gurgáon	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 8	...	..	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	7 8	7 4
Rohtak	6 2	5 14	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 8	9 —	9 —	8 —	7 4
Karnál	6 4	6 2	10 —	9 —	...	..	4 4	4 4	10 —	9 4	7 12	7 8
Submontane—												
Ambala	6 4	6 —	8 14	8 14	...	...	4 12	4 12	8 12	8 14	7 6	7 6
Ludhiana	6 4	5 12	8 8	8 8	...	...	4 4	4 4	8 —	7 8	6 —	5 8
Jullundur	6 12	6 8	8 —	8 —	.	...	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —
Hoshiárpur	6 3	6 3	9 —	9 —	..	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	7 4	7 4	9 4	...	..	...	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...
Amritsar	7 —	6 8	9 —	8 12	..	...	4 12	4 10	6 12	6 4	7 4	6 12
Siálkot†	...	6 8	...	...	..	...	...	5 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Simla	5 4	5 4	7 —	7 —		..	4 4	4 —	6 4	5 12	6 4	6 4
Kángra	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8		..	5 12	5 12		...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	5 12	5 12	9 8	10 12	...	...	4 4	4 4	6 12	6 12	6 8	6 8
Attock	6 —	6 —	9 12	9 12	...	...	3 12	3 12	...	...	6 8	6 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	6 14	7 10	8 —	8 8	..	...	4 —	4 6	...	...	6 12	6 12
Jhang	6 8	6 6	8 —	8 4	...	...	4 4	4 4	7 6	7 4	...	...
Lyallpur	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	7 8
Multan	6 6	6 6	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	5 —	8 12	8 12	6 8	6 8
Montgomery	6 11	6 12	...	8 4	...	...	4 —	4 6	5 —	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	6 6	6 6	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 8
Dera Ghazi Khan	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 2	6 14	6 10	6 6
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazara	6 6	6 6	11 12	11 12	2 7	2 7	4 6	4 6	...	..	5 —	5 —
Peshawar	7 1	7 1	14 12	13 13	3 4	3 3	4 4	4 4	8 8	10 8	6 9	6 9
Kohát	6 1	5 13	13 9	12 4	2 12	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	7 10	7 10
Bannu	8 2	8 2	14 6	14 1	..	...	5 15	5 15	10 10	11 4	7 13	7 13
Dera Ismail Khan	6 4	...	9 6	9 6	2 2	2 2	4 —	3 14	10 —	...	7 12	7 8
Tochi	6 13	6 12	12 6	12 5	...	...	4 5	4 4	...	...	...	.
Kurram	6 6	6 6	10 —	10 —	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	3 4	3 4	3 8	3 8	...	...	...	...
Wano†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	5 4	5 4	..	...	3 12	3 8	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 4
Hyderabad	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 6	3 —	3 8	3 8	6 8	6 —	6 —	5 8
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	5 8	5 4	..	...	2 12	2 12	3 3	3 2	6 4	6 2	5 12	5 4
Shikárpur	...	6 4	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 8	...	...	...	6 —
Upper Sind Frontier	5 8	5 4	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 8	4 —	7 —	6 8	7 —	6 4
Quetta	...	...	6 —	6 —	2 —	2 —	4 —	4 —	...	...	5 8	5 8
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	3 5	3 9	..	...	4 1	4 1	4 6	4 11	4 10	4 2	4 9	4 1
Ratnagiri	3 1	3 1	...	..	3 15	3 15	4 10	5 3	5 15	5 15	4 10	5 5
Alibág	3 4	3 11	..	...	3 11	3 11	4 10	4 10	...	...	...	...
Bombay	*3 13	3 11	...	...	2 3	2 4	5 4	5 4	4 9	4 9	5 7	5 7
Thána	4 4	4 4	..	...	3 11	3 11	5 —	5 —	...	...	5 3	5 3
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	3 12	3 12	...	...	3 14	3 14	4 5	4 1	5 8	5 8	4 5	4 5
Belgaum	3 10	3 14	...	...	3 11	4 —	4 —	4 5	6 4	5 11	5 14	5 10
Satara	4 2	3 13	...	...	...	...	4 10	4 11	5 10	4 14	6 15	6 8
Sholapur	4 —	4 —	...	...	2 7	2 7	3 14	4 6	5 10	5 10	6 13	6 6
Bijapur	4 6	3 10	..	..	2 13	2 15	3 14	3 13	5 11	5 3	6 5	5 11
Poona	4 6	4 1	...	...	3 5	3 5	3 13	3 13	5 3	4 14	5 15	5 15
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmednagar	4 6	4 6	.	...	3 6	3 6	3 12	3 12	6 5	5 10	6 5	6 5
Násik	4 2	4 2	...	...	3 7	3 7	4 3	4 3	..	...	5 13	5 13
Dhulia	4 6	4 6	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 12	6 1	5 14	5 14
Jalgaon	4 9	4 12	.	...	...	...	4 14	5 1	6 6	6 2	6 —	6 —
Gujarat—												
Surat	4 6	4 6	..	...	3 4	3 4	4 10	4 10	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —
Broach	3 8	3 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	6 —	6 —
Kaira	3 4	4 8	...	...	...	...	4 —	3 6	...	...	6 12	6 12
Baroda	4 4	4 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 12	4 12	...	...	6 4	6 4
Ahmedabad	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —
Godhra	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 8	4 8	...	...	5 —	5 —
Disa†	...	4 12	...	...	...	2 10	...	2 12	...	6 —	...	5 6
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	3 12	3 4	...	...	2 —	2 —	3 4	3 —	6 12	6 4	6 —	5 8
Central Provinces—												
Nimar	4 12	4 12	...	...	2 15	2 15	5 2	5 2	6 8	6 8	...	...
Hoshangabad	4 11	4 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	4 15	4 10	6 9	6 9	...	
Betul	4 14	4 14	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 14	6 14	...	...
Chhindwara	4 6	4 6	...	...	3 12	3 12	4 6	4 6	5 6	5 15	...	...
Nagpur	3 13	3 13	...	...	2 15	2 15	5 3	5 8	5 15	5 15	...	..
Wardha	4 1	4 1	...	...	2 9	2 9	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...

* Relates to Khandwa wheat † Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 —	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	13 8	13 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	3 8	5 —	13 —	13 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 2	...	8 12	3 —	3 —	12 8	11 —	Karnál
												Sub-montane—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	3 8	3 8	10 4	10 4	Ambala
...	...	4 8	4 8	6 —	5 12	9 8	9 —	3 8	3 8	10 —	10 —	Ludhiána
...	...	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 12	9 12	9 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 12	8 12	...	...	9 8	9 8	Hoshiárpur
...	...	4 —	4 —	6 4	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	6 12	6 12	5 10	5 8	8 12	7 8	3 —	3 —	11 —	11 —	Amritsar
	...	...	...	...	5 12	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	Simla
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 12	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	7 4	7 4	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	7 —	6 12	3 —	2 12	11 —	11 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 4	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	5 12	6 4	8 —	8 4	3 —	3 —	10 —	10 —	Sháhpur
...	...	...	...	5 14	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 12	8 8	8 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	Lyallpur
...	...	5 —	5 —	...	5 14	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 12	9 4	Multan
...	...	...	...	6 5	6 9	8 12	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	Montgomery
...		...	...	6 4	6 2	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	Muzaffargarh
...		...	...	6 —	5 13	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
...	.	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 12	8 6	8 2	..	.	9 —	9 8	Hazára
..	..	7 3	7 14	7 1	7 1	10 8	10 5	7 14	7 14	16 12	16 12	Peshávar
..	-	...	...	7 —	6 7	9 7	9 —	...		18 8	18 8	Kohát
..	...	...	...	8 4	8 1	12 3	12 13	...	.	20 10	20 —	Bannu
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	Dera Ismail Khan
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 12	...	..	10 —	10 —	Tochi
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 6	8 6	Kurram
..	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Malakand
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	.	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	3 4	3 4	22 —	20 —	Karáchi
...	.	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	...	...	4 —	4 4	...	...	Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)
...	...	..	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	3 —	3 —	16 —	16 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 — to 5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
5 12	5 12	...	...	3 11	3 11	...	...	2 11	2 15	12 8	12 8	Karwar
7 13	7 2	...	...	3 11	3 11	...	...	3 6	3 6	14 6	13 6	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	4 2	4 10	...	...	2 11	2 11	12 13	12 13	Alibág
...	...	..	...	3 10	3 7	...	...	3 4	3 4	13 6	13 6	Bombay
...	...	...	..	3 8	3 8		..	3 4	3 4	13 6	13 6	Thana
												Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	...	...	3 11	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	16 2	18 13	Dharwar
7 —	7 —	...	...	4 6	3 13	...	...	2 14	3 1	15 —	15 —	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	3 15	3 15	...	...	3 2	3 7	14 6	14 6	Satara
...	...	...	...	4 1	4 1	...	...	2 8	2 15	15 8	15 8	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	4 2	3 14	...	...	3 1	3 7	12 10	12 10	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	4 —	3 12	...	...	3 5	3 5	14 4	14 4	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	4 9	4 4	...	...	2 15	2 15	16 12	16 12	Ahmednagar
6 —	6 —	...	...	4 5	4 5	...	...	2 14	2 14	14 5	14 5	Násik
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	3 3	3 3	15 9	15 9	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	...	...	2 12	2 12	14 1	14 1	Jalgáon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	4 3	4 3	...	...	2 9	2 9	14 13	14 13	Surat
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	17 12	17 12	Broach
7 —	8 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 6	3 8	18 4	18 4	Kaira
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 4	3 4	20 —	20 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	20 —	20 —	Ahmedabad
7 —	5 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	2 8	3 —	16 —	16 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	...	4 14	..	...	...	2 12	...	18 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 5	3 4	60 —	60 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	..	...	...	4 12	4 12	.	...	3 6	3 6	12 3	12 3	Nimar
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	...	...	3 2	3 2	9 —	9 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	4 8	5 9	...	...	2 14	2 8	8 —	8 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	4 2	4 7	...	...	3 1	3 11	9 —	8 7	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	...	...	2 12	2 12	11 9	11 9	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	2 11	3 —	11 14	11 14	Wardha

TABLE NO. 5—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1920—*concluded*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	5 6	5 6	...	.	2 12	2 12	4 2	4 2	6 7	6 7	...	...
Saugor	5 —	5 —	..	..	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	..	...
Damoh	5 3	...	...		4 —	...	4 11	...	7 —	...	-	...
Jubbulpore	5 4	5 4	...	...	3 —	3 —	5 8	...	6 12	6 8	...	...
Mandla	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	..	...	...	...
Seoni	5 —	5 —	...	..	3 12	3 12	5 4	5 4	6 —	6 —	...	...
Bálághát	4 1	4 1	...	..	3 9	3 2	5 10	5 10	...	...	..	...
Bhandára	3 12	4 6	..	...	...	...	5 2	5 2	5 15	5 15	...	...
Chánda	4 5	4 5	...	..	3 3	3 3	3 14	4 3	6 7	6 3	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 12	5 —	5 12	6 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	4 12	4 12	...	..	3 4	3 12	5 8	5 —	...	...	..	...
Drug	4 2	5 11	..	.	4 10	4 10	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...
Berar												
Buldána	4 3	4 3	.	...	...	..	4 2	4 7	8 13	7 5	.	...
Akola	4 10	4 9	...	...	2 5	2 5	4 12	4 12	6 —	7 —	...	...
Amráoti	4 13	4 13	...	...	2 14	2 14	5 11	5 11	6 8	7 —	...	...
Yeotmal	4 4	4 4	...	...	2 14	2 14	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabád	2 7	2 6	...	4 2	1 14	2 1	3 15	4 1	5 9	5 4	5 10	5 14
Madras												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar		...	..	...	...	..	4 6	4 6	...	...	.	...
S. Canara	..	...	..	.	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	.	...	...	..	..	...	2 14	3 13	...	5 2	...	...
Nilgiris	..	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	4 8	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5	3 5	4 11	4 11	4 7	4 7
Central—												
Bellary	...	...		..		...	3 5	3 14	...	5 12	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	..	...	...	3 5	3 5	6 4	6 4	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 9	5 8	5 8	5 4	...
Karnul	...	...	...	..	...	...	3 15	4 2	5 2	5 5	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14	3 10	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	...	...	6 2	...
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6	5 8	...	...	7 8	8 —
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 7	5 7	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 14	5 —	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	.	...	..	..	..	...	4 8	4 5	..		...	...
Chingleput		...	...	..	...	...	4 8	4 11	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	.	...	...	..	...	...	3 11	3 11	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	..	...	...	..	...	...	4 2	3 11	...	...	6 3	6 3
Tanjore	.		...		...		4 9	4 9	...	...	5 8	4 15
Trichinopoly	...		...	.	...	..	3 11	3 11	6 11	6 11	5 8	6 3
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	.	...		—	..	3 14	3 15	5 2	5 8	5 8	6 3
Madura			...		..	..	3 11	3 11		5 2	...	...
Mysore—												
Mysore	...	...	2 14	2 14	3 8	3 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...
Bangalore	3 12	3 12	...	...	3 4	3 4	3 12	3 12	...	...	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	2 —	2 —	2 —	2 —	4 —	3 12	5 4	4 10	...	...	...	..
Aden	3 2	3 2	...	...	3 2	3 2	4 3	4 3	5 —	5 —	3 14	3 14

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...		...	...	5 6	5 1	...		3 10	3 15	9 —	9 8	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 7	3 7	11 —	11 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	5 3	...	...	...	3 8	...	10 —	...	Damoh
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 12	...	...	3 8	3 8	11 —	10 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 12	...	...	3 4	3 4	9 —	9 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 8	9 —	Seoni
...	...	...		4 1	4 1	...	...	3 1	3 1	10 9	10 9	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	3 15	3 15	...	...	2 13	2 13	11 13	11 13	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 11	...	...	2 14	2 14	13 2	13 10	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...		...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	11 —	10 8	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 —	10 —	Raipur
...	...			4 2	5 8	...	...	3 10	3 3	12 15	12 15	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...		4 10	4 10		...	2 14	3 5	11 3	11 3	Buldána
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5			2 8	2 8	14 —	14 —	Akola
...	...	...		5 7	5 7			...	3 4	15 —	...	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	4 13	4 13			3 2	3 2	13 13	13 13	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
5 10	5 5			3 9	3 11			4 11	5 4	10 6	10 5	Secunderabád
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...		...	...					...		15 10	17 5	Malabar
...		...		...	...		...	...		17 4	17 4	S. Canara
												South, central—
5 9	5 12	...	...			...	...			16 7	16 7	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...		...	...	...			10 4	9 10	Nilgiris
5 3	5 9	...		...			...	...	...	12 7	12 7	Salem
												Central—
5 15	6 3	...		...	...		...		...	13 4	11 10	Bellary
5 15	5 15	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	13 10	13 10	Anantapur
5 9	5 9	...	...	...	...			...	...	16 11	15 8	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	13 14	15 3	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
6 1	6 13		...	...		...	...	...		12 13	12 13	Ganjam
6 —	6 6	...	...	...		...	...	...		20 9	20 9	Vizagapatam
6 15	6 15			...	...		...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
6 14	6 14	...		...	...	...			...	18 3	18 3	Kistna
5 7	5 15	...	...	...	...		...	...		18 9	18 9	Guntur
6 4	...		...				...		...	19 10	19 10	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
5 8	6 5	...	...		...			...	...	20 2	20 4	Madras
5 8	5 12	...	...		...			...		20 4	20 4	Chingleput
5 9	5 15	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	16 9	16 9	N. Arcot
5 15	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	14 6	S. Arcot
5 15	6 14	...					...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	5 9	...		...	...	...		...		16 3	16 3	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
5 8	5 6	...		...		...	...	...		19 8	19 3	Tinnevelly
4 13	4 13	...				...	...	...		19 6	19 6	Madura
												Mysore—
6 8	7 —			3 —	3 4		...	3 4	3 4	13 —	13 —	Mysore
6 —	6 —		...	3 4	3 4	...	...	2 12	2 12	14 —	14 —	Bangalore
												Coorg—
7 8	7 —	...	...	4 12	4 4	...		2 10	2 8	16 —	16 —	Coorg
...			...	3 13	3 12	...	...	3 —	3 —	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

WHEAT PRICES IN INDIA

RETURN SHOWING THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF WHEAT IN INDIA FROM THE SECOND HALF OF JULY, 1914, TO THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY, 1920.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
February 25, 1920

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st July 1914. Rs. A. P.	30th September 1914. Rs. A. P.	31st December 1914. Rs. A. P.	31st March 1915. Rs. A. P.	30th June 1915. Rs. A. P.	30th September 1915. Rs. A. P.
Karachi	Karachi (white)*	3 15 2	4 7 9	5 8 10	5 4 3	4 4 3	4 12 3
Bombay (port)	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	4 1 9	4 2 1	5 1 6	4 7 7	...	5 0 3
Calcutta	Calcutta (Club No. 2)	4 5 10	4 8 3	5 10 0	5 2 0	4 8 0	5 1 0
Punjab	Lahore	3 10 3	3 11 6	4 13 6	5 0 0	3 11 6	4 7 0
	Ferozepur	3 5 3	3 14 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	3 13 0	4 7 0
	Lyallpur	3 6 0	3 14 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	4 4 0
	Amritsar	3 3 3	3 11 6	4 10 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0
	Multan	3 6 0	3 14 6	4 12 0	4 7 0	3 10 0	4 8 0
	Rawalpindi	3 4 3	3 11 3	4 4 0	4 5 0	3 14 0	4 7 0
	Ambala	3 10 3	3 14 6	5 0 0	5 13 0	3 15 6	4 12 0
Delhi	Delhi	3 14 0	4 5 0	5 5 0	6 6 0	4 3 0	4 12 6
United Provinces	Benares	4 2 10	4 3 5	5 1 7	5 8 10	4 6 5	4 10 6
	Aligarh (Hathras)	4 0 9	4 6 0	5 2 8	5 11 2	4 3 5	4 9 3
	Cawnpur	4 3 0	4 8 0	5 6 0	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 14 0
	Meerut	4 0 0	4 5 0	5 0 0	6 2 6	3 13 0	4 7 0
	Shahjahanpur	4 0 0	4 5 3	5 0 0	4 9 0	4 0 0	4 10 0
	Agra	4 1 7	4 5 2	5 8 3	6 6 4	4 9 1	5 2 6
	Fyzabad	4 3 3	4 3 3	5 1 0	4 12 3	4 9 0	4 13 0
	Lucknow	4 2 9	4 7 1	5 8 4	4 13 6	4 7 1	4 13 6
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 11 4	4 6 7	[illegible] 5 0	4 12 10
	Jubbulpore	4 5 1	4 7 1	5 2 7	4 11 4	[illegible] 8 2	4 13 7
	Raipur	3 14 5	3 14 5	4 14 5	3 14 5	4 4 10	4 11 2
	Akola	4 12 0	5 5 7	5 13 7	4 12 5	3 15 7	3 15 7
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	3 6 6	3 11 6	4 3 10	4 3 10	3 8 10	4 6 2
Baluchistan	Quetta	3 15 5	4 0 0	4 9 0	5 5 3	4 7 3	4 3 3
Bombay	Poona	5 4 1	...	5 11 7	5 6 2	5 1 4	5 8 11
	Ahmednagar	5 2 9	4 13 3	6 14 4	4 6 6	4 10 1	4 15 6
	Ahmedabad	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 14 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 5 4
	Dharwar (Hubli)	4 8 4	4 8 4	4 1 5	3 10 6	3 11 9	3 12 1
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	3 13 0	4 0 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	4 6 0	5 0 0
	Bhagalpur	4 3 0	4 3 0	5 4 0	4 13 0	4 8 0	5 9 7
	Muzaffarpur	4 7 0	4 0 0	5 5 0	6 10 6	4 7 0	5 0 0
	Ranchi	4 7 0	4 14 0	6 4 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 12 0
	Cuttack	4 5 8	4 11 3	5 9 0	6 1 6	4 11 3	5 1 3
Bengal	Dacca	4 8 0	5 0 0	6 8 0	...	...	...
	Rangpur	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	5 8 0	5 4 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5
	Mandalay	4 3 0	4 14 9	5 2 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7
	(Median) Average	4 2 3	4 5 0	5 2 8	5 0 0	4 6 2	4 12 10
	Index Numbers (a)	100	104	125	121	106	116

* 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from *fortnightly* returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the wholesale prices in the markets referred to above, which prevailed on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight. The statistics for Karachi, Bombay, and Calcutta are compiled from the Chambers of Commerce Market Reports.

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82 2/7 lbs

Fortnight ending								
31st December 1915.	31st March 1916.	30th June 1916.	30th September 1916.	31st December 1916.	31st March 1917.	30th June 1917.	30th September 1917.	31st December 1917.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 9 3	3 15 3	3 10 2	4 4 3	4 14 9	4 12 3	4 7 3	4 11 9	5 6 4
5 0 5	4 6 9	4 2 10	4 5 10	4 11 1	4 9 10	4 15 4	4 11 8	5 1 2
5 3 0	3 15 0	4 1 6	4 4 6	...	4 9 0	4 8 6	4 12 6	5 3 6
4 7 0	3 9 0	3 3 3	3 11 6	4 5 3	4 3 3	4 0 0	4 3 3	5 0 0
4 5 3	3 10 0	3 5 3	3 10 3	4 3 6	4 1 9	3 12 0	3 14 6	5 0 0
4 2 0	3 4 0	3 1 6	3 11 0	4 3 0	4 0 0	3 13 0	4 2 0	4 14 0
4 5 0	3 6 0	3 2 9	3 7 0	4 2 0	3 13 6	3 13 0	3 15 0	4 10 0
4 3 6	3 7 0	3 2 0	3 11 6	4 1 6	4 1 6	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 13 0
4 8 0	3 12 0	3 10 6	3 12 0	4 6 0	4 11 0	4 4 0	4 7 0	5 2 6
4 9 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	3 13 0	4 7 0	3 14 0	3 14 6	4 0 0	4 15 0
4 12 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 11 0	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 0	4 15 4
4 14 3	4 2 10	3 14 7	4 0 8	4 12 11	4 5 0	4 3 5	4 1 7	4 11 5
4 15 8	4 6 0	4 0 0	4 1 8	4 8 11	4 3 8	3 14 0	3 14 6	4 14 9
5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 3	5 0 0
4 9 0	3 12 9	3 6 3	3 10 3	4 7 0	4 5 0	3 12 9	3 12 11	4 13 7
4 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 11 9	4 5 0	4 1 9	3 11 3	3 14 0	4 7 0
5 5 4	4 7 1	4 1 7	4 5 2	5 2 6	4 13 6	4 7 1	4 7 1	5 5 4
5 2 8	3 10 3	3 13 3	3 14 9	4 8 0	4 1 7	...	3 15 3	4 12 0
5 0 0	3 14 6	3 11 6	4 0 0	4 9 3	4 0 0	4 3 4	4 3 4	5 0 0
4 9 7	3 12 10	3 11 7	3 11 7	4 1 11	3 13 2	4 1 11	4 3 2	4 14 5
4 14 10	3 11 6	3 8 11	3 14 5	4 6 0	4 5 2	4 0 0	4 5 2	5 2 7
4 6 5	3 7 2	3 7 2	3 9 7	4 0 0	3 12 10	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 11 2
4 12 2	3 15 6	3 14 0	3 7 10	3 7 10	3 4 8	4 3 6	4 3 6	...
4 7 7	3 13 4	3 9 10	3 8 3	4 4 9	4 8 7	4 0 4	4 2 1	4 15 4
4 10 6	4 9 4	4 7 0	4 12 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	4 14 0	5 0 6	5 7 0
5 6 8	4 9 4	4 3 9	4 2 8	...	4 11 7	5 3 4	5 2 2	...
3 10 9	3 11 8	3 11 2	3 9 10	3 8 1	3 9 11	4 4 1	4 15 1	5 13 10
5 5 4	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0
3 13 8	3 0 10	3 0 1	3 3 10	3 11 11	3 3 10	3 11 8	4 8 11	...
5 0 0	4 0 0							
6 8 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 7 6	4 0 0	4 6 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	4 12 0
5 5 0	5 0 0	3 11 0	3 15 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0
6 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0
5 9 0	4 5 9	4 0 0	4 2 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	5 8 0
		3 12 11	4 1 4	5 1 5	4 5 8	4 1 4	4 5 8	5 5 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	4 9 2
5 7 6	4 8 1	4 14 9	4 14 9	4 4 3	3 14 1	3 14 1	4 10 2	4 13 7
4 14 3	3 15 0	3 11 6	3 14 9	4 7 0	4 5 0	4 0 2	4 3 3	4 15 4
118	95	90	95	107	104	97	102	120

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st March 1918.	30th June 1918.	30th September 1918.	31st December 1918.	15th January 1919.	31st January 1919.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi	Karachi (white)*	5 3 3	5 3 3	6 8 4	6 14 5	7 0 5	6 15 5
Bombay (Port)	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pissy).	5 1 9	6 0 7	7 12 2	8 2 9	7 12 11	7 14 4
Calcutta	Calcutta (Club No. 2).	5 2 0	5 1 0	9 1 0	8 6 0	8 0 0	7 15 6
Punjab	Lahore	4 13 6	4 9 0	6 2 6	6 6 6	6 15 3	6 15 3
	Ferozepur	4 7 0	3 14 6	6 2 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6
	Lyallpur	4 2 0	4 0 1	5 12 0	6 14 0	6 8 0	6 12 0
	Amritsar	4 8 0	4 7 0	6 0 0	6 4 3	6 11 0	6 8 0
	Multan	4 10 0	4 1 6	5 8 3	5 11 0	6 4 0	6 4 0
	Rawalpindi	6 2 6	5 1 3	5 14 9	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 2 6
	Ambala	4 7 0	4 1 0	6 4 0	6 10 0	7 4 0	7 8 0
Delhi	Delhi	4 15 0	4 7 0	7 0 0	6 14 0	7 4 0	7 0 0
United Provinces	Benares	4 10 9	4 10 6	6 10 8	6 9 2	6 9 2	6 15 9
	Aligarh (Hathras)	4 11 2	4 14 6	7 4 8	6 13 0	6 15 0	7 4 0
	Cawnpore	4 11 0	4 14 6	7 4 0	6 10 8	7 4 4	7 4 4
	Meerut	5 0 0		7 0 9	6 6 0	6 14 9	7 5 0
	Shahjahanpur	4 8 0	4 7 9	7 10 0	7 2 0	7 2 0	7 2 0
	Agra	5 5 4	5 5 4	7 4 8	6 13 9	6 13 11	6 14 7
	Fyzabad	4 0 0	4 1 9	6 15 3	6 8 0	6 6 3	6 6 3
	Lucknow	4 7 1	4 9 2	8 0 0	6 15 3	7 4 3	7 4 3
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	5 0 0	5 10 8	7 3 1	8 3 10	[illegible] 3 10	8 13 2
	Jubbulpore	5 1 4	5 2 7	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 15 4	6 15 4
	Raipur	4 0 0	4 8 0	6 3 2	7 2 5	7 1 7	7 14 5
	Akola	5 9 11	5 4 10	7 0 2	6 13 1	6 13 2	6 12 10
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	5 1 11	4 1 2	5 1 3	5 4 5	5 4 5	5 4 5
Baluchistan	Quetta	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	6 4 [illegible]
Bombay	Poona	6 9 7	7 6 11	...	9 11 7	9 11 7	9 11 [illegible]
	Ahmednagar	6 10 8	6 5 1	...	8 15 5	8 15 5	8 15 [illegible]
	Ahmedabad	6 0 0	5 12 0	9 0 0	8 4 0	10 0 0	10 0 [illegible]
	Dharwar (Hubli)	4 8 11	5 8 7	8 5 10	8 5 0	7 14 9	8 8 [illegible]
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	4 7 0	3 9 0	6 10 0	6 2 6	6 11 0	6 11 [illegible]
	Bhagalpur	4 7 0	4 0 0	5 6 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 [illegible]
	Muzaffarpur	5 11 6	4 7 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	7 4 0	7 4 [illegible]
	Ranchi	6 8 0	5 11 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 4 0	8 4 [illegible]
	Cuttack	5 1 3	5 5 4	6 12 11	9 6 7	9 6 7	9 6 [illegible]
Bengal	Rangpur	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	4 9 2	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 10 5	8 10 5	8 10 5
	Mandalay	5 2 7	5 13 1	7 1 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9
	(Median) Average	4 15 0	4 14 3	6 12 11	6 13 9	7 0 5	7 3 0
	Index Numbers (a)	119	118	164	166	170	174

* 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.
(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82⅐ lbs—*contd.*

FORTNIGHT ENDING

14th February 1919.	28th February 1919.	15th March 1919.	31st March 1919.	15th April 1919.	30th April 1919.	15th May 1919.	31st May 1919.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
6 15 5	7 7 5	7 5 5	7 1 5	6 14 5	6 12 5	6 11 4	6 10 4
7 15 10	7 8 6	7 2 7	6 6 10	6 6 10	6 15 8	6 15 8	7 5 7
8 2 6	8 0 0	7 10 0	7 6 0	6 10 0	8 1 0	7 12 0	8 1 0
7 4 3	6 15 3	6 2 6	5 14 9	5 14 9	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 4 8
6 10 9	6 10 9	6 2 6	5 14 9	5 11 6	5 8 3	5 11 3	6 6 6
7 0 0	6 11 0	6 6 0	5 2 0	5 6 0	5 8 0	5 6 0	5 10 0
6 12 0	6 10 0	5 11 3	5 4 6	5 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 2 0
5 14 0	6 11 0	5 10 6	5 0 0	5 5 0	4 14 0	5 5 3	5 7 0
6 10 9	6 15 3	6 10 9	5 11 6	5 8 0	5 10 0	6 4 0	6 2 6
6 14 0	6 14 0	6 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 15 0	5 15 0
7 0 0	7 0 0	6 6 0	...	...	5 14 0	6 6 0	6 7 0
6 15 9	7 2 6	6 2 7	6 6 0	6 8 4	6 10 8	6 14 8	7 4 8
7 4 0	6 4 0	5 15 0	5 14 11	6 3 6	6 6 0	6 8 6	6 11 0
6 12 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	6 6 0	6 10 0	6 11 0
7 5 0	6 10 3	6 2 9	5 11 6	5 8 3	5 11 6	5 15 0	6 2 6
7 0 0	6 12 0	6 10 0	6 7 0	5 6 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 2 5
7 5 1	6 11 10	6 2 10	5 14 8	6 1 9	6 7 3	6 10 4	6 13 6
6 8 6	6 4 6	5 15 0	5 8 0	5 13 0	6 2 6	6 10 9	6 10 9
6 15 3	6 10 8	6 0 3	5 14 9	6 2 5	6 4 6	6 15 4	6 15 3
8 10 0	10 6 5	8 9 3	8 9 5	8 9 10	8 1 10	8 0 7	8 0 7
7 9 11	7 9 11	7 3 4	7 4 5	6 2 6	6 6 5	6 10 8	7 1 10
7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5
6 12 10	8 5 10	9 1 2	8 13 7	8 13 5	8 13 5	8 4 0	8 3 10
5 4 7	5 6 9	5 6 9	5 1 3	4 14 2	5 0 0	5 1 3	5 8 3
6 4 6	6 4 6	6 7 6	6 8 0	5 13 6	6 1 6	6 4 3½	7 1 0
9 11 7	9 11 7	9 7 1	8 5 4	8 5 4	8 10 5	9 1 3	9 1 3
8 12 8	8 13 10	8 11 9	8 8 1	...	8 4 5	8 9 11	8 9 11
10 0 0	9 8 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 4 0	8 8 0
9 12 7	9 4 0	9 7 11	9 12 7	9 5 8	9 5 8	8 13 10	8 6 9
6 2 6	5 11 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 10 9
7 0 0	7 3 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 10 0	8 0 0
7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	7 4 0	7 4 0
8 8 0	8 8 0	8 2 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0
9 6 7	8 12 3	8 12 3	8 1 7	8 1 7	8 12 3	8 12 3	8 12 3
7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	10 0 0
8 10 5	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...
8 6 9	7 12 11	7 1 9	7 1 9	...	...	...	...
7 0 0	7 2 6	6 10 9	6 7 6	6 2 6	6 6 0	6 10 8	6 15 3
169	173	161	156	149	154	161	168

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province	Market	Fortnight ending 15th June 1919.	30th June 1919.	15th July 1919.	31st July 1919.	15th August 1919.	31st August 1919.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi*	Karachi (white)†	6 8 4	6 7 4	6 9 4	6 11 4	6 12 5	6 13 5
Bombay* (port)	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	7 4 1	7 8 6	7 12 11	7 12 11	7 11 5	7 5 7
Calcutta*	Calcutta (Club No. 2)	7 14 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 12 0
Punjab	Lahore	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 8 3	6 2 3
	Ferozepur	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 2 6
	Lyallpur	5 14 0	5 10 0	6 1 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 12 0
	Amritsar	5 12 0	6 6 0	6 2 0	6 1 0	6 0 0	5 10 0
	Multan	5 12 0	5 8 3	5 10 0	5 13 3	6 0 6	6 0 6
	Rawalpindi	6 8 6	6 4 6	6 6 6	6 4 6	6 4 6	6 2 6
	Ambala	6 2 0	6 2 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	6 4 0
Delhi	Delhi	6 9 0	6 15 0	6 13 0	6 13 0	7 0 0	6 8 0
United Provinces	Benares	7 5 4	7 2 6	7 2 6	6 15 9	6 15 9	6 15 9
	Aligarh (Hathras)	6 13 3	6 14 0	6 14 0	6 13 0	6 15 0	6 15 6
	Cawnpore	6 12 0	7 1 9	7 4 6	6 14 0	7 2 0	7 4 0
	Meerut	6 6 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 14 3	6 10 6	6 6 0
	Shahjahanpur	6 10 0	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 0	6 13 0	6 8 6
	Agra	7 1 3	7 1 3	7 0 7	7 2 10	7 4 9	7 1 1
	Fyzabad	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 12 9
	Lucknow	6 15 3	7 1 6	7 1 6	6 15 3	7 1 6	6 15 3
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	8 2 2	10 3 1	9 6 7	7 7 2	8 3 2	8 3 8
	Jubbulpore	7 4 5	7 7 0	7 1 10	6 10 8	6 8 5	6 10 7
	Raipur	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5
	Akola	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	4 12 5	4 14 2	5 1 3	5 9 0	5 10 7	5 10 7
Baluchistan	Quetta	6 11 0	6 13 6	7 8 0	7 14 0	8 5 0	8 3 6
Bombay	Poona	9 5 9	8 8 2	8 12 9	8 8 2	8 8 2	8 12 9
	Ahmednagar	8 10 10	8 12 8	8 11 9	8 11 9	8 8 4	8 8 1
	Ahmedabad	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	8 13 10	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	...	10 8 5
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	6 10 9	6 2 6	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
	Bhagalpur	7 2 0	7 2 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 8 0
	Muzaffarpur	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0
	Ranchi	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0
	Cuttack	9 6 0	9 6 0	9 0 3	9 0 3	9 0 3	8 12 3
Bengal	Rangpur	12 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	...
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(Median) Average	6 15 3	7 1 6	7 1 0½	6 15 1½	6 15 9	6 15 4½
	Index Numbers (a)	168	172	171	168	169	168

* Prices at ports after 31st January 1920 are as follows:— † 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.

Ports	Rate per	On 6th February 1920.	On 13th February 1920.	On 20th February 1920.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi (white)	Maund	6 9 4	6 9 4	6 9 4
Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	"	7 0 5	6 9 1	6 11 3
Calcutta (Club No. 2)	"	7 4 0	7 4 0	6 14 0

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82⅖ lbs—*concld.*

Fortnight ending: 15th September 1919.	30th September 1919.	15th October 1919.	31st October 1919.	15th November 1919.	30th November 1919.	15th December 1919.	31st December 1919.	15th January 1920.	31st January 1920.	Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 31st January 1920 as compared with preceding fortnight.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent
6 10 4	6 6 4	6 2 4	6 2 4	6 4 4	6 9 4	6 9 4	6 9 4	6 9 4	6 9 4	*Nil*
6 9 10	6 9 10	...	7 8 6	7 11 5	7 10 8	7 11 5	7 14 4	7 11 5	7 5 7	—5
7 0 0	7 4 0	7 6 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 2 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 6 0	7 6 0	*Nil*
6 2 6	5 14 9	5 14 9	6 2 6	6 6 6	6 2 6	5 14 9	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	*Nil*
5 13 3	5 8 3	5 8 3	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	5 14 9	5 14 9	6 5 3	5 11 6	—10
5 4 0	5 9 0	5 6 0	5 12 0	5 14 0	5 12 0	5 13 0	5 14 0	5 13 0	5 14 0	+1
5 6 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 12 0	6 2 6	5 14 0	5 12 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 8 0	—6
5 12 3	5 2 6	5 5 3	5 5 3	5 13 0	5 11 6	5 11 6	5 11 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	*Nil*
6 2 6	5 14 9	6 0 6	6 6 0	6 6 6	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 9	6 10 9	*Nil*
6 3 0	6 3 0	5 14 0	6 2 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 5 0	6 5 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	—1
6 6 9	6 2 0	6 4 0	6 6 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	*Nil*
7 0 6	7 0 6	6 7 9	6 12 0	6 15 5	7 2 6	6 15 1	6 11 8	6 15 9	6 15 9	*Nil*
6 10 6	6 9 0	6 11 6	7 2 0	7 0 6	7 0 0	7 1 6	7 4 0	7 8 3	6 13 0	—9
7 2 0	6 10 6	6 8 0	7 0 0	7 1 0	7 1 0	7 1 0	7 1 0	7 1 0	6 15 0	—2
6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	*Nil*
6 8 6	6 6 5	6 10 8	6 8 6	6 12 11	6 15 3	7 4 4	7 4 4	6 15 3	6 10 8	—4
7 5 10	7 3 8	7 3 4	7 3 9	7 9 2	7 11 7	...	7 10 2	7 8 11	7 9 11	+1
6 12 9	6 12 9	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 8 6	6 8 6	6 8 6	6 8 6	6 8 6	*Nil*
6 15 3	6 15 3	6 10 8	6 10 8	7 4 4	7 1 9	7 4 4	7 9 9	6 15 3	6 10 8	—4
8 3 8	6 10 7	7 10 5	7 10 5	7 10 5	7 10 5	7 10 5	8 10 6	9 13 7	9 13 11	*Nil*
6 8 5	6 2 5	6 2 5	6 15 4	6 15 4	6 10 7	6 10 7	6 10 7	6 10 8	7 4 4	+9
7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	8 6 8	8 6 8	8 6 8	*Nil*
6 13 0	6 4 0	7 2 1	6 15 7	7 2 8	7 2 8	6 12 7	6 12 7	6 12 7	6 15 7	+3
5 6 2	5 6 1	5 4 7	5 4 7	5 9 10	5 9 10	5 9 10	5 9 1	5 9 1	5 9 1	*Nil*
7 13 6	7 13 6	...	8 0 2	8 1 0	8 8 6	8 3 0	8 1 6	8 0 0	7 14 0	—2
9 10 4	8 11 7	8 3 8	8 3 8	8 5 1	8 9 8	8 9 8	9 5 1	9 7 5	9 2 10	—3
8 1 0	7 7 6	7 2 0	6 7 0	7 5 11	8 0 9	7 9 5	8 8 4	8 15 5	9 3 2	+3
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	*Nil*
10 8 5	9 10 3	10 8 5	9 10 3	9 5 8	9 5 8	8 6 9	9 9 9	9 14 6	11 3 8	+13
5 11 6	6 10 9	6 10 9	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 15 0	6 15 0	6 2 6	6 2 6	...	...
6 8 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	6 2 0	6 4 0	7 12 0	7 4 0	—6
7 4 0	7 4 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	*Nil*
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 12 0	7 12 0	8 3 3	8 4 0	+1
8 1 6	8 1 6	8 1 6	7 9 6	7 9 6	7 9 6	7 9 6	7 9 6	7 9 6	7 9 6	*Nil*
...	...	7 3 6	8 0 0	7 1 6	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	*Nil*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 11 7½	6 10 2	6 10 8	6 12 0	7 0 6	7 0 0	6 15 2	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 5	*Nil*
162	160	161	163	170	169	168	168	168	168	

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the fortnight ending the 31st January as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1920 and 1919:—

	1920			1919		
	15th January	31st January	Increase or Decrease	15th January	31st January	Increase or Decrease
			Per cent			Per cent
India	100	100	*Nil*	100	102	+2
Punjab . .	100	100	*Nil*	100	97	—3
United Provinces .	100	99	—1	100	104	+4
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	103	+3	100	106	+6

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st July 1914.	30th September 1914.	31st December 1914.	31st March 1915.	30th June 1915.	30th September 1915.	31st December 1915.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi	Karachi	9 8	8 0	7 0	7 8	8 8	8 0	8 0
Bombay (port)	Bombay*	6 13	6 8	5 14	5 8	5 14	5 3	5 3
Calcutta	Calcutta	9 0	8 4	6 5	...	...	...	...
Punjab	Lahore	10 12	10 4	8 0	7 12	10 8	8 12	8 12
	Ferozepur	11 8	10 0	8 8	7 12	10 4	8 12	9 0
	Amritsar	12 4	10 8	8 8	7 12	10 4	8 12	9 0
	Rawalpindi	12 4	10 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	8 8	8 8
	Lyallpur	11 4	10 4	8 4	8 4	11 0	9 0	9 8
	Multan	11 8	10 0	8 4	8 12	10 12	8 14	9 4
	Ambala	10 12	10 0	8 0	6 8	9 12	8 2	8 12
Delhi	Delhi	9 12	9 0	7 4	6 0	9 4	8 0	8 0
United Provinces	Benares	9 3	9 1	7 7	7 5	8 8	7 15	7 11
	Cawnpore	9 8	8 12	7 4	7 12	8 8	8 0	7 12
	Meerut	10 12	9 0	7 12	6 4	10 0	8 12	8 0
	Agra	9 12	9 0	7 0	6 0	8 8	7 8	7 4
	Lucknow	9 12	8 12	7 0	8 0	8 12	8 0	7 12
	Aligarh	9 4	9 0	7 0	5 14	10 0	9 0	7 4
	Shahjahanpur	10 0	9 6	7 14	7 4	10 0	8 12	8 0
	Fyzabad	9 4	9 4	7 12	8 2	8 10	8 0	7 8
Central Provinces and Berar	Nagpur	9 9	8 15	8 4	8 15	8 15	8 [illegible]	8 2
	Jubbulpore	9 0	8 12	7 8	8 4	8 8	8 0	7 14
	Raipur	10 0	10 0	7 8	10 0	8 12	8 0	8 8
	Akola	8 6	7 6	6 5	7 6	8 6	9 7	7 6
North-West Frontier Province	Peshawar	11 6	10 0	9 2	9 2	10 0	8 14	8 11
Baluchistan	Quetta	10 2	10 0	8 12	7 8½	9 0	9 8½	8 9½
Bombay	Poona	7 7	7 7	6 8	7 2	7 7	7 3	7 3
	Ahmednagar	8 2	8 1	5 14	8 2	7 6	7 6	8 14
	Ahmedabad	8 8	7 12	6 8	7 8	8 0	7 0	7 0
	Dharwar	9 9	8 [illegible]	8 2	10 0	10 8	9 15	9 7
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	10 8	9 12	7 8	7 8	9 6	7 12	8 0
	Bhagalpur	9 8	9 8	7 8	8 4	8 12	6 14	6 4
	Muzaffarpur	9 0	9 0	7 0	5 8	8 8	7 8	7 0
	Ranchi	9 2	8 4	6 12	8 0	7 0	6 12	6 8
	Cuttack	9 3	8 8	7 3	6 9	8 8	7 14	7 3
Bengal	Dacca	8 14	8 8	6 0	...	...	...	...
	Murshidabad	10 8	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	...
	Malda	10 0	9 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	6 13	6 13	6 13	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 1
	Mandalay	8 14	7 12	7 8	7 12	7 5	7 5	6 14
	(Median) Average	9 9	9 0	7 8	7 12	8 12	8 0	8 0
	Index Numbers (a)	100	106	127	123	109	120	120

NOTE.—These statistics are entirely compiled from returns furnished fortnightly by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the retail prices in the head-quarters of the districts and in the ports referred to above.

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

* Relates to Khandwa wheat.

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

Fortnight ending							
31st March 1916.	30th June 1916.	30th September 1916.	31st December 1916.	31st March 1917.	30th June 1917.	30th September 1917.	31st December 1917.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
8 0	9 8	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 0
6 14	7 10	7 10	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 6	5 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 0	12 4	10 8	9 0	9 4	9 12	9 4	8 0
11 0	11 12	10 12	9 4	9 8	10 4	10 0	7 8
11 8	12 4	11 8	9 8	10 0	10 3	10 0	8 6
10 4	10 12	10 6	8 14	8 4	9 4	8 14	7 8
12 0	12 8	10 8	9 4	9 12	10 4	9 8	7 8
11 8	12 4	10 8	9 8	9 8	10 4	9 12	8 2
10 8	11 8	10 6	8 10	10 0	10 0	9 12	7 12
9 8	11 0	10 4	8 8	8 12	9 12	9 4	7 13½
9 1	9 12	9 8	7 15	9 1	9 1	9 6¼	8 1½
9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	9 4	9 0	7 12
10 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0
8 12	9 4	9 0	7 8	7 12	8 8	8 8	7 8
10 0	10 8	9 12	8 8	9 12	9 4	9 4	7 14
9 12	10 4	10 0	7 8	9 4	10 7	10 12	8 8
11 0	11 8	10 8	9 0	9 8	10 12	10 4	8 14
10 6	10 0	9 14	8 10	9 12	9 4	10 2	8 4
10 0	10 3	10 3	9 9	10 3	9 9	9 4	7 11
10 4	11 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 0	7 8
11 4	11 4	11 0	10 0	10 2	11 0	11 0	10 0
9 8	9 11	9 11	9 11	10 12	8 15	8 15	...
10 0	10 0	11 4	9 3	8 12	9 14	9 10	8 0
8 11	9 0	8 6½	7 8	7 8	8 3½	...	...
8 6	8 6	8 2	7 13	8 6	7 3	7 3	5 6
9 9	9 9	9 9	10 2	10 2	8 11	8 0	6 8
8 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 0	6 0
11 5	11 5	11 3	9 5	10 11	9 5	8 6	7 15
10 0	10 12	11 0	9 12	9 0	10 8	11 0	8 8
10 12	10 12	10 2	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 14
7 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8
7 8	9 8	9 12	7 8	7 4	8 8	8 8	7 4
9 3	10 8	9 3	7 14	9 3	9 13	9 3	7 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	7 0
8 4	7 12	7 12	8 14	9 9	9 9	8 0	7 12
10 0	10 4	10 0	8 10	9 3	9 8	9 4	7 12
96	93	96	111	104	100	103	123

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India—*contd.*

Port or province	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st March 1918.	30th June 1918.	30th September 1918.	31st December 1918	15th January 1919.	31st January 1919.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi	Karachi	6 0	6 8	7 0	5 0	5 8	5 8
Bombay (port)	Bombay*	4 7	4 12	3 13	3 8	3 8	3 8
Punjab	Lahore	8 0	8 8	6 4	5 12	5 8	5 8
	Ferozepore	8 12	10 4	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 0
	Amritsar	8 10	8 12	6 4	6 2	5 12	5 14
	Rawalpindi	6 4	7 10	6 8	5 12	5 12	6 4
	Lyallpur	9 8	9 8	6 10	5 12	6 0	5 8
	Multan	8 6	9 8	7 0	6 14	6 2	6 2
	Ambala	8 14	9 12	6 5	6 0	5 6	5 4
Delhi	Delhi	7 14	8 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8
United Provinces	Benares	8 10	8 4	5 12	5 11½	5 11½	5 7
	Cawnpore	8 4	8 0	5 4	5 12	5 4	5 4
	Meerut	7 8	8 12	5 8	6 0	5 8	5 4
	Agra	7 0	7 8	5 6	6 3	5 11	5 10
	Lucknow	8 12	8 8	4 12	5 8	5 6	5 6
	Aligarh	9 0	9 8	6 0	6 4	6 0	5 12
	Shahjahanpur	8 10	8 14	5 6	5 8	5 4	5 6
	Fyzabad	9 10	9 4	5 8	5 14	6 0	6 0
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	7 11	6 11	5 12	5 7	5 7	4 8
	Jubbulpore	7 10	7 8	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8
	Raipur	9 8	8 8	6 0	5 8	5 12	5 0
	Akola	5 14	6 10	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 13
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	7 10	9 10	7 13	7 8	7 9	7 6
Bombay	Poona	5 6	4 13	3 14	3 10	3 0	3 0
	Ahmednagar	5 13	5 13	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5
	Ahmedabad	6 0	6 8	4 0	4 0	3 8	3 8
	Dharwar	7 15	6 8	5 2	5 0	4 12	4 8
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	8 12	11 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	6 0
	Bhagalpur	9 0	9 0	7 0	6 2	6 2	6 2
	Muzaffarpur	7 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	5 0
	Ranchi	6 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 8
	Cuttack	7 14	7 8	5 14	4 4	4 4	4 4
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	7 0	4 10	4 10	3 4	3 8	3 8
	Mandalay	7 5	6 11	5 6	4 9	4 9	4 9
	(Median) Average	7 14	8 6	5 10	5 9¼	5 8	5 6
	Index Numbers (a)	121	114	170	170	174	177

* Relates to Khandwa wheat.

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

FORTNIGHT ENDING							
14th February 1919.	28th February 1919.	15th March 1919.	31st March 1919.	15th April 1919.	30th April 1919.	15th May 1919.	31st May 1919.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8
3 8	3 8	3 13	3 13	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
5 4	5 8	6 4	6 8	6 8	7 12	7 12	7 9
5 12	5 12	6 4	6 8	6 12	7 0	6 12	6 0
5 12	6 0	6 12	7 8	6 12	7 12	7 12	6 6
5 12	5 8	5 12	6 12	7 0	6 12	6 2	6 4
5 8	5 12	6 4	7 8	7 4	7 0	7 8	6 12
6 8	5 14	6 14	7 12	7 4	8 0	7 4	7 2
5 12	5 12	6 2	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 9	6 9
5 6	5 8	6 0	...	...	6 8	6 0	5 15
5 7	5 6½	6 4	6 0	5 11	5 13½	5 13½	5 4
5 8	5 12	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 2	5 12	5 10
5 4	5 12	6 4	6 12	7 4	6 12	6 8	6 4
5 6	5 9	6 5	6 9	6 7	6 2	5 14	5 12
5 8	6 0	6 4	6 10	6 8	6 0	5 10	5 10
5 12	6 0	6 12	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 4
5 6	5 12	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 12	6 8	6 5
5 14	6 4	6 8	7 0	6 12	6 4	5 13	5 14
4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 12	4 13	4 13
5 0	5 0	5 2	5 4	6 4	6 0	5 12	5 6
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
5 2	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 8	4 9	4 6
7 6	7 3	7 6	7 14	8 3	7 14	7 14	7 3
3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 10	3 12	3 8
4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 11	4 6	4 6	4 6
3 8	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8
4 4	4 8	4 1	4 1	4 4	4 4	4 1	4 4
6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 4	6 0	6 0
5 12	5 10	5 10	5 10	6 8	6 8	6 0	5 0
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0
4 8	4 8	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 10	4 10
4 4	4 9	4 9	4 15	4 15	4 9	4 9	4 9
3 4	2 15	2 15	2 15	...	...	...	...
4 9	4 12	5 2	5 2	...	...	...	...
5 5	5 8	5 12	5 12	6 7	6 2	5 13½	5 10
180	174	166	166	140	156	164	170

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India—*concld.*

Port or province.	Market.	FORTNIGHT ENDING 15th June 1919.	30th June 1919.	15th July 1919.	31st July 1919.	15th August 1919.	31st August 1919.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi . . .	Karachi . .	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8
Bombay (port) . .	Bombay* . .	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 2	4 7	4 7
Punjab . . .	Lahore . .	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 0	6 4
	Ferozepore . .	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 4
	Amritsar . .	6 10	6 2	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 12
	Rawalpindi . .	5 14	6 2	6 0	6 2	6 2	6 4
	Lyallpur . .	6 12	6 12	6 8	6 4	6 4	6 8
	Multan . .	6 12	7 0	6 14	6 10	6 6	6 6
	Ambala . .	6 5	6 5	6 3	6 2	6 0	6 3
Delhi . . .	Delhi . . .	5 13	5 8	5 10	5 10	5 10	6 0
United Provinces .	Benares . .	5 4	5 7	5 7	5 9	5 8¼	5 8
	Cawnpore . .	5 8	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 4	5 6
	Meerut . .	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 12	6 0
	Agra . . .	5 10	...	5 9	5 8	5 7	5 8
	Lucknow . .	5 10	5 8	5 8	5 10	5 8	5 8
	Aligarh . .	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12
	Shahjahanpur	5 14	5 11	5 11	5 10	5 12	6 0
	Fyzabad . .	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 9
Central Provinces and Bèrar.	Nagpur . .	4 13	3 14	4 2	5 2	4 13	4 13
	Jubbulpore . .	5 4	5 2	5 6	5 12	5 15	5 12
	Raipur . .	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 [illegible]	5 0
	Akola . . .	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 7	4 7
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar . .	8 3	8 0	7 14	7 8	6 12	6 12
Bombay . .	Poona . .	3 5	3 8	3 12	3 12	4 1	4 1
	Ahmednagar .	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 12	4 12
	Ahmedabad .	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8
	Dharwar . .	4 1	4 4	4 4	4 3	4 3	4 3
Bihar and Orissa .	Patna . .	6 0	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8
	Bhagalpur . .	5 0	5 9	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
	Muzaffarpur .	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
	Ranchi . .	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 10	4 10	5 0
	Cuttack . .	4 4	4 4	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 9
Burma . . .	Amherst (Moulmein)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandalay . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(Median Average) .	5 9	5 8	5 8	5 8½	5 8⅛	5 8⅛
	Index Numbers (*a*)	172	174	174	173	174	173

(*a*) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100

* Relates to Khandwa wheat

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas]

Fortnight ending										Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 31st January 1920 as compared with preceding fortnight.
15th September 1919.	30th September 1919	15th October 1919.	31st October 1919.	15th November 1919.	30th November 1919.	15th December 1919.	31st December 1919.	15th January 1920	31st January 1920.	
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	Per cent.
5 8	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	*Nil*
4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 2	3 13	3 11	3 13	—3
6 6	6 8	6 8	6 4	6 0	6 4	6 8	6 4	6 4	6 4	*Nil*
6 12	7 0	7 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	6 12	—11
7 4	7 4	7 4	6 13	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	—7
6 4	6 8	6 6	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	*Nil*
7 4	7 0	7 4	6 12	6 8	6 12	6 12	6 4	6 8	6 8	*Nil*
6 10	7 8	7 4	7 4	6 10	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 6	6 6	*Nil*
6 5	6 5	6 10	6 7	6 0	6 0	6 2	6 2	6 0	6 4	—4
6 0	6 6	6 2	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	*Nil*
5 8⅓	5 8½	5 11½	5 11½	5 8¼	5 3¾	5 8½	5 10¼	5 8¼	5 8⅛	*Nil*
5 6	5 10	5 12	5 6	5 4	5 4	5 6	5 4	5 4	5 8	—5
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	*Nil*
5 5	5 6	5 8	5 6	5 3	5 2	5 1	5 2	5 2	5 3	—1
5 8	5 10	5 12	5 14	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 4	5 8	5 12	—4
5 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	5 8	—5
5 4	6 0	5 12	6 0	5 12	5 10	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 14	—6
5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 11	*Nil*
4 13	5 1	5 2	5 2	4 13	4 13	4 12	4 7	3 13	3 13	*Nil*
5 14	6 [illegible]	6 4	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 4	5 4	*Nil*
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 12	4 12	4 12	*Nil*
5 8	5 12	5 8	5 8	4 7	4 7	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 10	—1
7 2	6 15	7 6	7 6	6 15	6 15	6 15	7 1	7 1	7 1	*Nil*
4 1	4 1	4 6	4 6	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 6	4 1	4 6	—7
4 12	5 1	5 1	5 13	5 7	5 1	4 11	4 6	4 6	4 6	*Nil*
4 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	*Nil*
4 3	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 12	4 11	4 11	3 12	3 12	*Nil*
7 0	8 0	7 12	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...
6 0	6 4	6 10	6 2	6 2	6 6	6 5	6 4	6 3	5 8	+12
5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	*Nil*
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 14	5 0	4 14	4 14	4 14	4 12	+3
4 15	4 15	4 15	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	*Nil*
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 8¼	5 12	5 12	5 12⅓	5 8⅛	5 9	5 8	5 6	5 8	5 8	*Nil*
173	166	166	165	174	172	174	178	174	174	

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the fortnight ending the 31st January as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1920 and 1919 :—

	1920			1919		
	15th January	31st January	Increase or Decrease	15th January	31st January	Increase or Decrease
			Per cent.			Per cent.
India . . .	100	100	*Nil*	100	102	+2
Punjab . .	100	98	—2	100	98	—2
United Provinces .	100	100	*Nil*	100	103	+3
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	99	—1	100	104	+4

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.

IN INDIAN PORTS.

[Index Numbers—Prices for the week ending the 30th July, 1914 = 100.]

Date.	KARACHI. White (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 3% red). Price.		Red (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 92% red). Price.		Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy). Price.		Calcutta Club No. 2. Price.	
	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Week ending 30th July 1914	31 6	100	31 3	100	32 9	100	34 9¾	100
„ 6th August „	31 3	99	31 0	99	32 10¼	100	34 9¾	100
„ 3rd September „	34 6	110	34 3	110	...	...	34 10½	100
„ 1st October „	35 9	113	35 1½	112	33 7	103	...	...
„ 5th November „	38 9	123	38 0	122	34 9½	106	41 8½	120
„ 3rd December „	40 0	127	39 0	125	35 10½	110	44 4	127
„ 30th „ „	44 3	140	41 6	133	40 7½	124	...	...
„ 7th January 1915	42 6	135	39 6	126	41 0	125	47 4	136
„ 4th February „	45 0	143	43 0	138	42 1	128	48 10	140
„ 25th „ „	50 0	159	48 0	154	41 2	126	50 10	146
„ 4th March „	44 6	141	42 6	136	38 4	117	49 10	143
„ 1st April „	42 0	133	39 0	125	35 8½	109	40 10½	117
„ 6th May „	37 6	119	36 9	118	38 5	117	34 4½	99
„ 3rd June „	36 6	116	35 9	114	39 7½	121	34 10½	100
„ 2nd July „	34 0	108	33 3	106	...	...	35 10½	103
„ 23rd „ „	34 9	110	34 0	109	38 6½	118	37 1½	107
„ 6th August „	34 9	110	34 0	109	...	...	38 7½	111
„ 27th „ „	36 0	114	35 0	112	41 4½	126	39 4½	113
„ 3rd September „	36 3	115	35 3	113	42 1	128	40 10	117
„ 29th „ „	38 0	121	37 3	119	40 0	122	40 4½	116
„ 8th October „	37 6	119	36 9	118	39 5½	120	40 10½	117
„ 5th November „	37 9	120	37 3	119	40 4	123	42 4	122
„ 3rd December „	36 9	117	36 6	117	39 6	121	41 10	120
„ 7th January 1916	37 4½	119	37 1½	119	39 11	122	42 4	122
„ 4th February „	34 9	110	34 6	110	38 9	118	37 10	109
„ 3rd March „	33 9	107	33 6	107	37 5	114	38 10	112
„ 7th April „	30 9	98	30 6	98	35 3	108	32 11	95
„ 5th May „	28 10½	92	28 7½	92	33 8	103	32 11	95
„ 12th „ „	34 3	109	30 0	96	33 8	103	32 5	93
„ 2nd June „	30 3	96	30 0	96	34 7	106	33 3	96
„ 30th „ „	29 0	92	28 9	92	33 4	102	32 8	94
„ 7th July „	29 9	94	29 6	94	34 0	104	32 5	93
„ 14th „ „	32 0	102	31 9	102	33 8	103	33 2	95
„ 28th „ „	33 6	106	33 3	106	35 6	108	33 4½	96
„ 4th August „	34 0	108	33 9	108	35 6	108	32 10½	94
„ 31st „ „	36 3	115	34 3	113	36 2	111	33 4½	96
„ 8th September „	35 4½	112	34 4½	110	36 7½	112	34 1½	98
„ 22nd „ „	34 0	108	33 0	106	35 6	108	34 1½	98
„ 13th October „	35 6	113	34 6	110	34 9½	106	34 1½	98
„ 27th „ „	35 6	113	34 6	110	35 2	107	34 1½	98
„ 3rd November „	36 3	115	35 3	113	37 0	113	34 11	100
„ 24th „ „	37 9	120	36 9	118	39 2	120	37 10	109
„ 1st December „	38 6	122	37 6	120	39 3	120	41 1	118
„ 29th „ „	39 3	125	38 3	122	37 5	114	...	...
„ 5th January 1917	39 0	124	38 0	122	38 1	116	39 4	113
„ 30th March „	38 0	121	37 0	118	36 9	112	36 4	104
„ 13th April „	38 6	122	37 6	120	37 4	114	37 4	107
„ 4th May „	37 0	117	36 0	115	36 7	112	34 2	98
„ 29th June „	35 6	113	34 6	110	39 6	121	36 1	104
„ 27th July „	37 3	118	36 3	116	38 5	117	37 4	107
„ 31st August „	36 6	116	35 6	114	35 2	107	36 4	104
„ 28th September „	37 9	120	36 9	118	37 8	115	38 2	110
„ 26th October „	38 9	123	37 9	121	40 8	124	...	...
„ 30th November „	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 8	124	42 10	123
„ 28th December „	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 5	123	...	...
„ 4th January 1918	42 3	134	41 3	132	40 5	123	45 10	132
„ 1st February „	39 3	125	38 3	122	39 11	122	45 7	131
„ 1st March „	42 3	135	41 6	133	41 3	126	51 1	147
„ 29th „ „	41 6	132	40 6	130	40 9	124	40 10	117
„ 26th April „	42 0	133	41 0	131	41 3	126	40 4	116
„ 31st May „	42 6	135	41 6	133	43 11	134	40 4	116
„ 28th June „	41 6	132	40 6	130	48 1	147	40 4	116
„ 26th July „	43 0	137	42 0	134	50 7	154	45 1	130
„ 30th August „	44 0	140	43 0	138	55 3	169	48 1	138
„ 27th September „	52 0	165	51 6	165	61 10	189	72 3	208
„ 1st November „	53 0	168	52 6	168	57 3	175	65 9	189
„ 29th December „	54 6	173	54 0	173	66 8	204	70 9	203
„ 27th „ „	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 2	199	...	...
„ 3rd January, 1919	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 2	199	66 9	192
„ 10th „ „	56 0	178	55 6	178	61 5	197	61 9	177
„ 17th „ „	56 0	178	55 6	178	62 3	190	63 9	183
„ 24th „ „	55 6	176	55 0	176	62 7	191	63 6	183
„ 31st „ „	55 6	176	55 0	176	62 11	192	63 6	183

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN LONDON.

[Index Numbers—Price on 30th July, 1914, in the case of Choice White Karachi and that on the first date available in the case of other g... taken as 100.]

Date.	Choice White Karachi. Price.	Choice White Karachi. Index Numbers.	Red Karachi. Price.	Red Karachi. Index Numbers.	Delhi. Price.	Delhi. Index Numbers.	Choice White Bombay. Price.	Choice White Bombay. Index Numbers.	Club No. 1. Price.	Club No. 1. Index Numbers.	Club No. 2 Price.
	s. d.		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*
10th July, 1914 .	39 6 July-Aug.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1st August " .	41 0	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd September, 1914 .	46 0	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st October " .	44 9	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th November " .	48 3	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd December " .	50 6	128	50 0	100		...	...	...	...	...	...
16th " " .	Nominal	...	...	...	50 9 May-June.	100	...	...	...	...	50 6 April-May, Sellers
30th " " .	51 6 May-June.	130	53 0 Jany.-Feb.	106	52 0	102	...	...	...	...	52 0 April-May.
8th January, 1915 .	52 3 Do.	132	...	...	53 3 May-June.	105	...	...	...	...	53 6 Do.
4th February " .	61 0 Do.	154	Nominal	...	61 4½ Do.	121	...	...	...	...	Nominal
25th " " .	60 3 Do.	153	Do. .	...	60 6 April-May.	119	...	...	...	...	64 6 Mar.-April.
4th March " .	59 0 Do.	149	Do. .	...	59 3 Do.	117	...	...	...	...	59 6 April-May.
8th April " .	58 0 Do.	147	Unoffered	...	Unoffered	...	...	...	...	...	64 3 Do.
6th May " .	66 3 June-July.	168	64 0 June-July.	128	65 0 May-June.	128	...	...	...	...	65 0 Do.
12th " " .	63 9 Do.	161	63 3 Do.	126	64 3 Do.	127	68 0	100	67 0	100	...
4th June " .	61 0 Do.	154	60 9 Do.	121	61 6 June-July.	121	62 9 June-July.	92	62 0 June-July.	93	61 0 June-July.
2nd July " .	53 0 June	134	52 9 June	105	53 3 June	105	53 9 Do.	7	53 3 Do.	79	52 9 Do.
23rd " " .	56 0 July	142	55 7½ July	111	56 3 July	111	56 9 July	83	56 3 July	84	55 9 July
6th August " .	56 6	143	56 1½	112	56 9	112	57 3 Do.	84	56 9	85	56 1½
27th " " .	54 0	137	56 1½	112	56 6	111	57 3 Do.	84	56 9	85	56 1½
3rd September " .	54 0 July. Sellers.	137	53 7½ July. Sellers.	107	...	...	Nominal	...	56 9 July, Sellers.	85	...
24th Sept., '15 to 18th April 1916	No sellers .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th April, 1916 .	61 0	154	60 0	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28th April to 15th May, 1916	No sellers .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
19th May, 1916 .	63 0 May-June.	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd and 9th June, 1916	Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th June, 1916 .	57 0 June-July.	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23rd " " .	55 0 June. Sellers.	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27th " " .	55 6. Sellers.	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29th June to 7th July, 1916.	Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14th July, 1916 .	58 6 July-Aug.	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd " " .	59 0 Do.	149	58 6 July-Aug. Sellers.	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28th " " .	61 3 Do. Sellers.	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th August " .	65 0 Aug.-Sept.	165	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31st " " .	72 6 Sept. Sellers.	184	Nominal .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8th September, 1916 .	73 0 Oct. Paid.	185	Do. .	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd " " .	71 0 Do.	108	Do. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14th October " .	73 9 Oct.-Nov. Sellers.	187	Do. .	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
21st " " .	75 6 Do.	191	Do. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd November " .	79 0 Paid .	200	Do. .	...	79 6 Sellers.	157	...	...	...	...	...
24th " " .	81 0 Paid .	205	Do. .	...	79 6 Noml.	157	...	...	...	...	...
1st December " .	82 0 Buyers .	208	Do. .	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...
5th to 12th Jan., 1917	No sellers .	...	Do. .	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	..
2nd February to 30th March, 1917	82 0 Feb.-Mar. & Mar.-April.	208	No sellers .	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...
4th April, 1917 .	83 0 April-May	210	Do. .	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...
13th April to 4th May, 1917	85 0 Do.	215	Do. .	...	79 6 Do.	157	87 6	129	...	...	...
5th to 11th May, '17	86 9 May-June quoted.	220	Do. .	...	79 6 Do.	157	87 6	129	...	...	...
18th May to 6th July "	86 9 " .	220	86 3	172	86 9	171	87 6	129	86 9	129	...
13th to 20th July "	86 9 " .	220	86 3 afloat	172	86 9 afloat	171	89 6	132	86 9	129	...
27th July to 10th Aug., 1917	No sellers. Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th to 24th Aug., '17	86 9 sellers .	220	86 3 sellers	172	86 9 sellers	171	89 6 sellers	132	86 9 sellers	129	...
31st Aug., 1917 .	86 9 Nominal	220	86 3 Nom.	172	86 9 Nom.	171	89 6 Nom.	132	86 9 Nom.	129	...
7th September '17 to 2nd Jan. '18	78 0 .	197	77 6	155	77 6	153	79 0	116	...	...	78 0

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN INDIAN PORTS—*contd.*

[Index Numbers—Prices for the week ending the 30th July, 1914 = 100.]

Date.	KARACHI. White (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red). Price.	Index Numbers.	KARACHI. Red (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 92% red). Price.	Index Numbers.	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy). Price.	Index Numbers.	Calcutta Club No. 2. Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
7th February 1919	55 6	176	55 0	176	63 8	194	64 9	186
14th „ „	55 6	176	55 0	176	63 8	194	65 0	187
21st „ „	56 6	179	56 0	179	61 10	189	64 3	185
28th „ „	59 6	189	59 0	189	60 0	183	63 9	183
7th March „	60 6	192	60 0	192	60 0	183	63 3	182
14th „ „	58 6	186	58 0	186	57 1	174	60 9	175
21st „ „	58 6	186	58 0	186	57 1	174	62 3	179
28th „ „	56 6	179	56 0	179	51 3	156	58 10	169
4th April „	56 6	179	55 0	176	...	...	57 10	166
11th „ „	55 0	175	54 6	174	...	...	55 4	159
18th „ „	55 0	175	54 6	174	51 3	156	52 10	152
25th „ „	55 0	175	54 6	174	51 3	156	63 9	183
2nd May „	54 0	171	53 6	171	55 8	170	64 3	185
9th „ „	54 0	171	53 6	171	55 8	170	60 3	173
16th „ „	53 6	170	53 0	170	55 8	170	61 9	177
23rd „ „	53 0	168	52 6	168	57 1	174	61 3	176
30th „ „	53 0	168	52 6	168	58 7	179	64 3	185
6th June „	52 6	167	52 0	166	58 7	179	62 3	179
13th „ „	52 0	165	51 6	165	57 10	177	62 9	180
20th „ „	52 0	165	51 6	165	59 4	181	65 9	189
27th „ „	51 6	163	51 0	163	60 0	183	61 9	177
4th July „	51 6	163	51 0	163	60 0	183	61 9	177
11th „ „	51 6	163	51 0	163	64 5	197	63 9	183
18th „ „	52 6	167	52 0	166	62 3	1[illegible]0	61 9	177
25th „ „	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	62 3	179
1st August „	53 6	170	53 0	170	62 3	190	63 9	183
8th „ „	54 0	171	53 6	171	61 6	188	63 3	182
15th „ „	54 0	171	53 6	171	61 6	188	63 9	183
22nd „ „	54 6	173	54 0	173	60 0	183	63 3	182
29th „ „	54 6	173	54 0	173	58 7	179	61 9	177
5th September „	54 0	171	53 6	171	56 5	172	59 9	172
12th „ „	53 6	170	53 0	170	55 8	170	60 3	173
19th „ „	53 0	168	52 6	168	52 9	161	55 10	160
26th „ „	51 0	162	50 6	162	52 9	161	57 10	166
3rd October „	48 6	154	48 0	154	52 9	161	...	...
10th „ „	49 0	156	48 6	155	54 2	165	58 10	169
17th „ „	49 0	156	48 6	155	...	...	58 10	169
24th „ „	49 0	156	48 6	155	55 8	170	59 9	172
31st „ „	49 0	156	48 6	155	60 0	183	57 10	166
7th November „	49 6	157	49 0	157	...	..	57 10	166
14th „ „	50 0	159	49 6	158	61 6	188	57 10	166
21st „ „	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	58 10	169
28th „ „	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 2	187	56 10	163
5th December „	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	57 10	166
12th „ „	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	57 10	166
19th „ „	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	57 10	166
26th „ „	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	...	...
2nd January, 1920	52 6	167	52 0	166	62 11	192	57 10	166
9th „ „	52 6	167	52 0	166	16 7	191	57 10	166
16th „ „	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	58 10	169
23rd „ „	52 6	167	52 0	166	59 4	181	57 10	166
30th „ „	52 6	167	52 0	166	58 7	179	58 10	169
6th February „	52 6	167	52 0	166	56 0	171	57 10	166
13th „ „	52 6	167	52 0	166	52 4	160	57 10	166
20th „ „	52 6	177	52 0	166	53 5	163	54 10	158

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN LONDON—*contd.*

[Index Numbers—Price on 30th July, 1914, in the case of Choice White Karachi and that on the first date available in the case of other taken as 100.]

Date.	Choice White Karachi.		Red Karachi.		Delhi.		Choice White Bombay.		Club No 1.		Club N
	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.
	s. d.		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*
3rd January to 17th October '18	80 0	203	79 6	159	79 6	157	81 0	119	...	...	80 0
18th October '18 to 6th January '19	80 0 afloat	203	80 0 afloat	160	80 0 afloat	158	80 0 afloat	118	...	...	80 0 afloat
7th January to 28th February '19	Nothing offering to London			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st March to 13th May '19*	80 0 afloat	203	80 0 afloat	160	80 0 afloat	158	80 0 afloat	118	...	...	80 0 afloat

IMPORTS INTO CHIEF PORTS DURING DECEMBER, 1919

RETURN SHOWING the QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL STAPLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTED into CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, KARACHI, and MADRAS PORTS by RAIL, RIVER, and SEA during DECEMBER, 1919

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
February 27, 1920

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN SELECTED ARTICLES IN DECEMBER, 1919.

The object of the tables appended is to show the quantities of the principal staples of agricultural produce imported from the various provinces, etc., and from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, and Karachi, and into the Madras ports during the month of December, 1919, and for the nine months, April to December, 1919, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1918. The statistics include sea-borne foreign and coasting trade as well as inland (rail and river-borne) trade. They have been furnished by Collectors of Customs, Steamer Companies, Railway Audit Officers, and the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN DECEMBER, 1918 AND 1919.

It will be seen from Table I that the imports by rail, river, and sea in December, 1919, as against the corresponding month of 1918, show (in round numbers) an increase of—

117 per cent in tea
(37,007,400 lbs as against 17,056,200 lbs last year),

32 per cent in gram and pulse
(39,900 tons as against 30,300 tons last year),

27 per cent in jute
(614,200 bales as against 484,300 bales last year),

18 per cent in raw cotton
(375,000 bales as against 317,300 bales last year), and

5 per cent in wheat (excluding wheat flour)
(37,500 tons as against 35,500 tons last year).

The imports of linseed by rail, river, and sea into ports show a fall of 90 per cent (4,100 tons as against 40,000 tons last year), due mainly to smaller exports from Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, and Rajputana and Central India. The decrease of 60 per cent (5,000 tons as against 12,500 tons last year) in the imports of rape and mustard seed is accounted for by smaller receipts mainly from Bombay and the Punjab. The imports of rice (including paddy) represent a decrease of 11 per cent (77,300 tons as against 86,800 tons last year) owing to smaller exports mainly from Bengal and Madras.

It will be seen from Table IV (wheat, excluding wheat flour) that the principal sources of the imports in December, 1918, were the Punjab (56 per cent) the United Provinces (25 per cent), and Bihar and Orissa (12 per cent of the total). During December, 1919, the Punjab sent, 65 per cent, the United Provinces 12 per cent, and Bihar and Orissa 11 per cent of the total. Table XI shows the *exports* from India by sea of wheat (including wheat flour) month by month during the last six years, 1913-14 to 1918-19, and for the nine months, April to December, 1919.

NOTE.—(1) One bale of cotton or jute is equivalent to 400 lbs.
(2) One maund is equivalent to 82⅔ lbs.
(3) One maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

GENERAL RESULTS—NINE MONTHS' IMPORTS INTO THE PORTS BY RAIL, RIVER, AND SEA THIS YEAR AND LAST YEAR.

The nine months' figures in table I show (in round numbers) an increase of—

43 per cent in rice (including paddy)
(1,107,500 tons as against 777,000 tons last year),
11 per cent in raw cotton
(2,095,400 bales as against 1,884,100 bales last year),
7 per cent in tea
(228,701,300 lbs as against 213,557,700 lbs last year), and
5 per cent in jute
(4,129,600 bales as against 3,950,100 bales last year).

The imports of wheat (excluding wheat flour) by rail, river, and sea into ports show a decrease of 51 per cent (391,900 tons as against 806,500 tons last year) mainly on account of smaller exports from the Punjab, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Bihar and Orissa, and the Central Provinces and Berar. The decrease of 51 per cent (319,300 tons as against 646,700 tons last year) in the imports of gram and pulse is accounted for by smaller receipts chiefly from the Punjab and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The fall of 35 per cent (189,200 tons as against 292,000 tons last year) in the imports of linseed into ports is due to smaller exports from Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. There was a decrease of 18 per cent in the imports of rape and mustard seed (82,900 tons as against 101,100 tons last year) on account of smaller exports from the Punjab and Bombay.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN DECEMBER, 1919, AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS MONTH.

As compared with November, 1919, the imports in December, 1919, into the ports referred to above show (in round numbers) an increase of—

53 per cent in raw cotton
(375,000 bales as against 244,700 bales previous month),
24 per cent in gram and pulse
(39,900 tons as against 32,300 tons previous month),
15 per cent in rice (including paddy)
(77,300 tons as against 67,200 tons previous month),
5 per cent in linseed
(4,100 tons as against 3,900 tons previous month), and
2 per cent in tea
(37,007,400 lbs as against 36,346,600 lbs previous month),

and a decrease of—

6 per cent in jute
(614,200 bales as against 656,100 bales previous month),
6 per cent in rape and mustard seed
(5,000 tons as against 5,300 tons previous month), and
1 per cent in wheat (excluding wheat flour)
(37,500 tons as against 37,900 tons previous month).

The statistics for December, 1918 and 1919, as also for the nine months ending December, 1918 and 1919, together with those for November and December, 1919, are summarised below :—

SUMMARY TABLE I.

Articles	Imports, December, 1918	Imports, December, 1919	Imports, April to December, 1918	Imports, April to December, 1919	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in December, 1919, as compared with December, 1918	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in nine months, April to December, 1919, as compared with nine months, April to December, 1918
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	bales	bales	bales	bales	Per cent	Per cent
Cotton, raw . .	317,265	374,952	1,884,098	2,095,413	+18	+11
	tons	tons	tons	tons		
Wheat (excluding wheat flour)	35,537	37,483	806,513	391,885	+5	—51
Rice (including paddy) .	86,846	77,290	770,966	1,107,548	—11	+43
Gram and Pulse . .	30,273	39,949	646,662	319,330	+32	—51
Linseed . . .	40,044	4,053	291,956	189,157	—90	—35
Rape and Mustard seed .	12,480	4,969	101,115	82,916	—60	—18
	bales	bales	bales	bales		
Jute . .	484,321	614,192	3,950,126	4,129,625	+27	+5
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs		
Tea . . .	17,056,186	37,007,405	213,557,705	228,701,261	+117	+7

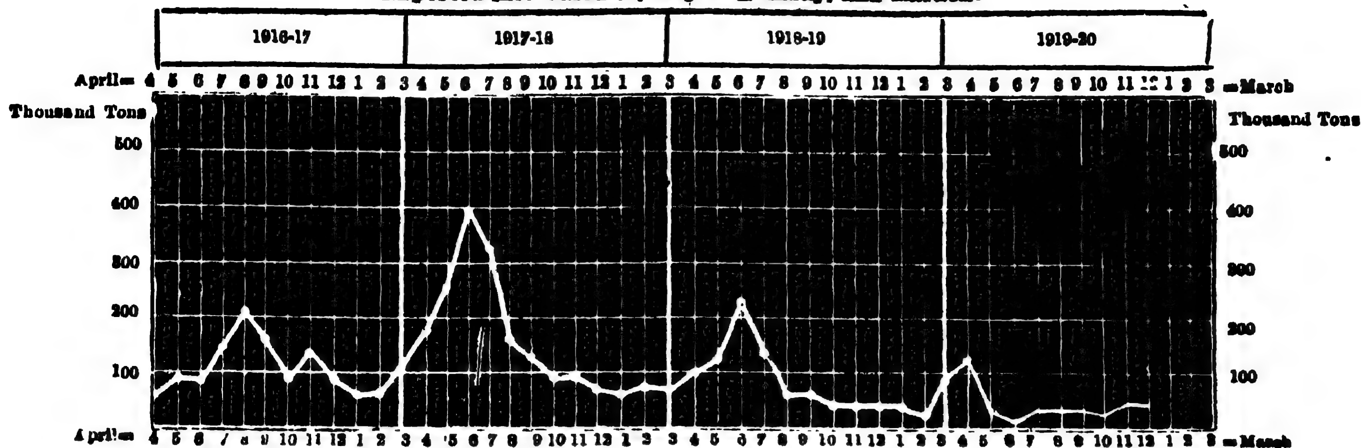
SUMMARY TABLE II.

Articles	Imports, November, 1919	Imports, December, 1919	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in December, 1919, as compared with November, 1919
	bales	bales	Per cent
Cotton, raw	2,44,744	374,952	+53
	tons	tons	
Wheat (excluding wheat flour)	37,896	37,483	—1
Rice (including paddy)	67,195	77,290	+15
Gram and Pulse	32,297	39,949	+24
Linseed	3,870	4,053	+5
Rape and Mustard seed	5,301	4,969	—6
	bales	bales	
Jute	656,081	614,192	—6
	lbs	lbs	
Tea	36,346,591	37,007,405	+2

IMPORTS BY RAIL, RIVER, AND SEA OF WHEAT, COTTON, AND JUTE FROM APRIL, 1916, TO DECEMBER, 1919.

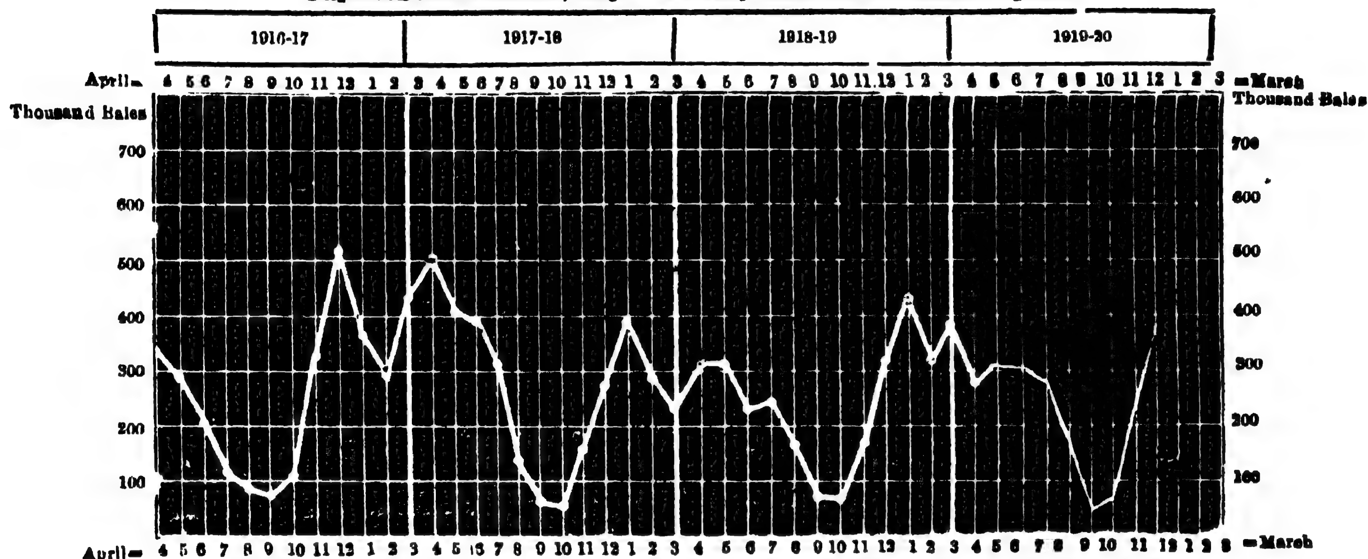
WHEAT

Imported into Calcutta, City of Bombay, and Karachi



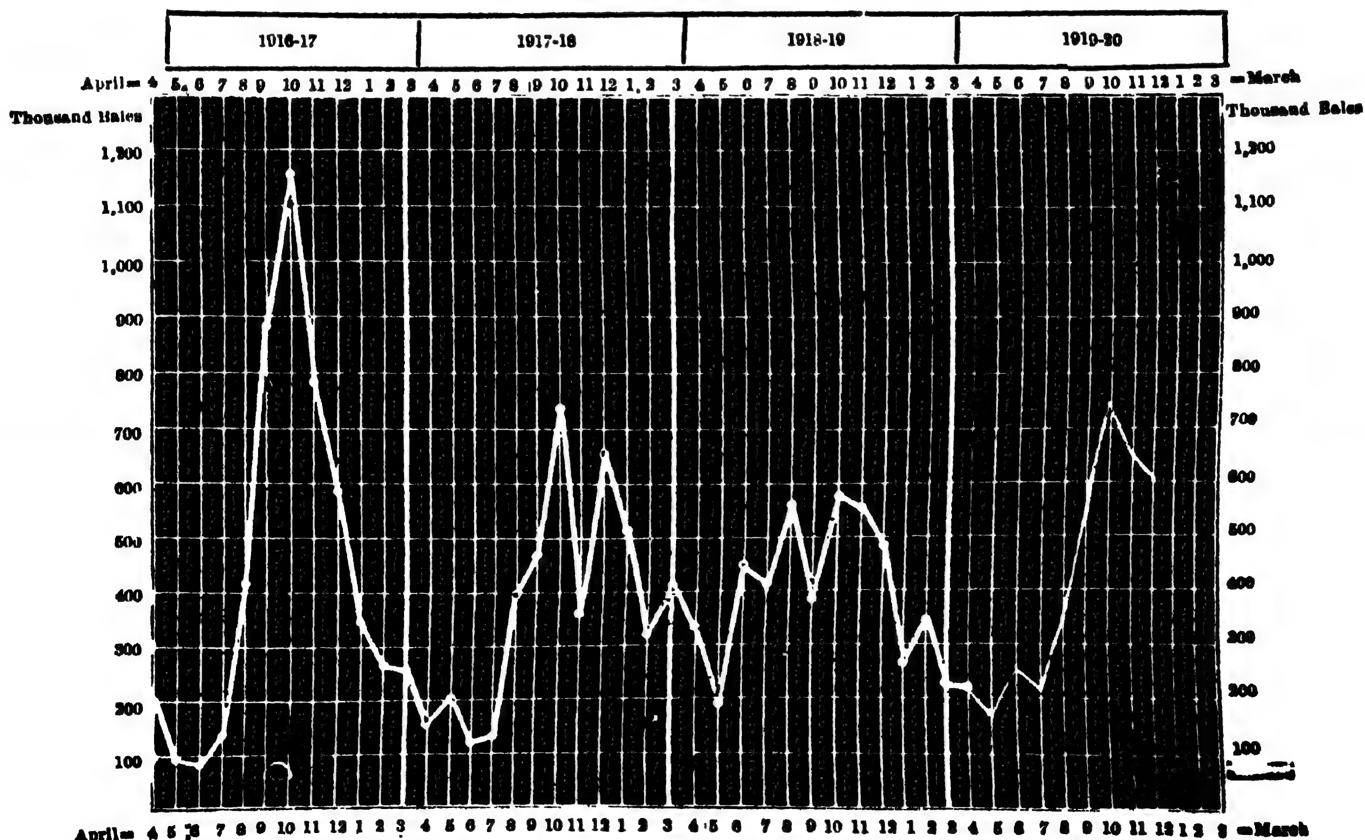
COTTON (RAW)

Imported into Calcutta, City of Bombay, Karachi, and Madras ports



JUTE (RAW)

Imported into Calcutta



NOTE.—The numerical figure at the end of each vertical line represents the month beginning from January

TABLE III.—Cotton, raw

Whence exported	Calcutta 1918	Calcutta 1919	City of Bombay 1918	City of Bombay 1919	Karachi 1918	Karachi 1919	Madras ports 1918	Madras ports 1919	TOTAL 1918	TOTAL 1919
Imports in December										
By Rail and River—	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Assam	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	21
Bengal	428	507	20	...	...	...	6	...	454	507
Bihar and Orissa	4	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	27
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,363	3,908	19,547	31,981	...	...	...	..	20,910	35,889
Punjab	191	1,242	57,175	34,485	320	14,772	...	...	57,686	50,499
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	22	...	24,467	17,066	...	..	24,489	17,066
Rajputana and Central India	...	51	5,873	8,995	125	...	...	...	5,998	9,046
Bombay	918	196	35,224	64,278	...	...	196	848	36,338	65,322
Central Provinces and Berar	4,025	19,830	102,322	120,326	...	...	...	..	106,347	140,156
Nizam's Territory	92	...	24,874	...	...	...	518	1,228	25,484	1,228
Madras	88	413	5,034	16,273	...	...	3,177	15,024	8,299	31,710
Mysore	...	...	33	1,636	...	...	78	7	111	1,643
TOTAL	7,109	26,195	250,124	277,974	24,912	31,838	3,975	17,107	286,120	353,114
By Sea—										
Bengal	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	1	...	2,062	1	2	1	2,065
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	22,642	6,010	...	334	..	...	22,642	6,344
Madras	...	...	1,420	613	...	...	..	...	1,420	613
Burma	2,246	1,218	...	.	...	...	.	...	2,246	1,218
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	3,881	10,112	..	...	...	...	3,881	10,112
Foreign countries	...	..	955	1,479	...	...	...	7	955	1,486
TOTAL	2,246	1,218	28,898	18,215	...	2,396	1	9	31,145	21,838
TOTAL IMPORTS	9,355	27,413	279,022	296,189	24,912	34,234	3,976	17,116	317,265	374,952
Imports from April to December										
By Rail and River—										
Assam	90	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	27
Bengal	14,290	18,947	2,897	183	...	...	101	...	17,288	19,130
Bihar and Orissa	456	787	...	...	...	...	...	...	456	787
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	3,515	11,705	59,983	76,906	4	678	89	...	63,591	89,289
Punjab	3,341	7,075	181,056	145,409	2,080	70,754	...	...	186,477	223,238
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	22	94	48,923	76,270	...	378	48,945	76,742
Rajputana and Central India	63	51	34,760	88,860	125	14	...	...	34,948	88,925
Bombay	8,616	6,101	521,996	323,277	...	98	4,384	8,871	534,996	338,347
Central Provinces and Berar	7,662	75,934	188,162	508,978	...	...	...	...	195,824	584,912
Nizam's Territory	213	483	65,050	99,785	...	...	4,623	3,259	69,886	103,527
Madras	5,414	5,315	173,071	109,814	...	...	109,393	182,909	287,878	298,038
Mysore	...	1,482	5,854	5,728	...	...	486	685	6,340	7,895
TOTAL	43,660	127,907	1,232,851	1,359,034	51,132	147,814	119,076	196,102	1,446,719	1,830,857
By Sea—										
Bengal	380	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...
Bihar and Orissa	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	...
Bombay	1,874	538	21	109	259	2,843	3,138	518	5,292	4,008
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	57,618	104,600	24	774	...	...	57,642	105,874
Madras	7,844	6,387	30,176	9,123	...	...	13	18	38,033	15,528
Burma	20,444	2,861	...	...	...	...		...	20,444	2,861
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	292,567	123,061	...	59	1	...	292,568	123,120
Foreign countries	...	8	22,988	13,642	24	...	5	15	23,017	13,665
TOTAL	30,545	9,794	403,370	250,535	307	3,676	3,157	551	437,379	264,556
TOTAL IMPORTS	74,205	137,701	1,636,221	1,609,569	51,439	151,490	122,233	196,653	1,884,098	2,095,413

NOTE.—(1) Provinces named in the first column include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" includes the port of Madras, French ports (Pondicherry with its suburbs Villianur and Karikal, exclusive of sea imports from non-British ports and foreign countries), Negapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Novo, Badagara, and Dhanushkodi.

(2) For the purpose of rail and river borne trade the North-West Frontier Province and the Delhi Province are included in the Punjab.

(3) One bale of cotton is equivalent to 400 lbs.

TABLE IV.—Wheat (excluding wheat flour)*

Whence exported	Calcutta 1918	Calcutta 1919	City of Bombay 1918	City of Bombay 1919	Karachi 1918	Karachi 1919	TOTAL 1918	TOTAL 1919
	Imports in December							
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	1,484	494	...	...	...	...	1,484	494
Bihar and Orissa	3,963	4,029	...	53	124	..	4,087	4,082
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	7,136	2,734	1,629	1,698	161	...	8,926	4,432
Punjab	2,890	8,422	10,498	8,959	6,609	7,161	19,997	24,542
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	25	222	25	222
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	1	1,862	24	...	25	1,862
Bombay	...	...	94	96	...	...	94	96
Central Provinces and Berar	91	...	789	1,698	...	...	880	1,698
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	15,564	15,683	13,011	14,366	6,943	7,383	35,518	37,432
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	19	28	...	...	19	28
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	23
Foreign countries	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	19	51	...	...	19	51
TOTAL IMPORTS	15,564	15,683	13,030	14,417	6,943	7,383	35,537	37,483
	Imports from April to December							
By Rail and River—								
Assam	116	197	...	14	...	...	116	211
Bengal	17,496	7,036	79	52	...	...	17,575	7,088
Bihar and Orissa	62,206	12,640	1,674	9,084	1,822	...	65,702	21,724
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	73,873	54,360	79,959	30,000	151,139	1,226	304,971	85,586
Punjab	6,480	22,072	53,781	32,002	295,974	57,228	356,235	111,302
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	2,844	9,066	2,331	9,066	5,175
Rajputana and Central India	171	...	13,194	3,548	1,718	28	15,083	3,576
Bombay	3	...	4,855	5,030	49	...	4,907	5,030
Central Provinces and Berar	3,425	...	27,955	2,864	12	...	30,392	2,864
Nizam's Territory	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
Madras	...	4	11	...	...	...	11	4
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	162,770	96,309	181,512	85,438	459,780	60,813	804,062	242,560
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	126	30	263	...	389	30
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	931	122	...	...	931	122
Madras	...	93	...	...	..	...	...	93
Burma	...	31	...	..	..	...	...	31
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	1,125	368	...	...	1,125	368
Foreign countries	6	27,289	...	92,246	...	29,146	6	148,681
TOTAL	6	27,418	2,182	92,766	263	29,146	2,451	149,325
TOTAL IMPORTS	162,776	123,727	183,694	178,204	460,043	89,959	806,513	391,885

* See also Table XI.

TABLE V.—Rice (including paddy)*

Whence exported	Calcutta 1918	Calcutta 1919	Karachi 1918	Karachi 1919	Madras ports 1918	Madras ports 1919	TOTAL 1918	TOTAL 1919
	Imports in December							
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—								
Assam	1,005	43	.	...		..	1,005	43
Bengal	45,833	25,560	400	...	5,850	339	52,083	25,899
Bihar and Orissa	106	967	120	..	39	..	265	967
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	.	18	8	6	...	...	8	24
Punjab	157	68	...	48	..	...	157	116
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	374	13 234	.	...	374	13,284
Rajputana and Central India	...		...			...	..	...
Bombay	...	.	.	...	509	...	509	..
Central Provinces and Berar	...	.	246	..	...	...	246	...
Nizam's Territory	..	..	...	..		4	...	4
Madras	116	..	17	...	9,212	6,112	9,345	6,112
Mysore	...	...	..	.	2	...	2	...
Kashmir	...	...	.	.	..	...	..	...
TOTAL	47,217	26,656	1,165	13,288	15,612	6,455	63,994	46,309
By Sea—								
Bengal	..	.	.	..	..	...	..	..
Bihar and Orissa	289	..	..	..			289	..
Bombay	.	..	441	.	1,927	3,823	2 368	3,823
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	22	51	197	424	219	475
Madras		.	..	..		44		44
Burma	8,171	24,606	..	...	11,801	1,922	19,972	26,528
Non-British Ports in India	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...
Foreign countries	1	21	...	...	3	...	4	21
TOTAL	8,461	24,627	463	51	13,928	6,213	22,852	30,891
TOTAL IMPORTS	55,678	51,283	1,628	13,339	29,540	12 668	86,846	77,290
	Imports from April to December							
By Rail and River—								
Assam	2,119	9,232	...	...	.		2,119	9,232
Bengal	295,080	228,880	23,109	10,994	20,848	7,246	339,037	247,120
Bihar and Orissa	7,099	1,396	605	640	33,309	49	41,013	2,085
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	68	127	956	315	84	...	1,108	442
Punjab	549	295	3,395	1,845	39	...	3,983	2,140
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	28,392	32,661	...	.	28,392	32,661
Rajputana and Central India	10	10	...	...		...	10	10
Bombay	511	...	..	...	1,773	914	2,284	914
Central Provinces and Berar	98	15	849	.	38	. .	985	15
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	31	22	31	22
Madras	237	...	17	.	148,864	47,581	149,118	47,581
Mysore	...	...	...	...	338	...	338	..
Kashmir	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	305,681	239,955	57,323	46,455	205,414	55,812	568,418	342,222
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	..	...	...	7,453	35,329	7,453	35,329
Bihar and Orissa	625	...		...	...	..	625	...
Bombay	...	...	2,263	8,605	2,264	5,970	4,527	14,575
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	2,532	642	197	453	2,729	1,095
Madras	...	...	1	...	1,588	46,857	1,589	46,857
Burma	71,593	371,827	...	6,964	119,951	288,638	191,544	667,429
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...
Foreign countries	51	41	3	...	19	...	73	41
TOTAL	72,269	371,868	4,807	16,211	131,472	377,247	208,548	765,326
TOTAL IMPORTS	377,950	611.823	62,130	62,666	336,886	433,059	776,966	1,107,548

* One maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

TABLE VI—Gram and Pulse

Whence exported	Calcutta 1918	Calcutta 1919	City of Bombay 1918	City of Bombay 1919	Karachi 1918	Karachi 1919	Total 1918	Total 1919
Imports in December								
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...
Bengal	8,081	4,481	228	18	...		8,309	4,499
Bihar and Orissa	2,259	3,730	145	460	10	.	2,414	4,190
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	2,868	2,017	1,170	7,907	165	403	4,203	10,327
Punjab	29	182	1,734	3,198	10,333	3,070	12,096	6,450
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	.	..	...	67	695	67	695
Rajputana and Central India	5	...	37	2 ,18	18	28	60	2,166
Bombay	...	...	316	1,670	...	...	316	1,670
Central Provinces and Berar	38	103	1,039	3,185	...	...	1,077	3,288
Nizam's Territory	44	42	279	1,910	...	...	323	1,952
Madras	84	29	156	264	.	...	240	293
Mysore	...	...	483	105	...	...	483	105
TOTAL	13,408	10,584	5,587	20,855	10,593	4,196	29,588	35,635
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	1	9	9	154	10	163
Bombay	...	...	289	944	13	23	302	967
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	37	...	22	...	...	...	59
Madras	309	2,569	...	175	...	...	309	2,744
Burma	...	...	39	252	...	..	39	252
Non-British Ports in India	1	68	24	53	...	4	25	125
Foreign countries								
TOTAL	310	2,678	353	1,455	22	181	685	4,314
TOTAL IMPORTS	13,718	13,262	5,940	22,310	10,615	4,377	30,273	39,949
Imports from April to December								
By Rail and River—								
Assam	20	274	...	..	...		20	274
Bengal	58,944	51,424	386	400	745	497	60,075	52,321
Bihar and Orissa	43,700	46,034	7,892	3,579	3,754	7	55,346	49,620
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	24,182	20,486	60,761	24,572	25,220	1,763	110,163	46,821
Punjab	900	2,549	55,564	31,387	282,685	54,981	339,149	88,917
Sind and British Baluchistan	.	...	10	20	8,334	10,363	8,344	10,383
Rajputana and Central India	150	2	10,185	2,854	24,016	89	34,351	2,945
Bombay	7	2	9,717	6,958	...	3	9,724	6,963
Central Provinces and Berar	2,013	445	16,989	11,988	15	30	19,017	12,463
Nizam's Territory	44	239	813	2,895	...	...	857	3,134
Madras	235	281	501	753	...	..	736	1,034
Mysore	..	...	712	120	...	...	712	120
TOTAL	130,195	121,736	163,530	85,526	344,769	67,733	638,494	274,995
By Sea—								
Bengal	1	67	23	...	...	..	24	67
Bihar and Orissa	47			42	..	1,439	47	1,481
Bombay	..		441	6,484	280	997	721	7,481
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	601	3,230	32	768	...	3,998	633
Madras	2,1 6	18,463	79	5,894	.	..	2,185	24,357
Burma	...	...	1,004	796	110	...	1,114	796
Non-British Ports in India	8	1,352	70	8,145	1	23	79	9,520
Foreign countries								
TOTAL	2,162	20,483	4,847	21,393	1,159	2,459	8,168	44,335
TOTAL IMPORTS	132,357	142,219	168,377	106,919	345,928	70,192	646,662	319,330

TABLE VII.—Linseed

Whence exported	Calcutta 1918	Calcutta 1919	City of Bombay 1918	City of Bombay 1919	TOTAL 1918	TOTAL 1919
Imports in December						
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—						
Assam	...	52	...	...	...	52
Bengal	974	137		22	974	159
Bihar and Orissa	12,925	1,348	85	500	13,010	1,848
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	7,102	475	3,355	647	10,457	1,122
Punjab	...	...	20	...	20	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	14	..	.	...	14
Rajputana and Central India	141	...	5,887	274	6,028	274
Bombay	..	...	1,120	106	1,120	106
Central Provinces and Berar	944	...	4,943	270	5,887	270
Nizam's Territory		...	2,187	179	2,187	179
Madras	24	...	100	..	124	...
Mysore	...	...	32	1	32	1
TOTAL	22,110	2,026	17,729	1,999	39,839	4,025
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	..	...	...	
Bombay	...	...	..	..	..	..
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	...	...	22	[illegible]	22
Madras	..	...	.	...		...
Burma	...	..	..	..	...	.
Non-British Ports in India		..	205	...	205	..
Foreign countries	..	..	..	6	...	6
TOTAL	...	...	205	28	205	28
TOTAL IMPORTS	22,110	2,026	17,934	2,027	40,044	4,053
Imports from April to December						
By Rail and River—						
Assam	19	2,394	...	...	19	2,394
Bengal	6,692	4,585	119	23	6,811	4,608
Bihar and Orissa	94,222	77,070	16,794	1,291	111,016	78,361
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	32,181	33,993	42,238	10,713	74,419	44,706
Punjab	22	8	93	83	115	91
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	14	...	..	..	14
Rajputana and Central India	401	378	30,451	21,977	30,852	22,355
Bombay	..	...	12,085	7,887	12,085	7,887
Central Provinces and Berar	1,830	2,968	31,382	9,015	33,212	11,983
Nizam's Territory		...	21,386	13,851	21,386	13,851
Madras	539	25	818	2,206	1,357	2,231
Mysore	...	...	42	61	42	61
TOTAL	135,906	121,435	155,408	67,107	291,314	188,542
By Sea—						
Bengal		.	..	..	...	..
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	.	...	...
Bombay		...	...	19	...	19
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	27	...	27
Madras	...	...	...	1	...	1
Burma	...	...	...	..	..	..
Non-British Ports in India	..	-	642	500	642	500
Foreign countries	...	.	...	68	...	68
TOTAL	...	...	642	615	642	615
TOTAL IMPORTS	135,906	121,435	156,050	67,722	291,956	189,157

TABLE VIII.—Rape and Mustard Seed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		TOTAL	
	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
	Imports in December					
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—						
Assam	2	191	...	...	2	191
Bengal	90	756	...	...	90	756
Bihar and Orissa	865	1,355	.	...	865	1,355
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,518	1,783	681	111	2,199	1,894
Punjab	3,327	81	522	..	3,849	81
Sind and British Baluchistan	...			...	..	...
Rajputana and Central India	1,244	24	224	35	1,468	59
Bombay	1,704	64	2,255	23	3,959	87
Central Provinces and Berar	20	18	..	32	20	50
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	.	...
Madras	12	...	...	..	12	...
Mysore	...		..	10	..	10
TOTAL	8,782	4,272	3,682	211	12,464	4,483
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	..	...		...
Bihar and Orissa	..	...	...	...	.	...
Bombay	...	344		.	...	344
Sind and British Baluchistan	...			142		142
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	..	..	.	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	16		16	.
Foreign countries	..	...	...	...	..	...
TOTAL	...	344	16	142	16	486
TOTAL IMPORTS	8,782	4,616	3,698	353	12,480	4,969
	Imports from April to December					
By Rail and River						
Assam	184	4,003	...	...	184	4,003
Bengal	360	3,634	14	...	374	3,634
Bihar and Orissa	4,458	9,826		86	4,458	9,912
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	12,012	34,844	2,308	6,167	14,320	41,011
Punjab	49,288	5,049	836	306	50,124	5,355
Sind and British Baluchistan	1,878	771	2	.	1,880	771
Rajputana and Central India	4,040	604	2,359	1,549	6,399	2,153
Bombay	8,020	3,021	10,386	10,716	18,406	13,737
Central Provinces and Berar	1,782	196	271	129	2,053	325
Nizam's Territory	...	...	35	93	35	93
Madras	819	43	22	23	841	66
Mysore	...	...	...	10	.	10
TOTAL	82,841	61,991	16,233	19,079	99,074	81,070
By Sea—						
Bengal	..	.	..		..	..
Bihar and Orissa	..	.	.	..	...	...
Bombay	15	1,125	..	5	15	1,130
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	..	1,892	608	1,892	608
Madras	...	...	.	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	.	...	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	134	102	134	102
Foreign countries	...	6	..	...	...	6
TOTAL	15	1,131	2,026	715	2,041	1,846
TOTAL IMPORTS	82,856	63,122	18,259	19,794	101,115	82,916

TABLE IX.—Jute

Whence exported	Calcutta 1918	Calcutta 1919
	Imports in December	
	bales	bales
By Rail and River—		
Assam	28,790	31,226
Bengal	388,350	535,897
Bihar and Orissa	66,027	43,110
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh		
Punjab		
Sind and British Baluchistan		
Rajputana and Central India		
Bombay		
Central Provinces and Berar		
Nizam's Territory		
Madras		
Mysore		
TOTAL	483,167	610,233
By Sea—		
Bengal		
Bihar and Orissa	1,154	3,959
Bombay		
Sind and British Baluchistan		
Madras		
Burma		
Non-British Ports in India		
Foreign countries		
TOTAL	1,154	3,959
TOTAL IMPORTS	484,321	614,192
	Imports from April to December	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	145,792	170,265
Bengal	3,443,107	3,666,834
Bihar and Orissa	344,897	268,183
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh		
Punjab		
Sind and British Baluchistan		
Rajputana and Central India		
Bombay		
Central Provinces and Berar		
Nizam's Territory		
Madras		
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	3,933,796	4,105,282
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	16,330	24,343
Bombay	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...
TOTAL	16,330	24,343
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,950,126	4,129,625

NOTE.—One bale of jute is equivalent to 400 lbs.

By "Calcutta" is meant the town of Calcutta with Howrah and the Kidderpore Docks. The imports exclude, therefore, imports into those jute mills which are outside this area. Such mills form the large majority of the total number of mills manufacturing jute

TABLE X.—Tea

Whence exported	Calcutta 1918	Calcutta 1919
	Imports in December	
	lbs	lbs
By Rail and River—		
Assam	14,040,165	23,732,681
Bengal	2,756,736	13,142,098
Bihar and Orissa	10,203	2,469
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	10,286	75,703
Punjab	6,583	1,070
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	...	329
Bombay		
Central Provinces and Berar		2,469
Nizam's Territory	..	329
Madras	411	5,760
Mysore	.	82
Kashmir	.	...
Total	16,821,384	36,962,990
By Sea—		
Bengal	12,500	4,980
Bihar and Orissa		...
Bombay	..	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	..	.
Burma	120	2,300
Non-British Ports in India		...
Foreign countries	219,182	37,135
Total	231,802	44,415
Total Imports	17,056,186	37,007,405
	Imports from April to December	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	126,490,424	131,063,781
Bengal	85,182,635	96,698,305
Bihar and Orissa	205,138	159,142
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	143,672	208,265
Punjab	30,609	42,160
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	4,690
Rajputana and Central India	905	1,810
Bombay	18,021	35,629
Central Provinces and Berar	1,399	7,621
Nizam's Territory	1,152	411
Madras	143,094	164,159
Mysore	..	1,563
Kashmir		...
Total	212,167,049	228,383,836
By Sea—		
Bengal	42,690	4,980
Bihar and Orissa	2240	..
Bombay	...	..
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	..
Madras	1,260	7,490
Burma	5,815	8,073
Non-British Ports in India	..	...
Foreign countries	1,340,667	296,882
Total	1,390,656	317,425
Total Imports	213,557,705	228,701,261

Note.—One maund is equivalent to 82⅔ lbs.

TABLE XI.

The following statements show the exports of (1) wheat, (2) wheat flour, and (3) Total (wheat and wheat flour) from British India by sea to foreign countries during each month of the six official years, 1913-14 to 1918-19, and from April to December, 1919. The figures are in thousands of tons :—

1.—Wheat.

Months.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.
April	27	9	11	3	93	56	(a)
May	166	24	105	2	209	64	1
June	260	169	292	42	164	76	(a)
July	318	169	187	44	278	76	1
August	135	43	18	75	154	126	1
September	135	56	6	139	153	47	1
October	53	88	... (a)	151	164	17	1
November	47	55	... (a)	79	68	8	(a)
December	22	37	... (a)	99	55	3	1
January	20	25	... (a)	52	20	1	...
February	10	22	2	15	17	1	...
March	9	9	1	48	79	1	...
TOTAL	1,202	706	652	749	1,454	17[illegible]	...
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Production (in 1,000 tons)	9,853	8,358	10,087	8,652	10,234	9,922	7,502

NOTE.—In this statement the figures of production for one year have been placed below those of export for the next year, because the production of one year is usually exported in the next year.
(a) Exports were below 1,000 tons in these months.

2.—Wheat flour.

Months.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.
April	6	6	5	2	5	3	2
May	9	3	2	7	4	2	3
June	10	5	4	5	7	2	3
July	8	8	6	4	6	3	5
August	4	6	4	4	9	2	3
September	7	4	6	6	8	2	6
October	9	4	4	8	6	4	4
November	6	4	7	7	9	3	4
December	4	3	3	6	3	3	3
January	6	5	9	5	4	3	...
February	4	4	4	7	4	1	...
March	6	2	4	9	7	3	...
TOTAL	79	54	58	70	72	31	...

TABLE XI—*continued*

3.—Total (wheat including wheat flour converted into wheat) †

Months.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.	000's of tons.
April	36	17	17	6	160	60	3
May	179	29	108	12	215	67	5
June	274	176	298	49	174	79	4
July	329	181	196	50	286	80	8
August	141	52	54	81	167	129	6
September	145	31	15	147	164	50	9
October	66	94	6	162	173	23	7
November	55	61	10	89	81	12	6
December	27	42	4	107	59	7	6
January	29	32	13	60	26	5	...
February	16	28	6	25	28	3	...
March	18	11	7	61	89	5	..
TOTAL	1,315	784	734	849	1,557	520	...
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Production of wheat (in 1,000 tons).	9,853	8,358	10,087	8,652	10,234	9,922	7,502

† Ten tons of wheat are taken as equivalent to seven tons of wheat flour

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

Joint Stock Companies.

JANUARY 1920.

During the month under report, 87 companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of nearly R23 crores, as against 32 companies with an aggregate authorised capital of about R2 crores in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal accounted for 49 companies (nearly R7 crores) and Bombay for 18 companies (about R14 crores). For the ten months, April, 1919, to January, 1920, the number of companies registered was 721 with an aggregate authorised capital of over R224 crores, as against 219 companies with nearly R10 crores of authorised capital in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The largest flotation in January was that of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Bombay (R10 crores).

Table 1.

Abstract Statement of Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of January, 1920, and in the corresponding month of 1919.

Classification of companies	January, 1919		January, 1920	
	Number of companies	Aggregate authorised capital	Number of companies	Aggregate authorised capital
Banking, Loan, and Insurance—		R(1,000)		R(1,000)
Banking and loan	2	1,01		19,50
Trading—				
Navigation	..	...	1	10,00,00
Co-operative association	...	...	1	20
Printing, publishing, and stationery		...	2	15,00
Others	15	1,31,65	46	6,73,75
Mills and Presses—				
Cotton mills	2	19,25	4	1,18,00
Jute mill	...	..	1	3,00
Cotton and jute screws and presses	1	75	1	15,00
Rice mill	1	75	1	75
Flour mill	...	..	1	2,50
Saw and timber mill	1	2,50	...	...
Other mills and presses	...	...	1	25,00
Tea and other Planting Companies—				
Tea	1	1,00	4	16,50
Others	...	..	1	1,00
Mining and Quarrying—				
Coal	8	36,80	4	11,50
Others	1	3,00	3	65,50
Land and Building	...	..	1	2,00,00
Companies other than those specified above	...	...	9	93,00
TOTAL	32	1,96,71	87	22,60,20

Table 2.

Abstract Statement of Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the ten months, April, 1919, to January, 1920, and in the corresponding period of 1918-19.

Classification of companies	April, 1918, to January, 1919		April, 1919, to January, 1920	
	Number of companies	Aggregate authorised capital	Number of companies	Aggregate authorised capital
Banking, Loan, and Insurance—		R(1,000)		R(1,000)
Banking and loan	19	31,14	59	23,96,65
Insurance	2	10,20	17	57,68,00
Trading—				
Navigation	1	3,00	10	28,79,00
Shipping, landing, and warehousing	...	...	1	30,00
Co-operative association	1	20	2	70
Printing, publishing, and stationery	9	8,69	23	66,68
Others	97	4,84,45	336	49,90,89
Mills and Presses—				
Cotton mills	5	70,25	30	10,92,75
Jute mills	...	...	11	4,52,00
Mills for wool, silk, hemp, etc.			5	5,25,00
Cotton and jute screws and presses	3	11,75	8	68,80
Rice mills	3	90,75	13	70,75
Flour mills	...	...	5	30,50
Saw and timber mills	2	12,50	..	...
Other mills and presses	5	11,00	15	1,11,50
Tea and other Planting Companies—				
Tea	21	50,60	60	1,79,45
Others	7	25,90	11	1,44,75
Mining and Quarrying—				
Coal	22	72,80	45	2,40,45
Others	11	41,18	22	20,77,45
Land and building	1	6,00	17	9,45,80
Breweries	2	1,72		...
Ice manufacture	...	...	1	1,50
Sugar manufacture	2	19,00	5	52,75
Companies other than those specified above	6	38,55	25	2,54,50
TOTAL	219	9,89,68	721	2,24,15,87

Table 3.

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of January 1920.

No.	Class and name	Names of agents, secretaries, etc., and situation of registered office	Objects	Authorised capital
				R
	I.—Banking, Loan and Insurance			
	BENGAL			
1	Raikut Industrial Bank	Managing Agents, Raikut & Co., 2 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	Banking business	10,00,000
2	Dinajpur Loan Office	Director, Ashutosh Ghosh, Dinajpur.	Money-lending business	1,00,000
3	Indian Alliance Co.*	12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	Banking business	1,50,000
	Total, Bengal	......	......	12,50,000
	MADRAS			
4	Ganapathi Sri Kumarasar Nidhi.	Secretary, M. Palani Goundan, Ganapathi, Coimbatore.	" "	2,00,000
5	Madanapalle Sri Venkateswara Nidhi.	Secretary, B. Anantha Rao, Madanapalle, Chittoor.	" "	1,99,920
	Total, Madras	......	......	3,99,920
	PUNJAB			
6	Punjab Zamindars' Bank	Lyallpur	" "	3,00,000
	Total, Banking, Loan and Insurance	......	......	19,49,920
	II.—Trading			
	(a) *Navigation*			
	BOMBAY			
7	Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co.	Agents, Eastern Ship Brokers and Agency, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.	Navigation	10,00,00,000
	(b) *Co-operative Association*			
	BENGAL			
8	Dacca Federal Stores*	116-19, Doyaganj Road, Dacca.	Carrying on the business of co-operative societies, etc.	20,000
	(c) ***Printing, Publishing, and Stationery***			
	BENGAL.			
9	Railways	Managing Agents, Christie White & Co., 1-A., Vansittart Row, Calcutta.	Printing and publishing a newspaper called "Railways."	1,00,000
10	Publicity	Managing Director, T. H. Campbell-Howes, Grand Hotel, Calcutta.	Carrying on in India and elsewhere general industrial and commercial publicity work and carrying on the business of printers and stationers.	14,00,000
	Total, Printing, Publishing, and Stationery	......	......	15,00,000

* Registered as a private company

Table 3—*contd.*

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of January, 1920—*contd.*

No.	Class and name	Names of agents, secretaries, etc., and situation of registered office	Objects	Authorised capital
	II.—Trading—*contd.*			R
	(*d*) *Others*			
	BENGAL			
11	Associated British Engineers*	4, Hare Street, Calcutta	General merchants, engineers, etc.	3,00,000
12	Hoare Miller & Co.*	5, Fairlie Place, Calcutta	General merchants, ship-owners, etc.	1,00,00,000
13	Lakshmi & Co.*	24-2, Giris Mukherjee Road, Bhowanipur, Calcutta.	General merchants, traders, commission agents, etc.	20,000
14	Food and Fish Canners*	" "	Carrying on business of canning food, fish, fruits, etc.	1,00,000
15	Rae & Co.*	58, Ezra Street, Calcutta.	General merchants	1,00,000
16	Roy Dutta Guha & Co.*	12, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.	" " and commission agents.	20,000
17	Eastern Finance Co.*	12, Mission Row, Calcutta.	Financiers, contractors for public and other works, etc.	2,00,000
18	Chunar Stone Co.	Managing Agents, G. N. Kopur & Co., 7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.	Cutters, importers, buyers and sellers of stone, etc.	1,50,000
19	Allahabad Glass Works	Managing Agents, Khetter Mohan Dey & Co., 7-A, British Indian Street, Calcutta.	Carrying on business in glassware, earthenware, etc.	24,00,000
20	Myman & Co.*	Barisal Town	General agency	20,000
21	Barisal Syndicate*	12, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.	Acquiring and taking over as a going concern the business of Friends Syndicate of Jail Road, Barisal, with all the assets, good will, etc.	20,000
22	Country Produce Co.	Managing Agents, The East India Trading Co., 12, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.	Carrying on business in grains, paddy, rice, dal, etc.	2,00,000
23	Kheezarhee Burma Tobacco Leaf	Managing Agents, Kheezarhee & Co., 10, Eden Hospital Road, Calcutta.	Tobacco merchants, growers, blenders, etc.	50,00,000
24	India Timber Mines and Products	Managing Agents, Kelvin & Co., 55—58, Ezra Street, Calcutta.	Timber merchants	20,00,000
25	Marwari Gorus Co.	Managing Agents Baijnath Jewanram, 19, Banstolla Gully, Calcutta.	Carrying on business of dairy farms and in particular in milk, ghee, cream, butter, etc.	5,00,000
26	Peoples Medical Union	Managing Agents, Banerjee & Co., Kushtia, Nadia.	Chemists and druggists, etc.	5,00,000
27	Aricha Manikgunj Motor Service Co.	Managing Agents, Adarsha Knitting Co., 30, Wellington Street, Calcutta.	Running motor cars and motor lorries.	3,00,000
28	Bridge and Roof Co. (India)	Managing Agents, Balmer Lawrie & Co., 103, Clive Street, Calcuta.	Structural engineers, ironfounders, contractors, etc.	10,00,000
29	Dinajpur Banijya Bistar Samity	Director, Ashutosh Ghosh, Dinajpur.	General traders	1,00,000
30	Chatterjee Gangulee & Co.*	26, Strand Road, Calcutta	General merchants	5,00,000
31	Bharat Chemical Works	Managing Agents, Bosu Bros. & Co., 6, Bhairab Mukerjee Lane, Belgachia, Calcutta.	Carrying on business of patent medicines, etc.	50,000
32	Tinplate Company of India*	4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.	Manufacturers of and dealers in tin plate, etc.	75,00,000
33	Oriental Medicines	Managing Agents, Mitra & Sons.	Manufacturing and dealing in Ayurvedic, Unani and other oriental medicines, etc.	5,00,000

* Registered as a private company

Table 3—*contd.*

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of January, 1920—*contd.*

No.	Class and name	Names of agents, secretaries, etc., and situation of registered office	Objects	Authorised capital
	II.—Trading—*contd.*			
	(*d*) *Others*—contd.			R
	BENGAL—*contd.*			
34	Midnapore Dairy	Managing Agents, J. C. Roy & Co., 223, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.	Carrying on dairy business in all its branches.	1,00,000
35	Paris Garage	Managing Agents, Goldberg Bros., 234-7, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	Acquiring the business of running motor omnibuses of all kinds.	10,00,000
	Total, Bengal	......	.....	3,25,80,000
	MADRAS			
36	Briggs & Co.*	Managing Director, G. Briggs, Madras.	Tailors and outfitters	1,00,000
37	British American Motors	Managing Agents, India Co. Ld., Madras.	Dealers in motor cars, cycles, etc.	1,00,000
38	Falconnet & Chari*	Directors, T. M. Ranga chari and G. B. Falconnet, Madras.	Motor engineers	2,00,000
39	Kerala Motor Service Co.	Managing Director, Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Madhava Raja, Palghat, Malabar.	Motor transport	1,00,000
	Total, Madras	......	......	5,00,000
	BOMBAY			
40	S. Bannister & Co.*	Directors, Darabshaw Bomonji Dubash and others, 13, Esplanade Road, Bombay.	Exporters, importers and general suppliers	3,00,000
41	Italian Motor Car Co.*	Agents, Lallubhai & Co., Bombay	Dealers in automobiles, motor cars, etc.	3,00,000
42	Karachi Gopalak Dairy Farm*	Managing Director, C. M. Jagtiani, Karachi.	Dairy business	1,00,000
43	Standard Transport Co.	Agents, Sudhaker Mansukhram & Co., Ahmedabad.	Public carriers and hirers	5,00,000
44	Kirlosker Brothers	Managing Agents, Kirlosker Sons & Co., Kirloskerwadi, Satara	Iron founders and mechanical engineers	12,00,000
45	Walchand Construction Co.	Managing Agents, Walchand & Co., Love Lane, Bombay	Builders contractors, engineers, etc.	50,00,000
46	Leach and Weborny*	Agents, A. Sydney Smith & Co., Bombay	Lace manufacturers, silk mercers, weavers, etc.	20,00,000
47	Phipson & Co.*	Directors, Herbert Musgrave Phipson and others, 6, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay	Wine and spirit merchants	30,00,000
48	Indian Cattle Breeding, Land Agriculturing and Trading Co.	Secretaries, etc., Trivedi Amin & Co., Bhaga Talao, Surat	Cattle breeding and establishing dairies	10,00,000
49	Continental Trading Corporation*	Secretary, Abdul Rehman Suleman Mitha, 311 Hornby Rd., Fort, Bombay.	General merchants and commission agents	15,00,000
50	Geo. Gahagan & Co.	Agents, S. Gahagan & Co., Great Western Hotel Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay	Carrying on business of engineers, iron, brass, and metal founders, etc.	1,00,00,000
51	Forbes Properties*	Directors, Evelyn James Bunbury and Vincent A. Grantham, Forbes Buildings, Home Street Fort, Bombay	Dealers in raw materials such as cotton, cotton waste, etc.	30,00,000
	Total, Bombay			2,79,00,000

*Registered as a private company

Table 3—*contd.*

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British *India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of January, 1920—contd.*

No.	Class and name	Names of agents, secretaries, etc., and situation of registered office	Objects	Authorised capital
	II.—Trading—*concld.*			R
	(*d*) *Others*—concld.			
	UNITED PROVINCES			
52	S. Abdul Rahim & Sons*	Sadder Bazar, Meerut Cantonment.	General traders	50,000
53	Allahabad Tanners	15, Canning Road, Allahabad.	Leather business	10,00,000
54	Inks Manufacturing Co.*	28, Latouche Road, Lucknow.	Manufacturing ink of all kinds.	20,000
	Total, United Provinces	......	......	10,70,000
	BURMA			
55	Burma Silk Co.*	60 & 61, 84th Street, Kyaukthweden, Mandalay.	Trading in silk, etc.	3,25,000
	AJMER-MERWARA			
56	Northern India Salt Trading Co.	Ajmer-Merwara	Dealing in salt	50,00,000
	Total, Others	......	......	6,73,75,000
	Total, Trading	......	......	16,88,95,000
	III.—Mills and Presses			
	(*a*) *Cotton Mills*			
	BENGAL			
57	Hariana Cotton Mills Co.	Managing Agents, Bewani Trading Co., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	Spinning and weaving cotton, etc.	12,00,000
	MADRAS			
58	Willingdon Spinning and Weaving Mill Co.	Managing Agents, Walker & Co., Madras.	" "	50,00,000
	BOMBAY			
59	Apollo Mills	Agents, Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail & Co., Bombay.	" "	50,00,000
60	Ahmedabad Dyeing, Bleaching and Manufacturing Co.	Secretaries, etc., Ranchhodlal Hiralal & Co., Ahmedabad.	Spinning, weaving, dyeing and bleaching cotton, wool, etc.	6,00,000
	Total, Bombay	......	......	56,00,000
	Total, Cotton Mills	......	......	1,18,00,000
	(*b*) *Jute Mills*			
	BENGAL			
61	Glencoe Jute Manufacturing Co.*	100, Clive Street, Calcutta	Jute spinners, weavers, balers, manufacturers, etc.	3,00,000
	(*c*) *Cotton and Jute Screws and Presses*			
	BOMBAY			
62	Madras United Press Co.	Managing Agents, Patuck Sons & Co., 301, Hornby Road, Bombay.	Ginning and pressing cotton, etc.	15,00,000

* Registered as a private company

Table 3—*contd.*

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of January 1920—*contd.*

No.	Class and name	Names of agents, secretaries, etc., and situation of registered office	Objects	Authorised capital
	III.—Mills and Presses—*contd.*			
	(*d*) *Rice Mills*			R
	MYSORE			
63	Lakshmipathi Rice Mills Co.* .	Mysore City . . .	Rice milling . . .	75,000
	(*e*) *Flour Mills*			
	BIHAR AND ORISSA			
64	Vishwakarma Mills* . .	Managing Director, Deva Dhari Sinha, Dighaghat, Patna.	Carrying on business of flour mills, etc.	2,50,000
	(*f*) *Other Mills and Presses*			
	BOMBAY			
65	Greenfield Oil Mill and Soap Works	Managing Agents, Greenfield & Poongerse, Victoria Road, Karachi.	Oil extractors and soap manufacturers.	25,00,000
	Total, Mills and Presses .	......	......	1,64,25,000
	IV.—Tea and other Planting Companies			
	(*a*) *Tea*			
	BENGAL			
66	Akhaurah Tea Co. . .	Managing Agents, National Planters Union.	Cultivating tea and other produce, etc.	2,50,000
67	Lakhimpur Tea Co. . .	Managing Agents, Indian Planters Agency Co., 12, Clive Row, Calcutta.	Carrying on the business of planters, growers, and manufacturers of tea, coffee, cinchona, etc.	10,00,000
68	Eastern Hindustan Tea Co. .	Managing Agents, Pandit & Co., 54, Sambhunath Pandit Street, Calcutta.	Cultivating and dealing in tea and other products, etc.	3,00,000
	Total, Bengal .	......	......	15,50,000
	ASSAM			
69	Jahlai Tea Co. . . .	Managing Agents, Ray Dass & Co., Karimganj, Sylhet.	To open a tea garden .	1,00,000
	Total, Tea .	......	......	16,50,000
	(*b*) *Others*			
	BENGAL			
70	Standard Lac Co. . .	Managing Agents, Chatterjee Gupta & Co., 2-1, Halliday Street (Central Avenue), Calcutta.	Planting and dealing in lac and other products.	1,00,000
	Total Tea and other Planting Companies	......	......	17,50,000
	V.—Mining and Quarrying			
	(*a*) *Coal*			
	BENGAL			
71	Krishna Coal Co.* . .	4, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.	Colliery proprietors, coke manufacturers, etc.	3,00,000
72	West Dharmaband Coal Co. .	Managing Agents, Messrs. N. Ruia & Co., 7-g, Clive Row, Calcutta.	Coal mining . . .	1,00,000

* Registered as a private company.

Table 3—*concld.*

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered in the month of January, 1920—*concld.*

No.	Class and name	Names of agents, secretaries, etc., and situation of registered office	Objects	Authorised capital
	V.—Mining and Quarrying—*contd.*			R
	(*a*) *Coal*—contd. BENGAL—*contd.*			
73	Jemehari Coal Co.	Managing Agents, R. A. Dickie & Co., Oriental Assurance Buildings, 2-3, Clive Row, Calcutta.	Miners, colliery proprietors, etc.	5,00,000
74	Napur Coal Co.	Managing Agents, Holmes Wilson & Co., Henley House, Radhabazar Street, Calcutta.	" "	2,50,000
	Total, Coal	......	......	11,50,000
	(*b*) *Others* BURMA			
75	Burma Finance and Mining Co.	10, Phayre Street, Rangoon.	Dealing in minerals of every description and products thereof, etc.	60,00,000
76	Tavoy Tin Syndicate*	63, Merchant Street, Rangoon.	Acquiring mining rights and carrying on the business of extracting, mining and dealing in ores, etc.	3,00,000
	Total, Burma	......	......	63,00,000
	MYSORE			
77	Mysore Asbestos Products Co.*	Mysore City	Mining asbestos and other minerals and manufacturing asbestos products in India and elsewhere.	2,50,000
	Total, Others	......	......	65,50,000
	Total, Mining and Quarrying	......	......	77,00,000
	VI.—Land and Building BENGAL			
78	Mutual Provident Building Co.	Managing Director, Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Phelps, 10, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	Carrying on business as a Building Society.	2,00,00,000
	VII.—Others			
	BENGAL			
79	Brothers Co.*	21, Roopchand Roy Street, Calcutta.	To acquire, hold, exchange, sell, and deal in shares, stocks, debentures securities, etc.	9,00,000
80	Unity Co.*	" "	" "	9,00,000
81	Harmony Co.*	" "	" "	9,00,000
82	Eastern Investment Corporation*.	4, Council House Street, Calcutta.	" "	15,00,000
83	Peer Co.*	8, Clive Row, Calcutta	" "	15,00,000
84	Gupta Brothers*	34, Northbrook Hall Road, Dacca.	" "	1,00,000
85	British India Development Co.*	13-1, Clive Row, Calcutta	To seek for and secure openings for employment of capital in India.	5,00,000
	Total, Bengal	......	......	63,00,000
	BOMBAY			
86	Pioneer Cinematographs Co.	Agents, B. Laljee & Co., Bombay.	Carrying on the business of cinematographic shows, etc.	20,00,000
	DELHI			
87	Delhi Investments*	Delhi	To acquire and hold shares, debentures, etc.	10,00,000
	Total, Others	......		93,00,000
	GRAND TOTAL	......		22,60,19,920

* Registered as a private company

CALCUTTA:
February 25, 1920.

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19, 1920.

Supplementary Memorandum on the WHEAT CROP of 1919-20 for the period ending 15th February.

Since the publication of the first wheat forecast on January 31, 1920, revised estimates of area have been received from the Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar and Orissa, the North-West Frontier Province, and Ajmer-Merwara. An estimate of area has also been received from the Mewar State in Rajputana, for which a provisional estimate was made in the first forecast. The total revised area for all-India now stands at 27,502,000 acres, as against 27,429,000 acres, reported in the first forecast.

The winter rains have greatly improved the prospects of the standing crop, although cloudy weather accompanied by heavy rains induced rust in parts of Bombay. The present condition of the crop is reported to be generally good. Slight local damage by hail, frost, cold wind and insects is reported from parts of a few provinces. More rain is wanted in the western districts of the United Provinces and in parts of the North-West Frontier Province.

The details for the provinces are as follows :—

Provinces and States	Area reported in the first forecast, 1919-20, (January 31).	Present estimates, (February 15)	Increase + or Decrease − of column 3 over column 2
1	2	3	4
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Punjab (including Indian States) .	9,372,000	9,372,000	...
United Provinces	6,500,000	6,500,000	...
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States) .	3,228,000	3,216,000	−12,000
Bombay and Sind (including Indian States)	1,610,000	1,610,000	...
Bihar and Orissa	1,147,000	1,161,000	+14,000
North-West Frontier Province .	905,000	975,000	+70,000
Bengal	116,000	116,000	...
Delhi	37,000	37,000	...
Ajmer-Merwara	15,000	20,000	+5,000
Central India	2,784,000	2,784,000	...
Hyderabad	750,000	750,000	...
Rajputana	883,000	879,000	−4,000
Baroda	79,000	79,000	...
Mysore	3,000	3,000	...
Total .	27,429,000	27,502,000	+73,000

The provincial reports are summarised below :—

Punjab.—There has been no appreciable increase in the area reported in the first forecast. Rains received in January and in the beginning of February have greatly benefited the standing crop; and prospects are reported to be normal to above normal. There has been no damage from rust, and more rain is not wanted at present.

United Provinces.—There has been no material change in the estimate of area since the issue of the first forecast. Prospects have improved considerably owing to rain in all but the western districts where more rain is wanted. Local damage by hail and wind is reported generally, while in Bundelkhand damage by insects is reported.

Central Provinces and Berar.—The area sown in the British districts is now estimated at 3,086,000 acres, as against 3,091,000 acres reported in the first forecast. The area in eight Feudatory States is now reported to be 130,000 acres, as compared with 137,000 acres for six States reported in the January forecast. The combined area comes to 3,216,000 acres, showing a decrease of 12,000 acres as compared with the first forecast. The weather has been clear and cool with occasional clouds since the issue of the first forecast. Light showers, nowhere exceeding an inch, were received in parts of a few districts. Hail also fell in three districts but there has been no damage. Winter showers, where received, have greatly improved the condition of the crop, which had suffered slightly from a dry season in places. The condition of the crop is generally reported to be satisfactory and prospects are unusually good.

Bombay and Sind.—No change has been reported in the area estimated in the first forecast. Cloudy weather accompanied by heavy rains in January and February, unprecedented in Gujarat, may bring on rust. In the Deccan, the same weather condition induced rust on the early sown unirrigated crop and some reduction in outturn is expected, except in the south where the crop is good. The irrigated crop is doing well. The early crop is about ready for harvesting and the late one will require a fortnight more. The irrigated crop is expected to mature a month hence. In the Karnatak, the crop suffered in the central tracts from cloudy weather in December, which brought on rust in places. In Bijapur, it has been greatly damaged by insects. Rain at the end of January benefited the crop in Sind, but subsequent cold and severe frost have done some damage to the standing crop in Upper Sind. The crop on the

Jamrao canal suffered considerably for want of irrigation water, but was benefited by later rain, except where in grain-formation.

Bihar and Orissa.—The area under wheat is now estimated at 1,161,000 acres, as against 1,147,000 acres reported in the first forecast, or an increase of 14,000 acres. Prospects have much improved by recent rains; and the condition is reported to be generally good. Slight damage by hail is reported from parts of Shahabad and Saran.

North-West Frontier Province.—The total area sown is now estimated at 975,000 acres, as against 905,000 acres reported in the first forecast, an increase of 70,000 acres. The condition of the standing crop is reported to be generally good at present throughout the province, except in Dera Ismail Khan where recent cold winds have affected the crop. The standing crop has been greatly benefited by recent rains, but more rain is urgently required in the Dera Ismail Khan district.

Bengal.—There has been no change in the estimate of area since the issue of the first forecast. Want of rain in December and January affected the growth of the crop in some places. The recent rains, however, have greatly improved the prospects, and the present condition is reported to be fairly good in the important wheat-growing districts.

Delhi.—No change has been reported in the area sown. The general condition of both the irrigated and unirrigated crops is reported to be good. No damage has been done by frost.

Ajmer-Merwara.—The area so far sown amounts to 20,000 acres, as against 15,000 acres reported in the January forecast. Slight damage by frost is reported, and the present condition of the crop is fair.

Wheat Crop in Foreign Countries.—The latest available information published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, is shown below (the years referred to are those in which harvesting took place):—

	Area (thousand acres)		Yield (thousand tons)	
	1919 (Provisional)	1918 Final	1919 (Provisional)	1918 Final
United States of America	71,496	59,085	24,551	24,514
Canada .	19,133	17,346	5,249	5,054
Italy . .	10,567	10,783	4,532	4,899
France .	11,311	10,845	4,757	6,034
Spain .	10,297	10,221	3,617	3,627
Roumania (excluding Dobrudja) .	2,963	3,992	1,357	493
Algeria	2,827	3,185	683	1,316
United Kingdom (excluding Ireland) .	2,299	2,635	1,788	2,338

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19, 1920.

Final General Memorandum on the SUGARCANE Crop of 1919-20.

This memorandum is based on reports received from provinces, which contain 99 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India. Of the Indian States, estimates are furnished by Baroda, and the States in the Bombay Presidency. Estimates for the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Feudatory States have for the first time been received this year.

The total area sown is estimated at 2,667,000 acres, as against 2,884,000 acres last year, or a decrease of 7 per cent. The total yield of raw sugar (*gúr*) is estimated at 3,001,000 tons, as against 2,370,000 tons last year, or an increase of 27 per cent. The season has, on the whole, been favourable for the crop.

Detailed figures for each province are noted below :—

Provinces and States	Yield (1,000 tons)		Area (1,000 acres)		Yield per acre (lbs)	
	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20	1918-19
United Provinces	1,453	987	1,414	1,544	2,302	1,432
Punjab . .	420	299	480	474	1,960	1,413
Bihar and Orissa (a)	330	283	297	298	2,489	2,127
Bengal (b) .	256	223	218	219	2,630	2,281
Madras . .	361	242	91	123	6,436	4,407
Bombay and Sind (a)	180	242	77	122	5,236	4,443
Assam . .	28	28	31	33	2,023	1,901
North-West Frontier Province.	43	30	34	37	2,833	1,816
Central Provinces and Berar	26	28	23	30	2,047	2,091
Baroda . .	4	8	3	4	2,087	4,480
Total . .	3,001	2,370	2,667	2,884	2,521	1,841

In addition to the areas for which particulars are given above, the crop is grown on a very small scale in certain other tracts in British India, the average area of which for the last five years has been some 25,000 acres with an estimated production of 28,000 tons.

The provincial reports are summarised below :—

United Provinces (52·5 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The total area sown amounts to 1,414,000 acres, as against 1,544,000 acres last year, showing a decrease of 8 per cent. The total yield of *gúr* is estimated at 1,453,000 tons, as against 987,000 tons last year, or an increase of 47 per cent. Good rain was received in some of the eastern districts in the beginning of October. November was practically rainless except the third week during which light rain fell in the Meerut, Agra and the greater part of the Rohilkhand divisions. The yield was, in consequence, reduced to some extent as compared with the normal; and it is estimated at 90 per cent, as against 55 per cent last year.

Punjab (16·4 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The area is finally returned at 480,000 acres, which is 1 per cent above last year's area. The yield is estimated at 420,000 tons, which is 40 per cent above that of last year. The season has been generally favourable. The heavy rains in July and August benefited the crop, and very little damage was caused by the subsequent scarcity of rain. The yield is normal or above normal everywhere.

Bihar and Orissa (10·7 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The total area planted is estimated at 297,000 acres (22,000 acres being in the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Feudatory States which is almost the same as last year's area. The total yield is estimated at 330,000 tons (12,000 tons being in the Feudatory States), which is 17 per cent above that of last year. The weather conditions have been generally favourable. Some damage was done by excessive rain and floods in places. According to the estimates of District Officers, the average outturn for the province works out to 93 per cent of the normal, but the Provincial Director of Agriculture has raised it to 105 per cent on the ground that the reported favourable conditions in North Bihar do not justify the District Officers' estimates indicating a yield below normal in that important tract.

Bengal (8·8 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The area is estimated at 218,000 acres, as against 219,000 acres last year. The yield is estimated at 256,000 tons which is 15 per cent above the yield of last year. Insufficient rainfall at planting time retarded germination in places. Subsequently up till September the weather conditions were generally good, although some damage was caused by excessive rain in parts of a few districts. The cyclone in Eastern Bengal did some harm to the crop in places. Lack of rain since the beginning of October has also tended to affect what was otherwise a good season.

The total quantity of raw sugar (*gur*) likely to be obtained from the juice of date palm is estimated

(a) Includes Indian States

(b) Excluding estimates of sugar obtained from date and palmyra palms

at 101,000 tons as against 98,000 tons (revised) last year. The total quantity of *gúr* in the province from all sources is thus estimated at 357,000 tons, as against 321,000 tons last year, or an increase of 11 per cent.

Madras (4 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The area planted is estimated at 91,000 acres, which is 26 per cent below last year's area. The decrease is fairly general and is attributed to shortage of water at the planting season owing to the abnormally low rainfall in 1918. The high price of oilcakes and the deficiency of indigo refuse, which are the two chief manures for sugarcane, also tended to discourage cultivators from raising it. The yield is estimated at 261,000 tons, which is 8 per cent above the yield of last year.

Bombay and Sind (2·9 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The area is estimated at 77,000 acres (27,000 acres being in the Indian States excluding Baroda), which is 37 per cent below last year's area. The decrease is due to the deficiency of water supply in wells and canals at the time of planting consequent on the drought of the previous year. The yield is estimated at 180,000 tons (57,000 tons being in the Indian States) which is 26 per cent below the yield of last year. In Gujarat and West Deccan the crop did well under favourable rains. In East Deccan it suffered from the prolonged break in the middle of the season, but later rains were favourable and the plants improved to some extent. The Karnatak crop also somewhat suffered from the drought of July-August, and in places from the attacks of the stem-borer, but it improved with the subsequent heavy rains. It was fair in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar and in Kolhapur, and good elsewhere. In the Konkan the crop did well, except in the low-lying fields in Kanara, where it was somewhat injured by excessive rains. The Sind crop is reported to be generally in good condition.

Assam (1·5 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The area is estimated at 31,000 acres, which is 6 per cent below the area of last year. The yield is estimated at 28,000 tons, the same as that of last year. The weather conditions continued favourable after the issue of the first forecast. The rainfall from September to November encouraged the growth of the crop, and the outturn is estimated to be normal.

North-West Frontier Province (1·3 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The area is estimated at 34,000 acres, which is 8 per cent below the area of last year. The decrease is due to the lack of rain and insufficient water in the canals. The yield is estimated at 43,000 tons, which is 43 per cent above last year's yield.

Central Provinces and Berar (0·9 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The area planted amounts to 22,000 acres (1,000 acres being in Berar), which is 27 per cent below last year's area. The shrinkage is due to the small supply of water in irrigation tanks and the early withdrawal of the monsoon in the previous year. The yield is estimated at 26,000 tons (2,000 tons being in Berar), which is 7 per cent below last year's yield. The seasonal conditions were, on the whole, generally favourable. The average outturn for the provinces as a whole is estimated at 109 per cent of the normal.

Baroda reports 3,000 acres under sugarcane as against 4,000 acres last year. The yield is reported to be 4,000 tons, as against 8,000 tons last year.

Imports.—The following figures show the amount of sugar imported by sea from the different foreign countries in the last three official years (April to March) and in the ten months April 1919 to January 1920, of the present financial year :—

Countries and Grade.	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20 (10 months)
Refined (16 D. S. and above) :—	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Japan	11,575	4,459	402	741
Java	377,695	363,715	363,074	282,559
Mauritius	22,923	31,992	77,180	19,280
Austria-Hungary	...	35	...	...
Straits Settlements	14,770	61,012	62,130	16,915
China (including Hong Kong.)	5,862	4,297	2,888	10,030
Egypt	230	1,316	853	2,673
Other Countries	146	3,087	103	256
Total	433,201	470,518	506,630	332,454
Un-refined (15 D.S. and below) :—				
Java	...	...	...	337
Philippines	6,900	...	...	...
Mauritius	20	155	...	...
Other Countries	2	6	4	8
Total	6,922	161	4	345

Prices.—The statement below shows the prices of sugar at the end of January 1920, and the average declared value of imports in the same month, as compared with the figures at the corresponding period of the preceding six years :—

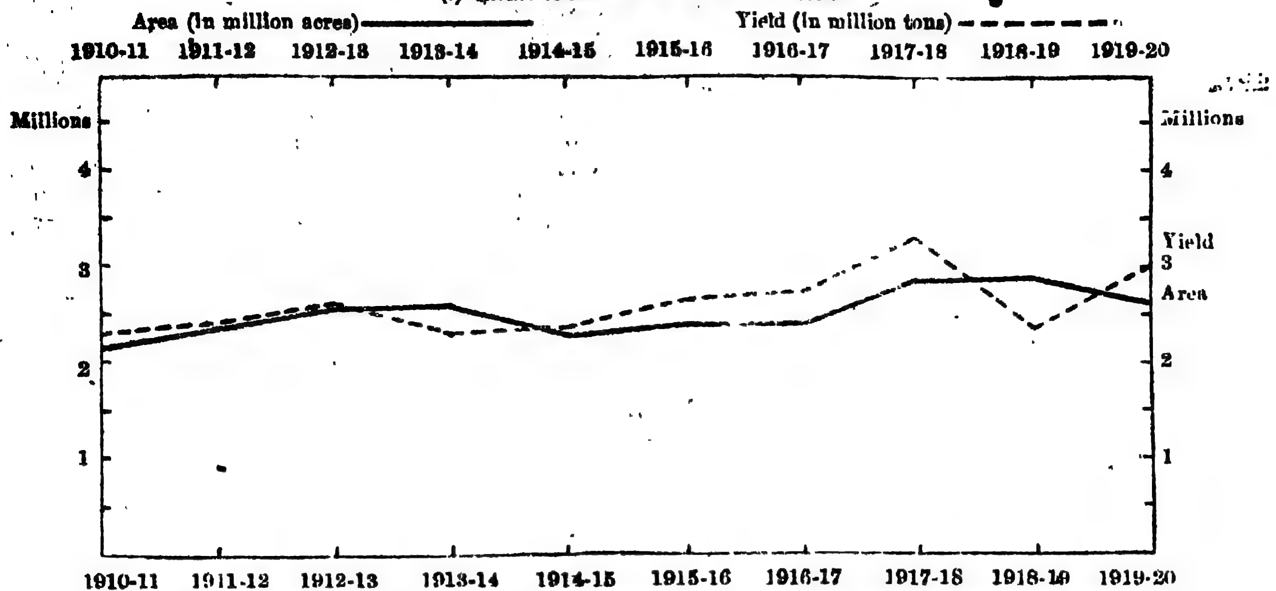
End of January	Cawnpore				Calcutta				Declared value	
	Refined per cwt		Raw per cwt		*Refined per cwt		Raw per cwt		Refined per cwt	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
1914	18	4	5	15	9	3	6	13	8	10
1915	15	0	6	2	15	5	7	0	18	12
1916	17	6	7	13	17	0	8	3	15	10
1917	20	12	7	13	18	9	9	8	17	8
1918	17	11	6	10	†13	15	9	8	14	12
1919	19	1	9	3	17	11	7	8	15	15
1920	36	15	12	15	37	5	13	10	30	3

Charts.—Chart I‡ illustrates the estimates of area and yield, as compared with the final figures for the preceding nine years. The course of the monthly wholesale prices of sugar imported and countrymade, during the past six years 1914 to 1919, and the first two months of 1920 is illustrated in Chart II.‡

*Average of Java and Mauritius

†Price of Java (T. M. O.) white only—that of Mauritius sugar, not being available. ‡See page 567

(I) AREA AND YIELD OF SUGARCANE



1910-11 1911-12 1912-13 1913-14 1914-15 1915-16 1916-17 1917-18 1918-19 1919-20

(II) MONTHLY WHOLESALE PRICES OF SUGAR AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND CAWNPORE.

1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920

Jan. June Dec. June Dec. June Dec. June Dec. June Dec. June Dec. Feb.

Rs. per cwt 40
36
32
28
24
20
16
Cawnpore (Refined)
12
Bombay (Mauritius)
Calcutta (16 D. S. and above)
4

Rs. 40 per cwt
Cawnpore
Bombay
36
Calcutta
32
28
24
20
16
12
8
4

Jan. June Dec. June Dec. June Dec. June Dec. June Dec. June Dec. Feb.

Sugarcane crop in foreign countries.—From the latest available information published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, it appears that the area and yield of cane in the Union of South Africa for 1919-20 are estimated at 160,000 acres and 150,000 tons. In Guatemala, the area and yield for 1919 are estimated to be 40,000 acres and 22,000 tons.

The following are the unofficial estimates of the more important foreign sugarcane-producing countries in 1919-20, the figures in brackets being the production figures for 1918-19 :—Cuba 4,300,000 tons (3,972,000 tons) ; Java 1,3 6,000 tons (1,749,000 tons) ; Hawaiian islands 500,000 tons (535,000 tons) ; Porto Rico 427,000 tons (375,000 tons) ; Formosa and Japan 300,000 tons (416,000 tons) ; Australia 275,000 tons (226,000 tons) ; Peru 250,000 tons (250,000 tons) ; Argentine 250,000 tons (130,000 tons) ; Mauritius 242,000 tons (279,000 tons) ; Philippine Islands 225,000 tons (192,000 tons) ; Brazil 175,000 tons (260,000 tons) ; and the United States—Louisiana 116,000 tons (251,000 tons).

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

Estimate of the Sugarcane crop of 1919-20

Provinces and States	Area (in acres)			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year over	
	Current year (1919-20)	Previous year (1918-19)	Average of preceding five years	Previous year (1918-19)	Average of preceding five years
				Per cent	Per cent
United Provinces	1,414,000	1,544,000	1,305,000	—8·4	+8·4
Punjab	480,000	471,000	413,000	+1·8	+16·2
Bihar and Orissa (including Indian States)	297,000	298,000	(a)266,000	-0·3	+11·7
Bengal	218,000	219,000	219,000	-0·5	-0·5
Madras	91,000	123,000	99,000	—26·0	—8·1
Bombay and Sind (including Indian States)	77,000	122,000	103,000	—36·9	—25·2
Assam	31,000	33,000	38,000	-6·1	—18·4
North-West Frontier Province	34,000	37,000	31,000	8·1	+9·7
Central Provinces and Berar	22,000	30,000	23,000	—26·7	-4·4
Baroda	3,000	4,000	3,000	-25·0	...
TOTAL	2,667,000	2,884,000	2,500,000	-7·5	+6·7

Provinces and States	Yield (in tons) of Raw Sugar (*gúr*)			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year over	
	Current year (1919-20)	Previous year (1918-19)	Average of preceding five years	Previous year (1918-19)	Average of preceding five years
				Per cent	Per cent
United Provinces	1,453,000	987,000	1,238,000	+47·2	+17·4
Punjab	420,000	299,000	314,000	+40·5	+33·8
Bihar and Orissa (including Indian States)	330,000	283,000	(a)284,000	+16·6	+16·2
Bengal	256,000	223,000	241,000	+14·8	+6·2
Madras	261,000	242,000	206,000	+7·9	+26·7
Bombay and Sind (including Indian States)	180,000	242,000	281,000	—25·6	-35·9
Assam	28,000	28,000	32,000	...	-12·5
North-West Frontier Province	43,000	30,000	34,000	+43·3	+26·5
Central Provinces and Berar	26,000	28,000	25,000	-7·1	+4·0
Baroda	4,000	(b)8,000	(b)8,000	-50·0	—50·0
TOTAL	3,001,000	2,370,000	2,663,000	+26·6	+12·7

(a) Excludes Indian States

(b) As reported by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 20, 1920

Final General Memorandum on the COTTON Crop of 1919-20.

This memorandum is based on reports furnished by provinces, and refers to the entire cotton area of India. It deals with the final reports on both the early and the late crops of the season.

The total area reported is 23,063,000 acres, which is 2,025,000 acres, or nearly 10 per cent, over the revised figure of last year. The total estimated yield is 5,845,000 bales of 400 lbs each, which is 47 per cent larger than the yield of last year. The present estimate of outturn, as compared with the sum of actual exports (net) abroad, mill consumption, and extra-factory consumption in 1918-19 (3,991,000 bales) shows an increase of 46 per cent. The detailed figures for the provinces and States are stated below (in thousands) :—

Provinces and States	Acres (thousands)		Bales of 400 lbs (thousands)		Yield per acre lbs	
	1919-20	1918 19	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20	1918 19
Bombay (a) .	5,704	5,547	1,503	641	105	46
Central Provinces and Berar	4,494	4,135	1,265	807	114	78
Madras (a) .	2,332	3,175	413	587	71	74
Punjab (a) .	2,261	1,550	673	493	120	127
United Provinces (c)	1,284	962	443	174	138	81
Sind (a) . .	313	317	83	114	106	144
Burma . .	416	369	76	70	73	76
Bengal (a) .	69	73	25	32	145	175
Bihar and Orissa	77	79	21	20	109	101
North-West Frontier Province	51	39	6	7	47	72
Assam . .	33	33	14	12	170	145
Ajmer-Merwara	44	30	24	14	218	187
Hyderabad	3,095	2,406	740	643	97	107
Central India .	1,587	1,236	291	214	73	69
Baroda . .	794	814	127	81	64	40
Rajputana .	374	250	95	55	102	88
Mysore . .	145	123	18	14	50	46
Total	23,063	21,038	5,845	3,978	101	76

A statement showing the present estimates of area and yield according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton, as compared with the preceding year, is given in the next column. Of the total yield Oomras represent 48 per cent, Bengal-Sind 23 per cent, Dholleras 9 per cent, Coompta-Dharwars and Broach 5 per cent each, Tinnevellys, Salems and Cambodias 4 per cent, and Northerns and Westerns 3 per cent.

Trade descriptions

Descriptions of cotton	Acres (thousands)		Bales of 400 lbs (thousands)		Yield per acre lbs	
	1919 20	1918 19	1919 20	1918-19	1919 20	1918 19
Oomras—						
Khandesh .	1 403	1,395	443	148	126	42
Central India	1 587	1,236	291	214	73	69
Barsi and Nagar (b)	3,307	2,471	786	647	95	105
Berar . .	3 088	2 882	914	498	118	69
Central Provinces	1,406	1 253	371	309	106	99
Total	10 791	9 237	2,804	1 816	104	79
Dholleras	2 143	1,775	535	118	100	27
Bengal Sind—						
United Provinces	1 284	862	443	174	138	81
Rajputana	407	294	120	71	110	96
Sind Punjab (c)	2 615	1 906	762	614	116	129
Others .	81	84	23	21	114	100
Total	4 447	3 146	1 346	880	122	112
Broach . .	1 210	1 303	207	160	95	50
Westerns and Northerns	1 120	1,812	183	232	51	51
Cocanadas	212	273	33	51	63	75
Tinnevellys, Salems and Cambodias	894	1 385	231	344	103	99
Coompta Dharwars (d)	1,361	1 551	290	252	85	65
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	540	407	116	106	80	93
GRAND TOTAL .	23 063	21,038	5 845	3 978	101	76

The provincial reports are summarised below —

Bombay (27 9 per cent of the total area under cotton in India) —The latest reports show the total area under both early and late cotton to be 5,704,000 acres (1,832,000 acres being in the Indian States), which is 3 per cent above the area of last year. The total yield is estimated at 1,503,000 bales (452,000 bales being in the Indian States), as against 641,000 bales last year. Since the publication of the December forecast, cloudy weather accompanied by heavy

(a) Includes Indian States

(b) Includes the entire crop of Hyderabad details not having been received In the third forecast the total yield of Hyderabad was stated as 752,000 bales (including Hyderabad-Gaorani 337,000 bales, Barsi and Nagar 212,000 bales and others 203 000 bales)

(c) Includes Punjab-American Cotton grown in the Punjab

(d) Includes the entire crop of Mysore, details not having been received In the third forecast the total yield of Mysore was stated as 17,000 bales including Coompta-Dharwars 14,000 bales, Salems and Cambodias 1,000 bales and other sorts 2,000 bales)

rains caused some shedding of bolls and flowers in places in Gujarat in the beginning of January and the outturn is likely to be affected thereby, especially in the south. In the Deccan picking has been almost finished, but owing to a fall in the price of cotton a lot of the crop was left in the fields undisposed of and spoiled by the January rains. In the Karnatak the crop has improved since December and has done fairly well in the eastern tracts; but that in the western tracts has suffered from excessive rain. The area and outturn of cotton by trade descriptions in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) are :—

		Acres	Bales
Oomras	Khandesh	1,403,000	442,000
	Barsi and Nagar	212,000	87,000
Dholleras		1,883,000	496,000
Bengal-Sind (Rajputana)		49,000	10,000
Broach		712,000	209,000
Coompta-Dharwars		1,216,000	272,000
Westerns		229,000	87,000

Central Provinces and Berar (19·7 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area sown is reported to be 4,494,000 acres (including 3,088,000 acres in Berar), which is 9 per cent above the area of last year. The yield is estimated at 1,285,000 bales (including 914,000 bales in Berar), which is 59 per cent above last year's yield. The condition of the crop was described in the third forecast published by this Department on the 23rd December, 1919, in which it was stated that the prospects of the crop were satisfactory.

Madras (10·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area sown is reported to be 2,332,000 acres, which is 27 per cent below the area of last year. The maximum area was sown last year under the stimulus of record prices. But the falling price of cotton, coupled with abnormally high prices of food crops and scarcity of fodder in the south, led to a general decrease in the area sown in the present season. The yield is estimated at 413,000 bales, which is 30 per cent below the yield of last year. The season has been unusually late. Rains in the beginning of January caused considerable shedding of flowers and gave rise in places to pessimistic reports but the rains have refreshed the plants, and although the season has been late, it is not likely that the crop has been permanently damaged anywhere. The yield is expected to be fully up to the average. The area and outturn according to trade descriptions are as follows :—

	Acres	Bales
Tinnevellys, Salems, Cambodias	894,000	231,000
Northerns and Westerns	1,260,000	146,000
Cocanadas	212,000	33,000
Others	26,000	3,000

Punjab (6·1 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area is reported to be 2,251,000 acres (199,000 acres being in the Indian States), which is 45 per cent above last year's area. The yield is estimated at 673,000 bales (including 62,000 bales in the Indian States), which is 36 per cent larger than last year's yield. As reported in the third forecast the season has not been generally favourable.

United Provinces (5·6 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area is now reported to be 1,284,000 acres (13,000 acres being in the Rampur State), which is 49 per cent above the area of last year. The yield is estimated at 442,000 bales (including 3,000 bales in the Rampur State), as against 174,000 bales last year. The season was on the whole favourable.

Sind (1·1 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area is reported to be 313,000 acres (7,000 acres being in the Khairpur State), which is 1 per cent below last year's area. The yield is estimated at 83,000 bales (including 1,000 bales in the Khairpur State), which is 27 per cent below the yield of last year. The crop was damaged by adverse winds in Nawabshah and by boll worms in the south.

Burma (1·1 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area is now reported to be 416,000 acres, which is 13 per cent above that of last year. The high price fetched by cotton in recent years accounts for the extension in cultivation. The yield is estimated at 76,000 bales, which is about 9 per cent larger than last year's yield. The crop is reported to be not so good as last year.

Bengal (0·3 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area sown with both early and late crops is estimated at 69,000 acres, which is 5 per cent below that of last year. The yield is estimated at 25,000 bales, which is 22 per cent less than the yield of last year. The dry weather, prevailing since the issue of the third forecast, has been generally favourable to the late crop; but excessive rain at the time of maturity damaged the early crop, which has fared badly, especially in the State of Hill Tippera, from rains in September and October. The area and outturn of cotton according to trade descriptions are :—

	Acres	Bales
Bengal-Sind	4,000	2,000
Commillas	65,000	23,000

Bihar and Orissa (0·3 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area under both early and late crops is estimated at 77,000 acres, which is 3 per cent below the area of last year. The yield is estimated at 21,000 bales, which is 5 per cent above last year's yield. Since the December forecast weather conditions have continued to be generally favourable for the growth of the crop.

North-West Frontier Province (0·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area is reported to be 51,000 acres, which is 31 per cent above that of last year. The yield is estimated at 6,000 bales, which is 14 per cent below that of last year.

Assam (0·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area reported is 33,000 acres, which is the same as that of last year. The yield is estimated at 14,000 bales, as against 12,000 bales last year. The weather conditions continued to be favourable since the issue of the third forecast and improved the outturn of the crop.

Ajmer-Merwara (0·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area sown is reported to be 44,000 acres, which is 47 per cent above that of last year. The yield is estimated at 24,000 bales, which is 71 per cent above last year's yield.

Hyderabad (14·7 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area sown is estimated at 3,095,000 acres, which is 29 per cent above last year's area. The estimate of the yield stands at 749,000 bales, which is 16 per cent above the yield of last year. Although rainfall was somewhat irregular, the season has been generally favourable to the crop, and the outturn is expected to be nearly normal. The detailed district figures are as follows:—

	Acres	Bales
Aurangabad	382,646	70,074
Bir	356,545	34,747
Parbhani	650,006	244,240
Nander	399,699	80,801
Gulbarga	34,446	4,542
Raichur	362,909	92,772
Usmanabad	19,987	1,191
Bidar	80,159	33.380
Medak	3,034	1,381
Mahbubnagar	5,530	2,396
Nalgunda	6,497	764
Nizamabad	23,632	2,415
Warangal	27,903	3,054
Adilabad	160,570	65,532
Karimnagar	69,430	10,041
Non-Government Estates	511,530	102,070
Total	3.094,523	749,400

Central India (6 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The yield is estimated at 291,000 bales on an area of 1,587,000 acres. These figures indicate an increase of 28 per cent in area and of 36 per cent in yield. The detailed figures of area and yield are:—

	Acres	Bales
Gwalior	515,746	65,261
Indore	566,603	130,133
Bhopal	167,603	32,957
Baghelkhand	20,041	1.723
Bundelkhand	29,177	4,756
Malwa	147,971	18,087
Southern States	139,445	38,106
Total	1,586,686	291,023

Baroda (3·3 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area is reported to be 794,000 acres, which is 2 per cent below that of last year. The yield is estimated at 127,000 bales, as against 81,000 bales last year. The area and outturn by trade descriptions are:—

	Acres	Bales
Broach	534,000	88,000
Dholleras	260,000	39,000

Rajputana (1·7 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area and yield are estimated at 374,000 acres and 95,000 bales, as against 250,000 acres and 55,000 bales last year. There is thus an increase of 50 per cent in area and 73 per cent in yield. The detailed figures of area and yield are:—

	Acres	Bales
Marwar	37,006	9.498
Sirohi	320	141
Mewar	100,000	35,000
Dungarpur	729	137
Banswara	1,280	160
Partabgarh	5,975	1,344
Kushalgarh	268	36
Shahpura	11,730	3,077
Tonk	35,069	4,763
Bundi	7,152	3,055
Kotah	29,499	3,776
Jhalawar	18,532	2,436
Kishangarh	7,196	4,520
Jaipur	43,410	15,532
Alwar (*a*)	24,730	3,286
Karauli	4,152	1,523
Bharatpur	29.621	6,268
Dholpur	17,336	840
Total	374,005	95,302

Mysore (0·5 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The area is reported to be 145,000 acres, which is 18 per cent above that of last year. The yield is estimated at 18,000 bales, which is 29 per cent larger than that of last year.

Production and Consumption, etc.—The following statement compares the estimates of the total outturn of cotton in India for the last two years with the sum of net exports and internal consumption, this latter being arrived at in agreement with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and the

(*a*) Repeated from third cotton forecast.

Bombay Mill Owners' Association (the figures are in thousands of bales of 400 lbs each) :—

Estimates of the 'Carry over' from one year to another are not taken into account.

Approximate Crop

	Year ending 31st August	
	1919	1918
	Thousand bales (400lbs)	Thousand bales (400lbs)
Exports to United Kingdom	111	264
" to Continent	159	165
" to Far East	957	1,276
" to Other Countries	26	26
Total	1,253	1,731
Home Consumption—		
Mills	2,003	2,044
Extra-Factory or Local	750	750
Total	2.753	2,791
Grand Total	4,006	4,525
Less Imports	15	26
Approximate Crop	**3,991**	**4,499**
Estimated in forecast	**3,978**	**4,000**
Excess (neglecting 'carry over')	13 or ·3 per cent	499 or 12·5 per cent

Exports.—The exports of raw cotton from India by sea to foreign countries in the last five cotton years (September to August) have been as follows (in thousand bales of 400 lbs each) :—

Countries.	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	Bales (1,000)	Bales (1,000)	Bales (1,000)	Bales (1,000)	Bales (1,000)
United Kingdom	207	232	311	264	111
France	68	56	60	38	26
Spain	52	64	43	1	23
Italy	314	322	237	141	84
China	90	125	53	30	18
Japan	1,351	1,674	1,493	1,256	939
Other Countries	57	15	40	26	52
Total	2,130	2,488	2,137	1,731	1,253

The exports during the first five months of the season 1919-20, *ie.*, from September, 1919, to January, 1920, are 1,033,000 bales, as compared with 285,000 bales in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Arrivals at Ports.—The following statement shows the imports of raw cotton into the ports by rail and river and by sea during the last four cotton years (September to August) in thousand bales of 400 lbs each :—

Imports into	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	Bales (1,000)	Bales (1,000)	Bales (1,000)	Bales (1,000)
Calcutta	188	167	125	160
City of Bombay	3,047	3,169	2,334	2,524
Karachi	230	258	81	231
Madras Ports	267	274	150	174
Total	3,732	3,868	2,690	3,089

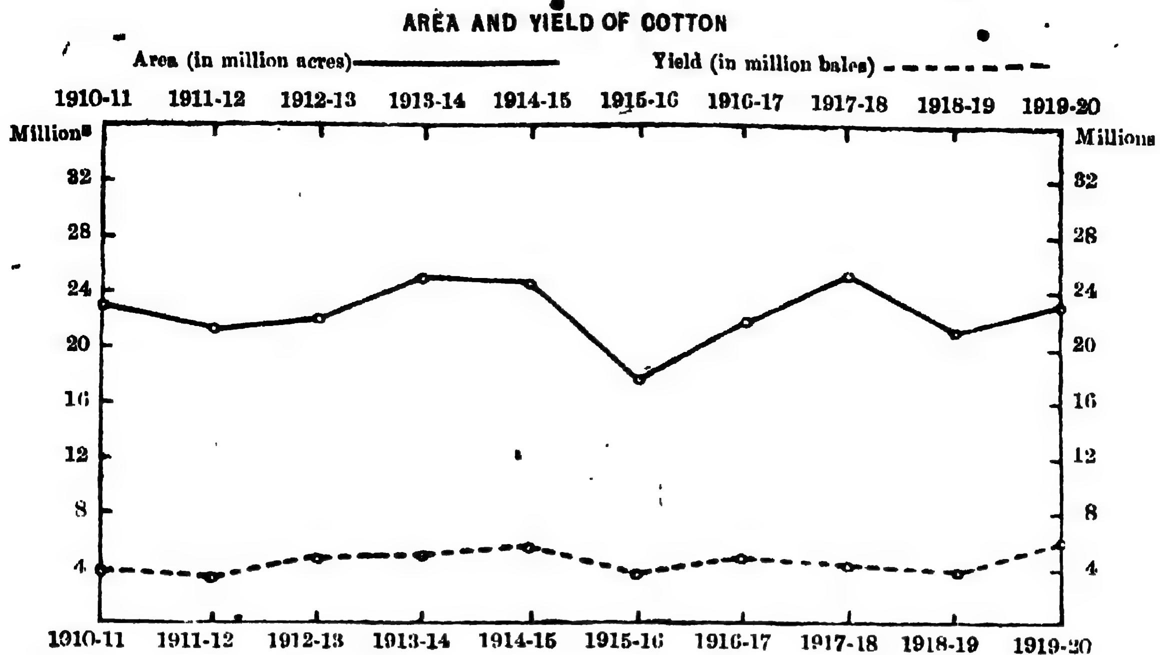
Prices.—The course of prices is indicated by the following figures, which represent the price of Broach cotton at Bombay in rupees per candy of 784 lbs :—

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
September	279	342	425	877	470
October	307	391	444	815	494
November	283	401	476	640	546
December	286	388	536	610	550

The following table shows the prices (in pence per lb.) of American cotton at New Orleans, New York, and Liverpool at the end of January, 1920, compared with the prices at the corresponding date of the four preceding years. Similar figures of Indian Oomras at Liverpool and Bombay, and of Broach cotton at Bombay are also stated :—

Mart and grade	End of January				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.
New Orleans—					
Mid-American	6·94	8·59	15·43	13·75	19·91
New York—					
American	6·05	8·78	15·80	13·97	19·75
Liverpool—					
Mid-American	8·08	11·02	23·36	17·03	29·91
Liverpool—					
Indian No. 1, Oomra, good	6·20	8·87	18·77	16·82	19·35
Bombay—					
Indian No. I, Oomra, good	5·10	7·35	12·75	10·57	14·69
Bombay—					
Indian No. I, Broach, good	5·74	7·60	12·55	11·83	17·05

Chart.—The Chart below shows the present estimates of area and yield for all India as compared with the finally revised figures of the preceding nine years.



Cotton Crop in Foreign Countries.—From the latest reports it appears that the area and yield of the cotton crop in the United States of America for 1919-20 are 32,390,000 acres and 13,787,000 bales of 400 lbs. The estimates for the Egyptian cotton crop of 1919-20 are 1,629,000 acres and 1,434,000 bales.

D. N. GHOSH,

Offg. Director of Statistics.

Final Estimate of the Cotton Crop of India

Provinces and States	1919-20 Provisional Estimates		1918-19 (Final Figures)*		1917-18 (Final Figures)*	
	Area (Acres)	Yield (Bales)	Area (Acres)	Yield (Bales)	Area (Acres)	Yield (Bales)
Bombay (including Indian States)	5,704,000	1,503,000	5,547,000	641,000	7,697,000	1,408,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,494,000	1,285,000	4,135,000	807,000	4,582,000	591,000
Madras (including Indian States)	2,832,000	418,000	3,175,000	587,000	2,592,000	450,000
Punjab (including Indian States)	2,251,000	673,000	1,550,000	498,000	1,800,000	307,000
United Provinces (including Indian States)	1,284,000	442,000	862,000	174,000	1,315,000	198,000
Sind (including Indian States)	313,000	83,000	317,000	114,000	267,000	58,000
Burma	416,000	76,000	369,000	70,000	247,000	48,000
Bengal (including Hill Tipperah)	69,000	25,000	78,000	32,000	71,000	19,000
Bihar and Orissa (*a*)	77,000	21,000	79,000	20,000	69,000	17,000
North-West Frontier Province	51,000	6,000	39,000	7,000	38,000	5,000
Assam	33,000	14,000	33,000	12,000	32,000	13,000
Ajmer-Merwara	44,000	24,000	30,000	14,000	70,000	14,000
Hyderabad	3,095,000	749,000	2,406,000	643,000	3,451,000	450,000
Central India	1,587,000	291,000	1,236,000	214,000	1,454,000	116,000
Baroda	794,000	127,000	814,000	81,000	914,000	239,000
Rajputana	374,000	95,000	250,000	55,000	435,000	54,000
Mysore	145,000	18,000	128,000	14,000	154,000	23,000
TOTAL	23,063,000	5,845,000	21,038,000	3,978,000	25,188,000	4,000,000

NOTE.—A bale contains 400 lbs of cleaned cotton.

* These are revised estimates as finally adjusted by the provincial authorities.

(*a*) Excluding Indian States for which the yield is roughly estimated at 1,000 bales.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 23, 1920.

Final General Memorandum on the RICE crop of 1919-20.

This memorandum is based upon reports received from provinces which contain 99 per cent of the total area under rice in British India. The statistics of acreage, outturn, etc., refer to all crops of rice, both early and late, in all the reporting provinces.

The total area reported is 81,548,000 acres, as compared with 79,508,000 acres, the revised final area of last year. The present figure, therefore, shows an increase of 3 per cent as compared with last year. The total yield is estimated at 35,746,000 tons of cleaned rice, as against 24,672,000 tons, the finally revised estimate of last year, or an increase of 45 per cent.

Weather conditions were, on the whole, favourable and the condition of the crop is reported to be generally good, except in Burma where late rains were deficient.

Final Estimate.

Provinces and States	Yield		Area		Yield per acre	
	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20	1918-19
	tons (1,000)	tons (1,000)	acres (1,000)	acres (1,000)	lbs	lbs
Bengal — Summer	140	141	370	370	848	854
Bengal — Autumn	1,665	1,505	4,962	5,067	752	665
Bengal — Winter	6,450	5,255	15,606	15,896	926	740
Total, Bengal	8,255	6,901	20 938	21,333	883	724
Bihar and Orissa — Summer	12	14	38	40	707	784
Bihar and Orissa — Autumn	1,711	1,062	3,881	3,853	988	617
Bihar and Orissa — Winter	7,183	3 697	11,336	11,182	1,419	740
Feudatory States	1,547	454	3,154	2,489	1,099	409
Total, Bihar and Orissa(a)	10,453	5,227	18,409	17,564	1,272	667
Madras	5,935	4,203	11,797	10,469	1,127	899
Burma	3,550	4,090	10,407	10,382	764	863
United Provinces (b)	2,248	1,441	6,539	6,705	770	481
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)1,889	741	(a)5,762	5,307	734	314
Assam — Summer	79	90	251	250	705	806
Assam — Autumn	167	165	705	759	531	487
Assam — Winter	1,248	1,053	3,158	3,395	885	695
Total, Assam	1,494	1,308	4,114	4,404	813	665
Bombay (a) — Autumn	1,204	479	2,135	2,090	1,263	513
Bombay (a) — Spring	21	3	40	10	1,176	672
Total, Bombay	1,225	482	2,175	2,100	1,262	514
Sind (a)	570	295	1,100	1,013	1,161	652
Coorg	54	39	83	80	1,457	1,092
Baroda	73	32	224	151	730	474
Grand Total	**35,746**	**24,672**	**81,548**	**79,508**	**982**	**695**

The average yield per acre works out to 982 lbs, as against 695 lbs in 1918-19, 1,013 lbs. in 1917-18, 978 lbs. in 1916-17, 941 lbs in 1915-16, 796 lbs in 1914-15, 855 lbs in 1913-14, 891 lbs in 1912-13, 1,041 lbs in 1911-12, and 1,077 lbs in 1910-11.

In addition to the areas for which particulars are given above, rice is also grown in certain other tracts* in British India, and the average area so grown for the five years ending 1917-18 has been some 924,000 acres with an estimated yield of 405,000 tons. This outturn is excluded from the grand total 35,746,000 tons, since recent estimates have not been received from these areas.

The provincial reports are summarised below :—

Bengal (26·1 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The area under winter rice

* Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara.
(a) Includes Indian States. (b) Includes summer, autumn, and winter rice.

is reported to be 15,606,000 acres, which is 2 per cent below last year's area. The yield is estimated at 6,450,000 tons, as against 5,255,000 tons last year, or an increase of 23 per cent. The rainfall in the middle of November, though somewhat retarding the harvesting of the early crop, proved beneficial to the late transplanted paddy. The subsequent dry weather has been favourable for harvesting. The average outturn for the province is estimated at 90 per cent of the normal.

If the figures for the summer and autumn crops given in the second forecast issued in December last, and reproduced in the appended table, be added, the total area and yield of all kinds of rice in Bengal amount to 20,938,000 acres and 8,255,000 tons, as against 21,333,000 acres and 6,901,000 tons last year.

Bihar and Orissa (20·3 **per cent** of the total area under rice in British India).—The area under winter rice is estimated at 11,336,000 acres, which is 1 per cent more than the area of last year. The yield is estimated at 7,183,000 tons, which is 94 per cent more than last year's yield. Since the publication of the second forecast weather continued to be generally favourable. The late rain was very beneficial to the crop in most districts. The average outturn of the winter rice crop is estimated at 115 per cent of the normal, and on this basis the yield stated above has been estimated.

Adding to the above figures those for the summer and autumn crops, given in the second forecast issued in December last and reproduced in the appended table, and 3,154,000 acres and 1,547,000 tons for Feudatory States for which estimates have for the first time been received this year, the total area and yield of all kinds of rice in the province amount to 18,409,000 acres and 10,453,000 tons, as against 17,564,000 acres and 5,227,000 tons last year.

Madras (14·2 **per cent** of the total area under rice in British India).—The area is estimated at 11,797,000 acres, which is 13 per cent more than the area of last year. The yield is estimated at 5,935,000 tons, as against 4,203,000 tons last year, or an increase of 41 per cent. The crop is below average only in the Circars; elsewhere good yields are reported, while a bumper crop is expected on the west coast. The average outturn is estimated at 108 per cent of the normal, and on this basis the yield stated above has been estimated.

Burma (13·4 **per cent** of the total area under rice in British India).—The area is estimated at 10,407,000 acres, which is almost the same as last year's area. The yield is estimated at 3,550,000 tons, as against 4,000,000 tons last year, or a decrease of 11 per cent. Owing to deficient late rains the crop is reported to be threshing out light in several districts. The average outturn for the province is estimated at 77 per cent of the normal, as against 85 per cent last year. The surplus available for export is now estimated at 1,700,000 tons of cargo rice, equivalent to 1,441,000 tons of cleaned rice.

United Provinces (8·4 **per cent** of the total area under rice in British India).—The area under both early (autumn) and late (winter) crops is now reported to be 6,522,000 acres, which is 2 per cent below last year's area. The yield is estimated at 2,245,000 tons, which is 57 per cent above the yield of last year. The season was, on the whole, favourable for the early rice crop, of which the outturn is estimated at 90 per cent of the normal. The late rice was affected in parts of the province by want of rain during the latter half of October. Its outturn is estimated at 85 per cent of the normal. Taking both the crops together the average outturn for the province is estimated at 88 per cent of the normal, against 55 per cent last year.

Adding to the above figures, those for the hot weather crop, given in the second forecast issued in December last, the total area and yield of all kinds of rice in the province amount to 6,539,000 acres and 2,248,000 tons, as against 6,705,000 acres and 1,441,000 tons last year.

Central Provinces and Berar (6·4 **per cent** of the total area under rice in British India).—As reported in December last, the area is estimated at 5,762,000 acres (including 636,000 acres in the Feudatory States) as against 5,307,000 acres last year. The yield is estimated at 1,889,000 tons (183,000 tons being in the Feudatory States) which is 154 per cent above last year's yield. The season was favourable, and the condition of the crop was reported to be good.

Assam (6 **per cent** of the total area under rice in British India).—The area under winter rice is estimated at 3,158,000 acres, which is 7 per cent less than the area of last year. The yield is estimated at 1,248,000 tons, which is 18 per cent more than the yield of last year. The season opened unfavourably, but conditions improved by the beginning of October and continued to be favourable up to the harvest. The average outturn for the province is estimated at 93 per cent of the normal, as against 73 per cent last year.

If the figures for the summer and autumn crops, given in the second forecast and reproduced in the appended table, are added to the above estimates, the total area and yield of all kinds of rice in Assam amount to 4,114,000 acres and 1,494,000 tons, as against 4,404,000 acres and 1,308,000 tons last year.

Bombay (2·4 **per cent** of the total area under rice in British India).—The area and yield of late (spring or *rabi*) rice are estimated at 40,000 acres and 21,000 tons, as against 10,000 acres and 3,000 tons last year. The crop was helped by irrigation and is expected to yield a full normal outturn.

With the figures for the autumn rice, given in the December forecast and reproduced in the appended table, the total area and yield of both kinds of rice in Bombay (including Indian States but excluding Baroda) amount to 2,175,000 acres and 1,225,000 tons, as against 2,100,000 acres and 482,000 tons last year.

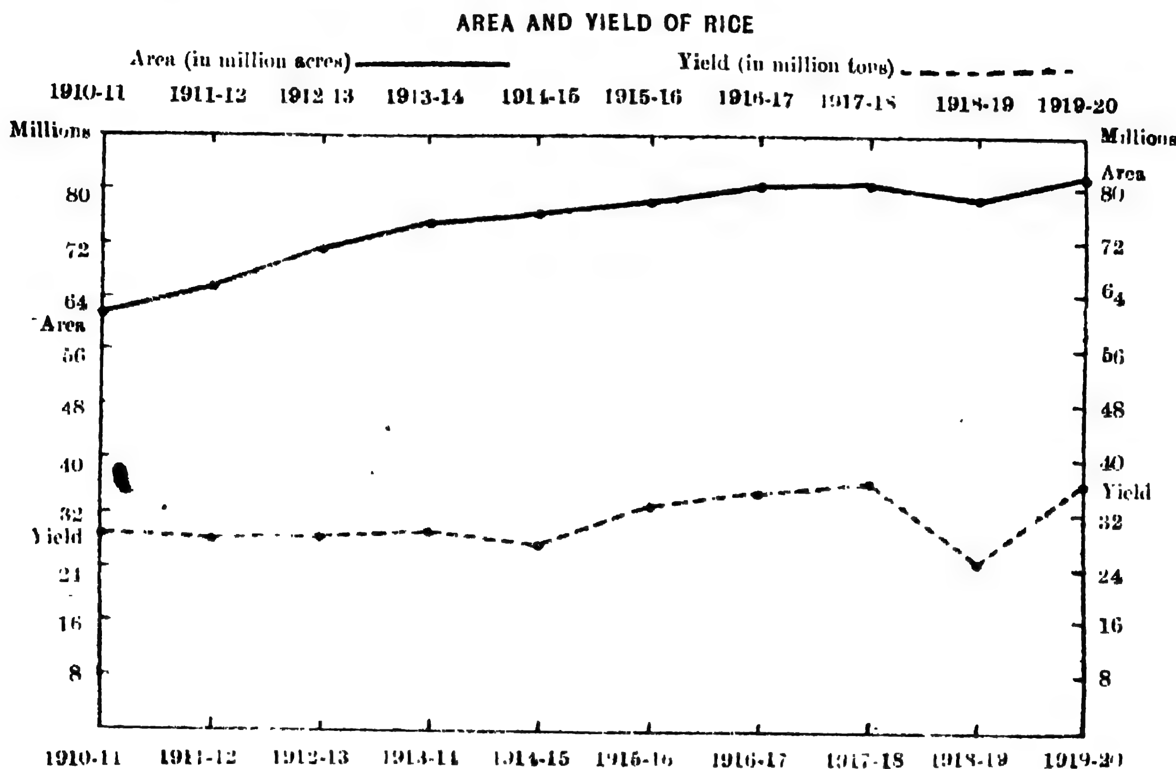
Sind (1·5 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—As stated in the December forecast, the area sown is 1,100,000 acres (10,000 acres being in the Khairpur State), which is 9 per cent above the estimate of last year. The total yield is estimated at 570,000 tons (3,000 tons being in the Khairpur State), which is 93 per cent more than that of last year. Owing to good water supply this year, the crop generally did well except in parts of the Hyderabad district where it suffered from floods.

Coorg (0·1 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The area and yield are estimated at 83,000 acres and 54,000 tons, as against 80,000 acres and 39,000 tons last year, showing an increase of 4 per cent in area and 38 per cent in yield.

Baroda reports 224,000 acres under rice, as compared with 151,000 acres last year. The yield is estimated at 73,000 tons, as against 32,000 tons last year.

Chart.—The chart below illustrates the present estimates of area and yield as compared with those of the preceding nine years.

AREA AND YIELD OF RICE



Exports.—The figures below state the total quantity of rice (both in the husk and not in the husk) exported from British India to foreign countries by sea in the last five calendar years.

Year	From Burma	From Bengal and Bihar and Orissa	From Madras, Bombay, and Sind	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1915 . .	888,900	83,400	314,300	1,286,600
1916 . .	1,267,500	68,600	349,500	1,685,600
1917 . .	1,315,500	57,100	369,400	1,742,000
1918 . .	1,964,000	151,000	348,600	2,463,600
1919 . .	548,200	78,900	80,700	707,800

The principal foreign countries to which the exports were directed are shown in the table below (the figures represent rice not in the husk) :—

Countries to which exported	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom .	339,800	375,400	402,100	448,200	84,400
Holland . .	5,000	12,800	28,000	...	5,000
Ceylon . .	273,500	364,200	361,600	330,900	243,400
Straits Settlements	178,300	263,100	372,100	300,700	150,600
Java . . .	54,800	150,200	70,400	104,600	...
Mauritius . .	50,000	63,000	35,700	61,900	30,300
West Indies .	60,400	83,700	73,900	68,300	10,600

The **coastwise exports** from Burma to Indian ports in the last five calendar years were :—

	Tons.
1915	1,351,500
1916	1,038,500
1917	741,700
1918	518,100
1919	1,931,200

Rail and River-borne Trade.—The following statement shows the quantity in thousand tons of rice (including paddy) imported into and exported from each trade block of India :—

Provinces and Chief ports	Imports		Exports	
	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Assam	58	11	100	137
Bengal	189	141	468	867
Bihar and Orissa	66	163	173	217
United Provinces	100	270	41	71
Punjab	25	76	39	10
Sind and British Baluchistan	9	19	114	36
Central Provinces and Berar	12	47	30	63
Bombay	172	377	16	13
Madras	82	135	421	229
Rajputana and Central India	30	60	6	4
Nizam's Territory	18	64	13	1
Mysore	30	37	10	8
Calcutta	365	570	218	406
Bombay port	165	209	63	234
Karachi	110	63	...	12
Madras ports	373	248	68	148
Total	1,804	2,490	1,804	2,490

Prices.—The following table shows the price of rice at Calcutta and Rangoon at the middle of February, 1920, as compared with that at the corresponding date of the preceding four years :—

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	per cwt	per cwt	per cwt	per cwt	per cwt
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Calcutta (Ballam No. 1)	7 11 10	7 11 10	6 0 0	8 9 6	11 1 0
Rangoon (white)	3 11 2	3 15 0	3 10 0	4 10 1	6 10 4

The prices have ruled very high, as compared with the preceding four years.

Freights.—The figures below show the freights of rice from Rangoon to Calcutta and from Calcutta to the United Kingdom at the middle of February 1920, and at the corresponding date of the preceding four years :—

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	per ton	per ton	per ton	per ton	per ton
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
From Rangoon to Calcutta	23 4	16 8	30 8	26 8	43 1(a)
From Calcutta to the United Kingdom	171 0	200 0	320 0	90 0	135 0(b)

Rice crop in foreign countries.—Information, specially obtained for this forecast through the Consulate at Saigon, shows the estimates of area and yield of rice in Cochin-China in 1919-20 to be 11,762,000 acres and 4,543,000 tons, as compared with 12,033,000 acres and 3,408,000 tons last year. The Consulate at Bangkok reports that the estimates of area and yield of rice in Siam in 1919-20 are 6,262,000 acres (of which 2,800,000 acres were destroyed) and 2,600,000 tons of paddy, compared with 6,000,000 acres and 4,000,000 tons of paddy in 1918-19. Exports for the year ending December 1919 were 881,000 tons of rice. Exports in 1920 are prohibited.

The latest information published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, may be summarised as follows :—In Japan the total area and yield are estimated at 7,619,000 acres and 10,772,000 tons, as against 7,577,000 acres and 9,715,000 tons last year. In the United States of America the total area and yield are estimated at 1,091,000 acres and 887,000 tons, as compared with 1,112,000 acres and 810,000 tons last year. In Italy the estimates are 346,000 acres and 491,000 tons, as against 342,000 acres and 514,000 tons last year.

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

(a) Less 10 per cent.

(b) Subject to a rebate of 10 per cent not exceeding 5s.

Estimate of the Rice Crop of 1919-20

Provinces and States		Area (in acres): Current year (1919-20)	Area (in acres): Previous year (1918-19)	Area (in acres): Average of preceding five years	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year over: Previous year (1918-19)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year over: Average of preceding five years
					Per cent	Per cent
Bengal	Summer crop	370,000	370,000	369,000	...	+0·3
	Autumn ,,	4,962,000	5,067,000	5,108,000	−2·1	—2·9
	Winter ,,	15,606,000	15,896,000	15,183,000	—1·8	+2·8
Total, Bengal		20,938,000	21,333,000	20,660,000	—1·9	+1·8
Bihar and Orissa	Summer crop	38,000	40,000	45,000	—5·0	—15·6
	Autumn ,,	3 881,000	3,853,000	3,750,000	+0·7	+3·5
	Winter ,,	11,336,000	11,182,000	12,338,000	+1·4	—8·1
	Feudatory States	3,154,000	2,489,000	(b)	+26·7	...
Total, Bihar and Orissa		*18,409,000	*17,564,000	16,133,000	+4·8	+14·1
Madras		11,797,000	10,469,000	11,194,000	+12·7	+5·4
Burma		10,407,000	10.382,000	10,347,000	+0·2	+0·6
United Provinces (c)		6,539,000	6,705,000	6,661,000	—2·5	—1·8
Central Provinces and Berar		(a)5,762,000	5,307,000	5,054,000	+8·6	+14·0
Assam	Summer crop	251,000	250,000	218,000	+0·4	+15·1
	Autumn ,,	705,000	759,000	861,000	—7·1	—18·1
	Winter ,,	3,158,000	3,395,000	3,434,000	—7·0	−8·0
Total, Assam		4,114,000	4,404,000	4,513,000	—6·6	−8·8
Bombay (including Indian States).	Autumn crop	2,135,000	2 090,000	2,225,000	+2·2	—4·0
	Spring ,,	40,000	10,000	(b)	+300·0	...
Total, Bombay		2,175,000	2,100,000	...	+3·6	..
Sind (including Indian States)		1,100,000	1,013,000	1,168,000	+8·6	—5·8
Coorg		83,000	80,000	83,000	+3·7	...
Baroda		224,000	151,000	261,000	+48·3	−14·2
GRAND TOTAL		81,548,000	79,508,000	...	+2·6	...

Provinces and States		Yield (in tons): Current year (1919-20)	Yield (in tons): Previous year (1918-19)	Yield (in tons): Average of preceding five years	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year over: Previous year (1918-19)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year over: Average of preceding five years
					Per cent	Per cent
Bengal	Summer crop	140,000	141,000	162,000	—0·7	—13·6
	Autumn ,,	1,665,000	1,505,000	1,499,000	+10·6	+11·1
	Winter ,,	6,450,000	5,255,000	6,094,000	+22·7	+5·8
Total, Bengal		8,255,000	6,901,000	7,755,000	+19·6	+6·4
Bihar and Orissa	Summer crop	12,000	14,000	16,000	—14·3	—25·0
	Autumn ,,	1,711,000	1,062,000	1 239,000	+61·1	+38·1
	Winter ,,	7,183,000	3,697,000	6,872,000	+94·3	+4·5
	Feudatory States	1,547,000	454,000	(b)	+240·7	...
Total, Bihar and Orissa		*10,453,000	*5,227,000	8,127,000	+100·0	+28·6
Madras		5,935,000	4,203,000	5,002,000	+41·2	+18·7
Burma		3,550,000	4,000,000	4,247,000	—11·2	—16·4
United Provinces (c)		2,248,000	1,441,000	2,188,000	+56·0	+2·8
Central Provinces and Berar		(a)1,889,000	744,000	1,262,000	+153·9	+49·7
Assam	Summer crop	79,000	90,000	72,000	—12·2	+9·7
	Autumn ,,	167,000	165,000	190,000	+1·2	—12·1
	Winter ,,	1,248,000	1,053 000	1,227,000	+18·5	+1·7
Total, Assam		1,494,000	1,308,000	1,489,000	+14·2	+0·3
Bombay (including Indian States).	Autumn crop	1,204,000	479,000	1,056,000	+151·4	+14·0
	Spring ,,	21,000	3,000	(b)	+600·0	...
Total, Bombay		1,225,000	482,000	...	+154·1	...
Sind (including Indian States)		570,000	295,000	402,000	+93·2	+41·8
Coorg		54,000	39,000	47,000	+38·5	+14·9
Baroda		73,000	32,000	140,000	+128·1	—47·9
GRAND TOTAL		35,746,000	24,672,000	...	+44·9	

* Includes estimates for 26 Feudatory States reported for the first time this year

(a) Includes estimates for six out of the twelve Feudatory States reported for the first time this year.

(b) Not available

(c) Includes summer, autumn, and winter rice.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Lower half of Government Promissory Note No. F.000608 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1925 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Madras, and last endorsed to Bank of Madras the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of Advertiser—BANK OF MADRAS,

Residence—Madras.

LOST.

The undermentioned Interest Warrant issued in my name No. 217017, dated 6th January 1920 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 32-13.

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application for duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to that Office.

Name of the Proprietor—AMODINY DASSY,

C/o SOSHI BHUSON COONDU,

Address—Gorbatty, P. O. Chandernagore.

LOST, STOLEN, OR DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 120484, 120485 and 269826, 269830 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43 and 1865 for Rs. 500, Rs. 500, Rs. 500, and Rs. 1,000, respectively, originally standing in the name of Raj Luckhy Debya, the proprietrix, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietrix. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—RAJ LUCKHY DEBYA,
Residence—Bansberia, District Hooghly.
Present Address—C/o S. C. CHATTERJEE, Assistant Engineer,
Burdwan.

NOTICE.

The Government Promissory Note No. 102840 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 5,000 originally standing in the name of Madho Rao Taimak and last endorsed to Yeswant Rao Taimak, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

YESWANT RAO TAIMAK,
Morena, Gwalior State.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 298802 of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Deb Nath Sreemanee and last endorsed to Tarak Nath Dutt, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—TARAK NATH DUTT,
Residence—5 & 6, Mirzaffar Lane, Calcutta.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{722\text{-C O.}}{\text{F-1}}$ of the 5 per cent. Loan of 1929-47 for Rs. 100 originally issued in the name of the Imperial Tobacco Company of India, Limited, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED,
F. GRACIE, Accountant.
Residence—5, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

LOST.

The lower half of Government Promissory Note No. 056877 (Indian War Loan) of the 5½ per cent. Loan of War Bonds 1922 for Rs. 400, originally standing in the name of the Mercantile Bank of India Ltd., who transferred it to W. H. Millar or order and last endorsed to R. Nagasamy Iyer, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the security.

Name of the Advertiser—R. NAGASAMY IYER,
Residence—Sudiyoor, Parthibanur Post, Ramnad District, Madras Presidency.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 139205 and 141603 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500, respectively, and No. 184775 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 1,000 originally standing in the name of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and last endorsed to Benode Behary Mukerjee, and Notes Nos. 149072 and 137856 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 500, respectively, originally standing in the name of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and last endorsed to Probhabati Debi, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietors. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser— BENODE BEHARY MUKERJI,
Residence—Gorifa, District 24-Parganas.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 291559, 291560 and 298525 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 500, each the first two notes originally standing in the name of Parameswari Debi and the last note originally standing in the name of Hari Prasanna Chakrabartty, Bhagabati Prasanna Chakrabartty and Tara Prasanna Chakrabartty, the proprietors by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—SYAMAPADA RAY, Attorney,
for HARI PRASANNA CHAKRABARTTY, etc.,
Residence—51, Ghoosry Road, Salkia.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 167313 for Rs. 100 and 167303 for Rs. 1,000 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43 originally standing in the name of B. K. Dotiwala, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is in the usual course to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—B. K. DOTIVALA,
Residence—5, Dharmatala Street, Calcutta.

Abstract Statement of Audited Accounts of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund for the year 1918-19.

Receipts.	Rs.	A.	P.	Disbursements.	Rs.	A.	P.
General Subscription	39,842	11	0	Annuities	46,589	1	0
Interest	44,014	3	1	Expenses of Management	9,622	3	3
Miscellaneous Receipts	65	9	1	Furniture	123	6	0
Government of India for amount withdrawn for expenditure and investment.	93,000	0	0	Deposits	54	7	8
				Deposit Abatement	36	12	0
Deposits	109	11	9	Relief	3,663	1	3
Employee's Security Deposit	0	0	4	Special Relief	2,526	2	6
Opening Balance on 1st April 1918	370	1	3	Government of India for deposit	83,804	1	4
				Government Securities purchased	30,000	0	0
				Closing Balance on 31st March 1919	983	1	6
TOTAL RUPEES	1,77,402	4	6	TOTAL RUPEES	1,77,402	4	6

Published agreeably to Rule 98.
Examined and found correct.

CALCUTTA;
The 9th January 1920.

SHAMA CHARAN MUKHERJI } Auditors.
UMA CHARAN GHOSH

HARADHAN BASU,
Secretary.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 8. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1920.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A Supplement to the Gazette of India will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in Part VI of the Gazette.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the Supplement separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by post. The Supplement and Part VI of the Gazette can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the Gazette of India is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the Calcutta Gazette, will be included in the Supplement. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the Gazette must be looked to.

WHEAT PRICES IN INDIA

Return showing the Wholesale and Retail Prices of Wheat in India from the Second Half of July, 1914, to the First Half of January, 1920

Department of Statistics, India *February 13, 1920*	D. N. GHOSH, *Offg. Director of Statistics.*

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st July 1914.	30th September 1914.	31st December 1914.	31st March 1915.	30th June 1915.	30th September 1915.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi . . .	Karachi (white)* .	3 15 2	4 7 9	5 8 10	5 4 3	4 4 3	4 12 3
Bombay (port) . .	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	4 1 9	4 3 1	5 1 6	4 7 7	...	5 0 3
Calcutta . . .	(Calcutta Club No. 2)	4 5 10	4 8 3	5 10 0	5 2 0	4 8 0	5 1 0
Punjab . .	Lahore . .	3 10 3	3 11 6	4 13 6	5 0 0	3 11 6	4 7 0
	Ferozepur . .	3 5 3	3 14 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	3 13 0	4 7 0
	Lyallpur . .	3 6 0	3 14 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	4 4 0
	Amritsar . .	3 3 3	3 11 6	4 10 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0
	Multan . .	3 6 0	3 14 6	4 12 0	4 7 0	3 10 0	4 8 0
	Rawalpindi . .	3 4 3	3 11 3	4 4 0	4 5 0	3 14 0	4 7 0
	Ambala . .	3 10 3	3 14 6	5 0 0	5 13 0	3 15 6	4 12 0
Delhi . . .	Delhi . .	3 14 0	4 5 0	5 5 0	6 6 0	4 3 0	4 12 6
United Provinces	Benares . .	4 2 10	4 3 5	5 1 7	5 8 10	4 6 5	4 10 6
	Aligarh (Hathras) .	4 0 9	4 6 0	5 2 8	5 11 2	4 3 5	4 9 3
	Cawnpur . .	4 3 0	4 8 0	5 6 0	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 14 0
	Meerut . .	4 0 0	4 5 0	5 0 0	6 2 6	3 13 0	4 7 0
	Shahjahanpur .	4 0 0	4 5 3	5 0 0	4 9 0	4 0 0	4 10 0
	Agra . .	4 1 7	4 5 2	5 8 3	6 6 4	4 9 1	5 2 6
	Fyzabad . .	4 3 3	4 3 3	5 1 0	4 12 3	4 9 0	4 13 0
	Lucknow . .	4 2 9	4 7 1	5 8 4	4 13 6	4 7 1	4 13 6
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur . .	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 11 4	4 6 7	4 5 0	4 12 10
	Jubbulpore . .	4 5 1	4 7 1	5 2 7	4 11 4	4 8 2	4 13 7
	Raipur . .	3 14 5	3 14 5	4 14 5	3 14 5	4 4 10	4 11 2
	Akola . .	4 12 0	5 5 7	5 13 7	4 12 5	3 15 7	3 15 7
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar . .	3 6 6	3 11 6	4 3 10	4 3 10	3 8 10	4 6 3
Baluchistan . .	Quetta . .	3 15 5	4 0 0	4 9 0	5 5 2	4 7 3	4 3 3
Bombay . .	Poona . .	5 4 1	...	5 11 7	5 6 2	5 1 4	5 8 11
	Ahmednagar . .	5 2 9	4 13 3	6 14 4	4 6 6	4 10 1	4 15 6
	Ahmedabad . .	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 14 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 5 4
	Dharwar (Hubli) .	4 8 4	4 8 4	4 1 5	3 10 6	3 11 9	3 12 1
Bihar and Orissa	Patna . .	3 13 0	4 0 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	4 6 0	5 0 0
	Bhagalpur . .	4 3 0	4 3 0	5 4 0	4 13 0	4 8 0	5 9 7
	Muzaffarpur . .	4 7 0	4 0 0	5 5 0	6 10 6	4 7 0	5 0 0
	Ranchi . .	4 7 0	4 14 0	6 4 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 12 0
	Cuttack . .	4 5 8	4 11 3	5 9 0	6 1 6	4 11 3	5 1 3
Bengal . .	Dacca . .	4 8 0	5 0 0	6 8 0	...	...	...
	Rangpur . .	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	5 8 0	5 4 0
Burma . .	Amherst (Moulmein)	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5
	Mandalay . .	4 3 0	4 14 9	5 2 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 3 7
	(Median) Average .	4 3 3	4 5 0	5 2 8	5 0 0	4 6 2	4 12 10
	Index Numbers (a) .	100	104	125	121	106	116

* 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from *fortnightly* returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the wholesale prices in the markets referred to above, which prevailed on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight. The statistics for Karachi, Bombay, and Calcutta are compiled from the Chambers of Commerce Market Reports.

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82⅟₇ lbs

Fortnight ending								
31st December 1915.	31st March 1916.	30th June 1916.	30th September 1916.	31st December 1916.	31st March 1917.	30th June 1917.	30th September 1917.	31st December 1917.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 9 3	3 15 3	3 10 2	4 4 3	4 14 9	4 12 3	4 7 3	4 11 9	5 6 4
5 0 5	4 6 9	4 2 10	4 5 10	4 11 1	4 9 10	4 15 4	4 11 8	5 1 2
5 3 0	3 15 0	4 1 6	4 4 6	...	4 9 0	4 8 6	4 12 6	5 3 6
4 7 0	3 9 0	3 3 3	3 11 6	4 5 3	4 3 3	4 0 0	4 3 3	5 0 0
4 5 3	3 10 0	3 5 3	3 10 3	4 3 6	4 1 9	3 12 0	3 14 6	5 0 0
4 2 0	3 4 0	3 1 6	3 11 0	4 3 0	4 0 0	3 13 0	4 2 0	4 14 0
4 5 0	3 6 0	3 2 9	3 7 0	4 2 0	3 13 6	3 13 0	3 15 0	4 10 0
4 3 6	3 7 0	3 2 0	3 11 6	4 1 6	4 1 6	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 13 0
4 8 0	3 12 0	3 10 6	3 12 0	4 6 0	4 11 0	4 4 0	4 7 0	5 2 6
4 9 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	3 13 0	4 7 0	3 14 0	3 14 6	4 0 0	4 15 0
4 12 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 11 0	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 0	4 15 4
4 14 3	4 2 10	3 14 7	4 0 8	4 12 11	4 5 0	4 3 5	4 1 7	4 11 5
4 15 8	4 6 0	4 0 0	4 1 8	4 8 11	4 3 8	3 14 0	3 14 6	4 14 9
5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 3 3	5 0 0
4 9 0	3 12 9	3 6 3	3 10 3	4 7 0	4 5 0	3 12 9	3 12 11	4 13 7
4 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 11 9	4 5 0	4 1 9	3 11 3	3 14 0	4 7 0
5 5 4	4 7 1	4 1 7	4 5 2	5 2 6	4 13 6	4 7 1	4 7 1	5 5 4
5 2 8	3 10 3	3 13 3	3 14 9	4 8 0	4 1 7	...	3 15 3	4 12 0
5 0 0	3 14 6	3 11 6	4 0 0	4 9 3	4 0 0	4 3 4	4 3 4	5 0 0
4 9 7	3 12 10	3 11 7	3 11 7	4 1 11	3 13 2	4 1 11	4 3 2	4 14 5
4 14 10	3 11 6	3 8 11	3 14 5	4 6 0	4 5 2	4 0 0	4 5 2	5 2 7
4 6 5	3 7 2	3 7 2	3 9 7	4 0 0	3 12 10	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 11 2
4 12 2	3 15 6	3 14 0	3 7 10	3 7 10	3 4 8	4 3 6	4 3 6	...
4 7 7	3 13 4	3 9 10	3 8 3	4 4 9	4 8 7	4 0 4	4 2 1	4 15 4
4 10 6	4 9 4	4 7 0	4 12 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	4 14 0	5 0 6	5 7 0
5 6 8	4 9 4	4 3 9	4 2 8	...	4 11 7	5 3 4	5 2 2	...
3 10 9	3 11 8	3 11 2	3 9 10	3 8 1	3 9 11	4 4 1	4 15 1	5 13 10
5 5 4	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0
3 13 8	3 0 10	3 0 1	3 3 10	3 11 11	3 3 10	3 11 8	4 8 11	...
5 0 0	4 0 0							
6 8 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 7 6	4 0 0	4 6 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	4 12 0
5 5 0	5 0 0	3 11 0	3 15 0	4 3 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0
6 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0
5 9 0	4 5 9	4 0 0	4 2 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	5 8 0
		3 12 11	4 1 4	5 1 5	4 5 8	4 1 4	4 5 8	5 5 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	7 3 1	4 9 2
5 7 6	4 8 1	4 14 9	4 14 9	4 4 3	3 14 1	3 14 1	4 10 2	4 13 7
4 14 3	3 15 0	3 11 6	3 14 9	4 7 0	4 5 0	4 0 2	4 3 3	4 15 4
118	95	90	95	107	104	97	102	120

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st March 1918.	30th June 1918.	30th September 1918.	31st December 1918.	15th January 1919.	31st January 1919.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi . . .	Karachi (white)*	5 3 3	5 3 3	6 8 4	6 14 5	7 0 5	6 15 5
Bombay (Port) . .	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy).	5 1 9	6 0 7	7 12 2	8 2 9	7 12 11	7 14 4
Calcutta . . .	Calcutta (Club No. 2).	5 2 0	5 1 0	9 1 0	8 6 0	8 0 0	7 15 6
Punjab . .	Lahore . .	4 13 6	4 9 0	6 2 6	6 6 6	6 15 3	6 15 3
	Ferozepur . .	4 7 0	3 14 6	6 2 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6
	Lyallpur . .	4 2 0	4 0 1	5 12 0	6 14 0	6 8 0	6 12 0
	Amritsar . .	4 8 0	4 7 0	6 0 0	6 4 3	6 11 0	6 8 0
	Multan . .	4 10 0	4 1 6	5 8 3	5 11 0	6 4 0	6 4 0
	Rawalpindi . .	6 2 6	5 1 3	5 14 9	6 10 9	6 10 9	6 2 6
	Ambala . .	4 7 0	4 1 0	6 4 0	6 10 0	7 4 0	7 8 0
Delhi . . .	Delhi . . .	4 15 0	4 7 0	7 0 0	6 14 0	7 4 0	7 0 0
United Provinces	Benares . .	4 10 9	4 10 6	6 10 8	6 9 2	6 9 2	6 15 9
	Aligarh (Hathras) .	4 11 2	4 14 6	7 4 8	6 13 0	6 15 0	7 4 0
	Cawnpore . .	4 11 0	4 14 0	7 4 0	6 10 8	7 4 4	7 4 4
	Meerut . .	5 0 0		7 0 9	6 6 0	6 14 9	7 5 0
	Shahjahanpur .	4 8 0	4 7 9	7 10 0	7 2 0	7 2 0	7 2 0
	Agra . .	5 5 4	5 5 4	7 4 8	6 13 9	6 13 11	6 14 7
	Fyzabad . .	4 0 0	4 1 9	6 15 3	6 8 0	6 6 3	6 6 3
	Lucknow . .	4 7 1	4 9 2	8 0 0	6 15 3	7 4 3	7 4 3
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur . .	5 0 0	5 10 8	7 3 1	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 13 2
	Jubbulpore . .	5 1 4	5 2 7	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 15 4	6 15 4
	Raipur . .	4 0 0	4 8 0	6 3 2	7 2 5	7 1 7	7 14 5
	Akola . .	5 9 11	5 4 10	7 0 2	6 13 1	6 13 2	6 12 10
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar . .	5 1 11	4 1 2	5 1 3	5 4 5	5 4 5	5 4 5
Baluchistan . .	Quetta . .	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 13 6	6 4 6
Bombay . .	Poona . .	6 9 7	7 6 11	...	9 11 7	9 11 7	9 11 7
	Ahmednagar .	6 10 8	6 5 1	...	8 15 5	8 15 5	8 15 5
	Ahmedabad . .	6 0 0	5 12 0	9 0 0	8 4 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
	Dharwar (Hubli) .	4 8 11	5 8 7	8 5 10	8 5 0	7 14 9	8 8 6
Bihar and Orissa	Patna . . .	4 7 0	3 9 0	6 10 0	6 2 6	6 11 0	6 11 0
	Bhagalpur . .	4 7 0	4 0 0	5 6 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0
	Muzaffarpur .	5 11 6	4 7 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	7 4 0	7 4 0
	Ranchi . .	6 8 0	5 11 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 4 0	8 4 0
	Cuttack . .	5 1 3	5 5 4	6 12 11	9 6 7	9 6 7	9 6 7
Bengal . . .	Rangpur . .	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...
Burma . .	Amherst (Moulmein)	4 9 2	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 10 5	8 10 5	8 10 5
	Mandalay . .	5 2 7	5 13 1	7 1 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9
	(Median) Average .	4 15 0	4 14 3	6 12 11	6 13 9	7 0 5	7 3 0
	Index Numbers (*a*)	119	118	164	166	170	174

* 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red.

(*a*) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82⅜ lbs—*contd.*

Fortnight ending							
14th February 1919.	28th February 1919.	15th March 1919.	31st March 1919.	15th April 1919.	30th April 1919.	15th May 1919.	31st May 1919.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
6 15 5	7 7 5	7 5 5	7 1 5	6 14 5	6 12 5	6 11 4	6 10 4
7 15 10	7 8 6	7 2 7	6 6 10	6 6 10	6 15 8	6 15 8	7 5 7
8 2 6	8 0 0	7 10 0	7 6 0	6 10 0	8 1 0	7 12 0	8 1 0
7 4 3	6 15 3	6 2 6	5 14 9	5 14 9	5 2 6	5 2 6	5 4 8
6 10 9	6 10 9	6 2 6	5 14 9	5 11 6	5 8 3	5 11 3	6 6 6
7 0 0	6 11 0	6 6 0	5 2 0	5 6 0	5 8 0	5 6 0	5 10 0
6 12 0	6 10 0	5 11 3	5 4 6	5 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 2 0
5 14 0	6 11 0	5 10 6	5 0 0	5 5 0	4 14 0	5 5 3	5 7 0
6 10 9	6 15 3	6 10 9	5 11 6	5 8 0	5 10 0	6 4 0	6 2 6
6 14 0	6 14 0	6 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 15 0	5 15 0
7 0 0	7 0 0	6 6 0	...	...	5 14 0	6 6 0	6 7 0
6 15 9	7 2 6	6 2 7	6 6 0	6 8 4	6 10 8	6 14 8	7 4 8
7 4 0	6 4 0	5 15 0	5 14 11	6 3 6	6 6 0	6 8 6	6 11 0
6 12 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	6 6 0	6 10 0	6 11 0
7 5 0	6 10 3	6 2 9	5 11 6	5 8 3	5 11 6	5 15 0	6 2 6
7 0 0	6 12 0	6 10 0	6 7 0	5 6 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 2 5
7 5 1	6 14 10	6 2 10	5 14 8	6 1 9	6 7 3	6 10 4	6 13 6
6 8 6	6 4 6	5 15 0	5 8 0	5 13 0	6 2 6	6 10 9	6 10 9
6 15 [illegible]	6 10 8	6 6 3	5 14 9	6 2 5	6 4 6	6 15 4	6 15 3
8 10 0	10 6 5	8 9 3	8 9 5	8 9 10	8 1 10	(b) 8 0 7	(b) 8 0 7
7 9 11	7 9 11	7 3 4	7 4 5	6 2 6	6 6 5	6 10 8	7 1 10
7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5
6 12 10	8 5 10	9 1 2	8 13 7	8 13 5	8 13 5	8 4 0	8 3 10
5 4 7	5 6 9	5 6 9	5 1 3	4 14 2	5 0 0	5 1 3	5 8 3
6 4 6	6 4 6	6 7 6	6 8 0	5 13 6	6 1 6	6 4 3½	7 1 0
9 11 7	9 11 7	9 7 1	8 5 4	8 5 4	8 10 5	9 1 3	9 1 3
8 12 8	8 13 10	8 11 9	8 8 1	...	8 4 5	8 9 11	8 9 11
10 0 0	9 8 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 4 0	8 8 0
9 12 7	9 4 0	9 7 11	9 12 7	9 5 8	9 5 8	8 13 10	8 6 9
6 2 6	5 11 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 10 9
7 0 0	7 3 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 10 0	8 0 0
7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	7 4 0	7 4 0
8 8 0	8 8 0	8 2 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0
9 6 7	8 12 3	8 12 3	8 1 7	8 1 7	8 12 3	8 12 3	8 12 3
7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	10 0 0
8 10 5	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...
8 6 9	7 12 11	7 1 9	7 1 9	...	...	...	...
7 0 0	7 2 6	6 10 9	6 7 6	6 2 6	6 6 0	6 10 8	6 15 3
169	173	161	156	149	154	161	168

(b) Revised figure.

A—Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province	Market	Fortnight ending 15th June 1919.	Fortnight ending 30th June 1919.	Fortnight ending 15th July 1919.	Fortnight ending 31st July 1919.	Fortnight ending 15th August 1919.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Karachi*	Karachi (white)†	6 8 4	6 7 4	6 9 4	6 11 4	6 12 5
Bombay* (port)	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)	7 4 1	7 8 6	7 12 11	7 12 11	7 11 5
Calcutta*	Calcutta (Club No. 2	7 14 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Punjab	Lahore	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 8 3
	Ferozepur	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6
	Lyallpur	5 14 0	5 10 0	6 1 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
	Amritsar	5 12 0	6 6 0	6 2 0	6 1 0	6 0 0
	Multan	5 12 0	5 8 3	5 10 0	5 13 3	6 0 6
	Rawalpindi	6 8 6	6 4 6	6 6 6	6 4 6	6 4 6
	Ambala	6 2 0	6 2 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 8 0
Delhi	Delhi	6 9 0	6 15 0	6 13 0	6 13 0	7 0 0
United Provinces	Benares	7 5 4	7 2 6	7 2 6	6 15 9	6 15 9
	Aligarh (Hathras)	6 13 3	6 14 0	6 14 0	6 13 0	6 15 0
	Cawnpore	6 12 0	7 1 9	7 4 6	6 14 0	7 2 0
	Meerut	6 6 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 14 3	6 10 6
	Shahjahanpur	6 10 0	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 0	6 13 0
	Agra	7 1 3	7 1 3	7 0 7	7 2 10	7 1 9
	Fyzabad	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3
	Lucknow	6 15 3 (b)	7 1 6	7 1 6	6 15 5	7 1 6
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	8 2 2	10 3 1	9 6 7	7 7 2	8 3 2
	Jubbulpore	7 4 5	7 7 0	7 1 10	6 10 8	6 8 5
	Raipur	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5
	Akola	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10	8 3 10
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	4 12 5	4 14 2	5 1 3	5 9 0	5 10 7
Baluchistan	Quetta	6 11 0	6 13 6	7 8 0	7 14 0	8 5 0
Bombay	Poona	9 5 9	8 8 2	8 12 9	8 8 2	8 8 2
	Ahmednagar	8 10 10	8 12 8	8 11 9	8 11 9	8 8 4
	Ahmedabad	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	8 13 10	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	...
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	6 10 9	6 2 6	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
	Bhagalpur	7 2 0	7 2 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0
	Muzaffarpur	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0
	Ranchi	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0
	Cuttack	9 6 0	9 6 0	9 0 3	9 0 3	9 0 3
Bengal	Rangpur	12 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...
	(Median) Average	6 15 3	7 1 6	7 1 $0\frac{1}{3}$	6 15 $1\frac{1}{3}$	6 15 9
	Index Numbers (a)	168	172	171	168	169

* Prices at ports after 15th January 1920 are as follows:— † 5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red. (b) Revised figure

Ports	Rate per	On 23rd January 1920.	On 30th January 1920.	On 6th February 1920.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Karachi (white)	Maund	6 9 4	6 9 4	6 9 4
Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy)		7 7 0	7 5 7	7 0 5
Calcutta (Club No. 2)		7 4 0	7 6 0	7 4 0

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

India per maund of 82⅓ lbs—*concld.*

Fortnight ending: 31st August 1919.	15th September 1919.	30th September 1919.	15th October 1919.	31st October 1919.	15th November 1919.	30th November 1919.	15th December 1919.	31st December 1919.	15th January 1920.	Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 15th January 1920 as compared with preceding fortnight.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent
6 13 5	6 10 4	6 6 4	6 2 4	6 2 4	6 4 4	6 9 4	6 9 4	6 9 4	6 9 4	*Nil*
7 5 7	6 9 10	6 9 10	...	7 8 6	7 11 5	7 10 8	7 11 5	7 14 1	7 11 5	−2
7 12 0	7 0 0	7 4 0	7 6 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 2 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 6 0	+2
6 2 3	6 2 6	5 14 9	5 14 9	6 2 6	6 6 6	6 2 6	5 14 9	6 2 6	6 2 6	*Nil*
6 2 6	5 13 3	5 8 3	5 8 3	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	5 14 9	5 14 9	6 5 3	+7
5 12 0	5 4 0	5 9 0	5 6 0	5 12 0	5 14 0	5 12 0	5 13 0	5 14 0	5 13 0	−1
5 10 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 12 0	6 2 6	5 14 0	5 12 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	*Nil*
6 0 6	5 12 3	5 2 6	5 5 3	5 5 3	5 13 0	5 11 6	5 11 6	5 11 6	6 2 6	+8
6 2 6	6 2 6	5 14 9	6 0 6	6 6 0	6 6 6	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 9	+1
6 4 0	6 3 0	6 3 0	5 14 0	6 2 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 5 0	6 5 0	6 8 0	+3
6 8 0	6 6 9	6 2 0	6 4 0	6 6 0	6 10 6	6 10 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	*Nil*
6 15 9	7 0 6	7 0 6	6 7 9	6 12 0	6 15 5	7 2 6	6 15 1	6 11 8	6 15 9	+4
6 15 6	6 10 6	6 9 0	6 11 6	7 2 0	7 0 6	7 0 0	7 1 6	7 4 0	7 8 3	+4
7 4 0	7 2 0	6 10 6	6 8 0	7 0 0	7 1 0	7 1 0	7 1 0	7 1 0	7 1 0	*Nil*
6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	*Nil*
6 8 6	6 8 6	6 6 5	6 10 8	6 8 6	6 12 11	6 15 3	7 4 4	7 4 4	6 15 3	−4
7 1 1	7 5 10	7 3 8	7 3 4	7 3 9	7 9 2	7 11 7	...	7 10 2	7 8 11	1
6 12 9	6 12 9	6 12 9	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 8 6	6 8 6	6 8 6	6 8 6	*Nil*
6 15 3	6 15 3	6 15 3	6 10 8	6 10 8	7 4 4	7 1 9	7 4 1	7 9 9	6 15 3	9
8 3 8	8 3 8	6 10 7	7 10 5	7 10 5	7 10 5	7 10 5	7 10 5	8 10 6	9 13 7	+14
6 10 7	6 8 5	6 2 5	6 2 5	6 15 4	6 15 4	6 10 7	6 10 7	6 10 7	6 10 8	*Nil*
7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	7 14 5	8 6 8	8 6 8	*Nil*
8 3 10	6 13 0	6 4 0	7 2 1	6 15 7	7 2 8	7 2 8	6 12 7	6 12 7	6 12 7	*Nil*
5 10 7	5 6 2	5 6 1	5 4 7	5 4 7	5 9 10	5 9 10	5 9 10	5 9 1	5 9 1	*Nil*
8 3 6	7 13 6	7 13 6	...	8 0 2	8 1 0	8 8 6	8 3 0	8 1 6	8 0 0	−1
8 12 9	9 10 4	8 11 7	8 3 8	8 3 8	8 5 1	8 9 8	8 9 8	9 5 1	9 7 5	+2
8 8 1	8 1 0	7 7 6	7 2 0	6 7 0	7 5 11	8 0 9	7 9 5	8 8 4	8 15 5	+5
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	*Nil*
10 8 5	10 8 5	9 10 3	10 8 5	9 10 3	9 5 8	9 5 8	8 6 9	9 9 9	9 11 6	+3
6 0 0	5 11 6	6 10 9	6 10 9	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 15 0	6 15 0	6 2 6	6 2 6	*Nil*
6 8 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	6 2 0	6 4 0	7 12 0	+24
7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	*Nil*
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 12 0	7 12 0	8 3 3	+6
8 12 3	8 1 6	8 1 6	8 1 6	7 9 6	7 9 6	7 9 6	7 9 6	7 9 6	7 9 6	*Nil*
...	...	...	7 3 6	8 0 0	7 1 6	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	*Nil*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 15 4½	6 11 7½	6 10 2	6 10 8	6 12 0	7 0 6	7 0 0	6 15 2	6 15 3	6 15 3	*Nil*
168	162	160	161	163	170	169	168	168	168	

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the fortnight ending the 15th January 1920 and 1919 as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1919 and 1918 respectively :—

	1920			1919		
	31st December 1919	15th January 1920	Increase or Decrease	31st December 1918	15th January 1919	Increase or Decrease
			Per cent			Per cent
India . . .	100	100	*Nil*	100	102	+2
Punjab . .	100	104	+4	100	104	+4
United Provinces .	100	97	−3	100	103	+3
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	100	*Nil*	100	101	+1

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st July 1914.	30th September 1914.	31st December 1914.	31st March 1915.	30th June 1915.	30th September 1915.	31st December 1915.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi	Karachi	9 8	8 0	7 0	7 8	8 8	8 0	8 0
Bombay (port)	Bombay*	6 13	6 8	5 14	5 8	5 14	5 3	5 3
Calcutta	Calcutta	9 0	8 4	6 5	...	...	...	...
Punjab	Lahore	10 12	10 4	8 0	7 12	10 8	8 12	8 12
	Ferozepur	11 8	10 0	8 8	7 12	10 4	8 12	9 0
	Amritsar	12 4	10 8	8 8	7 12	10 4	8 12	9 0
	Rawalpindi	12 4	10 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	8 8	8 8
	Lyallpur	11 4	10 4	8 4	8 4	11 0	9 0	9 8
	Multan	11 8	10 0	8 4	8 12	10 12	8 14	9 4
	Ambala	10 12	10 0	8 0	6 8	9 12	8 2	8 12
Delhi	Delhi	9 12	9 0	7 4	6 0	9 4	8 0	8 0
United Provinces	Benares	9 3	9 1	7 7	7 5	8 8	7 15	7 11
	Cawnpore	9 8	8 12	*7 4	7 12	8 8	8 0	7 12
	Meerut	10 12	9 0	7 12	6 4	10 0	8 12	8 0
	Agra	9 12	9 0	7 0	6 0	8 8	7 8	7 4
	Lucknow	9 12	8 12	7 0	8 0	8 12	8 0	7 12
	Aligarh	9 4	9 0	7 0	5 14	10 0	9 0	7 4
	Shahjahanpur	10 0	9 6	7 14	7 4	10 0	8 12	8 0
	Fyzabad	9 4	9 4	7 12	8 2	8 10	8 0	7 8
Central Provinces and Berar	Nagpur	9 9	8 15	8 4	8 15	8 15	8 2	8 2
	Jubbulpore	9 0	8 12	7 8	8 4	8 8	8 0	7 14
	Raipur	10 0	10 0	7 8	10 0	8 12	8 0	8 8
	Akola	8 6	7 6	6 5	7 6	8 6	9 7	7 6
North-West Frontier Province	Peshawar	11 6	10 0	9 2	9 2	10 0	8 14	8 11
Baluchistan	Quetta	10 2	10 0	8 12	7 8¼	9 0	9 8½	8 9½
Bombay	Poona	7 7	7 7	6 8	7 2	7 7	7 3	7 3
	Ahmednagar	8 2	8 1	5 14	8 2	7 6	7 6	8 14
	Ahmedabad	8 8	7 12	6 8	7 8	8 0	7 0	7 0
	Dharwar	9 9	8 2	8 2	10 0	10 8	9 15	9 7
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	10 8	9 12	7 8	7 8	9 6	7 12	8 0
	Bhagalpur	9 8	9 8	7 8	8 4	8 12	6 14	6 4
	Muzaffarpur	9 0	9 0	7 0	5 8	8 8	7 8	7 0
	Ranchi	9 2	8 4	6 12	8 0	7 0	6 12	6 8
	Cuttack	9 3	8 8	7 3	6 9	8 8	7 14	7 3
Bengal	Dacca	8 14	8 8	6 0	...	...	...	...
	Murshidabad	10 8	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	...
	Malda	10 0	9 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein	6 13	6 13	6 13	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 1
	Mandalay	8 14	7 12	7 8	7 12	7 5	7 5	6 14
	(Median) Average	9 9	9 0	7 8	7 12	8 12	8 0	8 0
	Index Numbers (a)	100	106	127	123	109	120	120

NOTE.—These statistics are entirely compiled from returns furnished fortnightly by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the retail prices in the head quarters of the districts and in the ports referred to above.

(a) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

* Relates to Khandwa wheat.

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

Fortnight ending							
31st March 1916.	30th June 1916.	30th September 1916.	31st December 1916.	31st March 1917.	30th June 1917.	30th September 1917.	31st December 1917
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
8 0	9 8	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 0
6 14	7 10	7 10	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 6	5 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 0	12 4	10 8	9 0	9 4	9 12	9 4	8 0
11 0	11 12	10 12	9 4	9 8	10 4	10 0	7 8
11 8	12 4	11 8	9 8	10 0	10 3	10 0	8 6
10 4	10 12	10 6	8 14	8 4	9 4	8 14	7 8
12 0	12 8	10 8	9 4	9 12	10 4	9 8	7 8
11 8	12 4	10 8	9 8	9 8	10 4	9 12	8 2
10 8	11 8	10 6	8 10	10 0	10 0	9 12	7 12
9 8	11 0	10 4	8 8	8 12	9 12	9 4	7 13½
9 1	9 12	9 8	7 15	9 1	9 1	9 6¼	8 1½
9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	9 4	9 0	7 12
10 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0
8 12	9 4	9 0	7 8	7 12	8 8	8 8	7 8
10 0	10 8	9 12	8 8	9 12	9 4	9 4	7 14
9 12	10 4	10 0	7 8	9 4	10 7	10 12	8 8
11 [illegible]	11 8	10 8	9 0	9 8	10 12	10 4	8 14
10 [illegible]	10 0	9 14	8 10	9 12	9 4	10 2	8 4
10 0	10 3	10 3	9 9	10 3	9 9	9 4	7 11
10 4	11 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 0	7 8
11 4	11 4	11 0	10 0	10 2	11 0	11 0	10 6
9 8	9 11	9 11	9 11	10 12	8 15	8 15	...
10 0	10 0	11 4	9 3	8 12	9 14	9 10	8 0
8 11	9 0	8 6½	7 8	7 8	8 3½	...	...
8 6	8 6	8 2	7 13	8 6	7 3	7 3	5 6
9 9	9 9	9 9	10 2	10 2	8 11	8 0	6 8
8 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 0	6 0
11 5	11 5	11 3	9 5	10 11	9 5	8 6	7 15
10 0	10 12	11 0	9 12	9 0	10 8	11 0	8 8
10 12	10 12	10 2	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 14
7 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8
7 8	9 8	9 12	7 8	7 4	8 8	8 8	7 4
9 3	10 8	9 3	7 14	9 3	9 13	9 3	7 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	7 0
8 4	7 12	7 12	8 14	9 9	9 9	8 0	7 12
10 0	10 4	10 0	8 10	9 3	9 8	9 4	7 12
96	93	96	111	104	100	103	123

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India—*contd.*

Port or province	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st March 1918.	Fortnight ending 30th June 1918.	Fortnight ending 30th September 1918.	Fortnight ending 31st December 1918	Fortnight ending 15th January 1919.	Fortnight ending 31st January 1919.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi	Karachi	6 0	6 8	7 0	5 0	5 8	5 8
Bombay (port)	Bombay*	4 7	4 12	3 13	3 8	3 8	3 8
Punjab	Lahore	8 0	8 8	6 4	5 12	5 8	5 8
	Ferozepore	8 12	10 4	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 0
	Amritsar	8 10	8 12	6 4	6 2	5 12	5 14
	Rawalpindi	6 4	7 10	6 8	5 12	5 12	6 4
	Lyallpur	9 8	9 8	6 10	5 12	6 0	5 8
	Multan	8 6	9 8	7 0	6 14	6 2	6 2
	Ambala	8 14	9 12	6 5	6 0	5 6	5 4
Delhi	Delhi	7 14	8 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8
United Provinces	Benares	8 10	8 4	5 12	5 11½	5 11½	5 7
	Cawnpore	8 4	8 0	5 4	5 12	5 4	5 4
	Meerut	7 8	8 12	5 8	6 0	5 8	5 4
	Agra	7 0	7 8	5 6	6 3	5 11	5 10
	Lucknow	8 12	8 8	4 12	5 8	5 6	5 6
	Aligarh	9 0	9 8	6 0	6 4	6 0	5 12
	Shahjahanpur	8 10	8 14	5 6	5 8	5 4	5 6
	Fyzabad	9 10	9 4	5 8	5 14	6 0	6 0
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	7 11	6 11	5 12	5 7	5 7	4 8
	Jubbulpore	7 10	7 8	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8
	Raipur	9 8	8 8	6 0	5 8	5 12	5 0
	Akola	5 14	6 10	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 13
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	7 10	9 10	7 13	7 8	7 9	7 6
Bombay	Poona	5 6	4 13	3 14	3 10	3 0	3 0
	Ahmednagar	5 13	5 13	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5
	Ahmedabad	6 0	6 8	4 0	4 0	3 8	3 8
	Dharwar	7 15	6 8	5 2	5 0	4 12	4 8
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	8 12	11 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	6 0
	Bhagalpur	9 0	9 0	7 0	6 2	6 2	6 2
	Muzaffarpur	7 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	5 0
	Ranchi	6 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 8
	Cuttack	7 14	7 8	5 14	4 4	4 4	4 4
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	7 0	4 10	4 10	3 4	3 8	3 8
	Mandalay	7 5	6 11	5 6	4 9	4 9	4 9
	(Median) Average	7 14	8 6	5 10	5 9¾	5 8	5 6
	Index Numbers (*a*)	121	114	170	170	174	177

* [illegible]

(*a*) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914, which is taken as 100.

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

Fortnight ending							
14th February 1919.	28th February 1919.	15th March 1919.	31st March 1919.	15th April 1919.	30th April 1919.	15th May 1919.	31st May 1919.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8
3 8	3 8	3 13	3 13	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
5 4	5 8	6 4	6 8	6 8	7 12	7 12	7 9
5 12	5 12	6 4	6 8	6 12	7 0	6 12	6 0
5 12	6 0	6 12	7 8	6 12	7 12	7 12	6 6
5 12	5 8	5 12	6 12	7 0	6 12	6 2	6 4
5 8	5 12	6 4	7 8	7 4	7 0	7 8	6 12
6 8	5 14	6 14	7 12	7 4	8 0	7 4	7 2
5 12	5 12	6 2	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 9	6 9
5 6	5 8	6 0	...	...	6 8	6 0	5 15
5 7	5 6¼	6 4	6 0	5 11	5 13½	5 13½	5 4
5 8	5 12	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 2	5 12	5 10
5 4	5 12	6 4	6 12	7 4	6 12	6 8	6 4
5 6	5 9	6 5	6 9	6 7	6 2	5 14	5 12
5 8	6 0	6 4	6 10	6 8	6 0	5 10	5 10
5 12	6 0	6 12	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 4
5 6	5 12	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 12	6 8	6 5
5 14	6 4	6 8	7 0	6 12	6 4	5 13	5 14
4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 12	4 13	4 13
5 0	5 0	5 2	5 4	6 4	6 0	5 12	5 6
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
5 2	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 8	4 9	4 6
7 6	7 3	7 6	7 14	8 3	7 14	7 14	7 3
3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 10	3 12	3 8
4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 11	4 6	4 6	4 6
3 8	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8
4 4	4 8	4 1	4 1	4 4	4 4	4 1	4 4
6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 4	6 0	6 0
5 12	5 10	5 10	5 10	6 8	6 8	6 0	5 0
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0
4 8	4 8	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 10	4 10
4 4	4 9	4 9	4 15	4 15	4 9	4 9	4 9
3 4	2 15	2 15	2 15	...	...	...	...
4 9	4 12	5 2	5 2	...	...	...	...
5 5	5 8	5 12	5 12	6 7	6 2	5 13½	5 10
180	174	166	166	149	156	164	170

B—Retail prices of Wheat in India—*contd.*

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 15th June 1919.	30th June 1919.	15th July 1919.	31st July 1919.	15th August 1919.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Karachi . . .	Karachi . .	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8
Bombay (port) . .	Bombay* . .	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 2	4 7
Punjab . . .	Lahore . .	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 0
	Ferozepore . .	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
	Amritsar . .	6 10	6 2	6 4	6 8	6 8
	Rawalpindi . .	5 14	6 2	6 0	6 2	6 2
	Lyallpur . .	6 12	6 12	6 8	6 4	6 4
	Multan . .	6 12	7 0	6 14	6 10	6 6
	Ambala . .	6 5	6 5	6 3	6 2	6 0
Delhi . . .	Delhi . . .	5 13	5 8	5 10	5 10	5 10
United Provinces .	Benares . .	5 4	5 7	5 7	5 9	5 8¼
	Cawnpore . .	5 8	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 4
	Meerut . .	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 12
	Agra . . .	5 10	...	5 9	5 8	5 7
	Lucknow . .	5 10	5 8	5 8	5 10	5 8
	Aligarh . .	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 12
	Shahjahanpur	5 14	5 11	5 11	5 10	5 12
	Fyzabad . .	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 8
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur . .	4 13	3 14	4 2	5 2	4 13
	Jubbulpore . .	5 4	5 2	5 6	5 12	5 15
	Raipur . .	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
	Akola . . .	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 7
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar . .	8 3	8 0	7 14	7 3	6 12
Bombay . .	Poona . .	3 5	3 8	3 12	3 12	4 1
	Ahmednagar .	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 12
	Ahmedabad .	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8
	Dharwar . .	4 1	4 4	4 4	4 3	4 3
Bihar and Orissa .	Patna . .	6 0	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 8
	Bhagalpur . .	5 0	5 9	6 0	6 0	6 0
	Muzaffarpur .	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
	Ranchi . .	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 10	4 10
	Cuttack . .	4 4	4 4	4 7	4 7	4 7
Burma . . .	Amherst (Moulmein)	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandalay . .	...	...	...	...	...
	(Median Average) .	5 9	5 8	5 8	5 8½	5 8⅛
	Index Numbers (*a*)	172	174	174	173	174

(*a*) Based on the price for the fortnight ending the 31st July, 1914, which is taken as 100
* Relates to Khandwa wheat

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

Fortnight ending: 31st August 1919.	15th September 1919.	30th September 1919.	15th October 1919.	31st October 1919.	15th November 1919.	30th November 1919.	15th December 1919.	31st December 1919.	15th January 1920	Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 15th January 1920 as compared with preceding fortnight.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	Per cent.
5 8	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	*Nil*
4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 2	3 13	3 11	+3
6 4	6 6	6 8	6 8	6 4	6 0	6 4	6 8	6 4	6 4	*Nil*
6 4	6 12	7 0	7 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	6 4	6 1	6 0	+4
6 12	7 4	7 4	7 4	6 13	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	*Nil*
6 4	6 4	6 8	6 6	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	*Nil*
6 8	7 4	7 0	7 4	6 12	6 8	6 12	6 12	6 1	6 8	—4
6 6	6 10	7 8	7 4	7 4	6 10	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 6	+6
6 3	6 5	6 5	6 10	6 7	6 0	6 0	6 2	6 2	6 0	+2
6 0	6 0	6 6	6 2	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	*Nil*
5 8	5 8½	5 8½	5 11½	5 11½	5 8¼	5 3¼	5 8½	5 10¼	...	...
5 6	5 6	5 10	5 12	5 6	5 4	5 4	5 6	5 4	5 4	*Nil*
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8	5 8	*Nil*
5 8	5 5	5 6	5 8	5 6	5 3	5 2	5 1	5 2	5 2	*Nil*
5 8	5 8	5 10	5 12	5 14	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 4	5 8	—5
5 12	5 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	—5
6 0	5 4	6 0	5 12	6 0	5 12	5 10	5 4	5 4	5 8	—5
5 9	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	*Nil*
4 13	4 13	5 1	5 2	5 2	4 13	4 13	4 12	4 7	3 13	+16
5 12	5 1[illegible]	6 4	6 4	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 4	+10
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 12	4 12	*Nil*
4 7	5 8	5 12	5 8	5 8	4 7	4 7	4 9	4 9	4 9	*Nil*
6 12	7 2	6 15	7 6	7 6	6 15	6 15	6 15	7 1	7 1	*Nil*
4 1	4 1	4 1	4 6	4 6	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 6	4 1	+8
4 12	4 12	5 1	5 1	5 13	5 7	5 1	4 11	4 6	4 6	*Nil*
4 8	4 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	*Nil*
4 3	4 3	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 12	4 11	4 11	3 12	+25
6 8	7 0	8 0	7 12	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	*Nil*
6 0	6 0	6 4	6 10	6 2	6 2	6 6	6 5	6 4	6 3	+1
5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	*Nil*
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 11	5 0	4 14	4 11	4 14	*Nil*
4 9	4 15	4 15	4 15	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	*Nil*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 8⅓	5 8¼	5 12	5 12	5 12⅓	5 8⅛	5 9	5 8	5 6	5 8	—2
173	173	166	166	165	171	172	174	178	174	

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the fortnight ending the 15th January 1920 and 1918 as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1919 and 1918 respectively :—

	1920: 31st December 1919	1920: 15th January 1920	1920: Increase or Decrease	1919: 31st December 1918	1919: 15th January 1919	1919: Increase or Decrease
			Per cent.			Per cent.
India . . .	100	98	—2	100	102	+2
Punjab . .	100	100	*Nil*	100	104	+4
United Provinces.	100	95	—5	100	104	+4
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	100	*Nil*	100	100	*Nil*

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.

IN INDIAN PORTS.

[Index Numbers—Prices for the week ending the 30th July, 1914=100.]

Date.	Karachi. White (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 3% red). Price.	Index Numbers.	Karachi. Red (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 92% red). Price.	Index Numbers.	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy). Price.	Index Numbers.	Calcutta Club No. 2. Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Week ending 30th July 1914	31 6	100	31 3	100	32 9	100	34 9½	100
" 6th August "	31 3	99	31 0	99	32 10¼	100	34 9½	100
" 3rd September "	34 6	110	34 3	110	...	...	34 10½	100
" 1st October "	35 9	113	35 1½	112	33 7	103	...	...
" 5th November "	38 9	123	38 0	122	34 9¼	106	41 8½	120
" 3rd December "	40 0	127	39 0	125	35 10½	110	44 4	127
" 30th " "	44 3	140	41 6	133	40 7¼	124	...	...
" 7th January 1915	42 6	135	39 6	126	41 0	125	47 4	136
" 4th February "	45 0	143	43 0	138	42 1	128	48 10	140
" 25th " "	50 0	159	48 0	154	41 2	126	50 10	146
" 4th March "	44 6	141	42 6	136	38 4	117	49 10	143
" 1st April "	42 0	133	39 0	125	35 8¼	109	40 10½	117
" 6th May "	37 6	119	36 9	118	38 5	117	34 4½	99
" 3rd June "	36 6	116	35 9	114	39 7½	121	34 10½	100
" 2nd July "	34 0	108	33 3	106	..	..	35 10½	103
" 23rd " "	34 9	110	34 0	109	38 6½	118	37 1½	107
" 6th August "	34 9	110	34 0	109	...	...	38 7½	111
" 27th " "	36 0	114	35 0	112	41 4½	126	39 4½	113
" 3rd September "	36 3	115	35 3	113	42 1	128	40 10	117
" 29th " "	38 0	121	37 3	119	40 0	122	40 4½	116
" 8th October "	37 6	119	36 9	118	39 5¼	120	40 10½	117
" 5th November "	37 9	120	37 3	119	40 4	123	42 4	122
" 3rd December "	36 9	117	36 6	117	39 8	121	41 10	120
" 7th January 1916	37 4½	119	37 1½	119	39 11	122	42 4	122
" 4th February "	34 9	110	34 6	110	38 9	118	37 10	109
" 3rd March "	33 9	107	33 6	107	37 5	114	38 10	112
" 7th April "	30 9	98	30 6	98	35 3	108	32 11	95
" 5th May "	28 10½	92	28 7½	92	33 8	103	32 11	95
" 12th " "	34 3	109	30 0	96	33 8	103	32 5	93
" 2nd June "	30 3	96	30 0	96	34 7	106	33 3	96
" 30th " "	29 0	92	28 9	92	33 4	102	32 8	94
" 7th July "	29 9	94	29 6	94	34 0	104	32 5	93
" 14th " "	32 0	102	31 9	102	33 8	103	33 2	95
" 28th " "	33 6	106	33 3	106	35 6	108	33 4½	96
" 4th August "	34 0	108	33 9	108	35 6	108	32 10½	94
" 31st " "	36 3	115	34 3	113	36 2	111	33 4½	96
" 8th September "	35 4½	112	34 4½	110	36 7½	112	34 1½	98
" 22nd " "	34 0	108	33 0	106	35 6	108	34 1½	98
" 13th October "	35 6	113	34 6	110	34 9¼	106	34 1½	98
" 27th " "	35 6	113	34 6	110	35 2	107	34 1½	98
" 3rd November "	36 3	115	35 3	113	37 0	113	34 11	100
" 24th " "	37 9	120	36 9	118	39 2	120	37 10	109
" 1st December "	38 6	122	37 6	120	39 3	120	41 1	118
" 29th " "	39 3	125	38 3	122	37 5	114	...	...
" 5th January 1917	39 0	124	38 0	122	38 1	116	39 4	113
" 30th March "	38 0	121	37 0	118	36 9	112	36 4	104
" 13th April "	38 6	122	37 6	120	37 4	114	37 4	107
" 4th May "	37 0	117	36 0	115	36 7	112	34 2	98
" 29th June "	35 6	113	34 6	110	39 6	121	36 1	104
" 27th July "	37 3	118	36 3	116	38 5	117	37 4	107
" 31st August "	36 6	116	35 6	114	35 2	107	36 4	104
" 28th September "	37 9	120	36 9	118	37 8	115	38 2	110
" 26th October "	38 9	123	37 9	121	40 8	124	...	...
" 30th November "	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 8	124	42 10	123
" 28th December "	43 0	137	42 0	134	40 5	123	...	...
" 4th January 1918	42 3	134	41 3	132	40 5	123	45 10	132
" 1st February "	39 3	125	38 3	122	39 11	122	45 7	131
" 1st March "	42 6	135	41 6	133	41 3	126	51 1	147
" 29th " "	41 6	132	40 6	130	40 9	124	40 10	117
" 26th April "	42 0	133	41 0	131	41 3	126	40 4	116
" 31st May "	42 6	135	41 6	133	43 11	134	40 4	116
" 28th June "	41 6	132	40 6	130	48 1	147	40 4	116
" 26th July "	43 0	137	42 0	134	50 7	154	45 1	130
" 30th August "	44 0	140	43 0	138	55 3	169	48 1	138
" 27th September "	52 0	165	51 6	165	61 10	189	72 3	208
" 1st November "	53 0	168	52 6	168	57 3	175	65 9	189
" 29th December "	54 6	173	54 0	173	66 8	204	70 9	203
" 27th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 2	199	...	...
" 3rd January, 1919	55 0	175	54 6	174	65 2	199	66 9	192
" 10th " "	56 0	178	55 6	178	64 5	197	61 9	177
" 17th " "	56 0	178	55 6	178	62 3	190	63 9	183
" 24th " "	55 6	176	55 0	176	62 7	191	63 6	183
" 31st " "	55 6	176	55 0	176	62 11	192	63 6	183

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN LONDON.

[Index Numbers—Price on 30th July, 1914, in the case of Choice White Karachi and that on the first date available in the case of other grade taken as 100.]

Date.	Choice White Karachi.		Red Karachi.		Delhi.		Choice White Bombay.		Club No. 1.		Club No. 2.	
	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*	
0th July, 1914	39 6 July-Aug.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August „	41 0	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rd September, 1914	46 0	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
st October „	44 9	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
th November „	48 3	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rd December „	50 6	128	50 0	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6th „ „	Nominal	...	...	..	50 9 May-June.	100	...	...	...	...	50 6 April-May, Sellers	100
0th „ „	51 6 May-June.	130	53 0 Jany.-Feb.	106	52 0	102	...	...	...	...	52 0 April-May.	103
th January, 1915	52 3 Do.	132	...	...	53 3 May-June.	105	...	...	...	...	53 6 Do.	106
th February „	61 0 Do.	154	Nominal	...	61 4½ Do.	121	...	...	...	...	Nominal	...
5th „ „	60 3 Do.	153	Do.	...	60 6 April-May.	119	...	...	...	...	64 6 Mar.-April.	128
th March „	59 0 Do.	149	Do.	...	59 3 Do.	117	...	...	...	...	59 6 April-May.	118
th April „	58 0 Do.	147	Unoffered	...	Unoffered	...	...	...	...	...	64 3 Do.	127
th May „	66 3 June-July.	168	64 0 June-July.	128	65 0 May-June.	128	...	...	...	...	65 0 Do.	129
2th „ „	63 9 Do.	161	63 3 Do.	126	64 3 Do.	127	68 0	100	67 0	100	...	...
th June „	61 0 Do.	154	60 9 Do.	121	61 6 June-July.	121	62 9 June-July.	92	62 0 June-July.	93	61 0 June-July.	121
nd July „	53 0 June	134	52 9 June	105	53 3 June	105	53 9 Do.	7	53 3 Do.	79	52 9 Do.	104
3rd „ „	56 0 July	142	55 7½ July	111	56 3 July	111	56 9 July	83	56 3 July	84	55 9 July	110
th August „	56 6	143	56 1½	112	56 9	112	57 3 Do.	84	56 9	85	56 1½	111
7th „ „	54 0	137	56 1½	112	56 6	111	57 3 Do.	84	56 9	85	56 1½	111
September „	54 0 July. Sellers.	137	53 7½ July. Sellers.	107	...	...	Nominal	...	56 9 July, Sellers.	85	...	...
24th Sept., '15 to 18th April 1916	No sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th April, 1916	61 0	154	60 0	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28th April to 15th May, 1916	No sellers	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
19th May, 1916	63 0 May-June.	159	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd and 9th June, 1916	Nominal	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
17th June, 1916	57 0 June-July.	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23rd „ „	55 0 June. Sellers.	139	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27th „ „	55 6. Sellers.	141	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
29th June to 7th July, 1916.	Nominal	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
14th July, 1916	58 6 July-Aug.	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd „ „	59 0 Do.	149	58 6 July-Aug. Sellers	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28th „ „	61 3 Do. Sellers.	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th August „	65 0 Aug.-Sept.	165		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31st „ „	72 6 Sept. Sellers.	184	Nominal	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
8th September, 1916	73 0 Oct. Paid.	185	Do.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd „ „	71 0 Do.	108	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14th October „	73 9 Oct.-Nov. Sellers.	187	Do.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
21st „ „	75 6 Do.	191	Do.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd November „	79 0 Paid	200	Do.	...	79 6 Sellers.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
24th „ „	81 0 Paid	205	Do.	...	79 6 Noml.	157	...	...	...	..	...	...
1st December „	82 0 Buyers	208	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
5th to 12th Jan., 1917	No sellers	...	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	..	...
2nd February to 30th March, 1917	82 0 Feb.-Mar. & Mar.-April.	208	No sellers	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th April, 1917	83 0 April-May	210	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
13th April to 4th May, 1917	85 0 Do.	215	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	87 6	129	...	...	...	..
5th to 11th May, '17	86 9 May-June quoted.	220	Do.	...	79 6 Do.	157	87 6	129	...	...	...	...
18th May to 6th July „	86 9 „	220	86 3	172	86 9	171	87 6	129	86 9	129	...	..
13th to 20th July „	86 9 „	220	86 3 afloat	172	86 9 afloat	171	89 6	132	86 9	129	...	...
27th July to 10th Aug., 1917	No sellers. Nominal	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th to 24th Aug., '17	86 9 sellers	220	86 3 sellers	172	86 9 sellers	171	89 6 sellers	132	86 9 sellers	129	...	...
31st Aug., 1917	86 9 Nominal	220	86 3 Nom.	172	86 9 Nom.	171	89 6 Nom.	132	86 9 Nom.	129	...	...
7th September '17 to 2nd Jan. '18	78 0	197	77 6	155	77 6	153	79 0	116	...	...	78 0	154

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN INDIAN PORTS—*contd.*

[Index Numbers—Prices for the week ending the 30th July, 1914=100.]

Date.	KARACHI. White (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 30% red). Price.	Index Numbers.	KARACHI. Red (5% barley, 3% dirt, and 92% red). Price.	Index Numbers.	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy). Price.	Index Numbers.	Calcutta Club No. 2. Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Week ending 7th February 1919	55 6	176	55 0	176	63 8	194	64 9	186
" 14th " "	55 6	176	55 0	176	63 8	194	65 0	187
" 21st " "	56 6	179	56 0	179	61 10	189	64 3	185
" 28th " "	59 6	189	59 0	189	60 0	183	63 9	183
" 7th March "	60 6	192	60 0	192	60 0	183	63 3	182
" 14th " "	58 6	186	58 0	186	57 1	174	60 9	175
" 21st " "	58 6	186	58 0	186	57 1	174	62 3	179
" 28th " "	56 6	179	56 0	179	51 3	156	58 10	169
" 4th April "	56 6	179	55 0	176	...	...	57 10	166
" 11th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	...	...	55 4	159
" 18th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	51 3	156	52 10	152
" 25th " "	55 0	175	54 6	174	51 3	156	63 9	183
" 2nd May "	54 0	171	53 6	171	55 8	170	64 3	185
" 9th " "	54 0	171	53 6	171	55 8	170	60 3	173
" 16th " "	53 6	170	53 0	170	55 8	170	61 9	177
" 23rd " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	57 1	174	61 3	176
" 30th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	58 7	179	64 3	185
" 6th June "	52 6	167	52 0	166	58 7	179	62 3	179
" 13th " "	52 0	165	51 6	165	57 10	177	62 9	180
" 20th " "	52 0	165	51 6	165	59 4	181	65 9	189
" 27th " "	51 6	163	51 0	163	60 0	183	61 9	177
" 4th July "	51 6	163	51 0	163	60 0	183	61 9	177
" 11th " "	51 6	163	51 0	163	64 5	197	63 9	183
" 18th " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	62 3	190	61 9	177
" 25th " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	62 3	179
" 1st August "	53 6	170	53 0	170	62 3	190	63 9	183
" 8th " "	54 0	171	53 6	171	61 6	188	63 3	182
" 15th " "	54 0	171	53 6	171	61 6	188	63 9	183
" 22nd " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	60 0	183	63 3	182
" 29th " "	54 6	173	54 0	173	58 7	179	61 9	177
" 5th September "	54 0	171	53 6	171	56 5	172	59 9	172
" 12th " "	53 6	170	53 0	170	55 8	170	60 3	173
" 19th " "	53 0	168	52 6	168	52 9	161	55 10	160
" 26th " "	51 0	162	50 6	162	52 9	161	57 10	166
" 3rd October "	48 6	154	48 0	154	52 9	161	...	..
" 10th " "	49 0	156	48 6	155	54 2	165	58 10	169
" 17th " "	49 0	156	48 6	155	...	...	58 10	169
" 24th " "	49 0	156	48 6	155	55 8	170	59 9	172
" 31st " "	49 0	156	48 6	155	60 0	183	57 10	166
" 7th November "	49 6	157	49 0	157	...	.	57 10	166
" 14th " "	50 0	159	49 6	158	61 6	188	57 10	166
" 21st " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	58 10	169
" 28th " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 2	187	56 10	163
" 5th December "	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	57 10	166
" 12th " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	57 10	166
" 19th " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	57 10	166
" 26th " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	...	...
" 2nd January, 1920	52 6	167	52 0	166	62 11	192	57 10	166
" 9th " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	16 7	191	57 10	166
" 16th " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	61 6	188	58 10	169
" 23rd " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	59 4	181	57 10	166
" 30th " "	52 6	167	52 0	166	58 7	179	58 10	169
" 6th February "	52 6	167	52 0	166	56 0	171	57 10	166

C.—Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.—*contd.*

IN LONDON—*contd.*

[Index Numbers—Price on 30th July, 1914, in the case of Choice White Karachi and that on the first date available in the case of other grade taken as 100.]

Date.	Choice White Karachi.		Red Karachi.		Delhi.		Choice White Bombay.		Club No. 1.		Club No. 2.	
	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
3rd January to 17th October '18	80 0	203	79 6	159	79 6	157	81 0	119	...	...	80 0	158
18th October '18 to 6th January '19	80 0 afloat	203	80 0 afloat	160	80 0 afloat	158	80 0 afloat	118	...	...	80 0 afloat	158
7th January to 28th February '19	Nothing offering to London			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st March to 13th May '19	80 0 afloat	203	80 0 afloat	160	80 0 afloat	158	80 0 afloat	118	...	...	80 0 afloat	158

COTTON PRESS RETURN.

No. 9 of 1919-20.

PREFATORY NOTE.

The Cotton Season, 1919-20.

The provisional estimate of the cotton crop of 1919-20 is 5,670,000 bales* on an area of 22,199,000 acres,* as compared with 3,671,000 bales on an area of 20,497,000 acres, the final estimates of last year. There is an increase of 54 per cent in the outturn. The estimate for British provinces (including Indian States within provincial boundaries) is 4,347,000 bales, an increase of 56 per cent over last year's figures. There were 1,082,000 bales of cotton pressed in the pressing factories, and 176,000 bales of unpressed cotton received in the spinning mills in British provinces, from 1st September, 1919, to 15th January, 1920, as against 718,000 bales and 160,000 bales, respectively, during the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of 51 per cent in the case of presses, and of 10 per cent in the case of mills. Too much stress, however, should not be laid on the accuracy of these returns as a means of checking the forecast estimates of outturn, as there is at present no system in vogue of furnishing complete returns from all presses and mills.

* Revised after the issue of the Third Cotton Forecast, 1919-20, on the 23rd December 1919.

I.—Cotton Press Return for India in the half-month ending 15th January, 1920.

(Season 1919-20, *i.e.*, from 1st September, 1919, to 31st August, 1920.)

Province or State	Total estimated outturn of cotton crop (bales of 400 lbs each) (a)	Percentage to total for India	Total number of presses in the Province or State	Number of presses for which returns have been received for the half-month	Quantity of cotton pressed in the half-month (bales of 400 lbs each)	Total quantity pressed from 1st September, 1919, to 15th January, 1920 (bales of 400 lbs each)	
						Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bombay (including Indian States)	1,362,000	24·0	187	24	26,099	150,388	58,171
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States) .	1,285,000	22·7	163	110	116,009	572,038	398,401
Madras	391,000	7·0	63	52	(b) 8,782	123,004	(f) 57,855
Punjab (including Indian States)	615,000	10·8	92	15	13,065	18,793	33,350
United Provinces . . .	435,000	7·7	83	26	12,900	136,391	92,606
Sind	98,000	1·7	15	3	6,502	22,498	39,893
Burma	75,000	1·3	(e) 19	3	6,400	25,259	(f) 34,471
Bihar and Orissa . . .	20,000	·1	...	...	...	.	...
Bengal	21,000	·4	3	3	595	1,114	712
Assam	13,000	·2	..	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	5,000	·1	1	1	...	...	717
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	24,000	·4	5	1	1,286	2,269	2,008
Delhi	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES (c)	4,347,000	76·7	632	238	191,638	1,082,054	718,184
Hyderabad	753,000	13·3	44	...	...	...	...
Central India	261,000	4·6	35	...	...	...	...
Baroda	187,000	3·3	18	...	...	...	5,898
Rajputana	103,000	1·8	10	...	.	65	(f) 1,936
Mysore	19,000	·3	(f) 2	..	..	2,433	1,722
TOTAL INDIAN STATES (d) .	1,323,000	23·3	109	...	...	2,498	9,556
GRAND TOTAL .	5,670,000	100	741	238	191,638	1,084,552	727,740

(a) The figures in column 2 are the provisional estimates for 1919-20, as published in the Third Cotton Forecast, dated the 23rd December, 1919 (with slight modification of the figure for Mysore). Final estimates for 1919-20 will not be available until the third week of February, 1920.
(b) Figures for the weeks ending 10th and 17th January, 1920. In Madras the cotton pressing season commences in February and these figures therefore relate to the crop of the preceding season.
(c) Including Indian States situated within provincial boundaries.
(d) Excluding States situated within provincial boundaries.
(e) Of this number 11 presses worked during the half-month.
(f) Revised figure.

II.—Return of Cotton received in the Mills in India in the half-month ending 15th January, 1920.
(Season 1919-20, *i.e.*, from 1st September, 1919, to 31st August, 1920.)

Province or State	Total number of mills in the Province or State	Number of mills for which returns have been received for the half-month	Quantity of cotton received in the half-month (bales of 400 lbs each)	Total quantity received from 1st September, 1919, to 15th January, 1920 (bales of 400 lbs each)	
				Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay (including Indian States)	161	17	7,351	83,690	79,618
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States)	10	9	11,094	43,730	36,574
Madras	13	12	(*a*) 119	3,706	(*d*) 5,489
Punjab	3	...	...	1,874	476
United Provinces	(*d*) 18	...	...	5,213	6,189
Sind	1	...	...	...	...
Bengal	10	10	4,709	30,825	26,777
Ajmer-Merwara	2	...	...	1,601	3,391
Delhi	2	2	944	5,077	1,743
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES (*b*)	220	50	24,217	175,716	160,252
Hyderabad	3	1	73	1,831	1,402
Central India	5	1	881	9,113	5,458
Baroda	4	...	..	...	375
Mysore	2	...	...	476	318
TOTAL INDIAN STATES (*c*)	14	2	954	11,420	7,553
GRAND TOTAL	234	52	25,171	187,136	167,805

Note.—This statement shows the quantity of *unpressed* cotton received in the mills, the quantity of pressed cotton coming through the presses not being taken into account, as this is included in statement I.

(*a*) Figures for the weeks ending 10th and 17th January, 1920. [See footnote (*b*) to Statement I.]

(*b*) Including Indian States situated within provincial boundaries.

(*c*) Excluding States situated within provincial boundaries.

(*d*) Revised figure.

III.—Total quantity of cotton pressed in the Pressing Factories and of unpressed cotton received in the Spinning Mills, from 1st September, 1919, to 15th January, 1920, in *British Provinces (including Indian States within provincial boundaries).*

Province	Total estimated outturn of cotton crop (bales of 400 lbs each) *	Quantity of cotton pressed up to 15th January, 1920 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Quantity of unpressed cotton received in spinning mills up to 15th January, 1920 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Total of columns 3 and 4 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Percentage ratio of col. 5 to col. 2
1	2	3	4	5	
Bombay (including Indian States)	1,362,000	150,388	83,690	234,078	17·2
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States)	1,285,000	572,038	43,730	615,768	47·9
Madras	394,000	123,004	3,706	126,710	32·2
Punjab (including Indian States) North-West Frontier Province Delhi	620,000	48,793	6,951	55,744	9·0
United Provinces	435,000	136,391	5,213	141,604	32·6
Sind	98,000	22,498	...	22,498	23·0
Burma	75,000	25,259	...	25,259	33·7
Bengal Bihar and Orissa Assam	54,000	1,414	30,825*	32 239	59·7
Ajmer-Merwara	24,000	2,269	1,601	3,870	16·1
TOTAL	4,3[illegible]7,000	1,082,054	175,716	1,257,770	28·9

Note.—This table contains the totals of tables I and II, excluding Hyderabad, Central India, Baroda, Rajputana, and Mysore.

* *See* footnote (*a*) to Statement I.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA; *February 17, 1920.*

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 17, 1920.

Final General Memorandum on the GROUNDNUT crop of the season 1919-20.

This memorandum is based upon reports received from the three provinces of Madras, Burma, and Bombay, which comprise 99 per cent of the entire groundnut area of British India.

The total area returned is 1,570,000 acres, as compared with 1,407,000 acres in 1918-19, or an increase of 12 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 884,000 tons of nuts in shell, as against 626,000 tons, the final figure of last year, or an increase of 41 per cent. The season has, on the whole, been favourable for the crop.

The details for the provinces are given below :—

Final Estimate

Province	Estimated total yield		Area		Average yield per acre	
	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20	1918-19
	Tons	Tons	Acres	Acres	lbs	lbs
Madras . .	653,000	442,000	1,159,000	1,001,000	1,262	989
Burma . .	102,000	99,000	273,000	249,000	837	891
Bombay (including Indian States) . .	129,000	85,000	138,000	157,000	2,094	1,213
Total .	884,000	626,000	1,570,000	1,407,000	1,261	997

The provincial reports are summarised below :—

Madras (75·9 per cent of the total area under groundnut in British India).—The area under the crop is estimated at 1,159,000 acres, as against 1,001,000 acres, the final area of last year, or an increase of 16 per cent. The average outturn is estimated at 113 per cent of the normal, and on this basis the total yield is estimated at 653,000 tons, which is 48 per cent above the final estimate of last year.

Burma (12·6 per cent of the total area under groundnut in British India).—The area under the crop is reported to be 273,000 acres, which is 10 per cent above the final estimate of last year. The total yield is estimated at 102,000 tons, as against 99,000 tons last year, or an increase of 3 per cent. Harvesting was generally normal. The rainfall in November came too late to benefit the crop which had suffered from drought.

Bombay (10·5 per cent of the total area under groundnut in British India).—The area is estimated at 138,000 acres (26,000 acres being in the Indian States), which is 12 per cent below the area of last year. The total yield is estimated at 129,000 tons (18,000 tons being in the Indian States), which is 52 per cent above last year's yield. The decrease in the area sown is generally due to the dearth of seed and want of sufficient water in wells. In Gujarat and Khandesh the crop has done well. Elsewhere in the Deccan the crop, especially the unirrigated one, suffered from the prolonged break of July-August which has somewhat affected the outturn. The irrigated crop has done well.

Exports.—The quantities exported by sea to foreign countries during the ten months (April to January) of the official years 1918-19 and 1919-20, and during the whole of the preceding five official years have been as follows :—

	From Madras	From Bombay	From Burma	From other Provinces	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1914-15 . .	115,200	21,100	1,000	100	138,300
1915-16 . .	151,200	24,100	...	100	175,400
1916-17 . .	66,900	78,100	2,200	300	147,500
1917-18 . .	63,300	43,000	1,000	8,000	115,300
1918-19 . .	8,400	5,800	300	2,700	17,200
1918-19 (ten months)	8,300	3,300	200	2,700	14,500
1919-20 (ten months)	36,300	32,100	600	3,100	72,100

Prices and Freights—The figures below show the prices (per cwt) of groundnut at the end of January, 1920, and at the same date in the six preceding years. Prices ruled unusually high during the year and were in fact double the rates that prevailed in the pre-war year.

I.—PRICES

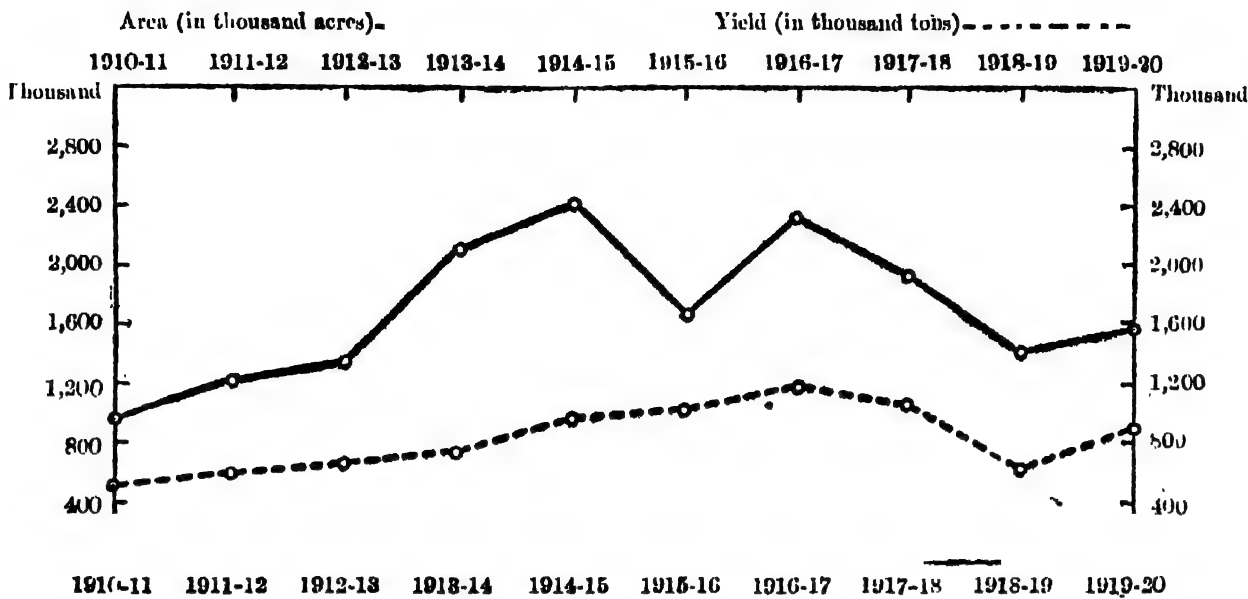
End of January	Madras per cwt			Bombay per cwt			Rangoon per cwt		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1914 (Pre-war year)	9	0	0	9	13	6	6	15	1
1915	5	4	8	6	6	0	4	13	0
1916	7	13	4	7	3	0	6	0	9
1917	5	13	2	9	10	0	5	6	0
1918	6	1	5	8	5	0	5	12	1
1919	13	5	5	19	12	0	12	12	3
1920	18	13	6	19	8	0	12	5	1

II.—FREIGHTS

Freights per ton from Madras to Marseilles (which receives nearly four-fifths of the total exports) were £8-5-0 in January, 1920, against £16-0-0, £12-5-0, and £8-0-0 in the same month of 1918, 1917 and 1916, respectively. The quotations in January, 1919, were nominal owing to the scarcity of tonnage.

Chart.—The chart below shows the present figures of area and yield, as compared with the finally revised figures of the preceding nine years.

AREA AND YIELD OF GROUNDNUT



D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

Final Estimate of the Groundnut crop of 1919-20

Provinces	Area (in acres) Current year (1919-20)	Area (in acres) Previous year (1918-19)	Area (in acres) Average of preceding five years	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year over Previous year (1918-19)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year over Average of preceding five years
				Per cent	Per cent
Madras	1,159,000	1,001,000	1,563,000	+15·8	—25·8
Burma	273,000	249,000	258,000	+9·6	+5·8
Bombay (including Indian States)	138,000	157,000	269,000	—12·1	—48·7
TOTAL	1,570,000	1,407,000	2,090,000	+11·6	—24·9

Provinces	Yield (in tons) of Nuts in Shell Current year (1919-20)	Yield (in tons) of Nuts in Shell Previous year (1918-19)	Yield (in tons) of Nuts in Shell Average of preceding five years	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year over Previous year (1918-19)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year over Average of preceding five years
				Per cent	Per cent
Madras	653,000	442,000	626,000	+47·7	+4·3
Burma	102,000	99,000	101,000	+3·0	+1·0
Bombay (including Indian States)	129,000	85,000	262,000	+51·8	—50·8
TOTAL	884,000	626,000	989,000	+41·2	—10·6

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DELHI, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NARRATIVE OF THE FINANCE MEMBER INTRODUCING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1920-21.

Narrative of the Finance Member

INTRODUCING THE

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1920-21.

Introductory.

The procedure for dealing in Council with the Financial Statement will be the same as in the past two years. A general debate upon it will take place on the 8th instant; the detailed discussion will follow, ending on the 13th and I hope that the Budget will be presented in its final form on the 22nd. In this narrative describing the financial events of the current year, and our proposals for the next year, I cannot do better than follow the general sequence and arrangement adopted by my distinguished predecessor. A full explanation of the details of revenue and expenditure under the various heads will be found in the Secretary's Memorandum which will as usual be laid before Hon'ble Members.

SECTION I.—THE YEAR 1919-20.

A.—General characteristics.

General character of the year 1919-20.

2. In dealing with the financial year 1918-19 Lord Meston pointed out that the year fell into two sharply divided periods, and described the change which came over business and financial conditions generally on the sudden collapse of the German resistance in November 1918. The financial year with which we have now to deal has witnessed the conclusion of the major peace negotiations, the ratification of the peace treaties with Germany and Austria, and the inauguration of that great conception, the League of Nations, on the success or failure of which so much of the future of civilisation depends. But, while the other partner nations of our Empire have been able to demobilise their armies, and to make some beginning on the uphill task of repairing the industrial and economic havoc caused by four years of war, here in India, though happily spared from many of the consequences which the war has brought to the nations of Europe, we have nevertheless had to face troubles peculiarly our own. The peace, which for a generation has existed on our borders, has been broken; and the armies of India returned home from France, Mesopotamia and Palestine only to find laid upon them the further task of defending the soil of India from a threatened invasion from Afghanistan. That peril averted, they have had to face a prolonged campaign, and in the most arduous conditions, in reducing the Mahsud and Wazir tribes. Nor need I add that the effect of these operations is written large over the financial history of the year, and has roughly disturbed the anticipations which Lord Meston felt justified in making.

The 1919 monsoon.

3. But for this, my task to-day would have been limited to recording the history of a year, not indeed uneventful, but of fair harvests, of growing revenues, and, save for the continuance of high prices, of general prosperity. It fell to Lord Meston to record the failure of the 1918 monsoon, with the resulting scarcity which, although happily less intense than had been known on many previous occasions of drought, nevertheless affected an unusually wide area. This year we are fortunately able to look back on a monsoon such as India has not enjoyed for many years past. It was, it is true, late in declaring itself. The Arabian Sea current appeared in the Peninsula at about the normal date, while the Bay current arrived in Northern India about a week before the usual time. But up to the middle of July, both currents were fitful and were deflected to an unusual extent

to the Central Provinces and the adjoining districts to the east; north-western India accordingly suffered, and in that part of the country, as those who followed the movements of our troops on the frontier know only too well, intense hot weather conditions prevailed. By the end of the second week in July, however, the monsoon began to penetrate into Northern India and before the end of the month had spread over practically the whole area. Throughout August, it was well above its average strength, and although it weakened considerably in September, it returned at the end of the month with a force which caused great destruction of life and property in Eastern Bengal. It was somewhat fitful in October, but gave good rain in November and December. Altogether the total monsoon rainfall of the year was 9 per cent. in excess of the normal.

Agricultural conditions.

4. The failure of the 1918 monsoon, and the widespread epidemic of the autumn, had their effect on the spring harvest of 1919, and scarcity conditions continued till late in the summer. In 1918 famine had been recognized as prevailing in certain parts of the country; the early months of 1919 saw famine declared in four districts in the Bombay Presidency, three districts in Bihar and Orissa, three districts in the Central Provinces, one district in each of the Bengal and Madras Presidencies, three districts in Hyderabad, and in certain parts of Central India and Rajputana. The number of persons on relief of all kinds rose to a maximum in June of 589,535. This figure is less than one-tenth of the maximum number on relief in 1900, although the failure of the monsoon of 1918 was certainly no less widespread than that of 1899. Scarcity of fodder continued during the greater part of the year in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay, Rajputana and Bengal, and the special concession rates for its carriage by rail remained in force in the affected tracts during this period. Apart from large grants for distribution in affected areas in the shape of agricultural loans and advances, a sum of R1,00,000 was given to the Punjab Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund to assist the opening of cheap grain shops in that Province, and grants in relief of local distress aggregating R7,30,500 were made to various provinces by the Indian People's Famine Trust. As the monsoon declared itself conditions improved rapidly towards the end of the year, and at its conclusion all relief operations had practically ceased. Fortunately, the gradual cessation of famine conditions was not accompanied by any general recrudescence of the epidemic of influenza which ravaged India in the autumn of 1918. In certain cities sporadic outbreaks occurred, but they were confined to specific localities, and the epidemic had none of that devastating effect on the rural economy of the country which marked its course in 1918.

High prices.

5. I wish it were possible for me to record that the monsoon of 1919 had resulted in a marked reduction in the high prices which have brought so much distress upon the labouring classes and those with fixed incomes. The autumn harvest was good, yet the price of millets, which form the staple food of the people in many parts of India, remained abnormally high; while in spite of the prospect of a good wheat crop, and of the fact that exports are rigorously restricted, the price of wheat is still in the neighbourhood of 6 seers to the rupee. The Council is already aware of the remedial measures which we have taken in this respect, and which from time to time have been described by my Hon'ble Colleagues in the Revenue and Commerce Departments. I will only offer three brief reflections upon this subject, at once the most difficult and the most anxious of the problems which we have now to face. The first consideration is an obvious one—the effect upon the public expenditure. The burden of high prices has been felt in a special degree by the large number of low-paid Government servants, and both the Central and Provincial Governments, in common with other employers of labour, have been obliged to give large increases of pay, either in the form of allowances or of a general revision of emoluments. The process of revising the pay of our establishments still continues and will be responsible for a heavy increase of expenditure in the coming year. Secondly, it must be remembered, as was pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Mant in the interesting debate on prices which we had at the September session, that after a serious failure of the monsoon it generally takes several years of good harvests before prices approach their former level. Thirdly, and most important of all, there are factors in existence, external to this country, which have operated and are still

operating to keep prices high, and it is questionable whether, even if there had been no failure of the monsoon in 1918, the prices of many commodities would not have risen almost to their present height. I refer to the enormous increase in world prices, which is the most striking economic effect of the great war, and has been caused, partly by the inflation of credit and consequent depreciation of money in the belligerent countries, and partly by the decrease in productive output resulting from the war. I need not weary the Council with what, after all, are only economic truisms. It is sufficient to say that, unless India were shut off from all commercial intercourse with foreign countries, prices here must have been affected by the enormous enhancement experienced in the rest of the world. Sooner or later, it was inevitable that the general decrease in the purchasing power of money elsewhere should react upon the purchasing power of the rupee. I shall return to this subject later when discussing the recently published recommendations of the Indian Exchange and Currency Committee, whose report bears witness to the high importance which they attached to the necessity for mitigating for the people of India the economic evils which have fallen upon most of the nations of Europe.

6. General trade conditions have been somewhat unsettled. The upward tendency of exchange during the whole of the year induced caution among merchants engaged in foreign trade, while the shortage of tonnage during the first half was, generally speaking, adverse to business. The net result, however, has been a well-marked increase in the value of imports and exports of private merchandise, although it is of course necessary to remember that a steady rise in prices of commodities imported and exported frequently obscures an actual falling off in the volume of trade. The total value of imports during the first nine months of the year showed an increase of over R16 crores, or 13 per cent., as compared with the corresponding period of 1918, and the total exports, including re-exports, increased by R53 crores, or 28 per cent. The balance of trade, so far as is shown by the statistics of merchandise, treasure, Council Bills and similar remittances was R64,20 lakhs in favour of India as against R35,03 lakhs in 1918, while in the same period of 1917, the balance was against India to the extent of R5,00 lakhs. In imports, the principal increases in the first nine months of the financial year were in sugar, iron and steel, mineral oils, machinery and millworks, railway plant and rolling stock, all of which show a rise of over R2 crores in value. A heavy decrease occurred in the import from April to December of cotton manufactures, amounting to nearly R11 crores. This may be partly explained by difficulties in the export of goods from Lancashire and partly by reduction in demand arising from the height of prices. Conditions have however altered in the last few months, which have witnessed a very marked revival. In the export trade, there has been an increase in the shipment of all staple articles, with the exception of rice and wheat which have been rigidly controlled in view of the shortage of foodstuffs in India. The increase of exports has been particularly marked in the case of raw and manufactured cotton, hides and skins, both raw and tanned, raw jute, oilseeds and tea. The tonnage available for India's trade increased gradually throughout the year The first indication that the available tonnage was sufficient to cope with the cargoes that offered occurred about October last. During the nine months April to December 1919, the net tonnage of vessels entering ports in British India with cargoes from foreign countries and British possessions amounted to 3,62,440 tons, as against 2,70,937 tons during the corresponding period in 1918, and the tonnage cleared during the same period amounted to 4,373,975 tons, as against 3,734,651. Freight rates, which had dropped as a result of the Armistice, steadied at the opening of the year and rose gradually until December, since when they have been somewhat easier. Trade and Commerce.

7. During the year it has been found possible to free trade of a number of the restrictions imposed during the war; and in July and August last all special restrictions on trade with ex-enemy countries were removed. All restrictions on the export of hides and skins, raw jute, oils and oilseeds and a number of other articles have also been removed. On the other hand, it has been found necessary, owing to the general shortage of foodstuffs, to prohibit the export of a number of food-grains from India. Restrictions on trade.

8. An outstanding feature of the year has been the continuance and expansion of company-promotions. During the eight months April to November 1919, 535 Company promotion.

new companies, with an aggregate authorised capital of nearly R166½ crores, were registered in British India and Mysore. The number of companies floated during the corresponding period of the previous year amounted only to 158, with an authorised capital of about R6¾ crores. Widely different views have been expressed regarding this remarkable increase in company flotations. Many people regard it as evidence of our financial strength and of hopeful augury for a great industrial expansion. Others of more cautious temperament are inclined to shake their heads at what they would describe as the prevalent investment mania and predict a severe reaction, accompanied by financial crises, crashes in the share markets and widespread loss. There is, I think, room for both optimism and caution. The war has indicated numerous directions in which India can profitably extend her industrial activity. Our industries generally have made large profits during the last four years and so long as war conditions continued, there was little outlet for their investment; while the difficulty of obtaining new machinery or expert labour made it practically impossible either to start new or to extend enterprises. It is only natural therefore that the conclusion of the war should have been followed by an extension of capital issues, and most people will agree that the readiness with which these have been subscribed affords encouraging evidence of India's ability to finance an era of industrial expansion. There is of course another side to the picture, although I would deprecate this side being given undue prominence. As in the case of all such booms, there is always the danger that, along with a large number of thoroughly sound and well managed concerns, others are brought into existence which are of doubtful soundness. That is inevitable; and sooner or later there will no doubt be what Americans call a "shake-out"; it would require a greater power of prophecy than I can pretend to command to estimate its direction or extent; but there is at present no evidence to show that it is likely to be such as to embarrass the banks or to shake credit generally. Another disturbing sign is the tendency to inflate the shares of perfectly sound and well managed companies to an extent which is not justified by their dividend-earning capacity. In part of course, this is justifiable by the increase in the actual capital value of the plant, which could not now be replaced at pre-war prices; for the rest, it is a speculative movement the adjustment of which need not necessarily involve any widespread crisis It is not a sound or productive process; but its net result is a transfer of money rather than a destruction of capital.

B.—Currency and Exchange.

sorption of pees.

9. I now turn to those particular problems with which it is my special function to deal. We fortunately have not to record a currency crisis such as that graphically described by Lord Meston last year. In 1918-19 the total absorption of silver coin by the public amounted to no less than R45 crores; in the current year the absorption up to the middle of February has been about R22 crores. September last was the first month for two years during which, taking the whole of India together, there was not an actual outgoing of rupees. The Madras and Rangoon currency circles alone have shown an aggregate net return up to date, but there has been a marked curtailment in the absorption in the Lahore and Bombay circles. I hesitate to draw the conclusion that this result indicates an approach to saturation, though we may regard with satisfaction this substantial slackening in India's demand for silver, coupled as it has been with a very decided diminution in the discount at which currency notes have circulated in the districts. As a result of the lower absorption, our stocks of rupees steadily increased, until at the end of October they reached their maximum of R35½ crores, the highest since 1915. Here, again, it would be premature to argue that this decreased absorption indicates that we have turned the corner and that our currency troubles are over. The increase in our stocks of rupees has been due to the fact that the output of the mints was at last able to overtake the issues. This has been effected, however, at the expense of using up a great deal of our stock of bullion. As the Council knows, in 1918 we were only saved from inconvertibility by the passing of the Pittman Act, which enabled us to procure 200 million ounces of silver from the United States. The last consignment of that silver arrived in India last summer, and until we can see before us the prospect of a regular replenishment of our stocks of silver whenever necessary, the

position will not be safe. It is out of the question therefore to contemplate at present any return to the free and unrestricted issue of rupees at district treasuries throughout the country. That is a conclusion which no one will regret more than Government. Sir William Meyer had done much to extend the facilities for the encashment of our notes; the maintenance and increase of those facilities is a cardinal principle of our currency policy: and nothing but the practical impossibility of obtaining ready supplies of silver in the present condition of the world's markets would justify our maintaining the existing restrictions.

Rise in exchange during 1919.

10. While, however, there has been nothing sensational to record regarding the currency events of the year, exchange presents a different story. The history of Indian exchange and the establishment of the gold exchange standard, subsequent to the closing of the mints, has always had a fascination for economic writers and students. It seems likely that, when future text-books are written or present ones are brought up to date, the year 1919 will, like 1893, stand out as marking the close of one well-defined period and the commencement of another. At this time last year the rate for Council drafts stood at 1*s*. 6*d*. per rupee for immediate telegraphic transfers. The era of a stable exchange had, temporarily at least, passed away, but the rise of exchange in its earlier stages gave little indication of the rapidity with which exchange was to soar away from its old standards during the year. Lord Meston explained last year how the rise in exchange followed the breaking away of silver from its pre-war level. That process has continued, and the further changes which have been made in the rates for Council drafts have as before been dictated by the threat of a heavy loss on coinage and the danger to our silver currency caused by the premium on the export of rupees.

Depreciation of sterling.

11. The closing fortnight of the last financial year introduced a new factor into the problem, which few people, and certainly not we in India, had had reason to foresee, and which has rapidly grown to dominate every other feature. On March the 21st, 1919, official support of the American exchange with England, originally introduced as a war measure, was withdrawn, and the dollar exchange, weighted down by the indebtedness of Europe and the balance of trade against her, commenced to fall. England had ceased to be a free gold market and the pound sterling no longer fetched in exchange the 4 dollars and 86 cents which represent the equivalent of the gold sovereign. From 486 the dollar sterling exchange dropped to a level of about 450 at the end of June, and then steadily declined in succeeding months until now it stands in the neighbourhood of 340. The American price of silver ceased therefore to be the one dominating factor in determining the rupee sterling exchange. The rate at which India could acquire silver for coinage no longer depended solely on the price of silver in dollars, but was adversely affected by the smaller number of dollars that could be obtained for the pound sterling. Moreover, the rising price of silver itself received a new impetus early in the current year, through the removal in May of control in America. The price of silver, which then stood in the neighbourhood of 101 cents per fine ounce, at once rose by some 10 cents and, stimulated by the firm and long drawn demand of China, continued to rise until it passed the melting point of the dollar and stands now at about 130. The lower exchange value in America of the pound sterling, and the rapid rise in the price of silver in American currency, necessarily entailed the raising of the exchange value of the rupee, if we were not to see our silver coins smuggled out of the country and our currency notes made inconvertible. In May the rate for Council drafts, which had remained stationary at 1*s*. 6*d*. for over a year, advanced to 1*s*. 8*d*. and this was followed by further rises of 2*d*. each in August, September, November and December till the rate stood at 2*s*. 4*d*.

Rise in price of silver.

Effect on Exch markets.

12. These briefly are the causes leading to the changes made in the rates for Council drafts up to the time of the issue of the Currency Committee's report. I will turn for a moment to the effects these changes have had upon trade. The rate for Council drafts necessarily has a considerable determining influence on the rates at which export and import transactions are financed. The purchase of Councils enables the Exchange Banks to transfer back to India the funds which otherwise would accumulate in England owing to the heavy excess in normal years of exports over imports. An alternative method of so transferring funds is afforded by the import of gold and silver. During the greater part of the current year the embargo

on the import of silver has remained in force. The import of gold has, however, been permitted, subject to acquisition by Government at rates notified from time to time, which were ultimately based on the rates adopted for Council drafts; and since June last, when the embargo on the export of gold from America was removed, the banks have to some extent availed themselves of this method of putting themselves in funds in India. But, whether funds are transferred by the purchase of Council drafts or by the import of gold, the rate at which money can be laid down in India, and consequently the rate at which export bills can be bought and outward remittances sold, has been largely governed by the rate for Council drafts. The variations in these rates, and speculation as to further probable variations, have accordingly introduced an element of instability into exchange which has at times hampered the freedom of business operations. Banks were naturally shy both of remitting to London, by the purchase of export bills in excess of their sales of sterling, funds which they might have to re-transfer to India at a higher rate of exchange, and also, on the other hand, of drawing on their balances in London, by their sales of sterling in excess of their purchases, to an extent which might necessitate their remitting funds home at a loss, should exchange fall. Throughout the year therefore their policy has been largely that of the "even keel"; when indications seemed to point to a rise in the Council rate, they were bad buyers of export bills, and when the opposite condition held, bad sellers of sterling.

13. To counteract as far as possible inconvenience to trade on this account, Council and sterling drafts have been offered for sale as freely as our resources in India or at home, as the case may be, have permitted. In April last the sale of Council drafts, which had for some months been suspended, was re-introduced to meet the demand arising from the fact that the export bills calling for finance were more than could be covered by the demand for outward remittance. During the first nine months of the year the demand for Councils persisted with varying degrees of urgency. In general, throughout the year a rise in exchange tempted out remittances and checked bills, thus reducing the demand for Councils, until the gradual decline of the dollar sterling exchange and the rise in the price of silver (suggesting that a further raising of the rate for Councils was due) had the reverse effect, and made the demand for Councils more insistent. This see-saw motion continued until January when a complete reversal of the position occurred. The Currency Committee had just completed their sittings and their conclusions were awaited. The export trade at the time was not urgently calling for finance, and the uncertainty as to the future led a number of remitters to take advantage of the 2*s.* 4*d.* rate then prevailing. A demand for sterling drafts arose and during January Reverse Councils to the extent of £5·4 million were sold.

[Th]e Currency Com[mi]ttee's Report.

14. The above recital of the great changes which the year 1919 has witnessed in the exchange value of the rupee brings me to a consideration of the new orientation which has recently been given to our policy, with the acceptance by the Secretary of State of the recommendations of the Indian Currency Committee. The Committee's report, and the announcement of policy made by the Secretary of State thereon, have been in the hands of the public for the past month. I shall not attempt here any repetition or paraphrase of that portion of the Report which describes with admirable lucidity the issues involved in the problem before the Committee or the considerations which led them to formulate their recommendations. The Government of India have accepted without qualification the Committee's conclusions, which are substantially on the lines which we ourselves recommended in October last, after considering the events of the preceding few months. It is possible that the Secretary of State's decisions on certain of the Committee's recommendations may be the subject of discussion or legislation in this Council. For the present, I will merely indicate the two outstanding features of the Committee's recommendations and suggest to the Council a few brief reflections thereon. These are, firstly, the linking of the rupee to gold, and, secondly, the adoption of a ratio therefor equivalent to one-tenth of the gold contents of the sovereign.

[...]ation of rupee [in] relation to gold.

15. On the first point, I think it may fairly be said that there is a strong body of opinion that the Committee's conclusion was inevitable. The Indian currency system has hitherto been based on the axiom that the unit of British currency, namely, the pound sterling, could at all times purchase the amount of gold contained in the sovereign. But the unfortunate divergence between

the pound sterling and the amount of gold contained in the sovereign, which became so marked during last summer and has subsequently still further increased, gave rise to a set of conditions which, in the opinion of most people, has rendered it imperative to give to the rupee some foundation less shifting than the sterling to which it had hitherto been linked. Otherwise, by inexorable natural laws, results of serious consequence to this country might ensue. Linked to sterling, the rupee would share with the latter all its fluctuations of fortune. Every rise of prices in sterling-using countries would inevitably, by the mechanical linking of the rupee to the pound, communicate to this country the same shrinkage in the purchasing power of money, and until sterling regained its parity with gold, India would be saddled with an unstable and fluctuating standard of value. We should continue to share with the United Kingdom all the evils of inflated prices. It would be impossible to give any definite gold value to the rupee, or to say what amount of silver a rupee could purchase in America; while restrictions on the movements of the precious metals would have to be continued indefinitely. There is no policy that is without its disadvantages, and it must of course be admitted that the result of linking the rupee to gold is that the rupee-sterling exchange must fluctuate in the same manner as does the dollar-sterling exchange; it cannot be denied that this introduces an uncertain element into that large portion of the trade of India which is with sterling-using countries. Nevertheless, we have to look to the interests of the country as a whole rather than to those of the smaller, though highly important, section which is engaged in foreign trade; and we think that there can be no doubt that the economic interests of India's huge population will be better served by giving the rupee an absolute stability in gold—the ultimate standard of value—than by assigning to it a stability relative to a standard which is itself markedly unstable.

16. As regards the actual rate to be adopted for the ratio between the rupee and gold, fears have been expressed in some quarters that the rate of R10 to the gold content of the sovereign is too high, and may inflict injury upon our export trade. I will not repeat here the reasons, given in the Committee's Report, which decided them not to yield to the influence of such fears. I will only emphasise two considerations, bearing on the choice between a high and a low rate, which seem to me to outweigh all others. The first is that, if the high prices now prevailing in most foreign countries are to be brought into relation with Indian prices on an exchange basis for the rupee at anything approaching the old level of 1*s*. 4*d*. then the consequences to the people of this country would be little short of disastrous; the present level of internal prices would be stereotyped, or, as is more probable, would advance to heights even now unthought of. The interests of the many millions of consumers in India, whose margin of subsistence is at the best none too large, must come before those of any other class. Secondly, a return to a low exchange would very seriously imperil all chance of maintaining the convertibility of the note issue. If the rupee were linked on to gold at a rate of 15 rupees to the gold content of a sovereign, it would be impossible to maintain our silver currency unless the price of silver in America remained below 92 cents; if the rate were 12 rupees to the sovereign, the corresponding silver parity would be 115 cents. At 10 rupees to the sovereign we can purchase silver and coin rupees therefrom up to an American price of 138 cents, which is well above the melting point of the currency of almost every other country. I need not point the obvious moral of this important fact. Only one alternative has been suggested for staving off inconvertibility—the debasement of the rupee or the issue of a debased two rupee piece. In all the press comments on the Committee's report I have seen nowhere any support of a proposition fraught with such obvious political and economic dangers.

Rate adopted.

17. Unfortunately, at about the time that the Currency Committee's Report was published and the announcement made of the Secretary of State's acceptance of the main principles underlying the Committee's recommendations, the dollar-sterling exchange, which had already fallen heavily, took a further downward plunge. In these circumstances, the linking of the rupee to gold necessarily caused its exchange value as expressed in sterling to rise by several pence. The much greater amount of sterling that could be purchased by a given number of rupees naturally provided a great incentive to people, with accumulated funds in India, to remit these to England. The demand for reverse Councils became unprecedentedly great and the exchange markets could have absorbed considerably more than the £11 million of reverse

Further depreciation of sterling and rush for remittances to London.

Councils which we sold during February. This fact resulted in a considerable divergence between the gold rate at which, following the Currency Committee's policy, we have been selling reverse Councils and the actual market rate. Speculators and profiteers have not been slow to take advantage of the situation. The effect of the heavy remittances made, accompanied by a sudden attempt to realise assets, was sensibly to tighten money. I ought to point out to the Council that such monetary stringency as has existed has not been due to any withdrawal by Government of funds from the market, since the proceeds of our sales of reverse Councils have up to date remained in the balances of the Presidency Banks. At the same time a word of caution is called for. The extent to which the Secretary of State's ordinary cash balances can be drawn on to meet reverse Council payments necessarily has a limit, and for the time being that limit has been reached. Further sales will be effected through the medium of the Paper Currency Reserve, but this process would, in the absence of special measures, ordinarily involve some locking up of funds withdrawn from the market. Inflation of currency and credit, as most belligerent countries are now finding to their cost, brings serious consequences in its train, but the evils of an unduly rapid deflation may quite easily be no less serious. The present situation is one that requires caution in handling, and we have been in continuous communication with the Secretary of State in the matter. The general lines of the legislative measures which with the sanction of this Council we propose to take, have been explained in a public announcement made on February the 23rd. The object of these measures is to provide for the continued sale of reverse Councils with the minimum embarrassment to the market through the withdrawal of funds, and I do not think I need say any more on the subject on the present occasion, except to give a warning that a prolonged continuance of the present conditions would inevitably react upon our whole ways and means programme for next year, which, as the Council will gather when I come to speak of our financial operations in the current year, is now, by reason of its very magnitude, far more dependent than formerly upon Indian money conditions.

C.—Gain by Exchange.

Retention of accounts on 1s. 4d. basis.

Cu[illegible] [illegible]ee's

18. The foregoing account of the course of exchange, and of the measures which have now been taken to adjust our policy to the changed conditions of the time, brings me to a matter which is of considerable importance in dealing with our revised estimates and our budget anticipations, and to which I must devote some explanation, if my subsequent remarks regarding the estimates are to be intelligible. Lord Meston mentioned last year the large credit from gain by exchange which arose from the fact that our accounts were still prepared on the basis of 1*s*. 4*d*. to the rupee. That was at a time when the actual exchange rate was no more than 1*s*. 6*d*. Our accounts have throughout the year continued to be kept on a 1*s*. 4*d*. basis and the Secretary of State has decided that, for the purpose of this Financial Statement, the conversion of rupees into sterling and *vice versâ* should be effected at the old level. This results in a number of complications, particularly as regards our capital and remittance transactions, to which I shall refer in due course. There is, however, this advantage in still retaining the 1*s*. 4*d*. basis for the purpose of our revised estimates, namely, that it is possible to compare the actual results with the anticipations made last year. In order that the Council may judge of the aspect of our budget on the 2*s*. basis, which the Secretary of State has decided to adopt for all our accounts and statistics with effect from the 1st April next, I have had a separate statement prepared (Appendix I) showing the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the next year as recast on the new basis.

Treatment of gains [illegible]xchange.

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19. The matter with which I am more immediately concerned is the method by which we propose in the revised and budget estimates to treat our gain by exchange. We estimate that during the current year the gross gain, without taking account of certain deductions which I will explain presently, will amount to no less than R22½ crores, as compared with R13¾ crores realised in 1918-19. Two months ago indeed it looked as if the figure would be very much higher, but the large sales of reverse Councils which have been and are being made have considerably reduced the total anticipated for the year.



From the gross gain of R22½ crores have to be deducted certain losses which arise from the same causes that have contributed to the higher exchange value of the rupee, *viz.*, a loss of 4½ crores on rupee coinage and another of 6¼ crores on gold purchases, acquisition and sales, the latter arising from the premium over sterling parity at which the Secretary of State's purchases of gold have been made. After making these deductions, the exchange gain in the current year will stand at 11¾ crores.

20. The first question that arises about these gains is how they actually accrue, what they actually consist of, and how far they represent a real windfall which we can devote to such objects as we think desirable. Putting the matter very broadly, the gain arises over our remittance transactions, and its unprecedented amount at the present time is due to the fact that we are still keeping our accounts on a basis which is now out of accordance with actual facts. This will be clear from a simple example. Every time that the Secretary of State draws on us, through his sales of Council Bills, to the extent of a million pounds, our accounts shew that we have paid out in India R150 lakhs, although, in point of fact, with the rupee-sterling exchange at, say, 2*s.* 8*d.*, we have actually paid out only R75 lakhs; the remaining R75 lakhs accordingly appears in our accounts as gain by exchange. *Per contra*, when we are selling reverse Councils, our accounts will show a credit of R150 lakhs for every million sterling we have sold, whereas the actual payments made to us by the purchasers of the reverse drafts only amount to R75 lakhs, the difference being debited as loss on exchange. In a similar way a gain or loss, as the case may be, accrues on every other transaction which effects a transfer of funds from or to India, such as the expenditure which we incur in India on behalf of His Majesty's Government and is repaid to us in London, on which there is a gain, or the issue of sterling money orders on London, on which our accounts will show a loss.

Gains from exchange on capital outlay

21. It will be obvious therefore to Hon'ble Members that in these "gains" there is a great element of artificiality, and that it would not be correct to assume that whenever our accounts show a gain on exchange, this represents a real accretion to our resources, for the so-called gain we obtain every time we transfer a million pounds to the Home Treasury is liable to be turned into a loss if the amount has to be retransferred to India. In illustration of this statement, I need only point to our experience in the last two months. Up to the end of December, the Secretary of State sold £29 million of Council Bills on India, on which we realised a gain of 11½ crores; during January and February, we expect to have sold £16½ million of reverse Councils on which we will incur a loss of 12 crores. There are, however, certain of our operations, the exchange gain in respect of which we are entitled to regard as real and permanent. Most of our capital outlay on railways consists of the purchase of machinery and stores in Europe or America. For every million pounds expended on such purchases the actual cost to the Indian taxpayer is now very considerably less than previously, and it would clearly not be right to charge the capital accounts of our railways with amounts which are fictitiously inflated, and have not actually been spent thereon. We have decided therefore, in view of the large sums involved, that our capital accounts should properly get the benefit of the higher rate of exchange prevailing. Accordingly, out of our total gains by exchange of R11¾ crores, in the current year R7¼ crores will be credited to the railway, irrigation and Delhi capital accounts.

Deficiency in Paper Currency Reserve.

22. There remains, then, R4½ crores to be dealt with, and when considering how this should be treated we are met by another fact of capital importance. The definite abandonment for accounts purposes of the 1*s.* 4*d.* rate, and the adoption therefor of a rate of 2*s.* to the rupee, will result in our accounts showing, what after all is merely an accomplished fact, a serious capital loss on our sterling holdings, more particularly on those which form the sterling portion of the Paper Currency Reserve. We hold in our Paper Currency Reserve British securities, mostly consisting of British Treasury Bills, to the value of about £55 million. Up to the present, in the shifting exchange conditions and general uncertainty of the past year, and pending the completion of the Currency Committee's enquiry, our paper currency accounts have remained on a 1*s.* 4*d.* basis and have continued to show these sterling securities as representing 82½ crores of rupees, whereas, when valued on a 2*s.* basis, they are

only worth R55 crores and the loss thereon will therefore be 27½ crores. We expect however that if the demand for reverse Councils continues, £13 million of securities will have been withdrawn by the Secretary of State before the close of this year for meeting reverse drafts, leaving still a holding of £42 million of sterling securities in the Reserve, the loss on revaluation of which will amount to 21 crores. There will also be in due course a substantial loss in respect of the gold held in the Reserve, seeing that this is at present held at the rate of R15 to the sovereign and will in future be held at the rate of R10. Altogether, the deficiency in our Paper Currency Reserve, assuming a revaluation on a 2*s.* basis, may ultimately amount to nearly R40 crores.

Importance of making up this deficiency.

23. I wish to emphasize very strongly that the making up of this deficiency is not a matter which can be postponed indefinitely, or can be regarded as of theoretical rather than of practical importance. Quite apart from any question as to our legal responsibilities under the Paper Currency Act, the circulation of our currency notes rests ultimately upon public confidence, and we cannot contemplate with equanimity a position in which the amount of the securities held in the Reserve is patently insufficient to cover the circulation Nor is this by any means entirely a matter of sentiment. These sterling securities consist, as I have said, mainly of British Treasury Bills, which are continually maturing and being renewed. It is on these that the Secretary of State, when he is once more able to resume purchases of silver, or has to meet from the Currency Reserve his purchases of gold or his payments of reverse Councils, will have to depend, and it is clear therefore that any serious deficiency in the amount of securities forming part of the Currency Reserve must be a matter of great concern when looked at from the point of view of the available backing to our currency notes. Ultimately the home portion of our Paper Currency Reserve must be brought back to India in the form of gold or silver, or utilised, through the medium of reverse Councils, to retire notes in India. Whenever that is done, the capital loss at once becomes apparent, since the sterling part of the Reserve turns into fewer rupees than the amount at which it is held in the accounts.

24. The importance of adopting speedy measures to supply this deficiency is obvious; it is equally obvious that this object should have the first call upon the gain by exchange, seeing that they are both due to one and the same cause. After consultation with the Secretary of State, we have decided to appropriate the residue of the current year's exchange gain, amounting to R4½ crores, for meeting this deficiency, and we are accordingly opening a suspense head in our accounts to which this amount will be credited. For next year, as I shall mention later, we may reasonably expect a higher exchange gain seeing that the rupee sterling exchange will probably stand at a much higher average than in the current year; we estimate the residue of the gain, after credit to the capital account, at 18 crores, of which we allocate 6 crores to revenue and 12 crores to suspense for application in due course to meeting the deficiency referred to above I need not remind the Council that as soon as this deficiency in our Currency Reserve has been made up, our revenues will obtain the full benefit of the very substantial savings in our annual home charges resulting from the higher level of exchange. Such savings may not improbably amount to R11 or 12 crores a year, and it is solely because of this prospective accrual to our revenues that, as I shall mention later, we have felt justified, not only in making a very large reduction in the amount of the contribution to be taken from the provinces under the Reforms Scheme, but in contemplating its entire extinction within a measurable time.

D.—Revised Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, 1919-20.

25. I have now cleared the way for the consideration of our actual incomings and outgoings. The Council will realise of course, from what I have said, that when I speak of a revenue or expenditure of so many millions, rupees have been converted into sterling at the old ratio of R15=£1, though whenever I can do so without inaccuracy, that is, whenever the figures relate to revenue or expenditure raised or incurred wholly in India, I shall speak only of rupees. I might further explain that I do not propose to discuss the details of the revenue and expenditure of the provinces which, as Lord Meston pointed out, are now-a-days more properly the subject of discussion and criticism in the provincial

Councils, and I shall accordingly confine my remarks to the revenue and expenditure of the Central Government.

26. I will first deal with the ordinary heads of revenue and expenditure. In framing his estimate of revenue for the current year Lord Meston was faced with a very obscure situation, since it was impossible to forecast the rate at which our main heads of revenue would recover from the traffic and other restrictions consequent on the war. He took, however, an optimistic view. Many must have felt that he had been somewhat sanguine in anticipating a Customs revenue of R20 crores in 1919-20 against a revised estimate of R18½ crores in 1918-19, and a gross traffic receipt from Railways of R80 crores, which was no less than R3½ crores in excess of that anticipated in the revised estimates for the previous year. But events have justified his optimism. At one time it looked as though the revenue from both Customs and Railways would fall materially short of anticipations; railway receipts in particular showed a distinct set-back, mainly on the North-Western Railway as a result of the Punjab disturbances. During the last few months, however, there has been a remarkable recovery, so much so that we now expect that the gross traffic receipts will fall short of the estimate of R80 crores by only R75 lakhs; and this small decrease in estimated receipts is more than counterbalanced by a reduction in working expenses, due to the fact that the home stores issued for expenditure on revenue account have been less than anticipated owing to slow arrivals and have also cost less in consequence of the rise in exchange. The result on the balance is that the net railway receipts will be about R45 lakhs over the estimate. We expect a much larger increase under Customs; the estimate of R20 crores will be actually exceeded by R2⅔ crores. There is likely to be an increase in respect of all the more important tariff heads, particularly the import duties on piece-goods and petroleum, and the export duty on jute, the only head which shows any material falling off from the figure taken in the Budget being sugar. The new export duty on hides is anticipated to bring in just under R1 crore.

Railways.

Customs.

In regard to direct taxation, we now expect that the ordinary income tax will bring us in R1,59 lakhs more than the budget figure, and the Excess Profits Duty just over the budget estimate of R9 crores, of which however R62 lakhs will actually be collected in 1920-21.

Income Tax.

The heads which at present we share with the provinces show smaller variation; we estimate that Stamps will bring Imperial revenues R85 lakhs and Excise about R42 lakhs more than we expected.

Stamps and Excise.

The budget estimate anticipated a receipt of R1½ crores under exchange, but as I have already stated, it is now proposed to credit under a suspense head the net gain in the current year estimated at R4½ crores.

Exchange.

27. The net result will be that our Imperial revenue will be R1,35½ crores against an estimated total of R1,29½ crores. Our ordinary heads of expenditure (excluding for the moment the Military Services) will show a nearly corresponding excess, the largest increases occurring under interest charges on debt and refunds and drawbacks. On the other hand, Famine Relief, for which a provision of R1,62 lakhs was made, has fortunately cost us 64 lakhs less. Taking the whole ordinary expenditure (excluding Military) the total will amount to R69 crores against an anticipated total of R64⅓ crores: and the position as between revenue and expenditure is a great tribute to the accuracy of the estimates prepared last year by Lord Meston and Mr. Howard. It is when we come to take count of the figures of Military expenditure that the result assumes an aspect entirely contrary to their anticipations. They expected a surplus of about £600,000; I have to announce a deficit of £14⅓ million. I shall subsequently devote a special section of this narrative to the revised and budget estimates for Military expenditure, and I need only mention here the broad results as regards the current year. The budget provided for a total expenditure of £41¼ million, made up of £32½ million for ordinary expenditure and £8¾ million representing the current year's instalment of the additional war contribution. In respect of this last item we will actually pay only £1½ million, so that there is a saving on this account of £7¼ million. On the other hand, the Afghan war and the frontier operations are estimated to have cost us £14¾ million, while the ordinary military expenditure shows an excess of £8¼ million, the net result being an excess of no less than £15·8 million.

Military expenditure.

Provincial revenues.

28. All that I need say as regards the provincial estimates is that the provinces, taking them all together, had budgeted for a deficit of nearly R3 crores. In the result, the total provincial revenues are likely to coincide almost exactly with the provincial expenditure. The provinces have had to incur very large additional charges in the shape of allowances or increases of pay to their establishments to meet the present high scale of prices, but this has been more than counterbalanced by the continued growth in their revenues.

E.—Ways and Means, 1919-20.

Removal of previous difficulty due to locale of resources.

29. The Financial Statements of the last few years brought out clearly the problems which we had then to face in order to find money for our disbursements in India, and both Sir William Meyer and Lord Meston explained the great difficulties caused, not so much by the shortness of our total cash resources, as by the fact that much of these were locked up in London. We had accordingly the result that, although at certain times the Secretary of State held very high resources at home, we in India were hard put to it to find the funds necessary to meet not only our own outgoings and the Secretary of State's Council drawings, but also the very heavy disbursements which we had to make during the war on behalf of His Majesty's Government, and for which we received payment in London. As Hon'ble Members know, we were forced, in order to keep our Indian treasuries in funds, to make successive increases in the fiduciary portion of the Currency Reserve and from time to time to finance ourselves by taking large advances from the Presidency Banks and by raising large sums by the issue of Indian treasury bills. With the cessation of military operations in Europe and the gradual removal of war restrictions, it has now become possible for the Secretary of State to re-transfer his surplus balances to us by means of remittances of gold, and that particular aspect of our difficulties which arose from the lock up of our resources in England is I think now at an end. The difficulties of the future are likely to arise, as I shall show when dealing with our ways and means outlook for next year, not from the *locale* of our balances, but from their total amount.

Liabilities and assets in England and India combined.

30. I will first explain briefly the liabilities we have had to meet and the resources from which we have met them, taking our sterling and rupee resources combined; and for this purpose of course our various remittance transactions, which represent a transference of our cash balances from India to England or from England to India (such as Councils and reverse Councils) will cancel each other. The following statement shows our liabilities and assets in a condensed form :—

Liabilities.		(£ million.)	*Assets.*	(£ million.)
Capital outlay—			Reduction of cash balances	4·6
Railways . . .	10·2		Rupee loan	14·2
Irrigation . . .	·3		Net receipts from Treasury Bills . .	·2
Delhi	·3		Withdrawal from Special Reserve . .	6·9
	——	10·8	Silver paid for in last year brought to account in current year	11·2
Discharge of debt (including Railway debentures)		2 0	Net gain on exchange and gold operations held in suspense for meeting deficiency in Paper Currency Reserve . .	3·0
Imperial and Provincial loans . . .		·9	Miscellaneous items	
Payment of balance of war loan proceeds to Home Government in reduction of £100 million contribution . . .		8·5		
Imperial deficit		14·4		
Refund to War Office of amount recovered in excess in previous year .		3·0		
		39·9		39·9

I will discuss the more important of the above items very shortly when I come to speak of our financial operations in India; I need here, in connection with our combined position, only point out that our total cash balances, in India and

England together, were £26 million at the beginning of the year, and we expect to close the year with balances of £21¼ million. The Council will observe that the special reserve of £20 million, which we had built up during the war when our balances were locked up in London, is expected by the end of this year to have been completely used up, £7 million having been used in the current year and £13 million in 1918-19.

31. As regards the operations at the home treasury in London, it is sufficient for me to say that, excluding the Gold Standard Reserve, the Secretary of State started the year with an ordinary cash balance of £8·7 million, together with £6·9 million in the special reserve. We expect that at the end of the year his ordinary balance will have been reduced to £7½ million and that the special reserve will, as I have said, have been entirely used up. The outgoings which he has had to meet have amounted to about £113½ million, inclusive of £32 million paid for gold purchased for shipment to India and £24¾ million for payment of reverse Councils sold in India. These he has met by drawing Councils to the extent of £31¼ million, by his large recoveries from the War Office of £61 million in respect of payments made by us in rupees on their behalf, by using £8 million from his cash balances and the special reserve, and by disposing of investments in British Treasury Bills made on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve during the war period to the extent of £13 million. His operations are shown very briefly as follows :—

Liabilities.		*Assets.*	(In millions of £.)
Net expenditure chargeable to revenue	23·3	Reduction of cash balances . . .	1·2
Capital outlay	12·9	Withdrawal from special reserve . .	6·9
Payments for silver	6·9	Transfer to Home treasury from investments on behalf of Paper Currency Reserve	13·1
,, gold	32·1	Recoveries from War Office . .	61·0
Payment of war loan proceeds to Home Government . . .	8 8	Council Bills	31·2
Sterling transfers on London . .	24·7		
Miscellaneous items . . .	4·7		
	113·4		113·4

32. For ourselves the main interest naturally lies in the position in India, *i.e.*, the various calls on our rupee resources and the various financial operations in which we have been engaged in order to keep ourselves in funds. The nature of these transactions will be apparent from the following summary which shows the actual rupee transactions in India after eliminating adjustments for exchange as far as possible :—

(In crores of rupees.)

Liabilities.		*Assets.*	
Recoverable war expenditure . .	67·3	Reduction of cash balances	5·0
Council Bills	34·5	Credits from silver purchased by the Secretary of State . . .	22·7
Transfers to Currency against withdrawals by the Secretary of State of British Treasury bills held in Reserve	19·7	Credits from gold purchased by the Secretary of State . . .	38·8
Net discharge of Cash Certificates .	2·3	Sterling drafts on London . .	18·4
Capital outlay	3·1	Excess of revenue over expenditure .	13·6
Discharge of debt	2·2	Proceeds of rupee loan . . .	21·3
Imperial and Provincial loans . .	1·3	Net receipts from treasury bills .	3
		Savings Bank, etc , deposits . .	3·6
		Miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions	6·7
	130·4		130·4

It will be seen that the amount of funds which we have had to find during the year has been R130 crores, of which 67 crores represent expenditure on behalf of the Home Government incurred in India and repaid at home, 34½ crores were for payment of the Secretary of State's Council drawings and 19¾ crores for transfers to

the Currency Reserve in India against withdrawals of British treasury bills from the Reserve by the Secretary of State in order to enable him to meet our sales of reverse Councils. One way in which these liabilities have been financed has been by remittances of gold and silver, amounting to 61½ crores, which the Secretary of State has sent to India, while R18½ crores will have been received by us in payment for reverse Councils. To the extent of 80 crores, therefore, our needs in India have been met by drawings against our home balances. I now turn to the means adopted to provide the further 50 crores required.

F.—Government's Financial Operations.

33. The financial operations undertaken by us in India illustrate at once the strength which the Indian money markets have attained, and the difficulty of the problems which we have had, and shall have, to face. Foremost among these operations was the rupee loan. In our estimates framed last year, we provided for the raising of a loan in India of R15 crores. During July and August we opened for subscription a 5 per cent. income-tax free loan, without limit of amount and repayable in 1945-55. The receipts amounted to R21¼ crores, of which R61½ lakhs were received through the Post Office, while over R2 crores of the total amount was tendered in the form of War Bonds which we had agreed to accept in payment for the loan. We made no attempt on this occasion to repeat the special propaganda associated with the two war loans; we had in 1917 and 1918 dipped heavily into the pockets of the investing public; and in the present year we had, competing with us, a very large number of new Company issues. The result of our loan therefore, exceeding as it did the forecast which Lord Meston felt justified in framing this time last year, is of hopeful augury for the future.

Rupee loan.

Cash Certificates.

34. These figures do not include Cash Certificates. In the absence of any special loan propaganda this form of investment has not received a stimulus similar to that administered in 1918-19 by the Second Indian War Loan. Against the net payment of R69 lakhs last year, we estimate a net payment of about R225 lakhs in the current year. The monthly figure for new investments, which during the earlier months of the year stood at from 8 to 9 lakhs, may now be taken at about 6 lakhs, but that for withdrawals has shown a progressive fall during the year and we may now hope to count on these being on a smaller scale. The number of weak holders has been reduced, and investors have a greater inducement to hold their certificates, in order to reap the benefit of the gradually improving interest earned as a certificate approaches maturity.

Savings Banks deposits.

In the last three months of the previous financial year there had been a very marked increase in the net deposits in the Post Office savings banks. This improvement continued until the end of November last, since when there has been some excess of withdrawals over deposits, possibly due to European depositors taking advantage of the high rate of exchange to remit their deposits home. We anticipate that on the balance the net deposits during the year will amount to R1,70 lakhs, the same as last year, against the R2½ crore budget estimate for this year.

Treasury Bills.

35. Lord Meston entertained the hope of being able, during the course of 1919-20, to reduce our treasury bill outstandings by about R22 crores. These hopes were defeated by the large outgoings due to the Afghan war and the frontier operations, which had to be financed mainly by fresh sales of bills; the extent to which this was necessary will be gathered from the fact that at one period in October our outstandings had grown from 49¾ crores on April 1st to no less than 68 crores. During April, May and June our sales had been slightly in excess of the discharges, and during July and August, while the 5 per cent. loan was open to subscription, they were of course discontinued, so that by the end of August our outstandings had been reduced to about 44 crores. In September, however, our treasury position was one of very considerable difficulty. There were heavy maturities of bills to meet, and very high military issues, while the Secretary of State was drawing on us for Councils at the rate of about a crore a week. In consequence, the receipts

from the loan were used up soon after it had closed, and at the beginning of September we were obliged to re-introduce the sale of treasury bills and to give what, considering the time of the year, were very tempting rates. Even so, our balances remained so low that all possible sources of assistance had to be exploited. In the first place, as in the preceding year, the Presidency Banks were able to come to our help, and, all told, their advances amounted to 18½ crores. Secondly, we were obliged to obtain from the Council legal authority to increase our fiduciary issue of notes by 20 crores. This method of keeping ourselves in funds was admittedly undesirable, but there seemed every likelihood that we should have to resort to it.

36. Altogether, throughout the first nine months of the year, the treasury position was a difficult one, and from August onwards of continual anxiety. Our payments of Council Bills during those nine months amounted to 30 crores, and the net military expenditure to over 96 crores. The treasury bills sold in excess of those discharged came to about 5 crores only, and the result of our being forced to issue 3 months' Bills in September at favourable rates was that in December (a month in which little revenue is collected and when our treasury balances are at the best of times always low) we had no less than 26½ crores of treasury bill maturities to meet. During December it seemed from day to day that we should have to fall back on our increased powers of note issue, but events happily took a more favourable turn, and with the help of large shipments of gold made to us by the Secretary of State, we managed to turn the corner till, at the beginning of January, our revenue began to come in. Since then our position has been one of comparative ease; and we anticipate that we shall be able to reduce our treasury bill outstandings by the end of the year to the figure at which they stood at the beginning of April last, while the whole of the ways and means advances will have been repaid to the Presidency Banks. Difficulty of keeping Trea[sury] in funds.

37. But we have been sailing very near the wind, and the moral is obvious. Anything approaching 50 crores of treasury bill outstandings, to say nothing of the 68 crores reached in October last, is a dangerous amount of floating debt for India to carry. We have learnt much during the war; in particular we have learnt to finance ourselves in ways that previously would have been thought impossible. But the experience of the last two years has taught us that we must not count on being able throughout the year to keep "floating" an amount of treasury bills so large as has been outstanding during the current year. The slightest tightness in the money markets results in our maturities running off without being replaced by fresh sales, and we have lived continually under the apprehension that we may at any time have to inflate the currency by increasing the fiduciary issue of notes in order to repay our treasury bill maturities. It is imperative, therefore, that we should now do all in our power to reduce our floating debt to more manageable proportions. In so far as this is not effected by funding in our long term loans, we must aim at utilising any surplus, arising from our ordinary revenues, to strengthen our ways and means position and to make us less dependent on the particular form of finance with which I have been dealing. I desire to apply the same remarks to the large ways and means advances which we have from time to time been obliged to take from the Presidency Banks. The financing of public expenditure by means of bank advances is, when made use of to any large extent, no less to be deprecated than a large amount of floating debt, seeing that it is represented merely by an entry in the Banks' books and is therefore in effect a direct inflation of credit. And we have a particular responsibility as regards these ways and means advances, since, unless promptly repaid, they handicap the Presidency Banks' ability to meet demands for money from the business public at a time of busy trade; we have in consequence to be prepared to repay these rapidly whenever a strong demand for money arises, as has been the case during the last few weeks. Lord Meston on March 1st last warned Council of the necessity for regularizing our position in respect of our floating debt and temporary advances; the events of the year have justified that warning; and if we are to be in a position to finance the more rapid development of the country, both moral and material, and to meet the many calls on our resources to which the quickening pulse of the nation will give rise, we must endeavour to safeguard ourselves against a recurrence of the embarrassments which I have described. Necessity for reducing floating debt.

SECTION II.—THE YEAR 1920-21.

A.—Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure.

Budget anticipations.

38. This is the last occasion on which the budget will be framed on the existing division of revenue and expenditure between the Central and the Provincial Governments. The inauguration of the Reforms Scheme involves the abolition of the present divided heads of revenue and expenditure; and under the new financial arrangements the revenue and expenditure pertaining to each particular subject of administration will follow the administrative division. I shall deal subsequently with the broad effect which the new arrangements will have on the respective resources of the Government of India and the provinces. Meanwhile, our budget anticipations are of some importance as affording the latest available information on the manner in which the new arrangements will affect the finances of the Central and Provincial Governments. I do not propose to trouble the Council with many details of our anticipations under the various heads of revenue and expenditure. Broadly speaking, these are based upon the belief that there will be no set back in general prosperity and that our revenues will continue to show that same expansion which has been exhibited in the current year.

Customs.

39. *Customs.*—I have already mentioned that during the current year we expect to realize a total Customs revenue of about R22⅓ crores. We may reasonably expect that next year freight difficulties will have largely disappeared; on the other hand, we cannot expect that the producing power of European countries will reach anything like the pre-war level, and we can hardly count on that heavy inrush of commodities which might otherwise be expected with the full return of peace conditions. Nevertheless, there seems no reason to anticipate that the steady growth shown in our Customs returns of the current year will not continue, and we are consequently budgeting for R25½ crores, representing an increase of over R3 crores on the expected revenue of the current year. This figure assumes no change in our Customs tariff other than the recently announced abolition of the import duty on silver.

Railways.

Railways.—Under Railways we are budgeting for a continuance of that steady growth in traffic receipts which has been so marked for some years, and we have taken an increase of R4 crores over the R80 crores budgeted for the current year. On the other hand, we anticipate a considerable rise in working expenses in order to continue the renewals and replacements necessitated by the forced neglect during the war, and altogether we expect that the net receipts will be R34 crores or the same as in the current year.

Exchange.

Exchange.—I have already explained the complications arising from the large credit which we get in our accounts from gains by exchange. I will confess at once that it is difficult to frame a reliable estimate of what this figure is likely to be next year. No one can predict the extent to which the pound sterling may depreciate or appreciate during the next twelve months, and it is impossible to say what variations may take place in the rupee sterling exchange which, under the policy recently inaugurated, must rise or fall according as the pound sterling falls or recovers in terms of gold. And apart from the question of the actual rate, it is equally impossible to forecast the actual volume of our remittance transactions in either direction. From the remarks I have already made on this matter earlier in this narrative, it will be clear that a few millions more or less of Councils or Reverse Councils will make a very large difference in the total of the so-called gain. We have assumed that the average rate for the rupee sterling exchange will not be below 2*s.* 6*d.*; on the best estimate we are able to frame, our total gain during the year will amount to about R30¾ crores. Of this amount R12¾ crores will, for the reason which I have already given, be credited to our Railway, Irrigation and Delhi capital accounts. We propose to earmark R12 crores (as against R4½ crores in the current year) towards meeting the deficiency in the Paper Currency Reserve, leaving R6 crores to be credited to our revenue account.

If these anticipations be realised, our total Imperial revenue will be £92½ million (R1,38¾ crores). The estimate assumes the discontinuance of the Excess Profits Duty which was imposed as a temporary measure in March last.

Expenditure.

40. On the expenditure side, the only marked variations which we anticipate under the ordinary heads are—(1) An increase of over £1⅓ million over the current year's expenditure on *Posts and Telegraphs*, due to the inclusion of large provisions for increases of pay to subordinates and for outlay on stores. (2) Payments of *civil furlough* and *superannuation* allowances are expected to rise by £¾ million. (3) Under the '*Miscellaneous*' head there is an increase of about £¼ million representing the provision which we have entered for expenditure in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and (4) Under *Public Works* there is an increase of £318,000 due to the necessity for a somewhat heavier programme of works as the result of enforced economy during the war period. Set off against these are savings of—(1) £263,000 which we anticipate under *Interest* due to a reduction in our liability to the Home Government in respect of the £100 million contribution, and (2) of £275,000 under *Political* mainly in respect of special political expenditure incurred in Persia. Altogether, our expenditure under the ordinary heads is expected in the aggregate to exceed that of the current year by £3 million. The most important item, however, is of course our military expenditure. This I am dealing with separately, and merely mention here that we are entering a total figure of £40 million, as against £41¼ million in the current year's budget and the £57 million which we are expecting will actually be incurred. The net result is that we anticipate a total expenditure of £90½ million (R1,35¾ crores), resulting in a surplus of £2 million. This is somewhat higher than that for which we usually budget, but if I have carried the Council with me in the remarks I made just now regarding the grave necessity for keeping down our floating debt, it will appreciate our reason for going somewhat beyond the usual figure. And I hope that I shall make this still further apparent when I come to deal with the heavy ways and means liabilities which lie before us.

Provincial Budgets.

41. During the war we were obliged to ask the provinces not to draw on their balances and to keep their expenditure strictly within the income of the year. This restriction was relaxed for the current year, and the provinces were allowed to budget for deficits aggregating nearly R3 crores, although as I have already mentioned, their revenues have on the whole actually been equal to their expenditure. For next year, although budgeting for revenues materially larger than those of the present year, they anticipate drawing on their balances to the extent of no less than R5¾ crores. A great part of these deficits is accounted for by large schemes of non-recurring expenditure which were necessarily held up during the war, but there is also a striking increase in the budgeted recurring expenditure, due to the very large revisions of the pay of subordinate establishments necessitated by the present scale of prices.

Alterations in super-tax.

42. We hope to attain the results outlined in the preceding forecast without any substantial addition to our Imperial taxation. In only one direction do we propose to modify our present scale of taxes. The present super-tax on the undivided profits of companies and firms has been the subject of considerable criticism on grounds of principle. It is urged that the tax is an incentive to companies to distribute more in dividends than is justified by their real financial position, and penalises those concerns which desire to strengthen their reserves. We have been told that Government would have done better to have levied a tax at a moderate rate on the whole income of companies, instead of applying the ordinary super-tax to companies' undivided profits. In the speech which he made last year on the Excess Profits Duty Bill Lord Meston gave on behalf of Government an undertaking that the question of so readjusting our taxation on incomes as to meet these objections would be considered as soon as the excess profits duty ceased to be levied. That time has now arrived. On the best estimate we have been able to frame we conclude that, if we relieve the undivided profits of companies and firms of the super-tax at present imposed, which runs up to 3 annas in the rupee, we shall lose about R1,76 lakhs. We propose to replace this by a new form of super-tax, similar to the "corporation" or "companies" tax levied in certain other countries, which will be assessed at the flat rate of 1 anna in the rupee upon the total income of each company in excess of R50,000. This will, of course, like the present super-tax, be in addition to the ordinary income-tax, and there will be no refunds. The present super-tax on individuals will remain as at present. The new super-tax on companies is estimated to bring us in about R2,20 lakhs a year, *i.e.*, R44 lakhs more than we lose. We should have been glad to have utilized this surplus in regrading the lower

stages of the ordinary income tax in order to relieve the poorer taxpayer and to make the stages more symmetrical. But we have felt it unsafe to do so at present in view of the necessity, to which I have referred, of making provision for meeting our temporary debt and short term liabilities. We shall in any case have relieved industry of the present burden of the Excess Profits duty, and this is as far as we are justified in going at present.

India's further contribution to the war.

13. I have one more explanation to give in connection with the estimates of revenue and expenditure, and it is an important one. The Council will notice, from the detailed information given in a later section that, in both our revised and budget estimates of military expenditure, provision has been made for the payment of certain portions of India's further contribution towards the cost of the war offered to His Majesty's Government in pursuance of the Resolution passed in this Council in September 1918. I would explain that these entries have been made provisionally; their retention will depend on the view which the Council takes as to India's liability in this matter. The Resolution contained a reservation that the offer of this further contribution should be subject to the conditions and safeguards indicated in Sir William Meyer's speech. Those conditions were that the payment would be reconsidered in the event of two contingencies occurring,—firstly, our having to fight on our own frontiers and to incur large expenditure in that connection, and secondly, our being faced with serious financial burdens in other respects, such as a famine or a great currency crisis. The Council will probably agree with me that the second contingency has not arisen. It cannot be said that there has been a grave currency crisis since the Resolution was passed. It is true that there was a serious failure of the monsoon in 1918, but the account which I have given of our revenue and expenditure during the current year will have shown that any loss which we have sustained on this account has been counterbalanced by our prosperity in other directions. But the expenditure of about £15 million involved by the Afghan war and frontier operations of 1919 clearly makes the first condition operative. Whether we should stand on that condition, or should agree to waive it, wholly or in part, is a matter which must be left to the verdict of the non-official Members of the Council. There are considerations of weight on both sides. I will not attempt to balance these here, but in order to provide Hon'ble Members with the facts regarding the amount of the additional contribution and with other material necessary for forming an opinion on the merits of the case, I have appended to this Financial Statement a note on the subject (Appendix II); in that note I have not attempted to draw any conclusions, but have merely endeavoured to set forth what appear to me to be the financial issues involved. Should the Council decide to withdraw, either wholly or partially, from the offer made to His Majesty's Government in September 1918, the necessary corrections will be made in the estimates before the Budget is finally presented.

B.—Ways and Means, 1920-21.

Capital outlay.

14. I will now deal with the demands which we anticipate will fall on our cash resources during the coming year. The most important item is our capital outlay on railways, irrigation and Delhi. We hope to continue the progressive policy initiated last year in the matter of developing our great and profitable railway estate, and are budgeting for a railway capital expenditure of £18 million in England and $4\frac{1}{2}$ crores in India as compared with the £18 million in England and *nil* in India budgeted for the current year. For irrigation we are budgeting for £580,000, which is all that the Public Works Department can spend until some of the large new projects now begun or under contemplation reach a more developed stage. For Delhi we are entering £800,000, which is however reduced to £736,000 by a credit for gain by exchange. I shall give a further explanation shortly of our capital programme under these three heads. Meanwhile, I must draw attention to the fact that we have here one of those awkward complications which arise from the conversion of rupees into sterling at 1*s.* 4*d.* In the statutory statements appended hereto the figure for railways totals £14·6 million only, in spite of the fact that we anticipate an outlay in England alone of nearly £18 million. This is one of those anomalies which are inevitable with the figures prepared on a basis which is now obsolete, the reason being, as I have already explained when dealing with the

treatment of the gain by exchange, that the capital account has to receive a credit which in the case of Railways amounts to nearly 10 crores. When the rupee and sterling figures are then combined upon a 1*s.* 4*d.* basis, the result is £14·6 million. The best way of comparing the railway capital budgets for the current and next years is to say that, while the former was calculated to cost the Indian tax payer 24 crores, the latter will cost him about 19 crores at the rate of exchange of 2*s.* 6*d.* the rupee.

Repayment of War Bonds.

45. Another very important item is the entry of £12·9 million for discharge of debt. From 1920 onwards our various series of War Bonds, issued in 1917 and 1918, will mature, and for some years their repayment will make a severe call on our resources; on August 15th next we have to find over 19 crores for this purpose. I may mention that we are doing what we can to work out such administrative measures as will enable the holders of these War Bonds, many of whom are quite small people living in remote towns and villages, to get repayment with the minimum of formality and inconvenience to themselves, and for this purpose the Securities Bill now before the Council will, when passed into law, be of great assistance in enabling us to waive many of the formalities necessitated under the existing law.

Making up of ciency in P Currency Reser

46. I have already mentioned that in the current and next year we are placing in suspense 4½ and 12 crores, respectively, towards meeting the deficiency in the Paper Currency Reserve. These amounts are, of course, for the time being held in our general balances, but we hope during the course of next year actually to apply 9 crores or £6 million in making up that deficiency.

Finally, we have to meet heavy drawings by the provinces on their balances amounting to over 5½ crores. Altogether, then, we have to meet liabilities amount-
llion.

Assets.

47. These are heavy liabilities, and our ability to incur the capital outlay proposed will depend to a large extent on the measure to which we can count on obtaining money through our rupee loan. We assume, however, that the Indian money market and the investing public generally will be prepared to take up our loan with something of the freedom shown in the current year. Should this not prove to be the case, we shall be obliged, however reluctantly, to curtail our capital programme. I now turn to the steps by which we propose to meet the liability of £38·6 million. We have, to start with, an anticipated Imperial surplus of £2 million, while we propose to reduce our cash balances during the course of the year by £3·2 million. Next, we assume a loan of 15 crores or £10 million. We hope to receive credits, in respect of stores charged to the War Stores Suspense account, to the extent of £7 million, and to recover £2·7 million from the War Office in respect of cash balances in Mesopotamia which will be transferred to the new administration of that country. As already stated, we hope to obtain a credit of £8 million from exchange gain, and the balance of our requirements will be found from Savings Bank deposits and other miscellaneous transactions. These transactions are summarised in the statement below :—

Liabilities.

	(In millions of £)	
Provincial deficit		3·8
Capital outlay :—		
Railways	14·6*	
Irrigation	0·6	
Delhi	0·7	
		15·9
Discharge of debt		12·9
Appropriation for deficiency in Paper Currency Reserve		6·0
		38·6

Assets.

	(In millions of £)
Reduction of cash balances	3·2
Imperial surplus	2·0
Rupee loan	10·0
Savings Bank, etc., deposits and cash certificates	
Net gain on exchange and gold operations held in suspense for meeting deficiency in Paper Currency Reserve	8·0
Credits for issues of Stores charged to Suspense Account	7·0
Recovery from War Office in respect of cash balances in Mesopotamia to be transferred to new Administration	
Miscellaneous items, (appropriation from Famine Insurance grant for reduction of debt, deposits, etc.)	3·6
	38 6

*Made up of :

Indian outlay	4,51 lakhs.
Adjustment for exchange	—9,74 „
Home outlay	£18,138,000

48. I have already tried to explain the difficulty of making a reliable estimate of our probable remittance transactions between England and India during the coming year, and I do not think therefore that it will serve any useful purpose for me to go into any details here as to the probable ways and means positions in England and India separately. All I will mention is that we expect that the Secretary of State's disbursements will amount to about £46 million, and that he will be able to meet these from the recoveries which he will make from the War Office in respect of payments made by us in India on their behalf and by selling Council Bills for £8⅓ million.

SECTION III.—NOTES ON CERTAIN SPECIAL HEADS.

A.—Military Services.

inancial results the year.

49. The net military expenditure (*i.e.*, deducting receipts) was £14½ million in 1918-19. The budget estimate for 1919-20 was £41,195,000. This figure included a provision for the payment to His Majesty's Government of an additional war contribution of £8,695,000. In the Revised estimate a sum of £1,541,700 has been included provisionally on account of this additional war contribution, the amount being made up as follows:—£246,700 for the effective charges of the additional body of Indian troops, being the equivalent at £1=R15 of an instalment of £500,000 of the special contribution; £995,000 for war pensionary charges of Indian troops and their British officers; £300,000 for war pensionary charges of British troops. The grounds for the reduction of the contribution for effective charges to a payment on account of £500,000 are explained in paragraph 6 of the Appendix dealing with this special contribution. Omitting these special payments, the net expenditure in 1919-20 is now expected to amount to £55,475,000 against a Budget estimate of £32,500,000. The increase over the Budget estimate thus amounts to £22,975,000. The Budget, however, also included a reserve of £871,000 under the Army head to meet unforeseen expenditure. The excess over the specific provision is therefore £23,846,000. Of this, £14,736,000 represents the cost of the operations against Afghanistan and the tribes on the North-West Frontier.

ature of the war penditure in the rrent year.

50. In presenting the military estimates for the current year, it was assumed that the year 1919-20 would be one of demobilisation. Unfortunately, as the Council are well aware, this anticipation has not been realised. The details of the campaigns on our frontier are known to the Council and I need not dilate on them, other than to emphasize the fact that the crisis arose at a time when the resources of India, both in men and material, had been sorely taxed by the Great War. Owing partly to deficiencies due to this cause and partly to the insistence, by present day public opinion, on a higher standard of efficiency in the military organisation, and of comfort for the fighting personnel, expenditure on a scale hitherto unprecedented in India had to be undertaken immediately. We were compelled not only to postpone the disbandment of considerable bodies of additional troops which were raised in India in 1918, but also to adopt every expedient which economises human life at the expense of mechanical contrivances and which makes life more comfortable on field service. Our total bill of £14¾ million includes special rations and special clothing for the effective personnel of the army; special hospital equipment and diet; the provision of ice plants, electric fans and lights, mobile water filtration plants, and pure water supply; the provision of huts for troops where in previous campaigns tents sufficed; the provision of mechanical transport and their workshops, motor ambulance convoys, additional animal transport required to carry the special war material entailed by modern requirements; the construction of roads, in localities where construction is specially expensive; the provision of ambulance trains and special rolling stock for troop movements; the survey and construction of special railways; the installation of ropeways; the provision of lethal munitions of modern character, heavy guns, machine guns approximating to the scale adopted in the Western theatres of war, armoured motor batteries, aeroplanes and their fighting equipment; improved equipment for defences involving heavy expenditure on barbed wire and defensive posts. The cost of all this has been higher than it

might otherwise have been. We were at the end of 5 years of war ; high prices ruled everywhere and these affected not only the cost of material but the cost of our Indian recruits, including followers. But the expenditure was unavoidable ; when it is a question of war, purely financial considerations must necessarily give way.

Excess of ordinary military expenditure.

51. Apart from special war contributions and the cost of the operations on the Frontier, the expenditure in the current year is estimated to exceed the specific provision in the budget by £9,110,000. The occurrence of this excess expenditure, in addition to the direct liabilities of the Frontier operations, has engaged our anxious attention for some time past, and in November last a Sub-Committee of the Executive Council was appointed to investigate the causes contributing to the excess demand. In the result, while steps were taken to enforce every practicable economy, extra expenditure to the amount now stated has been found to be inevitable. It is due in the main to two well-defined causes. Firstly, a very large proportion, amounting to over 7 crores of rupees, consists of items which can best be described as residuary obligations arising out of the great war. Secondly, the operations on the North-West Frontier reacted directly or indirectly on the ordinary heads of expenditure. The clearest example of the former category is an item of £2,800,000, which is required to pay the war gratuity admissible under the Royal Warrant to our permanent complement of regular British officers and soldiers for service in India during the period of the war. This represents an element in the contribution which we make to His Majesty's Government under the arrangement whereby we undertook to bear the cost of the normal garrison in India. It is a non-recurring charge, the liability for which was not known at the time of the preparation of the budget for 1919-20. The gratuity payable to our Indian soldiers for their service overseas in the great war has been provided for, but it does not appear in the present account, since the cost is chargeable to His Majesty's Government. Then, again, we had to face an all round increase in the pay of the personnel of the army. The process was initiated by His Majesty's Government at home with effect from 1st July 1919, and we, as a necessary consequence, have conceded a similar increase in the pay and furlough pay of British officers and soldiers serving in India. The cost of this will amount to about £2 million inclusive of medical services and miscellaneous British personnel. As a corollary to this, we have found it necessary to continue the grant to Indian troops of the increase of pay represented by the six-monthly bonus sanctioned in 1918. For the present, the increase is a temporary measure, which will require to be reconsidered in the light of the proposals which may be put forward by the Army in India Committee for the future organisation of our Indian Army. So long as the six-monthly bonus was paid for the specific purpose for which it was first granted, namely, the stimulation of recruitment for overseas forces, its cost was chargeable to His Majesty's Government, but its continuance in the circumstances which I have stated will now involve an expenditure of £270,000 from Indian revenues. We have also granted rewards consisting of cash grants and grants of land to Indian officers and men who have rendered distinguished service during the war, and have sanctioned increases of pay to various Indian establishments including followers. The cost of these measures will amount to £130,000. We have also had to meet obligations entailed by the higher standard of military equipment necessitated by the experience gained during the great war. We have added permanently to our establishment 6 Ford Van companies, together with workshops for repairing motor vehicles. It has been necessary to provide more animal transport units, and to make certain additions to the cadre of the Supply and Transport Corps, consequential on the grant of free rations to Indian troops and the development of transport services, and in the Army Veterinary Services and other administrative establishments. These various undertakings are estimated to cost about £460,000. Food charges account for an increase of £550,000 owing to continued high prices ; the cost of the Aden Operations will exceed the budget estimates by £110,000 ; the expenditure on certain services, *e.g.*, Port defences, Coastal patrol service, etc., by £150,000 ; the railway charges for military traffic and the hire of bullock transport by £280,000 ; and the expenditure on the purchase of stores in India for the Royal Air Force and for mechanical transport by £70,000. An additional sum of £600,000 will also have to be paid to the War Office in respect of the non-effective charges of British troops serving in India, partly owing to a rise in the rates of pensions and partly in connection with the settlement of certain claims which the War Office has against us on account

War gratuity

Increases of pay.

Rewards.

Improvement of equipment.

of the ordinary charges of British troops with previous Indian service whose ordinary pensions did not mature owing to death or disability in the Great War.

52. The expenditure on Military Works will exceed the budget estimates by £1,315,300. The excess consists very largely of items which, though adjustable for accounting reasons against the ordinary estimates, are more or less directly attributable to the Afghan war. Thus, the increase of Air Force establishment involved the provision of buildings for the accommodation of the extra personnel and for housing the valuable equipment which an Air Force requires. The works will, however, be of permanent utility and accordingly it would not be correct to charge their cost to the operations. The same is the case with the expenditure on Frontier roads (£180,000) and mechanical transport workshops (£133,000). Apart from this quasi-war expenditure, we have been compelled to provide accommodation on an enhanced scale for families of British units arriving from England at a cost of £140,000. This measure has been taken under the direct advice of His Majesty's Government. At the same time considerable expenditure has been incurred on reconstructing and improving the lines of Indian troops and on providing the buildings necessitated by the provision by Government of free rations for Indian troops.

et, 1920-21. 53. The budget provision for next year has been taken at £40 million. Out of this sum £1·45 million has been provisionally earmarked for payment of instalments of the additional contribution to His Majesty's Government, namely, £·25 million being the equivalent at R15=£1 of a second instalment of £·5 million for effective charges and £1·2 million for non-effective charges and the balance of £38·55 million will be available for the services of the army. The detailed grants working up to this figure have not yet been definitely settled, the reason for this being that the disturbed conditions which still prevail in India and the Middle East have rendered it equally impossible to obtain any clear assessment of our normal military liabilities in the future or to guarantee immediate reduction to any peace standard it may be decided to adopt. This matter also is being specially examined by the Sub-Committee of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council, to which reference has previously been made, and the problem with which they have to deal is one of unusual difficulty. But I may say at once that, if India is to maintain in an efficient state an army of the strength required for the adequate defence of her frontiers, the cost of the military services will in future be much in excess of the sum which we have been accustomed to allot in our budget for this purpose. In dealing with the revised estimates I have mentioned a number of the new permanent liabilities which have been brought upon us by the European war and the only point which I desire once more to emphasize is that we obviously cannot revert to the pre-war standard of equipment, since it would be neither right nor humane to deny to our soldiers the advantage which an improved equipment ensures: and the new equipment of which aeroplanes, improved artillery and mechanical transport may be taken as the most conspicuous examples, is extremely expensive both in initial cost and cost of maintenance. It is recognised, on the other hand, that the extended employment of up-to-date weapons and war material generally should render feasible certain reductions of personnel and every possible economy of this kind is being carefully studied. The object in view will be the possession of an army of the minimum strength compatible with safety, but fully mobile and equipped with all the requisites of war, well paid, well housed, and well clothed. But much still remains to be done to establish our army on this basis and in the ensuing year our expenditure will be specially high owing to the fact that we must incur a certain amount of initial outlay on the purchase of new equipment of various kinds, on the construction of hospitals and barracks and other important military requirements. Initial outlay of this character will so far as possible be spread over more than one year, but the extent of this process is limited by certain vital considerations, and it will be clear that until we can feel greater confidence in regard to possible dangers threatening us from the Middle East, our military expenditure will necessarily represent more than the cost of the army we hope to maintain in settled peace conditions. The very full data collected by the Army authorities have been exhaustively scrutinised; every feasible economy has been effected, and the provision of £40 million is the least which can safely be inserted in the budget. And I must warn the Council that if the operations on the frontier should continue into the ensuing year, even the provision now proposed will not suffice.

B.—Railways (Capital Outlay).

54. The Railway Capital expenditure on State-owned lines included within the Railway Programme, including both open lines and lines under construction, amounted to £1,978,700 in 1916-17, £2,529,300 in 1917-18 and £4,154,500 in 1918-19. In the Budget for the current year provision was made for £17·7 millions which, owing to failure of English supplies, it has not been possible to utilize fully. The latest estimate of expenditure is placed at £11·5 millions, which will be reduced to £10,211,000 by gains on exchange.

55 I have already mentioned that next year it is proposed to raise the provision to £18 millions for home and 4½ crores for Indian expenditure. The major portion of this sum will be devoted to works of improvement on existing lines and especially to provision of traffic facilities to enable railways to meet the increased demand on their resources which has followed the revival of trade. It is also hoped to make a beginning in replacement of the lines which it was necessary to dismantle during the war, and a sum of £212,000 has been allotted for this purpose. Progress in this respect is, however, directly dependent on the supply of materials, unfortunately still limited. In view of the pressing necessities of open lines it is not possible to provide at present for any considerable amount of new construction, but a sum of £630,000 has been allotted to enable a start to be made on some of the more urgent projects held in abeyance during the war.

56. Detailed figures showing the Capital outlay on all State lines up to the end of each year from 1916-17, and the net return obtained after deducting working expenses and interest charges will be found in the Secretary's memorandum. The return on railway capital (excluding interest charges) was estimated in the current year's Budget at 5·51 per cent. We now estimate it at 5·68 per cent. in consequence of the small increase in net railway earnings resulting from the gain by exchange creditable to the railway revenue account. For next year we put it at 5·51 per cent. The charges for interest in the current and ensuing years work out to 3·82 and 3·85 per cent. respectively on the capital outlay, so that the final net profit on railways is 1·86 and 1·66 per cent. respectively. These interest charges include certain annuity and sinking fund payments which really go towards the discharge of debt

C.—Irrigation (Capital Outlay).

57. Details regarding the financial position of our great irrigation undertakings will be given in the Secretary's memorandum, which will bring up to date the information given in connection with previous Financial Statements. The percentage of net profit on productive works was 6·08 in 1918-19, and is calculated at 7 in 1919-20. In the coming year we calculate it as 7·17.

58. The total length of main and branch canals and distributaries of State irrigation works of all classes in operation during the year 1918-19 was 66,120 miles which was 644 miles greater than the mileage in operation in 1917-18. It is expected that an additional length of 425 miles will have come into operation before the close of the year 1919-20. The total culturable area commanded by these canals amounted to nearly 52 million acres of which nearly 25 million acres were irrigated in 1918-19, and it is anticipated that during the current year the canal irrigated area will aggregate 26¼ million acres. During 1918-19 no new works of any importance were opened for irrigation. Irrigation on the Punjab triple canal system, *i.e.*, the Upper Jhelum, Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab canals has developed satisfactorily. The area irrigated during the current year is estimated at 1·7 million acres which is 363,000 acres in excess of that irrigated in 1918-19. The total irrigable area contemplated in the project estimate is 1¾ million acres, and it will thus be seen that this acreage has practically been attained. Besides the canals actually in operation, there are 35 schemes which are either under construction, awaiting sanction or being examined by the technical experts. It is estimated that if all schemes under consideration or projected are eventually carried out, they will extend the benefits of canal irrigation to an additional area of about 10 million acres; their estimated cost amounts approximately to £40 millions sterling, from which a return of about 7 per cent. is anticipated.

59. Progress of work on canals under construction has been maintained satisfactorily, though it has been limited by shortage of officers, large numbers of whom were absent on military duty and have only recently returned. It is anticipated that the new permanent headworks of the Ganges Canal will be completed during the ensuing year. Of the more important schemes, that for the Sarda Kichha Feeder has received the sanction of the Secretary of State, and the local Government is now making arrangements for the execution of the work. A modified project for the Sarda canal for Oudh, of which the Sarda Kichha Feeder forms a part, is under preparation by the local Government. The Grand Trunk canal project in Bengal which is designed to connect Calcutta with Eastern Bengal and Assam has recently been submitted to the Secretary of State for sanction. It is proposed to finance this work, which is estimated to cost R3,09 lakhs, from capital funds. A detailed project for the irrigation of the Sind Sagar Doab is now under consideration; as now designed, the scheme will provide for an annual irrigation of about 2 million acres; the total cost of the project is estimated at 9,28 lakhs and the net revenue, after deducting working expenses, is estimated at R91½ lakhs a year. This scheme, if carried out, will bring prosperity to a desert tract with a very low rainfall, and it is believed that it will at the same time bring in a return of nearly 10 per cent. to the State. Of the other large schemes described last year as under investigation, those for the Sukkur barrage and the Bhakra dam are still under investigation and projects are being framed by the Governments of Bombay and the Punjab. The Sutlej Valley project referred to last year has moved a stage forward; the scheme was discussed by representatives of all parties concerned in December last, and a detailed project is now being prepared.

D.—New Delhi.

60. The outlay for the year 1919-20 under this head, after allowing for a credit of R1 lakh for gain by exchange, is expected to amount to R50 lakhs as compared with a budget grant of R45 lakhs, an additional sum of 6 lakhs having been allotted in order to push on with the preparation for next year's work. It was pointed out last year that the recurring expenses of the present make-shifts were adding appreciably to the cost of the New Capital of India. Fortunately it is now possible to contemplate a programme which will enable the main buildings in the New City to be completed by the end of 1924, and in pursuance of this programme the grant for 1920-21 has been fixed at R1,10 lakhs, after allowing for a credit of R10 lakhs for gain by exchange. Sir E. Lutyens and Mr. H. Baker came out from England towards the end of 1919 and have been busy in connection with the scheme. Among the more prominent projects on which they have been employed are the chambers for the new Legislative Councils, the Medical Research Institute, the War Museum and the proposed memorial arch to the soldiers of the Indian Army who fell in the Great War.

Conclusion.

[...]rm finance; Imperial deficit.

61. As I have said before, this is the last occasion on which we shall present a budget based on the combined accounts of the Provincial and Central Governments; and next year will see the introduction to the new Legislative Assembly of a purely Imperial budget. We are now engaged in working out the many changes in rule which will be required in order to give the provinces the financial independence which the new order of things demands. If the supervision of finance and the control of expenditure by the Central Government have seemed at times to have been unduly rigid, too careful of the established rule and canon, I would ask our critics to cast their memory back to the days, not so long past, when our resources were inelastic, when a single season's scarcity could produce a financial crisis, when Indian capital came forth with reluctance to support our loans. We have succeeded to days of gradually swelling revenues, of somewhat easier ways and means; but I think that the Standing Committees of the new Councils and their new Finance Members will do well if they exercise their powers with something of the caution which has marked our expenditure control of the past. There is no

truer canon of finance than the old axiom, sanctified by the experience of ages, *magnum vectigal est parsimonia*. The extent of the finances which will be at the disposal of the reformed governments is, I know, a subject of live interest to this Council. The Joint Report of 1918 anticipated an Imperial deficit of 13½ crores, that deficit being made up by contributions from the provinces. This would have left the provinces in the aggregate with a net surplus of about 2 crores. We have reconsidered the position in the light of the probable gains from exchange, and have done so in only one spirit, the genuine desire to reduce the contributions to the lowest possible figure consistent with safeguarding the requirements of the country as a whole. There is no question of Government of India finance against provincial finance; the provinces are no less interested than is the Central Government in the maintenance of our great Imperial services; the Central Government is equally concerned that provincial reform and provincial development should not be strangled by inadequate finance. After considering the effect of the present budget as arranged on a 2 shilling basis, we think that we are justified in assuming for the present a reduction of the Imperial deficit to 6 crores, and we have provisionally indicated this figure to Lord Meston's Committee on Financial Relations as the basis of their inquiry into the apportionment of contributions. We have further indicated that we propose to assume the liability for extinguishing these contributions within a measurable time. The result will be that, adopting the figures of the provincial budgets for next year, as at present known to us, the Local Governments will be 1[illegible] crores a year better off than under the present division of revenues between the Government of India and themselves.

62. It would indeed have been a grateful task had I been able, in presenting to the Council the revised estimates of the present year, to exhibit a result more in keeping with the anticipations expressed by Lord Meston on the 1st March last year. He looked forward to a moderate surplus, and to the extinction of some 22 crores of temporary debt. The Afghan war has involved us in a heavy deficit, and our Treasury Bill liability shows no reduction on the figure outstanding at the beginning of the year. But the picture is not entirely devoid of brighter features. Our revenue has more than fulfilled the expectations formed last March; our silver reserves stand reasonably high; and we have managed to finance ourselves up to the present without utilizing the power taken last September to increase the fiduciary note issue. For the coming year we take, and experience shows that we are justified in taking, an optimistic view of the growth of our major revenue heads. Our expenditure will be swollen by the provision which we have had to make for the revision of establishments due to the continued prevalence of high prices; but the dominant feature on the expenditure side of our budget is the high figure which we have been obliged to insert on the Military account. I have already explained at length the circumstances under which we have made this provision. I do not desire to base it on any defined threat or menace from the Middle East; but no one cognisant of the facts can be free from apprehension of the consequences which may ensue to the peace of India from the sinister movements now on foot in that quarter; and it would be little short of criminal if, in the circumstances, we failed to provide during the coming year the finance essential to keep our Army up to the necessary standard of efficiency. The sum we have provided is, I am persuaded, the bare minimum required. But apart from the special requirements of the coming year, I would again remind the Council that modern armies, with their demands for latter day equipment, for mechanical contrivances and technical establishments, are bound to be more expensive than the armies of the pre-war era. It is unnecessary to quote European analogies; but the Council will be interested to know that Japan has made a provision for its military expenditure in 1920 which is more than three times that of 1918. We hope, however, to finance these increased demands on our resources, both civil and military, without any additional burden to the country other than that involved in the rearrangement of the super-tax to which I have already alluded. On the capital side we contemplate a railway programme which will, we hope, satisfy those who are interested in the development of this great asset that we are not failing in our duty to repair the deficiencies of the years of war; and we look forward to meeting the first of the heavy liabilities involved by our short-term loans, namely, the repayment of the 19 crores of War Bonds which fall due in August next. As I have already reminded the Council this programme can only be realised if India gives a liberal response to our rupee loan in the coming year.

Summary; The current year.

The year 1920-21.

63. As for the future, the revenues of India are steadily and surely expanding; and their expansion affords a guarantee of their adequacy to meet such problems of development as immediately confront the administration of the country. Our pre-occupations lie rather in the provision of ways and means to meet our capital liabilities. The provinces will be drawing on their accumulated balances; and they will before long be asking for a share in the Imperial loans, or raising loans themselves Our outstanding liabilities are not light. We have to meet twenty-five crores of war bonds in 1921, eleven crores in 1922, over two in 1923, and our terminable loan of five crores also falls due in that year. We have a breathing space in 1924; but in 1925 we have further payments to make of four crores and in 1928 we have to face a heavy maturity of twenty-five crores. Meanwhile our railways will not cease to demand fresh provision of capital money, and we have heavy irrigation projects in view The solution of the problems of the future depends therefore on the growing accumulation of capital wealth in India, and the interest which the Indian money market evinces in our loan issues. We had evidence during the war of what India could invest under the inspiration of patriotic motives; the response to our last year's issue afforded a proof that business India accepted our loan as a sound and profitable security. With such proofs before us, and in the belief that the social and material development of the country will carry with it an increased sense of responsibility for the economic use of its expanding resources, we need not hesitate to look on the future with a full measure of confidence and trust.

W. M. HAILEY.

The 1st March 1920.

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DELHI, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1920.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

MARCH 1920.

ACCOUNTS	1918-19
REVISED ESTIMATES	1919-20
BUDGET ESTIMATES	1920-21

CONTENTS.

A.—General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure charged to

	For details, vide Statement.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	Budget Estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised Estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget Estimate, 1920-1921.
		£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	21,089,944	22,686,400	22,057,400	23,711,200
Opium	"	3,289,111	3,056,200	2,990,800	2,942,000
Salt	"	4,277,989	3,914,300	3,800,700	4,488,400
Stamps	"	6,018,976	6,097,100	7,223,100	7,507,500
Excise	"	11,557,518	12,153,300	13,718,900	13,540,600
Customs	"	12,120,611	13,352,400	14,919,500	17,009,700
Income Tax	"	7,758,462	13,551,900	15 ,66,700	11,330,400
Other Heads	"	4,316,273	1,568,900	5,005,700	5,169,800
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	...	70,428,914	79,383,500	84,322,800	85,699,600
Interest	A	3,829,122	3,637,400	4,255,100	3,715,600
Posts and Telegraphs	"	5,312,967	5,716,800	5,998,800	6,184,200
Mint	"	1,826,814	1,356,500	1,669,700	679,500
Receipts by Civil Departments	"	2,091,802	1,957,500	2,157,400	2,086,200
Miscellaneous	"	6,728,458	2,557,400	1,862,800	6,276,800
Railways: Net Receipts	"	24,962,239	21,372,900	21,607,300	21,774,700
Irrigation	"	5,346,507	5,611,900	5,843,600	5,945,200
Other Public Works	"	347,649	323,000	363,600	371,300
Military Receipts	"	2,349,972	1,587,300	1,771,600	1,519,500
TOTAL REVENUE	...	123,257,744	123,104,200	129,850,600	134,252,600
DEFICIT	...	3,820,409	...	14,368,100	...
TOTAL	...	127,078,153	123,404,200	144,218,700	134,252,600

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 1, 1920.

M. F. GAUNTLETT,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

Revenue, of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details, vide Statement.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	Budget Estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised Estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget Estimate, 1920-1921
		£	£	£	£
Expenditure—					
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	11,787,122	11,293,300	12,082,900	13,410,100
Interest	"	8,127,090	7,763,500	8,934,200	8,192,500
Posts and Telegraphs	"	3,974,954	4,580,200	4,725,300	6,073,500
Mint	"	305,810	284,500	356,200	254,800
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	23,668,218	21,549,100	25,818,300	28,250,200
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	6,292,776	6,139,100	6,564,900	8,634,700
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	1,000,000	1,789,100	1,229,700	1,000,000
Railways: Interest and Miscellaneous Charges	"	14,394,142	14,468,900	14,590,200	15,284,200
Irrigation	"	3,946,829	4,071,100	4.221,200	4,381,400
Other Public Works	"	5,651,871	6,932,700	6,857,300	9,074,100
Military Services	"	(a) 46,830,210	(b) 42,782,300	(c) 58,788,300	(d) 41,519,500
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	...	125,999,022	124,653,800	144,168,500	136,075,000
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.	End of B	1,143,955	...	834,000	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.	"	*64,824*	*1,918,200*	*783,800*	*3,827,000*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	...	127,078,153	122,735,600	144,218,700	132,248,000
SURPLUS	...	...	668,600	...	2,004,600
TOTAL	...	127,078,153	123,401,200	144,218,700	134,252,600

(a) Includes £12,700,300 for further assistance from Indian revenues towards the cost of the military forces raised in India.
(b) " £ 8,695,000 " " " "
(c) " £ 1,541,700 " " " "
(d) " £ 1,450,000 " " " "

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

E. M. COOK,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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II.—General Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

	For details, vide Statement.	Receipts.			
		Accounts, 1918-1919.	Budget Estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised Estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget Estimate, 1920-1921.
		£	£	£	£
Surplus	C	...	668,600	...	2,004,600
Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways	"	...	...	—73,600	...
Capital contributed by Indian States towards construction of State Railways	"	...	...	...	...
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)	"	...	165,700	...	110,300
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT RECEIPTS		...	165,700	—73,600	110,300
Debt, Deposits and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net incurred)	C	...	724,000	4,763,700	9,178,400
Temporary Debt (net incurred)	"	19,572,725	...	...	...
Unfunded Debt (net incurred)	"	4,326,394	3,130,400	880,100	2,125,500
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	...	21,111,100	12,198,600	10,232,000
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Repayments)	"	...	...	84,400	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Repayments)	"	...	...	...	688,900
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction (net Repayments)	"	17,290	9,000	9,100	9,400
Remittances (net)	"	8,963,834	6,174,300	...	1,756,800
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	6,599,945	12,250,000	31,226,200	8,375,000
Sterling Transfers on London drawn	"	5,315,000	...	24,544,000	...
TOTAL DEBT, DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES		44,795,188	43,398,800	73,706,100	32,366,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	44,795,188	44,233,100	73,632,500	34,480,900
Opening Balance—India	...	15,325,177	12,475,477	17,300,258	13,929,858
England	...	(a) 16,625,416	(b) 13,200,616	(a) 14,715,827	(a) 7,507,927
TOTAL	...	76,745,781	69,909,193	105,648,585	55,918,685

(a) Include balances of the Gold Standard Reserve as shown

(b) Of this amount £6,000,000

M. F. GAUNTLETT,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 1, 1920.

Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details, vide Statement.	DISBURSEMENTS. Accounts, 1918-1919.	Budget Estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised Estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget Estimate 1920-1921.
		£	£	£	£
Deficit	C	3,820,409	...	14,368,100	...
Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Outlay on Irrigation Works	"	236,722	433,300	235,900	575,400
Outlay on State Railways	"	4,857,499	16,370,500	8,704,400	13,735,200
Initial outlay on new Capital at Delhi	"	285,793	300,000	333,800	735,800
Outlay of Railway Companies (net)	"	—582,682	1,499,400	1,677,300	1,049,200
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)	"	1,419,639	...	339,600	...
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS	...	6,216,971	18,608,200	11,291,000	16,095,600
Debt, Deposits and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net discharged)	C	14,590,686	...	...	...
Temporary Debt (net discharged)	"	...	14,994,700	1,155,600	12,786,800
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	5,412,915	...	...	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	"	35,470	59,500	...	415,100
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)	"	1,825,176	760,100	972,300	...
Remittances (net)	"	...	...	473,600	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	8,193,069	12,250,000	31,226,200	8,375,000
Sterling Transfers on London paid	"	5,135,000	...	24,724,000	...
TOTAL DEBT, DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	...	34,692,316	28,064,300	58,551,700	21,576,900
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	44,729,696	46,667,500	84,210,800	37,672,500
Closing Balance—India	...	17,300,258	12,322,577	13,929,858	12,078,758
England	...	(a) 14,715,827	(b) 10,919,116	(a) 7,507,927	(a) 6,167,427
TOTAL	...	76,745,781	69,909,193	105,648,585	55,918,685

in the notes on pages 158 and 159.
represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

E. M. COOK,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

A.—Statement of the Revenue of

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1918-1919.					REVISED	
	India.	England.	TOTAL.	Distribution of Total between		India.	England.
				Imperial.	Provincial.		
Principal Heads of Revenue—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	21,089,944	..	**21,089,944**	10,155,218	10,934,726	32,057,400	...
II.—Opium	3,289,111	...	**3,289,111**	3,289,111	...	2,990,800	...
III.—Salt	4,277,989	...	**4,277,989**	4,277,989	...	3,800,700	...
IV.—Stamps	6,018,976	...	**6,018,976**	3,071,432	2,947,544	7,228,100	...
V.—Excise	11,557,518	...	**11,557,518**	3,207,184	8,350,334	12,718,900	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	28,012	...	**28,012**	73	27,939	36,100	...
VII.—Customs	12,120,641	...	**12,120,641**	12,120,641	...	14,919,500	...
VIII.—Income Tax	7,758,462	...	**7,758,462**	5,180,047	2,578,415	15,606,700	...
IX.—Forest	3,121,255	...	**3,121,255**	156,169	2,965,086	3,619,800	...
X.—Registration	572,652	...	**572,652**	7,955	564,697	723,800	...
XI.—Tributes from Indian States	594,354	...	**594,354**	594,354	...	626,000	...
TOTAL	70,428,914	...	**70,428,914**	42,060,173	28,368,741	84,322,800	...
XII.—Interest	1,054,182	2,775,240	**3,829,422**	3,569,348	260,074	1,306,700	2,948,400
XIII.—Posts and Telegraphs	5,329,967	13,000	**5,342,967**	5,342,967	...	5,942,700	54,100
XV.—Mint	1,826,741	73	**1,826,814**	1,826,814	...	1,669,600	100
Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	420,943	...	**420,943**	22,189	[illegible]	485,600	...
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	511,728	...	**511,728**	89,677	[illegible]	417,300	...
XVII.—Police	185,837	...	**185,837**	4,496	181,341	170,600	...
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage	132,176	...	**132,176**	...	132,176	138,700	...
XIX.—Education	304,300	...	**304,300**	7,057	297,243	325,800	...
XXA.—Medical	110,785	231	**111,016**	1,655	109,361	113,800	300
XXB.—Sanitation	33,706	...	**33,706**	6,776	26,930	46,900	...
XXIA.—Agriculture	169,436	...	**169,436**	40,753	128,683	182,900	...
XXIB.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	225,046	614	**225,660**	16,096	209,564	276,600	1,800
TOTAL	2,093,957	845	**2,094,802**	188,699	1,906,103	2,155,300	2,100
Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	179,641	37,506	**217,147**	126,213	90,934	186,500	43,700
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	120,358	...	**120,358**	53,998	66,360	134,600	...
XXIV.—Exchange	4,834,412	...	**4,834,412**	4,834,412	...	...	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,535,729	20,812	**1,556,541**	1,343,245	213,296	1,411,300	86,700
TOTAL	6,670,140	58,318	**6,728,458**	6,357,868	370,590	1,732,400	130,400
Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	50,817,400	20,595	**50,837,995**	50,829,892	8,103	52,833,300	48,600
Deduct—Working Expenses	*24,717,786*	...	***24,717,786***	*24,709,980*	*7,806*	*30,133,400*	...
Surplus profits paid to Companies, etc.	*1,264,237*	...	***1,264,237***	*1,264,237*	...	*1,371,200*	...
Net Receipts	24,835,377	20,595	**24,855,972**	24,855,675	297	21,328,700	48,600
XXVIII.—Subsidised Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of advances of Interest)	11,923	94,344	**106,267**	106,267	...	11,900	218,100
TOTAL	24,847,300	114,939	**24,962,239**	24,961,942	297	21,340,600	266,700
Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	3,139,418	...	**3,139,418**	1,353,909	1,785,509	3,546,700	...
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,904,477	...	**1,904,477**	1,034,237	870,240	2,000,700	...
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	302,612	...	**302,612**	106,970	195,642	296,200	...
TOTAL	5,346,507	...	**5,346,507**	2,495,116	2,851,391	5,843,600	...
Other Public Works—							
XXXI.—Civil Works	347,649	...	**347,649**	53,991	293,658	368,500	...
Military Receipts—							
XXXII.—Army: Effective	1,494,286	231,740	**1,726,026**	1,726,026	...	1,041,500	255,000
Non-Effective	81,575	34,841	**116,416**	116,416	...	64,800	41,000
	1,575,861	266,581	**1,842,442**	1,842,442	...	1,106,300	296,000
XXXIII.—Marine	405,772	...	**405,772**	405,772	...	275,300	...
XXXIV.—Military Works	101,758	...	**101,758**	101,758	...	94,000	...
TOTAL	2,083,391	266,581	**2,349,972**	2,349,972	...	1,475,600	296,000
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	—2,269,168	+ 2,269,168	...	...
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26,220,022	136,152,800	3,697,800

India, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1919-1920.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1920-1921.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1920-1921, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1919-1920.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1920-1921, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1919-1920.
	DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BETWEEN		Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1919-1920.				DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BETWEEN			
TOTAL.	Imperial.	Provincial.		India	England.	TOTAL.	Imperial.	Provincial.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
22,057,400	10,796,900	11,260,500	−629,000	23,711,200	...	**23,711,200**	11,442,700	12,268,500	+1,024,800	+1,653,800
2,990,800	2,990,800	...	−65,400	2,942,000	...	**2,942,000**	2,942,000	...	−114,200	−48,800
3,800,700	3,800,700	...	−113,600	4,488,400	...	**4,488,400**	4,488,400	...	+574,100	+687,700
7,223,100	3,681,900	3,541,200	+1,126,000	7,507,500	...	**7,507,500**	3,828,100	3,679,400	+1,410,400	+284,400
12,718,900	3,641,400	9,077,500	+565,600	13,540,600	...	**13,540,600**	3,885,600	9,655,000	+1,387,300	+821,700
36,100	200	35,900	+1,500	37,400	...	**37,400**	200	37,200	+2,800	+1,300
14,919,500	14,919,500	...	+1,567,100	17,009,700	...	**17,009,700**	17,009,700	...	+3,657,300	+2,090,200
15,606,700	12,304,600	3,302,100	+2,051,800	11,330,400	...	**11,330,400**	7,491,200	3,839,200	−2,224,500	−4,276,300
3,619,800	153,600	3,466,200	+267,000	3,770,900	...	**3,770,900**	166,100	3,604,800	+418,100	+151,100
723,800	8,700	715,100	+155,600	745,200	...	**745,200**	8,600	736,600	+177,000	+21,400
626,000	626,000	...	+12,700	616,300	...	**616,300**	616,300	...	+3,000	−9,700
84,322,800	52,924,300	31,398,500	+4,939,300	85,699,600	...	**85,699,600**	51,878,900	33,820,700	+6,316,100	+1,376,800
4,255,100	3,895,200	359,900	+617,700	1,323,600	2,392,000	**3,715,600**	3,321,800	393,800	+78,200	−539,500
5,996,800	5,996,800	...	+280,000	6,151,700	32,500	**6,184,200**	6,184,200	...	+467,400	+187,400
1,669,700	1,669,700	...	+313,200	679,500	...	**679,500**	679,500	...	−677,000	−990,200
485,600	29,000	456,600	+49,300	464,700	...	**464,700**	22,700	442,000	+28,400	−20,900
417,300	59,600	357,700	+3,700	398,700	...	**398,700**	59,400	339,300	−14,900	−18,600
170,600	12,800	157,800	+42,000	146,600	...	**146,600**	6,700	139,900	+18,000	−24,000
136,700	...	136,700	+11,200	150,700	...	**150,700**	...	150,700	+25,200	+14,000
325,800	8,000	317,800	+1,300	327,000	...	**327,000**	7,900	319,100	+2,500	+1,200
114,100	2,100	112,000	+9,300	115,400	300	**115,700**	2,000	113,700	+10,900	+1,600
46,000	16,300	29,700	+12,900	41,000	...	**41,000**	16,400	24,600	+7,900	−5,000
182,900	29,300	153,600	+17,800	190,100	...	**190,100**	29,500	160,600	+25,000	+7,200
278,400	16,700	261,700	+52,400	250,400	1,300	**251,700**	30,900	220,800	+25,700	−26,700
2,157,400	173,800	1,983,600	+199,900	2,084,600	1,600	**2,086,200**	175,500	1,910,700	+128,700	−71,200
230,200	127,300	102,900	+6,300	190,400	43,700	**234,100**	132,000	102,100	+10,200	+3,900
134,600	58,300	76,300	+30,100	134,500	...	**134,500**	61,400	73,100	+30,000	−100
...	...	...	−1,066,700	4,000,000	...	**4,000,000**	4,000,000	...	+2,933,300	+4,000,000
1,498,000	1,255,900	242,100	+335,700	1,767,000	141,200	**1,908,200**	1,032,300	875,900	+745,900	+410,200
1,862,800	1,441,500	421,300	−694,600	6,091,900	184,900	**6,276,800**	5,225,700	1,051,100	+3,719,400	+4,414,000
52,881,900	52,872,400	9,500	−500,000	56,000,000	48,600	**56,048,600**	56,038,600	10,000	+2,666,700	+3,166,700
30,133,400	*30,124,200*	*9,200*	+800,000	*33,373,300*	...	*33,373,300*	*33,363,000*	*10,300*	−2,439,900	−3,239,900
1,371,200	*1,371,200*	...	−114,600	*1,066,700*	...	*1,066,700*	*1,066,700*	...	+159,900	+304,500
21,377,300	21,377,000	300	+155,400	21,560,000	48,600	**21,608,600**	21,608,900	−300	+386,700	+231,300
230,000	230,000	...	+79,000	11,100	155,000	**166,100**	166,100	...	+15,100	−63,900
21,607,300	21,607,000	300	+234,400	21,571,100	203,600	**21,774,700**	21,775,000	−300	+401,800	+167,400
3,546,700	1,511,400	2,035,300	+819,800	3,494,100	...	**3,494,100**	1,529,000	1,965,100	+267,200	−52,600
2,000,700	1,082,500	918,200	+41,700	2,130,500	...	**2,130,500**	1,147,300	983,200	+171,500	+129,800
296,200	104,500	191,700	−29,800	320,600	...	**320,600**	119,700	200,900	−5,400	+24,400
5,843,600	2,698,400	3,145,200	+331,700	5,945,200	...	**5,945,200**	2,796,000	3,149,200	+433,300	+101,600
363,500	60,700	302,800	+40,500	371,300	...	**371,300**	60,600	310,700	+48,300	+7,800
1,296,500	1,296,500	...	+202,100	930,700	237,000	**1,167,700**	1,167,700	...	+73,300	−128,800
105,800	105,800	...	−4,100	57,800	41,000	**98,800**	98,800	...	−11,100	−7,000
1,402,300	1,402,300	...	+198,000	988,500	278,000	**1,266,500**	1,266,500	...	+62,200	−135,800
275,300	275,300	...	−23,700	161,000	...	**161,000**	161,000	...	−138,000	−114,300
94,000	94,000	...	+10,000	92,000	...	**92,000**	92,000	...	+8,000	−2,000
1,771,600	1,771,600	...	+184,300	1,241,500	278,000	**1,519,500**	1,519,500	...	−67,800	−252,100
...	−1,826,800	+1,836,300	...	...	...	...	−1,150,500	+1,150,500	...	...
[illegible]	90,412,700	89,437,900	+6,446,400	131,160,000	3,092,600	**134,252,600**	92,466,200	41,786,400	+10,848,400	+4,402,000

B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1918-1919. India.	ACCOUNTS, 1918-1919. England.	ACCOUNTS, 1918-1919. TOTAL.	Distribution of Total between Imperial.	Distribution of Total between Provincial.	REVISED India.	REVISED England.
Direct Demands on the Revenues—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	1,257,958	...	**1,257,958**	1,113,209	144,749	1,299,200	...
2.—Assignments and Compensations	1,229,578	...	**1,229,578**	507,512	722,066	1,326,400	...
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.* :—							
3.—Land Revenue	4,102,960	1,373	**4,104,333**	280,623	3,823,710	4,265,700	[illegible],000
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	1,307,289	596	**1,307,885**	1,307,885	...	897,700	[illegible]
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	550,910	2,190	**553,100**	553,100	...	560,800	2,800
6.—Stamps	66,673	153,248	**219,921**	137,931	81,990	83,500	17[illegible],000
7.—Excise	538,328	200	**538,528**	159,902	378,626	602,600	900
9.—Customs	303,052	120	**303,172**	303,172	...	307,500	400
10.—Income Tax	55,631	...	**55,631**	28,428	27,203	100,900	...
11.—Forest	1,925,034	1,877	**1,926,911**	119,934	1,806,977	2,123,900	8,700
12.—Registration	290,105	...	**290,105**	2,261	287,844	321,900	...
TOTAL	11,627,518	159,604	**11,787,122**	4,513,957	7,273,165	11,890,100	192,800
Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt	8,440,126	8,400,805	**16,840,931**	15,847,522	993,409	10,326,700	7,582,100
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways†	*4,661,715*	*3,639,488*	***8,301,203***	*8,301,203*	...	*5,000,500*	*3,673,800*
„ Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*1,414,808*	*124,596*	***1,539,404***	*795,182*	*744,222*	*1,435,000*	*125,000*
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	2,363,603	4,636,721	**7,000,324**	6,751,137	249,187	3,891,200	3,783,300
14.—Interest on other obligations	1,126,766	...	**1,126,766**	1,126,766	...	1,259,700	...
TOTAL	3,490,369	4,636,721	**8,127,090**	7,877,903	249,18[illegible]	5,150,900	3,783,300
15.—Posts and Telegraphs	3,748,639	226,315	**3,974,954**	3,974,954	...	4,175,700	549,600
17.—Mint	267,791	38,019	**305,810**	305,810	...	295,700	60,500
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	1,827,842	661,872	**2,489,714**	1,531,325	958,389	1,958,000	738,600
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	3,448,928	536	**3,449,464**	80,479	3,368,985	3,690,800	21,500
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	1,408,884	587	**1,409,471**	190,577	1,218,894	1,563,200	...
20.—Police	6,109,164	562	**6,109,726**	349,197	5,760,529	6,797,000	3,000
21.—Ports and Pilotage	221,474	60	**221,534**	60	221,474	309,100	500
22.—Education	3,959,080	15,446	**3,974,526**	141,734	3,832,792	4,507,500	15,600
23.—Ecclesiastical	136,685	107	**136,792**	136,792	...	134,100	600
24A.—Medical	1,101,695	7,842	**1,109,537**	97,859	1,011,678	1,316,700	27,100
24B.—Sanitation	629,627	625	**630,252**	88,361	541,891	849,500	4,500
25.—Political	2,632,467	21,402	**2,653,869**	2,464,394	189,475	2,079,300	68,800
26A.—Agriculture	819,128	3,974	**823,102**	88,854	734,248	955,800	3,200
26B.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	649,357	30,874	**680,231**	301,015	379,216	731,200	42,700
TOTAL	22,944,331	743,887	**23,688,218**	5,470,647	18,217,571	24,892,200	926,100
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	192,902	7,678	**185,224**	185,224	...	192,500	17,000
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	3,501	137,408	**140,909**	140,909	...	5,000	600,000
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,585,833	1,939,367	**3,525,200**	2,070,287	1,454,913	1,651,600	2,063,000
30.—Stationery and Printing	1,008,236	101,500	**1,109,736**	562,280	547,456	1,049,500	166,000
32.—Miscellaneous	756,383	575,324	**1,331,707**	874,348	457,359	758,400	61,900
TOTAL	3,546,855	2,745,921	**6,292,776**	3,833,048	2,459,728	3,657,000	2,907,900
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	307,767	...	**307,767**	231,257	76,510	867,400	...
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	—19	...	**—19**	—19	...	...	...
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	312,309	940	**313,249**	313,249	...	359,300	3,000
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	379,003	...	**379,003**	379,003	...	...	...
TOTAL	999,060	940	**1,000,000**	923,490	76,510	1,226,700	3,000
Carried over	46,624,563	8,551,407	**55,175,970**	26,899,809	28,276,161	51,288,800	8,423,200

	ACCOUNTS, 1918-1919. India.	ACCOUNTS, 1918-1919. England.	ACCOUNTS, 1918-1919. TOTAL.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1919-1920. India.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1919-1920. England.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1919-1920. TOTAL.
†Included under the following heads :—	£	£	£	£	£	£
State Railways—Interest on Debt	4,642,479	3,558,238	**8,200,717**	4,980,100	3,592,600	**8,572,700**
Ditto —Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	19,236	81,250	**100,486**	20,400	81,200	**101,600**
TOTAL	4,661,715	3,639,488	**8,301,203**	5,000,500	3,673,800	**8,674,300**

Revenues of India, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1919-1920.			Increase + Decrease − as compared with Budget Estimate, 1919-1920.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1920-1921.					Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1920-1921, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1919-1920.	Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1920-1921, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1919-1920.
Total.	Distribution of Total between			India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between			
	Imperial.	Provincial.					Imperial.	Provincial.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1,299,200	1,007,700	291,500	+606,000	971,500	...	**971,500**	742,700	228,800	+278,300	−327,700
1,326,400	606,700	719,700	+30,300	1,374,500	...	**1,374,500**	579,300	795,200	+78,400	+48,100
4,269,300	290,800	3,978,500	+117,000	4,897,600	1,600	**4,899,200**	293,600	4,605,600	+746,900	+629 900
899,100	899,100	...	−147,000	1,160,500	2,700	**1,163,200**	1,163,200	...	+117,100	+264,100
563,600	563,600	...	−41,100	767,400	1,600	**769,000**	769,000	...	+164,300	+205,400
258,500	163,900	94,600	+92,300	79,300	110,000	**189,300**	94,400	94,900	+23,100	−69,200
603,500	175,700	427,800	+32,800	725,500	500	**726,000**	178,500	547,500	+155,300	+122,500
307,900	307,900	...	−6,100	386,700	200	**386,900**	386,900	...	+72,800	+79,000
100,900	54,300	46,600	+5,700	133,600	...	**133,600**	69,900	63,700	+38,400	+32,700
2,132,600	156,900	1,975,700	+81,100	2,426,200	35,500	**2,461,700**	251,900	2,209,800	+410,200	+329,100
321,900	2,400	319,500	+18,700	335,200	...	**335,200**	2,400	332,800	+32,000	+13,300
12,082,900	4,229,000	7,853,900	+789,600	13,258,000	152,100	**13,410,100**	4,531,800	8,878,300	+2,116,800	+1,327,200
17,908,800	16,832,700	1,076,100	+1,168,900	10,433,300	7,239,400	**17,672,700**	16,570,200	1,102,500	+932,800	−236,100
8,674,300	*8,674,300*	...	−115,700	*5,481,300*	*3,756,900*	*9,238,200*	*9,238,200*	...	−679,600	−563,900
1,560,000	*808,800*	*751,200*	+3,700	*1,459,300*	*125,700*	*1,585,000*	*824,500*	*760,500*	−21,300	−25,000
7,674,500	7,349,600	324,900	+1,056,900	3,492,700	3,356,800	**6,849,500**	6,507,500	342,000	+231,900	−825,000
1,259,700	1,259,700	...	+113,800	1,343,000	...	**1,343,000**	1,343,000	...	+197,100	+83,300
8,934,200	8,609,300	324,900	+1,170,700	4,835,700	3,356,800	**8,192,500**	7,850,500	342,000	+429,000	−741,700
4,725,300	4,725,300	...	+145,100	4,890,000	1,183,500	**6,073,500**	6,073,500	...	+1,493,300	+1,348,200
356,200	356,200	...	+71,700	192,000	62,800	**254,800**	254,800	...	−29,700	−101,400
2,696,600	1,644,900	1,051,700	+345,300	2,059,700	742,700	**2,802,400**	1,702,100	1,100,300	+451,100	+105,800
3,712,300	105,900	3,606,400	+168,800	3,831,800	2,600	**3,834,400**	83,500	3,750,900	+290,900	+122,100
1,563,200	196,300	1,366,900	+316,100	1,457,100	...	**1,457,100**	199,100	1,258,000	+210,000	−106,100
6,800,000	457,100	6,342,900	+450,100	6,928,700	2,800	**6,941,500**	407,500	6,534,000	+601,600	+141,500
309,600	500	309,100	+90,000	262,000	300	**262,300**	300	262,000	+42,700	−47,300
4,523,100	155,900	4,367,200	−365,500	5,577,200	13,000	**5,590,200**	382,400	5,207,800	+701,600	+1,067,100
134,700	134,700	...	−11,700	147,300	400	**147,700**	147,700	...	+1,300	+13,000
1,343,800	130,300	1,213,500	−4,300	1,670,200	16,600	**1,686,800**	134,400	1,552,400	+338,700	+343,000
854,000	145,200	708,800	−140,200	1,338,100	2,000	**1,340,100**	225,600	1,114,500	+345,900	+486,100
2,148,100	1,954,900	193,200	+364,500	1,876,200	30,200	**1,906,400**	1,680,200	226,200	+122,600	−241,700
959,000	99,100	859,900	−58,000	1,296,700	10,200	**1,306,900**	147,900	1,159,000	+289,300	+347,900
773,900	451,700	322,200	+104,900	937,600	36,800	**974,400**	580,700	393,700	+305,400	+200,500
25,818,300	5,476,500	20,341,800	+1,269,200	27,392,600	857,600	**28,250,200**	5,691,400	22,558,800	+3,701,100	+2,431,900
209,500	209,500	...	+8,600	194,900	11,100	**206,000**	206,000	...	+5,100	−3,500
605,000	605,000	...	+302,700	3,200	1,100,000	**1,103,200**	1,103,200	...	+800,900	+498,200
3,714,600	2,203,200	1,511,400	+96,500	1,696,900	2,302,000	**3,998,900**	2,432,000	1,566,900	+380,800	+284,300
1,215,500	591,800	623,700	+225,900	981,000	134,500	**1,115,500**	488,500	627,000	+125,900	−100,000
820,300	395,900	424,400	−207,900	2,156,100	55,000	**2,211,100**	693,600	1,517,500	+1,182,900	+1,390,800
6,564,900	4,005,400	2,559,500	+425,800	5,032,100	3,602,600	**8,634,700**	4,923,300	3,711,400	+2,495,600	+2,069,800
867,400	651,800	215,600	−568,400	19,500	...	**19,500**	11,600	4,900	−1,416,300	−847,900
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
362,300	362,300	...	+9,000	341,200	18,800	**360,000**	360,000	...	+6,700	−2,300
...	...	...	...	620,500	...	**620,500**	620,500	...	+620,500	+620,500
1,229,700	1,014,100	215,600	−559,400	981,200	18,800	**1,000,000**	995,100	4,900	−789,100	−229,700
59,711,500	28,415,800	31,295,700	+6,312,700	56,581,600	9,234,200	**65,815,800**	30,320,400	35,495,400	+9,417,000	+6,104,300

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1920-1921.		
India.	England.	Total.
£	£	£
5,460,000	3,675,700	9,135,700
21,800	81,200	102,500

B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1918-1919.					REVISED	
	India.	England.	TOTAL.	Distribution of Total between		India.	England.
				Imperial.	Provincial.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	46,624,563	8,551,407	55,175,970	26,899,809	28,276,161	51,288,300	8,423,200
Railways—							
38.—State Railways: Interest on Debt	4,642,479	3,558,238	8,200,717	8,200,717	...	4,980,100	3,592,600
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	3,357,595	3,357,595	3,357,595	...	...	3,857,600
Sinking Funds	...	242,886	242,886	242,886	...	...	255,500
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	19,236	81,250	100,486	100,486	...	20,400	81,200
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	50,078	2,126,597	2,176,675	2,176,675	...	54,100	2,118,000
40.—Subsidised Companies: Land, etc.	20,786	...	20,786	20,112	674	44,000	...
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	294,997	...	294,997	294,959	38	86,700	...
TOTAL	5,027,576	9,366,566	14,394,142	14,393,430	712	5,185,300	9,404,900
Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	1,423,080	...	1,423,080	689,440	733,640	1,517,500	...
Interest on Debt	1,414,808	124,596	1,539,404	795,182	744,222	1,435,000	125,000
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	984,345	...	984,345	310,623	673,722	1,143,700	...
TOTAL	3,822,233	124,596	3,946,829	1,795,245	2,151,584	4,096,200	125,000
Other Public Works—							
44.—Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues	5,376	...	5,376	...	5,376	5,900	...
45.—Civil Works	5,609,705	36,790	5,646,495	839,437	4,807,058	6,716,800	134,600
TOTAL	5,615,081	36,790	5,651,871	839,437	4,812,434	6,722,700	134,600
Military Services—							
46.—Army: Effective	36,828,187	2,414,118	39,242,305	39,242,305	...	45,179,300	4,078,900
Non-Effective	1,061,204	2,503,784	3,564,988	3,564,988	...	1,235,700	3,876,100
	37,889,391	4,917,902	42,807,293	42,807,293	...	46,415,000	7,955,000
46A.—Marine	544,835	582,811	1,127,646	1,127,646	...	417,000	855,000
47.—Military Works	2,845,848	49,423	2,895,271	2,895,271	...	2,977,100	169,200
TOTAL	41,280,074	5,550,136	(a) 46,830,210	46,830,210	...	49,809,100	8,979,200
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	102,369,527	23,629,495	125,999,022	90,758,131	35,240,891	117,101,800	27,066,900
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	1,143,955	...	1,143,955	...	1,143,955	834,000	...
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	*64,824*	...	*64,824*	...	*64,824*	*783,800*	...
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	103,448,658	23,629,495	127,078,153	90,758,131	36,320,022	117,151,800	27,066,900

	ACCOUNTS, 1918-1919.		
	India.	England.	TOTAL.
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—	£	£	£
48.—State Railways	4,225,357	632,142	4,857,499
49.—Irrigation Works	235,509	1,213	236,722
TOTAL	4,460,866	633,355	5,094,221
51.—Initial Expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	284,455	1,338	285,793

Revenues of India, in India and in England—*continued.*

ESTIMATE, 1919-1920.			Increase + Decrease − as compared with Budget Estimate, 1919-1920.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1920-1921.					Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1920-1921, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1919-1920	Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1920-1921, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1919-1920.
Total.	Distribution of Total between			India.	England.	Total	Distribution of Total between			
	Imperial.	Provincial.					Imperial.	Provincial.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
59,711,500	28,415,800	31,295,700	+3,312,700	56,581,600	9,234,200	**65,815,800**	30,320,400	35,495,400	+9,417,000	+6,104,300
8,572,700	8,572,700	...	+117,500	5,460,000	3,675,700	**9,135,700**	9,135,700	...	+680,500	+563,000
3,357,600	3,357,600	...	...	...	3,357,600	**3,357,600**	3,357,600	...	...	...
255,500	255,500	...	...	...	270,400	**270,400**	270,400	...	+14,900	+14,900
101,600	101,600	...	−1,800	21,300	81,200	**102,500**	102,500	..	−900	+900
2,172,100	2,172,100	...	+5,600	56,900	2,153,500	**2,210,400**	2,210,400	...	+43,900	+38,300
44,000	43,300	700	...	34,500	...	**34,500**	33,400	1,100	−9,500	−9,500
86,700	86,600	100	...	80,100	93,000	**173,100**	173,000	100	+86,400	+86,400
14,590,200	14,589,400	800	+121,300	5,652,800	9,631,400	**15,284,200**	15,283,000	1,200	+815,300	+694,000
1,517,500	740,200	777,300	+99,400	1,470,200	...	**1,470,200**	718,000	752,200	+53,100	−47,300
1,560,000	808,800	751,200	−3,700	1,459,300	125,700	**1,585,000**	824,500	760,500	+21,300	+25,000
1,143,700	371,100	772,600	+54,400	1,326,200	...	**1,326,200**	410,700	915,500	+236,900	+182,500
4,221,200	1,920,100	2,301,100	+150,100	4,255,700	125,700	**4,381,400**	1,953,200	2,428,200	+310,300	+160 200
5,900	...	5,900	+800	4,000	...	**4,000**	...	4,000	−1,100	−1,900
6,851,400	1,067,200	5,784,200	−76,200	9,016,900	53,200	**9,070,100**	1,385,500	7,684,600	+2,142 500	+2,218,700
6,857,300	1,067,200	5,790,100	−75,400	9,020,900	53,200	**9,074,100**	1,385,500	7,688,600	+2,141,400	+2,216,800
49,258,200	49,258,200	...	+14,083,000	27,559,200	6,208,400	**33,767,600**	33,767,600	...	−1,407,600	−15 490 600
5,111,800	5,111,800	...	+557,300	1,940,400	3,397,100	**5,337,500**	5,337,500	...	+783,000	+225,700
54,370,000	54,370,000	...	+14,640,300	29,499,600	9,605,500	**39,105,100**	39,105,100	...	−624,600	−15,264,900
1,272,000	1,272,000	...	+40,400	495,200	493,900	**989,100**	989,100	...	−242 500	−282,900
3,146,300	3,146,300	...	+1,325,300	1,310,300	115,000	**1,425,300**	1,425,300	...	−395,700	−1,721,000
(a) **58,788,300**	58,788,300	...	+16,006,000	31,305,100	10,214,400	(a) **41,519,500**	41,519,500	...	−1,262,800	−17,268,800
144,168,500	104,780,800	39,387,700	+19,514,700	106,816,100	29,258,900	**136,075,000**	90,461,600	45,613,400	+11,421,200	−8,093,500
834,000	...	834,000	+834,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	−834 000
783,800	...	*783,800*	+1,134,400	*3,827,000*	...	***3,827,000***	...	*3,827,000*	−1,908,800	−3,043 200
144,218,700	104,780,800	39,437,900	+21,483,100	102,989,100	29,258,900	**132,248,000**	90,461,600	41,786,400	+9,512,400	−11,970,700

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1919-1920.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1920-1921.		
India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£
5,460,700	3,243,700	**8,704,400**	9,207,200	4,528,000	13,735,200
215,900	20,000	**235,900**	551,200	24,200	575,400
5,676,600	3,263,700	**8,940,300**	9,758,400	4,552,200	14,310,600
316,600	17,200	**333,800**	598,100	137,700	735,800

(a) Include £12.700,300 in the Accounts for 1918-19 £1,541,700 in the Revised Estimate for 1919-20 and £1,450,000 in the Budget for 1920-21 for further assistance from Indian revenues towards the cost of the military forces raised in India.

C.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

	Accounts, 1918-1919.			Revised Estimate, 1919-1920.			Budget Estimate, 1920-1921.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (from Statement A)	120,028,748	3,228,996	123,257,744	126,152,800	3,697,800	129,850,600	131,160,000	3,092,600	134,252,600
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue	...	...	**-3,820,409**			**- 14,368,100**			**2,004,600**
Railway, Irrigation, and other Capital not charged to Revenue—									
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways	...	...		—73,600	...	—73,600	...	...	...
Capital contributed by Indian States towards construction of State Railways	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Outlay of Railway Companies—									
Repayments	...	42,252	42,252	...	97,100	97,100	...	62,000	62,000
Net			**0**			**0**			**0**
Raised and Deposited by Railway Companies—									
On account of Subscribed Capital	112,261	...	112,261	113,400	...	113,400	110,800	4,071,900	4,182,200
Net			**0**			**0**			**110,300**
Permanent Debt Incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
British Government 5 per cent. War loan, 1929-47	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
Rupee Loan	...	...		...	...		10,000,000	...	
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1925	2,796,602	..		8,500	...		...	...	
Do. Do. 1928	16,834,777	...		34,900	...		...	...	
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47	1,813	...		1,000	...		...	...	
5 per cent. Loan 1945 —55	...	...		14,188,700	...		...	...	
Total	19,633,192	...	19,633,192	14,233,100	...	14,233,100	10,000,000	...	10,000,000
Net			**0**			**4,763,700**			**9,178,400**
Temporary Debt Incurred—									
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920	860	...		—100	...		...	...	
Do. do. 1922	158	...		300	...		...	...	
Do. do. 1921	16,868,391	...		—6,700	...		...	...	
Do. do. 1923	1,013,695	...		—24,000	...		...	...	
Treasury Bills	62 263,067	...		66,160,000	...		53,333,300	...	
Other Temporary Loans	11,338,147	...		12,333,300	...		...	...	
Total	92,084,318	...	92,084,318	78,462,800	...	78,462,800	53,333,300	...	53,333,300
Net			**19,572,725**			**0**			**0**
Unfunded Debt—									
Post Office Cash Certificates	2,108,248	...		593,800	...		1,333,300	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	87,773	125		87,700	...		86,700	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	13,663,244	...		13,879,300	...		14,796,200	...	
Total	15,859,265	125	15,859,390	14,560,300	...	14,560,300	16,216,200	...	16,216,200
Net			**4,326,594**			**880,100**			**2,125,500**
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	1,143,055	...		834,000	...		...	...	
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	379,003	...		...	...		620,500	...	
Deposits of Local Funds—									
District Funds	6,438,195	...		6,774,300	...		6,588,900	...	
Other Funds	1,321,152	...		1,333,200	...		1,476,200	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	17,826	...		18,500	...		19,200	...	
Gold Standard Reserve	260,986	32,428,974		...	24,248,000		...	45,376,800	
Paper Currency Reserve	...	115,583,450		...	152,825,000		...	164,131,200	
Consols Depreciation Fund	...	763,744		...	811,100		...	1,214,100	
Depreciation Fund for Rupee Loans	273,383	...		486,700	...		686,700	...	
Special Reserve	...	22,798,331		...	12,056,900		...	...	
Deposit Account with the United States of America.	34,680,000	...		7,066,800	...		...	...	
Appropriation for meeting deficiency in Paper Currency Reserve	...	...		8,000,000	...		8,000,000	...	
Sales of Telegraphic Transfers against gold received in India	...	...		1,993,200	...		...	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	42,978,792	...		58,006,500	...		40,438,500	...	
Advances	12,640,8 .7	2,252,189		14,221,800	1,878,500		10,576,400	878,500	
Suspense Accounts	410,239	...		1,062,500	...		9,693,200	...	
Miscellaneous	324,696	1,210,076		540,200	2,464,100		766,900	2,208,900	
Total	100,878,035	175,036,773	275,914,808	95,337,700	193,783,600	289,121,300	87,866,500	213,304,000	301,170,500
Net			**0**			**12,198,600**			**10,232,000**
Carried over	348,595,819	178,308,146		328,786,500	197,678,500		298,686,800	220,580,500	

Government of India, in India and in England.

	ACCOUNTS, 1918-1919.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1919-1920.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1920-1921		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B)	102,369,527	23,629,495	125,999,022	117,101,600	27,066,900	144,168,500	10[illegible],816,100	29,258,900	136,075,[illegible]
Add—Provincial Surpluses transferred to "Deposits"	1,143,955	...	1,143,955	834,000	...	834,000	...	...	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits charged to "Deposits"	*64,824*	...	*64,824*	*783 800*	...	*783 800*	*3 827.000*	...	*3,827,[illegible]*
TOTAL	103,448,658	23,629,495	127,078,153	117,151,800	27,066,900	144,2[illegible]8,700	102,9[illegible]9,100	29,258,900	132,248,[illegible]
Railway, Irrigation, and other Capital not charged to Revenue—									
OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION WORKS	235,509	1,213	236,722	215,900	20,000	235,900	551,200	24,200	575,4[illegible]
OUTLAY ON STATE RAILWAYS	4,225,357	632,142	4,857,499	5,460,700	3,24[illegible],700	8,704,400	9,207,200	4,528,000	13,735,[illegible]
INITIAL EXPENDITURE ON NEW CAPITAL AT DELHI	284,455	1,338	285,793	316,600	17,200	333 800	598,[illegible]00	137,700	735,8[illegible]
OUTLAY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES—									
Payments for Capital Outlay	—1,122,725	582,295	—540,430	—1,990,000	3,764,400	1,774,400	—3,422,800	4,584,000	1,111,[illegible]
NET			**—582,682**			**1,677,500**			**1,0[illegible]**
RAISED AND DEPOSITED BY RAILWAY COMPANIES—									
Payments for Discharge of Debentures	...	1,531,900	1,531,900	...	453,000	453 000	...	4,071,900	4,071,9[illegible]
NET			**1,419,639**			**339,600**			
Permanent Debt Discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
British Government 5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47	...	33,415,000		...	8,796,000		...	...	
India Bonds	...	500,000		...	...		...	...	
India 4 p. c. Stock	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
5½ p. c. War Bonds 1925	...	...		11,600	...		..	...	
Do. Do. 1928	...	...		67,500	...		...	...	
5 p. c. War Loan, 1929-47	135,207	...		506,700	...		293,300	...	
5 p. c. Loan 1945-55	...	...		...	...		440,000	...	
4 p. c. Loans	83,780	...		80,000	...		80,000	...	
3½ p. c. Loans	77,258	...		1,000	...		1,600	...	
3 p. c. Loan	12,640	...		6,600	...		6,700	...	
Provincial debentures	—7	...		...	...		...	...	
TOTAL	308,878	33,915,000	34,223,878	673,400	8,796,000	9,469,400	821,600	...	821,6[illegible]
NET			**14,590,686**			**0**			
Temporary Debt Discharged—									
5½ p. c. War Bonds, 1920	2,647	...		408,300	...		12,786,800	...	
Do. Do. 1922	22,733	...		392,700	...		...	...	
Do. Do. 1921	...	...		342,700	...		...	...	
Do. Do. 1923	...	...		154,700	...		...	...	
Treasury Bills	58,481,400	...		65,98[illegible],700	...		53,333,300	...	
Other Temporary Loans	14,004,813	...		12,3[illegible]3,300	...		...	...	
Total	72,511,593	...	72,511,593	79,618,400	...	79,618,400	66,120,100	...	66,120,1[illegible]
NET			**0**			**1,155,600**			12,786,[illegible]
Unfunded Debt—									
Post Office Cash Certificates	2,567,776	...		3,106,700	...		2,000,000	...	
Special Loans	4,167	...		500	...		200	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	100,724	...		100,200	...		101,800	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	8,860,329	...		11,472,800	...		11,988,700	...	
TOTAL	11,532,996	...	11,532,996	13,680,200	...	13,680,200	14,090,700	...	14,090,7[illegible]
NET			**0**			**0**			
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	64,824	...		783,800	...		3,827,000	...	
Deposits of Local Funds—									
District Funds	6,035,841	...		6,807,300	...		6,469,100	...	
Other Funds	1,339,728	...		1,365,700	...		1,456,200	...	
Gold Standard Reserve	...	32,413,801		...	30,263,800		...	45,376,800	
Paper Currency Reserve	...	115,583,459		...	152,825,000		...	164,131,200	
Consols Depreciation Fund	...	755,548		...	319,300		...	1,214,100	
Depreciation Fund for Rupee Loans	109,609	...		457,200	...		700,000	...	
Special Reserve	...	9,787,634		...	5,117,800		...	...	
Deposit account with the United States of America	36,762,902	...		2,450,800	...		...	...	
Appropriation for meeting deficiency in Paper Currency Reserve	...	...		...	...		6,000,000	...	
Sales of Telegraphic Transfers against gold received in India	...	...		1,293,200			...	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	41,448,412	...		55,953,900	...		48,318,000	...	
Advances	12,973,536	3,341,920		14,163,400	3,262,200		10,463,300	1,745,400	
Suspense Accounts	20,239,222	...		221,100	...		9,400	...	
Miscellaneous	25,515	595,772		26 700	912,500		26,700	1,201,800	
TOTAL	113,999,589	162,328,134	281,827,723	84,223,100	192,699,600	276,922,700	77,269,700	218,668,800	290,938,5[illegible]
NET			[illegible]			**0**			

C.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

	ACCOUNTS, 1918-1919.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1919-1920.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1920-1921.		
	India.	England.	TOTAL.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	348,595,819	178,308,146		328,786,500	197,578,500		298,686,800	220,530,500	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	905,968	...	905,968	222,200	...	222,200	206,900	...	206,900
NET			**0**			**84,400**			**0**
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	948,437	...	948,437	2,272,700	...	2,272,700	2,186,000	...	2,186,000
NET			**0**			**0**			**688,900**
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction	17,290	...	17,290	9,100	...	9,100	9,400	...	9,400
NET			**17,290**			**9,100**			**9,400**
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	53,836,850	...		56,933,300	...		60,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		11,462,400	...		5,821,300	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	403	...		1,500	...		4,800	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Posts and Telegraphs	...	...		...	..		1,144,400	...	
Railways	20,682,792	...		20,896,300	...		22,395,900	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Posts and Telegraphs	4,555,361	...		1,032,900	...		...	...	
Marine	4,598,725	...		1,811,600	...		986,300	...	
Military Works	4,422,593	...		3,799,500	...		786,500	...	
Military	105,387,446	...		98,874,500	...		47,949,600	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Transfers through Currency	...	...		...	18,114,500		...	...	
Purchase of Gold	...	...		32,068,400	...		...	...	
Purchase of Silver	89,429,894	...		13,493,200	...		...	...	
War Office transactions	66,840,010	92,252,827		3,450,000	64,462,000		300,000	35,300,000	
Railway transactions	921,432	23,249		6,194,500	10,000		9,236,900	507,000	
Other "	17,494,024	16,048,413		11,156,000	6,759,400		6,322,900	4,212,400	
TOTAL	317,169,530	108,324,489	425,494,019	261,114,100	84,345,900	345,460,000	174,948,600	40,019,400	194,968,000
NET			**8,963,834**			**0**			**1,756,800**
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	(a) 6,599,945	6,599,945	...	31,226,200	31,226,200	...	8,375,000	8,375,000
Sterling Transfers on London drawn	5,315,000	...	5,315,000	24,544,000	...	24,544,000	...	...	...
TOTAL RECEIPTS	672,952,044	293,232,580		616,948,600	313,150,600		456,037,200	268,924,900	
Opening Balance	15,325,177	(b) 16,625,416		17,300,258	(c) 14,715,827		13,929,858	(d) 7,507,927	
GRAND TOTAL	688,277,221	309,857,996		634,248,858	327,866,427		469,967,058	276,432,827	

(a) In addition to £14,346,369 on account of the Paper Currency Reserve.
(c) Of this amount £6,015,672 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 1, 1920.

M. F. GAUNTLETT,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

Government of India, in India and in England—*continued.*

	Accounts, 1918-1919.			Revised Estimate, 1919-1920.			Budget Estimate, 1920-1921.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	310,424,310	222,621,517		299,350,100	236,060,800		268,224,900	256,223,500	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	941,438	...	941,438	137,800	...	137,800	622,000	...	622,00
Net			**35,470**			**0**			**415,10**
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	2,273,613	...	2,273,613	3,245,000	...	3,245,000	1,497,100	...	1,497,10
Net			**1,325,176**			**972,300**			**0**
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net			**0**			**0**			**0**
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	53,314,509	...		56,866,700	...		60,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	165,289	...		11,340,000	...		5,821,300	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	53,482	...		1,500	...		4,800	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Posts and Telegraphs	...	...		...	...		1,144,400	...	
Railways	20,677,506	...		20,789,700	...		22,395,900	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Posts and Telegraphs	4,560,902	...		1,032,900	...		...	...	
Marine	4,909,543	...		1,811,600	...		986,300	...	
Military Works	4,441,380	...		3,799,500	...		786,500	...	
Military	107,874,574	...		98,874,500	...		47,949,600	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Transfers through Currency	...	...		13,114,500	...		...	...	
Purchase of Gold	...	...		...	32,068,400		...	...	
Purchase of Silver	11	43,686,665		...	8,900,000		...	...	
War Office transactions	134,786,159	9,373,200		70,116,000	3,450,000		35,300,000	300,000	
Railway transactions	939	943,742		...	6,204,500		...	9,743,900	
Other "	18,360,240	13,382,045		8,613,000	10,950,800		4,780,500	3,998,000	
Total	349,144,533	67,385,652	416,530,185	286,359,900	59,573,700	345,933,600	179,169,300	14,041,900	193,211,2
Net			**0**			**473,600**			**0**
Secretary of State's Bills paid	(a) 8,193,069	...	8,193,069	31,226,200	...	31,226,200	8,375,000	...	8,375,00
Sterling Transfers on London paid	...	5,135,000	5,135,000	...	24,724,000	24,724,000	...	...	...
Total Disbursements	670,976,963	295,142,169		620,319,000	320,358,500		457,888,300	270,265,400	
Closing Balance	17,300,258	(c) 14,715,827		13,929,858	(d) 7,507,927		12,078,758	(d) 6,167,427	
Grand Total	688,277,221	309,857,996		634,248,858	327,866,427		469,967,058	276,432,827	

(b) Of this amount £6,000,499 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(d) Of this amount £372 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

E. M. COOK,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

D.—Statement of Revenue, Expenditure and Balances of Provincial Governments.

	Accounts, 1918-19.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
	R	R	R
Madras—			
Balance on April 1st	2,01,08,437	2,10,28,000	1,95,10,000
Special grants from Imperial revenues	40,50,000	38,35,000	35,00,000
Other revenue	8,34,14,929	9,20,15,000	9,40,87,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues	8,74,64,929	9,58,50,000	9,75,87,000
Total Expenditure	8,65,44,[illegible]08	9,78,68,000	10,91,19,000
Closing Balance	2,10,28,558	1,95,10,000	79,78,000
Bombay—			
Balance on April 1st	3,91,96,308	4,40,70,000	4,94,58,000
Special grants from Imperial revenues	32,18,840	33,68,000	27,31,000
Other revenue	9,71,61,360	11,04,52,000	11,44,14,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues	10,03,80,200	11,38,20,000	11,71,45,000
Total Expenditure	9,55,06,613	10,84,32,000	12,64,34,000
Closing Balance	4,40,69,895	4,94,58,000	4,01,69,000
Bengal—			
Balance on April 1st	3,67,64,678	3,72,00,000	4,12,07,000
Special grants from Imperial revenues	51,48,900	50,54,000	48,79,000
Other revenue	6,87,52,020	7,80,71,000	7,90,95,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues	7,39,00,920	8,31,25,000	8,39,74,000
Total Expenditure	7,34,65,048	7,91,18,000	9,03,39,000
Closing Balance	3,72,00,545	4,12,07,000	3,48,42,000
United Provinces—			
Balance on April 1st	2,45,23,646	2,52,56,000	2,11,89,000
Special grants from Imperial revenues	39,61,500	36,01,000	29,72,000
Other revenue	7,20,35,771	7,78,76,000	8,19,14,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues	7,59,97,271	8,14,[illegible]7,000	8,48,86,000
Total Expenditure	7,52,65,034	8,55,44,000	9,84,41,000
Closing Balance	2,52,55,883	2,11,89,000	76,34,000
Punjab—			
Balance on April 1st	1,94,51,581	2,30,95,000	2,54,25,000
Special grants from Imperial revenues	23,99,400	22,14,000	17,56,000
Other revenue	5,49,76,700	6,27,78,000	6,43,79,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues	5,73,76,100	6,49,92,000	6,61,35,000
Total Expenditure	5,37,32,536	6,26,62,000	7,32,04,000
Closing Balance	2,30,95,145	2,54,25,000	1,83,56,000
Burma—			
Balance on April 1st	95,11,552	1,31,99,000	93,41,000
Special grants from Imperial revenues	18,93,800	17,94,000	14,44,000
Other revenue	6,29,61,827	5,95,13,000	8,23,14,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues	6,48,55,627	6,13,07,000	8,37,58,000
Total Expenditure	6,11,68,682	6,51,65,000	8,47,97,000
Closing Balance	1,31,98,497	93,41,000	83,02,000
Bihar and Orissa—			
Balance on April 1st	1,41,05,734	1,52,92,000	1,35,09,000
Special grants from Imperial revenues	25,54,885	25,70,000	22,61,000
Other revenue	3,25,71,767	3,33,52,000	3,42,34,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues	3,51,2[illegible],652	3,59,[illegible]2,000	3,64,95,000
Total Expenditure	3,39,40,722	3,7[illegible],05,000	4,20,27,000
Closing Balance	1,52,91,664	1,35,09,000	79,77,000
Central Provinces—			
Balance on April 1st	1,36,77,576	1,27,05,000	1,21,75,000
Special grants from Imperial revenues	14,72,000	13,42,000	12,39,000
Other revenue	2,97,83,008	3,[illegible]2,87,000	3,72,53,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues	3,12,55,008	3,66,29,000	3,84,92,000
Total Expenditure	3,22,27,362	3,71,59,000	4,03,66,000
Closing Balance	1,27,05,222	1,21,75,000	1,03,01,000
Assam—			
Balance on April 1st	27,31,534	44,13,000	51,98,000
Special grants from Imperial revenues	6,77,500	6,78,000	6,58,000
Other revenue	1,77,66,123	1,77,69,000	1,76,66,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues	1,84,43,[illegible]23	1,84,47,000	1,83,24,000
Total Expenditure	1,67,62,557	1,76,62,000	1,94,74,000
Closing Balance	44,12,600	51,98,000	40,48,000
Total—			
Balance on April 1st	18,00,71,041	19,62,58,000	19,70,12,000
Special grants from Imperial revenues	2,53,76,825	2,44,56,000	2,14,40,000
Other revenue	51,94,23,505	56,71,13,000	60,53,56,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues	54,48,00,330	59,15,69,000	62,67,96,000
Total Expenditure	52,86,13,362	59,08,15,000	68,42,01,000
Closing Balance	19,62,58,009	19,70,12,000	13,96,07,000
Total (in sterling)—	£	£	£
Balance on April 1st	12,004,736	13,083,900	13,134,100
Special grants from Imperial revenues	1,691,788	1,630,400	1,429,300
Other revenue	34,628,234	37,807,500	40,357,100
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues	36,320,022	39,437,900	41,786,400
Total Expenditure	35,240,891	39,387,700	45,613,400
Closing Balance	13,083,867	13,134,100	9,307,100

M. F. GAUNTLETT,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

E. M. COOK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 1, 1920.

[illegible] Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India and in England.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1918-1919.					REVISED ESTIMATE, 1919-1920.		BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1920-1921.	
	Revenue	EXPENDITURE. Refunds and Assignments	EXPENDITURE. Cost of Collection and Production	Net Receipts.	Net Charges	Net Receipts	Net Charges	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue Heads.									
Principal Heads of Revenue — Land Revenue (excluding that due to Irrigation)	21,089,944	793,092	4,104,833	16,192,519		16,996,100		18,031,900	
Opium	3,289,111	3,602	1,307,885	1,977,624		2,088,000		1,775,200	
Salt	4,277,989	646,890	553,100	3,077,999		3,883,000		3,431,900	
Stamps	6,018,976	63,459	219,921	5,735,596		6,889,300		7,244,600	
Excise	11,557,518	135,994	538,528	10,882,99[illegible]		11,931,800		12,612,100	
Provincial Rates	28,012	192		27,820		36,000		37,300	
Customs	12,120,641	540,810	303,172	11,276,659		13,936,400		16,139,800	
Income Tax	7,758,462	84,197	55,631	7,618,634		15 193 700		10,911,700	
Forest	3,121,255	11,291	1,926,911	1,183,053		1,466,400		1,297,100	
Registration	572,652	986	290,105	281,561		400,600		408,700	
Tributes	594,354	207,023	...	387,331		418,600		409,200	
TOTAL	70,428,914	2,487,536	9,299,586	58,641,792		72 239,900		72,289,500	
Total deduction from Revenue		11,787,122							
Expenditure Heads.									
Debt Services — Interest	3,829,422	8,127,090			4,297,668		4 679,100		4,476,000
Commercial Services — Posts and Telegraphs	5,34[illegible],967	3,974,954		1,368,01[illegible]		1 271 500		110,700	
Railways	24,962,239	14,394,142		10,568,097		7,017,100		6,490,500	
Irrigation	5,346,507	3,946,829		1,399,678		1,622,400		1,563,800	
Other Public Works — Civil Works, etc.	347,649	5,651,871			5,304,222		6,193,800		8,702 800
Mint — Mint	1,826,814	305,810		1,521,004		1 813,500		424,700	
Civil Departments — Civil Departments	2,094,802	23,688,218			21,593,416		23,600,900		26,164,000
Miscellaneous Civil Services — Superannuation	217,147	3,525,200			3,308,053		3,184,400		3,764 800
Exchange	1,834,412			4,834,412				4,000,000	
Miscellaneous	1,506,541	1,331,707		224,834		677,700			302,900
Other heads	120,358	1,435,869			1,315,511		1,895,400		2,390,200
Famine Relief and Insurance — Famine Relief	..	307,767			307,767		867,400		19,500
Other heads	..	692,233			692,233		362,300		980,500
Military Services — Army — Effective	1,726,026	39,242,305			37,516,279		47,961,700		32,599,900
Non-effective	116,416	3,564,988			3,448,572		5,006,000		5,238,700
Marine	405,772	1,127,646			721,874		990,700		828,100
Military works	101,758	2,895,271			2,793,513		3,052,300		1,433,300
TOTAL	123,257,744	125,999,022			2,741,278		14,317 900		1,822,400
Provincial Adjustment — Surplus	...	1,079,131			1,079,131		50,200		
Deficit	—			—	—			3,827,000	
TOTAL	123,257,744	127,078,153			3,820,109		14,368,100	2,004,600	
Surplus								2,004,600	
Deficit					3 820 409		14,368,100		
Capital Account — Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue —									
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways						—73,600			
Capital contributed by Indian States towards construction of State Railways									
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)					1,419,630		339 600	110,300	
Outlay on Irrigation Works					236,722		235,900		575,400
Outlay on State Railways					4,857,499		8,704,400		13,735,300
Initial outlay on new Capital at Delhi					285,798		333,800		735,800
Outlay of Railway Companies (net)					—582,682		1,677,300		1,049,200
Debt, Deposits, Advances and Remittances — Permanent Debt (net)					14,590,686	4,763,700		9,178,400	
Temporary Debt (net)				19,572,725			1,155,600		12,786,800
Unfunded Debt (net)				4,326,394		880 100		2,125,500	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net)					35,470	84,400			415,100
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net)					1,325,176		972,300	658,900	
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction (net)				17,290		9,100		9,400	
Deposits and Advances (net)					5,412,915	12,198,600		10,282,000	
Remittances (net)				8,963,834			473,600	1,756,800	
Secretary of State's Bills drawn				6,596,945		31,226,200		8,375,000	
Secretary of State's Bills paid					8 193,019		31,226,200		8,375,000
Sterling Transfers on London drawn				5,315,000		24,544,000			
Sterling Transfers on London paid					5,135,000		24,724,000		
				44,795,188	44,729,690	73,632,500	84,210,800	84,480,900	37,672,5[illegible]
Cash Balance — Opening Balance				31,950,593		32,016,085		21,437 785	
Closing Balance					32,016,085		21,437,785		18,246,1[illegible]
TOTAL				76,745,781	76,745,781	105,648,585	105,648 585	55,918,685	55,918,6[illegible]

M. F. GAUNTLETT,
Comptroller and Auditor General

W ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency

E M. COOK,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of Ind[illegible]

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 1, 1920.

APPENDIX I.

(Referred to in paragraph 18 of the Narrative.)

Abstract of the Budget Estimate of the Revenue and Expenditure charged to Revenue, of the Government of India, in India and in England, for the year 1920-21, on the basis of 2s. per rupee.

REVENUE.

	£=Rx.
Principal Heads of Revenue—	
Land Revenue	35,566,800
Opium	4,418,000
Salt	6,732,600
Stamps	11,261,200
Excise	20,311,000
Customs	25,514,500
Income Tax	16,995,700
Other Heads	7,754,600
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	128,549,400
Interest	4,377,400
Posts and Telegraphs	9,260,000
Mint	1,019,300
Receipts by Civil Departments	3,128,500
Miscellaneous	3,322,800
Railways: Net Receipts	32,560,300
Irrigation	8,917,300
Other Public Works	556,900
Military Receipts	2,140,200
TOTAL REVENUE	193,832,600

EXPENDITURE.

	£=Rx.
Direct Demands on the Revenues	20,039,100
Interest	10,610,400
Posts and Telegraphs	8,518,500
Mint	350,800
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	41,946,500
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	11,150,800
Famine Relief and Insurance	1,500,000
Railways: Interest and Miscellaneous Charges	18,110,500
Irrigation	6,509,200
Other Public Works	13,584,600
Military Services	57,172,000
Appropriation from Revenue for meeting deficiency in Paper Currency Reserve.	7,073,800
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.	196,566,200
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	*5,740,500*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	190,825,700
SURPLUS	3,006,900
TOTAL	193,832,600

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 1, 1920.

E. M. COOK,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Budget estimate of the Revenue of India, in India and in England, for the year 1920-21, on the basis of 2s. per rupee.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of total between	
				Imperial.	Provincial.
	£ = Rx.	£ = Rx.	£ = Rx.	£ = Rx.	£ = Rx.
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
I.—Land Revenue	35,566,800	...	35,566,800	17,164,100	18,402,700
II.—Opium	4,413,000	...	4,413,000	4,413,000	...
III.—Salt	6,732,600	...	6,732,600	6,732,600	...
IV.—Stamps	11,261,200	...	11,261,200	5,742,100	5,519,100
V.—Excise	20,311,000	...	20,311,000	5,828,500	14,482,500
VI.—Provincial Rates	56,000	...	56,000	200	55,800
VII.—Customs	25,514,500	...	25,514,500	25,514,500	...
VIII.—Income Tax	16,995,700	...	16,995,700	11,236,900	5,758,800
IX.—Forest	5,656,300	...	5,656,300	249,100	5,407,200
X.—Registration	1,117,900	...	1,117,900	12,900	1,105,000
XI.—Tributes from Indian States	924,400	...	924,400	924,400	...
TOTAL	128,549,400	...	128,549,400	77,818,300	50,731,100
XII.—Interest	1,985,400	2,392 000	4,377,400	3,786,700	590,700
XIII.—Posts and Telegraphs	9,227,500	32,500	9,260,000	9,260,000	...
XV.—Mint	1,019,300	...	1,019,300	1,019,[illegible]0	...
Receipts by Civil Departments—					
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	697,000	...	697,000	34,000	663,000
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	598,000	...	598,000	89,100	508,900
XVII.—Police	220,000	...	220,000	10,100	209,900
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage	226,000	...	226,000	...	226,000
XIX.—Education	490,500	...	490,500	11,800	478,700
XXA.—Medical	173,100	300	173,400	2,800	170,600
XXB.—Sanitation	61,600	...	61,600	24,700	36,900
XXIA.—Agriculture	285,100	...	285,100	44,200	240,900
XXIB.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	375,600	1,300	376,900	45,700	331,200
TOTAL	3,126,900	1,600	3,128,500	262,400	2,866,100
Miscellaneous—					
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	285,600	43,700	329,300	176,200	153,100
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	201,800	...	201,800	92,200	109,600
XXIV.—Exchange	...	...	...	...	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	2,650,500	141,200	2,791,700	1,477,800	1,313,900
TOTAL	3,137,900	184,900	3,322,800	1,746,200	1,576,600
Railways—					
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	84,000,000	48,600	84,048,600	84,033,600	15.000
Deduct—Working Expenses	*50,060,000*	...	*50,060 000*	*50 044,500*	*15,500*
Surplus profits paid to Companies, etc.	*1,600,000*	..	*1,600,000*	*1,600,000*	...
Net Receipts	32,340,000	48,600	32,388,600	32,389,100	—500
XXVII.—Subsidised Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of advances of Interest)	16,700	155,000	171,700	171,700	...
TOTAL	32,356,700	203,600	32,560,300	32,560,800	—500
Irrigation—					
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	5,241,200	...	5,241,200	2,293,500	2,947,700
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	3,195,800	...	3,195,800	1,721,000	1,474,800
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	480,800	...	480,800	179,500	301,300
TOTAL	8,917,800	...	8,917,800	4,194,000	4,723,800
Other Public Works—					
XXXI.—Civil Works	556,900	...	556,900	90,800	466,100
Military Receipts—					
XXXII.—Army: Effective	1,396,100	237,000	1,633,100	1,633,100	...
Non-Effective	86,600	41,000	127,600	127,600	...
	1,482,700	278,000	1,760,700	1,760,700	...
XXXIII.—Marine	241,500	...	241,500	241,500	...
XXXIV.—Military Works	138,000	...	138,000	138,000	...
TOTAL	1,862,200	278,000	2,140,200	2,140,200	...
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	—1,725,700	+1,725,700
TOTAL REVENUE	190,740,000	3,092,600	193,832,600	131,153,000	62,679,600

Budget estimate of the Expenditure charged to the Revenues of India, in India and in England, for the year 1920-21 on the basis of 2s. per rupee.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	India.	England.	Total.	DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BETWEEN	
				Imperial.	Provincial.
	£ = Rx.	£ = Rx.	£ = Rx.	£ = Rx.	£ = Rx.
Direct Demands on the Revenues—					
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	1,457,300	...	1,457,300	1,114,000	343,300
2.—Assignments and Compensations	2,061,800	...	2,061,800	869,000	1,192,800
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.* :—					
3.—Land Revenue	7,346,500	1,600	7,348,100	439,700	6,908,400
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	1,740,800	2,700	1,743,500	1,743,500	...
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	1,151,000	1,600	1,152,600	1,152,600	...
6.—Stamps	118,900	110,000	228,900	86,600	142,300
7.—Excise	1,088,300	500	1,088,800	267,500	821,300
9.—Customs	580,000	200	580,200	580,200	...
10.—Income Tax	200,400	...	200,400	104,900	95,500
11 Forest	3,639,300	35,500	3,674,800	360,200	3,314,600
12.—Registration	502,700	...	502,700	3,500	499,200
TOTAL	19,887,000	152,100	20,039,100	6,721,700	13,317,400
Interest—					
13.—Interest on Debt	15,650,000	7,239,400	22,889,400	21,235,600	1,653,800
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways†	*8,222,000*	*3,756,900*	*11,978,900*	*11,978,900*	...
" Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*2,188,900*	*125,700*	*2,314.600*	*1,173,900*	*1,140,700*
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	5,239,100	3,356,800	8,595,900	8,082,800	513,100
14.—Interest on other obligations	2,014,500	...	2,014,500	2,014,500	...
TOTAL	7,253,600	3,356,800	10,610,400	10,097,300	513,100
15.—Posts and Telegraphs	7,335,000	1,183,500	8,518,500	8,518,500	...
17.—Mint	288,000	62,800	350,800	350,800	...
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—					
18.—General Administration	3,089,500	742,700	3,832,200	2,181,700	1,650,500
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	5,747,700	2,600	5,750,300	124,000	5,626,300
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	2,185,700	...	2,185,700	298,600	1,887,100
20.—Police	10,408,100	2,800	10,410,900	609,800	9,801,100
21.—Ports and Pilotage	393,000	300	393,300	300	393,000
22.—Education	8,365,700	13,000	8,378,700	567,100	7,811,600
23.—Ecclesiastical	221,000	400	221,400	221,400	...
24A.—Medical	2,505,200	16,600	2,521,800	193,300	2,328,500
24B.—Sanitation	2,007,200	2,000	2,009,200	337,400	1,671,800
25.—Political	2,814,300	30,200	2,844,500	2,505,200	339,300
26A.—Agriculture	1,945,100	10,200	1,955,300	216,800	1,738,500
26B.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	1,406,400	36,800	1,443,200	852,700	590,500
TOTAL	41,088,900	857,600	41,946,500	8,108,300	33,838,200
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—					
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	292,300	11,100	303,400	303,400	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	4,800	1,100,000	1,104,800	1,104,800	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	2,545,300	2,302,000	4,847,300	2,497,000	2,350,800
30.—Stationery and Printing	1,471,600	134,500	1,606,100	665,500	940,600
32.—Miscellaneous	3,234,200	55,000	3,289,200	1,012,900	2,276,300
TOTAL	7,548,200	3,602,600	11,150,800	5,583,600	5,567,200
Famine Relief and Insurance—					
33.—Famine Relief	29,200	...	29,200	21,900	7,300
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	...	...	...	...	...
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	511,800	18,800	530,600	530,600	...
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	940,200	...	940,200	940,200	...
TOTAL	1,481,200	18,800	1,500,000	1,492,700	7,300
Carried over	84,881,900	9,234,200	94,116,100	40,872,900	53,243,200

	India.	England.	TOTAL.
	£ = Rx.	£ = Rx.	£ = Rx.
†Included under the following heads :—			
State Railways—Interest on Debt	8,190,000	3,675,700	11,865,700
Ditto —Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	32,000	81,200	113,200
TOTAL	8,222,000	3,756,900	11,978,900

Budget estimate of the Expenditure charged to the Revenues of India, in India and in England, for the year 1920-21 on the basis of 2s. per rupee—contd.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of total between Imperial.	Distribution of total between Provincial.
	£=Rx.	£=Rx.	£=Rx.	£=Rx.	£=Rx.
Brought forward	84,881,900	9,234,200	94,116,100	40,872,900	53,243,200
Railways—					
38.—State Railways: Interest on Debt	8,190,000	3,675,700	11,865,700	11,865,700	...
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	3,357,600	3,357,600	3,357,600	...
Sinking Funds	...	270,400	270,400	270,400	...
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	32,000	81,200	113,200	113,200	...
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	85,300	2,153,500	2,238,800	2,238,800	...
40.—Subsidised Companies Land, etc.	51,700	...	51,700	50,000	1,700
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	120,100	93,000	213,100	213,000	100
TOTAL	8,479,100	9,631,400	18,110,500	18,108,700	1,800
Irrigation—					
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	2,205,300	...	2,205,300	1,077,000	1,128,300
Interest on Debt	2,188,900	125,700	2,314,600	1,173,900	1,140,700
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	1,989,300	...	1,989,300	616,100	1,373,200
TOTAL	6,383,500	125,700	6,509,200	2,867,000	3,642,200
Other Public Works—					
44.—Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues	6,000	...	6,000	...	6,000
45.—Civil Works	13,525,400	53,200	13,578,600	2,051,700	11,526,900
TOTAL	13,531,400	53,200	13,584,600	2,051,700	11,532,900
Military Services—					
46.—Army: Effective	41,338,800	6,208,400	47,547,200	47,547,200	...
Non-Effective	2,910,500	3,397,100	6,307,600	6,307,600	...
	44,249,300	9,605,500	53,854,800	53,854,800	...
46A.—Marine	742,800	493,900	1,236,700	1,236,700	...
47.—Military Works	1,965,500	115,000	2,080,500	2,080,500	...
TOTAL	46,957,600	10,214,400	57,172,000	57,172,000	...
Appropriation from revenue for meeting deficiency in Paper Currency Reserve*	7,073,800	...	7,073,800	7,073,800	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	167,307,300	29,258,900	196,566,200	128,146,100	68,420,100
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	*5,740,500*	...	*5,740,500*	...	*5,740,500*
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	161,566,800	29,258,900	190,825,700	128,146,100	62,679,600

* The entry against this head represents that portion of the saving in Home charges arising from the adoption of the 2s. rate in lieu of the 1s. 4d. rate which, under the proposals in the Financial Statement, will be credited to a suspense head for meeting the deficiency in the Paper Currency Reserve. Full credit for the saving having indirectly been taken in this statement by the adoption of the 2s. rate for conversion, it is necessary to show the transfer to the suspense head as an item of expenditure.

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 1, 1920.

E. M. COOK,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX II.

India's additional contribution to the war, 1918.

(Referred to in paragraph 43 of the Narrative.)

On the 10th September 1918 the Council passed a resolution offering a further contribution to His Majesty's Government towards the cost of the European War. The resolution ran as follows:—

"That this Council recognises that the prolongation of the war justifies India's taking a larger share than she does at present in respect of the cost of the military forces raised, or to be raised, in this country, and recommends that such larger share be to the extent and under the conditions and safeguards indicated in the speech of the Hon'ble the Finance Member in moving this resolution."

The extent of the contribution is briefly as follows. In the first place, the Government of India offered to pay certain sums in respect of effective charges, made up of the normal cost of certain numbers of additional troops which had been raised in India during the war to maintain the forces in the various theatres of operations; the increased emoluments sanctioned in 1918 for the Indian troops whose normal charges were to be met from Indian revenues; the outlay on the provision of temporary accommodation for additional Indian troops raised during the war; and the cost of the European section of the Indian Defence Force. In the next place, the Government of India offered to take over the liability for certain non-effective charges arising out of the war. The conditions and safeguards referred to in the resolution were that the payments would be reconsidered if we should have to fight on the frontiers of India and to incur large expenditure in that connection, or if we were faced with grave financial burdens in other respects, *e.g.*, in consequence of a famine, or a great currency crisis.

2. Sir William Meyer estimated the amount of the proposed contribution for effective charges at about £33½ million, on the assumption that the European War would terminate about the end of 1919-1920. He estimated the liability for non-effective charges roughly at £11½ million, the payments being spread over a number of years. Owing to the earlier cessation of hostilities, the amount of the additional contribution for effective charges was recalculated in the Budget for 1919-20 at £19·4 million, *viz.*, £12·2 million payable in 1918-19 and £7·2 million payable in 1919-20. It was intended to meet £4 million of the first instalment of this obligation from cash balances, and £6 million of the second instalment from the proceeds of the excess profits duty imposed last year; and it was anticipated that it would be possible to meet the balance of the contribution for effective charges, as well as the annual payments towards non-effective charges, from the yield of the revenues of India on the existing basis of taxation.

3. The present position is that one of the contingencies mentioned by Sir William Meyer, namely, a war on the frontiers of India, has been realised. The operations on the frontier will cost according to the latest estimates £14¾ million in the current year. The details of this war expenditure are explained elsewhere; the object of this paper is to give Hon'ble Members material to enable them to come to a conclusion whether in view of the facts just stated they will decide to maintain, withdraw from or modify the undertaking to assist His Majesty's Government by making a certain contribution towards the expenses of the European War. The financial issues involved are complicated, and it will be necessary to enter into some detail. The two portions of the contribution, which relate respectively to effective and non-effective charges, are dealt with separately.

4. The precise nature of the liability which the Government of India proposed to take over in respect of non-effective charges was explained by Sir William Meyer in his speech on the 9th September 1918. It was agreed to meet the cost of all extraordinary pensions (*i.e.*, wound, injury and family pensions) which had been, or might be, awarded for casualties occasioned by the war among Indian troops and followers and British officers of the Indian army. It was also agreed to meet the cost of the "service share" of similar charges relating to British troops including both those who belonged to the Indian establishment at the outbreak of the war and those who had served in India at some previous time. The obligation in either case was to be in lieu of that assumed in 1914, with the approval of the Legislative

Council and the consent of the Houses of Parliament, namely, to pay to His Majesty's Government the cost of the ordinary pensions, or the service share of ordinary pensions, which might be saved to Indian revenues owing to war casualties.

5. The new contribution in respect of non-effective charges was estimated in 1918, on rough data then available, to involve an aggregate expenditure of £11½ million. Actuarial calculations recently made in England have, however, revealed that if the terms of the original offer are strictly adhered to, the aggregate payments to be made in this connection will amount to at least £33 million, the very large rise over the previous estimate being due partly to heavier casualties and partly to an increase in the rates of extraordinary pensions of British soldiers. As soon as the result of the calculations was notified to the Government of India, it was represented by them to His Majesty's Government that the liability in respect of the net cost of extraordinary pensions of British troops should be limited to a sum which would not largely exceed the figure included on this account in the original calculations. It was also stipulated that the payment of the donation should liquidate any claim which His Majesty's Government might have on Indian revenues in respect of the service share of extraordinary pensions of British troops who fought in the war and had previous Indian service but had ceased to belong to the Indian establishment before the war began. The precise terms of India's offer in respect of non-effective charges now stand as follows. India would bear the cost of the extraordinary pensions relating to Indian troops and followers and to British officers of the Indian army. The net cost of this is equivalent to an immediate or capital payment of about £5 million. In respect of the net cost of the extraordinary pensions of British troops, India would contribute a capital sum of £4 million, and this contribution would be in full settlement of any claims which His Majesty's Government may have against India in respect of troops who fought in the war and had previous Indian service but had ceased to belong to the Indian establishment before the war. It may be mentioned that it has been a long standing practice, dating from 1870, for India to bear the Indian service share, if any, of *all* pensions of British troops employed in British campaigns, while His Majesty's Government do the same in the case of Indian campaigns. Apart, therefore, from the larger question which now comes before the Council, the Government of India have, in the matter of the contribution for non-effective charges, formulated a settlement which, judged in the light of the previous proposals, must be regarded as satisfactory to Indian revenues and if the matter is to be re-opened, it may result in new claims being pressed against India which it would be difficult to resist. The contribution, if it stands, would not of course be paid in one lump sum of £9 million: it would be proposed to spread the payment over a number of years.

6. To turn next to the additional contribution for effective charges, the various items have been mentioned in paragraph 1 of this paper, and they were also fully explained in Sir William Meyer's speech of the 9th September 1918. In respect of this additional contribution, a provisional credit of £13·1 million has already been afforded to His Majesty's Government in our war accounts of 1919. In the budget estimates for the current year, there was provided a similar credit to His Majesty's Government of the sterling equivalent of rupee expenditure aggregating R10·8 crores. This figure on a recent reassessment now stands at R7·65 crores, the reduction being due to the correction of an over-estimate in respect of the item of accommodation, but mainly to the fact that in our revised calculation it is proposed to exclude, with effect from 1st April 1919, any payments on account of the strengths of Indian troops definitely earmarked for the post-bellum overseas garrisons and actually serving overseas during 1919-20. It is necessary, however, to mention that if this sum of R7·65 crores were to be paid, it would cover the normal cost of certain Indian troops in excess of our ordinary peace establishments which have been actually utilised for the Afghanistan operations. Finally, it is proposed that if the decision to pay the contribution for effective charges is maintained, this sum also will be liquidated by instalments spread over a number of years, and it is for this reason that a provisional insertion of £500,000 has been made both in the revised estimates for 1919-20 and in the budget for 1920-21.

7. The financial issues involved in the proposition which is now placed before Hon'ble Members may be summarised as follows. The contribution for non-effective charges would involve an aggregate payment from Indian revenues of £13·5 million, spread over a period of 20 years and corresponding to a capital sum of £9 million.

The contribution for effective charges would aggregate £18·2 million. The total payment for effective and non-effective charges would thus stand at £31·7 million, of which £13·6 million have already been paid to His Majesty's Government in 1918-19.

8. One of the conditions attached to the guarantee having become operative, namely, the occurrence of war on the frontier, it might on the one hand be justly urged that the cost of the frontier operations (£11$\frac{3}{4}$ million) should be deducted from the contribution promised. On the other hand, it might be pointed out that, even if the cost of the Afghan war be added to the cost of the further contribution as now estimated, the net result (£46$\frac{1}{2}$ million) would exceed by very little the original estimate of £45 million framed by Sir William Meyer in 1918, which was accepted by India as the amount of her liability. Secondly, there is the important consideration that the excess profits duty, which is expected to bring in 9 crores, was specially imposed to pay for the portion of the contribution falling due in 1919-20. Also, as shown in paragraph 6 above, a certain sum, calculated at £1 million, would, if the offer be withdrawn, fall on our revenues on account of troops utilized for the Afghanistan operations. Finally, there are strong grounds for holding that any reconsideration of the case should not in any case extend to the non-effective charges, in view of the nature of the settlement referred to in paragraph 5 above, since to do so might involve India in liabilities which cannot now be definitely stated.

W. M. HAILEY

The 1st March 1920.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th November 1919.

On and after 15th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi, Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J P HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India."

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J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1920.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 8.

February 23.

5339. S. Ali. *51 years calendar (1920-1970).*
5340. T. Seshachela Rao Naidu. *Water lift.*

February 24.

5341. D. J. Jagannadharow. *Improvements in pycota water lift.*
5342. F. C. Griffin. *Improvements in latrine flushing apparatus.*
5343. Dressler Tunnel Ovens, Limited. *Improvements in or relating to tunnel ovens.*
5344. R. D. Fuller. *Improvements in or relating to padlocks.*
5345. K. N. Chatterji. *A new process for the preparation of alumina and aluminium salts.*
5346. K. N. Chatterji. *Nitric and hydrochloric acid preparation.*

February 25.

5347. E. F. Trevail. *Advertising device.*

February 26.

5348. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld. *Improvements in wireless telegraphy.*
5349. J. Hollingworth. *Improvements in or relating to electro-magnetic wave signalling systems.*
5350. Bamboo Paper Company, Limited. *Apparatus for preparing bamboo and kindred material for pulp extraction.*
5351. B. F. While, T. O'Sullivan, and G. Sizer. *Improvements in bucket elevators.*
5352. Jessop & Co., Ltd. *Improvements in and relating to filtering apparatus and the like.*
5353. W. Matthewman. *Improvements in or relating to internal combustion engines.*

February 27.

5354. The By-Products Recovery Company. *Improvements in method of producing a condensed milk product.*
5355. Blue Bird Manufacturing Co. *Improvements in controllers for oscillating washing machine tubs.*
5356. Do. do. *Improvements in tighteners for motor driven belts.*
5357. Do. do. *Improvements in adjustable supports for clothes wringers.*
5358. Do. do. *Mechanism for locking washing machine tubs.*
5359. Do. do. *Drain boards for clothes wringers.*
5360. Dunn Manufacturing Company and W. H. McKissick. *Improvements in tubing catchers.*
5361. General Automatic Scale Company. *Weight indicator for scales,*
5362. A. P. Fitzjohn and G. H. Cowen. *Improvements in the manufacture of flanged tubes and the like.*
5363. J. W. Phillips. *Improved construction of apparatus for enabling internal combustion engines to be readily started.*
5364. C. J. Head. *An improved method for the production of metallic tungsten powder direct from sodium and potassium tungstates.*
5365. F. Amiot. *An improved method of connecting hollow metal parts.*
5366. Vickers, Limited. *Improvements in or relating to gearing for sewing machines and for other purposes.*
5367. Vickers, Limited. *Improvements in or relating to winding devices for use with sewing machines and for other purposes.*
5368. Vickers, Limited. *Improvements in or relating to winding devices for sewing machines and other purposes.*
5369. H. N. B. Copley. *Improvements in or relating to locks for railway wagons, warehouses and the like.*

APPLICATION FOR PATENT OF WHICH THE DATE OF APPLICATION HAS BEEN CHANGED.

No. 5208, ante-dated 25th October 1919.

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

4310. Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ld., Siemens Bros. & Co., Ld., and Western Electric Co., Ld. *Number dials for automatic and semi-automatic telephone systems.*

4940. E. S. Luard and V. P. Rawlings. *Improvements in or relating to vacuum brake systems and apparatus for railway vehicles.*

4964. J. Maden. *Improvements in and relating to hollow concrete blocks for building purposes and road construction.*

4986. W. Marriot. *Improvements in or relating to reinforcements for reinforced concrete posts and poles and the like.*

5196. A. Arato. *Improvements in steering gears for four-wheel trailers.*

5201. E. C. S. Parker. *Apparatus for producing photographs and projecting the same in natural colours.*

5208. J. Maden. *Improved method of constructing concrete floors and roofs for hot climates.*

5244. Durham Duplex Razor Co. *Improvements in safety razors.*

5311. A. J. Marret. *Preserving hides and skins.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

4354. J. S. E. de Vesian. *Improvements in or relating to reinforced concrete structures.*

4370. K. B. Quinan. *Improvements in and relating to the production of sulphuric acid.*

4651. W. A. P. Cosserat. *Improvements in throw over levers for actuating railway switches.*

4871. J. Wells. *Improvements in tar extractors and scrubbers for gas.*

4922. T. A. Boyd, H. A. Boyd and J. & T. Boyd, Ld. *Improvements in means of imparting drag to spinning bobbins in spinning, twisting and like frames.*

4950. S. Midzushima. *Improvements in and relating to pneumatic tyres.*

4983. J. A. Launder. *Improvements in or relating to means for supporting garments and garment hangers.*

4987. Winget, Ld. *Improvements relating to machines for mixing concrete ingredients or other substances.*

4991. G. F. Rose. *Improvements in or relating to tea breaking or cutting machines.*

5027. M. L. Koenig, A. M. Molony, F. C. Koenig and E. C. Molony. *Improved spiral warming elevator for displacing oil-seed-meal.*

5029. M. L. Koenig, A. M. Molony, F. C. Koenig and E. C. Molony. *Improved automatic hydraulically controlled and operated machine for the extraction of oil from oil seeds.*

5068. S. Nurmahamad. *Improved hasp and bolt for doors.*

5096. R. L. Datta. *Production of alkali bichromates.*

5117. J. L. Jardine. *Improvements in apparatus for preparing bamboo and kindred material for pulp extraction, or for splitting and flattening such material.*

5130. A. J. Mainwaring. *Improvements in and relating to safety razors and hair cutting appliances.*

5134. C. H. Rowe. *Improvements relating to the valves of automobile engines and the like.*

5139. T. Wishart. *Improvements in connection with the handling and storing of sugar cane in sugar factories.*

5140. C. E. Jeffcock and W. H. Yardley. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus suitable for purifying or otherwise conditioning air or other gases and for other purposes.*

5147. W. J. Walker. *Improvements in apparatus for soaking or similarly treating with liquid leather or other goods.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1706. Kutschinski.
1787. Fuchs and Granichstädten.
1931. Elektro-Osmose Aktiengesellschaft (Graf Schwerin Gesellschaft.)
2048. Karnet.
2095. Elektro-Osmose Aktiengesellschaft (Graf Schwerin Gesellschaft.)
2214. C. F. Boehringer & Soehne.
4483. Mehta.
4969. Trimmings

PATENTS SEALED.

3858. Cooper.
3968. Rennie.
4008. Rajmachikar.
4215. Rutherford.
4318. Connell.
4543. Skeen.
4681. Pathuck.
4916. Morrison.
4919. Beckwith.
4920. Holt Manufacturing Co.
4921. Holt Manufacturing Co.
4926. Still.
4927. Young.
4939. Thom.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

305 of 1906. Stokes. (To 6 March 1921.)
384 of 1906. Haywood and ors. (To 1 March 1921.)
443 of 1906. Hardy. (To 27 March 1921.)
80 of 1909. Boyd and ors. (To 18 March 1921.)
506 of 1909. Dutton and ors. (To 4 March 1921.)
412 of 1910. Cosserat. (To 8 March 1921.)
648 of 1910. Hill and ors. (To 21 February 1921.)
72 of 1911. Billows. (To 11 April 1921.)
613 of 1911. Wikeley. (To 19 March 1921.)
616 of 1911. Cosserat. (To 4 March 1921.)
643 of 1911. Cosserat. (To 4th March 1921.)
100 of 1912. Wheatley and ors. (To 28 February 1921.)
118 of 1912. Humphrey and anr. (To 7 March 1921.)
293 of 1912. Dennison. (To 10 June 1921.)
295 of 1912. Diehl. (To 10 June 1921.)
296 of 1912. English. (To 10 June 1921.)
784 of 1913. Dunn Manufacturing Co. (To 24 February 1921.)
804 of 1913. Liley. (To 3 March 1921.)
870 of 1913. Bullock and ors. (To 31 March 1921.)
1504 of 1914. Sharma. (To 2 March 1921.)
1653 of 1914. Dressler. (To 18 May 1921.)
1712 of 1914. Dunlop Rubber Co., Ld. (To 15 June 1921.)
2013 of 1915. Jones and ors. (To 2 February 1921.)
2014 of 1915. Jones and ors. (To 2 February 1921.)
2020 of 1915. Gardner. (To 11 February 1921.)
2236 of 1915. Scarby. (To 29 July 1921.)
2510 of 1916. Humphrey and anr. (To 7 March 1921.)
2548 of 1916. Daroowalla and anr. (To 11 April 1921.)
2549 of 1916. Daroowalla and anr. (To 11 April 1921.)
2571 of 1916. Holt Manufacturing Co. (To 26 April 1921.)
2574 of 1916. Wireless Press, Ld. (To 26 April 1921.)
2599 of 1916. Craven. (To 20 May 1921.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

472. (Freymouth.)

1912.

617 (Fennell.)

1915.

2381 (Gahagan.) 2384. (Burnett and anr.)
2385. (Flaxman.) 2387. (Ghate.)

DESIGNS ENTERED IN THE REGISTER.

From 23rd to 28th February 1920.

Class 13. Nos. 9176 to 9196. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. February 13, 1920.

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1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) must be made in English and addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed and a full address given in all communications.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, together with current regulations and instructions. *These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.*

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs or on their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Models are not required unless specially asked for. Drawings must be on tracing cloth and the Rules and Instructions for the preparation of drawings as given in the Handbook should be strictly followed. A provisional patent cannot be secured under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

4. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India application should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

5. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission for which due allowance should be made. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

6. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs, etc.*, for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

7. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India.* These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas

per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
,,	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
,,	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
,,	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
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DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
,,	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.
WASHINGTON (U.S.A.)	The Patent Office.

8. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, in the Record Office, Bombay, and in the Connemara Library, Madras.

9. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

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(a) Patent Office Handbook (Acts, Rules and instructions)		1	0
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(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
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(j) Printed specifications of inventions since 1912	each	0	8

V. LOUGH,

Controller of Patents and Designs.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors.
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
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   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

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Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

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List of text-books, etc., prescribed for the examination (other than departmental) of Civil and Military officers in oriental languages (Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Sanskrit, Assamese, Bengali and Uriya), together with annual collections of Specimens of Examination Papers, obtainable from the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, can be had from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

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A fully qualified instructor, native of Persia, is maintained by the Government of India, for the convenience of officers wishing to study Persian. The services of this instructor may be obtained in Calcutta, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners.

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M. Zafarullah Khan Haidari, Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Chhote Lal, Lalkurti Bazar, Ambala
M. Jawala Parshad, Regimental Munshi, Lalkurti Bazar.
M. Gulam Qadir, Karimullah's Compound, near H. M. High School, Ambala Cantonment
M. Mohomed Khalil, Urdu Instructor, Mohalla Maimaran, Ambala City.
*M. M. Muzaffar Hamid Faruqi, Munshi Rasul Bakhsh Compound near Kali Bari
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M. Ghulam Murtaza Beg, 668, Parel Road, Byculla, Bombay.
Mr H. M. Anwar, Karelwadi, Thakurwar Road, Post No. 2, Bombay.
Mr. Musa Younus Hakim, Mustafa Lodge, Antop Hill, Matunga, Bombay.
*Mr Mohd. Shafi Ahmad Mashari, M.A., 668, Parel Road, Byculla, Bombay.

BUDAUN—
Mr. M. Abdul Salam, Birhampur, Budaun.
M. Sami Uddin Qadri, C/o M. Hamiduddin, Maulvi Tola, Budaun, U. P.

CALCUTTA—
M. A. M. F. Wahhab, Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, 14, Zakaria Street
M A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A , 4, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley
M Abdul Badi, 5, Ramsanker Roy Lane.
M. Abdul Habib Khan, 12, Jamadar Khan Lane, Balligunge.
M Abdul Karim Nashtar, 8, Jamadar Khan Lane, Balligunge.
M. Abdul Wajid, 106, Harrison Road.
M. Akmal Ali Akmal, 25, Nur Ali Lane, P. O. Entally.
M. Azharus Sadain, Teacher, Calcutta Madrasah, 138/1, Karaya Road.
M. Azizun Nabi Khan, 27, Karaya Bazar Road, Balligunge.
*M Badruddin Ahmed, B.A., 3, Elliot Lane.
M Badru z-Zaman, 212/1, Linton Street.
M. Dahluddin Ahmed, 41, Ice Factory Lane, Entally.
M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat, 88/1, Baitak Khana Road, Amherst Street P. O.
M. Husain Mirza, 4/1, Collin Lane.
†M. Mirza S. M. K. Sultan, B.A., M.F., 11, Colootolla Street.
M. Mohd. Azam, 19, Tiljala 1st Lane, P. O. Balligunge.
M Mohd. Gholam Kibriya Ibrat, 17/1, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge.
M. Mohd. Israil Khan, 5, Doctor Karam Hossain Lane, Balligunge.
M. Mohd. Muslim, 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara.
M. Mohd. Quasim Khan, C/o H. A. Rahaman & Co., 44, Lower Chitpore Road
M. Mohd. Qurban Ali Asri, 7, Onrait 1st Lane, Entally P. O.
M. Nyzamuddin, 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara.
M. Rashiduddin Ahmed Khan, 41, Gardner Lane, Entally P. O.
M. Raza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S., 2/1/2, Tiljala 1st Lane, Balligunge.
M. S. E. Haque, 69, Baker Hostel.
M. S. M. Yunus, Baker Hostel, Calcutta Madrasah.
M. Shahabuddin Ahmad Siddiqi, 41, Gardner Lane, Entally P O.
M. Syed Abu Zafar, 36, European Asylum Lane.
M. Syed Hamiduddin Ahmed, 17-C, Elliott Hostel, Wellesley Sqr., Calcutta.
M. Syed Nawab Ali, 11, Colootolla Street.

CAWNPORE—
M. S. Abdul Ghani, Regimental Munshi, Garrison Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles.
M. S. M. Aminuddin, Regimental Munshi, 11th Machine Gun Battalion.
M. Sheikh Abdul Rabb, Regimental Munshi, 117th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

DELHI.—M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi), Regimental Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.—M. M. Waris Ali Khan, "Waris," Junior English Master, Government High School, Dera Ghazi Khan.

FEROZEPORE—
M. Suraj Narain, B.A., Kabari Bazar, Ferozepore.
M. Harnam Das, Headmaster, Malwa Khalsa School, Ferozepore City.

HAZARA.—M. Syed Mohammad, B.A. (Cal.), near Civil Dispensary, Mansehra Dist., Hazara.
HAPUR.—M. Aftab Ali, Mohalla Kaziwara, Hapur, Dt. Meerut.
HISSAR.—M. M. I. Jan Bukhari, C/o Booking Clerk, Railway Station, Biwani District, Hissar.
HYDERABAD (DECCAN).—M. Jamaluddin, Revenue Secretariat, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad.
JHANSI—
*M. Mohd. Sadiq Ali, 39, Orchha Gate, Jhansi.
M. Abdullah Khan, Officers' Munshi, Sadar Bazar, behind Kotwali.
M. Nirmal Prasad Jain, Sadar Bazar.
JHELUM—
M. Thakur Das Pahwa, Officers' Munshi, Jhelum
M. Chandan Khan, Officers' Munshi, Phuriaawala Bazar, Jhelum.
JUBBULPORE—
M. Abdul Rahim, Regimental Munshi, 1/4th Royal West Kent Regiment, Sadar Bazar, Jubbulpore.
M. Mohd. M. Haque, Officers' Munshi, C/o Nisar Ali Shah's Garden, Nerbadda Road, Jubbulpore Cantt.
Mr. Mahomed Zahid Khan, C/o Hakim Mahomed Hayat Khan, General Merchant, Sadar Bazar, Jubbulpore.
M. No. 534 Nk. Ghaus Ali Shah, School Master, 2-76th Punjabis, Jubbulpore.
JULLUNDUR—
M. Karam Chand, C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.
M. Dharm Lal, C/o Oriental Book Depôt, Jullundur.
KARACHI—
M. Anandram Thadamal, Regimental Munshi, Norfolk Regiment, Garrikhata, Karachi.
M. Mukhtar Ahmad, Bari Bazar, Camp, Karachi.
KASAULI.—M Anand Sarup, Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).
KOHAT.—*M. Lal Muhammad Qureshi, Officers' Munshi, C/o Head Master, A. V. M. Islamia School, Kohat.
KOLHAPUR.—Pt. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni, 112, Shahupuri, Kolhapur.
LAHORE—
M. Sham Lal Bhargava, Officers' Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Mohd. Ishaq, Regimental Munshi, Bengali Mohalla, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment
M. M. Abdul Hamid, C/o H. Abdul Latif, Esq., Pleader, Haveli Pathranwali Mochi Gate, Lahore
M. Muhammad Din, clerk, Signal Engineer's Office, Lahore.
M. Abdur Rahman Ahmedi, C/o M. Nizamuddin Saheb, Kucha Rangrezan, Lohari Mandi, Lahore.
M. Abdul Huq, C/o M. Abdul Hamid, Professor, Government College, Lahore.
M. Brahmanand Aggarwal, Aggarwal Asram, Room No. 47, Lahore.
M. Hakim Rashid Ahmad Khan, C/o Khan Bahadur N. Mohd. Nasiruddin Khan, Rais and Judge (Rtd.), Lahore.
M. Abdul Hakim Khan, Nishtar, Arriaz.
M. Aulad Ali Gilani, B.A., M.F., H.P., Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate.
M. M. Ghulam Haider Khan, Clerk, 37th Sanitary Section.
M. Murtaza Ahmad Khan, Akhgar Durrani, Rewas Hostel.
LUCKNOW—
M. Abdul Karim, C/o The 10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Lucknow.
M. Mohd. Ashfaq Husain, Regimental Munshi, 1/10 Middlesex, Regiment Lucknow
†M. Abdul Alim, Hussainganj, Lucknow.
*M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil), near Royal Hotel.
M Mohammad Musharraf Ali, Hewett Road, near Post Office, Lucknow
M. Zainul Abdin, Asst. Master, Islamia High School, Lucknow.
*M. Abdul Hamid, Kook's Hospital, Ghusyari Mandi, Lucknow.
†M. S. Muzaffar Husain "Zaidi", C/o Maulana "Sofi", Molvi Ganj, Lucknow.
M. Mohd. Fazil Khan, C/o Munshi Karim Khan, Chhitwapur, near Takya Langara Shah
*M. Aziz Mohd. Khan Afridi, 57, LaTouche Road.
M. Mohd. Ashfaq Husain, Regt. Munshi, 8th (K. R. I.) Hussars.
LUDHIANA—
M. Kishori Lall Jethi, Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana.
M. Amar Nath Yogi, Professor of oriental languages, Ludhiana.
MADRAS—
M. Muhiddin Hussain Sahib 15/16, Vathiar Chinniah Pillai Street, Royapettah, Madras.
Saiyed Mahmud Padshah, General Collins' Road, Vepery.
MEERUT—
M Ahmad Bux, Regimental Munshi, 21st (Empress of India) Lancers.
M. Mohamed Sarwar, Regimental Munshi, 12th Brigade, R. H. A., Lalkurti Bazar.
M. S. Khurshad Ali, Mohalla Kaziwara, Hapur, P. O., District Meerut.
MHOW—
Mr. Thomas Shah, son of Shaikh Mahomed Shah, C/o Commandant, Machine Gun Centre, Mhow.
Mr. Syed Muhammad Umar, C/o Post Master, Mhow.
MOZUFFERPORE.—M. Mohd. Shuaib, Arabic Teacher, Zilla School, Mozufferpore.
MULTAN—
M. Sultan Mohammad, Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment.
M. Sher Ali Khan Rind, House No. 634, Suddar Bazar, Multan.
M. S. M Ramzan Masrur, Cantonment School, Multan.
M. Sahibzada Dost Mohd. Khan, Durrani, Chahwala Hata of L. Jagannath, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantt.
*M. Din Mohd. Khan 'Talib,' Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, The Buffs, Multan Cantonment.
MURREE HILLS—
M. S. C. Bagchi, Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud Din, Regimental Munshi, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment (summer only).
M. Bodh Raj, Regimental Munshi (summer only).
M Abdul Karim Khan, Regimental Munshi, 2/4th Borderers, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.
MUSSOORIE.—
NAGINA—M. S. M. Sharafat Ali, C/o S. Riyaz Ahmad, Mohalla Akabiran, P. O. Nagina, District Bijnor.
NAINI TAL.—
M Faqir Ulla, St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.
M Mahmud Hasan Israili, Talli Tal.
NASIK—
M. Mohd. Arif, Officers' School of Instruction.
M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat, Officers' School of Instruction
*M. Mohamad Sharafat Ali, Officers' School of Instruction.
M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid, Officers' School of Instruction.
NASIRABAD.—M. S Sadiq Ali, Munshi Fazil, C/o Peerjee Mohd. Ali, Sugar and Tea Merchant, Nasirabad (Rajputana).
NOWSHERA—
M. Sadal Mabud, Officers' Munshi, Nowshera City.
M. Ahmed Din, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Sudder Bazar.
PATNA.—†M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi, Bakhshi Mohalla, Patna City.
PESHAWAR—
M. Abdur Rahim, Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
M. Ajab Shah Anand, Officers' Munshi, Daki Nama, Peshawar City.
M Kazi Ghulam Nabi, opposite General Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.

PESHAWAR—
M. S Ali Hussain Shah, Garhi Hazrat Karim Shah Sahib Bukhari, Karimpura, Peshawar City.
M H. S. Wajid Ali Shah, Mohalla Sayedan, Karimpura, Peshawar City

POONA—
M. S. R. Kapur, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Bn., Warwickshire Regiment, C/o Pandit Diwan Chand, Accountant, M. W. S. Office, opposite Divisional Library, Poona.
M. S. Karim Baksh, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Bn., The Lincoln Regiment, Gharpuri, Poona

QUETTA—
M. Mohd. Rahim Shah, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
Pt. Hirday Narayan, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. S. Abdul Aziz, The King's Regiment, Quetta.
M Syed Inam Ali, Mission Road, Quetta
M Sher Mohamed, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M Sita Ram Mehta, Babu Muhalla, near Arya Samaj, Quetta.
M Jawala Prashad, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta
†M S. Barkat Ali, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Dittu Ram, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Syed Hadi Hussain, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College
M. Syed Aulad Husain, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Jiya Lall, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Ram Kishan, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Haji Ahmad Fakhriey, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Mohd. Sarwar Khan, Mirza, Persian Professor, Government High School, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI—
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi (winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Bodh Raj, Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi, C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co, Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq, C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Bukhsh Gyani, M F, Professor of Oriental Languages, Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

RISALPUR—
M. Kari Abdul Haqq Khan, Regimental Munshi, Royal Flying Corps, Risalpur Cantonment.
M. Zafar Shah Bukhari, Head Clerk, Cantonment Magistrate's Office

ROORKEE CITY.—M. Fazl i Haq, Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City

ROHTAK—
M. Mohammad Akeeluddin, Fort, Rohtak
M. Abrar Ali, Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.

SAUGOR—M Rameshwar Dayal, Officers' Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Saugor, C. P.

SATARA—M. I. B Bhaldar, Officers' Munshi, C/o Ameeruddin Ustad, Kesarkar Peth, H. No. 21.

SIALKOT—
M Abdul Hamid Khan, Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street, Sialkot.
M. Ghulam Rasul Syed, Raja Street, Sialkot

SIMLA.—M. Abdul Latif, Urdu Instructor, C/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.

SUBATHU—
M. Amar Nath Varma, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Anand Swarup, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Khalil-ur-Rahman, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu
M. Md. Miyan Khan Haidari, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
*M Habib Ullah, Syed, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M Mool Chand Saihgal, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.

WELLINGTON—
M. Abdul Majid Sharif Quraishi, Munshi, Cadet College.
S. Aftab Ali, Munshi, Wellington Market Post Office, Victoria Villa
M. Mohd Muslim, Victoria Villa, P O Wellington Market, Nilgiri Hills

Qualified Bengali Teachers.

CALCUTTA.—Babu Suresh Chandra Chatterjee, 6, Muktaram Row, Calcutta.
RUNGPUR.—Babu Mukunda Lal Das Gupta, Kakina, District Rungpur

Qualified Canarese Teacher.

BANGALORE.—M R. Ry K. Hanumantha Rao, No 1, Main Road, Seshadripuram, Bangalore.

Qualified Malayalam Teachers.

ADICHANALLORE.—M R Ry N Sankara Pillai, First Assistant, H. G. E. School, Adichanallore.
KOTTAYAM—M R. Ry. A. I Pothen, Malayalam Munshi, Basel Mission High School, Kottayam.

Qualified Marathi Teachers.

EAST KHANDESH.—Mr Laxman Narayan Phandis, B A., C/o Mr. M. N. Phandis, Editor, Kavya Ratnawali, Jalgaon.

POONA CITY—
Mr. Govind Krishna Modak, Sanskrit Teacher, New English School, Poona City.
Mr. D. K. Pathak, 442, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City
Mr. V. L. Deshpande, 641. Budhwar Peth, Poona City.
Mr. Pandurang Shamrao Bawle, 847, Shukrawar Peth, Karaley's Wada, Poona City.

RATNAGIRI.—M. Waman Vishnu Vaidya, C/o Mr. R. K. Bal, B.A., LL.B, Sub Judge, Malwan, District Ratnagiri.
SHOLAPUR.—Mr. Vishnu Anant Salgarkar, C/o Mr Harichand Amichand Shah, Sholapur.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.—M. Muhammad Zafar Ali, Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore

Qualified Tamil Teachers.

MADRAS—
M. R. Ry. K. Raghavachari, Senior Tamil Pandit, Wesley College, Royapettah.
M. R. Ry. A. M. Satakoparamanuja Acharya, Senior Tamil Pandit, National High School, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.

Qualified Telugu Teachers.

GODAVARI.—M. R. Ry V. Subba Rao, Stewartpetta, Pithapuram, Godavari District
NELLORE.—K. Subrahmanya Sarma, Telugu Pandit, A. B M. Girls' High School, Nellore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teachers whose names are preceded by a cross (†) are out of India.

CALCUTTA, C. L. PEART, MAJOR,

The 11th February 1920. *Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.*

II B

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(Corner of Hare Street and Strand Road, Calcutta.)

Open on { Week-days and Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
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J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. QUININE can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their Districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms. CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms and CINCHONIDINE can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta. QUINOIDINE or *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid* and *Residual Alkaloid* or *Amorphous Cinchona Alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance but private purchasers may use the V. P. P. system*, and are obtainable from the SUPERINTENDENT, JUVENILE JAIL, ALIPORE.

The rates for these drugs from 16th May 1919 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities 60 lbs and above in one delivery	Rs. 24 per lb.
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. but below 60 lbs. in one delivery	,, 25 ,,
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	,, 26 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. (Only small quantities available when in stock.)	,, 12 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 5 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	,, 6 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs in one delivery	Rs. 6 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	,, 7 ,,
QUINOIDINE in non Tablet form (when in stock) and Residual Alkaloids.	,, 4 ,,

QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 6 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. in one delivery (when in stock)	,, 7 ,,

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb., 4-lb., and 6¼-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 1-lb., 5-lb. and 10-lb. boxes.
Quinoidine is available in 1-lb. box.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. box.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V. P. Post. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

[For ¼ lb. 4 As.; ½ lb. 5 As.; 1 lb. 8 As.; 1½ lb. 11 As.; 2 lbs. 14 As.; 2½ lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3 lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 4 lbs. Re. 1 As. 7; 4½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 10; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 13; 6 lbs. Rs. 2; 6½ lbs. Rs. 2 As. 3.]

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab: 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	0
Quinoidine tab: 2 lbs. Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	2	0	0
Quinoidine tab; 3 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1920.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 29th February 1920.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE. COIN AND BULLION. In India.			In England.		In His Majesty's Dominions.	In transit between India, England and H. M.'s Dominions.		In the U. S. A. and in transit therefrom.		SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b) (c)	R	
Calcutta	1,63,63,500	55,24,16,615	56,87,80,115	7,79,47,432	9,16,91,303	6,82,66,164	...	...	...	4,64,90,223	...	...	...	15,59,54,946	82,49,87,031	1,26,55,37,099	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,61,500 of rupee paper and R5,89,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills. (b) Nominal value—R83,77,95,001. (c) Includes Treasury Bills purchased under section 3, Act XI of 1917, as amended by Act V of 1918 and Act II of 1919.
Cawnpore	...	11,37,95,458	11,37,95,458	3,16,81,596	49,10,805	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...		.	3,65,92,401	
Lahore	...	12,38,56,902	12,38,56,902	1,92,87,579	1,86,16,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,79,03,876	
Bombay	22,085	47,55,03,938	47,55,26,023	11,21,24,782	28,55,69,771	2,31,06,063	...	...			...	...	...	...	.	42,08,00,616	
Karachi	...	7,57,91,882	7,57,91,882	88,98,426	22,24,492	...	...	...		...		...	...		...	1,11,22,918	
Madras	1,13,77,325	21,14,53,981	22,28,31,306	3,43,47,495	59,19,660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,02,67,155	
Rangoon	...	24,63,94,309	24,63,94,309	1,41,94,302	38,57,628	...	...	...		...		...	...	.	...	1,80,51,930	
	2,77,62,910	1,80,25,13,085	1,83,02,75,995	29,51,81,612	41,29,89,956	9,13,72,227	...	...	...	4,64,90,223	...	...	...	15,59,54,946	82,49,87,031	1,83,02,75,995	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittances to Circles of Issue . . .			...	*Deduct*—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another												...	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			1,83,02,75,995	TOTAL RESERVE R												1,83,02,75,995	

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 29th February 1920.
There was no gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 22nd February 1920.

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

RESIDENT AT BARODA.

NOTIFICATION.

Baroda, the 25th February 1920.

No. 2521.—Captain A. S. Woodford, 2 116th Infantry, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate, Baroda, as a temporary measure, in addition to his own duties with effect from the 18th February 1920, *vice* Captain P. R. Quayle.

P. R. QUAYLE, Captain,
for Resident at Baroda.

IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Calcutta, the 27th February 1920.

No. 140C.—Mr. C. S. Misra, B.A., First Assistant to the Imperial Entomologist, Pusa, was granted privilege leave for 30 days under Articles 216 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and the Government of India Finance Department, No. 168-C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, with effect from 19th January 1920.

J. MACKENNA,
Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
Commerce Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 1st March 1920.

No. 828-*Com.*—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (7) of section 4 of the Indian Non-ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918 (XVII of 1918), the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that a licence has been granted under sub-section (3) of that section to Messrs. David Sassoon and Company, Limited, Calcutta, to carry on the business of winning, extracting, smelting, dressing, refining or dealing by way of wholesale trade in zinc, copper, tin, lead, nickel and aluminium, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

A. MARR,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS

Raisina, the 27th February 1920.

No. 2680-*E.*—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to sanction the constitution of the Estate Office in lieu of the Camps and Bungalows Sub-Division, Delhi, with effect from the 16th January 1920.

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary, P. W. D.

No. 2682-*E.*—Captain T. M. Banks having been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Estate Officer for the management of the Government of India and other bungalows and camps in Delhi, assumed charge of the Estate Office, Delhi, on the forenoon of the 16th January 1920.

The 1st March 1920.

No. 2734-*E.*—Mr. H. F. Wilson, having been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as a Work Assistant (Joiner), assumed charge of his duties in the VI Project Division, to which he is posted, on the forenoon of the 23rd February 1920.

APPOINTMENT AND TAKING OVERCHARGE.

Raisina, the 3rd March 1920.

No. 2823-*E.*—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 2387-E., dated the 23rd February 1920 Mr. H. M. Griffiths, Executive Engineer is appointed officiating Superintending Engineer, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th February 1920 on which date he took over charge of the 2nd Circle of Superintendence from Mr. A. M. Rouse, C.I.E., Superintending Engineer, proceeding on leave.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th February 1920.

No. 10.—Civil Assistant Surgeon Kshetra Gopal Mukharji, junior Medical Officer, Viper, Port Blair, is granted 40 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th February, 1920.

The 27th February 1920.

No. 11.—The services of No. 1013, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Lakshman-parshad, I.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Surveyor-General of India, with effect from the 23rd October 1919.

Simla, the 1st March 1920.

No. 12.—First Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, *Khan Bahadur* Mirza Muhammad Beg, I.M.D., is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 10th February 1920.

No. 13.—Third Class Assistant Surgeon H. A. H. D'Silva, I.M.D., is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, with effect from the 6th January 1920.

H. K. ROWNTREE, Capt., I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 24th February 1920.

No. 8.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on Medical Certificate with effect from the date and for the period specified against his name.

Lieutenant E. M. Bayfield, R.I.M., 4 months from 4th February 1920.

The 25th February 1920.

No. 9.—Commander P. C. H. Lane, R.I.M., Staff Officer, Kidderpore Dockyard, sub. *pro tem.* is granted 60 days' special war leave combined with 60 days' privilege leave and 1 month and 1 day on medical certificate, with effect from the 20th February 1920.

The 26th February 1920.

No. 11.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on private affairs, with effect from the date and for period specified against his name :—

Commander B. C. Marsh, D.S.O., R.I.M., 8 months from 2nd February 1920.

APPOINTMENTS.

Bombay, the 25th February 1920.

No. 10.—Lieutenant-Commander R. H. Garstin, O.B.E., R.I.M., is appointed to officiate as Staff Officer, Kidderpore Dockyard, *vice* Commander P. C. H. Lane, R.I.M., on leave, with effect from the 20th February 1920.

B. H. JONES,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 27th February 1920.

No. 15.—Mr. E. A. Lawton, Senior Assistant Signal Engineer, is granted, under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department letters Nos. 168-C.S.R., dated 24th February 1919 and 1514-C.S.R., dated 29th-30th December 1919, combined leave for 18 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 3 months and 22 days, furlough on average salary for 4 months and 8 days and ordinary furlough for the remaining period with effect from the 27th January 1920.

This office Notification No. 2, dated the 8th January 1920, is hereby cancelled.

M. T. PORTER, Major, R.E.
for Agent, North Western Railway.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 28th February 1920.

No. 2585-*An*.—Lieutenant J. H Learner, 2-4th Wiltshire Regiment, attached to the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, was granted privilege leave for 14 days, with effect from the 4th February 1920.

No. 2586-*An*.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted combined leave out of India under Army Instruction (India) No. 320 of 1919 and the leave rules of 1889 :—

Conductor W. B. Kent, Supervisor, office of the Assistant Controller of War Accounts, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, 12 months (the first 60 days' special war leave, next 90 days' privilege leave, and balance leave under paragraph 435, Army Regulations, India, Volume I), with effect from the 29th January 1920.

The 1st March 1920.

No. 2624-*An*.—Major (Local Lieutenant-Colonel) C. J. G. Bird, I.A., Deputy Field Controller of Military Accounts, in the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, is granted, with effect from the 23rd February 1920, combined leave out of India for 12 months (the first 60 days being special war leave and the next 90 days accumulated privilege leave), on private affairs, under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army. Pension service 22nd year commenced 27th July 1919.

No. 2625-*An*.—Mr. W. Gardiner, temporary superintendent, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 9th (Secunderabad) Division, is appointed as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade temporary, in that office, with effect from the 16th February 1920.

No. 2626-*An*.—Mr. N. deRozario, B. A , officiating Deputy Examiner, 1st grade and Chief Accountant, Bombay Dockyard, reverted to his own grade with effect from the 1st December 1919.

No. 2627-*An*.—Mr. C. Lawrence, Accountant 2nd grade sub. *pro tem.* in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 8th (Lucknow) Division, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner 2nd grade in that office with effect from the 6th February 1920.

The 2nd March 1920.

No. 2658-*An*.—Mr. A. Pereyra, B.A., Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, North-West Frontier Force, Lahore, has been granted privilege leave for 4 months and 15 days, on medical grounds, with effect from the 19th January 1920.

B. N. MITRA,
Military Accountant General.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the British Concentration Camp, dated at Deolali, this 27th day of February 1920.

Number, Rank, and Name—109701, Private, Bowers, E. R. A. S. C.	Date of absence—25th February 1920.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the S. & T. Corps, dated at Deolali, this 28th day of February 1920.

Number, Rank, and Name—10119, Sergeant, Miller, E.	Date of absence—26th February 1920.

Officer Commanding British Concentration Camp.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 26th February 1920.

No. 309-*A. B.*—The following corrections are made in Notification No. 390-C., dated the 19th August 1918, regarding Mr. J. G. H[illegible]n's leave :—

For "five months and nine days' privilege leave and twenty-one days' furlough" read "five months and five days' privilege leave and twenty-five days furlough."

By order,
H. G. RICHARDSON,
Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 24th February 1920.

No. 405-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2(5) of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918), as applied in the Administered Area in Central India by Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 815-I.B, dated the 29th January 1920, to persons in the service of and paid by or on behalf of Government or a local authority established in the exercise of the powers of the Governor General in Council, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to appoint the officers designated in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred by the Act on a Collector within the area mentioned in the corresponding entries in the second column.

SCHEDULE.

The Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow . .	The Cantonment of Mhow.
The Cantonment Magistrate, Nimach . .	The Cantonment of Nimach.
The Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong . .	The Cantonment and Civil lines of Nowgong
The Extra Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General	Rest of Administered Areas in Central India.

The Central India Agency Notification dated the 29th April 1887 is hereby cancelled.

The 25th February 1920.

No. 415-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to empower the officers in charge of the bonded warehouse established by the Indore Darbar for the Indore City to grant passes for the import of country spirit into the Indore Residency Bazars subject to the following conditions —

(a) Passes for the import of such spirit shall be granted only to persons holding licenses for the retail sale of country spirit in the Indore Residency Bazars.

(b) Such passes shall be granted only in respect of spirit supplied from the bonded warehouse established in the Indore City by the Indore Darbar, and under and in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Darbar for the management of the said warehouse and for the supply of spirit therefrom.

(c) Such passes shall be in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Darbar. Every such pass shall be returned by the importer to the officer in charge of the warehouse within such time as may be specified in it in that behalf.

(d) The duty payable in respect of the spirit to be imported, together with the price of the spirit payable to the Indore Darbar, shall, before the spirit is removed from the bonded warehouse, be paid into the Indore State Treasury by the licensed vendor desirous of importing.

2. Notification No. 716-C., dated the 22nd April 1908, is hereby cancelled.

No. 416-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 42 (2) (m) of the Central India (Administered Areas) Excise Law, 1917, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to make the following rules as to the disposal of things confiscated under the said Law, *viz.*:—

(1) any spirit, liquor, or drug so confiscated shall be destroyed under the orders of the officers ordering the confiscation unless the estimated value thereof exceeds Rs. 10, in which case it shall be disposed of in such manner as the local excise authority may, with due regard to the rights of persons holding licenses or farms under the said Law, direct;

(2) any other article so confiscated shall be sold by public auction and the proceeds shall be credited to the Indore Residency Bazar Fund in the case of articles confiscated in the Indore Residency Bazars, and to the Cantonment Fund in other cases.

2. Notification No. 1155-C., dated the 17th June 1908, is hereby cancelled.

The 28th February 1920

No. 833-D.—The following promotions are hereby made in the Malwa Bhil Corps with effect from the dates mentioned against each —

1. Jemadar Phoolji to be Subedar *vice* Subedar Bhima retired with effect from the 1st November 1919.
2. Havildar Apsing to be Jemadar *vice* Jemadar Phoolji promoted with effect from the 1st November 1919
3. Havildar Bhausing to be Jemadar with effect from the 1st January 1920 *vice* Jemadar Ahilia retired.

By order,

H. V. BISCOE, Major,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

Indore, the 26th February 1920.

No. 674.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 36, sub-section (2), of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), as applied to the Administered Areas in Central India, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to appoint the Electric Inspector of the Central Provinces for the time being to be Electric Inspector within the Cantonment of Mhow.

H. B. LEAROYD,
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General,
Public Works Department.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 906-*G. C. R.*—It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that on or about the 5th January 1920, gold coins designated 'Veerarayanpanams' 705 in number (valued approximately at Rs. 440), buried in S. No. 260 village-site poramboke of Orattukuppai village, Coimbatore Taluk (within the backyard compound of the house of one Periathambi Chetty), were found by the said Periathambi Chetty and two coolies, *viz.*, Nachi Moopan, and Rangaswami Goundan engaged by him while following the earth for the uprootal of the base of a withered Vepam (Margosa) tree.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or a portion thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore at his office on 12th July 1920 with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

COIMBATORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated the 24th February 1920.

J. M. TURING,
Collector.

No. 5458-*R.*—It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that in the month of November 1919, a treasure consisting of 62 small gold coins, of the value of annas five each was found from the crevices of the foundation of the southern wall of the Siva temple at Sripuranthan village, Udayarpalayam Taluk, Trichinopoly District, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at his office at Trichinopoly on the 13th July 1920 with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

TRICHINOPOLY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated the 27th February 1920.

S. KRISHNAMURTI AYYAR,
for Collector.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 5th January 1920.

No. 218.—Pt. Sham Narayan Tikku, Inspector in charge, Punjab Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, is appointed to act as Superintendent, with effect from the 11th February 1920 during the absence on deputation of Mr. D. M. Smith, Superintendent, in connection with the revision of the Salt Rules and is posted to charge of the combined Allahabad Ghazipur Circle.

No. 219.—M. Zawar Husain, Inspector, Farrukhabad District, Farrukhabad Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, is appointed with effect from the 19th January 1920 to act as Superintendent, during the absence on leave of Mr. Gardner and is posted to the Farrukhabad Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch.

J. C. FERGUSSON, I.C.S.,
Offg. Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 26th February 1920.

No. 1263-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in the Province of Delhi during the half month ending the 15th February 1920 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			15
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half months.	Total in present half month.	Deaths registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.			Remarks.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
P. S. Alipur	40	30	...	...	...	25	...	11	...	...	3	..	2	4	6	
Nangloi	44	27	...	...	...	18	...	9	...	...	...	...	3	5	8	
Najafgarh	33	27	...	1	...	18	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	9	9	
Subzimundi	4	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Paharganj	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mehrauli	36	31	...	1	...	19	...	10	..	...	1	..	5	2	7	
Raisina	4	10	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	
Shahdara	11	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
New Cantonment	10	12	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	
Total of the District	184	160	...	2	...	113	...	39	...	...	6	...	15	21	36	

The 2nd March 1920.

No. 1350-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned Municipal towns in the Delhi Province for the week ending 21st February 1920 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and Chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi	225,471	98	88	186	75	66	141	...	...	...	46	3	76	...	16	...	25	25	50	42·90	32·52
	Notified Area	3,673	7	2	9	3	4	7	..	[illegible]	...	6	...	..	...	1	...	..	..	...	127·41	99·100
	Total	229,144	105	90	195	78	70	148	...	...	...	52	3	76	...	17	...	25	25	50	44·25	33·58

ERRATUM.

Delhi, the 27th February 1920.

In column 5 of the Schedule attached to this office Notification No. 189-Education, dated the 8th January 1920, for the figures "170" read "270".

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

No. 114 OF 1919.

Dated the 26th February 1920.

Re Keyoshi Kumagai.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 20th day of April 1920 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

Summary Case.

No. 69 OF 1918.

Dated the 26th February 1920.

Re Frederick Oscar Lucas.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 20th day of April 1920 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 31 OF 1920.

Dated the 1st March 1920.

Re Ashutosh Banerjee, residing at No. 63, Pataldanga Street, in the town of Calcutta, an employee in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Delhi, India.

Ex parte the debtor. Kally Nath Mitter and Sarbadhicary—Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 24th day of February 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 32 OF 1920.

Dated the 1st March 1920.

Re Seth Mahadeb Lal Agarwalla, also called Seth Mahadeb Lal Poddar, residing at and lately carrying on business at No. 68, Ratna Sircar Garden Street, in the town of Calcutta, as a Hardware broker but now of no occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. Achal Nath Mitter—Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 25th day of February 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

G. McD. FALKNER,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.
Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 74 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 17th February 1920.

In the matter of Amarambaydu Gurranatha Laganatha Mudaliar, Clerk, residing at No. 12, 136th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Amarambaydu Gurrunatha Laganatha Mudaliar, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 16th day of February 1920.

CASE No. 19 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 19th February 1920.

In the matter of Maung Po Min, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Min, of No. 31, Koyounggyee Street, Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 19th day of February 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Min.

CASE No. 156 OF 1918.

Rangoon, the 24th February 1920.

In the matter of M. Haroon Johary, Rice Miller, of 29th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said M. Haroon Johary, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 24th day of February 1920.

CASE No. 96 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 23rd February 1920.

In the matter of Sena Pena Pina Alagappa Konar, formerly residing at Thakkuba Village Kaw Township Pegu, District.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Sena Pena Pina Alagappa Konar, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 23rd day of February 1920.

CASE No. 121 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 23rd February 1920.

In the matter of Razak Khan, of No. 74, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court, adjudging the said Razak Khan, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 23rd day of February 1920.

E. W. W. XAVIER,
Offg. Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF J. COLDSTREAM, ESQ., I.C.S., DISTRICT JUDGE AT DELHI.

CITATION.

In the matter of the grant of Probate of the Will of the late Mr. William James Drake, of Raisina, Delhi Province, who died at Delhi on the 3rd April 1919.

Whereas Mrs. Alice Drake, residing in Raisina, Delhi, widow of the above named deceased and executrix of the Will of the said deceased, has applied for grant of Probate of the Will of the said deceased, who died at Delhi on the 3rd April 1919, and whereas the 19th day of March 1920 at 10 A.M. has been fixed for hearing the said petition, this citation is issued in terms of Section 250 of Act X of 1865 to all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the deceased to come and see the proceedings in this Court before the grant is made.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 1st day of March 1920.

J. COLDSTREAM,
District Judge, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) :—

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of the presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
98—1920	Thomas Probert	Anglo-Indian	Bhoimada Cross Road, Parel	Lately Engine Driver in the Mesopotamian Railway and now unemployed.	24th	February	1920	24th	February	1920
99—1920	Damodar Narayen Agarwala	Hindu	Vithalwadi	Lately Cotton broker and now unemployed	„	„	„	„	„	„
100—1920	Mahomed Husein Abdula Halai	Mahomedan	Kazi Molla Null Bazar	Lately Money purse merchant and now unemployed.	25th	„	„	25th	„	„
101—1920	Manuel Pinto	East Indian	Byculla	Guard in the G. I. P. Railway	26th	„	„	26th	„	„
102—1920	Peter Paul Morris	Manglorian	Marine Lines	Clerk in the employ of Mr. I. Siquira, Pleader, High Court.	„	„	„	„	„	„
103—1920	Moolji Kalidas Sha	Hindu	Vad Gadi, Mandvi	Lately dealer in partnership with Talsi Kalidas Sha (deceased) in the name of Kalidas Juga and Mehta in the employ of Jayantilal Manordas.	„	„	„	„	„	„
104—1920	Dharsey Lakhamsy Sha	„	Borbhai Molla	Cloth Merchant	27th	„	„	27th	„	„
105—1920	Shivram Tulaji Survey	„	Ghorupdeo	Assistant Jobber in the Kaisare-Hind Mills Ltd.	„	„	„	„	„	„
106—1920	Ganoo Raghoo Panchal	„	Jacob Circle	Carpenter in the Gold Mohor Mills Ltd.	„	„	„	„	„	„
107—1920	Molavy Tooaram Parbal	„	Parel	Lately stone supplier in partnership with Ramansy Dewsing and Jawant Nana and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
108—1920	Kaikhusru Palonji Engineer	Parsi	No. 77, Frere Road, Fort	Clerk in the service of Mr. Cowasji Manekji Cooper, share broker.	1st	March	„	1st	March	„
109—1920	Byramji Burjorji Laher and Jalbhai *alias* Jalejar Burjorji Laher.	„	Grant Road, Bolaram Street.	1st Debtor lately fitter in the G. I. P. Railway (Parel Workshop) and now unemployed and the 2nd Debtor fitter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway (Parel Workshop).	„	„	„	„	„	„

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, Bombay, this 1st day of March 1920.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated the 3rd March 1920.

No. 477.—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has granted Babu Satis Chandra Mitra, Assistant Master and Referee, High Court, Original Side privilege leave from the 23rd February to the 20th March 1920 both days inclusive on full pay under Article 274 of the Civil Service Regulations and has appointed Babu Jyotish Chandra Mitra an Assistant Registrar and Chief Clerk in Insolvency on Rs. 400—600 to officiate for Babu Satis Chandra Mitra and Babu Monmotho Nath Ganguli an Assistant Registrar on Rs. 300 to officiate for Babu Jyotish Chandra Mitra and Mr. J. S. Cotta sub *pro tem.* Assistant Registrar on Rs. 200—300 to officiate for Babu Monmotho Nath Ganguli and Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee sub *pro tem.* Head Assistant Order Department to be sub *pro tem.* Assistant Registrar on Rs. 200—300 all with effect from the 23rd February 1920.

No. 479.—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has granted Mr. N. Chaterjee, Master and Official Referee, High Court, Original Side, ordinary privilege leave for 3 months and additional privilege leave for 3 months from the forenoon of the 24th February 1920 of which 3 months and 14 days is on full pay under Articles 272 and 274 and the balance on half pay under Article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations and has appointed Mr. Narendra Nath Ghatak, M.B.E., Bar-at-Law to act for Mr. N. Chaterjee during his absence on privilege leave from the forenoon of the 1st March 1920.

By order,

J. H. HECHLE,

Registrar, Oirginal Side.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd March 1920.

No. 924-*T. G.*—Mr. W. E. Hellein, Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, and officiating Superintendent, Agra Telegraph Office, is appointed permanently on probation to the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch with effect from the 4th February 1920.

Mr. S. Lawrence, Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, is appointed to officiate in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Superintendent, Allahabad Telegraph Office, with effect from the 4th February 1920.

No. 928-*T.G.*—Mr. C. E. Fulton, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, and officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, is appointed permanent Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, on probation with effect from the 4th February 1920.

Mr. F. Menezes, Telegraph Master and officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, is appointed permanent Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, on probation with effect from the 4th February 1920.

G. R. CLARKE,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(POST OFFICE).

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 27th February 1920.

723 *Ap.*—Khalifa Fazl Husain, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the forenoon of the 13th January 1920.

The following promotions and appointments in the grades of Superintendents of post offices are made from the 13th January 1920:—

Mr. Kundan Lal to be confirmed in the 2nd grade;

Mr. Sarat Chandra Guha to be promoted provisionally to the 2nd grade;

Mr. Bishen Singh to be confirmed in the 3rd grade;
Maung Tin G[illegible] to be promoted provisionally to the 3rd grade;
Mr. Jalal-uddin to be confirmed in the 4th grade;
Mr. G. V. Tulpule to be promoted provisionally to the 4th grade;
Khalifa Fazl Rasul, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, to be appointed reserve Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, on probation for one year.

No. 726-*Ap*.—Dhirendra Mohan Mitra, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, is appointed Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, on probation, for one year with effect from the 1st January 1920.

No. 729-*Ap*.—K. S. Talpad e, Joint Head clerk, Bombay G. P. O., is appointed Reserve Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, on probation for one year with effect from the 1st January 1920.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd March 1920.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0			
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below*	25,00,000	0	0			
				1,75,00,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments				25,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	9,23,54,946	3	3			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,25,05,889	8	5	10,48,60,835	11	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				31,22,07,953	6	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.				27,74,845	4	4
Sundries				45,20,391	8	10
RUPEES				46,43,64,025	15	3

ASSETS

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				7,66,72,867	0	0
Other authorized Investments				1,33,[illegible]6,880	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				13,78,64,805	15	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				5,69,23,104	12	0
Bills discounted and purchased				4,19,16,006	5	2
Balances with other Banks				1,06,61,671	3	11
Bullion				...		
Dead Stock				29,01,144	7	5
Stamps				15,194	13	1
Sundries				5,18,915	0	6
				34,03,20,589	9	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	6,49,80,614	12	8			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	5,90,62,821	8	9	12,40,43,436	5	5
RUPEES				46,43,64,025	15	3

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value Rs. 2,39,490 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 5,01,337 8 0

Rs. 7,40,827 8 0

By the order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 5th March 1920.

C. M. TALLACK,
Chief Accountant.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 29·28.

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Government of India Act, 1919 (9 & 10 Geo., Ch. 101). As. 8 (2a.)

ACTS.

1852.

XXX—Indian Naturalization, as modified up to 1st October 1919, in Urdu and Hindi As. 1 (6p.)

1919.

XXVII—Indemnity, in Urdu and Hindi. Pies 3 (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Administration of the Delhi Province for the year 1918-19. Foolscap Paper cover. Re. 1-4 (2a.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Annual Report of Board of Scientific Advice for India for the year 1918-19. Re. 1 (3a.)

IMPERIAL RECORD DEPARTMENT.

Calendar of Persian Correspondence: Being letters which passed between some of the Company's servants and Indian Rulers and Notables.—Vol. III, 1770—2 Super-royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 6-2 (6a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FOREST BRANCH.

Annual Return of Statistics relating to Forest Administration in British India for the year 1917-18. Foolscap. Paper cover. As. 12 (1a.)

Forest Bulletin No. 39 of 1919—Note on Hollong Timber. *Dipterocarpus pilosus*, Roxb. Super-royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 (1a.)

Indian Forest Records, Volume VII, Part VI.—Note on the mechanical strength and seasoning properties of *Shorea robusta*, (Sal) Timber. Super royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 8 (1*a.*)

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Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into Indian Exchange and Currency. Foolscap. Stitched. As. 8 (2*a*)

Report on the Operations of the Currency Department, the Movement of Funds and on the Resource Operations of the Government of India for the year 1918-19. Foolscap. Paper cover. As. 12 (2*a.*)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.

Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for December 1919 and January 1920 (Nos. 9 and 10 of 1919-20). Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1-4 (2*a.*) each.

Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for the Calendar year 1919. Royal 8vo. Paper cover As. 12 (2*a.*)

Accounts relating to the Trade by Land of British India with Foreign Countries for September and October 1919 (Nos. 6 and 7 of 1919-20). Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 8 (2*a.*) each.

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries for the fiscal year ending 31st March 1919, Volume I. (Fifty-third issue.) Foolscap. Limp. Rs. 4-12 (10*a*)

Cotton Press Return Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9 of 1919-20.—Return showing the quantity of Cotton pressed in the Pressing Factories, and of Cotton received in the Spinning Mills in India, in the half months ending the 30th November, 15th and 31st December 1919 and 15th January 1920, together with progressive totals from 1st September 1919. Foolscap. Pies 6 (6*p.*) each.

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1919.

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REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The lower half of Government Promissory Note No. 056677 (Indian War Loan) of the 5½ per cent. Loan of War Bonds 1922 for Rs 400, originally standing in the name of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd, who transferred it to W. H. Millar or order and last endorsed to R. Nagasamy Iyer, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the security.

Name of the Advertiser—R. NAGASAMY IYER,

Residence—Sudiyoor, Parthibanur Post, Ramnad District, Madras Presidency.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 139205 and 141603 of the 3½ per cent Loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000 and Rs 500, respectively, and No. 184775 of the 3½ per cent Loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 1,000 originally standing in the name of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and last endorsed to Benode Behary Mukerjee, and Notes Nos. 149072 and 137856 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500, respectively, originally standing in the name of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and last endorsed to Probhabati Debi, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietress. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—BENODE BEHARY MUKERJI,

Residence—Gorifa, District 24-Parganas.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 291559, 291560 and 298525 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 500 each, the first two notes originally standing in the name of Parameswari Debi and the last note originally standing in the name of Hari Prasanna Chakrabartty, Bhagabati Prasanna Chakrabartty and Tara Prasanna Chakrabartty, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser— SYAMAPADA RAY, Attorney,
for HARI PRASANNA CHAKRABARTTY, etc.,
Residence—51, Ghoosry Road, Salkia.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 167313 for Rs. 100 and 167303 for. Rs. 1,000 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43 originally standing in the name of B. K. Dotiwala, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is in the usual course to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—B. K. DOTIWALA,
Residence—5, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 206916 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Bhola Nath Ghosh, Administrator of Radhamoni Dassi, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—BHOLA NATH GHOSH.
Residence— Nauli Village, Siddhipassa P. O.
(Khoolna).

LOST.

The lower halves of the Government Promissory Notes Nos. F.008853, H.000032 and H.000036 of the 5 per cent. Loan of 1945-55 for Rs. 500, Rs. 5,000 and Rs 5,000, respectively, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to the Allahabad Bank, Ld., the proprietors by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LD.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{4590P.}{F.-1}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1920, for Rs. 1,000 originally issued in the name of Hussain Shah, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—SAYED HUSSAIN SHAH,
son of FATEH DARYA SAYED.
Residence—Rajoya, Tahsil Chiniot, District Jhang.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes as detailed below (War Bond of 5½ per cent.) of 1921 No. E.029621 for Rs. 200, War Bond of 5½ per cent. of 1920 No. 092225 for Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of Ganpatdass Chhogmal, and last endorsed to nil, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—GANPATDASS CHHOGMAL.

Residence—Village Napasar, Bikaner State.

Estate W. K. D. Bignell, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late William Kyd D'Oyley Bignell of 4, St. Augustine's Mansions, Vincent Square, Middlesex, who died at 14, Horbury Crescent, Notting Hill Gate, Middlesex, on 26th October 1917, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 22nd March 1920 next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. E. VALLANCE.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th January 1920.

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED.

The Allotment Letter No. 306-M. 1 Rs. 500, 306-M. 3 Rs. 200, 306-M. 3, Rs. 200, of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1929-47 for Rs. 900 (Rs. nine hundred), originally issued in the name of Phyllis Helen Vincent Gompertz, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietress. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—PHYLLIS HELEN VINCENT GOMPERTZ,

Residence—Glendon Hall, Northants, England.

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Note No. 194063 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) only, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Sarda Ram, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been partially destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—DIWAN CHAND, DHIAN CHAND, Rai Sahib, ISHAR DASS, } sons of the late LALA SARDA RAM.

Residence—Kucha Dhamman Hathar Bazar, Lahore.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 10.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1920.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE DURING JANUARY, 1920.

REVIEW of the Sea-borne Trade of British India for the month of January, 1920, and for the ten months ended January, 1920.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

JANUARY AND THE TEN MONTHS ENDED JANUARY, 1920.

A new high record for imports and for exports (including re-exports), large imports of piecegoods and metals and exports of cotton.

Large favourable balance of trade.

The trade returns of British India for January, 1920, as compared with those of its immediate predecessor, showed increases in the value of the import, export, and re-export trade. The total imports of merchandise in January, 1920, were valued at R25,08 lakhs, which surpassed all previous records, as against R17,31 lakhs in the preceding month, and the value of the exports was R29,63 lakhs, as against R25,71 lakhs, and of the re-exports R1,44 lakhs, as against R 1,30 lakhs. Imports increased by about 45 per cent, exports by 15 per cent, and re-exports by 11 per cent. As compared with January, 1919, imports and exports showed increases of 40 per cent and 27 per cent respectively, while re-exports showed a decrease of 2 per cent. A review of the trade of the ten months ended January, 1920, will be found on page 7.

The most interesting features of the month, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year, were (1) a large decrease in the exports of rice, linseed, and tanned hides and skins, (2) a considerable increase in the shipments of lac, raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn, and jute gunny bags and cloth, (3) a large increase in the imports of kerosene oil, cotton piecegoods, motor cars and motor cycles, and sheets and plates (iron or steel), and (4) a large decrease in the imports of cotton twist and yarn.

The quantity of wheat shipped in January, 1920, was only 760 tons as against 1,363 tons in January, 1919. The shipments were made mainly to Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, and Persia. Shipments of rice not in the husk decreased to 75,095 tons from 164,868 tons in January, 1919. The imports of kerosene oil in January, 1920, amounted to nearly 5 million gallons, as against *nil*, and cotton piecegoods to 159 million yards, as against 107 million yards, in the corresponding month of the previous year.

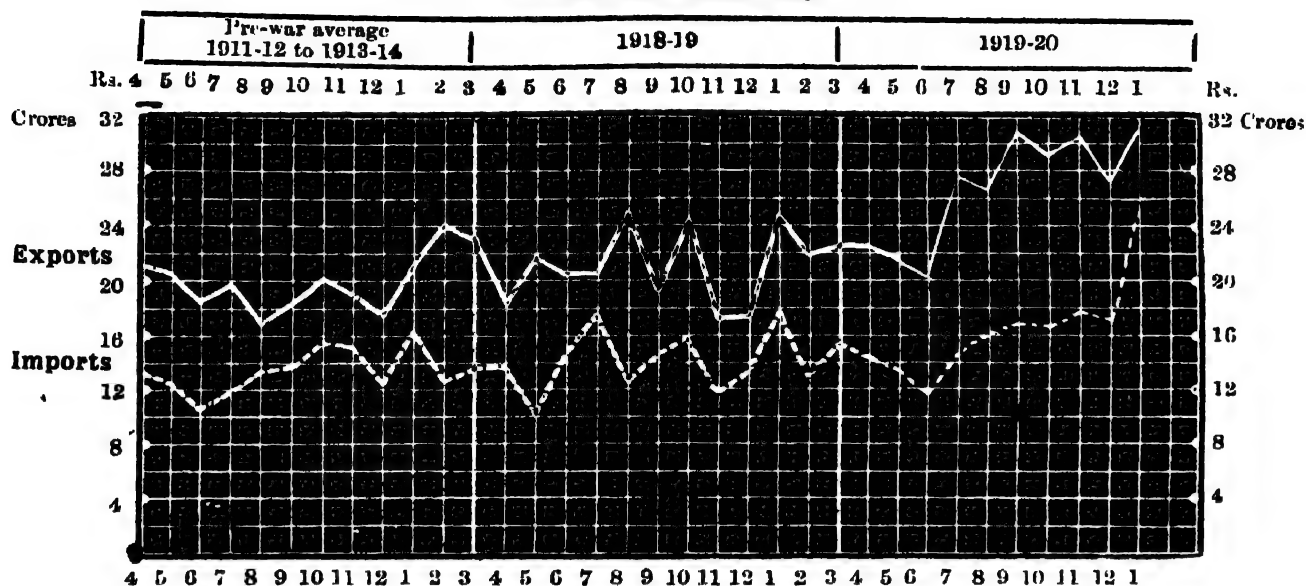
The following statement shows the monthly imports and exports of merchandise during April, 1919, to January, 1920, as compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year :—

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS, INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS			
	1919-20	1918-19	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1919-20 as compared with 1918-19	Per cent	1919-20	1918-19	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1919-20 as compared with 1918-19	Per cent
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)		R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	
April	14,38	13,72	+66	+5	22,53	18,21	+4,32	+24
May	13,80	10,02	+3,78	+38	21,52	21,78	—26	—1
June	11,83	14,45	—2,62	—18	20,43	20,34	+9	+·4
July	14,94	17,54	—2,60	—15	[illegible]	[illegible]	+7,55	+37
August . . .	16,15	12,41	+3,74	[illegible]	26,74	25,00	+1,74	+7
September . . .	16,79	14,36	+2,43	+17	31,02	19,37	+11,65	+60
October . . .	16,52	15,78	+74	+5	29,30	24,86	+4,44	+18
November . . .	17,55	11,50	+6,05	+53	30,62	17,20	+13,42	+78
December . . .	17,31	13,21	+4,10	+31	27,01	17,35	+9,66	+56
January . . .	25,08	17,94	+7,14	+40	31,07	24,81	+6,26	+25
TOTAL (10 months) .	1,64,35	1,40,93	+23,42	+17	2,68,14	2,09,27	+58,87	+28

The chart showing the course of monthly imports and exports, including re-exports, from April, 1918, to January, 1920, as compared with the pre-war average, is appended below :—

MONTHLY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS) FROM APRIL, 1918, TO JANUARY, 1920, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRE-WAR AVERAGE (1911-12 TO 1913-14).

(Private merchandise only.)



NOTE.—The numerical figure at the end of each vertical line represents the month beginning from January.

The actual net excess of exports, including re-exports, over imports was R5,99 lakhs in January, 1920, as against R9,70 lakhs in December, 1919. The statement below shows the figures of imports and exports, including re-exports, during December and January of the years 1917-18, 1918-19, and 1919-20, and the actual net excess of exports over imports during the same periods :—

	1917-18		1918-19		1919-20		Actual net excess of exports over imports		
	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
December . .	11,34	20,12	13,21	17,35	17,31	27,01	8,78	4,14	9,70
January . .	15,31	23,02	17,94	24,81	25,08	31,07	7,71	6,87	5,99

Comparisons with December, 1919.—As compared with December, 1919, the most noticeable changes * were :—

Under imports . *increases* under sugar, 16 D. S. and above (+R1,23 lakhs), raw silk (+R12 lakhs), motor cars and motor cycles (+R17 lakhs), hardware and jute mill machinery (+R13 lakhs each), copper unwrought (+R11 lakhs), steel bars and channel (+R16 lakhs), sheets and plates (iron or steel) (+R29 lakhs), paper (R10 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+R17 lakhs), cotton piecegoods, grey (+R99 lakhs), white (+R66 lakhs), and coloured (+R98 lakhs), silk piecegoods (+R19 lakhs), and articles imported by post (+R29 lakhs), but a *decrease* under kerosene oil (—R29 lakhs).

Under exports : *increases* under rice (+R84 lakhs), wheat flour (+R13 lakhs), sesamum seed (+R60 lakhs), groundnuts (+R51 lakhs), copra (+R16 lakhs), cotton piecegoods (+R26 lakhs), raw cotton (+R3,61 lakhs), and jute gunny cloth (+R63 lakhs), but *decreases* under black tea (—R79 lakhs), lac (—R12 lakhs), raw skins (—R1,06 lakhs), coconut oil (—R21 lakhs), rapeseed (—R10 lakhs), teak wood (—R16 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (—R25 lakhs), jute gunny bags (—R30 lakhs), and coir goods (—R10 lakhs).

* The articles of which the fluctuations were less than R10 lakhs are not specially noticed.

Comparisons [illegible] *nuary, 1919.*—As compared with January, 1919, the most noticeable chan[illegible] * were :—

Under imports: *increases* under sugar † (+R1,60 lakhs), kerosene oil (+R28 lakhs), silk, raw (+R11 lakhs), motor cars and motor cycles (+R48 lakhs), sheets and plates (iron or steel) (+R45 lakhs), steel bars and channel, and copper, wrought (+R12 lakhs each), railway carriages and wagons (+R21 lakhs), cotton piecegoods, grey (+R12 lakhs), white (+R1,48 lakhs), and coloured (+R1,28 lakhs), silk piecegoods (+R38 lakhs), and matches (+R18 lakhs), but *decreases* under mineral oils other than kerosene (—R22 lakhs), chemicals (—R16 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (—R49 lakhs), tea-chests (—R11 lakhs).

Under exports: *increases* under wheat flour (+R14 lakhs), black tea (+R32 lakhs), lac (+R45 lakhs), raw hides (+R36 lakhs), cotton seed (+R29 lakhs), groundnuts (+R63 lakhs), sesamum seed (+R74 lakhs), raw cotton (+R3,94 lakhs), raw jute (+R25 lakhs), indigo (+R13 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+R94 lakhs), cotton piecegoods (+R44 lakhs), jute gunny bags (+R38 lakhs), jute gunny cloth (+R1,08 lakhs), and bran and pollards (+R13 lakhs), but *decreases* under gram (—R14 lakhs), rice (—R62 lakhs), raw skins (—R28 lakhs), coconut oil (—R10 lakhs), linseed (—R1,11 lakhs), raw hemp (—R30 lakhs), rubber, raw (—R27 lakhs), opium (—R15 lakhs), tanned hides (—R1,15 lakhs), and tanned skins (—R50 lakhs).

VARIATIONS IN CLASSES.

The variations in January, 1919 and 1920, as compared with December, 1918 and 1919, respectively, according to the four main classes of merchandise, are as follows :—

	December, 1918	January, 1919	Increase (+) or decrease (—)	December, 1919	January, 1920	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
IMPORTS						
1. Food, drink, and tobacco . .	3,36	3,54	+18	3,68	5,19	+1,51
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured . . .	48	79	+31	1,25	1,29	+4
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured . .	8,95	13,14	+4,19	12,20	18,13	+5,93
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified .	42	47	+5	18	47	+29
Total .	13,21	17,94	+4,73	17,31	25,08	+7,77
EXPORTS						
1. Food, drink, and tobacco . .	2,85	4,61	+1,76	4,27	4,61	+34
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured . . .	6,69	10,89	+4,20	12,55	15,66	+3,11
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured . .	6,21	7,66	+1,45	8,55	9,01	+46
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified .	15	18	+3	34	35	+1
Total .	15,90	23,34	+7,44	25,71	29,63	+3,92

* The articles of which the fluctuations were less than R10 lakhs are not specially noticed.

† Quantity decreased.

COMPARISON WITH THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PRECEDING MONTH (DECEMBER, 1919)*

I.—Imports.

A LARGE INCREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF SUGAR BUT A DECREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF SALT.

The imports of Food, drink, and tobacco in January, 1920, increased by R1,51 lakhs, as compared with the preceding month, to R5,19 lakhs. The imports of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, in January, 1920, increased in quantity by 53 per cent (56,683 tons) and the value (R3,42 lakhs) by 56 per cent, as compared with the preceding month (December, 1919). Imports from Java and Egypt considerably increased, while those from the Straits Settlements, Mauritius, China, and Japan decreased. In the ten months ended January, 1920, the imports of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, amounted to 332,451 tons, valued at R17,10 lakhs, as against 420,490 tons, valued at R12,60 lakhs, in the corresponding period of 1918-19. The imports of salt decreased to 39,946 tons, valued at over R16 lakhs, from 53,440 tons, valued at R26 lakhs, in the preceding month.

Sugar.

Salt.

A DECREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF KEROSENE OIL AND AN INCREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF RAW SILK.

The value of the imports of Raw materials in January, 1920, increased by R4 lakhs to R1,29 lakhs. The quantity of kerosene oil imported in January, 1920, decreased to nearly 5 million gallons from over 7 million gallons in December, 1919. The quantity of raw silk imported increased by 149,874 lbs, as compared with the preceding month, to 181,646 lbs, valued at R13,54,000.

Kerosene oil.

Raw silk.

AN INCREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF COTTON YARN AND COTTON PIECEGOODS.

The value of the imports of Manufactured articles in January, 1920, increased by R5,93 lakhs to R18,13 lakhs. The quantity of cotton yarn imported in January, 1920, increased by 547,018 lbs to 2,048,053 lbs. The imports of cotton piecegoods, including fents, in January, 1920, increased by 51 million yards to 159 million yards, and the value (R7,77 lakhs) by R2,67 lakhs, as compared with the preceding month. Grey goods increased by 23 million yards to 70 million yards, white, by 11 million yards to 49 million yards, and coloured, by 16 million yards to 37 million yards. In the ten months ended January, 1920, the total imports of cotton piecegoods amounted to 831 million yards, valued at R38,97 lakhs, as against 969 million yards, valued at R42,77 lakhs, in the corresponding period of 1918-19. The imports of sheets and plates (iron or steel) amounted to 20,706 tons, valued at about R75 lakhs, as against 12,109 tons, valued at R46 lakhs, in December 1919.

Cotton yarn.

Cotton piecegoods.

Sheets and plates.

II.—Exports.

AN INCREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF RICE AND A DECREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF TEA.

The exports of Food, drink, and tobacco increased in January, 1920, by R34 lakhs, as compared with the preceding month, to R4,61 lakhs. Exports of rice not in the husk amounted to 75,095 tons in January, 1920, as against 37,453 tons in the preceding month, and the value increased by 135 per cent to R1,32 lakhs. The marginal table shows the exports to the principal countries. Exports to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, the West Indies, and the United Kingdom increased, while those to the Asiatic Turkey, and Bahrein Islands decreased. In the ten months ended January, 1920, the exports of rice amounted to 451,086 tons, valued at R7,85 lakhs, as against 1,890,201 tons,

Rice.

Exports of Rice not in the husk

	December, 1919 Tons	January, 1920 Tons
To United Kingdom	800	9,364
„ Turkey, Asiatic	2,728	1,658
„ Bahrein Islands	1,301	1,262
„ Ceylon	12,058	26,450
„ Straits Settlements	14,762	23,796
„ West Indies	[illegible]	5,700
Total (including other countries)	37,453	75,095

* Comparison is made with the previous month, and not with the corresponding month of last year, owing to the present abnormal circumstances brought about by the war.

valued at R21,2[illegible], in the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports of wheat amounted to 760 tons, as against 887 tons in December, 1919. In the ten months ended January, 1920, the total exports of wheat amounted to 7,095 tons as against 474,931 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Shipments of tea in January, 1920, decreased by 27 per cent to nearly 33½ million lbs, as compared with 46 million lbs in the preceding month. The United Kingdom took 29 million lbs, as against 40 million lbs in December, 1919. The total exports in the ten months ended January, 1920, amounted to 330½ million lbs, as against 280 million lbs in the corresponding period of 1918-19.

An increase in the exports of raw cotton and of raw jute (quantity only).

The value of the exports of Raw materials increased by R3,11 lakhs to R15,66 lakhs. The marginal tables show the exports of raw cotton and jute to the principal countries. The shipments of raw cotton increased in January, 1920, by 75 per cent to 58,739 tons, valued at R8,26 lakhs. Exports to Japan, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and China increased, while those to Spain decreased. In the ten months ended January, 1920, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the exports rose by 128 per cent to 309,477 tons, valued at R12,30 lakhs. The exports of raw jute in January, 1920, increased by 2 per cent to 47,534 tons, valued at R1,81 lakhs. Exports to the United Kingdom, France and Italy decreased, but those to Spain, Japan, the United States, and Brazil increased. In the ten months ended January, 1920, the exports amounted to 503,075 tons, valued at R21,53 lakhs, as against 326,879 tons, valued at R9,93 lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Exports of raw cotton

	December, 1919 Tons	January, 1920 Tons
To Japan	22,160	43,742
„ United Kingdom	1,322	2,084
„ France	521	909
„ Spain	896	341
„ Italy	2,040	3,163
„ China	2,286	2,416
Total (including other countries)	33,464	58,739

Exports of raw jute

	December, 1919 Tons	January, 1920 Tons
To United Kingdom	25,783	23,567
„ France	7,812	2,6[illegible]4
„ Spain	134	2,726
„ Italy	1,863	1,203
„ Japan	603	799
„ United States	5,726	8,414
„ Brazil	1,336	4,434
Total (including other countries)	46,7[illegible]2	47,534

A decrease in the exports of cotton twist and yarn and jute gunny bags and an increase in the exports of gunny cloth.

The value of the exports of Manufactured articles increased by R46 lakhs to R9,01 lakhs. The marginal tables show the exports of cotton twist and yarn and jute gunny cloth to the principal countries. Shipments of cotton twist and yarn to the Straits Settlements increased, while those to Asiatic Turkey, Persia, China, and Egypt decreased. In the ten months ended January, 1920, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918-19, the exports rose by 182 per cent to 134 million lbs, valued at R15,81 lakhs. Exports of jute gunny cloth amounted in January, 1920 to 123 million y[illegible] R3,03 lakhs. It will be seen from the marginal table that shipments to France, the United States, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic increased, while those to Canada, the United Kingdom, and Australia decreased. In the ten months ended January, 1920, the exports increased by 122

Exports of Cotton twist and yarn

	December, 1919 lbs	January, 1920 lbs
To Turkey, Asiatic	693,160	339,550
„ Persia	280,830	210,565
„ Straits Settlements	35[illegible],600	394,800
„ China	14,797,790	12,034,767
„ Egypt	836,800	794,800
Total (including other countries)	17,324,198	14,679,449

Exports of jute gunny cloth

	yards	yards
To United Kingdom	2,577,000	2,514,200
„ France	450,000	23,622,200
„ Canada	4,563,000	3,432,000
„ United States	66,346,000	76,788,900
„ Uruguay	200,000	950,000
„ Argentine Republic	9,122,700	13,085,500
„ Australia and New Zealand	2,811,500	607,600
Total (including other countries) yards	87,676,700	123,141,000
Total (including other countries) tons	23,561	31,798

million yards to 1,041 million yards, while the value thereof decreased by R48 lakhs to R25,49 lakhs.

The exports of jute gunny bags in January, 1920, amounted to 21 millions in number as against 28 millions in the preceding month. The marginal table shows that exports to all the principal importing countries decreased. The shipments in the ten months, ended January, 1920, were 2,81 millions in number, valued at R15 crores, as against 198 millions, valued at R18 crores, in the corresponding period of the previous year. Jute gunny bags.

Exports of jute gunny bags

	December, 1919	January, 1920
	No	No
To United Kingdom .	1,721,450	996,450
„ China . .	1,827,400	1,470,400
Japan .	3,406,800	1,216,800
„ West Indies .	2,650,400	2,521 500
„ Urgentine Republic	1,470,800	281,200
, Australia	6,796,900	
„ Sandwich Island .	1,299,000	1,150,200
Total (including other countries) — No	28,171,900	21,165,700
Total (including other countries) — Tons	24,759	20,471

TEN MONTHS ENDED JANUARY, 1920.

The summary of the results for the ten months ended January, 1920, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913-14 (pre-war ten months) and of 1918-19 is as follows :—

	April to January 1913-14 (pre-war ten months)	April to January 1918-19	April to January 1919-20	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent as compared with 1918-19
Merchandise (private)—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	
Exports, including re-exports	2,00,17	2,09 27	2,68 14	+ 28
Imports . .	1,54,32	1,40,93	1,64 35	+17
Actual net excess of exports over imports .	45,85	68,34	1,03,79	+ 52

In the ten months ended January, 1920, exports, including re-exports, were higher by R58,87 lakhs or 28 per cent than in 1918-19, and by R67,97 lakhs or 34 per cent than in 1913-14. In the same period imports were higher by R23,12 lakhs or 17 per cent than in 1918-19, and by R10,03 lakhs or 6 per cent than in 1913-14. The net excess of exports over imports in these ten months was R1,03,79 lakhs, as compared with R68,34 lakhs in 1918-19 and R45,85 lakhs in 1913-14. The total value of merchandise increased by R82 crores, or 23 per cent, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918-19, and amounted to R4,32 crores.

TRADE IN THE TEN MONTHS ENDED JANUARY, 1920.

In the ten months ended January, 1920, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, the quantity of imported cotton piece goods decreased by 135 million yards to 831 million yards, and the value (R39 crores) was less by 9 per cent. The value of cotton twist and yarn imported decreased by R1,91 lakhs to R3,16 lakhs, of woollen piece goods by R61 lakhs, of raw cotton by R54 lakhs, of chemicals by R79 lakhs, and of articles imported by post by R1,34 lakhs. Wheat increased by R2,58 lakhs, sugar, 16 D. S. and above, by R4,50 lakhs, kerosene oil by R4,18 lakhs, raw silk by R67 lakhs, motor cars and motor cycles by R2,35 lakhs, hardware by R1,00 lakhs, railway carriages and wagons by R1,70 lakhs, electrical machinery and jute mill machinery by R83 lakhs each, sheets and plates (iron or steel) by R2,71 lakhs, and silk piece goods by R74 lakhs. Under exports, the quantity of rice not in the husk decreased by 1,139,[illegible] tons to 451,086 tons and the value by R11,23 lakhs to R7,05 lakhs, and wheat by 467,836 tons to 7,095 tons in quantity and by R6,56 lakhs to R17 lakhs in value. The quantity of raw cotton exported increased by 173,499 tons and the value by R18,78 lakhs. The quantity of raw jute exported showed an increase of 176,196 tons or 54 per cent. The

value of coffee exported increased by R81 lakhs, of cotton twist and yarn by R10,45 lakhs and p[illegible]goods by R2,70 lakhs, of raw hides by R5,50 lakhs, of raw skins by R8,29 lakhs, of tanned skins by R3,00 lakhs, of tanned hides by R63 lakhs, of tea by R2,56 lakhs, of lac by R2,95 lakhs, and of seeds by R13,48 lakhs, while the value of barley decreased by R2,64 lakhs, of gram by R3,23 lakhs, and of gunny bags by R2,95 lakhs.

Comparing the values of the imports and exports during the ten months ended January, 1920, with those in the corresponding period of 1919, the chief increases and decreases are as follows :—

I.—Imports.

Increases

	R (thousands)		R (thousands)
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	4,49,62	Railway materials for construction	88,90
Kerosene oil	4,48,29	Electrical machinery	83,09
Iron or steel, sheets and plates	2,74,23	Jute mill machinery	82,66
Wheat	2,58,38	Silk, raw	67,83
Motor cars and motor cycles	2,34,69	Molasses	59,61
Silk piece goods	1,73,84	Wood (timber)	53,99
Railway carriages, etc.	1,69,63	Hosiery (cotton)	51,25
Hardware	99 92	Glass and glass ware	50,16
		Mineral oil, other than kerosene	49,01

Decreases

Cotton yarn	4,91,18	Articles imported by post	1,34,23
,, piece goods, coloured	1,90,09	Chemicals	78,98
,, ,, grey	1,77,24	Wool, piece goods	63,63
		Cotton, raw	54,18

II.—Exports.

Increases

	R (thousands)		R (thousands)
Cotton, raw	18,77,87	Cotton, piece-goods	2,78,54
Jute, raw	11,59,45	Groundnuts	2,57,48
Cotton, twist and yarn	10,45,32	Tea, black	2,56,78
Skins, raw	8,29,02	Rape seed	2,40,87
Hides, raw	5,50,28	Sesamum (til) seed	1,51,73
Linseed	4,72,79	Oilcakes	88,89
Cotton seed	3,27,79	Bran and pollards	88,81
Skins, tanned	2,99,54	Coffee	80,99
Lac	2,94,84	Hides, tanned	63,35

Decreases

Grain, pulse, etc —barley	2,63,96	Jute, gunny bags	2,95,29
gram	3,22,63	Castor seed	1,98,79
rice	13,97,61	Wool, raw	1,41,09
wheat	6,55,71	Opium	90,92

Imports of Foreign Merchandise.

In the following table are shown the quantities and values of the principal articles of import during the ten months April, 1919, to January, 1920, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1918-19:—

Principal Articles	Quantity		Value		Increase (+) or decrease (−) in the ten months ended January, 1920, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918-19	
	1918-19	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20	Quantity	Value
			R	R		R
	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)
Apparel (excluding haberdashery, hosiery, and boots and shoes)	—	—	1,41,70	1,27,08	—	−14,62
Carriages and carts (including cycles and motor cars)	—	—	49,56	3,05,35	—	+2,55,79
Chemicals	—	—	2,15,45	1,36,47	—	−78,98
Coal . . . tons	52	35	19,01	10,95	−17	−8,06
Drugs and medicines	—	—	1,16,70	1,45,72	—	+29,02
Dyes, aniline and alizarine . . lbs.	3,162	4,443	1,00,51	1,04,29	+1,281	+3,78
Fruits and vegetables	—	—	79,15	1,62,83	—	+83,68
Glass and glassware	—	—	1,04,76	1,54,91	—	+50,15
Grain, etc.—wheat . . cwts	...	2,966	1	2,58,39	+2,966	+2,58,38
Hardware	—	—	2,55,42	3,55,34	—	+99,92
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	—	—	1,69,90	1,82,18	—	+12,28
Liquors . . gals.	3,077	3,402	2,74,03	2,74,91	+325	+88
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	—	—	4,62,66	8,11,57	—	+3,48,91
Matches . . gross	9,886	11,613	1,45,04	1,57,54	+1,727	+12,50
Metals—iron and steel . . tons	146	326	10,02,60	13,17,35	+180	+3,14,75
„ copper . . cwts	51	228	58,98	1,64,90	+177	+1,05,92
Oils—mineral . . gals.	49,874	123,293	2,85,61	7,82,90	+73,419	+4,97,29
Paper and pasteboard	—	—	2,17,34	1,81,76	—	−35,58
Provisions and oilman's stores	—	—	1,64,46	2,28,05	—	+63,59
Railway plant and rolling-stock	—	—	82,73	3,54,20	—	+2,71,47
Salt . . tons	327	377	1,91,14	1,80,36	+50	−10,78
Spices . . lbs	128,336	121,822	1,89,22	1,98,59	−6,514	+9,37
Stationery	—	—	56,60	64,83	—	+8,23
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above . . cwts	8,410	6,649	12,59,96	17,09,58	−1,761	+4,49,62
Tea . . lbs	8,917	6,529	71,60	47,75	−2,388	−23,85
Textiles— Cotton, raw . . cwts	87	56	1,12,91	58,43	−31	−54,48
„ twist and yarn . . lbs	35,1[illegible]	10,831	8,07,28	3,16,10	−24,280	−4,91,18
„ grey piece goods . yards	484,598	428,930	19,73,36	17,96,12	−55,668	−1,77,24
„ white „ . . „	252,446	242,411	11,48,17	11,80,16	−10,035	+31,99
„ coloured „ . . „	209,101	148,312	10,72,08	8,81,99	−60,789	−1,90,09
„ other sorts of manufactures	—	—	2,79,46	2,88,00	—	+8,54
Silk, raw	1,261	2,126	92,14	1,59,47	+865	+67,83
„ manufactures	[illegible]	—	3,20,79	4,73,34	—	+1,52,55
Woollen manufactures	—	—	1,90,60	1,16,50	—	−74,10

Exports of Indian Merchandise.

The table below s[illegible] the quantities and values of the principal articles of Indian merchandise exported during the ten months ended January, 1920, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1918-19 :—

Principal Articles		Quantity 1918-19 (thousands)	Quantity 1919-20 (thousands)	Value 1918-19 R (thousands)	Value 1919-20 R (thousands)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in the ten months ended January, 1920, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918-19: Quantity (thousands)	Increase (+) or decrease (—): Value R (thousands)
Chemicals—saltpetre	cwts	406	272	79,74	40,21	—134	—39,53
Coal	tons	82	519	8,64	62,91	+437	+54,27
Coffee	cwts	128	236	61,84	1,45,83	+108	+80,99
Coir	,,	179	658	24,31	87,83	+479	+63,52
Dyes—indigo	,,	30	25	1,18,89	99.44	—5	—14,45
myrobalans	,,	742	1,590	44,06	86,51	+848	+42,45
Grain, pulse, and flour—							
Rice in the husk	,,	385	433	11,39	15,29	+48	+3,90
Rice not in the husk	,,	37,804	9,022	21,27,89	7,04,87	—28,782	—14,23,02
Wheat	,,	9,499	142	6,72,65	15,94	—9,357	—6,55,71
Wheat flour	,,	539	806	68,75	1,23,38	+267	+54,63
Barley	,,	4,388	26	2,66,11	2,15	—4,362	—2,63,96
Gram and maize	,,	5,881	102	3,47,58	9,99	—5,779	—3,37,59
Jawar and bajra	,,	101	122	7,71	13,53	+21	+5,82
Hides and skins—							
Hides, raw	,,	300	969	1,97,85	7,48,13	+669	+5,50,28
Skins, ,,	,,	348	578	4,28,39	12,57,41	+230	+8,29,02
Hides, tanned or dressed	,,	453	420	6,29,59	6,92,94	—33	+63,35
Skins ,, ,,	,,	25	82	99,58	3,99,12	+57	+2,99,54
Lac—shell	,,	194	278	2,43,80	5,21,44	+84	+2,77,64
Manures	tons	32	92	46,85	97,23	+60	+50,38
Manganese ore	,,	300	302	58,62	56,71	+2	—1,91
Wolfram ,,	,,	4	3	92,12	52,57	—1	—39,55
Mica	cwts	50	51	82,86	72,24	+1	—10,62
Oilcakes	,,	1,264	2,322	61,06	1,49,95	+1,058	+88,89
Opium	,,	13	8	2,62,42	1,71,50	—5	—90,92
Rubber, raw	lbs	10,095	9,723	1,78,69	1,53,75	—372	—24,94
Seeds—total	cwts	8,565	14,389	9,58,74	23,06,40	+5,824	+13,47,66
Castor	,,	1,583	159	2,20,39	21,60	—1,424	—1,98,79
Copra	,,	7	211	1,58	40,72	+204	+48,14
Cotton	,,	25	4,370	1,46	3,29,25	+4,345	+3,27,79
Linseed	,,	4,915	4,842	5,37,73	10,10,52	—73	+4,72,79
Tea	lbs	279,865	330,509	15,35,13	17,91,49	+50,644	+2,56,36
Textiles—							
Cotton, raw	cwts	2,719	6,189	23,51,98	42,29,84	+3,470	+18,77,86
,, twist and yarn	lbs	47,336	133,633	5,35,69	[illegible],81,01	+86,297	+10,45,32
,, piece goods	yards	112,330	174,332	4,87,00	7,65.54	+62,002	+2,78,54
Hemp, raw	cwts	342	628	1,07,00	1,63,35	+286	+56,35
Jute, raw	tons	327	503	9,93,60	21,53,05	+176	+11,59,45
,, gunny bags—Sacking	no.	242,449	211,242	13,78,67	12,90,59	—31,207	—88,08
,, gunny bags—Hessian	,,	255,277	70,0[illegible]	4,01,23	2,54,02	—185,209	—2,07,21
,, gunny bags—Total	,,	497,726	281,310	18,39,90	15,44,61	—216,416	—2,95,29
,, gunny cloth—Sacking	yards	20,981	35,641	46,93	1,07,58	+14,660	+60,65
,, gunny cloth—Hessian	,,	897,850	1,005,421	25,50,45	24,41,43	+107,571	—1,09,03
,, gunny cloth—Total	,,	918,831	1,041,062	25,97,38	25,49,00	+122,231	—48,38
Wool, raw	lbs	41,714	30,356	[illegible],75,74	3,34,65	—11,358	—1,41,09
Wood, teak	cubic tons	20	[illegible]	39,56	94,88	+19	+55,32

TRADE BY PROVINCES.

The total imports and exports, including re-exports, of private merchandise into and from the several maritime provinces during the month of January, 1920, as compared with those of December, 1919, are stated below :—

	Imports		Exports, including re-exports	
	December, 1919	January, 1920	December, 1919	January, 1920
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Bengal	6,42	10,79	11,52	11,25
Bombay	7,04	8,85	8,72	13,60
Sind	1,75	2,38	1,53	98
Madras	96	1,27	2,94	2,91
Burma	1,14	1,79	2,30	2,33
Total	17,31	25,08	27,01	31,07

Under imports, Bengal showed an increase of 68 per cent, Bombay of 26 per cent, Sind of 36 per cent, Madras of 32 per cent, and Burma of 57 per cent. Under exports, Bombay showed an increase of 56 per cent and Burma of 1 per cent, while Bengal showed a decrease of 2 per cent, Sind of 36 per cent, and Madras of 1 per cent. These comparisons are with the preceding month (December, 1919).

BALANCE OF TRADE.

India's balance of trade during the ten months ended January, 1920, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918-19, is shown in the appended table. The table takes into account the imports and exports of merchandise, and the net imports of treasure, on private account only :—

	Ten months, April to January, 1918-19	Ten months, April to January, 1919-20
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Exports of Merchandise, including Re-exports *	2,09,27	2,68,14
Imports " *	1,40,93	1,64,35
Excess of Exports over Imports	68,34	1,03,79
Net imports of Gold (private)†	3	4,97
" " " Silver (private)†	5	—18
Net Imports of Treasure (private)†	8	4,79
* Net (private) Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	68,26	99,00
Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers paid in India	30,91	33,81
Telegraphic Transfers issued by the Bank of Montreal and paid in India	...	2,26
Sterling Bills on London sold in India	4,90	4,84
Enfaced Rupee paper (net imports)	—6	93
Interest on Enfaced Rupee paper	24	26
Net Balance of Trade in favour of India	42,07	66,58
	January, 1919	January, 1920
	d.	d.
Average rate of exchange	18·048(a)	23·55

In the ten months ended January, 1920, the excess of exports over imports of private merchandise was R 1,03,79 lakhs, as against R68,34 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1918-19, and the net imports of treasure on private account (excluding transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade) were R4,79 lakhs, as against R8 lakhs in the preceding year. The net exports (merchandise and treasure) were thus R 99,00 lakhs, as against R68,26 lakhs in 1918-19. The balance of trade, so far as shown by the statistics of merchandise, treasure, Council Bills and Enfaced Rupee paper, was R66,58 lakhs in favour of India in the ten months, April to January, 1919-20, as compared with R42,07 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1918-19.

* Exclusive of Government transactions.
† Exclude transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade.
(a) Demand rate.

The amount of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers paid in India in the ten months ended January, 1920, was R33,81 lakhs, all of which were paid through the Treasuries, except R15,000 which were paid through the Paper Currency Reserve, but Reverse Council Bills were sold to the extent of R4,84 lakhs during the period, the net imports of funds by Council Bills thus amounting to R28,97 lakhs. In the ten months ended January, 1919, the amount of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers was R30,91 lakhs, of which R21,52 lakhs were paid through the Paper Currency Reserve and R9,39 lakhs through the Treasuries. In the ten months ended January, 1918, the amount paid was R44,01 lakhs. As regards Enfaced Rupee paper, R3 lakhs represented the amount of paper enfaced to London and R96 lakhs the amount re-transferred from London in the ten months, April to January, 1919-20, while in the corresponding period of 1918-19, R30 lakhs represented the amount of paper enfaced to London and R24 lakhs the amount re-transferred from London.

Movements of Gold and Silver (Private and Government).

In the month of January, 1920, the imports of gold were valued at R7,40 lakhs (R6,89 lakhs being in the form of bullion and R51 lakhs in sovereigns and other gold coin), as against R5,37 lakhs in December, 1919. There were no exports of gold in January, 1920, as in the preceding month.

The imports of silver during the month under report were valued at about R5 lakhs, of which nearly R4 lakhs were on Government account, as against over R1 lakh entirely on private account in December, 1919. The exports of silver in January, 1920, were valued at R3 lakhs, mainly on private account, as against about R24 lakhs, both on private and Government account, in the preceding month.

Declared value per unit of selected articles.

The declared values per unit of certain selected articles imported and exported during January, 1914, 1919, and 1920, are noted below :—

Imports		January 1914			January 1919			January 1920		
		R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.
Coal	ton	19	13	4	23	0	0	33	13	4
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	cwt	8	10	6	15	14	8	30	3	5
Cotton, twist and yarn	lb	0	15	8	2	4	6	2	12	7
„ grey, piece-goods	yard	0	2	7	0	6	3	0	6	9
„ white „	„	0	2	11	0	7	9	0	8	1
„ coloured „	„	0	3	6	0	8	2	0	9	7

Exports		January 1914			January 1919			January 1920		
		R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.
Coal	ton	8	4	11	10	7	1	12	8	2
Coffee	cwt	58	0	0	53	13	4	66	9	1
Indigo	„	215	0	1	404	15	7	368	13	0
Rice, not in the husk	„	6	6	2	6	4	4	8	12	6
Wheat	„	5	8	3	11	2	9	10	10	4
Manganese ore	ton	16	9	1	18	8	9	19	5	5
Tea (Black)	lb	0	8	1	0	7	11	0	8	9
Cotton, raw	cwt	36	15	5	81	6	1	70	5	6
Jute, raw	bale	74	5	7	73	14	9	67	13	2
„ gunny bags	no.	0	5	10	0	8	5	0	9	6
„ gunny cloth	yard	0	2	15	0	4	1	0	3	11

As compared with the corresponding month of the previous year (January, 1919), under imports, the declared unit value of coal rose in January, 1920, by 47 per cent, of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, by 90 per cent, of cotton twist and yarn by 22 per cent, of cotton piece goods grey by 8 per cent, white by 4 per cent, and coloured by 21 per cent. Under exports, tea showed an increase of 11 per cent, coal of 20 per cent, manganese ore of 4 per cent, coffee of 24 per cent, and rice of 40 per cent, while raw cotton showed a decrease of 14 per cent, wheat of 5 per cent, raw jute of 8 per cent, indigo of 8 per cent, and jute gunny cloth of 4 per cent.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.*

The following table shows the gross Indian sea customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) collected on principal articles in January, 1920, as compared with December, 1919, and January, 1919 and 1914:—

	January, 1914 (pre-war month)	January, 1919	December, 1919	January, 1920	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in January, 1920, as compared with December, 1919	January, 1919	January, 1914
IMPORT DUTY	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)
Special duties							
Arms	61	46(a)	66(a)	1,14(a)	+48	+68	+53
Liquors	13,89	10,52	12,63	15,61	+2,98	+5,09	+1,72
Petroleum	8,44	21(b)	6,84(b)	7,18(b)	+34	+6,97	−1,26
Silver bullion and coin	7,73	...	...	1	+1	+1	—7,72
,, manufactures	—	39	10	24	+14	—15	—
Sugar	8,90	17,93(c)	14,99(c)	17,81(c)	+2,82	—12	+8,91
Tobacco	2,60	9,39	6,90	11,47	+4,57	+2,08	+8,78
Duty at 2½ per cent							
Machinery	—	1,85	1,20	1,90	+70	+5	—
Metals—Iron and steel	1,82	3,46	3,75	4,23	+48	+77	+2,41
Railway plant and rolling stock	—	75	1,05	1,48	+43	+73	—
Duty at 7½ per cent							
Articles of food and drink, excluding sugar and vinegar	2,98	6,67	6,15	7,29	+1,14	+62	+4,31
Raw materials, etc.	1,61	4,83	2,69	5,58	+2,89	+75	+3,97
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—							
Cotton manufactures	19,31	34,59	40,59	60,68	+20,09	+26,09	+41,37
Others	19,80	34,27	35,82	49,90	+14,08	+15,63	+30,10
Total Import duty (including other articles)	88,85	1,32,50	1,86,47	1,87,41	+50,94	+54,91	+98,56
EXPORT DUTY							
Hides and skins, raw†	—	—	15,62	12,48	—3,14	—	—
Jute	—	19,67	23,23	26,04	+2,81	+6,37	—
Rice	5,95	8,44	2,54	4,60	+2,06	—3,84	—1,35
Tea	—	3,27	8,23	8,09	—14	+4,82	—
Total Export duty	5,95	31,38	49,62	51,21	+1,59	+19,83	+45,26

The customs duty figures are an index to the volume of the import trade only, since under exports hides and skins (raw), jute, rice, and tea only are subject to duty. In the ten months ended January, 1920, the import duties increased to nearly R12,14 lakhs from over R10,54 lakhs in the same period of 1918-19, while the export duties rose to nearly R3,93 lakhs from over R3,12 lakhs. The grand total of gross Indian sea and land customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) in the ten months, April to January, 1919-20, amounted to about R17,87 lakhs, as compared with R15,42 lakhs in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

SHIPPING.

The following table shows the number and tonnage (net register tonnage) of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes at ports in British India during January, 1920, as compared with December, 1919, and January, 1919 and 1914:—

Entered with cargoes.

	STEAMERS.		SAILING VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
January, 1920	199	510,385	99	9,489	298	519,874
December, 1919	190	472,561	99	10,516	289	483,077
January, 1919	166	335,894	103	11,202	269	347,096
January, 1914 (pre-war month)	231	614,196	71	5,371	302	619,567

Cleared with cargoes.

	STEAMERS.		SAILING VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
January, 1920	238	565,973	225	24,026	463	589,999
December, 1919	223	536,602	161	16,675	384	553,277
January, 1919	193	394,068	275	28,331	468	422,399
January, 1914 (pre-war month)	237	652,836	143	13,082	380	665,918

* The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, IV of 1916, took effect from 1st March, 1916.
† Subject to duty from the 11th September, 1919.
(a) Excludes the 7½ per cent duty on explosives.
(b) ,, ,, ,, petroleum.
(c) ,, ,, ,, confectionery.

The total tonnage entered and cleared with cargoes in January, 1920, as compared with that in the preceding month (December, 1919) and in the corresponding month of 1914 and 1919, is shown in the last column of the table above. In the month of January, 1920, there were 298 arrivals* and 463 sailings† with cargoes in and from India. As regards tonnage, if a comparison be made with January, 1914, the corresponding pre-war month, it will be seen that there was a decrease in the tonnage of vessels cleared with cargoes of 75,919 tons or 11 per cent. The decrease in the entries (with cargoes) amounted to 99,693 tons or 16 per cent.

The shipping clearances with cargoes in the foreign trade from the ports of British India in the ten months, April to January, 1919-20, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913-14, *i.e.*, before the war broke out, were as follows:—

	Tonnage (net register tonnage) clearances in the ten months, April to January	
	1913-14 (Pre-war period)	1919-20
British ships (including British Indian)	5,150,734	4,164,176
Foreign ships	1,559,247	799,798
Total	6,709,981	4,963,974

In 1919-20, as against 1913-14, the total tonnage clearances with cargoes declined 26 per cent. In 1913-14 the British (including British Indian) tonnage was 77 per cent and foreign tonnage 23 per cent of the total, while in 1919-20 the British (including British Indian) tonnage was 84 per cent and foreign tonnage 16 per cent.

Railway Statistics.

Railway statistics, like the import and export statistics above, are a valuable index to the general movement of trade throughout the country, and show that the earnings from 1st April, 1919, to 31st January, 1920, were R71,85 lakhs, as against R70,57 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1918-19, or an increase of R1,28 lakhs.

Trade of Aden in January, 1920.

The grand total value of the imports and exports of merchandise, by sea, into and from the port of Aden amounted to R1,88 lakhs in the month of January, 1920, and R16,30 lakhs in the ten months ended January, 1920. The value of the principal articles of import and export was as follows:—

	January, 1920		Ten months, April to January, 1919-20	
	Imports into Aden	Exports from Aden	Imports into Aden	Exports from Aden
	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)
Cotton manufactures	60,70	31,98	2,85,55	2,75,76
Hides and skins, raw	14,10	16,07	1,58,21	2,45,45
Grain and pulse	6,55	5,64	69,57	40,72
Coffee	3,77	3,27	43,53	59,26
Coal	—	—	88,72	—
Tobacco, unmanufactured	48	86	17,42	22,29
Provisions	88	19	7,16	1,82
Sugar	3,56	—	19,73	—
Spices	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Salt	[illegible]	4,22	—	18,42
Kerosene oil	69	—	15,04	—
Other articles	18,17	15,39	1,33,96	1,16,07
Total value	1,10,43	77,57	8,50,53	7,70,79

* The details were as follows:—Bengal 50, Bombay 79, Sind 50, Madras 82, and Burma 37.

† The details were as follows:— Bengal 66, Bombay 96, Sind 97, Madras 142, and Burma [illegible]

SHIPPING AT THE PORT OF ADEN IN JANUARY, 1920.

In the month of January, 1920, 110 steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 299,523 entered at the port of Aden, while 112 steamers with 301,398 tons cleared from the port, and 100 sailing vessels (country craft) with 3,717 tons entered and 102 vessels with 4,757 tons cleared. These figures exclude Government vessels and vessels in ballast.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
February 27, 1920.

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



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☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 2nd March, 1920.

No. 27.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (6) of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, is pleased to make the following amendment in the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General (in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council) published under Notification No. 61 of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, dated the 14th November, 1912, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For the second proviso to Regulation X (1) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Provided further that the Governor General may, by notification as aforesaid, extend the term of office of Additional Members or any Additional Member of the Council up to such date as the Governor General in Council may, under section 47 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1919, appoint for the coming into operation of the provisions of the said Act constituting the Council."

No. 28.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of section 74 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), the Governor General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, is pleased to make the following amendment in the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay published under Notification No. 16 of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, dated the 15th November, 1909, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For the second proviso to Regulation X (1) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Provided further that the Governor may, by notification as aforesaid, extend the term of office of Additional Members or any Additional Member of the Council up to such date as the Governor General in Council may, under section 47 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1919, appoint for the coming into operation of the provisions of the said Act constituting the Council."

No. 29.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of section 74 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, is pleased to make the following amendment in the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort William in Bengal, published under Notification No. 65 of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, dated the 21st November 1912, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For the second proviso to Regulation X (1) the following shall be substituted namely :—

"Provided further that the Governor may, by notification as aforesaid, extend the term of office of Additional Members or any Additional Member of the Council up to such date as the Governor General in Council may, under section 47 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1919, appoint for the coming into operation of the provisions of the said Act constituting the Council."

No. 30.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 76 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, is pleased to make the following amendment in the Regulations for the nomination and election of Members of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh,

published under Notification No. 18 of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, dated the 15th November 1909, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For the second proviso to Regulation X (1) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" Provided further that the Lieutenant-Governor may, by notification as aforesaid, extend the term of office of Members or any Member of the Council up to such date as the Governor General in Council may, under section 47 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1919, appoint for the coming into operation of the provisions of the said Act constituting the Council.'

No. 31.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 76 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, is pleased to make the following amendment in the Regulations for the nomination and election of Members of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab published under Notification No. 19 of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, dated the 15th November, 1909, as subsequently amended, namely : —

For the second proviso to Regulation X (1) the following shall be substituted, namely : —

" Provided further that the Lieutenant-Governor may, by notification as aforesaid, extend the term of office of Members or any Member of the Council up to such date as the Governor General in Council may, under section 47 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1919, appoint for the coming into operation of the provisions of the said Act constituting the Council."

No. 32.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 76 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, is pleased to make the following amendment in the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa published under Notification No. 66 of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, dated the 21st November, 1912, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For the second proviso to Regulation X (1) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" Provided further that the Lieutenant-Governor may, by notification as aforesaid, extend the term of office of Additional Members or any Additional Member of the Council up to such date as the Governor General in Council may, under section 47(2) of the Government of India Act, 1919, appoint for the coming into operation of the provisions of the said Act constituting the Council."

No. 33.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 76 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, is pleased to make the following amendment in the Regulations for the nomination and election of Members of the Legislative Council of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces published under Notification No. 58 of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, dated the 15th November, 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For the second proviso to Regulation X (1) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" Provided further that the Chief Commissioner may, by notification as aforesaid, extend the term of office of Members or any Member of the Council up to such date as the Governor General in Council may, under section 47 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1919, appoint for the coming into operation of the provisions of the said Act constituting the Council."

No. 34.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 76 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, is pleased to make the following amendment in the Regulations for the nomination and election of Members of the Legislative Council of the Chief Commissioner of Assam published under Notification No. 68 of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, dated the 21st November, 1912, as subsequently amended, namely : —

For the second proviso to Regulation X (1) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" Provided further that the Chief Commissioner may, by notification as aforesaid, extend the term of office of Members or any Member of the Council up to such date as the Governor General in Council may, under section 47 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1919, appoint for the coming into operation of the provisions of the said Act constituting the Council."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 5th March 1920.

No. 436.—Mr. H. Thompson, C.S.I., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 23rd February 1920.

MEDICAL.

The 5th March 1920.

No. 196.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. McCay, M.D., I.M.S., officiating Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and Second Physician, Medical College Hospitals, is granted with effect from the 15th March 1920 or any subsequent date he avails himself of it, combined leave for eight months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 5 months and 13 days under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the Government of India, Finance Department letter no. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, and thereafter furlough under article 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and the Government of India Resolution no. 1514-C.S.R., dated the 29th December 1919.

No. 197.—Major J. D. Sandes, M.B., I.M.S., Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and Second Physician Medical College Hospitals, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel McCay, M.D., I.M.S., until further orders.

H. McPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REFORMS OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 28th February 1920.

No. 217-G.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Superintendents, 2nd and 3rd grades, in the Reforms Office with effect from the date mentioned against each :—

Mr. V. Dwyer, 2nd grade . . . . . January 8, 1920.
Mr. Purushottam Sinha, 3rd grade . . . . January 1, 1920.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

EDUCATION.

Delhi, the 3rd March 1920.

No. 246.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (*e*), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the University :—

(1) The Hon'ble Mr. C. D. H. Hindley, M.A.
(2) Mahamahopadhyay Haraprasad Sastri, C.I.E., M.A.

(3) Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D.
(4) The Hon'ble Rai Lalitmohan Chatterji Bahadur, M.A. (with effect from 25th January 1920).
(5) Rai Bhupatinath Das Bahadur, M.A., D.Sc.
(6) Maulvi Muhammad Irfan, M.A.
(7) Reverend E. C. Dewick, M.A. (Cantab.).
(8) Mr. S. Khuda Bakhsh, M.A., B.C.L., Bar.-at-Law.
(9) Shamsul Ulama Abu Nasr Muhammad Waheed, M.A. (with effect from 25th December 1919).
(10) Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. H. Leicester, M.D., F.R.C.S.
(11) Mr. W. E. Griffith, M.A. (Oxon.).

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

Delhi, the 2nd March 1920.

No. 268-323.—Mr. P. T. Russell is appointed Superintendent, Cinchona Cultivation, Burma, with effect from the 1st February 1920 and until further orders.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 3rd March 1920.

No. 413-113.—Colonel A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S., Principal, Bengal Veterinary College, is granted under Articles 277, 308 (*b*) and 622 of the Civil Service Regulations combined leave for six months (vacation for three months and furlough in continuation for three months) with effect from the 25th March 1920, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FORESTS.

The 4th March 1920.

No. 131-D.—On return from leave Mr. E. A. Courthope, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is transferred from the United Provinces to the Punjab.

FOODSTUFFS.

The 3rd March 1920.

No. 231-F. S.—With reference to the Department of Revenue and Agriculture Notification No. 84-F. S., of 26th January 1920, the services of Mr. M. S. Collis, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma with effect from the forenoon of the 20th February 1920.

No. 233-F. S.—Mr. H. Parker, B.A., I.C.S., Burma, is appointed as Assistant Rice Commissioner, Rangoon, with effect from forenoon of the 20th February 1920.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 1st March 1920.

No. 10.—Mr. J. W. Meares, Electrical Adviser to the Government of India, is granted combined leave for six months (privilege leave for three months and 23 days and commuted furlough on full average salary, subject to a maximum limit of £2,400 a year, for the remaining period) with effect from the 25th March 1920, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

The 2nd March 1920.

No. 11.—The services of Major J. A. Graeme, D.S.O., R.E., Executive Engineer, United Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, with effect from the 9th February 1920.

The 3rd March 1920.

No. 12.—Mr. F. C. Rose, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is granted combined leave, preparatory to retirement, for 11 months and 15 days (privilege leave for 5 months and 3 days, commuted furlough on average salary, subject to such maximum rupee limit as may be prescribed later, for 4 months and ordinary furlough for the remaining period), with effect from the 26th November 1919.

This Department's Notification No. 6, dated the 4th February 1920, is hereby cancelled.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 1st March 1920.

No. 499-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 162-I. B., dated the 28th January 1913, applying certain enactments to the Cantonment of Baroda, namely :

After entry No. 11 the following shall be added, namely :—11-A. The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).

The 2nd March 1920.

No. 881-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Keen, C.I.E., of the Political Department on return from privilege leave, resumed charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, on the afternoon of the 9th February 1920.

The unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

No. 882-Est. A.—Major G. F. W. Anson, of the Political Department, is placed on special duty in the Peshawar District, with effect from the 10th February 1920.

No. 884-Est. A.—Major G. F. W. Anson, of the Political Department, was employed on special duty on the staff of the Chief Political Officer with the North-West Frontier Field Force, from the 26th May to the 26th August 1919, inclusive.

No. 885-Est. A.—Mr. G. Cunningham, of the Political Department, was employed on special duty on the staff of the Chief Political Officer with the North-West Frontier Field Force, from the 31st May to the 10th September 1919, inclusive.

No. 886-Est. A.—Captain A. E. B. Parsons, of the Political Department, was employed on special duty on the staff of the Chief Political Officer with the North-West Frontier Field Force, from the 24th May to the 26th September 1919, inclusive.

The 3rd March 1920.

No. 660-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918), as applied to Berar, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall not apply to the gratuities specified in the second and third columns of the Schedule hereto annexed when paid to the persons mentioned in the corresponding entries in the first column thereof.

The Schedule.

Nos.	1 Classes for whom the gratuity has been sanctioned.	2 Nature and amount of gratuity.	3 Authority.
1	Retired officers re-employed, officers of the Special Reserve, the Territorial Force and the New Armies, officers holding temporary commissions.	As in Article 497, Pay Warrant, 1911, *viz* :— (*a*) For officers who retired with retired pay or gratuity—3. days' pay for every year of service or any part of a year (*b*) For other officers—124 days' pay for the first year of service or any part of a year, and 62 days' pay for each subsequent year of service or part of a year.	India Army Order No. 716 of 1916. Army Instruction (India) No. 1015 of 1918.
2	Retired Indian Medical Service officers, re-employed.	31 days' pay for each year or part of a year of re-employed service.	Army Department letter No. H.-4141, dated 10th April 1915. Army Department letter No. 14560, dated 28th September 1917.
3	Officers granted temporary commissions in the Indian Army.	As in paragraph 166, Army Regulations, India, Volume I (as modified by Army Department letter No. 12903, dated the 29th August 1917), *viz.*, 3 months' full pay and allowances for the first year or any part of a year of service, and 1 month's full pay and allowances for each succeeding year or part of a year of service.	Army Department letter No. 18099, dated 6th December 1917. Army Instructions (India) Nos 1015 of 1918, 4 and 571 of 1919.
4	Officers of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers	As in item 3	Army Department letter No. 12903, dated 29th August 1917. Army Instructions (India) Nos. 1015 of 1918, 4, 543 and 571 of 1919.
5	Temporary chaplains, 4th class, Army Chaplains' Department, attached to the Expeditionary Forces.	60 days' British pay at 10s. per diem for each complete year of service or part of a year.	Army Department letter No. 14520, dated 13th December 1916. Army Department letter No. 15087 dated 8th October 1917
6	Indian Medical Service temporary officers.	£60 on completion of each term of 12 months or portion thereof.	Army Department letter No. H. S.-397, dated 9th February 1915. Army Department letter No. H.-686, dated 27th January 1916. Army Department letter No. H.-3471, dated 2nd May 1916. Army Department letter No. H.-4627, dated 1st June 1916. Army Department letter No. 6683, dated 17th July 1916. Army Department letter No. 6828, dated 19th July 1916. Army Department letter No. 9508, dated 27th June 1917. Army Department letter No. 11765, dated 9th August 1917.
7	Royal Army Medical Corps temporary officers.	£60 for each term of 12 months or portion thereof.	Army Department letter No. H.-4627, dated 1st June 1916.
8	Temporary commissioned dental surgeons.	£50 for each completed year or part of a year.	Army Instruction (India) 503 of 1919.

	1	2	3
Nos.	Classes for whom the gratuity has been sanctioned.	Nature and amount of gratuity.	Authority.
9	Regular officers of the British and Indian Army, non-commissioned officers and men of the British Army and warrant officers and non-commissioned officers and men of Indian Army Departments and Indian Medical Service.	Varying rates as quoted in the orders in the next column.	Army Instructions (India Nos. 262, 624 and 625 of 1919.
10	Indian officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, men and followers.	Varying rates as quoted in the orders in the next column.	Army Instruction (India) No. 689 of 1919.
11	Military officers who were on the Supernumerary List prior to the outbreak of the war and who voluntarily returned to military service.	Under the same conditions as laid down for Government Civil servants holding commissions in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers in Army Instructions (India) Nos. 4, 543 and 571 of 1919.	Army Instruction (India) No 729 of 1919.
12	Military officers in civil employ prior to the outbreak of the war and who were liable to recall to military duty under the provisions of Army Regulations, India, Volume II, paragraph 305.	As admissible to military officers on the effective list under Army Instruction (India) No. 625 of 1919 for the period of their military duty.	Army Instruction (India No. 729 of 1919.
13	Permanent and temporary officers and warrant officers of the Royal Indian Marine	Varying rates as quoted in the orders in the next column.	Marine Department letter No. 11995, dated 3rd September 1919.
14	Officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Air Force.	Under circumstances and at rates detailed in the enclosures to the orders quoted in the next column.	Army Department endorsement No. 13187, dated the 26th September 1919.
15	Members of the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve and Territorial Force Nursing Service.	As authorised in Army Order No. 194, dated the 9th May 1919 (reproduced in Appendix 124 to the orders quoted in the next column).	Army Instruction (India) No. 853 of 1919.
16	Members of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service of India	As admissible under the orders quoted in the next column.	Army Instruction (India) No. 1035 of 1919.

The 4th March 1920.

No. 668-I. B.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 96 A of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, ch. 61), the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to declare that Mr. N. Raghavan Pillai, a subject of the Travancore State, is eligible for admission to the Indian Civil Service, provided that he shall be found to possess the qualifications prescribed for candidates in the Regulations for admission to the said Service.

No. 673-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 44 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918), as applied to Berar, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that income derived from the manufacture of indigo shall be exempt from income-tax for a period of two years commencing with the first day of April 1919 and shall also not be taken into account in determining the total income of an assessee in respect of those years.

No. 916-Est. A.—Major D. L. R. Lorimer, C.I.E., of the Political Department, on return from leave, is posted as Political Agent, Loralai, with effect from the 3rd February 1920.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 1st March 1920.

No. 859-Est. A.—Khan Sahib Abdul Alim, Extra Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, Kerman, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st February 1920, and until further orders.

No. 865-Est. A.—The Honourable Sir John Wood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Political Secretary to the Government of India, was granted privilege leave for four months and seventeen days, combined with commuted furlough for four months and ordinary furlough for one month and ten days, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 22nd February 1919.

Notification No. 869-Est. A., dated the 12th March 1919, is hereby cancelled.

The 4th March 1920.

No. 530-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Carlos Sturges as Honorary Consul for Peru at Calcutta.

H. R. C. DOBBS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 4th March 1920.

No. 300-F. E.—Mr. U. L. Majumdar, Accountant General, Burma, has been granted combined leave for 8 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 21 days and in continuation furlough on average salary for the remaining period, with effect from the 11th February 1920.

Mr. A. G. F Napier, Deputy Accountant General, Burma, has been appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Accountant General, Burma, in addition to his own, with effect from the same date and until further orders.

No. 301-F. E.—In the 3rd line of Notification No. 1444-F. E., dated the 2nd September 1919, published on page 1768 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 6th September 1919, regarding Mr. J. E. Walsh, *substitute* "30th June 1919" *for* the words "19th August 1919".

In lines 4 and 5 of Notification No. 2183-F. E., dated the 20th December 1919, published on page 2446 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 27th December 1919, regarding Mr. Lahauri Lal, *substitute* "19th August 1919" *for* the words "7th September 1919".

Mr. R. V. Rego, an officiating Assistant Accounts Officer in the Office of the Accountant General, Bombay, has been confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 7th September 1919.

No. 302-F. E.—Mr. G. W. Murphy, an officer in class II of the Public Works List of the Indian Finance Department, has been deputed to the office of the Field Examiner of Military Works Accounts, with effect from the 14th February 1920.

No. 303-F. E.—Mr. M. A. N. A. Hydari has been posted as Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 12th February 1920.

No. 304-F. E.—Mr. Yakub Shah has been appointed a probationer in the General List of the Indian Finance Department with effect from the 23rd February 1920 and has been posted to the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, from the same date.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

The 5th March 1920.

No. 740-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18, sub-section (1) of the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919 (X of 1919), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Excess Profits Duty Rules, 1919, namely :—

In sub-rule (1) of rule 18 of the said rules, before the words "the Board" in both places where they occur, the words "the Chief Revenue Authority or" shall be inserted.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 6th March 1920.

No. 1898-D.—The services of Rai Sahib S. N. Banerji, Officiating Secretariat Superintendent, 1st grade, are placed at the disposal of the Board of Industries and Munitions with effect from the 4th March 1920.

CUSTOMS—WAR

The 6th March 1920.

No. 1827-D.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 30th January 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,
BOARD OF TRADE,
GT. GEORGE STREET,
S. W. 1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 30th JANUARY, 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s*. 6*d*. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2*d*. per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,
Board of Trade,
Gt. George Street,
S. W. 1.

List A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (**A**) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (**B**) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (**B**) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 460.)

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft. (*See*, however, page 460.)

Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.

(A) *Animals, living, for food (other than horses).

Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

(A) Armoured motor-cars.

(A) Arms, not being Fire-arms and their component parts.

Bacon, *see* Meat.

Banknotes, *see* Notes.

(A) Barley, barley flour, and barley meal.

(A) Basic slag.

(A) Bayonets and their component parts.

Bran, *see* Offals of Corn

(A) Bread.

Brewers' grains, *see* Grains

Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.

(A) Butter.

(A) Cakes and meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following :—
- Husk meal;
- Linseed cake and meal;
- Maize germ meal;
- Maize meal and flour.

(A) Calf-skins.

(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.

(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.

(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, page 460.)

Castings, *see* Armour Plates.

Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.

Cattle hides, *see* Hides.

Caustic potash, *see* Potash.

(A) Cheese.

(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal. (*See*, however, page 459.)

(A) †Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives.

(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.

(A) Cocoa, raw.

(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.

Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.

(A) Coke and manufactured fuel. (*See*, however, page 459.)

Combings, *see* Malt

Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.

Corn offals, *see* Offals.

Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.

Culms, *see* Malt.

(A) Dari.

Distiller's grain, *see* Grains, &c.

(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.

(A) Dried figs.

(A) Dyes and dye-stuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dye-stuffs.

(A) Eggs in shells.

Engines, *see* Aeroplane.

(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.

(A) Explosives. (*See*, however, page 460.)

(A) Figs, dried.

(A) Fire-arms and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 460.)

(A) Fish except the following:—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns and lobsters.
  (A) Salmon, tinned.

(A) Flax, raw.

Flour, *see* Barley; Maize; Rice, Rye; Wheat.

Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.

Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, *e.g.*, Cakes; Hay, Oats, &c.

(A) Forage, green.

Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.

(A) Fruit, dried, the following :—
- Figs.
- Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
- Sultanas.

(A) Fruit preserved, other than dried fruits preserved in sugar.

* Application for licence to export live stock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

† The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—

Dolly dyes. Drummer dyes.
Diamond dyes. Dixon's home dyes.
Maypole dyes.

(A) Game.
(A) Gold coin and bullion.
(A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers'.
(A) Green forage.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
(A) *Guanos, except whale guano.*
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine guns.
(A) Hay.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
(A) Indigo, synthetic.
Jam, *see* Fruit preserved.
(A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
(A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Linseed.
Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Livestock, *see* Animals

(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Maize.
(A) Maize germs.
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
Marmalade, *see* Fruit preserved.
Meals, *see* Barley; Cakes; Rye; Wheat.
(A) Meat of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat, horseflesh tinned or potted meat, salt and pickled meat, other than bacon and ham.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Milk, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Mines and their component parts.

(A) Nicotine and its compounds.
*Notes of the Bank of France.
(A) Notes, Russian rouble.

(A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.

(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
(A) Quinine sulphate.
(A) Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Rice and rice flour.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.
Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
(A) Sausages, except tinned and pork sausages.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.
(A) Semolina.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.
(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, *see* Calf-skins; Hides.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
(A) Sultanas.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Tea other than green tea.
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo tubes.
Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
(A) Vessels of 15 tons and over.

(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.

Wool and Woollen Goods:—
(*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
(A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.
(A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

Yarns, *see* Wool.
(A) Yeast.

*Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

LIST C.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C (*see* page 459) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Bird seed.
Blanc-mange powder.
Cake mixture.
Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cement for building and engineering purposes
Chillies
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
Custard powder.
Gloy.
Horseflesh.
Koffio.
Lactol.
Lactogol.
Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
Marmite.
Mincemeat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Paisley flour.
Paint, other than gold paint.
"Phosto" animal food.
Pudding powder.
Puddings.
Restorine.
Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January, 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see* list below) the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry :—

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports . . .	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough inclusive.	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to Grimsby inclusive).	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports . . .	Mr. J. Melrandi, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport inclusive.	Mr. L. R. Lewis, Cymrie Buildings, Cardiff.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVES, SMOOTH-BORE GUNS, AND MUNITIONS FOR USE THEREWITH.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of industrial explosives, smooth-bore guns, and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).
French Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).
United States of America.
South America.
Japan and Korea.
Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Iceland.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Arms Convention," all destinations in the prohibited areas set out in Article 6 are excepted from this Open General Licence and will still require a specific export licence for *all* arms and ammunition.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—" Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO EXPORT REGULATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

INDEX TO COUNTRIES.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, London, E. C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

Austria, Hungary.

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Syria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czechoslovakia (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia*).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteinwegsbrücke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that office. Goods may also be exported *viâ* any other available route.

Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Esthonia (principal port—Reval).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (*see* **Jugo-Slavia**).

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland*).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(*a*) *Northern District—approached* viâ *Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

(*b*) *Southern District—approached* viâ *the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

(*c*) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Import and Export Licensing Section, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment:—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.
Butter and cheese.
Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea and cocoa).
Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Ergot.
Quinine sulphate.
Caustic potash.
Potassium carbonate.
Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.
Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The 6th March 1920.

No. 1927-D.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt nitrate of ammonia from import duty leviable thereon under item No. 93 of Schedule II, Part IV, of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended.

CUSTOMS—ESTABLISHMENT.

The 6th March 1920.

No. 1852-D.—Mr. J. A. E. Burrup, O.B.E., I.S.O., an Assistant Collector of Customs at Calcutta, has been granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days with effect from the 18th February 1920, preparatory to retirement from the 11th April 1920.

No. 1853-D.—Mr. W. H. Carter, I.C.S., an officiating Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, has been granted privilege leave for four months and fifteen days with effect from the 21st January 1920, in combination with furlough for five months and sixteen days.

GENERAL.

The 6th March 1920.

No. 1955-D.—The services of Mr. D. O'Sullivan, Officiating Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd grade, have been transferred to the Board of Industries and Munitions with effect from the 1st March 1920.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 6th March 1920.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 401.—Captain (temporary Major) P. V. Cotton, O.B.E., 1-9th Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Adjutant General, from the 22nd December 1919 to the 16th February 1920.

No. 402.—Lieutenant A. H. Woodfield, The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Station Staff Officer, 1st class. Dated 16th February 1920.

No. 403.—Lieutenant A. R. Chapman, 40th Cavalry Regiment, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain. Dated 15th March 1919.

No. 404.—Lieutenant B. J. Amies, 1st Battalion, 21st Punjabis, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Assistant Instructor, Branch School of Musketry, Satara. Dated 4th October 1919.

(In supersession of Army Department Notification No. 3436, dated the 12th December 1919.)

No. 405.—Lieutenant (temporary Captain) L. Cullen, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director of Transport. Dated 21st October 1919.

No. 406.—Captain A. C. Lloyd, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director of Supply and Transport. Dated 5th January 1920.

No. 407.—Second Lieutenant A. O. Molesworth, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment graded as Staff Captain. Dated 25th September 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 408.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.

William Miles Logan-Home, M.C., 1st Battalion, 112th Infantry. Dated 3rd January 1919.

Thomas Schomberg Paterson, M.C., 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).	Dated 18th January 1919.
Brevet Major Eric William Reynolds, 1st Battalion, 96th Berar Infantry.	
Geoffrey Bulmer Howell, M.C., 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).	

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Hubert Drayton Sellick, attached 62nd Punjabis. Dated 29th May 1919.

Alfred Fisk-Aldis, attached 62nd Punjabis. Dated 20th August 1919.

John Keane Jones, attached 3rd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 28th August 1919.

Alexander Francis Wemyss, M.C., attached 62nd Punjabis. Dated 14th October 1919.

Douglas Arthur Charles Dunn, attached 8th Rajputs. Dated 15th November 1919.

Cyril Dudley McClumpha, attached 1st Battalion, 112th Infantry. Dated 18th November 1919.

Hugh Vernon Spankie, M.C., attached 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs. Dated 19th November 1919.

Alastan Banks Maclachlan, attached 1st Battalion, 150th Indian Infantry. Dated 24th December 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

John Winsborrow Hosgood, attached 3rd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment). Dated 15th October 1919.

Charles Stewart Murray, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) (Infantry). Dated 20th December 1919.

emporary Second Lieutenant to be temporary Lieutenant.

Charles Frederick Nicholas, attached 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles). Dated 22nd July 1919.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 409.—The following promotion is made, but without pay, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Patrick Joseph Walsh, M.B. (since deceased). Dated 30th March 1915.

No. 410.—In Army Department Notifications No. 1900, dated the 23rd August 1918, and No. 3223, dated the 7th November 1919, *for* "Sahibzada Ahmad Khan" *read* "Ahmad Khan Sahibzada."

No. 411.—In Army Department Notification No. 278, dated the 13th February 1920, against the name "Gajanan Mukund Bhurke" *for* "Dated 6th May 1919" *read* "Dated 16th May 1919."

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 412.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Infantry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Elias Henry Jones. Dated 22nd September 1919.

Ronald William Holmes Smith. Dated 1st October 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Richard Shalcross Battersby. Dated 4th September 1919.
Charles Birch Dated 15th October 1919.
Stanley Albert Rowe. Dated 26th October 1919.
John Purcell Gildea. Dated 2nd January 1920.
Ernest Frank Allen. Dated 19th February 1920.

Temporary Second Lieutenants to be temporary Lieutenants.

John Archibald Lindsey Macdonald. Dated 7th September 1919.
Frank Fordham Green. Dated 11th October 1919.
Walter Laney Thompson. Dated 4th December 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 413.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

3rd Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant F. E. W. Simpson, Royal Engineers, to be acting Captain while holding an appointment as Adjutant, 3rd Sappers and Miners, with effect from the 30th July 1919 to the 14th September 1919.

1st Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) A. E. Mahon, D.S.O., Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command the battalion. Dated 2nd December 1919.

Captain (acting Major) D. B. Mein, M.C., Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 2nd December 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. S. Smith, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to perform the duties of Adjutant. Dated 2nd December 1919.

1st Battalion, 66th Punjabis.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. A. Atkins relinquishes his acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919.

2nd Battalion, 80th Carnatic Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. E. Liniker relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 1st February 1920.

1st Battalion, 150th Indian Infantry.

Captain (acting Major) S. V. G. Burroughs, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of the battalion. Dated 8th January 1920.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. W. Foster, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to perform the duties of Adjutant. Dated 12th January 1920.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. S. Johnson, M.C., Indian Army, from acting Captain while commanding a company retains his acting rank (with pay and allowances of Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant from the 12th January 1920, and from acting Captain (with pay and allowances of Lieutenant) retains his acting rank (with pay) while performing the duties of Adjutant, from the 27th January 1920.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. E. St. J. Adams, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 3rd January 1920.

Lieutenant A. E. St. J. Adams, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 7th February 1920.

1st Battalion, 151st Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant W. Leggat to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st July 1919, *vice* Major M. Wace, appointed second-in-command of a battalion.

Lieutenant E. H. Cook to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 1st July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) D. F. Keegan, vacated.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) D. F. Keegan relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 7th May 1919.

Lieutenant V. A. Baker to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while holding the appointment of Adjutant of a battalion. Dated 1st July 1919, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Captain) B. G. Murray-Shirreff, vacated.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) B. G. Murray-Shirreff relinquishes his acting rank of Captain on ceasing to be Adjutant of a battalion. Dated 7th May 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. Leggat relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 26th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. H. Cook relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 5th September 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) V. A. Baker relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be Adjutant of a battalion. Dated 16th September 1919.

Supply and Transport Corps.

The undermentioned officers to be acting Captain, while commanding Animal Transport Corps, with effect from the dates specified :—

42nd Pack Mule Corps.

Lieutenant A. E. Marriott, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached. From 6th December 1918 to 30th April 1919.

48th Pack Mule Corps.

Lieutenant E. S. Buttress, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached. Dated 18th October 1919.

53rd Pack Pony Corps.

Lieutenant A. T. R. Harris, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached. From 22nd July 1919 to 1st November 1919.

59th Pony Corps.

Lieutenant E. J. Wellman, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached. From 25th August 1919 to 1st November 1919.

68th Pack Mule Corps.

Lieutenant H. R. W. Mitchell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached. From 7th September 1919 to 1st November 1919.

81st Local Corps.

Lieutenant H. J. Spencer, Indian Army, attached. Dated 20th January 1919.

82nd Local Corps.

Lieutenant R. T. J. Anscombe, Indian Army, attached. Dated 18th December 1919.

101st Local Corps.

Lieutenant B. W. T. Godly, Indian Army, attached. Dated 13th December 1919.

6th Draught Bullock Corps.

Lieutenant R. W. Edmiston, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached. Dated 12th December 1919.

8th Draught Bullock Corps.

Lieutenant C. W. Thurston, Indian Army, attached. From 1st October 1918 to 16th February 1919.

18th Draught Bullock Corps.

Lieutenant T. E. Hughes, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached. Dated 14th November 1919.

25th Bullock Corps.

Lieutenant E. A. Vaughan, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached. From 15th August 1919 to 1st November 1919.

3rd Government Camel Corps.

Lieutenant F. G. T. Davis, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached. Dated 24th November 1919.

5th Government Camel Corps.

Lieutenant H. E. E. J. Hopkins, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached. From 19th October 1919 to 1st December 1919.

8th Government Camel Corps.

Lieutenant W. J. Cole, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached. Dated 28th August 1919.

65th Government Camel Corps.

Lieutenant (now Captain) H. Tanner, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached. From 1st October 1918 to 23rd November 1918

62nd Grantee Camel Corps.

Lieutenant F. Green, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached. From 11th August 1919 to 23rd September 1919.

Lieutenant A. E. Twelftree, Indian Army, attached. Dated 8th October 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 414.—The undermentioned officers whose admission to the Indian Army on probation, was notified in Army Department Notifications No. 770, dated the 19th April 1918, No. 2076, dated the 8th December 1917, No. 2128, dated the 14th December 1917, No. 262, dated the 8th February 1918, No. 712, dated the 12th April 1918, No. 656, dated the 5th April 1918, No. 823, dated the 26th April 1918, No. 1638, dated the 26th July 1918, No. 1193, dated the 7th June 1918, No. 1715, dated the 2nd August 1918, No. 1467, dated the 5th July 1918, No. 1778, dated the 9th August 1918, No. 195[illegible], dated the 30th August 1918, No. 1834, dated the 16th August 1918, No. 2[illegible]91, dated the 27th September 1918, No. 2442, dated the 18th October 1918, No 255[illegible], dated the 1st November 1918, No. 230, dated the 31st January 1919, No. 2719, dated the 22nd November 1918, No. 2[illegible]9, dated the 14th February 1920, No. 387, dated the 21st February 1919, No 279, dated the 7th February 1919, No. 689, dated the 4th April 1919, are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified :—

Arthur Gilbert Clements Curtis. Dated 9th August 1918.

Maurice Arthur Haines. Dated 21st August 1918.

John George Hoare. Dated 22nd November 1918.

Ernest Albert Moreton.
Richard Booth. } Dated 1[illegible]th January 1919.

John Ernest Thomas. Dated 22nd January 1919.

Herbert William Leonard. Dated 25th March 1919.

Frederick Warren Montague Crooke. Dated 11th April 1919

Arthur George Pinches. Dated 14th April 1919.

Guy Tayleur. Dated 12th May 1919.

Leonard Steedman.
Dudley Alfred Hutchings.
George Sholto Ripley Webb. } Dated 18th May 1919.

Edgar Myles Garner.
William Horace Gladstone Beard } Dated 1st June 1919.

Walter Reginald Bowden. Dated 30th June 1919.

John Norton Taylor. Dated 24th July 1919.

Archibald Stanley Woodford. Dated 26th July 1919.

Charles Sydney Forster Witts. Dated 3rd September 1919.

William Cranswick. Dated 4th September 1919.

Harold Melhuish. Dated 30th September 1919.

Peter Jack Don. Dated 10th October 1919.

George Paisley. Dated 29th October 1919.

Francis Eglesfield Bathurst Norman.
Norman Melville Chivers, M.C. } Dated 3rd November 1919.

John Francis Bowerman. Dated 29th November 1919.

Winspeare Toye Hungerford. Dated 6th January 1920.

Henry William Dayrell Palmer. Dated 8th January 1920.

Henry George Jeffreys.
Cyril John Tucker.
Reginald Arthur Payne.
John Burton Cave. } Dated 12th January 1920.

Noel Francis Bacon, M.C. Dated 9th February 1920.

Frederick William Barkley. Dated 10th February 1920.

Lionel Carter. Dated 23rd February 1920.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 415.—The date of the grant of the temporary honorary rank of Captain to Raj Kishore Kacker is the 23rd August 1919, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 2632, dated the 15th August 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Cavalry Branch

To be Lieutenant.

No. 416.—John Beauchamp Houchen, Uganda Police Service Battalion, attached 27th Light Cavalry, is admitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, with effect from the 1st June 1918, but to rank from the 1st December 1916.

DISMISSALS, REMOVALS AND DISCHARGES.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 417.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the services of temporary Captain Narayan Keshinath Desai are dispensed with, on account of physical disability, with effect from the 8th January 1920.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 418.—Lieutenant Joseph Birtwistle is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission, with effect from the 7th April 1919.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 419.—Temporary Captain Leonard John Pavillet Mordaunt is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission, with effect from the 31st December 1919.

No. 420.—Temporary Captain Piyara Lal Tandan is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission, with effect from the 21st January 1920.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 421.—Colonel Charles Chesney Cook, Indian Army, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st March 1920.

REWARDS

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 422.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Lieutenant is conferred, on retirement, on Subadar Habibulla Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners. Dated 1st March 1920.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 423.—The services of Major P. H. Martin, Indian Army, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 424.—The services of Major E. A. Trafford, Indian Army, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

No. 425.—The services of Major W. D. Reid, Indian Army, have been placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 426—No. 1477 Indian military pupil Kallat Shankunny, having passed the final examination, is admitted into the service as a 3rd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 2nd December 1919.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 427.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on No. 3386 Havildar Ganda Singh and No. 3387 Havildar Budh Singh, Indian Mountain Artillery Depôt, Dehra Dun, with effect from the 19th October 1919.

PROMOTIONS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 428.—The following officiating promotion is notified, consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. A. Wimberley, Cantonment Magistrate, Chakrata, *vide* United Provinces Government Gazette Notification No. 6195—II-732, dated the 22nd December 1919:—

Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Browning, 3rd grade Cantonment Magistrate, to officiate in the 2nd grade, from the 2nd January 1920 to the 31st January 1920.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 429.—The promotion to the rank of Captain of the undermentioned officers is antedated to the 30th March 1915, but will not carry pay before the 1st September 1916:—

John Dykes Wilson, M.B. (since deceased).
Laurence Allfrey Pelham Anderson.
William Calder Paton, M.C., M.B. (Brevet Major).
James Bennett Hance, M.B.
Stephen Gordon, M.C.
Harold Kirkby Rowntree, M.C., M.B.
Graham Yalden Thomson, M.B.
Basil Franklin Eminson, M.B.
Anthony Kennedy.
Sorab Dhunjibhoy Ratnagar (since deceased).
Colin McIver.
Jordan Constantine John, O.B.E., M.B.
Richard Reginald Maitland Porter, M.C., M.B.
Robert Sweet, D.S.O., M.B. (temporary Major).
Edward Calvert, M.B.
John Robert Douglas Webb, O.B.E. (temporary Major).
Francis Phelan.
Archibald Campbell Macrae, M.B.
Nawin Chand Kapur.
Arthur Hilary Clifton Hill.
Joseph Francis Holmes.
Narayan Krishna Bal, M.C.
Haji Sulaiman Gulam-hossein Haji, M.C.
Saheb Singh Sokhey, M.B.
Atul Krishna Sinha, M.B. (since deceased).
Subramania Doraisamy.
Allan Seddon, M.B.

James Findlay, M.B.
William Collis Spackman, M.B.
Jyotish Chandra De, M.B.
Nanulal Maganlal Mehta.
Robert Morrison Easton, M.B.
Charles Henry Powell Allen.
Reginald Victor Martin.
George Henry Mahony, M.B. (acting Lieutenant-Colonel).
Gordon Covell, M.B.
William Ross Stewart, M.B. (Brevet Major).
Kotyvenkata Ramna Rao.
John Gregory Owen Moses, M.B.
Hari Chand, M.C.
Venkatasubba Mahadevan.
Alured Charles Lowther O'Shee Bilderbeck, M.B.
Jacob William Van Reenen, M.B.
Basil Fraser Beatson.
Maurice James Roche, M.C., M.B. (since placed on the permanent half-pay list)
Nechal Das Puri, M.B.
Prabodh Chandra Roy, M.B.
Monindranath Das, M.C.
Jagannath Balkrishna Vaidya.
Joseph Martin Reeves Hennessy.
Alfred Glen Cowper.
William Mawhood Lupton.
Hubert Horan Brown.
Charles Henry Neil Baker, M.C.
John Walter Pigeon.
Maurice Lawrence Treston.
Peter Vieyra, M.B.
Bhamini Mohan Mitra.
Philip Savage.
Amir Chand, M.B.
Robert Lee, M.B.
Nilkanth Shriram Jatar, D.S.O.
Tadepally Sankara Sastry, M.B.
Jamal-ud-din, M.B.
Ferozeshah Bapuji Chenoy (since deceased).
Sadanata Bashiam Venugopal.
Charles deCarteret Martin, M.B.
Joseph Henry Smith, M.B.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 430.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) A. Shairp, C.M.G., Supply and Transport Corps, Additional Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, was granted special war leave for 21 days combined with privilege leave for 90 days, with effect from the 8th July 1919 on medical grounds.

(Army Department Notifications Nos. 2352 and 2396, dated the 4th and 11th July 1919, respectively, are hereby cancelled.)

No. 431.—Captain G. B. Harvey, 5th Cavalry, Adjutant, His Excellency the Governor General's Body Guard, is granted leave ex-India for 150 days, the first 60 days special war leave rnd the next 90 days privilege leave.

JUDICIAL.

No. 432.—Under paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, notice is hereby given :—

First.—That information has been received by me of the death of the officer named and described in the subjoined table.

Secondly.—That there has been received by me, as the surplus of his property, the amount set opposite his name in the same table.

Thirdly.—That all claims by creditors against the property of the deceased are to be lodged with the official referred to in the column of remarks within two calendar months from the date of this notice.

Rank and name.	Corps or Department.	Place of death.	Date of death.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of surplus.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	
Lieutenant G. L. Ambrose.	1st Battalion, 22nd Punjabis.	North-West Frontier Province.	27th May 1919.	Not known.	272 9 11	Administrator General, Bombay

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 433.—1st class Assistant Surgeon Dominic Frank Pereira is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th March 1920.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

No. 434.—Army Department Notification No. 33, dated the 2nd January 1920, is hereby cancelled.

REWARDS.

No. 435.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of the following reward for meritorious service and devotion to duty in the field while serving with the Baluchistan Force :—

Admission to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Bahadur".

Risaldar Mehr Ali Khan, 51th Camel Corps, Supply and Transport Corps.

The above appointment is supernumerary to the authorised establishment.

No. 436.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of the following rewards for acts of gallantry or devotion to duty in connection with operations against the tribes on the Assam-Burma Frontier during 1917-18 and 1918-19 :—

Admission to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Bahadur".

Subadar-Major Nirmal Rai, Southern Shan States Battalion, Burma Military Police.

Subadar-Major Parbal Singh Thapa, *Sirdar Bahadur*, Southern Shan States Battalion, Burma Military Police.

Subadar Abdul Majid, Reserve Battalion, Burma Military Police.

Subadar Atta Muhammad, Bhamo Battalion, Burma Military Police.

Subadar Kulbahadur Lama, Myitkyina Battalion, Burma Military Police.

The above appointments are supernumerary to the authorised establishment.

Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

Jemadar Htang Law, 1st Battalion, 70th Burma Rifles.

Subadar Mir Fazal, Mandalay Battalion, Burma Military Police.

Jemadar Fateh Muhammad, Mandalay Battalion, Burma Military Police.
Subadar Arjan Singh, Reserve Battalion, Burma Military Police.
Jemadar Mota Suba, Chin Hills Battalion, Burma Military Police.
Jemadar Kulman Lapcha, Bhamo Battalion, Burma Military Police.
No. 40 Havildar Umar Din, Bhamo Battalion, Burma Military Police.
Jemadar Tekh Bahadur, Myitkyina Battalion, Burma Military Police.
No. 5094 Havildar Nirbakht Rai, Myitkyina Battalion, Burma Military Police.
No. 3677 Sepoy Jasbahadur Ghalle, Southern Shan States Battalion, Burma Military Police.
Subadar Bhowan Singh, 1st (Lushai) Battalion, Assam Rifles.
Subadar Hirarup Sahi, 1st (Lushai) Battalion, Assam Rifles.
No. 1886 Havildar Jangbir Gurung, 2nd (Sadiya) Battalion, Assam Rifles.
No. 2729 Rifleman Bhabajit Rai, 2nd (Sadiya) Battalion, Assam Rifles.
Subadar Hari Ram, 3rd (Naga Hills) Battalion, Assam Rifles.
Subadar Nain Singh Mull, 3rd (Naga Hills) Battalion, Assam Rifles.
Jemadar Hanspal Limbu, 3rd (Naga Hills) Battalion, Assam Rifles
Subadar Birmar Thapa, 4th (Darrang) Battalion, Assam Rifles
Jemadar Satal Singh Cachari, 4th (Darrang) Battalion, Assam Rifles.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 437.—The honorary rank of Subadar is conferred on Rattan Singh, of Kahuta Rawalpindi District, in recognition of his meritorious services with the East African Expeditionary Force.

No. 438.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction, under the provisions of paragraph 270, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the special promotion of the undermentioned non-commissioned officer, in recognition of service rendered in India in connection with the war :—

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Staff-Serjeant William Patrick Duffy to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 23rd December 1919.

(Army Department Notification No. 264, dated the 6th February 1920, so far as it relates to this non-commissioned officer, is cancelled.)

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 439.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Sixth Supplement, dated the 22nd January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 20th January, 1920, pages 951, 954, 955 and 957.

War Office,
22nd January, 1920.

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MEMORANDA.

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The undermentioned Capts. relinquish the temp. rank of Lt.-Col. on ceasing to be specially empld.:—

E. T. R. Wickham, 39th Central India Horse, Ind. Army 8th Nov. 1919.

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REGULAR FORCES.

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MACHINE GUN CORPS (INFANTRY).

* * * * *

Temp. Lt. J. Bonnyman, M.C., is seconded on appt. as probr., Ind. Army. 18 Dec. 1918, with seniority 5 June 1918. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 15 Jan. 1919 under Gen. List.)

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Seventh Supplement, dated the 23rd January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 20th January, 1920, pages 963 and 966.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S.W. 1,
23rd January, 1920.

The KING has been graciously pleased to command, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for War, that the following appointments to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, which were published in the London Gazette on the dates stated, shall be transferred to the Military Division of the Order, in terms of the notification published in the London Gazette No. 31084 of 27th December, 1918, and in continuation of the transfers notified in the London Gazette No. 31296, dated 15th April, 1919 :—

* * * * *

Officers.

* * * * *

Williamson, Lt.-Col. Michael, r.p., I.A. 8th January, 1919.

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CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S.W. 1,
23rd January, 1920.

The KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Medal of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Military Division) to the undermentioned, in recognition of valuable services rendered in India, in connection with the War. Dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

GWALIOR STATE FORCES.

Jemadar Mohamed Ahmed, 1st Gwalior I.S. Lcrs., attd. Hospital Ship "Loyalty."

Sub-Asst. Surgeon Narayan Balwant Moghe, Gwalior State Med. Service, attd. Hospital Ship "Loyalty."

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London Gazette, dated the 23rd January, 1920, pages 986, 987, 988 and 989.

India Office,
23rd January, 1920.

The KING has approved the promotion of the following officers of the Ind. Army, Ind. Med. Service, Ind. Army Res. of Officers, and Ind. Defence Force :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

* * * * *

8th Oct. 1919

J. W. E. Jameison.

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INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

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Captains to be temp. Majors.

J. R. D. Webb. 25th Feb. 1918.

R. B. Nicholson. 12th Mar. 1918.

W. R. Stewart. 23rd May 1918.

Temp. Lieutenants to be temp. Captains.

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Edward Nissim. 6th Aug. 1919.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the admission to the Indian Army, with effect from the 7th Oct. 1919, of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants from the Unattached List :—

To be Second Lieutenants.

Hissam-ud-Din, Bahadur, I.D.S.M.
Bhim Singh Thapa, M.C., I.O.M.
Thakur Singh, Bahadur, M.C.
Lachhman Singh.
Sundar Singh, Bahadur.
Rambaran Singh.
Amar Singh, I.D.S.M.
Mit Singh, M.C., I.D.S.M.
Malik Khan Muhammad Khan, I.O.M.
Jhanda Singh, M.C.

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The KING has approved the grant of the temp. rank of Lieut. in the Indian Medical Service to the undermentioned gentleman :—

Edward Nissim. 6 Aug. 1918.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the transfer of the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army to the temporary non-effective list :—

Major G. K. Channer, D.S.O. 6th Jan. 1920.

The KING has approved the retirement of the following officers, and the grant of rank as shown below :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Major A. H. Ommanney. 28th July 1919.

Captain R. Dane, M.C., in consequence of wounds, and is granted the rank of Major. 1st Oct. 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt. H. B. Bennett, in consequence of ill-health. 9th Sept. 1919.

Lieut. R. G. Black, in consequence of ill-health, and is granted the rank of Captain. 2nd Sept. 1919.

India Office,
23rd January, 1920.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

* * * * *

NOTE.—In the notification in the Lon. Gaz. dated 21st Mar. 1919, regarding the grant of commissions to certain-officers of the Royal Indian Marine, *for* "Frederick Henry Beckingsale," under the heading of Temp. Lieuts., *read* "Frederick Harvey Beckingsale."

The undermentioned officer of the Indian Army is cashiered by sentence of a General Court-Martial :—

Second Lieutenant and Kenneth Angus Murray. 21st June 1919.

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Supplement, dated the 23rd January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 23rd January, 1920, pages 1055, 1061, 1062, 1066 and 1067.

War Office,
23rd January, 1920.

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MEMORANDA.

Capt. O. C. Pulley, ret. Ind. Army, is granted the rank of Lt.-Col. on vacating appt. as Comdt., P. of W. Camp. 8th Nov. 1919.

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The undermentioned relinquish the actg. rank of Maj.:—

Capt. E. A. Courtuope, Ind. Army Res. of Off. 2nd Apr. 1919.

* * * * *

The undermentioned relinquish the actg. rank of Capt. :—

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Lt. F. J. Foxlee, M.C., Ind. Army Res. of Off., on ceasing to be empld. with Army Sig. Serv. 12th Oct. 1919.

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REGULAR FORCES.

UNATTACHED LIST FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.

The KING has approved the appointment of the undermentioned Indian officers to the Unattached List for the Indian Army as Second Lieutenants, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Army, with effect from the 7th October, 1919, in recognition of distinguished services in the field :—

Risaldar-Major Hissam-ud-din Khan, Bahadur, Ind. D. S. M., 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Subadar-Major Bhim Sing Thapa, M.C, Ind. O.M., 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar-Major Thakur Singh, Bahadur, M.C., 47th Sikhs.

Subadar-Major Lachhman Singh, 1/15 Ludhiana Sikhs.

Subadar-Major Sundar Singh, Bahadur, 1st Bn., 41st Dogras.

Subadar Rambaran Singh, 1/7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.

Subadar Amar Singh, Ind. D.S.M., 1st Bn., 33rd Punjabis.

Subadar Mit Singh, M.C., Ind D.S.M., 47th Sikhs.

Risaldar Malik Khan Muhammad Khan, Ind O.M., 36th Jacob's Horse.

Subadar Jhanda Singh, M.C., 1st Bn., 72nd Punjabis.

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TERRITORIAL FORCE.

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INFANTRY.

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4th Bn., Hampshire Regt.—

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Lt. G. A. Capes is seconded for service with the Indian Army, on probation, in the rank of Lt. (with precedence as from 16th Jan. 1917), from 16th Aug. 1917 to 27th Oct. 1919.

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Second Supplement, dated the 24th January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 23rd January, 1920, pages, 1071 and 1074.

War Office,
24th January, 1920.

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MEMORANDA.

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Col. O. B. S. F. Shore, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army, is granted the hon. rank of Brig.-Gen. on retirement. 30th Oct. 1919.

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Third Supplement, dated the 26th January, 1920, to the Lon[illegible] of the 23rd January, 1920, pages 1077, 1080, 1083, 1084 and 1087.

War Office,
26th January, 1920.

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MEMORANDA.

Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) W. V. Scudamore retires on an Indian pension, 21st Jan. 1920, and is granted the hon. rank of Brig.-Gen.

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REGULAR FORCES.

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TANK CORPS.

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Temp. Lt. H E. Armitage is seconded on appt. as probr., Ind Army. 17th Dec. 1919, with seniority 16 May 1917. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 16 Jan. 1919 under Gen. List).

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The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lts., with effect from 17th December 1919 :—

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UNATTACHED LIST FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.

Reginald Arthur Wayling.
Richard Gerald Alfred Ashman.
Frank Barnett.
Lawrence Molyneux Herbert Benn.
David Leslie Crombie.
Archibald John Cox.
Thomas George Atherton.
John Bamford.
Lyndon Grier Wheeler.
Stephen Hugh James Woulfe-Flanagan.
John Leonard Lee.
Leslie Albert Wise.
George Andrew Gordon Spottiswoode.
George Harry Doveton.
Reginald Ettrick Havelock Horn.
Douglas Leslie Oswald Woods.
Robert Hector David Ross.
John Alan Fraser Wallace
Eric Ellison Chappell.
Robert Fitzgerald Raikes.
Douglas Hunter Hulbert.

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London Gazette, dated the 27th January, 1920, pages 1103, 1107 and 1108.

India Office,
27th January, 1920.

The KING has approved the appointment of Major-General Sir P. C. Palin, K.C.M.G., C.B., Ind. Army, to be Colonel of the 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

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NOTE.—I.A.R.O.—In the notification in the Lon. Gaz. dated 23rd May 1919, making corrections regarding the names of Guy Gunning Ratcliffe Hunter and Reginald James Hanney, *for* " 25th Mar. 1919," as the date of the Gaz. referred to therein, *read* " 25th Mar. 1918."

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The KING has approved the retirement of the following officers :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel O. B. S. F. Shore, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.—30th Oct. 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut. C. E. Shelly, in consequence of ill-health, and is granted the rank of Lieutenant. 21st Jan. 1920.

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Supplement, dated the 27th January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 27th January, 1920, pages 1177 and 1181

War Office,
27th January, 1920.

REGULAR FORCES.

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ESTABLISHMENTS.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

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The undermentioned tem. appts. are made :—

Officers of Cos. of Gentlemen Cadets.—28th Jan. 1920.

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Maj. H. J. Mackenzie, D.S.O., 51st Sikhs, Ind. Army, vice Maj. H. H. M. Harris, 5th R. W. Surr. R., T.F. (Capt., Res. of Off.).

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Second Supplement, dated the 28th January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 27th January, 1920, pages 1189, 1191, 1192 and 1193.

War Office,
28th January, 1920.

REGULAR FORCES.

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GENERAL LIST.

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Temp. 2nd Lt. R. Bruce-Smith having relinquished his appt. in the Ind. Army on account of ill-health relinquishes his commn. 25th May 1919.

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MEMORANDA.

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The notification in the Gazette of 11th Jan. 1919 regarding Lt. L. N. Flatt, Ind. Army Res. of Off., is cancelled.

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Lt. C. H. C. Noad, 9th Midd'x R., T.F., relinquishes the temp. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empld. as Adjt. of an Ind. Defence Force Unit. 26th Sept. 1919.

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Third Supplement, dated the 29th January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 27th January, 1920, pages 1201, 1205, 1207, 1208 and 1209.

War Office,
29th January, 1920.

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MEMORANDA.

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Col. E. W. Walton, having attained the age limit, retires on an Indian pension. 30th Jan. 1920.

* * * * *

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

* * * * *

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

* * * * *

Cl. GG.—1st Nov. 1919.
Capt. V. C. L. Taylor, 93rd Inf., Ind. Army.

* * * * *

Lt. H. F. McIntyre, 37th Dogras, Ind. Army. 15th Nov. 1919.
Cl. HH—Lt. T. B. Middleton, Ind. Army. 1st Nov. 1919.

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

* * * * *

Brig. Majs.—Capt. S. E. L. Baddeley, 19th Lrs., Ind. Army. 24th Sept. 1919.

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The undermentioned appts. are made :—

* * * * *

A.G.'s & Q.M.G.'s STAFF.

D.A.Q.M.G.—Maj. E. G. L. Cullum, R. A., vice Maj. A. Latham, D.S.O., 1st Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army. 27th Nov. 1919.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

* * * * *

Dep. Asst. Administrators.

* * * * *

Cl. FF.—Capt. D. B. Mackenzie, 58th Rif, Ind. Army, vice temp. Capt. (temp. Maj.) D. Hedog-Jones, Br. W.I.R. 30th Aug. 1919.

* * * * *

Cl. X.—Bt. Lt.-Col. (temp. Lt.-Col.) T. Nisbet, C.M.G., D.S.O., 28th Light Cav., Ind. Army, from an A.A. & Q.M.G., and to be temp. Col. whilst so empld. 1st July 1919.

* * * * *

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Brig. Maj.—Capt. D. St. J. Baxter, 91st Punjabis, Ind. Army, from a Staff Capt. 6th Aug. 1919.

* * * * *

HD.-QRS. OF ADMN. SERVS. AND DEPTS.

Rly. Traffic Officer (Cl. IIH).—Lt. E. A. Allen, Ind. Army, from 20th Apr. to 17th Oct. 1919.

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MEMORANDUM.

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Temp. 2nd Lt. D H. Hannay, R.A., to be Adjt. of an Ind. R. A. Wing, Combined Base Depôt. 24th Aug. 1919.

* * * * *

Fourth Supplement, dated the 30th January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 27th January 1920, pages 1218, 1225, 1227 and 1229.

War Office,
30th January, 1920.

The KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned rewards, in recognition of distinguished services in the Field, which have been brought to notice in accordance with the terms of Army Order 193 of 1919. To be dated 5th May, 1919, unless otherwise stated :—

To be Brevet Colonel.

Lt-Col. (T.-Brig.-Gen.) E. A. Fagan, C.M.G., D.S.O., Ind. Army. To date 1st January, 1919.

* * * * *

AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

* * * * *

Col. Eden Vansittart, U.S.L., Ind. A., late comdg. 8th Bn., R.W. Kent R.

* * * * *

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S. W.,
30th January, 1920.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, in recognition of valuable services rendered whilst prisoners of war or interned, which have been brought to notice in accordance with the terms of Army Order 193 of 1919. To be dated 5th May, 1919 :—

To be Officers of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

Capt. Francis Harold Courtenay Armstrong, 67th Punjabis, I.A.

* * * * *

To be Members of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

* * * * *

Condr. Robert Frank Cole, Mule Corps, S. & T. Corps, I.A.

* * * * *

Asst. Surg. Edwin Brook Holt, I.M.D.
Asst. Surg. Harold Arthur Thompson Wells, I.M.D.

* * * * *

The names of the undermentioned Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War in accordance with the terms of Army Order 193 of 1919, for valuable services rendered whilst prisoners of war or interned. Dated 5th May, 1919 :—

Capt. R. F. Atkins, 67th Punjabis, I.A.

Lt.-Col. E. F. E. Baines, I.M.S.

* * * * *

Capt. R. C. Clifford, D.S.O., M.C., I.M.S.

* * * * *

Capt. T. M. Dickinson, D.F.C., 16th Cav., I.A., and R.A.F.

* * * * *

Capt. & Bt. Maj. H. L. Reilly, D.S.O., 82nd Punjabis, I.A. and R.A.F.

* * * * *

War Office,
30th January, 1920.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned rewards in recognition of gallant conduct and determination displayed in escaping or attempting to escape from captivity, which services have been brought to notice in accordance with the terms of Army Order 193 of 1919. To be dated 5th May, 1919, unless otherwise stated .—

* * * * *

AWARDED A BAR TO THE MILITARY CROSS.

* * * * *

Capt. Ronald Alister Percival Grant, M.C., 112th Infy., I.A.
(M.C. gazetted 23rd August, 1918.)

* * * * *

AWARDED THE MILITARY CROSS.

Capt. Harry Coghill Watson Bishop, I.A.R.O.

* * * * *

Capt. Arthur Brodie Haig, 24th Punjabis, I.A.

* * * * *

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 5th March 1920.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 18.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 6th January, 1920, page 206.

* * * * *

India Office,
6th January, 1920.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

* *

The KING has approved the relinquishment by the undermentioned officers of their temporary commissions in the Royal Indian Marine :—

Engr -Lieut. G. W. Hollings. 7th Sept. 1919.

* * * * *

Fourth Supplement, dated the 12th January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 9th January, 1920, pages 495, 512 and 524.

War Office,
12th January, 1920.

* * * * *

MESOPOTAMIA.

* * * * *

The names of the undermentioned Officers, Ladies, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men are to be added to those brought to notice for distinguished and gallant services and devotion to duty by Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commanding-in-Chief, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, in his despatch of the 7th February, 1919. (Published in the Supplement of the London Gazette, dated 5th June, 1919. (No. 31386)) :—

* * * * *

SEA TRANSPORT.

Philby, Lt.-Comdr. R.M., R.I.M.

* * * * *

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 2nd March 1920.

No. 1966-E.—19.—Mr. J. Sutherland, Chief Engineer, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 7th February 1920, under the provisions of Article 465, Civil Service Regulations.

No. 2002-4-E.—19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 2002-2-E.—19, dated the 12th December 1919, Mr. E. A. Lawton, Officiating Signal Engineer, North Western Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Senior Assistant Signal Engineer, with effect from the 11th January 1920.

No. 2002-5-E.—19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 2002-4-E.—19, dated the 2nd March 1920, Mr. G. J. Eades, Officiating Senior Assistant Signal Engineer, North Western Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Junior Assistant Signal Engineer, with effect from the 11th January 1920.

No. 2002-6-E.—19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 2002-5-E.—19, dated the 2nd March 1920, Mr. E. M. Oram, Officiating Assistant Signal Engineer, North Western Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Signal and Interlocking Inspector, with effect from the 11th January 1920.

The 4th March 1920.

No. 83-F.—20.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the South Indian Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in the second column thereof.

Schedule.

Local authority.	Tax.
Darasaram Union	House tax.

No. 441-E.—20.—Mr. G. J. Eades, Junior Assistant Signal Engineer, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as a Senior Assistant Signal Engineer, with effect from the 27th January 1920 and until further orders.

No. 441-1-E.—20.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 441-E.—20, dated the 4th March 1920, Mr. E. M. Oram, Signal and Interlocking Inspector, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as a Junior Assistant Signal Engineer, with effect from the 27th January 1920 and until further orders.

No. 1433-E.—19.—Mr. C. F White, District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, North Western Railway, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of Government, with effect from the 16th December 1919.

The 5th March 1920.

No. 771-E.—19.—Mr. E. A. S. Bell, C.I.E., Agent, North-Western Railway, is granted combined leave for 7 months and 14 days, *viz*., privilege leave due and furlough on average salary for the remaining period under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st May 1919, or subsequent date.

This cancels Railway Board's Notification No. 771-E.—19, dated the 11th April 1919.

No. 2361-E.—19.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Assistant Engineers, State Railways, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and are posted to the railways noted against their names :—

Mr. B. C. T. Freeland	North Western Railway.
Mr. C. J. Gordon	Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 2593-E.—19.—Mr. E. A. Sims, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, in class II, grade 5, temporary, on special duty under the Railway Board, is transferred to the Eastern Bengal Railway, with effect from the 21st February 1920.

R. McLEAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 3rd March 1920.

No. E.-261.—The services of Mr. G. H. W. Davies, I.C.S., Controller (Industrial Intelligence), Delhi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st March 1920.

The 4th March 1920.

No. E.-34.—The services of Mr. J. A. Pilgrim, Tannin Expert to the Government of India, are replaced at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture with effect from the afternoon of the 20th February 1920.

EXPLOSIVES.

The 6th March 1920.

No. M.-17-4.—Major J. H. Allen is appointed Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India, substantively, on probation for a period of two years, with effect from the 1st February 1920, *vice* Major J. W. Turner, retired.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,
Secretary, Board of Industries and Munitions.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 4th March, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VIII OF 1920.

An Act to amend the Dourine Act, 1910

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Dourine Act, 1910; It is hereby enacted as follows:— (V of 1910.)

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Dourine (Amendment) Act, 1920.

Amendment of section 5, Act V of 1910.

2. In section 5 of the Dourine Act, 1910 (V of 1910.) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act),—

(1) the word "and" at the end of clause (*a*) shall be omitted; and

(2) after clause (*b*) the following clause shall be added, namely:—

"(*c*) direct, by order in writing, the owner or keeper of any horse which, in the opinion of the Inspectors, is affected with dourine to remove it or permit it to be removed for the purpose of segregation to a place specified in the order, and such direction shall be sufficient authority for the detention of the horse in that place for that purpose."

Amendment of section 6, Act V of 1910.

3. In section 6 of the said Act the word and letter "clause (*b*)" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 8, Act V of 1910.

4. In section 8 of the said Act—

(1) in clause (*a*) the word and letter "clause (*b*)" shall be omitted; and

(2) in clause (*b*)—

(*a*) after the words "on microscopical examination" the words "or by other scientific test" shall be inserted; and

(*b*) for sub-clause (*ii*) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

'(*ii*) in the case of a mare, with the previous sanction of such authority as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, or, if so empowered by the Local Government, without such sanction, cause it to be destroyed."

Amendment of section 14, Act V of 1910.

5. In sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act—

(1) for clause (a) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(a) regulate the exercise of the powers conferred on Inspectors under section 5"; and

(2) the word "and" at the end of clause (b) and the whole of clause (c) shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 15, Act V of 1910.

6. For clauses (b) and (c) of section 15 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(b) any horse in respect of which an order under clause (b) or clause (c) of section 5 is in force."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 4th March, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IX OF 1920.

An Act further to amend the law relating to Glanders and Farcy.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the law relating to Glanders and Farcy; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Glanders and Farcy (Amendment) Act, 1920.

XIII of 1899.

Extension of Act to camels.

2. In section 2 (*2*) of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, the word 'camels' shall be inserted between the words "to" and "asses."

Substitution of new section for s. 3, Act XIII of 1899.

3. For section 3 of the same Act the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Application of Act to local areas by Local Government.

"3. (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, apply this Act or any provision of this Act to any local area, to be specified in such notification, within the province.

(*2*) In any such notification the Local Government may further direct that the Act or any provision so applied shall apply in respect of—

(*a*) all or any of the diseases mentioned or specified in a notification under section 2, sub-section (*1*),

(*b*) all animals or any class of animals mentioned in section 2, sub-section (*2*)."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Indian Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 1st March 1920:—

No. 10 of 1920.

A Bill further to amend the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909.

III of 1909. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called the Presidency-towns Insolvency (Amendment) Act, 1920.

III of 1909. Insertion of new section 103-A in Act III of 1909. **2.** After section 103 of the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Disqualifications of insolvent. "103-A (*1*) Where a debtor is adjudged or re-adjudged insolvent under this Act, he shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be disqualified from—

(*a*) being appointed or acting as a Magistrate;

(*b*) being elected to any office of any local authority where the appointment to such office is by election, or holding or exercising any such office to which no salary is attached; and

(*c*) being elected or sitting or voting as a member of any local authority.

(*2*) The disqualifications which an insolvent is subject to under this section shall be removed, and shall cease if—

(*a*) the order of adjudication is annulled under sub-section (*1*) of section 21, or

(*b*) he obtains from the Court an order of discharge, whether absolute or conditional, with a certificate that his insolvency was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part.

(*3*) The Court may grant or refuse such certificate as it thinks fit."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

By section 73 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 (V of 1920), provision has been made for the disqualification of a person who has been adjudged insolvent under that Act from holding office as a Magistrate or member of a local authority, unless he has obtained a discharge with a certificate that the insolvency was due to misfortune without misconduct. This provision, which is founded on section 32 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883 (46 & 47 Vict., C. 52), gives universal application to a principle which has already received recognition in a number of municipal and similar enactments. It is proposed by this Bill, which is merely consequential on the amendment of the law of insolvency outside the Presidency-towns and Rangoon, to impose similar disabilities on persons adjudged insolvent under the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

G. R. LOWNDES.

DELHI,
The 26th February, 1920.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 1st March 1920 :—

No. 11 OF 1920.

A Bill to constitute an Imperial Bank of India and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to constitute an Imperial Bank of India and to transfer to the Bank so constituted the undertaking of each of the Presidency Banks and to dissolve those Banks and to make provision for the regulation and management of the Imperial Bank of India; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Imperial Bank of India Act, 192 .

(*2*) It shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council may appoint by notification in the Gazette of India in this behalf.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "appointed day" means such day as the Governor General in Council may appoint for the commencement of this Act;

(*b*) "the Bank of Bengal", "the Bank of Madras" and "the Bank of Bombay" mean, respectively, those Banks as constituted by the Presidency Banks Act, 1876; [I of 1876.]

"dividend" includes bonus;

"general meeting" means the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank;

"goods" includes also bullion, wares and merchandise;

"local meeting" means the annual meeting of the shareholders whose names are registered in a branch register;

"meeting" includes an adjourned holding of a meeting;

"prescribed" means prescribed by byelaws made under this Act;

"Presidency Banks" means the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, and the Bank of Bombay as constituted by the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, and a "Presidency Bank" means any one of these Banks; [I of 1876.]

(*j*) "special local meeting" means a meeting of the shareholders whose names are registered in a branch register convened for the transaction of some particular business specified in the notice convening the meeting;

(*k*) "special local resolution" means a resolution passed at a special local meeting;

(*l*) "special meeting" means a meeting of shareholders convened for the transaction of some particular business specified in the notice convening the meeting; and

(*m*) "special resolution" means a resolution passed at a special meeting.

CHAPTER I.

Establishment and incorporation of the Imperial Bank of India.

Establishment of the Imperial Bank.

3. (*1*) A Bank to be called the Imperial Bank of India and in this Act referred to as "the Bank" shall be constituted for the purpose of taking over the undertakings of the Presidency Banks and to carry on the business of banking in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(*2*) Every person who, immediately before the appointed day, was registered as a shareholder or as a holder of stock in any of the Presidency Banks, together with such other persons as may from time to time become shareholders in the Bank in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall, as long as they are shareholders in the Bank, constitute a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal under the name of the Imperial Bank of India and shall sue and be sued in that name.

(*3*) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the capital of the Bank shall consist of one hundred and twelve millions and five hundred thousand rupees, divided into shares of five hundred rupees each.

(*4*) The liability of the shareholders of the Bank shall be limited to the amount not fully paid up on their shares.

CHAPTER II.

Transfer of the undertakings of Presidency Banks to the Imperial Bank.

Transfer of assets and liabilities.

4. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of this Act, as from the appointed day, the undertakings of each of the Presidency Banks shall be transferred to and shall vest in the Bank.

(*2*) The undertaking of a Presidency Bank shall be deemed to include all rights, powers, authorities and privileges and all moveable or immoveable property, including cash balances, reserve funds, investments and all other interests and rights in or arising out of such property as may be in the possession of that Bank immediately before the appointed day, and all books, accounts and documents relating thereto, and shall also be

deemed to include all assets, liabilities and obligations of whatever kind then existing of that Bank.

(3) If, on the appointed day, any suit, appeal or legal proceeding of whatever nature is pending by or against any Presidency Bank, the same shall not abate, be discontinued or be in any way prejudicially affected by reason of the transfer to the Bank of the undertaking of such Presidency Bank or of anything in this Act, but the suit, appeal or proceeding may be continued, prosecuted and enforced by or against the Bank.

(4) All contracts, deeds, bonds, agreements and other instruments of whatever nature subsisting or having effect immediately before the appointed day and to which any Presidency Bank is a party shall be of as full force and effect against or in favour of the Bank, as the case may be, and may be enforced as fully and effectually as if instead of the Presidency Bank the Bank has been a party thereto.

Terms of transfer as regards shareholders in the Presidency Banks.

5. (1) The name of every person who immediately before the appointed day was registered as a shareholder in any of the Presidency Banks shall be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act hereinafter appearing as holding the same number of shares in the Bank as stood in his name in the register of such Presidency Bank:

Provided that, for the purposes of this section, two half-shares standing in the name of any such person in the register of any Presidency Bank shall be taken as the equivalent of one share, and odd half-shares shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

(2) The name of every person who immediately before the appointed day was registered as a holder of stock in any of the Presidency Banks shall be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act hereinafter appearing as holding one share in the Bank for every Rs. 500 of stock of which he was the registered holder in such Presidency Bank, and odd amounts of stock not amounting to Rs. 500 shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

(3) The Bank shall issue fractional certificates to the holders of odd half-shares and of odd amounts of stock, not amounting to Rs. 500, certifying, as the case may be, that the holder is entitled to one-half of one fully paid share or such fraction of a share as the odd amount of stock is of Rs. 500.

(4) Holders of fractional certificates shall, within two months from the date of the certificate, either—

(i) surrender their fractional certificates with other similar fractional certificates representing in all one fully paid share, in which case the surrenderor shall be entitled to be registered as a shareholder and to have a fresh certificate for a fully paid share in the Bank issued to him and be entitled to an allotment of new shares in the same way as if he had been the holder of one fully paid share, or

(ii) at their option surrender the fractional certificates for cancellation by the Bank, in which case the surrenderor shall be entitled to receive from the Bank such proportionate cash payment as may be notified by the Bank with the approval of the Governor General in Council in respect of a whole share. In the case of certificates surrendered in accordance with this provision, the capital of the Bank shall be reduced by the nominal amount of such fractional certificates so surrendered.

(5) Every shareholder of the Bank whose name has been registered in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be entitled in respect of every share of which he is so registered as the holder to an allotment to himself or to his nominee (provided that such nominee is approved by the Bank) of two shares in the Bank with the sum of Rs. 125 credited as paid up on payment in respect of each share in the case of a former shareholder or stockholder of the Bank of Bengal or the Bank of Bombay of Rs. 125, and of the Bank of Madras of Rs. 225.

(6) The Bank shall cause notice to be published in the Gazette of India and shall also send by post to every person whose name immediately before the appointed day was entered in the register of shareholders or stockholders of any of the Presidency Banks, a notice giving particulars of the terms hereinbefore set out as to the allotment of new shares and the surrender of fractional certificates, and as to the manner and form in which application for the allotment of new shares and the surrender of fractional certificates is to be made.

(7) If within a period of three months from the date of publication in the Gazette of India of the notice referred to in sub-section (6), any shareholder has not made an application for the allotment of new shares to which he is entitled, the Bank may offer such shares for public subscription and allot them to any person applying therefor:

Provided that the Bank in the case of shareholders whose addresses are out of British India may, either generally or in any particular instance, fix an extended period for the admission of applications, but in no case shall that period be later than six months from the date of the publication of the notice in the Gazette of India.

Existing officers and servants of Presidency Banks.

6. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every officer and servant employed immediately before the appointed day by a Presidency Bank shall, from the appointed day, become an officer or servant of the Bank, and shall hold his office or service therein by the same tenure and upon the same terms and conditions and with the same rights and privileges as to pension or gratuity as he would have held the same under the Presidency Bank if this Act had not been passed.

(2) Any person who, on the appointed day, is in receipt of a pension or other superannuation allowance from a Presidency Bank shall continue to receive from the Bank the same pension or allowance, so long as he observes the conditions on which the pension or allowance was granted. Any question whether he has so observed such conditions shall, in case of any difference arising, be determined by the Governor General in Council.

Dissolution of Presidency Banks.

7. As from the appointed day the Presidency Banks shall be dissolved, and thereafter no person shall make, assert or take any claims, demands or proceedings against the said Banks or against a

director or officer thereof, in his capacity as such director or officer, except in so far as may be necessary for enforcing the provisions of this Act.

CHAPTER III.

Business of the Bank.

Business which Bank may transact.

8. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the business which the Bank is authorised to carry on and transact shall be the several kinds of business specified in Schedule 1, subject to the limitations therein mentioned.

Business of London office.

9. Notwithstanding anything contained in the First Schedule, the Bank shall not, at its London office, open cash credits or keep cash accounts for or receive deposits from any person who is not a customer of the Bank at any of its branches in India or Ceylon.

Bank may do Government business.

10. (*1*) It shall also be lawful for the Bank under any agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council—

(*i*) to act as banker for, and to pay, receive, collect and remit money, bullion and securities on behalf of the Government;

(*ii*) to undertake and transact any other business which the Government may from time to time entrust to the Bank.

(*2*) Every such agreement shall provide :—

(*a*) that the Governor General in Council shall have power to issue instructions to the Bank in respect of any matter which, in his opinion, vitally affects his financial policy or the safety of Government balances, and that, in the event of the Bank disregarding such instructions, the Governor General in Council may declare such agreement to be terminated; and

(*b*) that within five years from the commencement of this Act, the Bank shall establish and maintain not less than one hundred new branches, the location of at least one-fourth of which shall be decided by the Governor General in Council.

Acquisition of business premises.

11. For the purpose of providing buildings and places in and at which to carry on and manage the business of the Bank, and proper residences for its agents, the Bank may—

(*a*) acquire any interest in immoveable property, and

(*b*) sell, buy, re-sell, exchange, let, furnish, repair, insure against fire and other risks, deal with all or any part of the same as it may consider most conducive to the interests of the Bank.

Establishment of branches and agencies.

12. Subject to the provisions of this Act the Bank may—

(*a*) maintain, as branches or agencies of the Bank, any branches or agencies of the Presidency Banks which were in existence immediately before the appointed day, and may establish branches or agencies at such places as it deems advantageous for the interests of the Bank; and

(*b*) discontinue any branch or agency maintained or established under this section.

Power of Bank to take over business of certain other Banks and for that purpose to increase its capital.

13. (*1*) With the sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Bank may enter into negotiations for and purchase and take over the business, including the capital, assets and liabilities, of any banking company carrying on business in India of which the capital is divided into shares, and may pay the consideration for such purchase either in cash or by the allotment of shares in the capital of the Bank, or partly in one and partly in the other of these ways, and may (subject to the provisions of this Act relating to the increase of capital), for the purpose of any such allotment of shares, increase the capital of the Bank by the issue of such number of shares as may be determined on by the Bank.

(*2*) Any business so purchased shall after the purchase be carried on by the Bank subject to the provisions of this Act.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section "banking company" means any company formed for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking and registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or the law relating to companies VII of 1913
for the time being in force in British India.

CHAPTER IV.

Shares.

Nature of shares.

14. (*1*) The shares of the Bank shall be moveable property.

(*2*) Each share in the Bank shall be distinguished by its appropriate number.

Certificate of shares.

15. A certificate under the common or official seal of the Bank specifying the shares held by any shareholder shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the title of the shareholder to the shares therein specified.

Principal register of shareholders

16. The Bank shall keep in one or more books a register of its shareholders (in this Act referred to as the principal register), and shall enter therein the following particulars so far as they may be available—

(*i*) the names and addresses and occupations, if any, of the shareholders and a statement of the shares held by each shareholder, distinguishing each share by its number, and of the amount paid on the shares of each shareholder;

(*ii*) the date on which each person is so entered as a shareholder; and

(*iii*) the date on which any person ceases to be a shareholder.

Branch registers.

17. (*1*) The Bank shall cause to be kept at the offices of the Bank in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay branch registers which shall be deemed to be part of the principal register, and may do so at any other office which may hereafter be established under this Act.

(*2*) There shall be entered in the branch register to be kept in Calcutta the name of every person who having been registered as a shareholder or stockholder in the Bank of Bengal is entitled under the provisions of section 5 to be registered

as a shareholder in the branch with the same particulars appended thereto as are required in the case of the principal register, and the same provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the branch registers to be kept in Madras and Bombay.

(3) Any shareholder may apply to the Bank to have his name transferred from one branch register to another in respect of either the whole or any part of the shares standing in his name, and the Bank shall, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, cause the registers to be amended accordingly.

(4) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), no transaction with respect to any share registered in one branch register shall be registered in any other branch register.

Trusts not to be entered on the register.

18. No notice of any trust, express, implied or constructive, shall be entered on the principal or any branch register or be receivable by the Bank.

Power to close register.

19. The Bank may close the principal register or any branch register for any time or times, not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year.

Inspection of register of shareholders.

20. (1) The principal register of shareholders shall be kept at such places as the Bank, by notification in the Gazette of India, may appoint and, except when closed under the provisions of this Act, that register or any branch register shall during business hours (subject to such reasonable restrictions as the Bank may impose, so that not less than two hours in each day be allowed for inspection) be open to the inspection of any shareholder *gratis*.

(2) Any shareholder may require a copy of any register, or of any part thereof, on pre-payment therefor at the rate of six annas for every hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

Contracts.

Form of contracts.

21. (1) Contracts on behalf of the Bank may be made as follows —

(i) any contract, which, if made between private persons, would be by law required to be in writing, signed by the parties to be charged therewith, may be made on behalf of the Bank in writing signed by any person acting under its authority, express or implied, and may in the same manner be varied or discharged ;

(ii) any contract which, if made between private persons, would by law be valid although made by parol only, and not reduced to writing, may be made by parol on behalf of the Bank by any person acting under its authority, express or implied, and may in the same manner be varied or discharged.

(2) All contracts made according to the provisions of this section shall be effectual in law, and shall bind the Bank and all other parties thereto and their legal representatives.

Regulations of Bank.

Regulations of the Bank.

22. The provisions contained in Schedule II shall be the regulations of the Bank in regard to the matters to which they relate.

CHAPTER V.

Management.

Offices of the Bank.

23. The Bank shall have offices in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and at such other places in British India as the Bank, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may determine. The Bank may also, subject to the provisions of this Act as to the business to be transacted there, establish an office in London.

Central Board.

24. The general superintendence of the affairs and business of the Bank shall be entrusted to a Central Board of Governors (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Central Board"), who may exercise all powers and do all such acts and things as may be exercised or done by the Bank and are not by this Act expressly directed or required to be done by the Bank in general meeting.

Local Boards.

25. Local Boards shall be established at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and may be established at such other places in British India as the Central Board, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may determine.

Powers of Local Boards.

26. Without prejudice to the powers conferred by section 24, the Local Boards established at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay shall have power generally to transact all the usual business of the Bank, and shall have power as regards entries in the branch registers, respectively kept at those places to examine and pass or refuse to pass transfers and transmissions and to approve or refuse to approve transferees of shares and to give certificates of shares.

Local Boards at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Constitution of first Local Boards.

27. The several persons who were, immediately before the appointed day, respectively the directors of the Presidency Banks shall constitute the first Local Boards of the Bank at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and the persons who were then president, vice-president and secretary, respectively, of the said Banks shall fill the same offices in the respective Local Boards until they vacate office in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Central Board.

Constitution and meetings of Central Board.

28. (1) The Central Board shall consist of the following Governors, namely—

(i) the presidents and vice-presidents of the Local Boards;

(ii) the Controller of Currency for the time being or such other officer of Government as may be nominated by the Governor General in Council to be a Governor ;

(iii) two persons not being officers of Government to be nominated by the Governor General in Council, who shall hold office for one year but may be re-nominated ;

(iv) the secretaries of the Local Boards ; and

(v) two Managing Governors to be appointed by the Governor General in Council after consideration of the recommendations of the Central Board, and who shall hold office for such period as the Governor General in Council may direct.

(2) When at any time after two years from the commencement of this Act a vacancy first occurs in the office of either of the Managing Governors, the vacancy shall not be filled, and thereafter there shall be a single Managing Governor, and the number of the Governors shall be reduced accordingly.

(3) The Governors specified in clauses (ii) and (iv) of sub-section (1) shall be at liberty to attend all meetings of the Central Board and to take part in its deliberations, but shall not be entitled to vote on any question arising at any meeting.

Other Local Boards.

29. (1) Where the Central Board establishes an additional office of the Bank in British India, a Local Board shall be constituted to manage the local business of the Bank.

Constitution of other Local Boards.

(2) The members of such Local Board shall, in the first instance, be such number as may be prescribed but not less than three in number, and shall be appointed in such manner as may be prescribed.

30. (1) If any difficulty arises with respect to the establishment of the Central Board or of a Local Board, or with respect to the appointment of the first Governors or members or to the first meeting of the Central Board or of a Local Board, the Governor General in Council may by order make any appointment or do anything which appears to him necessary or expedient for the proper establishment of the Board and for the appointment of the first Governors and members and for the first meeting thereof.

Power to remove difficulties.

(2) Any such order may modify the provisions of the Act so far as may appear to the Governor General in Council to be necessary or expedient for carrying the order into effect.

CHAPTER VI.

Miscellaneous.

31. (1) The Central Board shall, as soon as may be after the appointed day, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, make bye-laws consistent with this Act regulating the following matters, namely:—

Power of Central Board to make bye-laws.

(a) the maximum amount which may be advanced, or lent to or for which bills may be discounted for any individual or partnership, without the security mentioned in sub-clauses (i) to (v) of clause (a) of Part I of Schedule I, and the extent of the sums to which accounts may be overdrawn without security;

(b) the circumstances under which alone advances may be made to Governors, members of Local Boards, or officers of the Bank, or the relatives of such Governors, members or officers, or to companies, firms or individuals with which or with whom such Governors, members, officers or relatives are connected as partners, directors, managers, servants, shareholders or otherwise; and

(c) the particulars to be contained in the half-yearly balance-sheet.

(2) The Central Board may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, make bye-laws consistent with this Act regulating the following matters or any of them, namely :—

(a) the keeping of the register and branch registers of shareholders ;

(b) the distribution of business amongst the Governors and their remuneration ;

(c) the distribution of business among the members of a Local Board and their remuneration ;

(d) the delegation of any powers of the Central Board or of a Local Board to committees consisting of Governors or members, as the case may be ;

(e) the procedure to be followed at the meetings of the Central or Local Boards or of any committees thereof ;

(f) the first appointment and the appointment of members of a Local Board established under this Act ;

(g) the powers of Local Boards established by or under this Act ;

(h) the localities in, and with respect to which such Local Boards shall exercise their powers ;

(i) the books and accounts to be kept at the offices of the Bank ;

(j) the reports and statements to be prepared and made by the officers of the Bank ;

(k) the management of the branches and agencies ;

(l) the renewal of certificates of shares which have been worn out or lost ;

(m) the conduct and defence of legal proceedings and the manner of signing pleadings ;

(n) all matters which are by this Act directed or permitted to be prescribed ; and

(o) generally, the conduct of the business of the Bank.

32. (1) The references in sections 188, 189 and 289 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and references in any other enactment to the Presidency Banks or any of them shall be deemed to be references to the Bank constituted by this Act. VII of 1913

References to Presidency Banks.

(2) Where by any instrument power is given to invest in or to exercise any rights in regard to shares or stock in a Presidency Bank, then that power may be exercised as if the same power were given by such instrument in regard to shares in the Imperial Bank.

33. In section 11, sub-section (3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, after the word "Royal" the words "Bank of Bengal," "Bank of Madras," "Bank of Bombay" shall be inserted. VII of 1913

Amendment of section 11(3), Act VII of 1913.

34. The enactments specified in the Third Schedule are hereby repealed.

Repeals.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section 8.*)

PART I.

Business which the Bank is authorised to carry on and transact.

1. The Bank is authorised to carry on and transact the several kinds of business hereinafter specified, namely:—

(*a*) the advancing and lending money, and opening cash-credits, upon the security of—

(*i*) stocks, funds and securities, other than immoveable property, in which a trustee is authorised to invest trust money by any Act of Parliament or by any Act of the Governor General in Council and any securities of a Local Government or the Government of Ceylon;

(*ii*) such securities issued by State-aided railways as have been notified by the Governor General in Council under section 36 of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, or may be notified by him under this Act in that behalf;

(*iii*) debentures or other securities for money issued under the authority of any Act of a legislature established in British India by, or on behalf of, a district board;

(*iv*) goods which, or the documents of title to which, are deposited with, or assigned to, the Bank as security for such advances, loans or credits;

(*v*) liquid assets of a company with limited liability if hypothecated in the prescribed form;

(*vi*) accepted bills of exchange and promissory notes endorsed by the payees and joint and several promissory notes of two or more persons or firms unconnected with each other in general partnership; and

(*vii*) fully paid shares and debentures of companies with limited liability, or immoveable property or documents of title relating thereto as collateral security only where the original security is one of those specified in sub-clauses (*i*) to (*v*), and if so authorised by any general or special directions of the Central Board, where the original security is of the kind specified in sub-clause (*vi*):

Provided that such advances and loans may be made, if the Central Board thinks fit, to the Secretary of State for India in Council, without any specific security;

(*b*) the selling and realisation of the proceeds of sale of any such promissory notes, debentures, stock-receipts, bonds, annuities, stock, shares, securities, bullion or goods which, or the documents of title to which, have been deposited with, or assigned to, the Bank as security for such advances, loans or credits, or which are held by the Bank, or over which the Bank is entitled to any lien or charge in respect of any such loan or advance or credit or any debt or claim of the Bank, and which have not been redeemed in due time in accordance with the terms and conditions (if any) of such deposit or assignment;

(*c*) the advancing and lending money to Courts of Wards upon the security of estates in their charge or under their superintendence, and the realisation of such advances or loans and any interest due thereon, provided that no such advance or loan shall be made without the previous sanction of the Local Government concerned, and that the period for which any such advance or loan is made shall not exceed six months;

(*d*) the drawing, accepting, discounting, buying and selling of bills of exchange and other negotiable securities payable in India, or in Ceylon; and, subject to the general or special directions of the Governor General in Council, the discounting and buying of bills of exchange, payable outside India, for and from such Banks as the Governor General in Council may approve in that behalf;

(*e*) the investing of the funds of the Bank upon any of the securities specified in sub-clauses (*i*) to (*iii*) of clause (*a*) and converting the same into money when required, and altering, converting and transposing such investments for or into others of the investments above specified;

(*f*) the making, issuing and circulating of bank-post-bills and letters of credit made payable in India, or in Ceylon, to order, or otherwise than to the bearer on demand;

(*g*) the buying and selling of gold and silver whether coined or uncoined;

(*h*) the receiving of deposits and keeping cash-accounts on such terms as may be agreed on;

(*i*) the acceptance of the charge and management of plate, jewels, title-deeds or other valuable goods on such terms as may be agreed on;

(*j*) the selling and realising of all property, whether moveable or immoveable, which may in any way come into the possession of the Bank in satisfaction or part satisfaction of any of its claims;

(*k*) the transacting of pecuniary agency business on commission;

(l) the acting as administrator or trustee for the purpose of winding up estates, or the acting as agent on commission in the transaction of the following kinds of business, namely:—

(1) the buying, selling, transferring and taking charge of any securities, or any shares in any public Company;

(2) the receiving of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares;

(3) the remittance of such proceeds at the risk of the principal by public or private bills of exchange, payable either in India or elsewhere;

(m) the drawing of bills of exchange and the granting of letters of credit payable out of India, for the use of principals for the purpose of the remittances mentioned in clause (l) and also for private constituents for *bonâ fide* personal needs;

(n) the buying, for the purpose of meeting such bills or letters of credit, of bills of exchange payable out of India, at any usance not exceeding six months;

(o) the borrowing of money in India for the purposes of the Bank's business, and the giving of security for money so borrowed by pledging assets or otherwise;

(p) the borrowing of money in England for the purposes of the Bank's business upon the security of the assets of the Bank, but not otherwise; and

(q) generally, the doing of all such matters and things as may be incidental or subsidiary to the transacting of the various kinds of business hereinbefore specified:

Business which the Bank is not authorised to carry out or transact.

II. The Bank shall not transact any kind of banking business other than those specified in Part I and in particular—

(1) It shall not make any loan or advance—

(a) for a longer period than six months, or

(b) upon the security of stock or shares of the Bank, or

(c) save in the case of the estates specified in clause (e) of Part I, upon mortgage or in any other manner upon the security of any immoveable property, or the documents of title relating thereto.

(2) The Bank shall not (except upon a security of the kinds specified in sub-clauses (i) to (v) of clause (a) of Part I discount bills for any individual or partnership firm for an amount exceeding in the whole at any one time such sum as may be prescribed or lend or advance in any way to any individual or partnership-firm an amount exceeding in the whole at any one time such sum as may be so prescribed.

(3) The Bank shall not discount or buy, or advance and lend, or open cash-credits on the security of any negotiable instrument of any individual or partnership-firm, payable in the town or at the place where it is presented for discount, which does not carry on it the several responsibilities of at least two persons or firms unconnected with each other in general partnership.

(4) The Bank shall not discount or buy, or advance and lend, or open cash-credits on the security of any negotiable security having at the date of the proposed transaction a longer period to run than six months or, if drawn after sight, drawn for a longer period than six months:

Provided that nothing in this Part shall be deemed to prevent the Central Board from allowing any person who keeps an account with the Bank to overdraw such account, without security, to such extent as may be prescribed.

SCHEDULE II.

(See section 22.)

Share certificates.

1. Every person whose name is entered as a shareholder in the register of shareholders shall, without payment, be entitled to a certificate under the common seal of the Bank (or if the certificate relates to shares registered in a branch register under the official seal of the Bank) specifying the share or shares held by him and the amount paid up thereon: Provided that, in respect of a share or shares held jointly by several persons, the Bank shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate, and delivery of a certificate for a share to one of several joint-holders shall be sufficient delivery to all.

Lien.

Bank's lien on shares.

2. The Bank shall have a lien on every share (not being a fullypaid share) for all moneys (whether presently payable or not) called or payable at a fixed time in respect of that share, and the Bank shall also have a lien on all shares standing registered in the name of a single person for all moneys presently payable by him or his estate to the Bank. The Bank's lien, if any, on a share shall also extend to all dividends payable thereon

Power to sell for default

3. The Bank may sell, in such manner, as it thinks fit, any shares on which it has a lien, but no sale shall be made unless some sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable, nor until the expiration of fourteen days after a notice in writing, stating and demanding payment of such part of the amount in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable has been given to the registered holder for the time being of the share, or to the person entitled by reason of his death or insolvency to the share.

Disposal of proceeds of sales.

4. The proceeds of the sale shall be applied in payment of such part of the amount in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable, and the residue shall (subject to a like lien for sums not presently payable as existed upon the shares prior to the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the shares at the date of the sale. The purchaser shall be registered as the holder of the shares, and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase-money, nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the sale.

Calls on Shares.

Calls.

5. The Bank may, from time to time, make calls upon the shareholders in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares, provided that no call shall exceed one-fourth of the nominal amount of the share, or be payable at less than one month from the last call; and each shareholder shall (subject to receiving at least one month's notice specifying the time or times of payments) pay to the Bank at the time or times so specified the amount called on his shares.

Liability of joint-holders.

6. The joint-holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect thereof.

Liability to pay interest on unpaid calls.

7. If a sum called in respect of a share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment thereof, the person from whom the sum is due shall pay interest upon the sum at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment, but the Central Board shall be at liberty to waive payment of that interest wholly or in part.

Transfer and transmission of shares.

Execution of transfers.

8. The instrument of transfer of any share in the Bank shall be executed both by the transferor and transferee, and the transferor shall be deemed to remain holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register of shareholders in respect thereof.

Form of transfer.

9. Shares in the Bank shall be transferred in the following Form, or in any usual or common Form which the Central Board shall approve:

I, A B of , in consideration of the sum of rupees paid to me by C D of (hereinafter called "the said transferee"), do hereby transfer to the said transferee the share [or shares] numbered in the Imperial Bank of India to hold unto the said transferee, his executors, administrators and assigns, subject to the several conditions on which I held the same at the time of the execution thereof, and I, the said transferee, do hereby agree to take the said share [or shares] subject to the conditions aforesaid.

As witness our hands the day of

Witness to the signature of, etc.

Power to decline to register transfers.

10. The Central Board may decline to register any transfer of shares, not being fully paid shares, to a person of whom it does not approve, and may also decline to register any transfer of shares on which the Bank has a lien. The Central Board may also suspend the registration of transfers for any period during which it has under the provisions of this Act directed that the registers shall be closed.

The Central Board may decline to recognise any instrument of transfer unless—

(a) a fee not exceeding two rupees is paid to the Bank in respect thereof; and

(b) the instrument of transfer is accompanied by the certificate of the shares to which it relates, and such other evidence as the Central Board may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer.

Deceased shareholders.

11. The executors or administrators of a deceased sole holder of a share shall be the only persons recognised by the Central Board as having any title to the share. In the case of a share registered in the names of two or more holders, the survivors or survivor, or the executors or administrators of the deceased survivor, shall be the only persons recognised by the Central Board as having any title to the share.

12. Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or insolvency of a shareholder shall, upon such evidence being produced as may be required by the Central Board, have the right either to be registered as a shareholder in respect of the share or, instead of being registered himself, to make such transfer of the share as the deceased or insolvent person could have made; but the Central Board shall, in either case, have the same right to decline or suspend registration as it would have had in the case of a transfer of the share by the deceased or insolvent person before the death or insolvency.

Death or insolvency of shareholders.

13. Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or insolvency of the holder shall be entitled to the same dividends and other advantages to which he would be entitled if he were the registered holder of the share, except that he shall not, before being registered as a shareholder in respect of the share, be entitled in respect of it to exercise any right conferred on a shareholder in relation to meetings of the Bank.

Rights of persons acquiring shares on death or insolvency of shareholder.

Forfeiture of shares.

14. If a shareholder fails to pay any call or instalment of a call on the day appointed for payment thereof, the Central Board may, at any time thereafter during such time as any part of such call or instalment remains unpaid, serve a notice on him requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid, together with any interest which may have accrued

Failure to pay call.

15. The notice shall name a further day (not earlier than the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the notice) on or before which the payment required by the notice is to be made, and shall state that, in the event of non-payment at or before the time appointed, the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

Form of notice

16. If the requirements of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which the notice has been given may at any time thereafter, before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Central Board to that effect.

Forfeiture of shares.

17. A forfeited share may be sold or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the Central Board thinks fit, and at any time before a sale or disposition the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the Central Board thinks fit.

Disposal of forfeited shares.

18. A person whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a shareholder in respect of the forfeited shares, but shall, notwithstanding remain liable to pay to the Bank all moneys which, at the date of forfeiture, were presently payable by him to the Bank in respect of the shares, but his liability shall cease if and when the Bank receive payment in full of the nominal amount of the shares.

Liability of shareholders after forfeiture.

Alterati[redacted]ital.

19. The share[redacted]the Bank may, by special resolution and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, increase or reduce the capital of the Bank:

Power to increase or reduce capital.

Provided that no such special resolution shall be deemed to have been passed, unless at least one-third in number of the shareholders, holding at least one-half of the paid-up capital of the Bank for the time being, be present in person or by proxy, and the majority of such shareholders have voted either by show of hands or by poll, as the case may be, in favour of the said resolution.

20. When any such special resolution to increase the capital has been passed, the Central Board may, subject to the provisions of this Act, and to the special directions (if any) given in reference thereto by the meeting at which such resolution has been passed,—

Procedure on resolution to increase capital.

(*a*) make such orders as it thinks fit for the opening of subscriptions by the shareholders towards such increase of capital;

(*b*) allow to the shareholders such period to fill up the subscription as it thinks fit;

(*c*) prescribe the manner in which the shareholders shall subscribe and pay into the Bank the proportions of new capital which they may respectively desire to subscribe; and

(*d*) make such orders as it thinks fit for the disposal and allotment of the amount of new capital that may not be subscribed for and paid up in the manner aforesaid.

21. Any new shares shall be subject to the same provisions with reference to the payment of calls, lien, transfer, transmission, forfeiture and otherwise as the shares in the original capital.

New shares.

22. When any such special resolution to reduce the capital has been passed, the Central Board may (subject as aforesaid) determine the manner in which the reduction shall be carried into effect.

Procedure on resolution to reduce capital.

Meetings of shareholders

23. (*1*) On the first Monday of the month of August in every year, or as soon after such day as is convenient, a general meeting shall be held at such time and place as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Central Board, at which meeting the Central Board shall submit to the shareholders a statement of the affairs of the Bank made up to the preceding thirtieth day of June.

Annual general meeting.

(*2*) A notice convening such meeting, signed by a Managing Governor, shall be published in the Gazette of India at least fifteen days before the meeting is held.

24. Any ten or more shareholders holding shares, to the aggregate amount of fifty thousand rupees, or any three Governors may convene a special meeting upon giving fifteen days' previous

Special meetings.

notice of such meeting and of the purpose for which the same is convened as well to the Central Board as also by public advertisement in the Gazette of India, and in two of the English daily newspapers and one of the Vernacular newspapers :

Provided that three months' previous notice shall be thus given of any special meeting held for the purpose of increasing or reducing the capital of the Bank, and shall also be served on every shareholder.

Quorum.

25. (1) No business shall be transacted at any meeting, whether general or special, unless a quorum of twenty shareholders, in person or by proxy, is present at the commencement of such business.

(2) If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened by shareholders not being Governors, shall be dissolved : in any other case, it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place, and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present, those shareholders who are present shall be a quorum.

Decision by majority of votes.

26. (1) Save as is otherwise provided in this Act in regard to resolutions for the increase or reduction of capital or for the removal of a Governor, every election and every matter submitted to a meeting, whether general or special, shall be decided by a majority of votes.

(2) No shareholder shall be allowed to vote at any such meeting in respect of any share acquired by transfer, unless such transfer shall have been completed and registered at least three months before the time of such meeting.

(3) No shareholder shall be entitled to vote at any meeting in respect of any shares held by him alone or jointly, whilst any call due from him alone or jointly remains unpaid.

Power to declare resolution carried by show of hands

27. Save as otherwise provided in this Act a declaration by the chairman of any meeting, that a resolution has been carried thereat upon a show of hands, shall be conclusive, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Bank shall be sufficient evidence of that fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of, or against, such resolution, unless, immediately on such declaration, a poll is demanded in writing by five shareholders present and entitled to vote at such meeting

Poll to be taken, if duly demanded.

28. If a poll be duly demanded, it shall be taken either at once or at such time and place, and save as otherwise provided in this Act, either by open voting or by ballot, as the chairman directs, and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

Proceedings and resolutions at meetings to be binding.

29. The proceedings at any meeting, and all resolutions and decisions of such meeting, shall be valid and binding on the Bank, so far as such proceedings, resolutions and decisions are consistent with the provisions of this Act.

Votes of Members.

Votes.

30. On a show of hands every shareholder present in person shall have one vote. On a poll every shareholder shall have one vote for every four shares of which he is the holder.

Votes of joint-holders.

31. In the case of joint-holders, the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint-holders ; and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register of shareholders.

Votes on behalf of lunatics

32. A shareholder of unsound mind, or in respect of whom an order has been made by any Court having jurisdiction in lunacy, may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his committee or other legal guardian, and any such committee or guardian may, on a poll, vote by proxy.

Shareholders in default.

33. No shareholder shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless all calls or other sums presently payable by him in respect of shares in the Bank have been paid.

Poll.

34. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy.

Form of proxies.

35. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing. No person shall act as a proxy unless either he is entitled on his own behalf to be present and vote at the meeting at which he acts as proxy, or he has been appointed to act at that meeting as proxy for a corporation.

Deposit of proxies.

36. The instrument appointing a proxy and the power-of-attorney or other authority (if any), under which it is signed, or a notarially certified copy of that power or authority, shall be deposited with the Bank not less than seventy-two hours before the time for holding the meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote, and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid.

Local Meetings.

Annual local meeting.

37. A general meeting of the shareholders on a Branch register shall be held once in every year at the office of the Bank at which the Branch register is kept. It shall be held on such date as the Central Board may direct

Procedure at local meeting.

38. The foregoing provisions of this Schedule as to the convening of general and special meetings and procedure at meetings shall, so far as may be, apply to local and special local meetings of the shareholders on a Branch register :

Provided that references in the said provisions to shareholders shall be deemed to be references to shareholders on the Branch register, and references to Governors and the Gazette of India shall be deemed to be references respectively to the members of the local board and to the local official Gazette.

Qualifications and disqualifications of Governors and others.

Qualification and disqualification of Governors and of members of Local Boards.

39. (*1*) No person shall be qualified to serve as a Governor or as a member of a Local Board who is not a holder in his own right of unencumbered shares of the Bank, to the nominal amount of ten thousand rupees at the least:

Provided that this provision shall not apply in the case of a person who is a paid servant of the Bank or is nominated or appointed by the Governor General in Council.

(*2*) No person shall be qualified to serve as a Governor or as a member of a local board—

if he holds the office of director, provisional director, promoter, agent or manager of any other joint-stock Bank established, or having a branch or agency, in British India, or advertised as about to be established, or to have a branch or agency, in British India; or

if he is a salaried officer of Government not specially authorized by this Act or by the Governor General in Council to serve as a member;

and the office of a Governor or a member of the Local Board shall be vacated—

if the person holding it resigns his office or dies;

if he accepts or holds any other office of profit under the Bank;

if he becomes insolvent or bankrupt, or compounds with his creditors;

if he is declared lunatic, or becomes of unsound mind;

if he is absent from the Central Board or the Local Board, as the case may be, for more than six consecutive months; or

if he ceases to hold in his own right the amount of shares required to qualify him for the office.

(*3*) No two persons who are partners of the same mercantile firm, or one of whom is the general agent of, or holds a power of procuration from the other, or from a mercantile firm of which the other is a partner, shall be eligible or qualified to serve as members of the Central Board or a Local Board at the same time.

Removal of Governors and members of Local Boards.

Removal of Governors.

40. The shareholders may, by a special resolution passed by a majority of the votes of shareholders holding in the aggregate not less than one-half of the capital, remove any governor (other than a Governor nominated or appointed by the Governor General in Council) before the expiration of his period of office, and appoint in his stead a qualified person, who shall in all respects stand in his place.

41. The branch shareholders on a register may, by a special local resolution passed by the votes of shareholders holding in the aggregate not less than one-half of the capital on the branch register, remove any member of the Local Board before the expiration of his period of office, and appoint, in his stead, a qualified person who sha[illegible] respects stand in his place.

Meetings of Central Board.

Meetings of Central Board.

42. (*1*) Meetings of the Central Board shall be convened not less than once in every three months by a Managing Governor.

(*2*) Any Local Board may require a Managing Governor to convene a meeting of the Central Board at any time and a Managing Governor shall forthwith convene a meeting accordingly.

(*3*) Three Governors entitled to vote shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

(*4*) At each meeting of the Central Board the Governors present shall elect from among themselves a chairman for such meeting, who, if he is entitled to vote, shall have a second or casting vote in all cases of an equal division of votes.

Local Boards.

Term of office and number of members of Local Boards.

43. (*1*) At the first general local meeting after the commencement of this Act, and at the annual general local meeting thereafter, the two members of the local board who have been longest in office as members thereof shall go out of office. The vacancies shall be filled by election at a general or special local meeting.

(*2*) Any member so retiring may be re-elected; and if any question arises as to which of the members who have been the same time in office shall retire, the question shall be decided by the Local Board by ballot.

(*3*) Subject to any bye-laws which may be prescribed the number of members of any Local Board may be varied by a special local resolution.

(*4*) Three of the members of a Local Board shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

(*5*) Meetings of a local board shall be convened by the president whenever he thinks fit.

President, vice-president and chairman.

44. (*1*) At the first meeting of the Local Board in every year it shall choose a president and vice-president from among its members, and whenever the office of president or vice-president becomes vacant, the Local Board shall, at its next meeting, choose a successor for the remainder of the current year:

Provided that no person shall be chosen to be president or vice-president twice in succession.

(*2*) The president or, in his absence, the vice-president shall be chairman at all meetings of the Local Board and at all general or special local meetings:

Provided that, if both the president and vice-president be absent at any meeting, the persons present at such meeting shall elect a chairman from among themselves.

(*3*) The chairman shall have a second or casting vote in all cases of an equal division of votes.

Vacancies.

45. (*1*) Any vacancy occurring on a Local Board by the death, resignation or disqualification of any member shall be filled up by the remaining members who shall co-opt a duly qualified person to fill the vacancy.

(2) Any member so appointed shall be considered to have held office from the date on which the member in whose place he is appointed was elected or appointed, as the case may be.

General provisions as to Central and Local Boards.

46. No act or proceeding of the Central Board or of a Local Board shall be invalidated merely by reason of the existence of a vacancy or vacancies among its governors or members.

Proceedings of boards not invalidated by vacancies.

47. All acts done by any person acting in good faith as a Governor or as a member of a Local Board shall be as valid as if he was a member of the Central or Local Board as the case may be, notwithstanding it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in his appointment or qualification.

Acts of members of boards valid notwithstanding subsequent discovery of disqualification.

48. (1) Every Governor and every member of a Local Board shall be indemnified by the Bank against all losses and expenses incurred by him in or about the discharge of his duties, except such as happen from his own wilful act or default.

Indemnity of members of boards.

(2) A Governor shall not nor shall a member of a Local Board be responsible for any other Governor or member, or for any officer, or servant of the Bank, or for any loss or expense happening to the Bank by the insufficiency or deficiency of value of, or title to, any property or security acquired or taken on behalf of the Bank, or by the insolvency, bankruptcy or wrongful act of any customer or debtor of the Bank, or by anything done in the execution of the duties of his office or in relation thereto, or otherwise than for his own wilful act or default.

The Seals.

49. (1) The common seal of the Bank shall not be affixed to any instrument except in the presence of at least three Governors including a Managing Governor, who shall sign their names to the instrument in token of their presence, and such signing shall be independent of the signing of any person who may sign the instrument as a witness. Unless so signed as aforesaid, such instrument shall be of no validity.

Common seal.

(2) The Bank shall have for use by the Local Boards at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay official seals which shall be facsimiles of the common seal of the Bank with the addition of the name of the office where it is to be used.

(3) The official seal shall be affixed to the certificates issued in respect of any shares entered in the branch registers kept at those places and may be used for such other purposes as may be prescribed.

(4) An instrument to which an official seal is duly affixed shall bind the Bank as if it had been sealed with the common seal of the Bank.

(5) An official seal shall not be affixed to any instrument except in the presence of at least two members of the Local Board who shall sign their names to the instrument in token of their presence and such signing shall be independent of the signing of any person who may sign the instrument as a witness. Unless so signed as aforesaid such instrument shall be of no validity.

Officers of the Bank.

50. The Central Board and, subject to the provisions of this Act, the Local Boards shall have power—

Appointment, salaries, suspension and removal of officers.

(a) to appoint such officers, and servants as may be necessary to conduct the business of the Bank,

(b) to grant salaries, pensions and other emoluments to such officers and servants, and

(c) to suspend or remove any officer or servant of the Bank.

51. The Managing Governors, the secretaries and such other officers of the Bank as the Central Board may authorise in this behalf by notification in the Gazette of India are hereby severally empowered for and on behalf of the Bank to endorse and transfer promissory notes, stock-receipts, stock debentures, shares, securities and documents of title to goods, standing in the name of, or held by, the Bank, and to draw, accept and endorse bills of exchange, bank post-bills, and letters of credit, in the current and authorised business of the Bank, and to sign all other accounts, receipts and documents connected with such business.

Accounts, receipts and documents of Bank by whom to be signed

52. No Managing Governor, secretary, inspector manager, or accountant in the service of the Bank, and, without the previous sanction of the board, no *khazanchi*, cashier or shroff in the service of the Bank and no agent, at any branch or agency of the Bank, shall engage in any other banking or commercial business, either on his own account or as agent for any other person or persons, or shall act as broker or agent for the sale or purchase of Government or other securities.

Officers forbidden to engage in other commercial business.

53. Every person appointed to hold or act in any one or more of the said offices, and every other officer from whom the Central Board may think fit to require it, shall give security to the Bank for the faithful discharge of his duty to the satisfaction of the Central Board in such amount and in such manner as it thinks proper. The security to be given as aforesaid by the person holding or acting in the office of secretary shall not be in a less amount than fifty thousand rupees.

Security from officers.

Accounts and Dividends.

54. (1) The Central Board shall cause the books of the Bank to be balanced on every thirty-first day of December and every thirtieth day of June.

Books to be balanced twice a year.

(2) A statement of the balance at every such period, signed by a majority of the Governors shall be forthwith sent to the Governor General in Council.

(3) The Governor General in Council shall (so long as any such arrangement with the Secretary of State as is mentioned in section 10 is in force) be entitled to require of the Central Board any information touching the affairs of the Bank and the production of any document of the Bank, and may require the publication of such statements of its assets and liabilities at such intervals and in such form and manner as he thinks fit.

Dividends to be determined half-yearly.

55. (1) An account of the profits of the Bank during the previous half-year shall be taken on or immediately after every thirty-first day of December and every thirtieth day of June, and a dividend shall be made as soon thereafter as conveniently may be, and the amount of such dividend shall be determined by the Central Board.

(2) No unpaid dividend shall bear interest as against the Bank.

56. The Central Board may, before declaring any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the Bank such sums as it thinks proper as a reserve or reserves, which shall, at the discretion of the Central Board be applicable for meeting contingencies, or for equalising dividends, or for any other purpose to which the profits of the Bank may be properly applied, and pending such application may, at the like discretion, either be employed in the business of the Bank or be invested in any of the securities specified in sub-clauses (i) to (v) of clause (a) of Part I of Schedule I.

57. If several persons are registered as joint-holders of any share, any one of them may give effectual receipts for any dividend payable on the share.

Audit.

Auditors.

58. (1) Three auditors shall be elected and their remuneration fixed at the annual general meeting. The auditors may be shareholders; but no Governor or member of a Local Board or other officer of the Bank shall be eligible during his continuance in office. Any auditor shall be eligible on quitting office for re-election.

(2) The first auditors of the Bank may be appointed by the Central Board before the annual general meeting and if so appointed shall hold office only until the first annual general meeting. All auditors elected under this section, shall severally be and continue to act as auditors until the first general meeting after their respective elections:

Provided that, if any casual vacancy occurs in the office of any auditor elected under this section, a special meeting shall be called for the purpose of supplying the same.

Government auditors.

59. Without prejudice to anything contained in the foregoing provisions the Governor General in Council may appoint such auditors as he thinks fit to examine and report upon the accounts of the Bank.

Rights and duties of auditors.

60. (1) Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the half-yearly balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same, with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto. Every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Bank, and shall at all reasonable times [illegible]cess to the books, accounts and othe[illegible] of the Bank, and may, at the expens[illegible] of the Bank if appointed by it and at the expense of the Governor General in Council if appointed by him, employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and may, in relation to such accounts, examine any Governor or any member of a local board, or any other officer of the Bank.

(2) The auditors shall make a report to the shareholders or to the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, upon the annual balance-sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet containing the prescribed particulars and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, and in case they have called for any explanation or information from the Central Board, whether it has been given and whether it is satisfactory. Any such report made to the shareholders shall be read together with the report of the Central Board at the annual general meeting.

Notices.

61. (1) A notice may be given by the Bank to any shareholder either personally or by sending it by post to him to his registered address, or (if he has no registered address in British India) to the address, if any, within British India supplied by him to the company for the giving of notices to him.

(2) Where a notice is sent by post, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, prepaying and posting a letter containing the notice and, unless the contrary is proved, to have been effected at the time at which the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

62. If a shareholder has no registered address in British India, and has not supplied to the Bank an address within British India for the giving of notices to him, a notice addressed to him and advertised in the Gazette of India and a daily newspaper shall be deemed to be duly given to him on the day on which the advertisement appears.

63. A notice may be given by the Bank to the joint-holders of a share by giving the notice to the joint-holder named first in the register in respect of the share.

SCHEDULE III.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 34.)

Year.	No.	Short title.
1876	XI	The Presidency Banks Act, 1876.
1879	V	The Presidency Banks Act, 1879.
1899	XX	The Presidency Banks Act, 1899.
1907	I	The Presidency Banks (Amendment) Act, 1907.
1916	VIII	The Presidency Banks (Amendment) Act, 1916.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The main objects of this Bill are to provide for the fusion into a single Bank of the Presidency Banks now constituted under the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, and, by the creation of a strong unified Bank in close relation with Government, to foster and promote the growth of banking facilities in this country.

2. The question of the creation of such a Bank has been frequently discussed in the Legislative Council and elsewhere. The proposal which gives rise to the present Bill took definite shape last year when the Directors of the three Presidency Banks submitted to the Government of India an outline of a scheme for the dissolution of those Banks and their re-construction as a single Bank. From the point of view of the Bank and its shareholders the advantages to be derived from the consolidation of their common interests and the pooling of their joint resources are obvious. Such a proposal is also in keeping with the growing tendency towards the absorption of smaller banking companies by larger corporations which is so marked a feature of English banking development. Any measure of this kind which tends to the strengthening of institutions of the importance of the Presidency Banks is one that on general grounds would commend itself to the Government of India. The advantages of consolidation from this point of view have been approved by the shareholders of the Banks in general meeting, by the Government of India and by the Secretary of State. There is, however, a further matter which arises in connection with this Bill, namely, the opportunity which it gives for encouraging the provision of increased banking facilities in this country. At the present time, there are more than 200 districts in India and Burma in which there is no branch of the Presidency Banks, and only in very few of these is there a branch of any Bank doing business on modern lines. The second object of the Bill is, therefore, to enable Government to take the opportunity of giving an impetus to the promotion of banking facilities in India. It is contemplated that the Bank now to be constituted will do the banking business of Government, and that in return for this concession it will be required to establish at least a hundred new branches within five years.

3. The provisions of the Bill fall into three distinct groups. The first group comprises the clauses contained in Chapters I and II of the Bill. Clauses 3 and 4 deal with the constitution of the new Bank and the transfer to it of all the assets and liabilities of the Presidency Bank, and also provide for a large initial increase in the capital of the Bank when compared with the total capital of the three existing Banks. Clause 5 sets out the terms on which shareholders in the old Banks will acquire shares and option rights in the new Bank. These terms have been accepted at the general meetings of the shareholders which have been recently held at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. The remainder of the provisions in this group provide for the dissolution of the Presidency Banks and matters incidental thereto.

4. The second group relates to the business which the Bank is empowered to transact. Speaking generally, with minor exceptions which will be referred to in the Notes on Clauses appended to this Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Bank will be empowered to transact the same class of business as can now be transacted by the Presidency Banks, with, however, one important exception. Subject to the restrictions contained in clause 9, the Bank will be allowed to transact business in London. The intention is that the Bank shall not be permitted to do ordinary exchange business, but shall only be allowed to keep accounts and deposits for its Indian customers. Included in this group are the important provisions contained in clause 10, which enable the Bank under an agreement with the Secretary of State in Council to act as his Banker, but the Bill provides that, if such an agreement is entered into, a power must be reserved thereby to the Governor General in Council to issue instructions to the Bank in respect of matters which vitally affect his financial policy, and in the event of such instructions being disregarded, to terminate the agreement. Furthermore, any such agreement must contain the stipulation regarding the establishment of new branches which has already been referred to.

5. The next group of clauses comprises general provisions relating to shares and contracts and the regulations regarding the "indoor management" of the Bank. A matter which has been a subject of some dispute between the existing Presidency Banks and their shareholders is set at rest by clause 20, which allows inspection of the registers of the Bank by shareholders subject to the conditions therein set out.

6. The general control of the Bank is vested in a Board of Governors constituted by clause 28 with the powers of general superintendence specified in clause 24. The constitution of this Central Board is sufficiently important to call for some explanation. It will consist of the Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Local Boards and of two salaried officials of the Banks who will be called Managing Governors. In addition to these persons, it will also include the Controller of Currency, who will represent the interests of the Government on the Board, and provision has been made for nomination by the Governor General in Council of two non-official persons who will hold office for a year subject to a power of re-nomination. The object of this provision is to give representation on the Board to the

general tax-payer in view of the use of the Government balances which the Bank will obtain if an agreement such as is contemplated by the Bill is concluded with the Secretary of State in Council.

7. While the Bill necessarily contemplates a centralised control for the Bank as a whole, it also contemplates a large measure of local autonomy in regard to the transaction of the business of the Bank at centres, where Presidency Banks are at present established. The business of the Bank at its offices at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and at any other offices, which may subsequently be established in accordance with the provisions of clause 25, is to be transacted by Local Boards who will, in the first place, be the Directors of the existing Banks. These Local Boards will enjoy considerable powers. The Bill provides for the maintenance of branch registers of shareholders at these places. The names of the existing shareholders of each of the Presidency Banks will be entered in the appropriate branch register, and the control of these registers and the transfer of shares thereon and other connected matters will be dealt with by the Local Boards which will also dispose of the ordinary local banking business.

8. These regulations of the Bank, which if the Bank were an ordinary banking company instead of being a statutory corporation, would be found in the articles of the company, have for the most part been relegated to Schedule II. Opportunity has been taken to re-cast and revise the provisions of this character which appear in the existing Act in the light of further development of company law. The provisions in the existing Act were largely based on the company law as it existed prior to 1876, since which date there have been many important changes. The minor changes in substance and the more technical aspect of the provisions of the Bill are dealt with in the Notes on Clauses, which are appended to this Statement of Objects and Reasons.

W. M. HAILEY.

The 29th February 1920.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Clause 1 (2).—This clause has been inserted to enable the Bill to be brought into operation at such date as will involve the minimum of disturbance to the business and affairs of the Bank.

Clause 5.—As it is not proposed to continue in the new Bank the present arrangements for half-shares and stock, a special provision has been made in this clause for a system of fractional certificates. Under clause 5 (4) holders of such fractional certificates will be entitled to be registered for a new share for every Rs. 500 worth of such certificates, or in the alternative to surrender their fractional certificates for a cash payment.

Clause 6 (2).—This sub-clause saves existing pensions of persons who were formerly in the employ of the Presidency Banks as long as the conditions on which these pensions were granted are observed, and provides an authority for the decision of disputes on this point should any arise.

Clause 8 read with Schedule I.—Introduces certain extensions in the classes of business which the Bank is authorised to transact. The business which the Presidency Banks may transact is set out in section 36 of the Presidency Banks Act of 1876. The classes of business there set out have been incorporated in Schedule I, with the following main additions—

(1) that the Bank may advance and lend money on the security of—

(*a*) trust securities other than immoveable property in which a trustee is authorised to invest trust money by any Act of Parliament, and

(*b*) fully paid shares and debentures of companies with limited liability, and immoveable property or documents of title thereof, only as collateral security when the initial security is of the nature of a trustee security,

(2) that the Bank may act as an administrator or trustee for winding up estates, and

(3) that the Bank may borrow money in England for the purposes of the Bank's business and give security for money so borrowed by pledging assets.

Under Part II of Schedule I, the limit formerly imposed under section 37 of the Presidency Banks Act of Rs. 10,000 up to which an account could be over-drawn without security is omitted, and the limit left to be prescribed by rules.

Clause 13.—This clause provides for amalgamation with other banking companies provided such companies are registered in India.

Clause 15.—It is intended that transfers of shares on a branch register and the issue of certificates relating to shares so registered shall be carried out by the Local Board concerned, and for this purpose it is necessary to provide for official seals to be used by Local Boards. The provisions relating to official seals will be found in clause 49 of the Second Schedule.

Clause 21.—This clause substitutes for section 9 of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, the substance of the law contained in section 88 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, as to the form of contracts.

Clause 30.—Is a clause inserted in order to meet any difficulty which may arise in regard to the first constitution of the administrative machinery set up by the Bill.

Clause 33 is inserted to prevent any company formed in future using the names of the "Bank of Bengal", "Bank of Madras" and "Bank of Bombay" as its registered name.

Clause 30 of Schedule II, deals with the voting power of members. Under section 56 of the Presidency Banks Act, the proprietor of capital stock or shares of Rs. 2,000 is entitled to one vote, of Rs. 10,000 to two votes, of Rs. 20,000 to three votes, and so on according to a scale therein set out, subject to the maximum that a holder of Rs. 2 lacs of shares was entitled to 12 votes. The clause does away with the maximum altogether and gives one vote for every Rs. 2,000 worth of shares.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 1st March, 1920 :—

No. 12 OF 1920.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918.

VII of 1918. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement. 1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1920.

(*2*) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1920.

VII of 1918. Amendment of section 2, Act VII of 1918. 2. In section 2 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), after clause (*12*) the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*12A*). "Registered firm" means a firm constituted under a registered instrument of partnership specifying the individual shares of the partners."

Amendment of section 3, Act VII of 1918. 3. In sub-section (*2*) of section 3 of the said Act after clause (*ix*) the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*x*) Agricultural income."

Amendment of section 14, Act VII of 1918. 4. For the proviso to sub-section (*2*) of section 14 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Provided that, where the assessee is a company or a registered firm and the taxable income of such company or firm is two thousand rupees or upwards, income-tax shall be levied at the maximum rate specified in Schedule I."

Insertion of new section 14A in Act VII of 1918. 5. In Chapter I of the said Act after section 14 the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Reduction of tax when margin above a certain limit is small. "14A. Where owing to the fact that the total income of any person has reached or exceeded a certain limit, he is liable to pay income-tax at a higher rate, the amount of income-tax payable by him shall, where necessary, be reduced so as not to exceed the aggregate of the following amounts, namely :—

(*a*) the amount which would have been payable if his total income had been a sum less by one rupee than that limit, and

(*b*) the amount by which his total income exceeds that sum."

Repeals. 6. The sections of the said Act mentioned in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the second column thereof :

Provided that such repeal shall not affect the liability of any person to pay any sum due from him or any existing right of refund under the said Act.

—

SCHEDULE.

(*See section 6.*)

SECTIONS REPEALED.

Section.	Extent of repeal.
Section 4 . .	The whole.
Section 6 . .	The words—"(*i*) any salary not exceeding five hundred rupees per mensem received by any member of His Majesty's Forces, or of His Majesty's Indian Forces, as the pay of an appointment which is ordinarily reserved exclusively for members of those Forces ; or (*ii*)".
Section 11 . .	The words "with the exception of agricultural income".
Section 18 . .	The words "salaries and ",
Section 58 . .	The second proviso.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. This Bill is designed to remedy certain defects and supply certain omissions which experience has shown to exist in the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918).

2. It is considered desirable to shorten the language of the Act by defining "registered firms." This is provided by clause 2.

3. Section 4 of the Act does not give full effect to the decision reached in Council on March 14th, 1918, on the motion of the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur. It is, therefore, proposed to repeal it and to make clear by clause 3 of this Bill that the Act will have no application to agricultural income.

4. Clause 5 is designed to remedy the anomaly which occurs under the existing Act when an assessee with an income just in excess of one of the stages in Schedule I and therefore liable to pay income-tax at a higher rate than if his income were just below that stage, finds himself, after the payment of the tax, worse off than he would have been had his total income been below that stage. The provision included in this clause is adapted from the English Law.

5. Of the provisions which it is proposed to repeal under clause 6, section 4 has already been mentioned and the repeal of the words stated against section 11 is consequential to clause 3 of the Bill. The concession contained in the first proviso to section 6 has always appeared anomalous, and now that the rates of pay have been generally enhanced, its retention seems undesirable. On its repeal that of the words mentioned against section 13 follows.

6. A Bill to take the place of the present Super-tax Act, 1917 (VIII of 1917), is being introduced, and, if it is passed, the second proviso to section 53 of the Income-tax Act will have no force, and it is, therefore, proposed to repeal it

DELHI :
The 27th February, 1920.

W M HAILEY.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 1st March, 1920 :—

No. 13 OF 1920.

A Bill to amend the law relating to super-tax.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to super-tax; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Super-tax Act, 1920;

(*2*) It shall have the same extent as the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918; and VII of 1918.

(*3*) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1920.

Definitions.

2. (*1*) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act, or by rules made under the principal Act and applied with or without modification under the provisions of this Act;

"principal Act" means the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918; VII of 1918.

"super-tax" means a tax imposed by this Act; and

"unregistered firm" means a firm which is not a registered firm.

(*2*) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, words and expressions used herein and defined in the principal Act shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Act.

Taxable income.

3. For the purposes of this Act taxable income shall be the taxable income computed in the manner laid down in Chapter I of the principal Act, subject to the following modifications, namely, that the proviso to section 7, sub-section (*2*) of section 12 and sub-section (*2*) of section 14 of that Act shall have no application, and that sub-section (*1*) of section 12 shall have application only in the cases of unregistered firms and Hindu undivided families.

Incomes chargeable to super-tax and rate thereof.

4. In addition to the tax imposed by section 14 of the principal Act, there shall, subject to the following provisions of this Act, be charged and recovered and paid in the year beginning on the first day of April, 1920, and in each subsequent year—

(*a*) by every individual subject to this Act, by every unregistered firm and by every Hindu undivided family, a super-tax on his or its taxable income at the rate specified in the Schedule, and

(*b*) by every company, upon the amount by which its taxable income exceeds fifty thousand rupees, a super-tax at the rate of one anna in the rupee.

Method of assessment.

5. The Collector shall assess the sum payable after considering the returns, if any, made under sections 16, 17 and 28 of the principal Act, and the result of any inquiry made by him under section 18 of that Act. In the cases mentioned in sub-section (*4*) of that section the Collector shall make the assessment to the best of his judgment.

Application of Act VII of 1918.

6. Sections 19 to 23, 25 to 27, Chapters IV and V, sections 42 and 45 to 52 of the principal Act shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of super-tax as if that tax and also, in the case of section 25, as if any tax due under the Super-tax Act, 1917, were income-tax chargeable under the principal Act. VIII of 1917.

Rules.

7. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act and may, subject to such restrictions and conditions as he may impose, delegate to a Local Government the power to make such rules so far as regards the territories subject to that Government.

(*2*) Any rules made under section 43 of the principal Act may be applied by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official gazette, as the case may be, to the purposes of this Act by the authority which made the same, with such

modifications spec[illegible] the notification as may be necessary to [illegible]itate their application to the said purposes.

(3) Rules made or applied under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India or the local official gazette, as the case may be, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

III of 1917. 8. The Super-tax Act, 1917, is hereby repealed:

Repeal of Act VIII of 1917.

Provided that such repeal shall not affect the liability of any person to pay any sum due from him under the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 4.)

In respect—	
(1) of the first fifty thousand rupees of taxable income.	*Nil*
(2) of the next fifty thousand rupees of taxable income .	One anna in the rupee;
(3) of the next fifty thousand rupees of taxable income .	One and a half annas in the rupee;
(4) of the next fifty thousand rupees of taxable income .	Two annas in the rupee;
(5) of the next fifty thousand rupees of taxable income .	Two and a half annas in the rupee;
(6) of all taxable income over two and a half lakhs of rupees.	Three annas in the rupee.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The existing super-tax law is not based on the existing Income-tax Act, and one object of the present Bill is to bring the law relating to super-tax into relation with that at present governing income-tax.

2. A second object of the present Bill is to give effect to the proposal, mentioned in the speech introducing the Financial Statement for 1920-21, to abolish the present super-tax on the undivided profits of companies and firms and to replace it by a new super-tax, at a flat rate of one anna in the rupee, on the whole income of companies in excess of Rs. 50,000. The present super-tax will continue to be levied on individual incomes, unregistered firms and Hindu undivided families being treated for the purposes of taxation as individuals. The operative clause of the Bill is No. 4.

3. The remaining clauses of the Bill are concerned with the application of the relevant sections of the Income-tax Act and do not call for comment.

DELHI: W. M. HAILEY.

The 27th February, 1920.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 3rd March 1920:—

No. 14 OF 1920.

A Bill to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the future administration of the various monies and gifts received from the public for the purpose of medical and other aid to the sick and wounded, and other purposes of a like nature during the late war, and more especially for the administration of the monies and property held by a Committee known as the Joint War Committee, Indian Branch, of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England and the British Red Cross Society;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society with a view to the continuation in peace time, on a wider basis and with a wider purpose, of the work carried on by the said Committee during the war, and to provide, for the affiliation therewith of other societies and bodies having similar objects; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Red Cross Society Act, 1920.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the District of Angul.

Constitution of Indian Red Cross Society.

2. There shall be constituted by this Act a Society to be known as the Indian Red Cross Society (hereinafter called the Society). The first members of the Society shall be nominated by persons who immediately before the commencement of this Act were members of the Joint War Committee, Indian Branch, of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England and the British Red Cross Society (hereinafter called the Committee) at a meeting to be summoned and held for that purpose in accordance with the usual practice of the Committee within three months from the commencement of this Act. The number of members to be so nominated shall not be less than twenty-five or more than fifty.

Appointment of Managing Body.

3. The Committee shall also at the same meeting appoint from among the members nominated under section 2 the Managing Body of the Society, the members of which shall hold office as such until a new Managing Body is appointed as hereinafter provided. The number of members of the Managing Body shall not be less than ten or more than thirty.

Power to make rules.

4. The constitution of the Society shall be determined by the Managing Body which shall within six months from the commencement of this Act make rules therefor subject to the condition of previous publication. The rules may provide among others matters for the following, namely:—

(*a*) the conditions of membership of the Society;

(*b*) the appointment and term of office of members of the Managing Body;

(*c*) the choice of representatives on International and other Committees;

(*d*) representation on the Managing Body of Provincial and State Branch Committees and affiliated societies and bodies;

(*e*) the constitution of Finance, Medical and other Committees and the delegation of powers to them; and

(*f*) the regulation of the procedure generally of the Society and Managing Body.

Incorporation.

5. The first members of the Society and all persons who may hereafter become members thereof so long as they continue so to be, are hereby constituted a body corporate under the name of the Indian Red Cross Society, and the said Body shall have perpetual succession and a common seal with power to hold and acquire property, moveable and immoveable, and shall sue and be sued by the said name.

Dissolution and transfer of property of Joint War Committee.

6. Upon the nomination of the first members of the Society and the appointment of the Managing Body—

(*a*) the Committee shall be dissolved;

(*b*) all property, moveable or immoveable, of or belonging to the Committee, shall vest in the Society and be held by the Managing Body of the Society and by it applied to the objects and purposes hereinafter set out; and

(*c*) all the debts and liabilities of the Committee shall be transferred to the Society, and shall thereafter be discharged and satisfied by it out of the aforesaid property, and each and every member of the Committee shall be wholly discharged therefrom.

Purposes to which funds of Society may be applied.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in any appeal for subscriptions or gifts, to or for the purposes of the Committee, the Managing Body of the Society may in its discretion apply—

(*a*) either the corpus or the income or any part of such corpus or income of any property vested in it under clause (*b*) of section 6 for the relief of sickness, suffering or distress caused by the operation of war in India or in any other country in which Expeditionary Forces from India may from time to time be employed and for purposes cognate to that object and in maintaining Red Cross Depôts for military purposes;

(*b*) in accordance with the provisions of section 8 the income only of any such property but not the corpus or any part thereof for the relief of sickness or suffering in India, whether due to the operation of war or not, or in pursuance of any of the objects set forth in the First Schedule.

Constitution of Branch Committees.

8. There shall be constituted in the various Provinces, States and other parts of India specified in the Second Schedule, Branch Committees consisting of members of the Society and subject to the requirements of the Managing Body of the Society for the purposes of clause (*a*) of section 7 and any provision for expenses of management, the income of the property which has been vested in the Society under clause (*b*) of section 6 shall be distributed annually among such Branch Committees in the proportion shown in the said Schedule, to be expended by them and at their discretion upon all or any of the objects referred to in clause (*b*) of section 7.

Affiliation of other Societies.

9. The Managing Body of the Society may also affiliate to the Society any other society or body having all or any of the objects and purposes referred to in section 7, and may provide for the allocation and distribution of funds, through such society or body, to or for any such objects or purposes.

Decision of Managing Body as to purposes final.

10. The Managing Body of the Society shall have authority to determine in all cases what matters properly fall within the scope of clause (*b*) of section 7, and its decision in all such matters shall be binding on all Branch Committees and affiliated societies or bodies.

Receipt and use of gifts.

11. The Managing Body of the Society may also receive and hold gifts of whatsoever description either for the general purposes of the Society or for any particular purpose for which the corpus or income of the property vested in it by section 6 may be applied under the provisions of section 7, and on receipt of such gifts may, subject to the provisions of rules made under section 4, apply the same to such purposes, either directly or through Branch Committees, or societies or bodies affiliated under section 9.

Powers of Branch Committees.

12. Subject to the provisions of rules made under section 4, each Branch Committee shall have all power to regulate its own procedure and constitution, to receive gifts and expend all monies received by it for its purposes, either directly or through other societies or bodies.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section 7.*)

Objects to which the funds of the Society may be applied :—

(1) The care of the sick and wounded men of His Majesty's Forces, whether still on the active list or demobilised.

(2) The care of those suffering from tuberculosis, having regard in the first place to soldiers and sailors, whether they have contracted the disease on active service or not.

(3) Child welfare.

(4) Work parties to provide the necessary garments, etc., for hospitals and health institutions in need of them.

(5) Assistance required in all branches of nursing, health and welfare work, ancillary to any organisations which have or may come into being in India and which are recognised by the Society.

(6) Home Service Ambulance Work.

(7) Provision of comforts and assistance to members of His Majesty's Forces, whether on the active list or demobilised.

(8) Such other cognate objects as may from time to time be approved by the Society.

(9) The expenses of management of the Society and its branches and affiliated societies and bodies.

(10) The representation of the Society on or at International or other Committees formed for furthering objects similar to those of the Society.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section 8.*)

Statement showing contributions made by Provinces and States in India to the Central "Our Day" Fund and the approximate percentage of their claim on the interest on the capital fund of the Joint War Committee, Indian Branch.

Names of Provinces, States, etc.	Amount of contribution.	Approximate percentage of claim on the interest of Capital Fund.
	Lakhs.	
United Provinces	15	18
Bombay	10	12
Bengal	10	12
Punjab	11	13
Burma	6	7
Central Provinces	4	4·5
Bihar and Orissa	5½	6
Rajputana	4	4·5
Madras	6	7
Central India	3½	3·5
North-West Frontier	2½	2·5
Hyderabad	3	3·5
Assam	1½	1·5
Baluchistan	1½	1·5
Mysore	1½	1·5
Kashmir	1	1
Baroda	½	·5
Delhi	½	·5

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

At the outbreak of the great war no Red Cross organisation existed in India, nor does any now exist on a formal basis. Red Cross work was carried on, in addition to its own normal activities, by the St. John Ambulance Association in India until August 1916 when the Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee was established, as a subordinate branch of the British Organisation, with a view to co-ordinating effort on the model of the Joint War Committee in England, which was a combination of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. At the time of its inception the Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee had not separate funds and was assisted, in its early stages, by the receipt of the balances then remaining from the funds collected by the St. John Ambulance Association in India for Red Cross work, and by grants made by the Joint War Committee in England. Its main function was the administration on Red Cross lines of the funds supplied to it by the Joint War Committee in England and of such other funds as were raised by local donations, etc.

2. The success which attended the Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee enabled it to build up a position of considerable administrative importance but this position was not formally established until, at the end of 1917, the collections resulting from the "Our Day" appeal placed it in a position of financial independence of the Headquarters of the Joint War Committee organisation in England. The inception of "Our Day," with the magnificent response which it elicited, may be said for the first time to have established in India that vital interest in Red Cross activities which has enabled the Indian Branch for the past two years to extend relief, on its own initiative and under its own control, to various theatres of war in which forces from India have been employed, *e.g.*, Mesopotamia, East Africa, Egypt and India and lately on the North-West Frontier of India.

3. The substantial balance of funds remaining to the credit of the Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee, chiefly as a response to the "Our Day" appeal, made it possible to hope that after the war came to an end, work for the relief of sickness and suffering might be perpetuated in civil life, and proposals with this end in view were discussed in the winter of 1918-19. Simultaneously the Joint War Committee in England (to whom, it should be noted, the Indian Branch were still subordinate) were addressed to ascertain whether it would be considered legitimate if funds which had been collected for the relief of suffering arising directly out of the war, were utilized for medical relief in time of peace with a view to raising the general standard of comfort and efficiency of civil as well as of military hospitals.

4. In England two most important steps have been taken which the Joint War Committee in India may well regard as a starting point in considering their future organisation, and which, incidentally, furnish a reply to the inquiry referred to in the last paragraph. In the first place, the British Red Cross Society has secured a new Charter under which they are authorised to devote their funds to the alleviation of distress in civil life and for the amelioration of hospital conditions throughout the United Kingdom. In the second place, the British Red Cross Society has entered upon an agreement with the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, under which it is hoped that co-ordinated action will be taken for the utilization of the resources of both institutions for the common relief of suffering.

5. Moreover as a result of plans which had been developed by the Committee of Red Cross Societies during the early part of 1919, and by a conference of some of the leading medical experts of the World, held at Cannes (France) in April 1919, and with the approval of the Governments of five great powers, *viz.*, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States, an International League of Red Cross Societies was constituted for the purpose of associating the various Red Cross Societies of the world in a systematic effort to anticipate, diminish and relieve misery produced by disease and calamity.

An invitation to become a member of the League was issued to the Indian Red Cross Society (which as explained does not yet formally exist) and has been provisionally accepted.

6. The Indian Red Cross Society, when it comes into being, will under these circumstances occupy a status and position exactly corresponding to that of the British Red Cross Society in the Councils of the International League of Red Cross Societies; and it will be entitled to the same representation upon that body as the British or any of the Dominion Red Cross Societies.

7. As a result of these events we have now reached a position which throws upon the Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee with its affiliated Provincial Branches, a very great responsibility. It is now incumbent upon the Joint War Committee with, it is hoped, the backing of all shades of responsible Indian opinion, to establish an independent Indian Red Cross Society with branches in every province, and with functions extending beyond war work in co-operation with the work of St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade.

8. Concurrently with the establishment of an Indian Red Cross Society on a formal basis, it is also necessary to vest in it legal power, on this wider basis, to administer the funds

of the Joint War Committee in India, which were collected for the relief of suffering occasioned by the war, and such other sums as may hereafter be collected and credited to it.

The present surplus funds of the Joint War Committee in India will, under the proposals in the draft Bill, become the chief capital fund in reserve for the relief of the sickness, suffering or distress, caused by the operations of war in India or in any other of the countries in which Expeditionary Forces from India may from time to time be employed, and for purposes cognate to that object.

The first charge on the *interest* of the invested capital will be the maintenance of Red Cross Depôts for military purposes, and, after allowing for the above, the remaining available sums together with such other sums as may from time to time be received in aid of the work of the new Society may, in conformity with what has been decided in England, be devoted to the relief of civil suffering generally, in raising the standard of comfort of civil as well as military hospitals and their administration, and generally in the interest of hygiene.

9 It is proposed that the arrangements be elaborated on a provincial basis and that all allotments to provinces annually of interest on capital should bear relation to the contributions made by provinces to those sums and finally that provincial branches should have complete discretion in the disposal of these allotments of interest, and in the disposal of such other sums as may be collected and credited to the Provincial branch within the province.

With a view to widening as far as possible the field of useful work opening to the Indian Red Cross Society and to the provincial branches, it is proposed to legalise the affiliation with those bodies of societies and bodies having cognate aims and objects.

CLAUDE H. HILL.

DELHI:
The 21st February, 1920.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915.
(5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.)

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Thursday, the 19th February, 1920.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble SIR CLAUDE HILL, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *presiding*, and 54 Members, of whom 47 were Additional Members.

RESOLUTION *RE* PUBLICATION OF A PATNA SERIES OF THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"Sir, I rise to move the resolution which stands in my name and which runs as follows:— 11-2 A.M.

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he may be pleased to authorise the publication of a Patna series of the Indian Law Reports containing decisions of the High Court of Judicature at Patna, as in the case of all the other Chartered High Courts.'

Sir, the reason for my bringing up this resolution is the existence on our Statute-book of an Act of this Council, Act XV of 1875, called the Indian Law Reports Act, which lays down that there will be different series of law reports for the various Chartered High Courts, and section 3 of the Act lays down that no Court shall be bound to hear cited or shall receive or treat as an authority binding on it the report of any case decided by any of the High Courts other than a report published under the authority of the Governor General in Council. Now, as I understand this section, it amounts to this, that unless a decision of a High Court be reported in an authorised series of reports bearing the imprimature of the Government of India, it is open to a Court even in the

[*Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; Sir George Lowndes.*] [19TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

provinces in which the High Court has jurisdiction, to refuse to look at the report or be guided by it. It, therefore, seems to me a serious matter that the decisions of the Patna High Court should not be binding on the Courts even in Bihar and Orissa unless there be an authorised series of the Indian Law Reports. All the other High Courts have got such series; even the Lahore High Court, which was established last year, has recently started its own series. I do not know why it is that the Patna High Court alone, which has now been in existence for five years, has no authorised reports yet. This question has exercised the minds of the people of the province for the last few years, and at the session of the Bihar Provincial Conference, held at Monghyr in July 1917, the President made reference to this particular point. I, therefore, think that it is desirable that there should be for the Patna High Court also a series of authorised law reports as there is for the other High Courts. For one thing, it gives the Patna High Court the semblance of an inferior sort of a High Court compared with the other High Courts, in that it has no series of authorised reports of its own. I understand that at present the Bihar Government subsidise a privately issued journal which contains the reports of the Patna High Court, and in that way assist a private firm which, I am told, has got a contract for publishing it; but I do not think it is desirable that in a matter like this a private firm should have a monopoly. I shall not trouble the Council with this subject at any great length. I hope the Hon'ble the Law Member will accept my resolution."

11-5 A.M. **The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes**:—"Sir, I cannot suggest to the Council that the Hon'ble Member is not in order in bringing up this resolution before our Council here. But I can see that the matter of the Patna Law Reports is not one of burning interest to this Council, and I hope, therefore, that we shall be able to dispose of it very shortly. The Hon'ble Member's motion is 'that the Governor General in Council should be pleased to authorise the publication of a Patna series of Indian Law Reports.' I may say at once that the Governor General in Council will be very pleased to authorise a series of Patna Law Reports; but I have in my mind a very homely proverb which says that you must catch your hare before you can cook him. It seems to me fairly obvious that before the Governor General in Council can authorise a series of Patna Law Reports, there must be a series of Patna Law Reports. Well, from the very inauguration of the new era in Patna we have pressed the Local Government to have such a series and they have told us frankly that during the war they cannnot manage it. Their statement that they wish to keep up the existing journal under their direct supervision was supported very strongly by the High Court, and they told us they could not start a series of their own. The High Court, I may add, invoked the assistance of the local bar who do not appear to have been very helpful in the matter. Under those circumstences we were constrained to agree to the existing series of reports being retained, in the first place, until the 31st March 1918. About the expiry of that period they came up again and they said that it was still impossible during the war for them to start a series of their own, that they had not got the press machinery, and that they could not get it and then they said (I will quote their words) 'that they hoped at the end of two years to be able to make a satisfactory arrangement on a permanent basis.' Well, the department over which I have the honour of presiding are of a notoriously trustful disposition, and we accepted that statement that at the end of that period a series of Patna Law Reports would be started such as we had always desired. I am not quite sure now that it was not a merely intelligent anticipation of events, because I feel no doubt that by the 31st March 1921 the question of law reports will be a purely provincial matter in which the Governor General in Council will take no doubt a beneficent and, I hope, intelligent interest, but will have very little other concern, and, therefore, when the period for which we have sanctioned this continuation of this journal comes to a close, it will be at all events

a matter for the local Council to deal with. I hope myself that they will deal with it in the way we have always wished them to deal with it. I can only say that if my Hon'ble friend is unkind enough to desert the serene atmosphere of this Council in order to find a more practical arena in his own province and there presses the qustion which he has raised to-day, he will carry with him the cordial wishes of the Governor General in Council for his success."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"Sir, as I felt 11-9 A.M.
that this question of the Patna Law Reports was not of great interest to the other members of this Council, I made my submissions on it in as few words as possible; and I find that the Hon'ble the Law Member has been equally so in replying to my resolution. I am glad to learn that the present contract with a private firm will expire in April 1921, and I hope that after that the reports will be published with the imprimature of the Government, either the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be. The Hon'ble the Law Member has not tried, however, to solve my difficulty in regard to the interpretation of the section which I read out from the Indian Law Reports Act, as to whether I am right in my view that, unless the reports of the Patna Court are published with the imprimature of the Government of India, it is open to Courts even in the province of Bihar and Orissa not to look at them or be guided by them. If that contention be correct, then, I think, it is a matter for very serious consideration, and the fact of some kind of arrangement having been entered into previously by the Local Government with a private firm should not be allowed to stand in the way. However, as I understand that in about a year's time the matter will come up for consideration, I shall not press my resolution now, and I ask leave to withdraw it."

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes:—"I would like to say that
we shall be very happy to call the attention of the Local Government to the 11-10 A.M.
difficulty which the Hon'ble Member has mentioned; but my experience in the past with High Courts, even with the Patna High Court, has been that they pay no attention whatever to the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"I am much obliged to the Hon'ble the Law Member for his assurances."

The Resolution was, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

[At this stage the Hon'ble the Vice-President took the Chair.]

RESOLUTION *RE* HIGH COURT RULES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"Sir, I beg to
move the Resolution that stands in my name:— 11-11 A.M.

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that a mixed Committee of non-officials and officials be appointed to consider and report upon the expediency of assimilating the rules and practice of the various High Courts in regard to the administration of criminal justice and other matters.'

"I may say at the outset that this Resolution stands on an entirely different footing from that on the subject of the Patna Law Reports, in the sense that it is a matter of great public interest, which is not only confined to the people of Bihar and Orissa, but to the country at large. I may also be permitted to say that I am moving this Resolution in response to a general desire expressed by the Bar, both of the Calcutta and Patna High Courts. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Chanda has told me that he has also received from the Calcutta High Court Bar some instructions on the point that this Resolution should be moved before this Council in view of the important matters involved in its consideration. There are in the country at present six High Courts which have co-ordinate jurisdiction. Each High Court has the right to frame

[Mr. *Sachchidananda Sinha.*] [19TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

its rules and regulations as to procedure, with the approval in some matters of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government. Now I find that in some very important matters, especially in regard to the practice of determining criminal cases, these High Courts have framed rules which are divergent on important points, and the practice of the Courts differs materially on certain important aspects of criminal administration. In comparing the rules of the various High Courts—which I have been enabled to do through the courtesy of the Hon'ble the Home Member—I find that the Calcutta High Court has laid down for half a century or more a system of procedure for deciding criminal cases which has found favour with the public at large, in the provinces of Assam, Bengal, and also Bihar and Orissa, which latter were until lately under the Calcutta High Court's jurisdiction. Other High Courts, however, differ from the Calcutta High Court in this matter on certain important points, which I shall presently place before the Council. Now, without going into unnecessary details, it may be broadly said—and here I have the advantage of speaking before the Hon'ble the Home Member who was himself a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta—that in the Calcutta High Court all criminal cases, except those in which there is a sentence of fine, are disposed of by a divisional bench of two judges, both when applications are presented for admission and also when the admitted applications come before the Court for final hearing. But in all the other High Courts (except Patna, about which I shall have a word to say later) the rules lay down that a single judge not only can and does hear all applications when they are filed for admission—which except in cases involving sentence of death or transportation for life he may reject summarily—but that a single judge can and does dispose of the cases when they come up for hearing later, except those involving sentences of death or transportation for life. This, to my mind, is a very serious matter, that all these cases, except those of death or transportation for life, should be admitted or rejected and disposed of by a single judge. From personal experience in the province of Agra, where I practised for many years and having been for now twenty-five years in intimate touch with Allahabad, I may say that there is great dissatisfaction in that province with the system of criminal justice as administered by the High Court at Allahabad, as compared with the provinces which are or have been under the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court. When the Patna High Court was established in 1916, Sir Edward Chamier, the first Chief Justice of the High Court, declared from the Bench as follows:—

'On the criminal side we have made rules regarding the jurisdiction of a single judge more elastic than Calcutta, but we do not intend ordinarily to make over to a single judge at present any but trifling and unimportant criminal cases.'

This was regarded as the thin end of the wedge, and things have unfortunately turned out exactly as we apprehended. In Sir Edward Chamier's time the practice of the Calcutta High Court was more or less conformed to, but since he left the Court, the practice has been introduced of putting before a single judge cases involving even six months' rigorous imprisonment, and when the Court is closed for the long vacation, a single judge disposes of all criminal cases, except those of sentence of death and perhaps transportation for life. Now Bihar and Orissa naturally regard it as a very serious departure from the practice and traditions of the Calcutta High Court, to which we had been used for fifty to sixty years. It seems to me, therefore, that in view of the divergent practice in the various High Courts on this the most important matter —the administration of Criminal Justice—Council would be well-advised in appointing a committee of experts, official and non-official members, to consider the expediency of assimilating the rules and practice of the various High Courts. It may be asked by some people, not members of the legal profession 'what difference does it make whether a criminal case is admitted or disposed of by a single judge or a divisional bench?' I will, therefore, give a concrete example to illustrate my point. Sometime back I filed an application before a divisional bench of the Patna Court. The judges differed in their view as to whether my application should or should not be admitted; the senior judge thought that the application should not be admitted, the junior took a

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different view, he thought that the application should be admitted. A rule was, however, granted to me for the hearing before a divisional bench of two judges who acquitted the accused. Supposing the practice prevailed in Patna, as it does elsewhere except Calcutta, of appointing a single judge to dispose of such applications, my clients would have had in that case to serve the term to which they were sentenced. I, therefore, hope that I have been able to convince this Council that it is desirable that in the matter of administration of criminal justice the practice of the Courts should be the same, and that the practice which obtains in the Calcutta High Court should preferably be adopted in the other Courts. It may be said that, if this proposal be adopted, the other High Courts will require a larger number of judges, and that that would add to the cost of the administration of justice.

"I had tabled a question on this subject and asked for information giving me the figures for the last five years to show what has been the net loss or gain from the administration of justice in each province. The information has not been vouchsafed to me yet, but I have reasons to believe that, when supplied, it will show that in almost every province the Government derive a very handsome income from the administration of justice. If, therefore, the Government are called upon to add to the number of Judges in the various High Courts for enabling the Courts to dispose of criminal matters in divisional benches, they should not grudge the additional expense, as it will give much more satisfaction to the people and inspire greater confidence in their mind; and I do not think we are unjustified in asking that the expense to be incurred by Government in increasing the number of Judges should be made available.

"This, Sir, is shortly my submission on the question of the assimilation of the rules and practice of the various High Courts in regard to the administration of criminal justice. In the resolution I also refer to 'and other matters.' Now these 'other matters' are very many, but I have no desire to exhaust them here. I will indicate briefly only some of the questions on which it is desirable that there should be uniformity of practice and procedure in the various High Courts One is the question of the right of audience of counsel from other Courts. This has now formed the subject of discussion for the last thirty years or more on many occasions, and you, Sir, are aware that in some very important trials in the Bombay High Court emiment counsel from Calcutta who appeared for the accused, were refused admission, after going all the way from Calcutta to Bombay. There are also other Courts which resort to a similar practice, and it is certainly desirable that some uniform practice should be adopted in this matter so that the clients may know as to what will happen if they engage counsel from outside their own Court. My friend, Mr. Chanda, has requested me to bring up the question of the Vakils, who are allowed in the Madras High Court to practise on the Original side, but are not so allowed in the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts. Surely there must be some uniformity of practice in this matter. If the Vakils are allowed to appear in the Madras High Court on the Original side, it does not stand to reason why they should not be allowed to do so in Calcutta and Bombay.

"In regard to the question of audience in different Courts, I may mention this. When the Patna High Court was established all of us were asked, or rather induced, to withdraw our names as Advocates from the Calcutta High Court, by being told that thereby we shall be assisting the Court in shutting out Calcutta lawyers from making a raid upon the Patna High Court. We, the simple and gullible folk in Bihar, accordingly withdrew our names from the Calcutta High Court, but in spite of our having done that, we find that the Judges of the Patna High Court are so much enamoured of Calcutta lawyers that a number of them have been allowed to appear in the Patna High Court. Calcutta lawyers have been repeatedly appearing in the Patna High Court. We make no grievance of that, but I will just cite an instance of what happened the other day when a Calcutta client wanted to take to Calcutta from Patna Mr. Hassan Imam, who was himself for years a Judge of the Calcutta High Court. The Calcutta Judges said: 'No, we are not going to allow a man from the Patna High Court to come here'. Now it is

obviously unfair that we should have been made to withdraw our names from the Calcutta High Court, and while lawyers from the Calcutta High Court are allowed to appear in the Patna High Court, yet a leader of our Bar was refused permission there. Although I am not trying to exhaust all the points, I hope I have indicated sufficiently the various matters, apart from criminal administration of justice, on which it is desirable that there should be uniformity of procedure. I, therefore, hope that the Hon'ble the Home Member will in this particular matter not adopt that policy which he often does—I do not say he does it willingly—of *non-possumus*. I think in this matter, which is not a political one, he will see his way to accept my resolution."

11-25 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda**:—"Sir, as the only member of the Calcutta High Court Vakil Bar present in this Council—I may be wrong, as I believe my Hon'ble friend Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur is still a member of the Vakil Bar of the Calcutta High Court, in any case as a member of that Bar, I have much pleasure in giving my cordial support to my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sinha's motion. As he has said, many matters are in an anomalous condition. Take for instance one glaring case. In Madras, the vakils who have got a worthy representative here in my esteemed friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, have the right of audience on the Original side of the High Court, but in Calcutta a lawyer of the eminence and position of Dr. Sir Rash Behari Ghose has no right of appearing on the Original side of the Calcutta High Court. This and other matters require to be looked into, and with these words I support the motion."

11-27 A.M. **The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent**:—"Sir, when I first saw this resolution I was in some doubt as to the particular rules which the Hon'ble Member had in his mind. Rules are issued by the High Courts on the criminal side under the Government of India Act, under enactments of this Council and under the Letters Patent. Thus, rules for the guidance of the lower Courts are issued under section 107 of the Government of India Act and under certain sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. The procedure for the exercise of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction is prescribed by the Letters Patent, and is contained in the Criminal Procedure Code. The procedure on the appellate side again is regulated partly by rules and partly by the Code of Criminal Procedure; the particular rule to which the Hon'ble Member drew attention now about divisional benches is framed under the authority of the Government of India Act. I will read section 108, sub-section (1) of that Act:—

'Each High Court may by its own rules provide as it thinks fit for the exercise, by one or more judges, or by Division Courts constituted by two or more judges, of the High Court, of the Original and Appellate jurisdiction vested in the Court.'

There are numerous other rules, but I do not think I need detain the Council by drawing attention to them if I make the essential point clear, namely, that all these rules are made in exercise of the statutory authority vested in the Courts either by Act of Parliament or by the Letters Patent, or by specific enactments of the Government of India. Now, in such circumstances, I suggest that the High Courts might well resent the interference with the prerogative that is vested in them by law, by a committee appointed by the executive. The Council must remember that a committee, such as the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha suggests, would not be appointed by this Council in a legislative capacity, but would be appointed by the Government as an executive Government acting on the advice of the members. If there is one principle to which I should have thought Hon'ble Members in this country would always adhere, it is that of avoiding any possible interference with judicial discretion by executive authority.

"Further, I do not think that the Hon'ble Member has fully realised what the attitude of the Courts might be in this matter, how jealous, how rightly

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jealous, they are of their dignity and independence. I myself have some knowledge of this matter. I have the greatest respect for the prestige of the Court, and I should be very unwilling to enter upon a course for which there is no legal sanction, or to create any impression that the Government sought in some way, to restrict the authority which has been vested in the High Courts by Statute. I apprehend myself that the Government of India by entering upon an undertaking of this kind might invite a biting rebuff from the various High Courts. I have some experience of Registrars, at least of the Calcutta High Court; I know that their pens on occasions can be dipped in gall, and this is one of the occasions on which, I think, they might justifiably be so dipped. Nor are the Hon'ble Judges of any Court, I think, so ready to admit that the procedure of other Courts is better than theirs. On such a point again they are, if I may say so, rightly sensitive and unwilling to accept suggestions from outside the Court. It may be said of course, such great minds are above all petty feeling of this kind, but the real fact is, when you get below the surface, there is a great deal of human nature in Judges, and I should like to remind the Council of well-known historical facts in this connection and they will realize the danger of agitating any controversial questions between the High Courts and the executive Government. I need only refer to the old feud between the Supreme Court of Calcutta and the executive Government there.

"I put it to the Council also that what the Hon'ble Member really proposes would be an unmerited slur on the Courts, a suggestion that they do not exercise their powers properly. It would also be interpreted, if I may put it so, as an act of grave discourtesy. We have not even consulted the Courts in this matter, nor has there been any suggestion of that kind. I can imagine a Committee of this Council or a committee composed of officials and non-officials appointed by this Council being received by the Calcutta High Court very coldly, and their Lordships might well say: 'Surely you might leave us to manage our own business. What authority have you to come down here to investigate the exercise of powers which are vested in us by the law, by Statute, by the Letters Patent of His Majesty? If the Council thinks that we are misusing those powers, then, so far as may lie within their competence, let them alter the law, but do not let them appoint executive committees to interfere with the exercise of our judicial authority.'

"That is a line, I think, the Courts might very reasonably take, for I cannot believe that a committee of this kind would be approved either by the High Courts themselves or by the members of the bar. Many of the rules of the High Courts deal again with very technical matters and in each Court they are adapted to suit local conditions. They are the result of many years' work and experience, and I suggest to the Council that the authorities best able to deal with such matters are the judges themselves. The Hon'ble Member has criticised the procedure in several High Courts, in Bombay, Madras, Allahabad and Patna. Sir, I should be very unwilling indeed to be drawn into any discussion of the exercise of judicial authority in this Council, and I hope that Members of Council will support me in this line. The Hon'ble Member adverted in particular to the question of Judges sitting singly. He said, if I understood him correctly, that in the Courts, one judge sits in revision in all cases in which the sentence does not exceed one of six months' imprisonment and that they also sit alone for the admission of appeals and applications for revision in other cases. Well I myself can see very good reasons for this practice, and it is probably done, I should imagine, to save the time of the Court, and to save public money. But I do not want to enter into the merits of the procedure in any High Court, as in my judgment criticism of judicial action should be avoided in this Council.

"The Hon'ble Member then passed on to this right of audience and his complaint was of the practice of the Calcutta High Court in that some prominent member of the Patna Bar was not allowed the right of audience there. Surely that is a matter which the High Courts must have power to decide for themselves. It is an authority that is vested in them under the Letters Patent of His Majesty.

[*Sir William Vincent; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; the Vice-President.*] [19TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

"Finally, he raised the question of the right of Vakils to practise on the original side of the Court. Well, Sir, I know of no more vexed question than that in Calcutta, and I daresay also in Bombay? Do the Members of this Council sitting here wish to interfere in a difficult and technical matter of this kind upon which professional opinion is very largely divided? I suggest that the action which the Hon'ble Member proposes would place the Government of India really in an impossible position *vis-a-vis* the Hon'ble Judges. I am however prepared to draw the attention of the Courts to this debate with special reference to the points raised for such action (if any) as they may think fit, but I hope that the members of this Council will not ask the Government of India to place themselves in the position which the Hon'ble Member invites them to take up. I have seen various hornets' nests stirred in this Council before now. I see in the list of business notice of at least one or two resolutions which may stir up fresh ones, but I, for my part, am very unwilling to stir up six such powerful hornets' nests as six High Courts by the appointment of such a committee as the Hon'ble Member proposes."

11-39 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha**:—"Sir, if I had known at the time when I sent in my resolution that all these untoward results which the Hon'ble the Home Member apprehends from its acceptance, were likely to come about, I should certainly have refrained from sending in my motion; but I must state that after having heard the Hon'ble the Home Member carefully, I am not at all satisfied that they are likely to ensue. Sir William Vincent has, if I may say so, been very adroitly skating on thin ice in reply to my submissions to the Council. He has not had one word to say on the merits of my proposal, but he has drawn a most lurid picture of what will happen if a Committee were to be appointed to investigate these matters. Now I want to clear the ground by saying that I do not yield even to the Home Member in his desire for judicial prestige and independence; and it has been with us for years a standing complaint that our Courts are sometimes not given that amount of independence that they should have in certain matters. But my submission is that by appointing a committee of the kind which I advocate, you will not at all be affecting the question of judicial independence or prestige. I know that the High Court Judges are, as the Hon'ble the Home Member says, sometimes sensitive, sometimes too sensitive, but surely because they are so . . . .

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"May I rise to explain, Sir? I did not say too sensitive, I said reasonably sensitive."

The Vice-President:—"I think 'too sensitive,' is the Hon'ble Member's own addition."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"I say, assuming they are even too sensitive—which I believe they are not—assuming for the sake of argument that they are too sensitive—that is absolutely no reason why this Council should not do what it thinks to be right and proper in public interests. The suggestion is not that this Council or the Executive Government should at all interfere in any matter of judicial independence or judicial prestige. My resolution simply asks for a Committee to compare these rules, to consult the Judges, if necessary—and I do not think the Judges will resent such consultation—and then to submit a report to the Governor General in Council as to how far it was expedient or feasible to assimilate these rules on certain well-understood principles. I do not think it will be at all affecting either judicial independence or judicial prestige. But, if the Hon'ble the Home Member thinks that it will amount to that, and that it will bring about a hornets' nest of the judges of six High Courts about his ears from different parts of the country, I should be the last person to put him in that unhappy position. In

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the circumstances, I will be quite content if he will kindly communicate with the High Courts, as I understand he has promised to do, the specific points raised in this debate. In that view I shall ask your leave, Sir, to withdraw this Resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"May I explain, Sir, that what I intend to do is to have the papers connected with this debate sent to the Hon'ble Judges for such action (if any) as they may think fit." 11-43 A.M.

The Resolution was, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

POINT OF ORDER.

On the Hon'ble Sir George Barnes rising to move his Resolution, the Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel said:

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"May I rise to a point of order, Sir? I had given notice of my Resolution* No. 7, regarding fiscal autonomy earlier than my friend the Hon'ble Sir George Barnes did of this Resolution, and it ought to be given precedence ordinarily, unless you regard that Resolution† No. 3 is of such public urgent importance that it should have precedence." 11-44 A.M.

The Vice-President:—"The practice of the Council has been invariably to take Resolutions in the order in which they are set down on the paper. I am sure that no prejudice will accrue to the Hon'ble Mr. Patel by following this course. We are going to consider Resolutions both to-day and to-morrow."

RESOLUTION *RE* APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE TRADE STATISTICS.

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes:—"Sir, I beg to move the Resolution which stands in my name, namely:— 11-45 A.M.

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he appoint a Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill, the Hon'ble Mr. Mant, the Hon'ble Mr. Ley, the Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Sarma, the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha, the Hon'ble Mr. Crum, the Hon'ble Mr. Paton, the Hon'ble Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur, the Hon'ble Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis and myself to examine the trade statistics and to consider and report to the Governor General in Council whether or not it is advisable to apply to the Indian Customs Tariff a system of preference in favour of goods of Empire origin'.

"This may seem, and indeed is, a very large question for a Committee of this Council to approach, and I want to explain why I suggest that it should be approached in this way. His Excellency the Viceroy, when he addressed

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* 7. **By the Hon'ble Mr. Patel:**—

"This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he may be pleased to appoint a Committee, consisting of an equal number of official and non-official members of this Council to investigate the question of fiscal policy to be adopted hereafter by the Government of India as a result of the recommendations of Lord Selborne's Committee and devise and suggest such tariff arrangements as seem to it best fitted to the needs of India as an integral part of the British Empire."

† 3. **By the Hon'ble Sir George Barnes:**—

"This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he appoint a Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill, the Hon'ble Mr. Mant, the Hon'ble Mr. Ley, the Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Sarma, the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha, the Hon'ble Mr. Crum, the Hon'ble Mr. Paton, the Hon'ble Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur, the Hon'ble Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis and the mover, to examine the Trade Statistics and to consider and report to the Governor General in Council whether or not it is advisable to apply to the Indian Customs Tariff a system of preference in favour of goods of Empire origin."

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the Association of Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta last month made it quite clear, as perhaps you will remember, that the Government of India do not wish to make any general change in the traditional policy of Government in tariff matters without the support of public opinion. It may be said that it is impossible for a Committee of this Council, in the time at their disposal during this Session, to go into the question as deeply as may be desired, and I quite realise the validity of this criticism. But it does seem to me that they can at any rate examine the statistical position, and without going into any very elaborate detail give their opinion on the question whether the admission of preference as a general policy into our Customs tariff would or would not be to the benefit of India. I feel sure that the publication of their opinion, and of such papers on the subject as they think fit to publish, will be a valuable guide to the formation of sound opinion by others outside the Council Chamber who are interested in the subject.

"I may be asked what is the object of the Government in raising this very difficult and thorny question at the present moment? The reason is that the principle of Imperial preference has been recently adopted in the tariff of the United Kingdom and in the tariffs of several of the Dominions. The question has consequently become one of practical politics for India, and it seems to the Government that the time has come for examining the question afresh. As, Sir, you are aware, the question was carefully examined during Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty, and the results of that examination are contained in an exhaustive Minute by Sir Edward Law. In the despatch which covered the Minute and which has been published, Lord Curzon's Government came to a conclusion against adopting a scheme of Imperial preference, and this Despatch and Minute must form the starting point for any new inquiry. My Department, I need hardly say, has made an examination of the statistical position as it exists at present in comparison with that which obtained when Sir Edward Law's Minute was written; but we believe that the practical knowledge which the gentlemen whose names have been suggested as Members of the Committee can bring to bear on the subject will be most helpful, and will do much to secure a true view of the effect of preferential duties on the trades in which British India is interested.

"If this Council, then, accepts the Resolution which I put forward, the first papers which will need their careful consideration are the Minute and Despatch of 1903. I do not propose at the present moment to weary the Council with a mass of figures. but, I think, they may be interested to know how the statistical position in 1903 compares with the statistical position for the year before the war which is the latest year which is really worth considering. In 1903, the United Kingdom's share of our import trade was 66·5 per cent., the share of other parts of the Empire was 9·5 per cent., and the share of foreign countries was 24 per cent. In the year before the war, the United Kingdom's share had fallen to 64 per cent., the share of other parts of the Empire to 5 per cent., and the share of foreign countries had risen to 31 per cent. As regards the export trade, the United Kingdom's share had fallen from 25 to 2 ·5 per cent., the share of other parts of the Empire had risen from 13 to 14 per cent., and the share of foreign countries had risen from 62·5 to 65·5 per cent. As far as statistics of imports and exports go, the two positions in 1903 and 1914 are therefore similar to an extraordinary degree when we take into account the great changes which the world has undergone during the past five years. Indeed, the variations are so slight that they would not seem *prima facie* to vitiate the general conclusion reached in 1903 that India can have little to gain from a scheme of Imperial preference. There are, however, other sides of the question which will deserve the attention of the Committee if it is eventually appointed. In the first place, I would observe that the adverse decision of Lord Curzon's Government was based in some measure on the danger of reprisals by foreign nations. We should like to have the opinion of the Members of the Committee, who have many of them got special means of forming an estimate on this point whether that danger is to-day a real one, or as serious as it

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seemed to Lord Curzon's Government. The position is further changed, in the second place, by the adoption of a policy of preference in other parts of the Empire, including the United Kingdom. The Government desire that the question should be looked at quite dispassionately, and in the first instance from a purely interested point of view. What has India prospectively to gain or to lose? Supposing a scheme of preference to goods of Empire origin is generally adopted, as in fact in actual practice it already has been in portions of the Empire, will it be a wise policy in our own interests to abstain, or will it be wiser for India to join any such scheme? We must remember, I think, that we hope in the future to be something more than a source of supply of raw materials for other people's industries to work up. We look forward to the development of our own industries I think we are even justified in looking forward to the possibility of finding export markets for our manufactured products either within the Empire or without. I think I might reasonably say that there are some portions of the Empire, not far from our own shores, which we might justly look upon as a natural outlet for our goods. If we are to compete on unfavourable terms in those markets with other portions of the Empire which are admitted to preferential duties, it would seem *primâ facie* that we should be placing ourselves at the outset at a disadvantage.

"This, of course, is only one aspect of the case, which has many sides to it, and I do not wish to be thought in any way as suggesting a decision in favour of one side or the other. Nor again do I wish to be interpreted as suggesting that the matter should be looked at absolutely from a selfish point of view. As His Excellency the Viceroy remarked to the Association of Chambers of Commerce. while it is the interests of India to which we have first to look, it will be unwise to take a wholly parochial view, and in developing the tariff policy of the future, we ought to be able to evolve some system which will be to the advantage not of ourselves alone, but also of the Empire of which we are a part. And here, I may remind the Council that this is not the first occasion on which the question has been discussed in this Council Seven years ago, on 17th March, 1913, the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis (who I am glad to say is still a Member of this Council) moved a Resolution in the following terms:—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council the desirability, in view of the loss of opium revenue, of considering financial measures for strengthening the resources of Government, with special reference to the possibility of increasing the revenue under a system of preferential tariffs with the United Kingdom and the Colonies.'

"In a carefully reasoned speech, he quoted the trade figures which were then applicable, and urged that India had nothing to fear from retaliation in the event of her increasing her import duties with the object of giving preference to other parts of the Empire. The figures on which the proposed Committee must work are of course the most recent figures. But there are parts of Sir Gangadhar's speech which apply to present conditions as much as they did when his speech was delivered, and I should like to make my apologies to him for quoting a few sentences from what he said. He asked:—

'What has India to gain by a scheme of Imperial preference? Her exports to the United Kingdom, for instance, are much smaller than her imports thence. She will have to give preference in a great many things and will receive a preference in a very few. Sir, I admit the premises, but I deny the conclusion. It is true that we ask for very little—favourable terms for our cotton goods, our sugar, our tea, tobacco and coffee, and it is true that we can give a great deal. But I maintain that this is not a question to be treated in the spirit of a petty huckster lamenting over a one-sided bargain. There are likewise other advantages to be reaped from Imperial preference, of which I need but mention one as an instance, the solidarity of the Empire.'

Those were Sir Gangadhar's words. Since then, the position has been somewhat changed by the adoption of the principle of preference in the United Kingdom Budget. Our tea, tobacco and coffee are all given a preference on entry into the United Kingdom. Our sugar would be entitled

[*Sir George Barnes; Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis.*] [19TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

to a preference if we had any to export, but, unfortunately, India is an importer of sugar and not an exporter. With regard to cotton goods, the position is somewhat changed since the date when Sir Gangadhar made his speech. There was then an import duty of 3½ per cent on cotton piece-goods and a corresponding excise duty of 3½ per cent. The import duty has, as you all know, been raised since then to 7½ per cent., while the excise duty remains at its old figure of 3½ per cent. Thus, the excise duty at present forms a much smaller proportion of the import duty than it did in 1903 or in 1913. I only refer to this matter here because I wish to add that, in the view of the Government of India, it must be a condition of the acceptance of the principle of Imperial preference by India that the excise duty on cotton piece-goods should be totally abolished.

"Now, Sir, I want again to make it quite clear that this is not a Resolution in favour of Imperial preference. We only want the position to be examined. It is a Resolution for the appointment of a Committee whose duty it will be to give their opinion on the question of policy; that is to say, whether, viewed in the cold light of statistics, it will be consistent with the interests of India to apply to the Indian Customs tariff a system of preference in favour of goods of Empire origin."

12 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis**:—"Sir, when I moved that Resolution about Imperial Preference in 1913 the issue was not one of practical and immediate importance to India, except in so far as it helped Government to make up partially the huge loss in opium revenue. British public opinion then favoured Free Trade, notwithstanding the activities of the party formed by the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. I could not have expected, however much I may have wished, that any practical results would soon follow the adoption of the Resolution. The difficulties in the way were enormous. There was a certain amount of feeling, one might say prejudice, in India against the Colonies. The motives of the United Kingdom were also suspected by the people in consequence of the history of our import duties upon Lancashire goods and the countervailing excise duty. There was no disposition in any quarter in this country to establish cordial relations with His Majesty's Dominions by initiating a system of preferential tariffs. The strength of our economic position in regard to certain raw materials certainly did not incline us to look ahead, and to prefer Imperial interests to our immediate gains. The situation was further complicated by the fact that the whole subject of Imperial Preference had been carefully examined by this Government in 1903, as has just been said by Sir George Barnes, and in their Despatch to the Secretary of State for India of 22nd October 1903 they had recorded their considered opinion, based upon a scrutiny of the trade statistics, that a scheme of Preferential Tariffs would not be advantageous to India. The reply of the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson clearly showed that Lord Hardinge's Government were not prepared to take a different view, although even according to the Finance Minister £28 million pounds sterling worth of Indian produce would be benefited under British Preferential Tariffs. I was not unconscious of the attitude of Government, and were it not for the signs of the times indicating the growth of a distinct feeling throughout the British Empire in favour of a closer union among the scattered units and of Imperial Preference supplying the bond, the Resolution would not have been moved. The problem then before constructive and Imperial statesmanship was, according to my lights, to reconcile the special economic, commercial and financial interests of India with the larger interests of the British Empire which could only be converted into an organic whole by a zollverein or a customs-union. India was frankly protectionist then as now, but she could not have a protective tariff so long as her fiscal policy had to conform to the policy of free trade England. It would be disingenuous on my part to disclaim some protectionist feeling. But protection was impossible and not within the range of practical politics. Imperial Preference offered, to my mind, a *via media* which was likely to secure to this country a modified form of protection at the

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same time that it supplied a bond of indissoluble union to the disjointed and *quasi*-independent units of the Empire.

"India had then as now certain Imperial obligations, and it was difficult to see how these obligations could be discharged if our tariffs were regulated on any policy except that of Imperial Preference. With a clear perception of the needs of the situation, it was not necessary for me to be inspired by outside influences (it has since been hinted in certain quarters I was) to claim for Imperial Preference a dispassionate hearing. Our Imperial obligations are more onerous now after the War than before, and we all, protectionist or free trader, must approach this subject of future Indian tariffs with a wide outlook and handle it with statesmanship. The development of inter-Empire trade is admittedly one of our principal obligations as an integral unit of the Empire. And human ingenuity will fail to discover any fiscal policy other than that of Preferential Tariffs which can be adopted consistently with this central object. Imperial Preference is more than necessary in our present circumstances—it is unavoidable. There is no alternative to it. The substitution of Free Trade by it in the United Kingdom only makes its adoption in India imperative, apart from the question of gain or loss. I am glad to find that some of our people are coming over to this view. But if there is any loss in our dealings with protectionist countries, that will certainly be minimised through British economic, commercial and diplomatic pressure upon them. Britain, furthermore, is now in closer political alliance with powerful Powers, and it is extremely unlikely that these Powers would risk a severance of the ties by hitting India through exclusion of her exports. Any heavy duty, besides, on our exports by way of retaliation will be largely discounted by the increasing volume of our exports due to expansion of industries. It must likewise be borne in mind that the safety of our exports at sea depends upon His Majesty's Navy towards the cost of which, initial and recurring, we have so far contributed little, and it would be ungenerous on our part to refuse to reciprocate the friendly feelings of the Great British Power in commerce.

"But with all the advantages of Imperial Preference, I was not under any delusion in 1913 about its adoption by the Empire as a workable plan so long as England clung to Free Trade. I expected time would reveal its virtues. The War, however, has done for us which years of propagandist work would have failed to do. Truly, the world has covered in a few weeks, according to the vigorous words of the Prime Minister, the track of centuries.

"Sir, the federation of the British Empire is to-day a live issue; it is an absolute necessity. Imperial interests require it. There must be closer association in matters economic as much as military, between India and the Colonies on the one hand, and between them and the United Kingdom on the other. And the accepted ideal further is that the Empire should be self-contained and self-sufficient both as regards raw materials and manufactures. This can only be reached by the formation of a customs-union. And Imperial Preference is a *sine qua non* for its success. In the altered conditions it will not do for us or any other part of the British Empire to follow the attractive cry of Protection or Free Trade. The federation of the British Empire is a real, stern necessity, and as practical men it is as well for us to recognise the equally stern fact that federation is only possible on the basis of Imperial Preference. We must abandon once for all our insular prejudices and take a broad view of things. If we want to remain citizens of the Empire, we must show preference to the other members in the matter of trade. It will certainly not promote our interests and the interests of the Empire to allow Japan and the United States to be in undisputed possession of the market in India vacated by Germany and Austria. Moreover, the idea that all foreign sellers may be kept out by heavy protective tariffs may be patriotic and attractive, but in practical working will be productive of mischievous results. India cannot be self-contained as regards manufactures for long generations; she cannot utilise all her raw produce herself; she has to sell her goods, raw and manufactured, abroad. A protectionist India will be a sufferer in all these matters,

[*Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis; The Vice-President; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.*] [19TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

It is also a point for earnest consideration that India cannot be in the Empire and yet be out of it. If she is to be a self-governing Dominion of the Empire, she must submit to some restrictions in the matter of her trade with the outside world and to some discriminative principles in her trade with the other units of the Empire.

"Sir, the United Kingdom with a statesman like grasp of the situation, is gradually abandoning the fetish of Free Trade and introducing a modified system of Preferential Tariffs with the object of developing her trade relations with India and the Colonies, as also of strengthening the bonds of union with them. A reversion to either pure Free Trade or pure Protection is extremely unlikely. The only practical alternative is some such policy as Imperial Preference. And it is very necessary that its potentialities as a source of strength or weakness to Indian interests should be explored, and that as early as possible, by a committee in the light of the trade statistics of recent years. The recommendation of Lord Selborne's Committee regarding the fiscal policy of India is qualified with the important proviso that the autonomy of India may be interfered with in case her action jeopardises Imperial interests. In this view our safest course would be to move along the lines of least resistance. This is noway a party question. The Commitee proposed will not commit the Council to the adoption of any particular policy but will only see, on an examination of the trade returns, if Imperial Preference would be seriously prejudicial to our economic interests, or whether India is likely to gain by it in the long run. And as the Committee is to be appointed for this examination, I beg to support the resolution."

12-9 P.M. **The Vice-President**:—"I think I must remind the Council that we are not going to discuss to-day the whole question of Imperial Preference, but only the appointment of a Committee to examine the trade statistics and report to Government, which is a very different question."

12-10 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy**:—"Sir, I am of opinion that this is a resolution which ought to have been brought before the new Legislative Assembly in which we will have more representative Indian commercial members; and I would have liked if the resolution were drafted on the lines of the resolution which was recently passed by the Indian Industrial Congress in Bombay. With your permission, Sir, I will read the resolution:—

'That this conference strongly disapproves of the policy of Imperial Preference attempted to be introduced as manifested in the recent legislation regarding the exports of hide and skins and urges that no measure of Imperial Preference should be adopted till the whole question has been examined by a committee fully representative of the various commercial interests of the country as indicated in the despatch to the Secretary of State reviewing the report of the Indian Industrial Commission, and until the Indian legislature is in the position of deciding for itself the fiscal policy best suited to the interests of the country and carrying it into effect.'

"Sir, when the Indian Industrial Commission was appointed, there were loud complaints in this Council and outside that the fiscal question was not included in the scope of its inquiry, but the reply of the Government was that owing to the war this question could not be taken up then, but that it would be taken up after the termination of the war. Sir, the questions of Tariff and Imperial Preference are interwoven. I will clearly say to this Council that I am a staunch supporter of Imperial Preference where we can adopt it with due regard to the interests of the Empire and of India. But before we settle the question of Imperial Preference, we have also to consider the question of tariff, as both are interwoven. At the same time, I do not wish to object to this resolution, because it recommends only the appointment of a committee to examine the trade statistics and make a report to the Governor General in Council. I hope the Hon'ble Mover has no idea of restricting the scope of this committee by not allowing evidence to be taken if it is needed; because on

19TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Haji Chaudhuri Muhammad Ismail Khan; Mr. V. J. Patel; Sir Dinshaw Wacha.*]

merely statistical grounds I do not think the Committee will be able to give the proper decision and advice which they ought to give. For instance, for the information of the Council, I will just quote one example, that of dyes; we want to protect the British dyes industry as much as we can, but if foreign countries like Japan are able to secure German dyes 50 per cent. or 60 per cent. cheaper and compete with us in the manufacture of dyed cloth, then if we are to protect ourselves we have to put a heavy duty not only on German dyes, but also on the foreign manufactured cloth which use German dyes. There are many such questions for solution, and, I think, this committee ought to be allowed to examine witnesses in big centres like Bombay and Calcutta before giving their opinion.

"Sir, I have heard with very great interest the statistics which have just been given by the Hon'ble Mover. We know that since the war, trade with the British Empire has decreased, while the trade with foreign countries has increased enormously. We are very anxious that we should make the Empire self-contained, but, at the same time, the Imperial question cannot be finally settled unless the whole tariff question has been gone through. I hope the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry will take up that question also very soon, because we shall then be able to frame a definite policy and to develop our industries and make this Empire more self-contained. With these few remarks I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Haji Chaudhuri Muhammad Ismail 12-15 P.M.
Khan:—"Sir, I have pleasure in giving my support to the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble the Member in charge of the Department of Commerce. India cries aloud for industries other than that of agriculture, and the only way to help the establishment of industries is to adopt a system of protection. Even Mill has advocated preference for nascent industries and educated opinion in India has always asked the Government to help Indian industries by a system of preference for Indian goods. Unfortunately this preference, though supported by the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and the Right Hon'ble Mr. Balfour, has never been adopted by the Government of India for the prosperity of Indian industries. The War, however, has brought about a change in the old state of affairs, and Imperial Preference has been adopted in the tariff of the United Kingdom. We can now hope to see the extension of the policy to India. But before the scheme is adumbrated, it is necessary to examine the situation with the help of statistics—which can be done by a committee competent to discuss the matter and examine the condition and possibilities of Indian Industries and Commerce under a system of Indian preference. Therefore, Sir, I welcome the proposal to appoint such a committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"Sir, I am really very sorry to 12-17 P.M.
have to oppose this Resolution. I cannot understand why at this particular juncture this question regarding the adoption of Imperial preference in our tariff custom should be at all before the Council. If I understood the Hon'ble Mover aright, he gave the impression that because the British Government had recently accepted, perhaps tentatively, the policy of Imperial preference, therefore this Government ought to consider the question of Imperial preference afresh. Now it is a matter of common knowledge, Sir, so far as India is concerned, that the whole country is wholly and essentially protectionist. All public men are protectionists, and if my impression is correct, I believe the officials themselves were so far protectionists . . . .

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha:—"I am still a free-trader."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"Yes, excepting my friend Sir Dinshaw Wacha . . . .

[*Sir Dinshaw Wacha; The Vice-President; Mr. V. J. Patel; Sir George Barnes.*] [19TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha:—"And other people besides in the Indian world who are also free-traders."

The Vice-President:—"Order, order."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"I am glad to know that my friend is still a free-trader, though not in favour of Imperial preference. . .

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha:—"I have not said anything about Imperial preference."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"The point that I was driving at is that the Government of India were themselves, so far as I know, protectionists and they agreed with the general opinion of the country in this matter. Then, again, the matter was settled so far as protection *versus* Imperial preference was concerned by a thorough inquiry in the time of Lord Curzon. The question was carefully examined and the Committee arrived at the conclusion that Imperial preference would not be to the advantage of India. When I observed, Sir, that the Government of India were protectionists till very recently, I had the authority of the Secretary of State in that behalf. I invite the attention of this Council to the observations of the Secretary of State in the debate on the Government of India Bill in the House of Commons. The reference appears on page 396 of the Parliamentary Debates in the House of Commons on Thursday, the 4th of December 1919. Mr. Montagu said :—

'I hope I shall be able to convince the hon'ble and gallant Member (Colonel Wedgwood) that what he seeks to do is quite unnecessary. The proper plan of Parliamentary procedure is that fiscal proposals should be proposed by the Government. I am quite in agreement with the Hon'ble Member with regard to fiscal autonomy for India, and I would point out that it is not the Government of India which has been in disagreement on this point. It has been the Secretary of State. There has been no controversy between the officials and the non-officials. Most of the officials have been Protectionists. I myself, as the hon'ble and gallant Member knows, am a convinced Free-Trader.'

So it is perfectly clear that till this resolution was moved by the Hon'ble Sir George Barnes, the public in India were under the impression that the Government of India were Protectionists and were therefore entirely at one with non-official opinion in the country. I for one cannot therefore understand how the Government of India have now suddenly developed a taste for Imperial Preference. But whatever the facts may be . . . .

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes:—"I did endeavour to make it as clear as possible that we have not developed a taste for Imperial Preference. This is simply a resolution for a committee to inquire into the question and review the facts."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"I am glad to know that the Government of India have not developed that taste, but where is the occasion for this resolution then? The question has been settled; we are all Protectionists, the Government of India are Protectionists, why do you want to consider the question of Imperial Preference if you have not developed that taste? . . .

The Vice-President:—"I think the Hon'ble Member should not repeat such statements as that. The Government of India is not committed to the policy of protection."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"The Government of India is not committed to the policy of Imperial Preference, I am glad to know that."

The Vice-President:—"I said of protection."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"A reference has been made in the speech of the Hon'ble Mover to a resolution moved by the Hon'ble Sir

[19TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. V. J. Patel; Mr. W. E. Crum.*]

Gangadhar Chitnavis in 1913. Now when that resolution was moved by my friend he believed and the country believed that Protection was impossible and therefore Imperial Preference was the second best. Now that state of things has changed. My friend Sir George Barnes has quoted a passage from the speech of Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis on that resolution, but Sir Gangadhar, in moving that resolution, made it perfectly clear that it was altogether hopeless to expect protection at the hands of the British Government, and therefore the only possible thing was Imperial Preference. If Protection could be had and would be within practical politics he maintained that he was out and out protectionist. That being so, Sir, even the consideration of the question of Imperial Preference is out of the question at this time when we have been granted fiscal autonomy. Then again there is another consideration. With whom are we going to enter into this union for Imperial Preference? With the self-governing Dominions? Now these self-governing Dominions, South Africa, East Africa and the rest of them, have not been treating us even as human beings. We are outside the pale of civilization in their eyes, and are we going to consider the question of Imperial Preference, of entering into a union with these States who do not agree to regard us even as human beings? Look at the most deplorable, most disgraceful and humiliating treatement which is meted out to our brothers and sisters in South Africa and East Africa even to-day. So long as we are not self-governing partners of the British Empire, it is useless to even consider the question of Imperial Preference at all. Under these circumstances I strongly oppose the resolution. I think it is mischievous to consider the question of Imperial Preference at this juncture. We have now got fiscal autonomy and we are Protectionists, let us devise our own tariffs and regulate them. That being so why should we at all think of Imperial Preference?"

The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum:—"Sir, as you yourself have pointed out, this resolution is in danger of becoming a discussion on the merits or demerits of Imperial Preference rather than merely a discussion as to whether this committee should be appointed. And the question of fiscal policy has also been brought in. Now I quite admit that it is not an easy matter entirely to separate the question of fiscal policy from the question of Imperial Preference, but, at the same time, I do not think that we can possibly ask a committee composed like this to tackle the whole question of the fiscal policy of India. But we have heard from the Hon'ble Member for Commerce that he is ready to put before a committee of this sort a very considerable mass of figures and papers which have been collected by his Department; and I submit that under the circumstances the best thing we can possibly do is to go through these figures and discuss them and form some opinion first of all on the question of Imperial Preference There is no doubt about it that, apart altogether from the fiscal policy of India, the question of Imperial Preference has been receiving a very large amount of attention in other parts of the Empire, and there is no doubt about it that England has, to some extent and in certain cases, granted Imperial Preference to India. I certainly think, therefore, that we should take this opportunity of discussing with a committee as proposed the question of Imperial Preference. 12-28 P.M.

"Now, the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy has suggested that it would be impossible to discuss the question of Imperial Preference without the Committee visiting the trade centres and taking evidence generally on the question. I do not think that this will be necessary for a Committee which is merely discussing the question of Imperial Preference. It would most certainly be necessary for any Committee or Commission discussing the question of fiscal policy. What I would like therefore to suggest to the Hon'ble Member is that he should go a little bit further with regard to the scope of the work of this Committee than he has gone and that the Committee should also be empowered to recommend to the Governor General in Council the best methods of considering the future fiscal policy of India. I think that if this was brought within the scope of the Committee, it might even meet Mr. Patel's Resolution

[*Mr. W. E. Crum; The Vice-President; Mr. G. S. Khaparde; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*] [19TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

*No. 7 which he is going to bring forward, and I think that then we could very well examine the question of Imperial Preference in some detail and make recommendations upon the methods which would be useful with regard to the consideration of the question of the whole fiscal policy in the near future. . . . .

The Vice-President:—"Do I understand that the Hon'ble Member desires to move an amendment to the Resolution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum:—"I did not know it was in order to move an amendment. I was making a suggestion."

The Vice-President:—"The position with regard to amendments is that any member can object to an amendment of which notice has not been given. But it can be admitted, if necessary, so long as a member does not object."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum:—"In that case I would ask you leave to move the following amendment to the Resolution, by adding the words 'and on the best methods of considering the future fiscal policy of India'."

12-36 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde**:—"I feel myself rather in a difficult position as to how to vote on this proposition and that is my excuse for speaking. I am not an expert in finance, but the difficulty to me is, how this question cropped up at all. Is there an Association in India that asked for it? Was there any agitation or did anybody suggest that this matter should be taken into consideration at this time? I am unaware of anything of this kind Not only was there nothing of that kind in the public press, but what little there was was against it. So the difficulty that occurs to me is, how the question comes up. The next difficulty is that we have not got any products to export. All that we do at present is to send out our raw products to other countries and get what we can without having anything to export in the shaped-finished articles. Why is it necessary for us to consider how we shall export it and what treatment we shall give to it? As it was aptly remarked in the earlier part of the debate to-day we must catch our hare before we think of distributing it or cooking it or doing what we like with it. So I thought we should devote our attention and concentrate upon producing more and having something finished that can be exported; and when we have got that, then it will be time enough to think out all these problems. So I thought myself that increased production, improved manufacture and facilities for producing finished articles would take precedence over all questions of this kind, and in that view of the matter I feel that it is rather premature to go into this question now and appoint a Committee.

"There is a further reason which weighs with me generally. I do not mean to discuss the proposition, but merely to state that there is a difficulty which I feel. There is the protection school; there is the fair trade school, there used to be the school of which we do not hear much now called the free trade school. and the fourth doctrine that appears to be coming in now is Imperial preference. Now if this is to be adopted or if the matter is to be considered, I would suggest to the Hon'ble Member for Commerce that, if possible, he would accept this fair trade principle also to be investigated at this time. If fair trade is introduced, then that meets all those questions which were discussed in 1903 and 1913 to a certain extent.

"With these remarks I wish to oppose this proposition."

12-38 P.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma**:—"Sir, I would heartily support the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Crum. I think it is

*Vide first footnote on page 195.

necessary that the Committee should have power to formulate some recommendations in regard to the tariff policy in order to be able to arrive at definite conclusions with regard to the question of preference.

"Then, coming to the question of the Resolution itself, there seems to be some misapprehension. We are not asked to commit overselves one way or the other, as regards our future policy in the matter of Imperial Preference. The Government has at present under the law the power of regulating the tariffs in any way they choose. Under the Government of India Act also they would be supreme, and therefore the Governor General in Council can regulate the tariffs in any way he chooses, and the opinion of the Legislative Council would be really only of an advisory character.

"Therefore, I should have thought that we would welcome this Resolution coming as it does from the Government who want to take us into their confidence and ask us to discuss with them the *pros* and *cons* of the matter and to help them with our suggestions. We may agree with, or may finally differ from, the conclusions of the Government, but there seems to be no objection whatsoever to our giving our counsel to the Government when they place all the materials before us I should have thought that no objection could have been reasonably taken to this Resolution. The Government are in a position to do what they like at the present moment under the law, and all that they ask for, is our co-operation in the way of making recommendations. It is perfectly open to us in the Committee to say we regret we cannot endorse the grant of preference, and the Government themselves have told us that they have not pledged themselves one way or the other. I, therefore, think that the Hon'ble Mr. Patel and the Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde are labouring under some misapprehension with regard to the scope of this Resolution. If the Government had said that they had come to a conclusion, there might have been something to be said against this Resolution ; but they have not taken up that attitude at all. I would put another suggestion also before the Hon'ble Members. We have practically in a way crossed the Rubicon. When we passed the Raw Skins Act we did give preference to the United Kingdom in the export duty, which the Government of India levies in respect of raw skins and hides. Therefore, the matter has become one of practical politics and the Industrial Conference which sat at Bombay objected to that and on reasonable grounds. They said the country had no opportunity of discussing the matter and the Government of India had chosen to embody in the Act a principle which has not been discussed by the people. I think the Government of India are now giving an opportunity to the people through their representatives of discussing the matter. Of course, if the composition of the Committee is not all that the members desire, we might ask for its enlargement and for other people to be included in it ; but, I think, the Resolution is thoroughly sound and reasonable and should be supported accordingly."

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy :—"May I speak 12-40 P.M.
on the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Crum ?"

The Vice-President :—"Technically, the Hon'ble Member is in order, but I hope he will be as brief as possible."

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy :—"I will, Sir. I heartily support the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Crum. His amendment has solved many of my difficulties. By putting in those few words we shall be able to discuss also the principal question.

"Then, if we appoint some machinery like a commission to go into the tariff question, this Council will be free also to advise that the Imperial question, if it is found difficult, can also be entrusted to it. So I heartily support this amendment."

12-41 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Nigel F. Paton** :—" I just want to say one word, Sir, and that is that I am in full agreement with Mr. Crum's amendment."

12-43 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea** :—" I just want to say a few words, Sir. I am not an expert in these matters at all, and I confess that I am a protectionist; but because I am a protectionist is no reason why, in the light of new circumstances and conditions, I may not change my opinion. There is no such thing as a principle in politics, and my authority for this is Edmund Burke himself. He says that there is no principle in politics, but adds this qualifying clause—which is most important—namely, 'that it is circumstances which impart to every political principle its colour and discriminating effect.' Those are his words. Therefore, every political principle, whatever it may be, is to be judged by the circumstances of its application. The world is moving; we are all moving; the protectionist finds that new circumstances and new conditions have arisen. Is he not to revise his opinions in the light of these new conditions and circumstances? If the Empire adopts the doctrine of preference and we people of India find that the doctrine is advantageous to us, are we not to adopt it? Should we not revise our views in the light of new facts? I do not pin myself down to principles and convictions which will not prove beneficial to the interests of my country. That is the criterion. Is it beneficial to India that we should adopt the principle of preference or not? If it is, I say accept that principle and modify your opinions and views. What do you ask the committee to do? The Committee has to consider the principle of preference and also consider the methods by which the question of fiscal policy might also be discussed and judged. It seems to me to be a perfectly desirable and legitimate thing to do, and I really cannot understand the point of the objections that have been raised. I am prepared to give my support to the resolution, and I hope it will be agreed to."

12-44 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha** :—" Sir, I welcome this resolution moved by the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry. My only difficulty is this, that whatever this Committee may do, even after examining all the statistics and taking into consideration Mr. Crum's amendment, the Government will not be in a position on the basis of the recommendations that Committee may make, to lay down a final policy which can be safely adopted in the future. This is a very large question, a question which will eventually affect vastly the economic conditions of the country. The country has not been given an opportunity at all of discussing the principles of the fiscal autonomy India should have, and what should be her future tariff policy, whether it should be preferential, or free-trade, or protectionist. or fair-trade or retaliatory or whatever you may call it Therefore, I say, Sir, that unless the country is taken into the confidence of the Government, not this Legislative Council only of which not all of us are representatives of the people, it will be unwise and even mischievous simply, on the recommendations the proposed Committee may make, to start the hare of a preferential tariff. That is my fear on the subject. As far as the Committee itself is concerned, it is at liberty to examine the question and make any recommendation it likes, but its word can hardly be considered as final and binding on the country. The country has not been entirely taken into confidence by the Government. If anything is to be done, let the country be allowed in the first place a full and fair opportunity to consider the question, discuss it from all points of view, and offer a variety of opinions thereon. I think, Sir, that as regards preferential tariff my friend, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, was somewhat dogmatic when he said that England had adopted preferential tariff! I deny the proposition. England has not adopted preferential tariff as her future fiscal policy, though, no doubt, there has been some coquetting on the subject by the Ministry. . . .

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis :—"I said 'she is thinking of adopting it'."

[19TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Sir Dinshaw Wacha; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; The Vice-President.*]

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha :—"Ah! I should say, Sir, that the present Government of England is called Government by coalition. This Government by coalition is a government of stopgaps, of compromises and of temporary expediencies. It is not a Government which is competent to lay down the sound fiscal policy which all England may approve. Nothing of the sort. This Government may be dissolved to-morrow; another Government may come in its place. Mr. Asquith is a strong free-trader and he denounces this preferential tariff, so do many other experts. The *Economist* of August 1919 went statistically into the whole question of' preferential tariff and declared that preferential tariff—if you do not tax foods and other articles but merely manufactured goods—will be a preferential tariff in name only. It would be 'a farce.' These are not my own words; they are the words of the *Economist*. To say therefore that in England they have finally adopted a preferential tariff or something approaching it is simple nonsense.

"Then there is another vital issue. At the present moment the whole world is in what you may call an economic confusion or chaos. There is also the big but most complicated question of international exchange. Exchange problems, I need not observe to this Council, certainly affect all classes of trades and industries. Then, again, there is the more serious problem of unsettled Europe We do not know what the policy of a settled Europe will be; we do not know how trade with Germany, trade with Austria and other States of Central and Eastern Europe will be affected. Until all those countries with whom we have the most important trade settle down and declare what their own policy will be in the future, whether they will have preferential tariff with regard to their foreign trade or any other, it is of no use India rushing forward at this hour and committing itself one way or the other? I am afraid it cannot. The world's economics have been since the war in the melting pot. Maxims and dogmas current before the war, during the war, and after the war are all melting. New dogmas and maxims have come into being and are forging themselves These have not yet been tested and verified; and I consider that until the whole economic question relating to the old and new world is finally settled, which will not be for three or four years to come, one way or the other, it is simply futile for India to lay down an economic policy which may be deemed beneficial to the people. There is, however, no harm in appointing a Committee of the character proposed, although I do say that this Committee cannot be considered to be a representative committee for a final verdict. A handful of members of trade experience in the Legislative Council cannot be recognised as expressing the opinion of the country itself. The country may be protectionist, or it may be preferential, or it may be free-trading, but let it clearly and definitely declare itself. All these are considerations which cannot be ignored. My own opinion is, Sir, that the question is of so momentous a character that it would be most unwise to decide it so hurriedly as at present seems to be the case. I wish the Government of India had not put it forward at all, and that they had waited for sometime to see how Europe settles down, how the economic conditions there take a final shape, and how the exchange problem is going to be settled before rushing into this question. Howevor, Sir, here is the resolution and as I feel very strongly interested in these problems, I shall certainly serve on the Committee and do my best; but I cannot say that our recommendations should be considered final It is the country and the country alone which should make the final pronouncement on it, and the time will come when it will have to do so, though not immediately."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha :—"May I know, Sir, whether Mr. Crum's amendment means the same thing practically as the resolution of Mr. Patel which stands as *No 7 on the list?" 12-49 P.M.

The Vice-President :—"I did not catch what the Hon'ble Member said."

* *Vide* page 105.

[19TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; Mr. W. E. Crum; Sir George Barnes; The Vice-President; Mr. G. S. Khaparde.*]

12-50 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha**:—"I want to know for information whether Mr. Crum's proposed amendment means the same thing in fact and substance as the resolution of Mr. Patel which stands as No. 7 on the list."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum:—"I rise to explain, Sir, that I do not mean quite the same thing. Mr. Patel's resolution is for the appointment of a Committee, but I am not sure that the best way of considering fiscal policy would be that. There may be other ways of considering it. I want this Committee appointed by Sir George Barnes to consider the best methods of considering that policy; that is my point; it may meet, I think, Mr. Patel's resolution partly, but it certainly does not actually follow the proposal which Mr. Patel has made."

12-51 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes**:—"I do not think there is much for me to say. Mr. Crum's amendment will solve many of the difficulties which were before the Council. It has solved Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's difficulties altogether, and, I believe, that it has to some extent solved the difficulties to which Mr Patel has referred. With regard to what Sir Dinshaw Wacha has said I can assure him that all that is intended is a statistical examination, more in the nature of a preliminary survey. I think that will meet his objections in the matter."

The Vice-President:—"The question is—'that this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he appoint a Committee to examine the trade statistics and to consider and report to the Governor General in Council whether or not it is advisable to apply to the Indian Customs Tariff a system of preference in favour of goods of Empire origin.' The Hon'ble Mr. Crum has an amendment that the following words be added:—'and as to the best methods of considering the future fiscal policy of India.' I will put the amendment to the Council first."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The following motion was then put and agreed to:—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he appoint a Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill, the Hon'ble Mr. Mant, the Hon'ble Mr. Ley, the Hon'ble Mr B. N. Sarma, the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha, the Hon'ble Mr. Crum, the Hon'ble Mr. Paton, the Hon'ble Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur, the Hon'ble Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis and the Hon'ble Sir George Barnes, to examine the trade statistics and to consider and report to the Governor General in Council (1) whether or not it is advisable to apply to the Indian Customs Tariff a system of preference in favour of goods of Empire origin, and (2) as to the best methods of considering the future fiscal policy of India.'

RESOLUTION *RE* APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER AND REPORT ON RULES AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919.

12-54 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde**:—"I beg to move that—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that a Committee of all the non-official members of this Council be appointed to consider and report on the rules and regulations framed and to be framed under the Government of India Act, 1919.'

"The first point I make is that there should be a Committee of non-officials of this Council to report on the rules framed and to be framed For this there is a precedent. When the reforms proposals came up they were placed before a Committee of that kind. There is a precedent and there is likely to be another

So far as these rules are concerned I consider they should be placed before the Committee that I propose. The next point is this; I know that there is an informal Committee appointed to consider the rules framed and to be framed. As regards this Committee I wish to submit that it may be necessary sometimes to appoint these informal Committees, but in my opinion these Committees are no good. These informal Committees are liable to run into grooves; we could not at such informal Committees raise objections, I mean no disrespect to them, but I am bound to say they are apt to be one-sided and to take only one view of the matter. I should like these rules to be discussed from all points of view and to be clearly understood by everybody. Another objection which I have to these informal Committees is, that there appears to be no real authority for them under the law. They make recommendations which may or may not be accepted but they cannot be debated upon. So I humbly submit that these informal Committees will not serve the purpose required, and I therefore desire to submit my motion. My point of view is that it is desirable to go into the question of ascertaining exactly what we have got under the Government of India Act and to try and get the utmost we can out of it; to try and discover for ourselves what is its full scope and fully utilise all that it gives to us, and that would be the way to make it successful. If we do not go far enough we shall discover this and if we go too far we shall discover where we are wrong. Before a person purchases a house he likes to see all the rooms and to walk over the whole compound, to find out exactly how he stands. Similarly, we have this new Act and would like to examine every portion of the rules and to see every thing that is prohibited or not prohibited by it. In my opinion the whole subject requires examination, as I have suggested, so that we may have the full benefit of it and not only a portion. That is one point; another is that some people say under the Act everything necessary is given; others hold that what is given is very little. A third set say something is given but it does not go far enough. I think that all these differences would disappear if we were to sit together and examine all the provisions of the Act and the rules framed under it. At such a meeting all misunderstandings would tend to disappear, and there would be only mutual co-operation and good understanding. Lastly, I should hope that on such a Committee the officials who attend will kindly give us such information as we require. The Government officers have given full consideration to this matter and the collective experience of the Government of India will thus be utilised to make these rules as workable as possible. I also wish that when we are discussing this matter, should we go wrong or ignore any points, we shall be set right—so that we may understand the whole Act as fully as possible. Somebody will kindly be deputed to give us that information so that we might read the whole thing, understand the whole thing as fully as we possibly can and, wherever necessary, we might get information from the officials deputed. So considered from this point of view, it appears to me very desirable that these rules and regulations should be examined by a committee consisting of all the non official members of this Council assisted,—I do not say that in so many words, but that is my suggestion,—assisted, where necessary, by the experience of the officials or by official explanation. With these words, Sir, I would submit this resolution for the consideration of this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda.—" Sir, I wish 1-4 P.M. to give my whole-hearted support to the motion which has been brought forward by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Khaparde. Sir, the rules and regulations to be framed under the Reform Act are of vital importance to us, in certain respects they will be of greater importance than the Act itself. As was observed in the House of Commons the other day when this matter was debated after the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee was submitted, everything is to be left to the rules, but judging by our experience of the Reform Act passed under Lord Morley's scheme and the regulations framed thereunder, I think

[*Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Sir William Marris.*] [19TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

it our imperative duty to press that the rules to be framed should be considered from every possible point of view. Speaking for myself, Sir, I was inclined to move that the rules should be considered by a yet larger body, in fact I thought that this whole Council should go into committee, and I also thought that the draft rules might be published with advantage inviting public criticisms, and after criticisms are received from all sources, the matter might be considered by the Government. Of course, it will be said that the Government is being assisted by a committee and the rules will be published thereafter. Now as regards the small committee, we do not know how it is composed. Apart from that fact, I think, Sir, on principle we must object to the process of selection rather than election. We do not know the names of the members who are on this committee, and I am not quite sure that all important interests are represented on it

"Then coming to the question of publication after the rules have been settled by Government, I have very great doubts, judging from our past experience, if Government will really make any change at all, however small it may be, when once it makes up its mind. I have known one learned judge who used to write his judgment and then hearing the arguments of pleaders. We know from experience, Sir, that that is the practice followed by Government usually. Once it makes up its mind and settles a thing, it will never change its opinion. No doubt, it invites public opinion and criticisms, but it is only formally done and much attention is not paid to such criticisms and opinions. On this ground, Sir, I am inclined to think that it would be better if the rules are now considered by a much bigger body. My Hon'ble friend Mr Khaparde desires that all the non-official members of this Council should go into a committee following the precedent that was followed in 1918 Sir, it is well-known that, from all points of view, we look upon the Reform scheme of Lord Morley as a failure, and that was due to the regulations. The scheme was all right when it left England, but here it became extremely unsatisfactory by reason of the regulations framed here; it was in fact wrecked. Let me mention by way of illustration that under these regulations even Lord Sinha is not eligible to be a member of any Legislative Council. I hope, Sir, we shall not commit the same mistake again, and I do hope that Government will see its way to accept the proposition of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Khaparade and allow the rules to be considered by all the non-official members of this Council."

1-10 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir William Marris :**—"There is a preliminary point, Sir, in the resolution to which I should like to draw the attention of the Council, and it is that the Hon'ble Member's motion is so far incomplete in form. He has failed to indicate to whom this committee of all the non-official members should after consideration make their report, whether to the Governor General in Council, or to this Council itself To pass from that however, I am glad, Sir, that the Hon'ble Member in putting this proposal to the Council made no suggestion that it is the object or the intention of Government in this matter to observe an attitude of secrecy. The Hon'ble Mr. Chanda did indeed darkly suggest that Government sought to take up a position comparable to that of the District Judge who wrote his judgments before he heard the arguments. I think I may with complete confidence ask the non-official members of the committee who have been good enough to co-operate in the work already done, to say whether the picture which the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda has drawn is or is not a complete travesty of the actual proceedings in the committee. A a matter of fact, we have had our informal committee working for some time. It has held several meetings; it has got through a good deal of work already; and if I may, Sir, I would gladly take this opportunity of acknowledging the entirely reasonable and conciliatory spirit with which the non-official members of the committee have met the Government, and the sense of responsibility which has informed the suggestions which they have made. I leave it to the non-official

[19TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Sir William Marris.*]

members of the committee to say, if they care to do so, whether they think there has been much to criticise either in the proposals laid before them or in the attitude of the Government members in supporting or discussing those proposals, and whether there has been anything at all in Government's attitude of the rigid or wooden or impracticable, anything at all to deserve any of those classical epithets that are from time to time applied to the operations of the Government of India.

"Now I will state, as briefly as possible, the reason why I do not ask the Council to accept the Hon'ble Member's resolution. What he asks us to do in effect is to swop horses in the middle of crossing a stream. But we believe in our own mount For the purpose in view we believe our machinery to be the better. We have got a small, and with all deference to the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda, a thoroughly representative and competent committee, with the major provinces all represented on it, without at the same time making it so big as to limit informal discussion. The Council will readily appreciate the importance of this point. For, if instead of our small and manageable advisory committee we had a committee four times as big, as the Hon'ble Mover wishes, or indeed a committee five or six times as the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda would, as I gathered, prefer, everybody knows that it would be a quite impracticable body. General discussion would be impossible. You always come to a point in the process increasing the size of a consultative body where informal discussion can no longer take place because it leads to chaos. Beyond that point, therefore, you have to proceed by resolutions and amendments formally moved, because the body as a whole has become so big that it can no longer proceed by the quick interchange of ideas and informal discussion, and must be guided by formal rules. And let us remember, Sir, that the element of time in this matter is of great importance I appeal again to the non-official Members of the Committee who have had experience of the difficult nature of some of the subjects we have had to discuss. I believe they will agree with me that if, for example, the matter of the composition of the future Indian Legislative Assembly where various interests inevitably clash had had to be determined by a series of discussions in a body such as the Hon'ble Mover or the Hon'ble Mr Chanda suggests, a body four times as big as the Committee which has been considering the question and which has already come to its conclusions, the time consumed would be in geometrical progression; it would be not four times as long but sixteen times as long, and I for my part at all events should feel no confidence in our work being done in time for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to inaugurate the new constitution. It is obvious that time is of the essence of this matter, and for this reason we have a great deal of work to do; we also have to do it by a complicated procedure. We have first of all to discuss the rules here, then we have to send them to the Local Governments. The Local Governments are very much concerned with many of them, and they have to discuss them with their advisers For exactly the same provision has been made by Local Governments. They also are not conducting their proceedings with an air of mystery, but their non-official members are freely consulted. After consideration by the Local Governments, the rules have to come back here and, if necessary, be re-examined. They have then to go Home and be laid before the Joint Committee, and a great many of them have to go before Parliament, and some of them have actually to be passed by a vote of Parliament Now we have not got a whole year to do all this, and there comes a stage at which we cannot get on further until we have actual legally-made rules to work with. In the whole process of inaugurating this new constitution, I think there are two areas of uncertainty, two indeterminate portions in respect of which we cannot be quite sure how long the work will take to do. One is the actual formation of the vast electoral rolls. The agency, the machinery available varies very much in different parts of the country, and although we may say with fairly reasonable confidence that at almost all the places the work will be done in time, still there are places about which a certain anxiety may reasonably be felt. Nor until the whole ground has been explored do we know what hidden

difficulties we may find ourselves up against and what time it may take to surmount them? That is one area of uncertainty. The other is the time which the Joint Committee and Parliament at Home will take to put these rules through the final mill. That matter is beyond our control entirely. Therefore, on both these grounds, it is absolutely essential, if the work is to be done in time, that we should have a certain amount of time in hand. That is why we have got to get on quickly now. I hope, Sir, that with the willing and eager co-operation that we have been receiving there will be no difficulty; but I repeat that I could not guarantee that we should be ready in time if all these rules, which it is essential to deal with at a reasonable pace now, had to be subjected to the very slow machinery, the incomparatively slower machinery which the Hon'ble Mover proposes. There is one point I omitted to mention. Let the Council think how difficult it would be for an enormous committee of this kind even to find time to meet at all with the pressure of their other work, both upon this Council and Select Committees. The mere difficulty of securing meetings at all would greatly impede progress.

"The Hon'ble Mover, gently as he pressed the point, indicated a preference for a committee selected by this Council and not by Government. Now as to that, Sir, there is just one word to be said. Whatever obscurities may be thought here and there to attend the Joint Committee's report, one thing is clear. That body had a strong belief in the efficacy of Parliamentary methods, and they have told us to model ourselves as far as we can on the august example of Parliament itself. Well, Sir, what would Parliament do in a case like this? In Parliament the discussion of a technical matter (and the whole of this is technical) would be conducted by a Select Committee. Even in the case of public Bills (other than finance and money Bills) the practice is to refer first to a Standing Committee The Government of India Bill was a case in point. Now it is quite true—and I make a present of the point to the Hon'ble Member for all that it is worth—that Parliament appoints the Committee and takes its report. Well, Sir, I have no doubt we should be exactly the same, if the conditions were analogous. If we had a responsible Government here that would undoubtedly be the procedure. If in the alternative the Statute had directed that these rules and regulations should be made with the assent of the Legislative Council, the same line would have been taken; but we have to take our orders as they have been given to us and the orders are perfectly plain. These rules are to be made by the Governor General in Council with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council. And therefore any committee assembled by the Government of India to assist it in framing these rules, as far as may be in accordance with ascertained public opinion, must necessarily be an advisory body, and the appointing authority must be the Government and not the Council. To admit the Hon'ble Member's suggestion would in fact be a constitutional innovation which we have no authority to make. I therefore trust, Sir, that after this explanation the Hon'ble Member may not be disposed to press his proposal, for I maintain that we have met him substantially, though we have not met him in form. If he does press his proposal, I trust the Council will be abundantly satisfied that the Government are only anxious to take Indian opinion fully into their confidence, and in taking the course which it is, are merely making use of the best machinery. I have only to mention one other fact, and that is, that two qualified representative Indian gentlemen whose position and experience enable them to speak with knowledge seeing that they have seen both sides of this question of the business and machinery and processes of making reforms, both from the side of Government and from the non-official side. Having had such experience of both sides they are entitled to speak with great authority; and they have expressed themselves as abundantly satisfied with the anxious care which Government is taking to meet, to ascertain and to satisfy non-official opinion; and indeed they went so far as to say the arrangements made by Government had exceeded all expectations which they had entertained in the matter. I, therefore, regret, Sir, that the Government cannot accept the resolution which has been moved."

[19TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. V. J. Patel.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel :—" Sir, I rise to support the resolution of my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde. In the lengthy reply which my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Marris gave, we did not hear the names of the committee that has been appointed, the committee of which we have heard so much. Of course we heard the certificate given by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Marris to the members of that committee. He says they are sober and very good people and experienced people and all the rest of it, but we do not know who those members are. We have not been told. I do not know why no Press Communiqué gives those names; this lengthy reply of my friend does not give the names, and why even up to this moment those names have not been given out by the Government to the public and to the members of this Council, I cannot understand. However, whoever they are, what I would like to see is this. This committee is charged with the duty of advising the Governor General in Council as to the rules and regulations to be framed under the new Act Well, those rules are to be framed, not only for the Legislative Assembly, but also for the local Councils and, therefore, I would certainly expect that that committee should consist of men who have had considerable experience in the local Legislative Councils. I do not know if that condition has been satisfied in the composition of that committee, and that fact has been taken into consideration by this Government. 1-25 P.M.

"But apart from that question, Sir, I lay very great stress on the point mentioned by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda. It is a question of election *versus* nomination. If you do not think that there should be a committee it, is quite a different thing; you are not bound to appoint one; the rules are to be made by the Governor General in Council. Then, why appoint a committee, why give to the matter the semblance of the advice of the non-official members. But if you do appoint a Committee, why not appoint it by election and make it a reality? Let this Council decide who the members of that committee should be. I think it needs no words from me to convince this Council that a committee of this sort should be appointed by election rather than by nomination. Every one knows in what mysterious manner you sometimes find some names entered in the list of nominated members on committees or on other bodies also. My friend the Hon'ble Sir William Marris says that Government has no policy of secrecy; their attitude is not one of secrecy. If that is so, why are the names of the committee not published for so many days? He says the Committee has been sitting and has done work for several days, and that he has been very much satisfied and that other members are also satisfied. That may be all true, but we do not know anything about it. If there is no attitude of secrecy on the part of the Government, why do we not know anything about these things? And even at this last moment why does he keep back the names? I cannot for the life of me understand this.

"Then again, Sir, there is already complaint in the country. Perhaps this Council is aware that they have appointed a provincial advisory committee in Madras by nomination. There has been a protest by the Provincial Congress Committee against the method by which that committee has been appointed. Similarly, this is a protest, I understand, from my friend Mr. Khaparde, against the method by which this committee has been appointed. I really cannot understand why, if you want to take non-officials into your confidence, you do not say to the non-official members themselves, 'Well, gentlemen, whom do you want to send as your representatives to this Committee? Government want your advice, will you select your people?' Well, if the Government does not adopt that course and says, 'We will take the advice of such people as we like', they will get advice that they like and they will get such people as they like. That is quite true, but let them know that they are not the people of the choice of this Council much less of the public. I respectfully submit that if you want to make the Reforms a success, this is not the way. Why is this Committee appointed? Why are the non-officials to be consulted? It has been a complaint that the Morley-Minto Reforms were

[*Mr. V. J. Patel; Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea; Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer.*] [19TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

made nugatory by the rules framed by the Government of India. No committee was appointed, non-officials were not consulted, and they made rules as they liked and the Reforms became a failure. That has been the complaint, the general complaint. In order to provide against similar mischief it has been insisted, and very right insisted by the Secretary of State, I understand, that public opinion must be taken into confidence. Therefore, the Government of India has thought it right to appoint a sort of advisory committee by nomination. It is playing the same old game. You can select your own men, and you take their advice. The public knows nothing about it. You say 'we will publish the rules.' Of course, you will publish the rules and afterwards you will consider them. We have no say in the matter. We will send you our objections and they will go into the waste paper basket. If you really mean business you must take us into your confidence; you must ask us 'Well, whom do you select?' My friend says all the members should be brought together and they should form a committee. My friend the Hon'ble Sir William Marris says that is an impracticable proposition, it will cause delay, it will not be a working proposition. I do not know why. I think my Hon'ble friend is much mistaken about the wisdom and the capacity of the non-official members. Only the other day, as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Khaparde pointed out, a committee of non-official members met under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjea to consider the voluminous report on reforms, what is popularly known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, and in three or four days we went through the whole of the report and made our recommendations to the Governor General in Council. Every one had his say, the Indian and the European non-officials, and we got on very well and in four days we made the report and presented it to His Excellency the Viceroy. There was no difficulty. I think it was my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjea who went personally to present that report to His Excellency the Viceroy, if I remember aright, and there was no difficulty. Yet we hear that these rules are being considered for days together by a nominated committee, and nothing seems to have been finally settled. I think if we non-officials met together round the table, discussed matters and considered them, there would be no difficulty. We should present our side of the case and then it would be for the Governor General in Council to decide. I do not know whether the Hon'ble Sir William Marris sits on that committee, but I suppose there are some officials on it. That is not the way to get real non-official opinion. If we, the non-officials, are allowed to meet together, we talk the matter over, we discuss it in all its aspects and we express our opinions freely and independently. We say there what we feel. We are not used to speaking quite independently in the presence of high officials, and is it not much better if we are allowed to discuss these rules ourselves and place our views before His Excellency?

"With these observations I very heartily support my friend Mr. Khaparde's Resolution, and I trust the Council will accept it. There is no substance in what the Hon'ble Sir William Marris has said."

1-33 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjea:**—"Sir, I did not want to speak at all on this question, and if I do speak it is in response to the invitation of the Hon'ble Sir William Marris as to the attitude of the Government in regard to those who are members of that committee. I am a member of that committee and with regard to the attitude of the Hon'ble Sir William Marris and of the Hon'ble Mr. Muddiman I will say this, that it has throughout been most conciliatory and even deferential towards the views of the non-official members of the committee. I think I re-echo the sense of every member who has been put on that committee . . . . . .

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:—"Yes."

[19TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea; Mr Sachchidananda Sinha.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjea :—"I think we all agree that the Government has given us throughout the utmost latitude of expression, has treated our suggestions with great consideration, and has accepted many of them that ought to clear the atmosphere.

"With regard to the decision of the Government to have a few and not the entire body of the non-official members, it is not for me to enter upon a defence of that proceeding. That point has been explained by the Hon'ble Sir William Marris, and I am not called upon to add anything to it.

"I desire to point out one mistake, which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Patel makes, namely, that the names of the members of the committee have not been placed before the public. I have reason to believe that the Associated Press did send a wire which has appeared in the newspapers giving the names of the members of the committee. I do not know that I should detain the Council with any further observations. I would once again repeat that we have been treated with the utmost consideration, that we have done our best, and that our suggestions have been received with great attention and even with deference."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha :—"May I say just 1-34 P.M.
a word, Sir, on this question? As one of those unfortunate non-official members on this committee whose position has been by implication impugned, and perhaps perfectly justly so, by my friends Mr. Khaparde and Mr. Patel, I would like to say a word in response to the invitation of Sir William Marris. I had no idea about this committee, until I got a letter asking me if I would care to work as a member of it. I felt I would not be justified in refusing the offer of the Government, simply because I was not elected, as I believe in doing what little I can for the country, even on sufferance; and I, therefore, accepted it. But I would like to take this occasion to say, and say it emphatically, that my leader, the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea has stated the absolute truth, when he said that the members of the Government who were on the committee, Sir William Marris and Mr. Muddiman have been most deferential to us, and we have had a very full and fair and frank discussion on every point that has arisen in the course of the debates, and that after very long and careful consideration they have gladly accepted whatever views we expressed by a majority, I mean we the non-official members of the committee. At the same time I will not say that I would not have very much preferred if the Government had adopted the course of asking the non-official members of this Council to elect for this committee a certain number of members; that would certainly have carried much greater weight. The result of mere selection is that even a man of my sterling independence is being charged by implication as having come under the good grace of officialism. I certainly do not like that; I would personally prefer very much that I was a member of this committee by election, and I know the limitations of being chosen by selection. But, at the same time, I cannot honestly say that this committee, which contains all interests and members of most of the major provinces, was wanting in its loyalty to the country and its best interests. I would certainly, as I say, have preferred to be elected, but as the Government did not choose to do so, I am sure I cannot be responsible for their action. Therefore, Sir, I feel some difficulty in supporting my friend Mr. Khaparde who now wishes the matter to be brought before the whole Council, after the Reform Committee has already sat, I think, for five or six times. I think it would be very difficult to get through the entire body of work before a much larger committee of the whole Council. If we had not to prepare the whole scheme and send it to the Secretary of State in a limited time, and if the time at our disposal were unlimited, it might have been a better arrangement; but as Sir William Marris has said the whole thing must be done quickly and laid before the Houses of Parliament soon, as they have got to consider them. In view of this, I think, I cannot give my support to the proposition put forward by Mr. Khaparde that the matter be referred now to the whole of the non-official members of the Council. My friend, Mr. Chanda, had

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even a wider suggestion, that the whole thing should be put before the Legislative Council—the non-officials as well as officials together. On that principle Mr. Patel might feel justified in asking that there should be a still larger body, including members of all the Provincial Councils also; all that is a counsel of perfection, and far be it for me to say one word to detract from the value of such suggestions. But having regard to the very limited time at our disposal, these are not, I regret to say, working propositions. For these reasons I regret I am not in a position to support my friend's proposition."

1-38 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde**:—"Sir, I have listened with great interest to all the debate that has taken place on my motion, but I regret to say that I still feel that I ought to move this Resolution and press it on the attention of this Council as strongly as I can. I do not like to make a speech now in support of it, but with your permission, Sir, I shall briefly reply to some of the allegations that have been made. The first is that these gentlemen, who have been selected on the informal committee are very good people and that they have been doing their work very well, and we have heard two of these gentlemen getting up in their places and saying that they have been freely making suggestions, and that the said suggestions have been accepted with very great care and all that. Well, it was never a part of my case that these people who were on the committee were not good people, nor was it on that account that this has been put forward. The next question is that a big body is an unworkable body subject to certain limitations. If at all it is an unwieldy body, then why have they been invoked into existence by legislatures at all? I believe these big bodies have some virtue of their own for they have been constantly invoked. Then, again, Parliamentary practice was referred to. Fortunately last year when I was on a short visit to England I saw something of the procedure in Parliament. In Parliament there are definite bodies; when Government wishes to form a joint committee then they ask each party to nominate. Government say 'We want a body of ten and we shall take six and for the remaining four you nominate from members of your party,' and then the parties nominate their men, and then the joint committee comes into existence. The joint committee on our new Government of India Act was formed in this manner. Well, now this was not the procedure followed here. I am sorry that the further argument was rather difficult for me to understand, namely, that it is the Government of India that has got to make these rules and send them to the Secretary of State, and therefore this Council has no right to ask for anything; and that if we are consulted, it is as a matter of favour that we are consulted and we need not have been consulted at all. This same matter occurred with regard to the reform proposals; they were made by two great officers of State, His Excellency the Viceroy and the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, and they were not bound to consult us, and we certainly could not possibly have asked for that, and yet why was it placed before us? I believe the essence of co-operation is that you invite the other people to come and help you when you are not bound to do so. If you are bound to do so, then I do not thank anybody for asking me because he was bound to do it. Co-operation means that you call in the assistance of people when you are not bound by law to do so. Well, judged from that point of view, if my view is right, then this speaks rather ill for co-operation, namely, Sir William Marris saying 'The Government of India has to make the rules; you have no *locus standi*; if we call you it is a matter of favour.' I submit this is not right. Anyhow I shall not press that point further.

"Then comes the further proposition that there is no time to bring them before this Council; there is no time even to refer them to the committee which I propose to be composed of non-officials. I heard this in the debate in the House of Commons when I was there; they said there was no time; I believe it was Colonel Yate who raised the point and said that he did not like to give his adherence to the Act then. To the answer that there was no time, the reply

came from many quarters of the House that it was a very unfortunate thing that most momentous issues had to be decided and most far-reaching conclusions had to be reached in a hurry. I believe it was Colonel Yate who said that if that was so, if we had to act in a hurry, better not act at all; it does not matter; India has waited for so many years, she may well wait a few months more, but let us give her a good constitution. Similarly, in this case also, there was a hurry in getting this Act through, there is hurry in framing the rules; it is said that they cannot be brought before the non-official members of this Council. It is not a very large body; we are a small body as we are, and there is not much harm in that, as was pointed out by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Patel. On a larger question like this we all submitted our report, and there would be no difficulty in doing the same here.

"A further point that was taken was that there was a technical difficulty in my Resolution, in that I did not say to whom that report should be submitted. Well this is, I believe, a technical defect. I maintain that if these rules are placed before this Council without consultation, that is a serious objection. The serious objection is this. I have great respect for my friend Mr. Banerjea. I agree he and his colleagues are good men, but unfortunately I do not worship in the same temple with them. I deny the statement that I have no business to exercise my own judgment. Therefore I submit my Resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris:—"I will not detain the 1-48 P.M.
Council for more than a short time. In reply to the allegation of secrecy that was made by the Hon'ble Mr. Patel and repeated by Mr Khaparde to some extent in his reply, I may remind the Council of the answer given a short time ago in reply to a question put. It was said in it that the Government of India proposed to forward a copy of the suggested rules, and that every non-official member in this Council was requested to forward any observations he wished the Government to take into consideration. In view of that statement and in view of the practice which has been followed of circulating papers to non-officials, I do not think the Council will agree that either the Hon'ble Mr. Patel or the Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde have really any substantial grounds for suggesting that they have been kept in the dark. As to evidence of the desire of the two Hon'ble Members to participate in the framing of these rules, I think I am right in saying that I have not received any comments from either of them . . .

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"I rise to offer a personal explanation. The rules were sent to me on Tuesday night at 12 o'clock and they were asked for on Thursday."

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris:—"I am grateful to the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea and to the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha for their testimony as to the way in which the business of the committee has proceeded, and to the evidence it affords of the way in which the non-official wolf may lie down with the official lamb. As regards the question of the control of the committee, I mean the Hon'ble Member's desire that it should be elected rather than appointed by the Governor General in Council, I can only say again that the act of election connotes control. If you elect a committee you give it a mandate to do so and so, and it comes charged with that mandate and is more than an advisory body. But the responsibility for the rules is with the Government, and therefore all that the Government can do is to call in advisers of its own selecting."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde:—"I ask for a division."

The Vice President :—"I shall take a division by a show of hands."

The Council divided and four voted in favour of the motion, the majority against it.

The motion was therefore rejected.

[At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch.]

RESOLUTION *RE* APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO CONDITIONS OF FACTORY LABOUR.

2-49 P.M. **The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer** :—"Sir, I beg to move—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that a strong commission be appointed to inquire into the condition of factory labour and to consider the desirability of establishing committees of arbitration for the purpose of going into and settling disputes between employers and workmen in centres of industry and to make other suitable recommendations.'

"Sir, during the past few months, India has witnessed labour unrest of unprecedented dimensions and unparalleled intensity, which, at one time caused grave anxiety to Government and people alike. The chief and the direct cause of the labour troubles has, of course, been the high prices which have prevailed in the country for the last few years. War conditions and the failure of the monsoon over large areas in 1918 were responsible for the abnormal rise in prices, but owing to the disturbed state of things over a great portion of Europe and Asia, the level of prices has remained high in spite of the termination of the war. Wages of labour in our industrial centres did not increase in proportion to prices and the working classes had to suffer severe hardship. The continuance of these conditions became intolerable to labour and a wave of discontent and unrest has passed over the whole industrial field in India. The unrest has found an outlet in strikes which have occurred in almost all parts of the country; and the discontent of labour of all kinds is smouldering everywhere. Strikes are indeed not an altogether novel phenomenon in this country; we have had strikes now and again in the past, and they have become inevitable under the factory *régime* which is being established in our midst. India is at present on the eve of a great outburst of industrial activity; and new industrial concerns are being started almost every day. This means that a larger number of workmen will be engaged in factories of the modern type and will have to live in conditions which are associated with large scale industry. Overcrowding, insanitary dwellings, insufficient wages, etc., are evils which will accompany this industrial development unless proper safeguards are provided from the outset and a policy of farsighted social amelioration is adopted.

"Sir, it is unnecessary for me to recall here the history of the strikes which have taken place recently in different parts of the country and of the circumstances under which they were settled. Let me, however, refer to one or two features of the labour unrest which deserve our careful attention. Workmen in mills, workshops, on the tramways and elsewhere have not only demanded a higher wage, but a reduction of the hours of work and other important concessions. The conditions of work in factories and the terms of what is called the wage contract, which is imposed upon the labourer, have likewise been in dispute. In fact all the relations subsisting between employers and workmen have been scrutinised with a view to their modification in favour of the wage-earning classes, and thus the labour problem in India seems to assume a shape similar to that in Western countries. What is, however, particularly interesting to note in connection with

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this question is the fact that with a growing unrest and self-consciousness among the Indian working classes, they are not yet organized enough to be able to formulate their demands in a proper way and to represent them in a responsible manner. A few labour unions have been formed among them, but they are not yet effective organizations that may be trusted to promote, in a systematic regular fashion, the well-being of the workers, nor to negotiate with the employers in cases of dispute. The history of the recent mill strike in Bombay is instructive from this point of view. For more than a fortnight the operatives in the Bombay mills remained outside the factories, collected in masses and made occasional demonstrations. But they could not speak through the mouths of accredited representatives and had no recognized leaders. The employers, all the while, knew their own minds but could not hold converse with representatives of labour that could commit the strikers to any particular course of action. This chaos among the ranks of the operatives and their divided counsels rendered it difficult for outsiders to intervene with advantage in the dispute. It was only after bodies like the Social Service League and the Labour Settlement Committee had taken up the question, that something like regular discussions could be carried on between the workers and the organized employers. And the kindly intervention of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd was of material importance in bringing about an understanding between the two parties.

"Sir, I have referred to these facts to illustrate the peculiar conditions of labour in this country which have got to be faced. We already have a Factory Act that is intended to ensure certain provisions in factories and to check certain abuses to which large industries are subject. The Act was passed after conditions in Indian factories had been exhaustively studied. But I have to urge that the time is now come when the whole problem must be re-considered in the light of the new facts and tendencies which are visible in the industrial sphere. In other countries, the State has played an increasing part in the regulation of the relations between the employer and the workmen, and the terms on which labour should be engaged and made to serve in factories. It is a matter for sincere satisfaction that a special department of industries has been organised by the Government of India, and the provinces also have their industrial departments. I think one of the important questions which the Government of India Department of Industries will have to tackle, will be the question of labour. The International Labour Conference which recently met at Washington, and at which India was represented, is a movement of great potentialities, and its deliberations and resolutions are bound to have a profound effect upon our industries and labour. The Department of Industries will have to deal with questions connected with this world's labour movement into the vortex of which India has been already drawn. The lines of policy to be pursued with regard to labour questions will now have to be determined, and the decision must be based upon the fullest information about conditions of factory labour obtaining in the different parts of the country. It is for these reasons that I am pressing for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the whole question of factory labour and factory legislation. The labour situation in India is not now what it was only a few years ago, and it is necessary that questions concerning the employment of women and children in factories, the wages of workmen, their hours of work, the condition of their housing, and, in particular, the desirability of devising some suitable machinery, by means of which disputes between employers and operators may be settled by arbitration, will have to be considered. In the absence of well-organized labour unions in India the importance of some agency of the nature of committees of arbitration is extremely great. And the responsibility of creating such agencies rests primarily on the shoulders of Government. In other countries, the State has taken steps to instal appropriate machinery to this end, and I feel that Government in India will have to do likewise Our methods of dealing with industrial disputes may perhaps have to be different so as to suit our peculiar requirements, but the principle underlying the arrangements has to be admitted. Sir, I believe, I have

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said enough to show why Government should accept the suggestion embodied in my Resolution, and I therefore move the resolution."

3 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy** :—" Sir, I am in agreement with the proposal made by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Haroon Jaffer. A Resolution similar to this has already been passed by the Commercial Congress. At the same time I think this resolution is a little premature. We want first of all to know what the Government has done about the Industrial Commission's report. They asked for opinions on these industrial questions from the different Local Governments. Have they obtained that information? That is the first point. Then, as one of those who were affected by the strikes in Bombay, and being in the know, I can inform this Council that our present Governor, Sir George Lloyd, is doing his best in getting all the information he can to solve the problem of labour trouble. The first question in Bombay is about housing. We have to settle how houses should be built and how they are going to be financed. Then the question of labour checks has also been discussed with the millowners. Then comes the third question of my friend about conciliatory boards. When the strikes occurred in Bombay, the Millowners' Association as a body were very willing to join the Conciliatory Board and abide by the decision of that Board; but the question, whether the decision of the delegates who might be appointed by the labourers should be binding on them, was a very difficult problem. And, therefore, although it is the very best solution, unless the people are educated and unions are formed, I think it is rather a difficult problem. I think the Government of India first of all ought to get all the information from different provinces about the conditions at different industrial centres, about sanitation, about the housing problem, about the working hours, After getting this information, I think the Government ought to appoint a commission of Inquiry into all these things on the lines mentioned by the Conference. They say :—

'In view of the present condition of labour, this Conference respectfully requests the Government of India to appoint a commission fully representative of labour and capital fully to investigate the labour conditions in India, such as wages, education, housing, hours of work, etc., and to submit such proposals for improvement as may be compatible with the healthy growth of the industry.'

" With the healthy growth of the industry,"—that is the chief problem. Suppose, for instance, the Government might think or the people might think an eight-hour day suitable, then it would not be possible for Indian industries to compete with the other industries of the world. All these are very difficult problems, and I think my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Haroon Jaffer should keep this resolution in abeyance for some time until all the different provinces have made up their minds definitely and have recommended to the Government of India what action they should take. Then only, I think, will the Government of India be able to appoint a commission and have an inquiry. I am always for all-India legislation. Supposing the mills in Bombay worked ten hours, the mills in other parts of India—in the Punjab and in Calcutta—ought to be made to work the same number of hours. There ought to be uniformity in this industrial legislation, and therefore I would welcome legislation later on."

3-4 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum** :—" Sir, I am very much in sympathy with Mr. Jaffer's Resolution, but I agree entirely in what Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy has said regarding its being inopportune at the present moment to appoint a committee of this sort. The Industrial Commission went very fully into the question of labour and examined the position of labour in all provinces. They have made certain recommendations, and I understand that these recommendations have been for some time before the Government of India, and are now to a large extent being acted on. There is another very important matter, and that is that the Government of India have presumably only just received the report of the International Labour Conference at

Washington. At this Conference the Government was represented, employers were represented and labour was represented, and until the reports of the various sections that were represented come to India, and indeed until the actual people who represented these interests come back again and are able to discuss the matter in person with Government, I think it is premature that this committee should be appointed. What I would like to suggest to Government is, that they should accept the principle of the Resolution, but I suggest that as regards the actual wording of the Resolution, it should be opposed."

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha:—" Sir, I wish to say a word. 3-5 P.M. I entirely agree with what has fallen from my friends the Hon'ble Mr. Crum and the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.

"As far as the labour unrest in India is concerned, there are many factors which are contributing to it. Of course, labour unrest is universal throughout the world, and there is no doubt that it is slowly penetrating into different parts of India. A great deal of misunderstanding has taken place in reference to the recent Bombay strikes, and public opinion was for a time against the millowners, as if they were a hardhearted lot of people who did not like to increase the wages of their labourers. To have thought so was a great mistake as events have proved. The millowners themselves had their own case; but so long as the strikers were on the warpath nothing could be done. In fact, it was a 'lightning' strike such as had never occurred before except in January 1919. Then the mill operatives organised themselves in a very threatening manner, looted shops and did one thing and another, made a great deal of row and committed a lot of mischief; and it was only when the aid of the military was invoked, that the trouble was checked. This time the arrangements were perfect, but still the operatives organised themselves even better than last year. For the Hon'ble Mr. Jaffer to say that there was no organisation, no labour unions, is not quite correct. There was some kind of union and something behind the strike. There were some agitators of a political character who have been known to have dissuaded the mill operatives from going to their work. The millowners had notified from the very first hour of the strike that the operatives should first resume their work, and then they would be offered the terms which they considered fair and reasonable. But as a preliminary they deemed it right *to enforce discipline*. It was not right on the part of the strikers, some hundreds of thousands of men, to go out on strike in an hour without giving previous notice in conformity with rules at all mills, and then say 'we will not return till you do this, that and the other.' There may be grievances on the part of the operatives, but there are grievances also on the part of the millowners. The latter have their own complaints to make against the operatives. Not that they are entirely against redressing the grievances of the labourers. Nothing of the kind. There has been a great deal of misunderstanding (I may say even misrepresentation) on the point which, by and by, will be cleared up, but to accuse the Bombay millowners of being a hardhearted lot and of doing nothing is simply fiction. I can assure the members of this Council that my friend Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and I, who are members of the Millowners' Association, that the allegations hurled against the millowners are ill-founded or unfounded, are doing our work and we know about these things much better than the outside public. I am afraid the Hon'ble Mr. Jaffer has been misinformed on many points, but I do not want to waste the time of the Council by referring to each and every one of them. The long and the short of it is that the hours of labour must of course be reduced. I myself have been agitating on the subject for the last fifteen years, and my speeches at the annual meetings of the Millowners' Association will show, how far I have been in sympathy with labour. I think that the status of labour, their wages and other kindred matters will have to be recognised. But that does not mean that the millowners themselves are so very apathetic and indifferent to the real grievances of their operatives as a certain class of pseudo-humanists have tried to make out,

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" As to the question of housing and education, I am afraid that it has been misunderstood altogether. I ventured to observe that employers of labour in no part of the world are bound to provide houses for their workers. They give them liberal wages, *i.e.*, wages commensurate with the cost of living including shelter. It is the duty of the State anywhere to provide houses for the working classes of every kind : not only for factory operatives, but for workers in a variety of industrial establishments. The same is the case with education. It is, of course, the duty of the State to give elementary education to all classes of people, and in this Council for the last three years I have every year been putting interpollations on the subject as well as for housing, and I got the Government last year to admit, as it were, that the State has its own obligations as far as sanitary dwelling-houses and education of the working classes are concerned. I think a step has now been taken in that direction, though it is only of a most elementary character. In England, the Government have given a grant of 3 million pounds for 1919. The Indian public knows very little of the Indian labour question so far as Bombay is concerned : of course, I can only speak for my own Presidency. I have no doubt that the Hon'ble Mr. Jaffer has brought this Resolution in a very sympathetic spirit ; but I am afraid he has not thoroughly understood the question ; possibly he has been misinformed on many points. No doubt the millowners could have settled the whole trouble between themselves and their labourers if the latter had only been willing to listen to reason and had not been instigated by other people. Then it would not have been necessary for Sir George Lloyd to have at all intervened in the matter. It was only when the situation became a little more threatening and mischievous on account of the way in which the parties began to move here and there in large numbers and when the military had to be brought in (and even motors had to be requisitioned), that His Excellency was constrained to intervene.

" The labour unrest in Bombay was in a parlous state in the third week of January last, and justice and fair play demand that no partisan view should find place in this Council. I frankly recognise the services which Sir George Lloyd rendered in bringing both parties together towards a settlement ; but even before his intervention the millowners were willing to do everything reasonably possible in their power to do consistently with the principles of labour and production. At the same time, it must be observed in the interest of truth that the mill operatives were so recalcitrant, that they were obdurate enough not to resume work. That was the chief difficulty. Otherwise, I think the strike could have been brought to an end in much less time. But where the mill people were so obstinate, the millowners thought it was their duty to hold out too. I ask the Government, supposing there was a mutiny in a regiment, what would the Government do? Would they not enforce martial discipline? The Government are large employers of labour. Suppose there has been a strike at the Docks or other places, what would the Government have done? Would they not have enforced discipline before all else? If there was no discipline, the strikers would with impunity repeat every six months or every three months what they had done. The millowners really believe and fear that this recent strike will not be an end of the matter, and that the mill operatives may again perhaps have another strike six months or three months hence. The question of future economic wages has, it is true, to be considered ; but surely it has to be considered in connection with capital. If capital were not there, there would be no wages, and I do not know what the operatives would do. But these are large problems which cannot be satisfactorily settled in a day or a month. These are very large and important questions in the abstract which have to be taken into consideration from the practical point of view and by the light of experience and my friend does not know anything of these large labour questions which have been going on for the last fifty years elsewhere. I am indeed sorry that the Hon'ble Mr. Jaffer should have brought up this question at this time. The Hon'ble Mr. Crum was quite right in saying that the Industrial Commission is now really going through this large question. After all the

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information has been collected by the Government, it will be time to appoint a Commission. Nobody is unwilling to appoint a Commission and I believe such a Commission could be easily appointed by the Government themselves without any Resolution by Mr. Jaffer or by any other member of the Council. Of course the Government fully understand what the situtation is. If Government are going to legislate they cannot legislate only for Bombay. They will have to legislate for the whole of India, because there is a variety of industries and a variety of operatives to be considered, and in what way each kind of labour can be regulated and controlled. It cannot be that operatives should have it all their own way and that employers of large labour should sit with folded hands and even do nothing, not enforce discipline. In the recent strike the whole question depended entirely upon discipline. The men went off on strike without giving regular notice, notwithstanding the fact that there are notices posted on the boards of each mill to the effect that operatives going on strike should give previous notice, generally a notice of fifteen days, and the rule distinctly says no pay could be given while on strike. Yet they all organised and struck work. The millowners had no other alternative but to say 'come in, we must have discipline, we must not have a breach of discipline; when you resume work, we will consider your demands and satisfy them in a just and sympathetic spirit.' And the millowners did not go behind on their promised word, for, eventually, when the trouble was settled, the millowners had the same terms to put before the strikers as they had determined upon at the outset.

"I am afraid, Sir, that a great deal of misunderstanding and misrepresentation has taken place on the subject. Of course everybody sympathised with the operatives at first, but as days past the sympathisers, I mean the fair minded, admitted that operatives were a great deal at fault. To accuse therefore that the mill-owners of Bombay were hard-hearted people who wanted to cut the throats of the operatives and all that sort of nonsense, is simply unfair. I wish to take this opportunity of speaking very publicly on this question, as there seems to have been a great deal of misunderstanding with reference to the Bombay strikes, a misunderstanding deliberately propagated by designing persons. Whatever may be the question, so far as labour is concerned, Government are at liberty to do anything they pleased and none can dispute their authority to appoint a Commission."

The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland:—"Sir, I may state at once that the object which the Hon'ble Member has in mind in bringing this Resolution is absolutely identical with that which is inspiring Government action just now; but I propose to suggest other ways for tackling the questions than the appointment of another all-India Commission. The conditions of factory labour in India were regarded by the Industrial Commission as one of the three most important questions to be tackled in any measures designed to assist industrial progress. In their Report the Commission laid stress on two conclusions of fundamental importance:— 3-15 P.M.

(1) No industrial edifice can be permanent, which is built on such unsound foundations as those afforded by Indian labour under its present conditions; and

(2) the margin of improvement possible is so great that the problem is well worth solution.

"The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy wanted to know what the Government have done in these matters since the Commission reported. I will endeavour to show the Council what has been done. Since the Report of the Industrial Commission came under consideration by Government, other circumstances have conspired to stimulate activity in dealing with this difficult, and one might say vitally, important subject I propose to indicate very briefly what has been done, and is being done, in order to deal with the conditions of factory labour. When I have finished, I hope my Hon'ble friend will realise that his object in bringing these questions to an issue, and the object which the Government have been actively pursuing, are really identical. I

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hope then that he and the Council will agree with me on at any rate two points :—

(1) that in some matters connected with labour action is immediately necessary;

(2) that certain inquiries already started must be completed, further data must be collected, and the essential facts must be classified before a Commission can be usefully employed, or whether special and local committees will not do instead.

Some of the factory labour questions are so urgent that action of some sort must be taken before a Commission can even be assembled.

"As every practical man knows, there are conditions sometimes when prompt action, no matter how imperfect, is better than further deliberation for the purpose of obtaining the most perfect advice. There are circumstances when first-aid methods, even by the amateur, are better than waiting for the consultation of professional surgeons. It is necessary to deal at once with those matters that will not wait for any Commission, and to separate those questions that can be left for more deliberative methods, for constitutional treatment under advice such as can best be secured by a representative Committee or Commission.

"I have already mentioned the attention given by the Industrial Commission to the troubles and defects of *factory labour*. The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy will bear me out when I say that that question received our most earnest and careful attention. Most of my colleagues possessed the experience necessary to entitle their opinions to be regarded with great respect. We collected facts and ideas from many witnesses who had made a study of Indian labour questions; and the oral evidence recorded was supplemented by visits to numerous factories, either collectively or individually. We had had at our disposal also the evidence collected by the Factory Labour Commission ten years previously, and were thus in a position to recognise the changes that had occurred in the interval.

"The recommendations of the Industrial Commission have been followed up seriously by Government, and I will just draw your attention to one point alone, which will be sufficient to show you the kind of attention that Government has paid to the recommendations of this Commission on factory labour questions. A circular letter was issued last June to Local Governments dealing with one of these questions in particular, *i.e*, the question of the hours of factory labour and the necessity, or possibility of there being a necessity, for a revision of the Indian Factories Act of 1911. I will read an extract in which my Hon'ble friend will recognise sentiments similar to those of his speech :—

'I am directed to invite your attention to paragraph 252 of the Industrial Commission's Report, in which they state their views in regard to the question of hours of labour in factories in India. This paragraph should be read with other passages of the Commission's Report, especially their remarks in Chapter II regarding labour in the various mills, in paragraph 142 on the necessity of primary education among the labouring classes, in paragraph 149 regarding the position and prospects of skilled artisans, in paragraphs 235 and 236 on the effects of the low standard of comfort of factory labour on its efficiency, and in paragraph 254 on welfare work among factory workers. The effect of the complete picture drawn by the Commission is disquieting. There is a keen and increasing demand for factory labour, but little apparent desire on the part of labourers to increase their efficiency and little prospect of their being able to do so under present conditions. The pressing problem of housing, which is under separate consideration, is becoming acute in some of the most important areas. Labour is growing more conscious of its own wants and power; it is showing signs of a capacity for organisation; and is generally unsettled. Industrial India, as the Commission point out, will have to face more intense foreign competition than before the war, and it is incumbent alike on the Government and on employers to examine the position together, and to decide, as soon as possible, on a remedial policy.

'2. The prospects of improving the efficiency of Indian industrial labour appear to be promising, if proper measures are taken. These measures, which include education, housing and social welfare, will require to be dealt with by a co-ordinated policy, if the future

[19TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Sir Thomas Holland.*]

industrial position of the country is to be adequately safeguarded. The efficiency of workers is closely connected with their education, their standard of comfort; the shortening of factory hours may not prove an unmixed good, if the workers are not put in a position to make a proper use of their spare time.

* * * * *

On receipt of replies to this letter, the Government of India will consider what further action should be taken; whether, for instance, it will be necessary to appoint a Committee of Inquiry, or whether the opinions received warrant the framing of legislation, either with or without further discussion with Local Governments. You will doubtless desire to obtain the full assistance and advice of the various interests concerned in forming your views on this important problem, which cannot be satisfactorily solved without the fullest co-operation between Government and all classes of the industrial public.'

I think that letter shows, Sir, that the Government has taken up the proposals of the Industrial Commission very seriously, and have taken steps to secure the views of Local Governments and has invited Local Governments to obtain the views of industrial and commercial bodies in their own Provinces.

"The replies of Local Governments are now coming in, and we should soon be in a position to decide which matters permit of immediate reform, and which it may be necessary to refer to a special Committee or, if the Hon'ble Mr. Jaffer wishes it, a Commission.

"My Hon'ble friend, the author of the Resolution, stated that the 'discontent of labour of all kinds is smouldering everywhere'. There is no doubt about the accuracy of his description of the labour world in India. But the conditions which he describes in some cases call for immediate action rather than reference of the question *as a whole* to another deliberative Commission.

"I have just referred to the action taken by Government to settle the question of factory hours and to discover in what ways the Factories Act of 1911 requires revision to meet modern conditions of labour. I am quite prepared to find that certain specific questions may be referred, but I am not at present in favour of referring the question, as a whole, to another Commission. There are other questions which seemed to the Industrial Commission even more important than those covered by the Factories Act. Among these are the housing of the workers, their social welfare and education. Educational reforms will not affect the present adult workers: they will help the next generation, but will not quench the smouldering discontent that is now threatening our industries.

"Following the lead of Bombay, where a Primary Education Act (due to the persistence of my friend, Mr. Patel) was passed at the end of 1918, most of the Provinces have passed legislation to facilitate compulsory, or partly compulsory, primary education in municipal areas. So far as this goes, the movement helps to carry out one of the recommendations of the Industrial Commission, and I hope the local authorities will soon find it practicable to apply and to extend these Primary Education Acts. Legislation, however, has not so far for various reasons produced much visible fruit. I realise that there are difficulties, financial and otherwise, in the way of this, but municipalities so far have not been able to show the great keenness for primary education that was shown before the Acts were passed. But, as I have said before, this is not a reform that will allay the existing industrial unrest.

"A question of more immediate importance is, that of the housing of workers, especially in those industrial areas that have recently developed at a rapid rate. The reduction of factory hours is of no use to the worker so long as his so-called home is even less comfortable than the mill. And the question is one of immense difficulty because of the enormous cost of effecting reforms in areas already congested, and because reforms of any value require land, as well as money. The Industrial Commission devoted much attention to this question, and their recommendations, having been analysed, are now being referred to Local Governments as matters of urgent importance.

"I think every member here will agree that repeated and overlapping Commissions on the same question must result in delay rather than progress.

[*Sir Thomas Holland.*] [19TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

To employ a Commission usefully, also, it is necessary to classify the questions and to prepare the raw material for its use. We have accumulated a mass of facts and are now busy sifting those that admit of immediate action from those that may require special study. It has been said that when the devil had exhausted all other devices for retarding progress, he invented the Committee; and the Commission, with this special object in view, is such an improvement on the Committee that its inventor might readily obtain, at any rate, provisional protection, without infringing the devil's patent rights. I would not in any circumstances suggest another general All-India Committee under present conditions for dealing with the material accumulated already.

"In addition to the general question, the Industrial Commission devoted very special attention to the alarming conditions at Bombay, where the difficulties are greatest and the necessity for improvement is most urgent. Every time there is a strike at Bombay, one cannot help sympathising with the strikers, because of the degenerating conditions under which they live; but all the time, strike or no, one sympathises with the mill-owners, because the conditions that have grown up without control make it impossible for them, either individually or collectively, to improve the life conditions of the mill-hands. I have had opportunities of studying the social welfare of workers in the principal industrial areas of India, in England, in America and Australia; but I have never seen anything quite so depressing as some of the labour quarters in Bombay. On the whole, I think, it not unfair or even indiscreet (which is worse) to say that I would rather see the mill industry of Bombay wiped out than accept an indefinite perpetuation of the conditions under which many of the workers are necessarily compelled to live. We have heard a great deal about the treatment of Indian labour in Fiji, and many of the criticisms have been endorsed by Government; but, after seeing Bombay, one feels inclined to suggest that criticism, like charity, should begin at home. No one class in particular can be blamed for the state of affairs at Bombay; it is just the result of rapid growth in a restricted area, and no one has so far been successful in removing the trouble. Fortunately, however, the question now promises to get out of the region of mere discussion, for His Excellency Sir George Lloyd has brought to the problem fresh ideas and fresh energy, with the result that a practical scheme for reform is now taking shape.

"In so far as the Government of India are concerned—whether as a channel to the Secretary of State or as a final authority for sanction in regard to the financial and legislative measures necessary—all necessary formalities are, under His Excellency the Viceroy's special orders, being treated as matters of extreme urgency. The Bombay representatives in this Council need no assurance from me that, with His Excellency Sir George Lloyd on the spot, there will be no avoidable delay in carrying out effective reforms. And these reforms will begin to take shape, I hope, before another Commission can even be assembled. At Bombay, the question is urgent on economic as much as on humanitarian grounds: each concession obtained by a strike does the worker little good, whilst it imposes on the industry an additional tax, which will be permanent, non-productive and serious.

"Another question that requires immediate action rather than reference to a commission, is the report of the recent Labour Conference at Washington. As a signatory to the League of Nations, India is committed in a qualified way to the agreements reached at this Conference, and we have now to examine our laws and regulations, with a view of effecting any necessary legislation. On cursory examination, the conventions adopted do not appear to be difficult for us to adopt, but on this point Local Governments and industrial bodies will have an opportunity of expressing their opinions. The conventions fall in fairly well with the majority of the replies now being obtained to the Government of India circular which I referred to. The principal features of importance are the adoption of a 60-hour week for a factory labour maximum; the prohibition of night-work for women in factories; the raising of the age minimum for children from 9 to 12 years; and the extension

[19TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Sir Thomas Holland.*]

of the meaning of the term 'factory' to an institution using power and employing as few as ten workers. We have to be prepared to declare the decision of Government before the next Conference, possibly eighteen months hence; so that there is no chance of appointing another Commission to tour over the whole of India, and Hon'ble Members will have noticed that one of these conventions has already been anticipated by the insertion of a clause in the Census Bill empowering the collection of industrial information from factories employing ten or more workers. That was inserted on receipt of early information as to the conventions that were adopted at Washington.

"Another matter now under consideration is the difficult question of adopting in this country arrangements for the settlement of strikes possibly on the lines of the Industrial Arbitration Courts Act, which was passed last year at Home.

"The Hon'ble Member, who moved this Resolution, pointed out, quite correctly, that conditions elsewhere do not apply without modification to India, and that here, at any rate, there is an opportunity for a Commission to work. I agree with him partly, but I would go even further in one respect and point out that local conditions in India vary so greatly, that it is more appropriately a matter for Provincial Committees than for an All-India Commission to undertake this question of devising means for the settlement of strikes. I am willing to confess that I do not myself see any practicable way of utilising in India the provisions of the Arbitration Courts Act now in force at Home. This is a case in which I certainly feel tempted to shunt responsibility and postpone action by adopting the devil's device in referring this matter to a Commission. It seems to me, however, that the adoption of the English system is at present impossible, and so long as there are no labour organizations capable of undertaking and carrying out any form of obligations, it will not be possible to introduce anything in the way of Arbitration Courts along these lines. Similar systems, perfect enough on paper, have broken down in other countries where human nature inconveniently intervenes. This question is, however, naturally distinct and different from the actual conditions of factory labour which were studied by the Industrial Commission.

"It seems to me that by linking together in the same resolution the question of factory labour, the question of the settlement of strikes and the establishment of committees of arbitration for the purpose of settling labour disputes my Hon'ble friend, the mover of the Resolution, has unconsciously linked together, for treatment by the same Commission, questions which, in degree of urgency, are quite dissimilar, and, in nature, require treatment by slightly different kinds of specialists. To refer to a Commission all the questions included in the Resolution would be, from the administrative point of view, like running slow goods trains and fast expresses on the same pair of rails; each would delay the other. They are questions utterly distinct in nature as well as in urgency.

"As I have said I am in entire sympathy with the object of this Resolution, and as my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Crum pointed out, I should like to accept the principle of the resolution but not the wording of it. But I hope I have said enough to show the Hon'ble Member that the time is hardly suitable for the appointment of an all-India Commission just now; and I shall be very willing for him to put me into the witness-box, say, in the September Session, and cross-examine me as to what we have done to improve matters. Before then, I hope to have as a colleague the co-operation of Mr. Chatterjee, who is now fresh back from the International Labour Conference at Washington, and I hope that before then too we shall have received from the Local Governments answers to our inquiries with regard to the questions that have been raised by the Industrial Commission. I should like to clean up our shop before undertaking another Commission and proposing more chewing of the industrial cud. My Hon'ble friend, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, raised a question that I should like, with your permission, Sir, to speak about for one minute. It has a bearing on this subject, but I do not know that it

[*Sir Thomas Holland; Sir Dinshaw Wacha; The Vice-President.*] [19TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

actually supports my contention necessarily. It is a question that was raised recently by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. I think everybody will agree that it would be futile to suppose that the troubles of labour can be cured only by commissions, by the constitution of Arbitration Courts, by the liberalisation of the Factories Act, or by any form of Government machinery, imperial or local. These will be of no avail if the employer fails to recognise the worker as a human being, with feelings and even ambitions like his own.

"Every one who knows the character and life of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar must have welcomed his intervention in the recent epidemic of strikes at Bombay. In an article published in the *Times of India* on the 13th, he describes the most important lesson that he learnt during the strikes as the general want of human touch between the mill-owner and the mill-hand. Referring to the settlement measures under consideration of the Local Government, he says—

'But all such institutional arrangements for the settlement of labour disputes and prevention of strikes will, I humbly venture to think, fail if they are not backed up by what is the essence of harmony between employers and employed—a human and humane attitude of mind and heart on the part of employers of labour. Let me not be misunderstood. Far be it from me to condemn mill-owners as wanting in sympathy for the lot of their operatives. There is sympathy, but it is *economic*, not *human*. What the operatives complain of is that the mill owners, with an exception here and there, treat them on business and not human principles' . . . .

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha:—"That is incorrect, whatever may be the authority."

The Vice-President:—"Order, order."

The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland:—"Sir Narayan goes on to say:—

'By all means create Arbitration Boards and Labour Unions, house the operatives properly and so on; but a mere adjustment of their outward circumstances will not give the right response unless the affections of the operatives are addressed within—unless the mill-owner moves among and sees and sympathises with them in their human relations and makes them feel that he and they are one family. At present the operative is made to move apart—his world is divided from the mill-owners. And yet the mill-owners complain that the operative goes on strike because he has become the dupe of agitators who love to fish with him in troubled waters. If that is so, the remedy is with the mill-owners themselves, with their hearts first and hands afterwards.'

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha:—"Sir, I rise to make a personal explanation. I do not think that Sir Thomas Holland is quite correct in quoting one-sided views of a particular gentleman. We can give another view, but this is not the place to do it, and it seems to me that Sir Thomas Holland has stated a one-sided view in this respect."

The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland:—"May I proceed, Sir?"

The Vice-President:—"The Hon'ble Member has already had his half hour. I hope he will finish now."

The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland:—"I will close in one minute, Sir. It will save me the necessity of stating the other point of view that Sir Dinshaw Wacha has so eloquently put before the Council. I was quoting Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and leave him responsible for his words; but I think Sir Narayan Chandavarkar may be accepted by everybody here as one of those who in his life was a practical exponent of one of Jeremy Bentham's tables of motives: 'If you want to win mankind, you must make them think that you love them, and the best way to make them think that you love them, is to love them in reality.'

[19TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Sir Thomas Holland; Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer; The Vice-President.*]

"May I suggest to the Hon'ble Member who has moved this Resolution that the Government of India is unquestionably in sympathy with his object, but I would suggest that he should not press the Resolution until he has had an opportunity of seeing what we can do and what we are attempting to do in the matter of dealing with the factory labour situation in India."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:— 3-47 P.M.
"Sir, my friends Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Sir Dinshaw Wacha, as the representatives of the Mill-owners' Association, consider my Resolution premature and inopportune. In reply, I may tell them that that is what I had expected from them. Now I must thank the Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland for the sympathetic attitude he has adopted towards my Resolution. I am very gratified to find that the Government are taking steps in the matter, and that when the necessary materials have been collected, they will consider the question of appointing sub-committees to deal with special questions. I should have very much preferred the appointment of an all-India committee to go thoroughly into the whole question, but . . .

(The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha made a remark while seated.)

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"Order, order."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:—
"With these few words, Sir, I beg leave to withdraw my Resolution."

The Resolution was, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

The Council adjourned till Friday, the 20th February 1920, at 11 A.M.

DELHI:
The 28th February, 1920.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915.
(5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.)

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Friday, the 20th February, 1920.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble SIR GEORGE LOWNDES, K.C., K.C.S.I., Vice-President, *presiding*, and 62 Members, of whom 55 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :— 11-3 A.M.

Representation of the Sardars in Gujarat.

1. "(*a*) On what principles do Government propose to reconsider the special representation of landholders in the Provinces?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the Franchise Committee have recommended special representation of the Sardars in Gujarat in the Bombay Presidency, whether such Sardars are landholders or not?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied :—

"(*a*) It has been ascertained that the Joint Committee's intention was that the special representation of landholders in the provinces should be reconsidered on the lines indicated in paragraphs 15 and 16 of the Government of India's fifth despatch to the Secretary of State, and this is being done.

(*b*) The Franchise Committee have proposed that the Sardars of Gujarat should form a landholders' constituency. If the Hon'ble Member has any particular point to urge in this connection, the Government of India will be glad to bring it to the notice of the Government of Bombay."

[*Mr. V. J. Patel; Sir William Vincent; Mr. Shafi; Sir Claude Hill; Sir George Barnes.*] [20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Separation of executive and judicial function.

2. " (*a*) Is it not a fact that there is an unanimous demand in the country for the separation of the executive and the judicial ?

(*b*) Do Government propose to take up the question in the opening of the new era ?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"Government believe there is a large volume of opinion in favour of further separation of the executive and the judicial. They have no doubt that the new Governments under the Reforms Scheme will give the question their early consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Resolution of the Government of India on Local self-Government.

3. "Which of the Local Governments or Administrations, if any, have introduced or passed legislation to give effect to the Resolution of the Government of India on local self-government ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi replied :—

"Since the publication of the Resolution of the Government of India on local self-government in May 1918, the Governments of Madras and of Bengal have introduced into the local Legislative Councils measures of local self-government and those measures have been passed. The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Burma and the Central Provinces have also introduced legislation on local self-government."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

The silk industry.

4. "What action have Government taken on the report of the expert employed to make investigation into the silk industry ?"

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied :—

"The recommendations contained in Mr. Lefroy's Report on the silk industry in India have been communicated to the Local Governments concerned. The Government of India have decided that the first problem to be solved is the production of disease-free seed, and with this end in view they have decided to establish a Central Seed Station at Shillong, and have engaged the services of a protozoologist, who is now conducting investigations into the diseases of silk worms. The policy to be pursued in the future will depend to a large extent on the result of these investigations."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Liquor shops in Bombay.

5. " (*a*) Is it a fact that the Government of Bombay have vetoed the Resolution of the Bombay Legislative Council passed in 1918 to the effect that the power to determine the number and location of liquor shops should be given to select Municipalities ?

(*b*) Do the Government of India propose to request the Government of Bombay to reconsider their decision ? "

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

" (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No. It would not be proper for the Government of India to interfere in the matter."

[20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. V. J. Patel; Sir William Marris.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

6. "(*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the following observations of Lord Carmichael appearing at page 983 of the unrevised Official Report of the debates in the House of Lords of 12th December, 1919 :— Government assistance to moderates.

'I say that the Indians must themselves make this Bill a success, but I think it will lie with us, with the Government, to help the moderate men. It will lie with the members of the Civil Service to a great extent to help them and I believe they will do so.'

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to say how and in what way they propose to help the moderate men in order that they may prevail?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied :—

"(*a*) Government have seen the report referred to.

(*b*) The Government of India understand that the reference is not to any particular section of political thought, but to the cause of moderation in general. They think that this will be best promoted by making the Reforms Scheme a success, as they will endeavour to do, so far as lies in their power."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

7. "(*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the following query of Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy and the reply thereto by the Secretary of State appearing at page 274 of the Official Report of the debate in the House of Commons of Wednesday, 3rd December, 1919 :— Irrigation and Land-revenue.

'Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy :—Did the Government of Bombay itself suggest and recommend that these subjects should be transferred?

Mr. Montagu :—No, so far as my recollection goes, I think my hon'ble and gallant friend will find that they recommend the transfer of irrigation by a majority and the reservation of land-revenue by a majority.'

(*b*) Will Government lay on the table the recommendations referred to and state whether the above reply of the Secretary of State is correct?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied :—

"(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The remarks under item 15 'Land Revenue' and item 26 'Irrigation' in annexure No. 1 to the report of the Committee on Division of Functions show that the facts are as stated by the Secretary of State in his answer to Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy's question. As the recommendations of the Bombay Government have already been published, it is not proposed to lay them on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

8. "(*a*) Is it a fact that the Secretary of State in the House of Commons gave an assurance that the recommendations of the people of India would be considered by the Government of India in framing rules under the new Act? Consideration by Government of the recommendations of the people of India when framing rules under the new Act.

(*b*) If so, how do Government propose to give effect to that assurance?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied :—

"(*a*) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the statement of the Secretary of State that the recommendations of various people would be considered in framing the rules in India.

(*b*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to the question asked by the Honourable Mr. Khaparde on the 11th instant, which explains the steps proposed by the Government of India for the consultation of non-official Indian opinion in regard to the framing of the rules. Analogous action will be taken by Provincial Governments in regard to the rules, regulations and orders with which they are concerned."

[*Mr. V. J. Patel; Sir William Vincent; Mr. Shafi; Sir Claude Hill; Sir George Barnes.*] [20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

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[20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. V. J. Patel; Sir William Marris.*]

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The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied :—

"(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The remarks under item 15 'Land Revenue' and item 26 'Irrigation' in annexure No. 1 to the report of the Committee on Division of Functions show that the facts are as stated by the Secretary of State in his answer to Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy's question. As the recommendations of the Bombay Government have already been published, it is not proposed to lay them on the table."

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Consideration by Government of the recommendations of the people of India when framing rules under the new Act.

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(*b*) If so, how do Government propose to give effect to that assurance?"

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"(*a*) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the statement of the Secretary of State that the recommendations of various people would be considered in framing the rules in India.

(*b*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to the question asked by the Honourable Mr. Khaparde on the 11th instant, which explains the steps proposed by the Government of India for the consultation of non-official Indian opinion in regard to the framing of the rules. Analogous action will be taken by Provincial Governments in regard to the rules, regulations and orders with which they are concerned."

[*Mr. V. J. Patel*; *Sir William Marris.*] [20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

ules gov-rning fran-hise under he new ct.

9. "(*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the remark of Sir J. D. Rees at page 467 of the Official Report of the debate in the House of Commons of 5th December, 1919, to the effect that the Government of India can make changes at any time in the franchise now settled ?

(*b*) Do Government propose to include in the rules to be framed under the Government of India Act definite principles governing such changes ?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied :—

"(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the remarks of the Joint Committee on clause 7 of the Government of India Bill. The Joint Committee have recommended that the franchise as settled by the rules to be made under the Act should not be altered for the first ten years, and that it should at present be outside the power of the Legislative Councils to make any alteration in the franchise. It is not proposed accordingly that the rules should provide for any alteration of the franchise except in respect of women suffrage, for which it is proposed to make provision in accordance with the Joint Committee's special recommendation on this matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Grant of the vote to ex-sepoys.

10. "(*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the speech of Mr. Spoor appearing at page 257 of the Report of the 4th December, 1919, in which he says that the Joint Select Committee with complete unanimity once adopted the proposal to give the vote to *ex*-sepoys, but that later on that decision was reversed because of a telegram that came from the Government of India expressing disapproval of the proposal ?

(*b*) If the above statement is correct, will Government state the reasons which prompted them to send the telegram and oppose the proposal ?

(*c*) Do Government propose to reconsider their decision and give the vote to *ex*-sepoys in all the provinces in India ?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied :—

"(*a*) Government have seen the report of the speech.

(*b*) The Government of India's views on the question of soldiers' voting were communicated in paragraph 7 of the fourth despatch. Later on after consulting Local Governments they telegraphed on October 16th recommending a strict adherence to the property qualification for voters as most Local Governments, with the exception of the Central Provinces, preferred it. The views of the Punjab Government were received and communicated later. That Government, which was more concerned with the question than any other Government, proposed that retired commissioned officers as such should be enfranchised, but not retired non-commissioned officers.

(*c*) It is now proposed that in all provinces retired commissioned and non-commissioned officers should be entitled to vote. The Government of India believe that this is in accordance with the views of the Joint Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Residential qualifications.

11. "Did the Franchise Committee or Lord Selborne's Committee reject the proposals of any Local Government in favour of residential qualifications, and, if so, for what reasons ?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to paragraph 29 of the report of the Franchise Committee and to paragraph (*l*) of the Joint Committee's report on clause 7 of the Bill. The Government of India are not in a position to add anything to the statements which the Committee themselves have given of their views on this matter."

[20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [Mr. V. J. Patel; Sir William Marris; The Vice President.]

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel :—"May I ask a supplementary question, Sir? Is it a fact that the recommendation of the Bengal Government in favour of residential qualification has not been accepted either by the Southborough Committee or the Joint Committee?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris :—"I ask for notice of that."

The Vice-President :—"The Hon'ble Member must give notice of that."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Larger representation of the depressed classes.

12. "(*a*) What action do Government propose to take to carry out the recommendation of Lord Selborne's Committee in favour of larger representation of the depressed classes in each Province?

(*b*) In the rules to be made to give effect to this recommendation, do Government propose to provide that, as far as possible, no person who does not belong to the depressed classes shall be selected to represent them?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied :—

"(*a*) The Government of India have addressed all Local Governments in pursuance of the recommendation referred to. In Madras, where the representation previously proposed for the depressed classes was clearly inadequate, it is proposed, the Government of India understand, to raise the number of seats reserved for them from 2 to 7. In other provinces the Government of India will welcome some increase, if grounds for the same can be shown to exist.

(*b*) The Government of India do not, as at present advised, propose to limit by rule the discretion of the nominating authority in his selection of persons to represent the depressed classes. They have no doubt that, so far as possible, representatives will be nominated who are members of this section of the population."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Pleaders and the Original Side of the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay.

13. "Have Government considered the desirability of requesting the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay to throw open the Original Side to pleaders?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"The answer is in the negative. The matter is one entirely within the discretion of the Courts themselves."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Passing of a Law under the new Act.

14. "Will Government be pleased to say whether under the new Government of India Act the Governor General can, without the approval of his new Executive Council (including at least three Indian Members), on signature make a Bill, which either Chamber has failed to pass in the form recommended by him, into an Act of the Indian Legislature?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the terms of section 26 read with section 47 (*2*) of the Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Extension of the franchise to India.

15. "(*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the observations of Mr. Spoor regarding the securing of a wider franchise which appear at page 325 of the Official Report of the debate in the House of Commons of Wednesday, 3rd December, 1919?

(*b*) Do Government propose to improve the proposals of the Franchise Committee as a result of the debate on them in the House of Commons?"

[*Sir William Marris; Mr V. J. Patel; Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis.*] [20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied :—

"(*a*) The Government of India have read the report of the speech of Mr Spoor.

(*b*) The Joint Committee have recommended that an effort should be made to remedy, in part at least, the present disparity between the size of the electorates in the different provinces. In accordance with this recommendation steps are being taken to increase largely the electorates in the provinces of Madras and the Punjab."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Budget resolutions under the new Act.

16. "Will a non-official Member of the new Legislative Assembly be entitled, when the Annual Financial Statement is under consideration, to move a resolution recommending the increase of the expenditure provided in the Budget for any head?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to section 25 (6) of the Act, which does not empower the Legislative Assembly to increase the amount referred to in any demand."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Representation of the Urban wage-earning class.

17. "(*a*) Will Government state what action they have taken or propose to take on the recommendation of Lord Selborne's Committee that an attempt should be made to secure better representation of the urban wage-earning class?

(*b*) Is it proposed to provide for the representation of the wage-earning class of the city of Ahmedabad under this recommendation?

(*c*) Do Government propose to call for the report of the Bombay Government on this question?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied :—

"The Government of India are anxious to give effect, wherever possible, to the recommendations of the Joint Committee. As the Hon'ble Member, however, will probably realise, the practical application of their recommendation regarding the representation of the wage-earners is attended with difficulties. It will involve the creation of a special franchise, and the preparation of a separate roll for which the materials available are scanty in the extreme. A large number of the wage-earners are not permanent residents of the centres where they seek employment; they come and go at uncertain intervals; and their earnings, which must necessarily form the basis of the roll, are not only hard to ascertain, but often subject to wide fluctuations. The Government of India have grave doubts, which are shared by the Local Governments concerned, as to whether it will prove possible completely to overcome these obstacles. But in deference to the views of the Joint Committee they have decided that the attempt must be made as regards the wage-earners in Bombay and Calcutta, the two cities in which this class is largest. They cannot ignore, however, the risk of a serious breakdown when the electoral machinery devised for the purpose is put to the test of the elections, and they therefore do not think that in present conditions and with the limited organisation at their disposal, it would be prudent to extend the experiment to other towns in which the problem is less urgent."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis asked :—

Rise in prices of ghee and butter

18. "(*a*) Is it a fact that ghee and butter have for some time past been exported from India in large quantities by Government or on private account, and that they have gone up very high in price in Indian bazars?

(*b*) If so, what is the quantity that has been exported during the last three years, and how long are such exports likely to continue?"

[20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Sir George Barnes; Mr. G. S. Khaparde; Sir William Vincent; Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer; Sir Arthur Anderson; Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur.*]

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"The export of ghee and butter during the last three years have been as follows :—

Year.	Ghee.	Butter.
	lbs.	lbs.
1917-18	6,513,200	1,522,880
1918-19	4,889,352	690,142
1919-20 (For nine months ending December.)	2,802,916	480,212

It is correct that prices have risen. The exports during the last two years, however, have been considerably below normal. I cannot undertake to prophesy the extent to which exports are likely to take place in the future."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde asked :—

Overseas allowance.

19. "Will Government lay on the table the correspondence relating to the grant of overseas allowance to European British officials ?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"The Government of India are unable at present to place on the table the papers regarding the grant of overseas allowances. A further communication from the Secretary of State is awaited, and when the correspondence is complete, Government will consider whether they can publish it or not."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer asked :—

Waiting rooms for third-class lady passengers.

20. "(*a*) On what railways are waiting rooms for third-class lady passengers provided ?

(*b*) Do Government propose to ask the railways which do not provide such accommodation to supply this want on important railway stations ?"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied :—

"(*a*) Government are not in possession of detailed information as regards waiting rooms, but they understand that screened off accommodation in waiting sheds is provided in some cases.

(*b*) The matter is within the competence of railway companies and Government will bring the point to their notice."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur asked :—

Death of an up-country man at the Howrah Railway Station.

21. "(*a*) Is it a fact that on the 27th June, 1919, an up-country youth died at the Howrah railway station on account of overcrowding in a railway carriage and no doctor was available at the said station to render him medical help ?

(*b*) Do Government propose to inquire who are responsible for allowing the carriage to be overcrowded at the *starting station*, and if the persons responsible have been punished ?

(*c*) Do Government propose to issue necessary instructions to prevent a recurrence of such overcrowding ?"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied :—

"The Railway Board are informed that at Howrah station on 26th June, 1919, an intending passenger to Puri collapsed on the station platform. An ambulance was immediately sent for and the man was conveyed to Howrah hospital but expired on the way. His death is reported to have been due to heat stroke and heart-failure. There is no evidence to show that it resulted from overcrowding."

[*Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur; Sir Arthur Anderson; Mr. W. M. Hailey; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.*] [20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur asked :—

Reserved accommodation for females on railways.

22. "(*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to two letters published in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of the 25th September, 1919, in which it was alleged that on the 19th September a European soldier entered a second-class lady's compartment in the 97 Up train, Eastern Bengal Railway, and declined to leave it when asked to do so?

(*b*) Has the matter been inquired into and, if so, what is the result of that inquiry?

(*c*) Do Government propose to take necessary steps to prevent males, whether European or Indian, from entering female compartments?"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied :—

"(*a*) and (*b*) It has been ascertained that on the 19th September, 1919, a soldier was noticed by passengers of a local train running between Calcutta and Dum Dum to be on the footboard of the Intermediate class female carriage. Some passengers pulled the communication cord and stopped the train. The soldier did not enter the female compartment. The matter was reported by the railway authorities to the Officer Commanding, Dum Dum, who stated that the man had returned to England.

(*c*) Section 119 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, already makes provision for the punishment of the offence referred to."

INDIAN SECURITIES BILL.

11-19 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey** :—"Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Government Securities."

RESOLUTION *RE* AMALGAMATION OF THE ORIYA-SPEAKING TRACTS.

11-20 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha** :—"Sir, I beg to move the resolution which stands in my name that—

> 'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that a mixed Committee of non-officials and officials be appointed to formulate a scheme for the amalgamation of the Oriya-speaking tracts at present administered or controlled by the Governments of Madras, Bengal and the Central Provinces, with the existing Orissa Division of the province of Bihar and Orissa.'

"I may state, Sir, at the outset that I have placed this resolution before the Council in response to a demand made to me personally by the Utkal Conference, which is a representative gathering of the Oriya-speaking people, who inhabit various provinces of India. At the last session of that Conference a resolution was adopted by it requesting me and the Hon'ble the Raja Sahib of Kanika, who represents in this Council the Oriya-speaking people, to place this resolution before the Government, and it is in accordance with that wish that I have brought up this resolution. The Resolution is intended to ameliorate the condition of a large number of His Majesty's Indian subjects and, if I may say so, to relieve a long suffering race who, in this particular matter, have a just and genuine grievance. The Oriya-speaking population of India is roughly 15 millions. It has been now for a long time divided under different administrations, for historic or other

[20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.*]

reasons. These scattered remnants of a great race have for a long series of years been trying to coalesce into one compact body. The Resolution I am submitting has a long history behind it as regards the efforts of the Oriya people to be brought under one administration. I need not, however, take the Council earlier than the letter from the late Sir Herbert Risley, issued by him, as Home Secretary to the Government of India, in the year 1903, in which the suggestion I am now making to the Council was made by the Government of India themselves. In that letter Sir Herbert Risley propounded the whole problem in most lucid terms and pointed out that the division of the Oriya-speaking people under various administrations was the cause of great anxiety and difficulty to the Government of India and the various Provincial Governments concerned. His exact words are as follows: 'The difficulties arising from the problem thus created have been for years a source of anxiety and trouble to the different provinces concerned' and later on he says :—

'The Government of Madras have repeatedly complained of the anxieties imposed upon their administration, by the great diversity of languages (Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, and Canarese) with which Madras Civilians are called upon to cope and which render the transfer of officers from one part of the presidency to another a matter in any case of great difficulty and often of positive detriment to the public interest.'

The proposal made by Sir Herbert Risley on behalf of the Government of India was that the Oriya-speaking tracts should be amalgamated and brought under one administration. I find in a book called 'The Oriya Movement'—which has been recently published by some patriotic Oriya gentlemen, and in which the history of the movement is recorded at great length—that the proposal of Sir Herbert Risley evoked great interest. I find that my esteemed friend the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur, as Secretary of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, endorsed the views of the Government, and he said that the proposal, if accepted, would conduce to much good. Similarly, I find that Mr. Parsons, the Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce (and this may interest the Hon'ble Mr. Crum) said the same thing. He said that 'the Committee do not anticipate that any such change would prejudicially affect mercantile interests'. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce thus supported the proposal. Unfortunately the Madras Government at that time under Lord Ampthill, took up, for reasons which I have never been able to understand, a hostile attitude towards the proposal. When the matter came up to the Government of India for final disposal, Lord Curzon had gone away. He had left the country and Lord Ampthill was acting as the Governor General for the time being. It is not surprising that the proposal did not find favour with Lord Ampthill and it was vetoed by him. But although it was vetoed by the Government of Lord Ampthill the Oriya people have kept up since a constant agitation, and they have never tired of bringing this matter to the notice of the Government. When Mr. Montagu came out here in 1917 the representatives of the Oriya race went before him, made a submission on this point and put their case as emphatically as they could, with the result that I find that in the Joint Report on Constitutional Reforms some reference is made to the subject in paragraph 246. It is said therein that 'we are bound to indicate our own clear opinion that wherever such re-distributions are necessary and can be effected by a process of consent the attempt to do so should be made.' So far as the 'process of consent' goes, there is not the least doubt that any inquiry made, whether by means of a Committee or otherwise, will satisfy the Hon'ble the Home Member that the Oriya people are in deadly earnest about this matter. So far as the people in Bihar are concerned, who are under the same administration as the people of Orissa, I may state that no politically-minded Biharee has any objection either to the amalgamation of the Oriyas under one administration or, if need be, to the separation of the Oriya tracts from Bihar and their formation into a separate province. I may here explain that I have been asked by some members why I advocate in my resolution the amalgamation of the Oriya-speaking tracts under the Bihar and Orissa Government rather than their formation into a separate province.

[*Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.*] [20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

The reason is that of the two schemes the one I am proposing is perhaps the more feasible and the more likely to be accepted by the Government at present. The Hon'ble the Home Member seems to be in the mood of believing that the Government as now constituted are merely marking time, and that everything is to be done by the Government which will come in under the Reforms Scheme. It is, therefore, that I think that my proposal which is that these Oriya tracts should be brought under one administration of Bihar and Orissa is a more simple proposition than that of a separate Government. It is for this reason that I have put my Resolution in this form. If a Committee be appointed and the report be favourable to the proposal, then under section 16 of the Government of India Acts of 1915-16, the Governor General in Council can carry out the measure without any reference to the Secretary of State or the Crown. Under my proposal a whole district has not to be transferred, but only portions of certain districts. A reference to the Crown is necessary only when the Governor General in Council has got to transfer a whole district from one province to another. The most important tract outside Bihar and Orissa is Ganjam, a district in the Madras Presidency.

"Excepting one taluka (as a sub-district is called in the Madras Presidency, corresponding to a 'sub-division' in Bengal and Bihar) of it, called Chicacole, the rest of the Ganjam district is, broadly speaking, inhabited by the Oriyas. Similarly, in the Central Provinces (since the transfer in 1905 of the Sambalpur district to the Orissa division) there now remain five zemindaries, as they are called, but which are parts of British India, in the districts of Bilaspur and Raipur; and there is also a group of five Indian States in that province. In Bengal, I understand that a small portion in the Midnapore district, called the Cantai sub-division, and some other Thanas have got an Oriya-speaking population. I am not giving the Council exact figures and details, I am only stating the case generally of the Oriya people. These are the principal tracts outside Bihar and Orissa on the three sides of the Orissa division, which contain an Oriya population, and the case is that on the ground of convenience of administration, and also on linguistic as well as sentimental grounds, all these tracts should be brought under one Government—that of Bihar and Orissa—for the time being. Speaking on this subject, Sir, I may claim to have some personal knowledge, for when the province of Bihar and Orissa was formed I went myself, at the request of Lord Hardinge, to the Orissa division and even to Ganjam to talk over matters with the representatives of the people there, and I have seen with my own eyes the deplorable condition of the Oriyas in the Ganjam district in the Madras Presidency. I do not mean to say that they are worse off materially than the other populations in the district, I am not talking of their economic condition, but I do say that, detached as they are from the parent body, a small community living in the midst of a large non-Oriya population, their condition is certainly far from happy or enviable. Mr. Stanley Rice, a member of the Indian Civil Service, wrote many years back a very interesting book entitled 'Occasional Essays on South Indian Life', and in it there is a chapter on the Oriyas in Ganjam. I find this is what he says of them :—

'Orissa proper lies within the province of Bengal, and the people of Ganjam suffer in that they have been separated from their brethren; they are foundling children, alien from the more favoured, because better recognised Dravidian races; alien even in the origin to which their ancestry has been traced.'

Again :—

'The Oriya of Ganjam labours under two disadvantages. He is very far from Madras, and he inhabits only part of a district. He speaks a language which is spoken in Bengal, but not in any part of the Madras Presidency save Ganjam.'

"Now, similar difficulties are experienced daily by the Oriyas, who are found in the Central Provinces or in the Midnapore district of Bengal. The Oriyas themselves place their grievance on various other grounds. But I need not expatiate on them, because the Hon'ble the Raja Saheb of Kanika, who will speak after me as a representative of the Oriya community, will tell the Council better than I can what these grievances are. I am quite sure

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that the Council fully realise that a small population scattered under various administrations and always in a minority in each province can never make itself effectively heard on any important question. Wherever they are, they are always bound to remain at present a hopeless minority. Even in Bihar and Orissa, where they are much more fully represented than in the Madras Presidency or the Central Provinces or Bengal, their numbers are only four or five in a Council of 25 non-official members. Well, this state of affairs can be but fully remedied when, as I hope before long, the Oriya people will get a self-contained province of their own, but that is a problem for time to come, which, I believe, the Hon'ble the Home Member will say, must be tackled by the Reformed Councils when they come into existence. But I do think that there is absolutely no reason why the Government should not be pleased to constitute even now a small committee to investigate the matter and to formulate a scheme just to transfer these fringe areas and the Oriya-speaking people in them from Madras, the Central Provinces and Bengal to the one administration of Bihar and Orissa. There will be a palpable advantage for the time being in bringing together all these scattered units under one administration. That being secured, the chances of their getting a separate self-contained province of their own will certainly be facilitated in due course. I do not think, therefore, that I need take up the time of this Council any more, and I leave it to my Hon'ble friend the Raja Saheb of Kanika to speak further on this important subject."

The Hon'ble Raja of Kanika:—" Sir, this resolution, so ably 11-35
moved by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, has my most cordial and emphatic support. This is a question, which concerns the very vital needs and aspirations of about eleven millions of His Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects. And, more than this, this is a question which has been agitating the minds of those eleven millions for years past, and, so far as present indications go, it will continue to do so until and unless their inmost national aspirations are finally satisfied. 'Unsettled questions,' it has been said, 'have no pity for the repose of nations' and Orissa is no exception to the rule. Orissa knows no peace and wants no repose until the problem, which the present resolution attempts to tackle, is satisfactorily solved.

"Sir, the problem of Orissa is simply this; the real Orissa is something greater than the present Orissa division. The geographical demarcation is wholly misleading. Large tracts of land, with a predominantly Oriya population, now lie outside our geographical boundary and these people—more than two millions in number—most naturally and earnestly want to be united with the parent country. This is an aspiration which it will be the duty of the Government and, may I add, their privilege to satisfy. Orissa is a great country, with a very glorious past. Her history and her literature have been the delight of millions of people for centuries, her architecture has been one of the greatest glories of India. Her glorious civilisation is one of which any nation can be proud. More than two millions of people have been ruthlessly parted from those who are bound to them by the closest ties of blood, of race and of language. Common traditions, common ends and common aspirations bind them together. A common language and a common literature is their common legacy. The Oriya-speaking tracts now lie scattered in Bihar, Madras, Bengal and the Central Provinces.

"We want that all the Oriya-speaking tracts should be united to Orissa. This demand is not a new one. For a long time past, public opinion in Orissa and in these outlying tracts has made itself heard in no uncertain manner on this question. The Utkal Union Conference, year after year, has ventilated the public opinion on this all-important matter. The Oriya population of Ganjam have sent numerous memorials and petitions to Government, both Imperial and Local, praying for this union. An Oriya memorial to Lord Ampthill in 1905, speaks bitterly about the position of the Oriyas, and in 1909 the Oriya Samaj of Ganjam waited on Sir Arthur Lawley and prayed for union with Orissa.

[*Raja of Kanika.*] [20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

"So far as the Government is concerned, as early as 1868, Sir Stafford North-Cote, Secretary of State for India realised the necessity of bringing Orissa under a separate administration on account of the grievous failure of the Government of Bengal to grapple with the great famine. Though nothing came out of it at that time, the matter again came to the attention of the Government in 1895, at the instance of Mr Commissioner Cooke, and again in 1908, when the Government of India in its famous letter—known as the Risley letter—actually proposed to unite the whole of the Oriya-speaking peoples both hill and plain under the administration of Bengal. The public reception of this proposal was very encouraging, except that the Government of Madras under Lord Ampthill opposed the transfer of some of the Madras tracts under the pressure of Telugu agitation. When, however, the whole matter came back to the Government of India for a decision, the Telugus were extremely lucky, because just at that time Lord Curzon had gone home on leave and it so happened that Lord Ampthill officiated for him. It thus came about that Lord Ampthill, as Viceroy, was called upon to judge in a matter in which, as Governor of Madras, he had given his own opinions very strongly himself. The result was a foregone conclusion. The transfer of Ganjam and Vizagapatam Agency tracts was negatived, and only Sambalpur was transferred to Orissa.

"The next definite stage was reached in 1911 when the famous Partition of Bengal was undone. In the Despatch of 25th August 1911, the Government of India undertook to carry out such administrative changes and re-distribution of boundaries as might seem necessary. But this was never done, and Orissa remained as she was.

"Then, on the 6th February 1918, a resolution was moved in this Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma urging the re-distribution of provinces on a linguistic basis. Mr Sarma laid down three conditions of any such re-distribution, namely, that the people should desire such a change, that they should be sufficiently numerous, and that they should speak the same language. Although he pointed out that all the three conditions need not co-exist at the same time, yet it will be seen that in the case of Orissa all the three conditions operate. Mr. Sarma himself conceded the justice of the claims of Orissa The opposition to the Resolution, however, came more on account of expediency than on principle. And the Resolution was in the end negatived

"The next stage was the recommendation on this and similar subjects contained in the joint report on constitutional questions. The representatives of Orissa including the Oriya members of the Imperial Madras and Bihar and Orissa Legislative Councils had presented a long address to His Excellency the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu praying for a union with the outlying parts. The joint report conceded the propriety of distributing areas on the basis of language, but it suggested that such re-distribution on uniform linguistic or racial tests should be made after the Reforms were carried into effect, and that the creation of the Sub-provinces of Berar and Orissa at least might be taken in hand on an early date On the 7th March, last year when I drew the attention of the Government to it by a question in this Council, I was informed that the matter will not be taken in hand except by the Local Government after the Reforms. This, Sir, may be logical but not fair to us, for after the Reforms, we are not much better off. We are as we were, in a hopeless minority in Bihar, Bengal, Madras and the Central Provinces, and what chance is there that we would get the support that we deserve? In this matter at least, the Reforms do not help us at all, and that is why we ask the Government of India to give us a lead. On the contrary, the Reforms will greatly add to the strength of the other homogeneous peoples in these provinces, which will only result in their keeping us in a still more backward position. Unless the Oriyas are also made a homogeneous and united people they cannot possibly get the same benefit from the Reforms as these other people. Rather, their position will be very much weaker than even now. If the matter is left to be decided by the reformed local Councils of each province, it will practically mean a deliberate denial of justice to us. As Mr. Curtis in his evidence before the Joint Committee pointed out. The

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dictum . . . to the effect that re-distribution of provincial areas should only be effected 'by process of consent' is a case in point. From whom is consent required? The question is as vital to the whole issue as the question whether the Poles in Silesia can be re-united to their countrymen without the consent of the whole of Prussia.' Further, as this matter affects more than one province, I think it is only proper that the question should be taken up here in the Imperial Council.

"The evils of the dismemberment of Orissa are so great, and are so many, that I am sure this Council will recognise that the earliest opportunity should be taken to solve the problem.

"Sir, this dismemberment has divided the Oriya peoples into several provinces thus impairing their collective strength. In each province we are left to live with much stronger and more virile races with the result that in an unequal competition with such peoples the Oriyas always suffer. Since the arrangement is lasting too long, and there is no desire on the part of the Government to alter it immediately, it is necessary to speak out. How long is this unequal competition going to last? How long must we be left to the tender mercies of stronger peoples?

"In consequence of the above, Oriya national interests are always sacrificed involving the loss of their solidarity as a distinct community, and the loss of their social, ethnological and political identity. As the Durbar Despatch of 1911 pointed out 'Orissa has long felt uneasiness at a possible loss of identity as a distinct community'. The national characteristics and the national aspirations of Oriyas are always sacrificed to those of the predominant races. And, Sir, how could it be otherwise? This unequal harnessing will always have the most disastrous results for the weaker part. The weaker part is relegated to a comparative backwardness, all healthy growth is arrested, and its distinct cultural integrity, even its national psychology and habits of life, are transformed so that very little of their identity is left in the process of time.

"Then, again, the Oriyas are threatened with the loss of their language and therefore of their literature in these tracts. In these outlying tracts, Oriya is sacrificed either as a medium of instruction in schools or of administration in Courts, with the result that very great inconvenience is caused to millions of Oriya people. This persecution of our language is one of our great national calamities.

"Again, this dismemberment results in serious administrative difficulties. The Orissa famine of 1865 with more than a million deaths gave the first warning, but this was not the last. My friend has already quoted from the famous Risley letter of 1903. I may just as well do the same. It says thus:—

'The difficulties arising from the Oriya problem . . . has been for years a source of anxiety and trouble to the different provinces concerned . . . The Government of Madras have repeatedly complained of the anxieties imposed upon the administration by the great diversity of languages with which Madras Civilians are called upon to cope . . No where are these drawbacks more conspicuous than among the Oriya-speaking people distributed . . . between three (now four) administrations and a source of constant anxiety to each . . . The Oriya-speaking group, in any case, emerges as a distinct and unmistakable factor, with an identity and interests of its own.'

"This anomalous arrangement results in the want of a close touch between the rulers and the ruled. To the Oriyas the centres of administration, namely, Nagpur and Madras, are too far off and communication for them is by no means easy and quick. Under such a system it is idle to expect any efficiency in the administration.

"Further, the present arrangement constitutes a grave political danger to the Oriyas. The Oriyas, as at present constituted, are in a minority in each province, and thus they are most inadequately represented, not only in the Councils, but also in every public or semi-public body in the country.

"As a consequence of the above, the Oriyas suffer from a loss of position, power, privilege and prestige. The advanced peoples develop vested interests

[*Raja of Kanika.*] [20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

and all high posts of trust and responsibility are monopolised by them. In matters of administration, they form an intermediate ruling race and being irresponsive and irresponsible, they most effectively keep the rulers and the ruled apart. Oriya interests thus fail to receive sufficient attention from each Local Government, and the Oriyas are not properly represented in the public services. Their education suffers through a lack of uniformity as different systems are pursued in different provinces according to the different needs of the stronger races in each province. I can conceive, Sir, of no greater instrument of denationalisation than this frontal attack on our language, our literature and on the uniformity of our education. I will now, Sir, turn to the advantages which will follow the unification of the Oriya-speaking tracts under one administration.

"Sir, such an arrangement will be a very good preparation for the New India, which His Excellency with Mr. Montagu want to bring about. Their 'conception of the eventual feature of India is a sisterhood of States, self-governing in all matters of purely local or provincial interests, in some cases corresponding to existing provinces, in others perhaps modified in area according to the character and economic interests of their people'. You can rest assured that you will take India a long—a very long way—towards this ideal by making a real and earnest attempt to make Orissa what she really is and what she really ought to be. Orissa is really greater than her present geography. The dream of a federal India is no doubt dazzling though still far distant, but before we attempt to answer the question — shall India's dreams come true? — we ought to try honestly to build all the steps necessary for that glorious realisation. The union of Orissa is and must always be one long step towards it.

"Then, again, it will yet save the language and literature of the Oriya people from the shackles of an arrested growth and even of stagnation. The literature of a people is its finest and greatest legacy, and that priceless asset of the Oriya people is threatened by the co-existence of other vehicles of human thought and human speech.

"It will mitigate, and to some extent even arrest, the disruptive social tendencies now working in Orissa by giving her a national life of her own, and, lastly, it will prevent the economic and industrial backwardness of the area by greater attention being given to it. Increased railway facilities, development of ports, better irrigation and embankments, a more uniform policy of economic and industrial development —all these and many others will surely follow.

"Sir, I have done. The vital needs, the inmost aspiration of eleven millions of people are at stake. A Bureaucracy is not always the incarnation of wisdom and the partition of Orissa is one of the gravest blunders which the Bureaucracy has allowed to continue. We have, in our days, seen the partition of Bengal, we have seen the unparalleled conflagration it brought about in Bengal. We have seen it described at one time as the greatest blunder of British rule in India, and at another time by a Secretary of State as a settled fact which could not be re-opened. And yet in this remarkable trial of strength between the people and the Bureaucracy, the people won. We Sir, in Orissa, draw our lessons and our inspiration from this mighty episode of Indian history. We are determined to go on until we win. The duration of our fight must be the limit of our faith. Even repeated failures and endless repulses will not make us quit. We have no desire to let a gramophone Government go on refusing to satisfy our national aspirations indefinitely. The Resolution commits the Government to nothing. Even Mr. Montagu in 1912 in the House of Commons said, that the question might be re-considered at any time if accumulated evidence is forthcoming. The Resolution simply asks for a detailed inquiry to see if such evidence is available now—an inquiry which, let us hope, will produce more light than heat. That is a modest request which I earnestly hope this Council will grant."

[20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Haji Chaudhri Muhammad Ismail Khan; Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.*]

The Hon'ble Haji Chauduri Muhammad Ismail Khan:— 11-52 A.M.
"Sir, it is with some hesitation that I rise to accord my support to the Resolution which has been moved by my Hon'ble friend. Being in close touch with the people whom I have the honour to represent in this Council, I am fully aware of the thousand and one inconveniences that the Oriya-speaking people feel in being placed under four different administrations, and I hope every member of this Council has sympathy with their desire for amalgamation under one province. And as long as it is not found possible to create a separate province for the Oriya-speaking people, the only course left open to Government is to place them all in the existing Orissa Division of the province of Bihar and Orissa. My friend Mr. Sarma has always advocated that provinces should be created on the linguistic basis and, I am sure, my Oriya friends, when they demand a separate province of their own, will find in him a ready champion. But that is not yet. And till that day arrives the only means of removing their inconveniences will be to amalgamate them under the existing province of Bihar and Orissa.

"I am aware that the Joint Committee in their Report observe. 'They do not think that any change in the boundaries of a province should be made without due consideration of the views of the Legislative Council of the province.' And it may, under the circumstances, be necessary to refer the matter to four different Legislative Councils. But I am sure the present Council is competent to express an opinion on the subject, and that opinion will uphold the claims of the Oriya-speaking people under the Bihar and Orissa Government for the present."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjea:—"Sir, I rise to 11-54 A.M.
support the Resolution. I only wish it had been a little wider than it is in its phraseology and in its scope. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Sinha recommends that the Oriya-speaking population scattered all over India should be brought under one administration, and that administration should be the Government of Bihar. He recommends that a Committee be appointed to consider a scheme of this kind. I think the scope of the operations of the Committee might be enlarged. It seems to me that they should have discretion given to them not only to consider a scheme of amalgamation with Bihar, but also a scheme for the formation of the Oriya-speaking populations now scattered all over India under an administration of their own. I think that represents the definite, considered aspiration of the Oriya-speaking population in India. This is only a preliminary stage. They want to be brought under one administration to begin with, which will eventually lead to the formation of a separate administration of their own in which the Oriya element will predominate. . . .

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjea:—"That, I take to be the definite aim and object of the Oriya-speaking population, and with that feeling, Sir, I am in the deepest sympathy. I am sure after listening to the very eloquent—I was going to use the word 'pathetic'—appeal of the Hon'ble the Raja of Kanika, there will be a strong feeling of sympathy on the part of the non-official members of this Council with that appeal and with this Resolution which embodies it. My friend has referred to the fact that the Oriyas are in a minority all over India; they are in a minority in Bengal, in Bihar, in the Central Provinces and in Madras. What does that mean? It implies that in all matters affecting their well-being the representatives of the Oriya-speaking population have no determining voice, and the evil is likely to be aggravated when the Reform Act comes into operation. Is there any prospect of any representative of the Oriya-speaking population becoming a Minister? I do not think there is. One of them may, but on the sufferance of the representatives of the people

[*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea.*] [20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

of Bihar. That seems to me to be an intolerable situation, inconsistent with the self-respect of a growing and advancing community. Sir, if you read the despatch of the 25th of August 1911, which announced the modification of the Partition of Bengal, you will find one argument urged by the Government itself which I now appeal to the Government to apply to the present case. They said—I am not able to quote the exact words, but I am giving the substance of their argument—that it was an intolerable situation for the Bengalee Hindus in consequence of the Partition of Bengal, to find themselves constantly in a minority in the new as well as in the old Province, and they urged that as one of the strongest reasons for the modification of the Partition of Bengal. Does not that reason apply to the present case? I do think this Council and the Government ought to come to the rescue of the Oriya-speaking population. I do hope that my Hon'ble friend the Home Member will see his way to accept this Resolution or at any rate to encourage the movement which it embodies. I do hope he will be able to give us an expression of the sympathy of the Government with the movement.

"Sir, there are other questions of partition which will have to be grappled with sooner or later. If I may once again call attention to the despatch of the 25th of August 1911, I may remind my Hon'ble friend the Home Member of the concluding paragraph of that despatch. I have not looked it up, but I think I am right in giving the substance of it. The concluding passage of the despatch says that the arrangements for the re-distribution of territory made under it are more or less provisional, and that a final arrangement has to be arrived at later on, after consultation with the parties concerned. That was said on the 25th of August 1911. This is the 20th of February in the year of Grace 1920. That final arrangement has not yet been made; that final arrangement has yet to be made; that final arrangement must soon be made, and I hope that, when it is made, the claims of the Oriya-speaking population to an administration of their own will be considered.

"Sir, we are entering upon a new stage in the history of our country, a stage of self-development. Are the Oriya-speaking population alone to be left behind? Are all the other peoples of India to march ahead of them? I am sure this is a proposition which the Government will repudiate with indignation. We must take them with us. We cannot take them with us unless and until they form an administration of their own in which their voice will be the determining factor in questions affecting their welfare and their progress. I say therefore, that in the highest interests of the Oriya-speaking population and for the definite realisation of the policy which has now been declared as the policy of the British Government, it is a matter of the first importance that this Resolution should be accepted, at any rate the Government should show their sympathy with the aspirations which it embodies.

"Sir, I have referred to the question of territorial re-distribution in connection with other provinces. In my own province that question is bound to crop up. My friend Mr. Chanda will, I am sure, speak about the necessity of re-incorporating Sylhet into Bengal. I may also add that Manbhum and Goalpara ought to form part of Bengal. I think my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, will remember that in the year 1912 he and some of his Behari friends called at the 'Bengalee' Office and wrote a memorandum in which they distinctly declared that Manbhum should form a part of Bengal. I think I am right, Sir, in making that statement. I know it is, because my memory does not fail me in these matters. Well, there we have that outstanding question of Manbhum awaiting solution. Further Goalpara, which is a Bengali-speaking district, should be brought back into Bengal. Then, my friend Mr. Sarma has his grievance in this connection; the Tamil-speaking population and the Telugu-speaking people should be separated and should have different governments, the Andhra districts ought to be separated from the southern Madras. All these questions are awaiting solution. There is the Reform Act under which the Government is bound to consider them after an expression of opinion from the Legislative Council; that is under section 15 of the Act. Therefore

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you cannot burke this question; it is there. The resolution suggests a preliminary step which, I think, we should take I know these controversies are very irritating. The controversy regarding the Partition of Bengal is now a matter of ancient history, but still it haunts the imagination of my Hon'ble friend over there, the Hon'ble Nawab Nawab Ali Chaudhury, disturbs his mighty dreams, frightens him out of his wits, and in his wild ravings he thinks fit to call the Calcutta politicians a body of unscrupulous and unfair agitators. Well, these are the lingering remnants of controversies which are past and gone, but we must not be frightened in the same way as my Hon'ble friend is from time to time. Let us take courage in both hands, face the situation, grapple with this problem and solve it. It is worthy of the Government, worthy of my Hon'ble friend, the Home Member, and I am sure he will approach it with that broad and sympathetic mind which he often displays in dealing with large public questions. I think I am right in ascribing to him this attitude, and I hope he will justify it in this connection I trust, therefore, that the resolution will be accepted, or at any rate an encouraging reply will be given to it by the Hon'ble the Home Member."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"Sir, it is always a matter of great regret to me when I am unable to accept a resolution coming from the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, a member who represents a province in which I have served, and my regret is the greater on this occasion, because I am informed, and, I believe, that there is a very great feeling in the division of Orissa on this question and indeed among Oriyas generally; and I think all of us who have been associated even in a small degree with the Local Government of Bihar have very great sympathy indeed with the Oriyas in their aspirations to be united. I would not also have this Council for one moment think that we are not alive to the disadvantages under which Oriyas suffer at present. I wish to make it clear therefore that the Government of India is in no sense opposed to an examination of this question. But it is an essential feature of the scheme of Reforms that territorial re-distributions should be postponed until the Reformed Councils come into being. May I read a passage from the very same paragraph of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report from which Mr. Sinha has cited? 12-3 P.M.

'We believe emphatically that re-distribution of provincial areas cannot be imposed upon the people by official action, and that such a process ought in any case to follow and neither to precede nor accompany constitutional reform. But we are bound to indicate our own clear opinion that where such re-distributions are necessary and capable of being effected by process of consent, an attempt to do so should be made; and therefore we desire that it should be recognised as one of the earliest duties incumbent upon all the Provincial Governments. In Orissa and Berar, at all events, it seems to us that the possibility of instituting sub-provinces need not be excluded from consideration at a very early date'.

"I should now like to refer to the opinion of the Joint Committee on this matter. They say:—

'The Committee have two observations to make on the working of clause 15. On the one hand they do not think that any change in the boundaries of provinces should be made without due consideration of the views of the Legislative Council of that province.'

That obviously refers to the reformed Legislative Councils.

'On the other, they are of opinion that any clear request made by a majority of the members of a Legislative Council representing distinctive racial or linguistic territorial unit for its constitution as a sub-province should be taken as a *primâ facie* case, on the strength of which a committee of inquiry might be appointed by the Secretary of State, and that it should not be a bar to the appointment of such a commission that the majority of the Legislative Council of the province in question is opposed to the request of the minority.'

"I draw particular attention to the last portion because it has been suggested that in the Reformed Councils the Oriyas will still form a minority in all the provinces in which they reside, and therefore they will not have an opportunity of making their position known or pressing their views. The position at present is this, that we have, beyond what the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha and the Hon'ble Raja have said, no expression of opinion from the Local

Government or of the people concerned on the re-distribution of territory. I do not know, for instance, how far the people of the portion of Midnapore which it is proposed to separate from Bengal wish to be joined to the Province of Bihar and Orissa; perhaps my Hon'ble friend Mr. Banerjea who represents the Province of Bengal here has some information. I do not know how the people of that portion of the Central Provinces which it is proposed again to unite to the Province of Bihar and Orissa view this question; nor have we really any adequate information as to the views of the residents in that part of Ganjam which it is proposed to remove from a province with which they have been associated for many years. It may well be that they desire that this area should be joined; but these are points on which we have no information. In any case, I would ask Council to remember what was put very clearly both by the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis and the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri on a somewhat similar resolution moved by Mr. Sarma in regard to a community in Southern Madras when they pointed out very lucidly that the linguistic test is not the sole one in this matter. Political, historical and commercial connections have also to be remembered. In 1903, when Lord Curzon proposed to unite the whole of the Oriya-speaking tracts into one province—I have forgotten whether he intended to unite it with Bengal or make it a separate province. . .

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea:—"Unite it with Bengal."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"Papers were forwarded to the different authorities concerned and there was a considerable volume of opposition to the proposal. I quite admit that a great deal of that opposition was official. But I find also that the local bodies in the Ganjam district were opposed to it. I do not for a moment suggest that they would necessarily be opposed to it now. Similarly, opinion in the portions of the Central Provinces affected by the proposal was very varied then. The Feudatory Chiefs were opposed to the change that was then under consideration, and the Local Governments were definitely against the suggested re-distribution. It was in deference to these opinions that the proposals were finally abandoned. Similarly, I think Hon'ble Members will remember that when Mr. Sarma produced what appeared on paper to be a very reasonable Resolution a couple of years ago regarding a re-distribution of certain areas in Madras, opinions were very divided as to the advisability of making a change. I should like, if I might, to cite one opinion because it appears to me to be of exceptional value. It is an opinion by Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis. He said :—

'My humble experience has been against such territorial re-distribution. These re-distributions of provinces, as previous experience has shown, are not very often popular with the people and land the Government in difficulty. The general tendency seems to be to remain attached to the administration or the province under which they have long remained and with which they seem to grow in love on account of long association.'

"As illustrating the danger of embarking on such a policy as is now proposed, I will also draw attention to the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea on this resolution when he immediately proposed the addition of Goalpara, Manbhum and Sylhet to Bengal. Council will see the endless vista of disputes and contentions once these questions of re-distribution of territory are re-opened, and I put it to the Council that this is a point of some importance . . .

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea:—"I simply pointed out that these were questions that await solution."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"May I fortify this argument by quoting from what the Hon'ble Member said on Mr. Sarma's Resolution :—

'**What I say is that as soon as you start an inquiry of this kind in any particular area that would constitute the signal for strife, for conflict, for controversy, for agitation, for**

[20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Sir William Vincent; Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea; The Vice-President.*]

bitterness. I ask my friend is he prepared to disturb the prospect of responsible government that was opening up for us by the weird spectre of re-distribution of territory? We know what it is in Bengal. We know what fierce, what bitter and angry passions were evoked. Men lost their heads, they could think of nothing else, they could dream of nothing else, they could speak of nothing else. Would he like an agitation of that kind to wreck the fair prospect of self-government? I appeal to him most earnestly to withdraw the motion. Let responsible government be established, I hope it will be within a measurable distance of time, and then it will be time enough for those responsible governments to take up and decide matters of this kind in a way that will be satisfactory to all parties concerned, because they will control public opinion, they will know what public sentiment is, and they will know that their positions of responsibility, of trust and power will depend on the volume of public opinion.'

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea:—" May I rise to offer a word of explanation. I think my Hon'ble friend has overlooked these words . . .

The Vice-President:—" The Hon'ble Member has already spoken "

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea:—" I am asking for your permission Sir, I do not often get up. I should like to offer an explanation with regard to the statement just read which will bear a completely different interpretation. If you wish me to sit down I shall do so at once."

The Vice-President:—" I must call attention to the rules. If the Hon'ble Member desires to make a personal explanation I have no doubt the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent will give way. But I must ask the Hon'ble Member to restrict his observations to a personal explanation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea:—" It is only a personal explanation. In the first place this is a re-distribution by consent. Therefore trouble will not take place. In the second place, responsible government has been established, therefore the controversy and the bitterness and the conflict I anticipated then must now disappear. We have got responsible government and this is to be partition or re-distribution by consent. Therefore the two elements which are at the bottom of these observations are non-existent. Therefore, may I say that the quotation of the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent is somewhat irrelevant. "

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—" I am prepared to leave it to the Council to decide whether the quotation was relevant or not. At any rate it has sufficed to elicit a somewhat laboured explanation from the Hon'ble Member "

(The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea here interjected a remark while seated, which did not reach the Reporter.)

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—" Did I hear the Hon'ble Member say that he has changed his mind? If so, that is a perfectly reasonable and justifiable position.

" I shall now turn to a more practical aspect of this resolution. I am sure the Hon'ble mover realises that I have every sympathy with his desire in this matter, but I feel that the Government of India is precluded by the recommendation in the report from which I have cited and by its own decisions reached in this matter on former occasions from appointing the sub-committee suggested. I am quite prepared however, if I can secure the sanction of His Excellency in Council to this course, to have a full investigation of the facts, to ascertain the views of the Local Governments and prepare such materials for the use of the new Governments as may assist them in arriving at a just decision in this matter."

[*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*] [20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

12-19 P. M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :**—" Sir, if I speak now after the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent has explained the position of Government it is because I feel that the future safety and well-being of the Oriya-speaking people would consist in their having in time a province of their own and in their not being included in Bihar and Orissa. I believe that until lately that was the opinion of the vast majority of the Oriya-speaking people both throughout Orissa and in the Ganjam district. I will refer to a Resolution passed by the Utkul Union Conference specially convened for the purpose of discussing the constitutional reforms of Mr Montagu and Lord Chelmsford. Paragraph 2 of the Resolution runs :—

'Believing as it does in the sympathetic recognition of the special claims of the Oriyas for a separate administration as evidenced in the illustrious author's scheme in their proposal for a sub-province for Orissa, this Conference desire to place on record its conviction that unless a separate province under a Governor in Council and a Legislative Assembly with an elected non-official majority be given to the Oriya-speaking tracts, a proper solution of the question cannot be satisfactorily reached and the legitimate aspirations of the people concerned cannot be fulfilled.'

"Then Sir, the book on the Oriya movement to which my learned friend Mr. Sinha has referred complains bitterly of the proposals of the Bihar Government with regard to the representation of the Oriyas in the Council. It says that the provision of ten is utterly inadequate and unsatisfactory, and that the minimum should be five of the elective seats, and the question is asked 'This apparently is the ultimate reward of joining Orissa with Bihar without its consent.' I need not read further from this book for the purpose of showing that it cannot be said that the Oriya-speaking people of Orissa, Ganjam, Vizagapatam and other places are unanimously of opinion that their interests would be served by a union with Bihar The Hon'ble Mr. Sinha himself has stated that personally he would not have the slightest objection to the formation of a separate province for these people, but he brought this in only as a preliminary step. If he had asked for a separate province for the Oriyas, certainly I should have had very great pleasure in supporting it, although I would have had to point out, as the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent has pointed out, that any resolution on that subject would be a trifle too premature, because it is a matter for the reformed Councils in Madras, or rather for the Oriya-speaking people represented in Madras, Central Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to say what form of government they require.

"Then, Sir, I have another objection also, I think, somewhat of a practical character to the union of the people of Ganjam and Vizagapatam with Bihar and Orissa when really their interests would not be served. I can understand their asking for a separate province. I have always believed that the future self-government of India cannot be achieved unless the provinces are arranged on a 'linguistic basis,' as far as possible, so that there may be homogeneity and cohesion, and I am still of the same opinion, but, Sir, that is not what this resolution asks for. If this resolution is accepted in lieu of the Oriyas being 4·9 millions out of 34 million people in Bihar, there would be about 6·9 out of a population of 36. That is all, and their position would not be much improved from the point of view of representation in the Bihar province. I fail to see, therefore, wherein comes any real advantage if any union is effected with Bihar. On the other hand, while it would be possible for an Oriya cultivator living in Ganjam to go to Madras within a day, and if the limits be lower down within less than a day, or say 20 hours, it would not be possible for him to reach Patna, the capital of the new province under anything less than two days or 36 hours ; and if you go to the Agency tracts, and Vizagapatam has been dragged into this discussion unnecessarily, it will be three or four days, whereas they can reach Madras much earlier. Therefore, from the point of view of administration, from the point of convenience, I do not see any advantages whatever except perhaps what may be based upon sentiment by reason of their association with Bihar. Of course, I do not despise sentiment and I am not objecting to the union of the Oriya-speaking people, where possible, but I am only pointing out that such a union instead of giving any real benefit

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to the people would prove a mere mockery and would merely add a little more territory to Bihar and also a little more to the difficulties of administration, because the officers from the headquarters will have to travel at least four days to reach the outlying parts, and new languages would have to be learnt.

"Then, again, a good deal has been said that in Madras the Oriyas have been cruelly suffering. While I fully sympathise with the aspirations of the Oriya-speaking people to come under one Government, I submit, Sir, the picture that was portrayed to us is overdrawn and does not represent the actual state of things. After all, you find that in the Orissa Province there are 4·9 or 5 million people roughly, and there are in Bihar and Orissa States about 4 million Oriya-speaking people, therefore the vast majority of the Oriya-speaking people about 9 millions are in Orissa itself, and surely they have not advanced to the extent that they ought to have advanced, and a mere addition of a million and a half or two would not very substantially improve the university or other attainments of the Oriya-speaking people.

"Then, Sir, I take exception to the statement made about Chicacole being the only Telugu-speaking taluq. What taluqs in Ganjam are to be included in Orissa is a question for a Boundary Commission, and we need not bring forward any controversial matters here for discussion, and it has no direct bearing on the question under consideration. I submit, Sir, hitherto we have been very much in the habit of talking as if the people belonged to a zemindary or to a province, and if a zemindari happens to be Oriya, all the talukas or all the people of that zemindary should be classified as Oriyas for the purposes of practical administration I protest against that. The people everywhere have got an individuality of their own. It does not matter whether it is a Zemindari-taluka or a Government taluk. The question would be as to whether, in a particular area, the Oriya-speaking people or others are in a majority, excluding other considerations, for a moment, and I think my friend has unnecessarily, though incidentally, mentioned the Oriya limits in Ganjam.

"Then with regard to the administration of Oriyas in the Madras Province, they do labour under some disadvantages not being a majority race under that *same* Government. That need not be emphasised. It may be said of others also But I do not know whether from the standpoint of secondary or higher education the Madras Oriyas are worse off than the Oriyas in Bihar and Orissa, and as they are as well looked after under Madras Government from an administrative point of view as they can be under the Bihar and Orissa Government, there is no necessity for drawing any comparisons of their inclusion in Bihar. I am in hearty sympathy with the essential principle underlying this resolution, namely, that all the Oriya-speaking people should be brought under one Government, and, while going so far as to say that I would join my friends in any agitation that may be necessary for securing a separate province for themselves, I think I must say that they would be jeopardising their own interests by coming under Bihar and Orissa where they would be an insignificant minority, with hardly any effectual representation on the University or on the Government of the Province. Nor do I think that the Oriya-speaking people are very much enamoured of being brought under Bihar and Orissa. I therefore do not think that I shall be justified in asking the Council to vote for this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:—"Sir, if I get up now after the speech of the Hon'ble the Home Member, it is only to express my sympathy with the spirit of this resolution. I entirely sympathise with the Oriya-speaking people who are now scattered in four provinces, in their desire to be united with their brethren, their kith and kin, with the main portion of the community who are now under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa. 12-30 P.M.

"Sir, in a telegram which we received from Mr. Gopa Bandhudas, President of the Utkal Conference Council, he says:—'Oriya people bleeding in dismemberment.'

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"Now the Council may consider this language as rather inflated, but speaking from my experience and as one whose community has been similarly treated, I can assure the Council and the Government that the feelings of a people who are severed in this manner are certainly very painful. It may be mere sentiment, it may involve even the loss or diminution of privileges or of material advantages which union such as is contemplated here involves, but all the same it is necessary to bear in mind that sentiment rules the world more than anything else. Well in this view, Sir, my whole-hearted sympathy goes out to the Oriyas for union under one administration. I am inclined to agree with my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma that it would be far better for the Oriyas to be under one administration rather than under Bihar and Orissa, but that is a matter of detail. After what the Hon'ble the Home Member said, I do not think I need pursue the matter; an inquiry will be made by the Government of India and I only hope that as a result of that inquiry the demand of the Oriyas will be met by uniting them in one Administration."

12-32 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha:**—"Sir, I am only prompted by one consideration to speak in favour of the Oriyas having their own nationality and their own territorial limits. I am a Bombay man and it is really a far cry from Bombay to Orissa One is in the west and the other is in the east, and they are far apart. But what I do wish to say is to look at what has been happening just now in Eastern Europe? There, a large number of small nationalities are struggling in order to become homogeneous. There have been conflicts, and conflicts are still going on. The Supreme Council at Paris is not able to adjust all their differences; and I think the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea was right in his speech, which was quoted by Sir William Vincent, when he said that conflicts and other jealousies and ambitions are, of course, to be deprecated in this country That is the very reason which prompts me to say that were the future Government of India to be conducted under conditions of full responsibility, it is only natural that a people scattered in different places should aspire to become homogeneous in a single territory if they are not so now. I will give another instance On the Bombay side there are two Kanaras, North Kanara and South Kanara, and some of the Kanarese wish to go back to Madras and some want to be with Bombay. And for many years before the Reform measure was passed the people of Sind thought that they ought to be separated from Bombay altogether and form a province for themselves, or be merged in the Punjab. All these are indications of the trend of public opinion; all nationalities want to be homogeneous. Sindh wants to be Sindhi, Orissa wants to be Oriya and so on And I believe that in the future Government of India it will happen that all these small nationalities, which are now scattered on one side and another will aspire to become homogeneous That is a very good sign of the times, and I hope, if possible, the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent would see how far the resolution of Mr. Sinha could be met by the Government I gather from the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma that he is against it for very strong and cogent reasons I doubt not my friend Mr Sinha will be able to meet them; but still there are these opposing reasons here also. The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee brings forward one set of reasons, Mr. Sarma brings forward another set and the sentimental Mr. Chanda brings a third set of reasons He is a great sympathy man. Of course, I can understand differences of opinion for one reason and another, and what I should say is that, looking at it from a broad point of view and at the condition in which small nationalities are struggling all over the world to have independence of their own and form homogeneous communities under a single territory, it might be better if the Government of India would consider. perhaps a year or two hence, that nationalities like those of Orissa should be allowed to form a homogeneous province of their own."

12-36 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:**—"Sir, I think I have every reason to congratulate myself on the trend of the debate on my

motion. I must first express my sense of gratefulness to the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea and the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha for the very warm support they have accorded to my resolution, which has been moved, seconded and supported by the three members who represent in this Council the various constituencies of Bihar and Orissa. It has also received the support of distinguished leaders like Mr. Banerjea and Sir Dinshaw Wacha, and even Mr. Sarma, who has been trying to damn it with faint praise or praise it with faint damns, has, without committing himself, distinctly given it a qualified support. His support has been hedged in with all kinds of qualifications, limitations, provisos, ifs and buts, but even he has said that he sympathises with the spirit of it, and he would be glad to see the Oriyas brought under one administration. I would like to say one word about Mr. Sarma's objection. He seems to have a holy horror of the administration of Bihar and Orissa . . . .

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—"I beg pardon, I say no such thing *whatever*. I said I want a separate province for the Oriyas and not a union with Bihar."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha :—"I think he said it not in so many words but by implication. My contention is that while I do want the amalgamation of the Orissa tracts, still the position of Orissa in public life now is certainly very much better than it was before Bihar and Orissa were brought together. For one thing, I find that when Orissa and Bengal and Bihar were together, and before the new Province was formed, there were never more than two representatives of Orissa in the Bengal Council. Now in the Bihar Council we have got five representatives of the Province of Orissa, and it is thus more adequately represented. When Orissa and Bengal and Bihar were together it never fell to the lot of a native of Orissa to be returned to the Imperial Legislative Council. Since Bihar and Orissa were brought together Mr. Madhu Sudan Das was unanimously returned by the Provincial Council as a member of the Imperial Council. I think the position of Orissa has been improved by being bracketted with Bihar under a Government of their own. At the same time, as I have said freely and frankly, I should be the first person to press for a separate province for Orissa. I only brought the resolution in this particular form as a preliminary step to secure that object. And I shall beg the Hon'ble the Home Member, in the promise he has so kindly made of circulating the papers to the Local Governments, to include the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea and the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, which I most gladly accept, namely, that he may also include in the papers a consideration of the question as to how far it is feasible and practicable to constitute all the Oriya-speaking tracts under a separate Government of their own. The Hon'ble the Home Member in his reply to my submissions, for which I am profoundly grateful to him, for it is very sympathetic, coming as it does from him . . . .

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea :—"That qualifying clause nullifies it entirely."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha :—"Then I did not mean what I said. He has done me the honour of criticising my proposals by citing a passage from a speech delivered in this Council by my old and esteemed friend Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, who said that when the people of this country live under an administration they come to love it so much that they do not like to be detached from it. I think that was the substance of it. I have had the privilege of knowing Sir Gangadhar for a long time. He is himself of a most loving nature; he would love anybody or anything; he would love a stock or stone, leave alone an animate body like the Government. But I do not think Sir Gangadhar represents in this matter the correct attitude of the people.

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Now we in Bihar were for about 150 years under the Government of Bengal, forming with Bengal one administration, but I frankly confess we never loved the Government of Bengal. We always clamoured for a separate government of our own and we were not content until we got it. It is not true, therefore, that people who live under a Government get attached to it in spite of its limitations, and I think that proposition is not correct. However, I have no desire to pursue that matter, or to answer the objection of the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent, who seems to be of opinion that after the observations made by the Joint Committee in their Report, it is not open to the Government to accept the resolution for the appointment of a committee for the purpose I am seeking. The Hon'ble the Home Member may be right in his views, but I am equally entitled to maintain that there is no bar to the Government doing so if they choose to do it. But in view of the promise which he has so kindly made to have the papers circulated to the Local Governments, it will serve no useful purpose to argue these points at the present stage I desire to express once again my profound gratefulness to him on behalf of the people of Orissa, in the larger sense of the term, for the promise he has made, and I hope, when he has circulated the papers, including the point of forming a separate administration for the Oriya-speaking population, and when the new Councils are formed, some good will ensue to the people of Orissa.

"I would ask your leave, Sir, to permit me to withdraw the Resolution in view of the assurances given by the Hon'ble the Home Member."

The Resolution was, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* FISCAL POLICY.

12-48 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel** :—"Sir, I have the honour to move the Resolution that I read :—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he may be pleased to appoint a Committee, consisting of an equal number of official and non-official members of this Council, to investigate the question of fiscal policy to be adopted hereafter by the Government of India as a result of the recommendations of Lord Selborne's Committee and devise and suggest such tariff arrangements as seem to it best fitted to the needs of India as an integral part of the British Empire.'

"Sir, the people of this country were agitating for years past for getting what they call fiscal autonomy. All shades of opinion in the country were at one on this question; to use the phrase used by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde yesterday, all parties, all shades of opinion, worshipped in the same temple so far as that question was concerned and all the deputations that went to England to represent their respective cases were agreed on this one point and pressed the question upon the attention of the Joint Committee, and the Joint Committee, as a result of the unanimous opinion of the country on that question, made some recommendations which I have not yet been able to understand quite properly, but which I will read to this Council. I will read only the relevant portions of the recommendation. The Joint Committee says :—

'Nothing is more likely to endanger the good relations between India and Great Britain than a belief that India's fiscal policy is dictated from Whitehall in the interests of the trade of Great Britain. That such a belief exists at the moment there can be no doubt; that there ought to be no room for it in the future is equally clear. India's position in the Imperial Conference opened the door to negotiation between India and the rest of the Empire, but negotiation without power to legislate is likely to remain ineffective. A satisfactory solution of the question can only be guaranteed by the grant of liberty to the Government of India to devise those tariff arrangements which seem best fitted to India's needs as an integral portion of the British Empire. It cannot be guaranteed by Statute without limiting the ultimate power of Parliament to control the administration of India and without limiting the power of veto which rests in the Crown; and neither of these limitations finds a place in any of the Statutes in the British Empire. It can only therefore be assured by an acknowledgment of a Convention. Whatever be the right fiscal policy for India, for the needs of her consumers, as well as for her manufacturers, it is quite clear that she should have the same liberty to consider her interests as Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa.'

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"In the opinion of the Committee, therefore, the Secretary of State should, as far as possible, avoid interference on this subject when the Government of India and its legislature are in agreement and they think that his intervention, when it does take place, should be limited to safeguarding the international obligations of the Empire or any fiscal arrangements within the Empire to which His Majesty's Government is a party.

"This is in brief the recommendation of the Joint Committee on what we call fiscal autonomy. Now the first part of the recommendation gives the reason for the recommendation. It says that there is a belief in India that the fiscal policy of India is dictated in the interests of Great Britain from Whitehall, and it further says that nothing is more likely to endanger the good relations between Britain and India than that belief, and that every attempt should be made to root out that belief from the minds of the people. Clearly, therefore, such a belief does exist at the moment, and I go further and say that that belief is certainly well-founded. The people have good reasons for holding that belief, because, when England was free-trader, then the free trade policy prevailed. An attempt was made in 1911, I think it was by Mr. Bonar Law, by issuing an appeal to the people of India in favour of Imperial Preference, but, as the Government of the day was free-trader, Lord Crewe came out with a long speech in which he said that such a course would be an insult to the people of India. It would be placing India in a worse position than Colonies, and it would be ruinous to the people of India. I do not want to go into all that, but now, when the policy of free-trade has recently changed, we find a Resolution seriously moved by a member of the Executive Council in this very Council only yesterday to the effect that we should appoint a Committee to go into the question of Imperial Preference, because the Government at Home is now considering the question of Imperial Preference very seriously, and has in fact tentatively adopted that policy. So even after these recommendations of the Joint Committee which insist that attempts should be made to remove root and branch the belief in the minds of the people that the trade policy of India is dictated from Whitehall, the Government of India, instead of trying to remove that belief, is introducing, and adopted, a Resolution in this Council which will have the effect of furthering that belief. And I am sorry to say that the correspondence that passed between the Secretary of State and the Government of India on the question of Imperial Preference is also denied to this Council. However, that is another matter.

"I now come to the actual recommendations that have been made and the scope and the meaning of those recommendations. I find that speaking about those recommendations the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry some time ago in Bombay stated that something approaching fiscal autonomy had been granted to India. Well, Lord Curzon in his speech in the House of Lords in the debate on the Government of India Bill said that India had been given almost full fiscal autonomy, while Lord Sinha in one of his speeches in Bombay clearly gave the impression that we had been given full fiscal freedom. He said that with regard to fiscal matters India would have the same right of regulating her policy as all other Dominions of His Majesty. These are three different versions. My Hon'ble friend, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy yesterday or the day before asked Government to explain what the extent and meaning of those recommendations were; and in reply he was referred to the recommendations of Lord Selborne's Committee. It is because of these different versions coming from different high quarters as regards the exact meaning and scope of these recommendations, that we seek to find out from the Government of India what they think of those recommendations, and the reply that we get is 'There are the recommendations of Lord Selborne's Committee; you look into them and put your own construction.' Well, we have put our own construction on them. Mr. Petit, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Industrial Conference recently held in Bombay—what does he say of these recommendations? He says, after a critical examination of the recommendations of Lord Selborne's

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Committee, 'Under these circumstances I hope I may be pardoned for insisting or maintaining that what has been vouchsafed to us under the Act is not real fiscal autonomy as we understand it. If it is only a step (he is not sure whether it is even a step) towards it, let us hope that the complete transfer of it to the representatives of the people will not be withheld for a moment longer than is absolutely necessary.' This is the state of things. We do not exactly know what the recommendations mean; but the only way to find out is to try and put forward concrete proposals in regard to this matter in the form of legislation. Speaking for myself, I believe that the two qualifications or limitations which have been laid down in the recommendations deprive those recommendations of the pith and substance of them. But apart from that, if anything is really given in the nature of fiscal autonomy, it is not to the people of India, it is to the Government of India; and how far the Government of India in this matter will act independently of the Secretary of State and the British Cabinet and the British Parliament is a question for the future, because as I say, till yesterday we found that they were not free or acting independently in this matter. So long as the Government of India is responsible to Parliament, so long as the people of India have no control over the Government of India, fiscal autonomy, as has been recommended by the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament, has, to my mind, no meaning. But we have been assured times without number that fiscal autonomy has been granted by the Joint Committee and by Parliament, and therefore it is worth while now to try and see how far we can go in that respect. Of course I have stated the views that have been expressed from time to time, since the recommendations were made, by the politicians and public men and also by the Government of this country; but in the House of Commons also whilst this Bill was under discussion attempts were made by various members to find out from the Secretary of State himself as to what was the exact scope and meaning of those recommendations. I will just refer to one or two speeches in this connection. At page 512 of the official report of the House of Commons Debates on December the 4th, Mr. Montagu was invited in express terms to explain the House what exactly those recommendations meant. Mr. Denniss, who represented the industries and commerce in the House of Commons, put a point blank question to the Secretary of State. He said :—

'It is necessary that one almost supremely-important matter, which has scarcely been mentioned or thought of in the course of the Debate in Committee and here, should be brought to the right honourable Gentleman's attention so that he may tell us how far the fiscal policy of India will be controlled by the new Legislature. That is a matter of profound importance to all in this country who trade with India, many of our principal industries, many of our great commercial men and traders. So far as I can see the Bill is intended to remove every check upon fiscal policy or fiscal control of the new Legislature. As far as possible we entrust it entirely to this body of men, who in the Legislative Chamber will consist, to a great extent, of the rich men, the manufacturers and merchants of India. I believe this Bill is intended, as far as possible, to tie the hands of the Secretary of State and prevent him from placing any check upon any of the fiscal measures which may be passed, which may impose fetters upon our trade with India. The importance of that to our industry cannot be over-estimated, and it would not become me as one of the representatives of the centre of the great cotton industry, to let it pass without a warning of what may, and is more than likely, to happen in the immediate future. Our cotton industry is our greatest exporter, and India is our best market. Under the present law the Secretary of State for India has absolute control over the fiscal policy of India. So far as the Executive is concerned, he has the powers of superintendence, direction and control of all acts, matters, and concerns relating to the revenues of India.

'That power will be swept away by Clause 23 when rules are made under that clause. There is a certain protection in that these rules have to be laid on the Table of this House and Resolutions of both Houses have to be passed before the rules become part of the Statute; but the intention is that immediately on the passing of this Act these rules shall be made, and the Secretary of State will then be deprived of his powers of superintendence, direction, and control of all acts, matters, and concerns relating to the revenues of India.

'A further power which the Secretary of State has at the present time is that of disallowing the Acts of the Indian Legislature. He can intervene and advise His Majesty to disallow them, although passed by the Legislature and assented to by the Governor General. Up to the present time he has had control of the import duties into India on English goods. Some

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time ago we had a debate in this House on the Indian Cotton Duties. When India gave us her great contribution of £100,000,000 towards the cost of the War we agreed to the duties being raised, in consideration of a promise that there would be some day at the end of the War a system of Imperial Preference throughout the Empire in which the discrimination against English goods in regard to any of our Dominions and India would be done away with. It is the intention of the Bill that the Secretary of State shall no longer exercise his power of disallowing any Act imposing prohibitive restrictions upon the trade of this country with India. On this point the Report of the Select Committee referring to Section 33, says:

'He quotes the recommendations of the Committee and says :—

'That means the policy apparently is that the fiscal policy of the Indian Legislature is to be based on the same lines as that of Canada and South Africa. That means complete fiscal autonomy. The manufacturers and traders should know that that is the intention of the Bill.

'In the opinion of the Committee, therefore, the Secretary of State should as far as possible avoid interference on the subject'.

'That is to say, he is not to exercise his power of disallowing any such tariffs.

'When the Government of India and its Legislature are in agreement'.

'Then he goes on further—

'I rather tremble for the future of many of our industries in this country. I know the views of the Right Hon'ble gentlemen to some extent and perhaps this will give him an opportunity of making some statement on the matter'.

"The Secretary of State was thus invited to make a statement as to scope and meaning of these recommendations by Mr. Denniss in his speech which I have read. I may say here that to this query by Mr. Denniss no reply was forthcoming. The Secretary of State took no notice of it. He did not touch the point about fiscal autonomy in his final speech although he was more than once asked to explain the meaning and the scope of these recommendations. There is perhaps some explanation forthcoming in regard to a similar query by Mr. Stewart. This is what Mr. Stewart asked :—

Mr. Stewart.—'I had a motion down to leave out the clause my object being to ascertain what would happen in certain circumstances if the Secretary of State divested himself as he proposes to do, of his authority. As probably India will claim full fiscal autonomy under this Bill, what will be the position? Supposing India were to declare full fiscal autonomy, and try to make a bargain with some other country, giving that country better terms than she was prepared to offer this country. If the Secretary of State divests himself of all his powers, will India be able to legislate in this way, and will it not mean the breaking up of any system of Preference, the principle of which the present Government have accepted in a tentative form? I merely suggest that, for the Secretary of State to destroy his authority in this way is altogether unnecessary'.

This is the reply given by Mr. Montagu.—'I do not think fiscal autonomy comes into this clause at all: it is merely concerned with such matters as allowing the Government of India to act in administrative matters when it is in agreement with the Legislative Councils. All measures connected with fiscal questions will be Bills, and all Bills will have to receive the sanction of the Crown. The King has a veto over all legislation, and therefore nothing that can be done under section 33 will, I think, be likely to affect that matter. I wish it were otherwise because if there is anybody in this House who think we ought still to manipulate the tariffs of India in the interest of any part of Great Britain, I should like to test that by a division. My hon'ble friend says 'How are we to guarantee that India will not manipulate the affairs to the advantage of some body else?' What guarantee have we that Australia will not do the same? There is nothing which would do us so much harm as the slightest suspicion that we want to alter the tariffs of India in the interests of British trade. We have the solidarity of the Empire to depend upon, and the Imperial goodwill, which has always been developed by mutual trust, and I think my hon'ble friend is perfectly right to have raised this question which ought to be decided, but I do not think it can be decided under this Bill'.

So the Secretary of State leaves us to understand the recommendations in the best way we can. The Government of India does not help us and public men both in India and in England put whatever construction they like upon the recommendations. It is therefore absolutely necessary that we should find out exactly the scope and the meaning of the recommendations. There is no doubt that something has been given; there is no doubt that nothing has been given

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to the people of India, that something has been given to the Government of India, but we do not know how far the Secretary of State will not interfere with the fiscal measures which are to be introduced and whether he will require the Government of India to consult him before any measures are undertaken at all. As a matter of fact if I read the recommendations aright, the Government of India have no business whatever to consult the Secretary of State in the matter before fiscal measures are undertaken. The Secretary of State may in the two circumstances mentioned in the recommendations interfere *at any later stage*, but so far as previous consultation is concerned, he should have no voice in the matter. It appears that even now correspondence is going on between this Government and the Secretary of State on the question of imperial preference. I do not know why. In these circumstances, it is absolutely necessary that we should find out what these recommendations mean. I say let us take these recommendations in hand, and let us proceed to formulate and revise our tariff arrangements and let us make the whole ground ready for the new Legislative Assembly. The Joint Committee say that India must have the same right of regulating her tariffs as the Colonies have. We should therefore devise and formulate our tariffs in the best interests of India. Let us see how far we can go, how far we are allowed to go, and how far the Government is free to deal with these fiscal questions. It is our duty to bring the matter to a head. That can best be done by a committee of officials and non-officials appointed by this Council for the purpose of formulating a definite scheme. With these words I move my Resolution."

1-10 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy:**—"Sir, after the adoption of yesterday's resolution with the amendment moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Crum, this Resolution ought to have been withdrawn, because the object was attained by the Hon'ble Mr. Crum's amendment, *i.e.*, the Committee will have power to devise the best method of considering the future fiscal policy of India. I think the Committee will fully consider in what manner the whole question ought to be considered . . . . .

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"May I rise to a point of order, Sir? I should be perfectly prepared to withdraw my Resolution if that Committee will be entitled to go into the whole question . . . . .

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy:—"No, no. I think, Sir, that a Committee of this Council will not be a proper body to consider the whole question. As I said yesterday, this question ought to be examined by a commission which should take evidence and go into the whole thing. It is a very big question, and it cannot be easily settled. I have also objection to this committee being composed of official and non-official members of this Council, because in our present Council we have not a large body of commercial men who alone can go into the whole question. I know that the Government of India have vast powers, and we know how the Government is going to be constituted under the Reform Act; but now we have got this, and we cannot improve upon it. I think that for the present we should be satisfied. I have been in this Council for the last few years, and I have always found that the Government of India have always been very sympathetic towards the commercial interests of this country. When the excise duty was imposed on us, the Government of India always fought hard for us and did their very best to reduce or remove it altogether. I am not a pessimist as far as the Government of India's interest in commercial matters is concerned. Not only that; but from yesterday's amendment by the Hon'ble Mr. Crum, which was accepted by the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry, it is clear that the Government of India are in entire sympathy. They want to solve this problem, and I entirely agree with the views expressed by the Right Hon'ble the Under Secretary of State, Lord Sinha. I think we must accept his word that we are going to get the same fiscal system later on as the Dominions

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have. But at present the Secretary of State cannot interfere. In view of the fact that the Government of India sympathise with us, I think we shall attain our object. I do not think that we should be so pessimistic about the whole question. With these few words, I would ask my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Patel, to withdraw his resolution, at least until the report of the committee which has been appointed is published."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum :—"Sir, I do not suppose there is any member of this Council who will disagree with what the Hon'ble Mr. Patel said at the commencement of this Resolution and with the recommendations of Lord Selborne's Committee to the effect that it is high time that India had a right to say something about her fiscal policy. But I do entirely disagree with the Hon'ble Mr. Patel's resolution as it is worded. 1-14 P.M.

"Now, Sir, I think it must be perfectly plain to anybody who has thought out the question at all that what the Parliamentary Commission meant by their finding was that the Government of India should, in future, have a free hand, or at any rate a much freer hand than they have at present in dealing with the fiscal problem, and since the Hon'ble Mr. Patel knows as well as any of us that commerce and the fiscal question are Reserved Subjects, and even Imperial subjects, it is perfectly obvious that at present the people of India should not have anything like a final say in forming a fiscal policy for the future. Now, Sir, I think it is very fortunate that it is so. The Hon'ble Mr. Patel told us yesterday,—I think I am quoting him correctly—that all Indian public men were avowed protectionists. Well, I was glad to see that my Hon'ble friend Sir Dinshaw Wacha refuted that statement, and I can recall another very prominent Indian public man, Mr. Padshah, who belongs to the well-known firm of Tata and Sons, who is also, I think, very far from an avowed protectionist. But I think that if what Mr. Patel says is anything like correct, it is very fortunate indeed for India that the Government of India is going to have a final say in this matter for some time to come, because I can hardly conceive of a more confused state of affairs than a lot of avowed protectionists who have never had anything to do with protection and never felt the good or evil of protection suddenly deciding upon what India's fiscal policy should be in the future. Therefore, I entirely agree with what my Hon'ble friend Sir Fazulbhoy said that a committee of an equal number of official and non-official members of this Council is not the right body to investigate a matter of this sort. I am not prepared to say off-hand what this body is, but as I suggested to the Hon'ble Sir George Barnes yesterday, the question as to what the right body is, might be discussed by the committee which he has already appointed under a formal resolution. My opinion agrees with that of the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy that the committee should, as far as possible, consist of experts who should visit the different parts of India and discuss the whole question of fiscal policy as it affects the various parts of India and various businesses in India taking into view the whole question of fiscal policy, not only as regards Indian industries, but also *vis-à-vis* her foreign imports. If India once puts on a heavy import duty on all sorts of articles which she imports merely because she thinks she can manufacture those articles herself, she might involve herself into a maze of difficulties, and I do put it to members of this Council that the matter of the future fiscal policy of India is a most serious matter. It is a matter which should be discussed with the very greatest caution. If it is wrongly treated it may lead India into an enormous difficulty. I am not saying that I am anything like as confirmed a free-trader myself as my Hon'ble friend Sir Dinshaw is, but I do say that we must act very carefully in this matter, and that we must discuss the whole thing with the greatest care and be guided by the very best advice of the very best persons before we move in the matter. For these reasons, Sir, I beg to oppose this Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde :—"Sir, I support this proposition with all my heart. I would have done so with some eloquence, but 1-19 P.M.

[Mr. G. S. Khaparde.] [20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

unfortunately I have not got it. The fact, however, remains that there is a doubt as to whether what has been given under the clauses of the new Government of India Act would meet our requirements. As my Hon'ble friend Mr. Patel has pointed out, there are really three or four different opinions on the point. I am not going to repeat them, but it is quite clear that there are these differences of opinion, and it is difficult to understand where or how we stand, so we bring a test case, because when a case of that kind is brought there are arguments on both sides and ultimately a decision is reached. This is what has happened in the present instance, and I take it that my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Patel has brought forward this proposition as a test case. It has been suggested that we have not got enough commercial men in this Council and therefore we are not fit to consider this matter. I humbly submit that this is met by the fact that the Government of India have got a Department of Commerce and Industry, and all information that may be required is likely to be available with the gentleman presiding over that Department. The necessary information being thus available, all that remains for us to do is to judge the matter, and as this Committee will be a mixed committee of officials and non-officials, I think it should not be a very difficult matter to reach a conclusion. I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Crum that it is a very difficult matter and ought to be approached very carefully, but this is the way to approach it carefully. There is already a committee formed for one specific purpose, let us have another to go into this matter and discover how we should act hereafter, and when these two committees have met and formulated their conclusions, there will be ample material for this Council to arrive at the right conclusion. Why shut out this inquiry while the other is being made? These objections which have been taken to the formation of the committee now proposed by Mr. Patel appear to me to be not very well founded. I said yesterday that India was not at present a manufacturing country. We have not got many articles to export; we do not finish many articles here, we merely supply the raw materials, and that was the reason for my objection to the Committee which was proposed by the Hon'ble Sir George Barnes, and I say that same objection which I took yesterday, helps me to support this resolution. We are mostly agricultural, and where we are not agricultural, we are only collecting raw materials to send elsewhere. In my province we discovered a whole mountain of manganese, and what has been done with that? All I can say is, that it has been carted away to the railway station and from there to the Port of Bombay and from Bombay to various parts of the world. That being so, we are not so much concerned to-day as to how we shall export our articles and whether we shall or shall not give preference, but our real question is, how we shall produce more, and have more articles to export, and then it will be time enough to determine that fact. I say this Committee proposed by Mr. Patel will help us to determine that matter and go into it fully, as to what we produce now and whether we have any finished articles, and how we can easily finish them in this country and how the tariff should be modified. We can then go into that matter and determine it. And what is more, if it is pointed out that it is not within our power to do this, then we shall know what our limitations in fiscal matters are. So, whichever way it goes, this inquiry will not only be very useful but also very fruitful. This will first of all settle a matter which has become very controversial now, some people thinking that nothing has been given, and others thinking that everything has been given, and others thinking that very little has been given. These matters need to be settled. I myself think that this Committee will be formed merely with the object of seeing the policy to be adopted hereafter by the Government of India as the result of the recommendations of Lord Selborne's Committee, and suggest such revised arrangements as seem best suited to the needs of India. The needs of India being increased production we have got so to arrange our tariff as will help more production. In that view of the matter these two Committees cover entirely different grounds. The first Committee, appointed yesterday, only considers how exports shall be carried on and what preference shall be given. This one is to consider the problems we have got here of increasing production and what arrangements are necessary for that purpose. So I do not see that

they overlap, and their recommendations coming together might lead to a good decision and a wise decision It is really a matter that has to be gone into very carefully, and the more the points of view we approach it from, the better. It is no use approaching it from one point of view only and carrying those conclusions out. It has been said that Mr. Patel is very pessimistic. I am very sorry that observation has been made It is not a matter of pessimism; we want to discover what the position is, and so we suggest this means as a test case is brought in order to determine the application of any particular section of law. I humbly submit therefore that there is no pessimism in this matter. It has been said it would be a very dangerous thing for us to become Protectionists at this time. I have been a Protectionist from my college days, ever since I learnt the meaning of the word protection. In those days the late Mr Justice Telang wrote a book on that subject and it was discussed and a great controversy arose over it and a number of persons took part in it, including, I believe, the late Professor Wordsworth. So I have some knowledge of that matter. So far as I have learnt by mixing in the world I believe that neither Protection nor Free Trade is the best doctrine. The best doctrine I myself believe is fair trade; that is to say you see how you stand, you see what you can produce, you encourage what you want to produce and you discourage what you do not want to produce, and also take into consideration how other countries act towards you, and your policy is the result of these considerations. The point being how to benefit your country and consider how other countries act towards you, and whether it is possible for you and your Government to increase the production of what is required. I believe these are the different points for consideration and I heartily support this proposition that a second committee be formed to consider what is mentioned in the Resolution."

[At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch.]

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—" Sir, I understand the object of the Resolution to be that the future tariff policy of India should be inquired into at the earliest possible moment by the Government with the aid of a Committee composed of officials and non-officials. I am afraid that both the Hon'ble Mr. Patel and the Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde, who spoke to the Resolution brought in arguments which might not advance their position with the Government in inducing them to accept the resolution. They seemed to think that this would be a fitting place to test as to what the constitutional reforms are going to give us. Sir, I respectfully beg to submit that that could not have been their object, although they advance that as one of the arguments Both their object and our object is to see the future fiscal policy settled at the earliest possible moment so that we may have knowledge on the subject, definite guiding principles and a definite policy before other countries steal a further march upon us. 2-33 P.M.

" So far as the freedom of the Government of India regarding future fiscal policy of India is concerned, I do not see there is much room for controversy. In the words of Lord Curzon the fiscal policy of India would be largely in the hands of the Government of India as advised by the Legislative Council. His Lordship, on the second reading of the Government of India Bill, said: -

'For the first time a responsible and representative British Committee charged with establishing a Government for India have conceded to India almost absolute freedom of fiscal policy. They have laid down the proposition and the principle that she ought to be free to exercise in respect of her tariffs and so on the same degree of liberty as is enjoyed by the great Dominions of the Crown This is a change so fundamental and fraught with such stupendous consequences that I am amazed at the little attention which it has attracted in this country,'

and he heartily supported the policy

" I take it, Sir, that there is a fundamental change in the policy and that the future Government of India will be at prefect liberty, so long as they are in agreement with the Legislative Council, to shape their tariff unhampered by Whitehall in any way they choose, but I do not think that there is any necessity for laying undue stress on this aspect of the matter, because I feel sure that, with this added responsibility, the Government of India would or

[*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; Sir George Barnes.*] [20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

ought only be too glad to receive assistance from the country as a whole before they shape their policy, and in my mind I have not the slightest doubt that they would safeguard the real interests of India if only the people are fairly unanimous and sensible in arriving at conclusions.

"Now, Sir, speaking on this question of fiscal policy one would have thought that the Government of India would have taken earlier steps in coming to conclusions with or without the aid of a Committee. It was impossible for them, so long as the policy was governed from Whitehall, to do it on their own initiative, but now that we have a definite pronouncement that upon them rests the responsibility in future of shaping the fiscal policy of the country they should take the earliest possible steps for consulting public opinion before they formulate their policy. Even during the war, it is hardly necessary for me to say, a Committee sat in London to consider what ought to be commercial and industrial policy after the war and arrived at definite conclusions with regard to the future policy of the British Empire and of the United Kingdom. The conclusions relevant now are summarised at page 52 of their Report. They say:—

'The producers of this country are entitled to require from the Government that they should be protected in their home market against "dumping" and "sweated goods."'

"Then they say:

'Key and pivotal industries should be maintained in this country at all hazards and at any expense. No ordinary economic rules apply to the situation of these minor but important industries. They must be kept alive either by loans, by subsidy, by tariff, by Government contracts, or in the last event by Government manufacture. They will necessarily be subject to Government supervision.'

"They add:

'As regards other industries, protection by means of Customs duties or Government, assistance in other forms should be afforded only to carefully selected branches of production which must be maintained either for reasons of national safety or on the general ground that it is undesirable that any industry of real importance to our economic strength and well-being should be allowed to be weakened by foregin competition or brought to any serious extent under alien domination or control".

"Then they say:

'Preferential treatment should be accorded to the British Overseas Dominions and Possessions in respect of any Custums Duties now, or hereafter to be, imposed in the United Kingdom, and consideration should be given to the expediency of other forms of Imperial Preference'.

Then they go on to state what is to be done with regard to the Allies.

"Now, with regard to the fourth item, we have appointed a Committee yesterday to see whether any preference could be given to other parts of the British Empire.

"But I submit, Sir,............

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes:—"We are hardly discussing the question of Imperial preference now; the motion is for the appointment of a committee to consider fiscal policy."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"Just so, to consider as to whether it is not desirable to adopt a system of preference among other things. Yesterday we appointed a committee to consider whether it would be desirable in the interests of India to admit any preference to other parts of the Empire. I submit, Sir, the time has come when the Government should give a detailed consideration to the other items also, to see whether manufactures of other countries should be allowed to be dumped here, to consider what are the key industries of this country which should be maintained and preserved at any cost, and what are the other industries which should in the interests of the nation be encouraged by means of customs tariffs and other methods. Well, when the Industrial Commission sat, there was an almost unanimous consensus of opinion that it was a matter for deep regret

[20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; Mr. V. J. Patel; The Vice President; Sir Dinshaw Wacha.*]

that the question of fiscal and tariff policy of the Indian Empire should not have been asked to be considered by that committee. But I fully realise that under the then existing circumstances, when the future policy of the Empire and the Indian Government was not settled, it was difficult to ask the Commission to inquire into the matter. But, now that there is some sort of agreement as to who are to be responsible for the future fiscal policy of the country, I think, Sir, the time has arrived when the Government should take action. Of course the policy will not be for the present dictated by the people alone; the people would be merely advisers; but the people would have a very large and potent voice in shaping the policy. If the Government of India should agree with them, then there is an end of the matter; it is not open to Whitehall to put forward its ideas on the subject to reverse our decision, subject to the Crown's voting power. Therefore, every Indian politician, every Indian public man would try his level best to convert the Government of India to his views and the Government of India would, on the merits of every proposition, decide as to whether preference is to be given as to whether tariff protection should be given and what other methods are suitable. I submit in this connection that none of us need be described as a protectionist or a free-trader. I think it is absolutely impossible for any one to be an absolute all-round free-trader or protectionist I tried sometime ago to go into this question and found that it was absolutely impossible for me at any rate to be either an out-and-out protectionist or free-trader It would be ruinous to the country to put forward any such pretentions The result may be that foreign manufacturers would come here and take the benefit of protection without doing any good whatsoever to the Indians themselves, who would be unprepared to take advantage of any protection which may be given; and the poor labourer and agriculturist would be hard hit and compelled to buy goods at a much higher rate than at present Therefore it is not such an easy matter to say that there should be absolute protection or an absolute free-trade policy for India. We have to be free-traders and protectionists alike, and have to decide each subject on its own merits, and I, therefore, submit that no good will result in characterising the present Indian politician or the future Indian politician as either a protectionist or free-trader and condemn him or approve of him accordingly. I hope, therefore, that this very important matter would not be allowed by the Government to escape their attention. I think the time has come for us to formulate our policy before other countries formulate theirs finally, in order that we may be able to bargain with them on favourable terms. It is with that object that I ask Government to consider as to whether it would not be possible for them to accept this proposition for the appointment of a committee. I do not say that the committee should be composed in the manner suggested in the resolution, and I am prepared, if there is no objection, to ask for the omission of the words 'consisting of an equal number of official and non-official members of this Council' I, therefore, hope that the Hon'ble Sir George Barnes will be able to see his way to give very favourable consideration to the appointment of a commission at the earliest possible moment."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"Has the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma moved his amendment?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"I beg to move, if no body has any objection, the omission of the words 'consisting of an equal number of official and non-official members of this Council' in the resolution."

The Vice-President:—"The Hon'ble Member will hand in a copy of his amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha:—"Sir, I only want to say this that instead of having a committee, why should not the Government itself take practical action after considering the matter in the Executive Council. They should draw up a memorandum of the tariffs and other like matters which India should adopt and circulate it among all the experts in Bengal, Bombay 2-16 P.M.

[*Sir Dinshaw Wacha; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda.*] [20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

and Madras and other places? The Government adopted that method with regard to the State management of Railways; and I submit that the same procedure would prove the most practical for collecting a mass of information; and in this way eliciting a large volume of expert opinion of merchants, manufacturers and other industrial men. Those opinions will then be brought together into a focus, and the Government might publish the information gathered and the opinions elicited in order to make the public fully acquainted with them. The Government, under such a method, would be in a better position to realise the whole situation than they could do simply by a committee. A committee is after all a minute body consisting of a very limited number of people of experience in matters of trade; while in a problem of this nature we should have as large a volume of genuine expert public opinion as is possible from all the different provinces. Of course, there are different industries in different provinces, and so Government would be in a position in the end to analyse and focus all these opinions for placing them before the public and later on before the legislature. I think that that is the right course to pursue. Mr. Sarma quoted from the report of the Parliamentary Committee which sat on the question last year I have read it, but after all what are such reports? They are tentative reports, and even supposing that the present Coalition Government in England adopted the policy recommended, I am quite sure—indeed I am convinced—that nothing in the way of sound economic development of the future trade of the whole world will result therefrom unless and until some five years hence. In other words until Europe is economically settled. All these problems are intertwined and overlap each other, particularly the problem of exchange which, of course, affects all international trade. Therefore, I say, that whatever a committee or the government may recommend will have no finality and will be of little use. I think all present efforts by way of reports and recommendations will go to the waste-paper basket. The only practical way I consider, and I am convinced of it, is to elicit a large volume of expert opinion, as a preliminary to laying down a sound and broad policy as was the case in the matter of State management of railways. It is a large question of a far-reaching character, affecting the commercial interests of all India, and the Government might well follow the same course. There are a variety of experts in India who can offer most excellent opinions which no committee can get at unless witnesses are called. The procedure I have suggested is the only practical one; and so far neither Mr. Patel's Committee nor Mr. Sarma's Committee will serve the purppse in view."

2-48 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda**:—"Sir, I beg to support this motion on a short ground In the first place I have my difficulties, like Mr. Patel, in understanding what we have got under this Act in fiscal matters. I think the expression which my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Crum, has used probably represents the truth, that it is not the people but the Government of India who have got some fiscal freedom under certain conditions, under the Act. But, then, the question remains that the Government of India is responsible to the Secretary of State and will be under him. Then, what is the change which the Act has made in our position in regard to fiscal matters? That is a point which we do not understand. My Hon'ble friend, Mr. Khaparde thinks that Mr. Patel's motion is what is known as a test case to find out what the position really is. But I look upon it in another light. I think, Sir, it is understood that when the Government of India and the Indian legislature agree in certain matters, in those matters the decision will not be interfered with by the Secretary of State, and therefore, Sir, I think it is necessary that we should find out in what matters our views coincide with the views of the Government of India, and for this purpose I think a Committee might be appointed to go into this matter and make a report, and then it will be seen how far the Government of India are prepared to accept our recommendations, and as regards those matters probably we shall get fiscal freedom.

"On these grounds I support the motion for the appointment of a Committee. As to whether it should be composed of an equal number of officials and non-officials or, as my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Sarma, suggests, of experts, this is a matter which does not appear to be difficult of solution, the main point is that a Committee be appointed."

[20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [Sir George Barnes; Mr. V. J. Patel.]

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes:—"Sir, I quite agree that the time is ripe for the exploration of the fiscal question in India, and yesterday I accepted Mr. Crum's amendment to my Resolution and I hoped up to a short time ago that this amendment had satisfied the Hon'ble Mr. Patel and the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy. I hoped that the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma also had agreed. The amendment provided that the Committee should report on 'the best mothods of considering the future fiscal policy in India.' Now Mr. Sarma says 'let us jump to the conclusion that a Committee is the right way.' The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha does not think that a Committee is the right way. Surely the best thing we can do in the circumstances is to follow the amendment which Mr. Crum proposed yesterday, and which I accepted. The Committee to be appointed under the Resolution moved by me yesterday will be largely composed of commercial men, and one Committee at a time is enough. I am afraid I cannot accept either the Resolution or the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma's amendment. I am not willing to go beyond the amendment that was proposed to the Resolution yesterday. I am not quite sure that I fully understand what Mr. Patel's object is and what it is that he wishes. From one part of his speech I gathered he wished to clear up what he thought were obscurities in the Report of the Joint Committee on clause 33 of the Government of India Bill. In any case I do not think a Committee of officials and non-officials is the best method of clearing up obscurities in the Report of the Joint Committee. To me the Report does not seem obscure, and read with what Mr. Sarma has quoted, and what Mr. Patel has himself quoted, I think all obscurities are brushed away. It is clear however that on this matter none of us can put an authoritative gloss on the words of the Joint Committee. In another part of his speech he seemed to think that a Committee of this Council would be the proper body to advise on the fiscal policy of India. Now I do not propose to add anything to what Mr. Crum has said and to what Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy has said on the point. I feel sure that a Committee of this Council would not be the best body to go into this matter. There is one little point in the Hon'ble Mr. Patel's speech to which I should like to refer. He complains that my Resolution of yesterday would encourage the belief—I think I have taken down his words correctly—that the fiscal policy of India is dictated from Whitehall. I can hardly believe that this can possibly be the result of my Resolution. The object of the Resolution was to take the members of this Council fully into the confidence of the Government and to ask them to discuss the policy of Imperial Preference. How can that be suggested as a course that would encourage the belief that India's policy was dictated from Whitehall? I have nothing more to say except to correct a statement which Mr. Khaparde made in the course of his speech to-day, and I think that he made the same statement in his speech of yesterday. He said that the exports of India were confined to raw products Now I should like to assure the Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde that he is mistaken there. I should like to present to him a small handbook of commercial information relating to India which will show him that Indian exports are not confined to raw materials. I will give a few figures. The export of jute manufactures from India last year amounted to 35 millions sterling; cotton manufactures £9,300,000; tea £11,850,000. These figures are taken from a small handbook which has just been written for the Government of India by Mr. Charles Cotton, who was lately Collector of Customs, Calcutta. I feel sure that the Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde will find a great deal of useful information in it and I will send him a copy." 2-50 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Member who just sat down told us that I suggested during my speech that the acceptance of the Resolution on Imperial preference yesterday would create the belief in the minds of the Indian people that the trade policy of India was dictated from Whitehall. I do not wish to say that I never made that statement; the fact is that that is so. Who asked for the consideration of the question of Imperial preference at this time and for the appointment of a Committee of this Council for the purpose? May I know? The Government of India comes forward with a proposal regarding Imperial preference when the Joint Committee has recommended fiscal autonomy for India. We want to know whether the Government of India of their own accord moved the Resolution 2-56 P.M.

[*Mr. V. J. Patel.*] [20TH. FEBRUARY, 1920.]

on the subject, or whether they were inspired by the Whitehall authorities. My Hon'ble friend, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the other day asked a definite question in regard to the correspondence that passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the subject of Imperial preference. We were told that that was confidential and could not be laid on the Council table. How are we to believe that it was for the good of the people of India that at this juncture Government should bring forward a Resolution for a Committee to consider the question of Imperial preference? How can we believe considering our past experience in the matter of dictation from Whitehall of the trade policy of India that the Resolution is not the result of the correspondence between Whitehall and Simla? The Government of India should at this moment be really considering the question of formulating tariff proposals in the light of the recommendations of Lord Selborne's Committee. Instead, we have actually appointed a Committee to consider the question of Imperial preference. What further evidence is necessary to show to the people of India that our trade policy is still being influenced by the Authorities at Whitehall? The attitude taken by the Government of India on this Resolution recommending the appointment of a Committee to consider the whole question of tariffs will certainly further that belief and not in any way tend to remove it. It is very unfortunate that the Government of India have taken up this attitude in regard to the Resolution. Mr Khaparde said the Resolution was in the nature of a test case. My Hon'ble friend, Mr. Chanda, did not agree with that view, and the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Commerce and Industry Department said he did not understand what my object was in moving this Resolution. My object is clear. The Joint Committee in their recommendations say 'a satisfactory solution of the question can only be guaranteed by granting liberty to the Government of India to devise such tariff arrangements as seem best fitted to the needs of India as an integral portion of His Majesty's Empire.' Compare these words with my Resolution. I wish the Government of India to appoint a Committee to consider the question of tariff arrangements which seem best fitted to the needs of India as an integral portion of the British Empire. I want these recommendations of the Joint Committee to be acted upon. The question of Imperial Preference should not be considered at this moment, but in view of the recommendations of the Joint Committee, what we should now set about doing is to consider and formulate proposals for the purpose of imposing tariffs under the new powers given to us. I may say at once that Mr Sarma's amendment I accept. I do not say that a Committee of this Council would be better fitted to undertake the task than a Committee of commercial experts. I do not at all suggest that a Committee of this Council would be better fitted for the purpose than a Committee of commercial magnates like my friends the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy and the Hon'ble Mr. Crum. Let them be members of that Committee. Let Government appoint them and some other commercial magnates. I do not for a moment say that a Committee of this Council alone should go into the whole question. What I want really is a Committee of officials and non-officials. Let them sit together and consider these recommendations and find out what tariff would suit the best interests of India. That is the only thing that I want, but I am sorry to find that you accept a resolution in favour of Imperial preference and you oppose a resolution to consider the question of tariffs. I do not think that my Hon'ble friend, Sir Fazulbhoy, would object to the Committee which my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Sarma's amendment proposes and which I accept, because his sole objection to my Resolution was that a Committee of this Council would not be a proper body to consider this question. I see no reason why I should not press this Resolution to a division. The Hon'ble Mr. Crum's amendment which was accepted by the Hon'ble Sir George Barnes yesterday does not satisfy the requirements of the case. What does his amendment say? It says that the Committee appointed yesterday should consider what methods should be adopted for the purpose of examining this question. That Committee will sit and consider the question and recommend the appointment of another Committee. What else could they say? They will perhaps go further and say that the new Committee should go round and take evidence in different provinces and then make a report. I say all right, by all means appoint another Committee. I do not want the same Committee to go into the question.

[20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. V. J. Patel; The Vice-President.*]

But what I cannot understand is this, when the trade statistics are all ready, when one Committee has been entrusted with the work of going into the whole question of Imperial prefernce, why should not the same Committee with the same statistics with such members on that Committee as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Crum, Sir Fazulbhoy and the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha, why should they not at the same time go into the whole question of tariff and make their recommendations? I do not see the slightest objection to that course, but if the course which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma suggests is acceptable to some members of this Council, I have not the slightest objection to adopt it. I trust the Council will accept this Resolution and will not help to further the belief, which exists in the minds of the Indian people, that the trade policy of India is still being dictated from Whitehall."

The Vice-President:—"Inasmuch as the Hon'ble Mr. Patel fairly accepts the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, I will first put the Resolution as amended by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma to the Council. The Resolution as so amended will run as follows:—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he may be pleased to appoint a Committee to investigate the question of fiscal policy to be adopted hereafter by the Government of India as a result of the recommendations of Lord Selborne's Committee and devise and suggest such tariff arrangements as seem to it best fitted to the needs of India as an integral part of the British Empire'."

The motion was put and the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes—14.

Hon'ble Mr. S. Sastri.
" Mr. B. N. Sarma.
" Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur.
" Mr. V. J. Patel.
" Mr. E. H. Jaffer.
" Raja Sir Rampal Singh.
" Mr. S. Sinha.
" Chaudhri Muhammad Ismail Khan.
" Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz Bhutto.
" Sir Umar Hayat Khan.
" Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan.
" Sardar Sundar Singh.
" Mr. G. S. Khaparde.
" Mr. B. C. Allen.

Noes—40.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill.
" Sir George Lowndes.
" Sir George Barnes.
" Sir William Vincent.
" Mr. Shafi.
" Mr. W. M. Hailey.
" Sir Arthur Anderson.
" Sir Thomas Holland.
" Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis.
" Mr. W. E. Crum.
" Mr. S. N. Banerjea.
" Mr. C. F. dela Fosse.
" Mr. E. M. Cook.
" Mr. H. Sharp.
" Mr. H. McPherson.
" Mr A. H. Ley.
" Sir William Marris.
" Mr. R. A. Mant.
" Major-General Sir Alfred Bingley.
" Mr. E. Burdon.
" Sir Sydney Crookshank.
" Sir John Wood.
" Surgeon-General W. R. Edwards.
" R. B. L. M. Chatterjee.
" Mr. G. R. Clarke.
" Mr. H. Moncrieff Smith.
" Mr. A. P. Muddiman.
" Mr. C. A. Barron.
" Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks.
" Sir Dinshaw Wacha.
" Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.
" Mr. K. C. De.
" Mr. L. F. Morshead.
" Mr. C. A. Kincaid.
" Mr. P. J. G. Pipon.
" Mr. H. A. Casson.
" Mr. A. E. Nelson.
" Mr. B. C. Allen.
" Mr. G. F. S. Christie.

The Resolution, as amended, was therefore rejected.

[*The Vice-President; Mr. V. J. Patel; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.*] [20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

The Vice-President :—"I understand the Hon'ble Member does not desire me to put his original Resolution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel :—"No, not at all."

RESOLUTION *RE* AMENDMENT OF THE SECOND SCHEDULE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919 IN REGARD TO THE POSITION OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha :—"Sir, I move the following Resolution, namely :—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he may be pleased to urge upon the Secretary of State for India the extreme desirability of taking early steps to get the second Schedule of the Government of India Act, 1919 (9 and 10 Geo. 5), so amended, that Bihar and Orissa be removed from the group of provinces in which it is placed in the said Schedule and be included in the group the 'maximum annual salary' of the Governors of which is fixed at one hundred and twenty-eight thousand rupees and that of the members of the Executive Council at sixty-four thousand rupees.'

"Sir, since I gave notice of this motion many of my non-official Indian friends have asked me in tones of deprecation what on earth I mean by bringing up a proposition the object of which apparently is to increase the salaries of officials! They say that my duty as a representative of the taxpayers is to cut down the salaries of officials and make them work, if possible, for nothing. That being so, they ask why I should be anxious to increase the annual salary of the Governor of the Bihar and Orissa by Rs. 28,000 and of the Members of the Executive Council of that Province by Rs. 4,000. This certainly requires an explanation. My answer is that this is but the technical form in which I had to cast my resolution, if I am to convey to the Council what exactly I mean by submitting it. As the matter under consideration in this Resolution is dealt with in the second Schedule of the Government of India Act, 1919, in which it is placed under the list of official salaries, I had to cast my Resolution in that particular form, but the sum and substance of my proposition is, that Bihar and Orissa should have what is popularly known as the Presidency form of government, which has now been conferred upon the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Viewed in the light of this explanation I hope I shall be able to carry with me the sympathy of this Council, after I have made my submissions. Now the position of Bihar and Orissa in this matter is quite clear, and to be able to appreciate the point involved, we shall have to go back to the history of this institution of Executive Councils and Presidency Government. In 1833, all the British territories in Northern India were popularly known as the Bengal Presidency. When the Charter of the East India Company was renewed in that year by a Parliamentary Statute, it was laid down that the British territories in Northern India having overgrown, the Government were to divide them into two Presidencies, to be called the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and the Presidency of Agra. The scheme of the Presidency of Agra, however, was not carried out at the time. Two years later another Act was passed by Parliament suspending the operation of the Act of 1833, and modifying it to the extent that a Lieutenant-Governor be appointed for the Presidency of Agra under the name of the North-Western Provinces. The result was that, whereas the North-Western Provinces got a Lieutenant-Governorship, the Presidency of Fort William, which included Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, remained under the direct management and control of the Governor General, he also being the Governor of the Presidency. From time to time the Governor General used to appoint a Deputy Governor, when leading expeditions into the Punjab or travelling about in distant parts of the country in those pre-railway days, but the arrangement was found to be

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unsatisfactory and naturally led to bad administration. The result was that in 1853, when the Company's Charter again came to be renewed, an Act of Parliament was passed providing that for the Presidency of Fort William, namely, for Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, there might be appointed a Governor, as in the case of Madras and Bombay, but that failing that the Directors might appoint a Lieutenant-Governor to carry on the administration under the Governor General acting as Governor. As a result of this Act Sir Frederick Halliday was appointed as the first Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in 1854, but the power vested in the Government of appointing a Governor for Bengal, Bihar and Orissa was not exhausted but continued unused till 1912 when, under the King-Emperor's proclamation, Bengal proper was raised to the status of a Presidency Government I have tried to show that under this Act of 1853 not only Bengal proper, but the whole Presidency of Fort William, including Bihar and Orissa also, were promised a Governorship in Council, and that that power was to be used whenever the Governor General ceased to be technically the Governor of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

"In 1912, after His Majesty's Proclamation in this very city of Delhi, a notification was issued that the Governor General of India ceased from the date of the notification to be the Governor of the Presidency, and that in his place Lord Carmichael was appointed to be the Governor of Bengal. But my contention is that His Majesty's Ministers did not properly advise His Majesty in requesting him to constitute only Bengal proper as a Presidency and to leave Bihar and Orissa under a Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The law of 1853 contemplated that all these three Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, should be raised to the status of Presidency Government, and it was not fair to us, therefore, to leave Bihar and Orissa under a Lieutenant-Governor. However, as perhaps a solatium to us we were given an Executive Council, and the present administration of Bihar and Orissa, therefore, continues to be under a Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that is under an Executive Council. We expected, however, that when the new reforms would come into operation, our claim to a higher status, as a vested interest, would be considered by His Majesty's Government, but I find that according to the second Schedule of the Reform Act, the Province of Bihar and Orissa have been left in the cold shade of neglect and have been grouped administratively with the Punjab. Now, personally, I have a great admiration for the Punjab with which, as the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi will bear me out, I have been intimately connected for the last twenty-five years. But, so far as administration is concerned, my contention is that Bihar and Orissa are entitled to enjoy as a vested right the benefits of a higher system of administration than the Punjab. You, Sir, may remember—I was not in the Council at the time—that, about two years ago, the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi himself moved a Resolution in this Council that the system of administration in the Punjab should be assimilated to that of Bihar and Orissa. This led to a very interesting and memorable debate in which Sir Michael O'Dwyer took a very prominent part; I think you were in the chair at the time, Sir. Well, Mr. Shafi having moved that the system of the Punjab administration might be assimilated to that of Bihar and Orissa, I confess I am a little surprised to find that, in a sense, Bihar and Orissa themselves, far from having been a given higher status, have now been brought down to the level of the Punjab! That, I confess, is a little hard upon them I think, therefore, on these legal, historical and constitutional grounds, that I am justified in my contention that Bihar and Orissa are entitled to be made a Presidency Government. But I do not base my contention solely upon these grounds of law and constitution. I think that, judged by any reasonable standard, the Province is entitled to the Presidency form of government. For one thing, as I have already told the Council, Bihar and Orissa is the only Lieutenant-Governorship in the Indian Empire which at present has got an Executive Council. I am far from grudging Agra and Oudh their good fortune in having been able to secure for themselves a higher system of administration. On the contrary, I am highly gratified, for if it

[Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.] [20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

may not be considered improper for me to make a personal reference, I myself moved a Resolution some years back in this Council that the Provinces of Agra and Oudh might be given an Executive Council. That was the beginning of the agitation which has ultimately resulted in the Provinces of Agra and Oudh being given this higher status of a presidency government But the thing works out like this. The United Provinces comprise, as we know, two sub-provinces, the old North-West Provinces, now called the Province of Agra and the Province of Oudh. Now the Province of Oudh (which is represented in this Council so ably by my Hon'ble friend Raja Sir Rampal Singh) was not even a part of British India in either 1833 or in 1854, at the time when Bengal and Bihar and Orissa were promised presidency government. It came into the British Empire in 1856, and yet from the mere accident of its having been amalgamated since with the Province of Agra, although it was never promised a presidency form of government, it has now come to enjoy that higher status. Personally, I am very glad indeed that my fellow-countrymen in Oudh have got the benefits of this higher administrative status, but it does not stand to reason why in spite of their vested right Bihar and Orissa should have been passed over in silence. I think I am justified in making a grievance against the Government of India that in this particular matter they have ignored the just claims of the people of Bihar and Orissa. It might be asked, however, what is the reason that we are so insistent in this matter by pressing the claims of Bihar and Orissa? What does it matter if the Province of Bihar and Orissa should rank only as a second class governorship—for under the new Reform Act the expression 'Lieutenant-Governor' has been practically abolished, and the heads of almost all the Provinces are now to be called Governors. The reply is obvious, as Bihar and Orissa will stand on a footing of inferiority to those provinces which will rank as first-class governorships, namely Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the United Provinces, which also have now been fortunately placed on the footing of a presidency government. My esteemed friend, the Hon'ble Sir William Marris, will bear with me—I hope I am not betraying any of the secrets of the Committee room—when I say that often in the course of discussions about the Reforms rules and regulations, about distribution of seats, when we have been quarrelling amongst ourselves, we have been told by him: 'Now the United Provinces are on a higher footing than Bihar and Orissa. They are a presidency government. You cannot claim the same privileges as they can now do in the matter of the distribution of seats; they must have higher privileges, more men,' and so on. That shows it makes a world of difference whether a province is placed on the footing of a presidency government and is a first-class province or on an inferior footing as a second-class one. But there is one thing more. The general practice in these presidency governments is that although members of the Indian Civil Service are not debarred—and I am glad they are not—from being Governors, the practice is that statesmen from the British Isles are sent out to be the Governors of the provinces known as presidencies. When there is a member of the Civil Service of exceptional qualifications deserving the position of a Governor he is called to the office; and I believe that my leader, the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha, remembers the administration of Sir Bartle Frere in Bombay. Later, a Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the late Sir Richard Temple, assumed the Governorship of Bombay. That shows that there is no bar, legal or conventional, to a member of the Indian Civil Service rising to the position of a Governor of a presidency. At the same time, the practice is that the Secretary of State for India, on behalf of His Majesty, sends out from the United Kingdom men who have taken a prominent part in the public affairs, either as members of Parliament or in other walks of life. Now, as this is perhaps the first occasion on which I find myself in the position of saying anything about the Indian Civil Service, I desire to say unhesitatingly that I am one of those who hold the Indian Civil Service in very high regard, indeed,

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for their great work in this country. I am no detractor of the Indian Civil Service and I do not deny the great work they have done in this country during the last 100 years and more, which has made it possible for us to become a nation and to claim all those privileges which are now ours. But the fact remains that men who work under a system of administration on routine lines—a system which is known popularly as bureaucracy—do not, as a rule, possess that wide outlook on human affairs and that catholicity of temperament which we require in the head of an administration; and it is, therefore, that we have always pressed that the Governors should, as far as possible, be sent out from Britain, as they are generally men of broader outlook and more catholic temperament than are to be found amongst those who work as officials in this country. The great fear of the people of Bihar and Orissa at being placed under a Governor whose pay will be only a lakh of rupees, which is that of the present Lieutenant-Governor, is that the system will be perpetuated of having in Bihar and Orissa Civilian Governors. I hope my suspicions are unfounded and that the gentlemen, who will speak on behalf of the Government, will remove my suspicions. At the same time, even if there was the prospect of Bihar and Orissa having their Governors sent out from England, the fact remains that a Governor even from there on less emoluments will certainly be regarded by the people here as one of an admittedly inferior status. But Bihar and Orissa absolutely decline to accept such an inferior status at the present day. I think they are fully entitled to claim the same administrative status as the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and I think the Government have been grossly remiss in their duty towards Bihar and Orissa in not removing them from the second group to the first, that of presidency governments. I think, Sir, I have now sufficiently stated the case, and I will not be justified in trespassing further upon the attention of the Council.

"I hope all our principal Provinces, not only Bihar and Orissa but the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Assam and others will ultimately obtain the higher status of presidency governments. I have no doubt that in due course of time this will come about; but I think in the meantime I am entitled to plead for the Province of Bihar and Orissa. The Government should even now, at this last moment, bring this matter to the notice of Mr. Montagu, so that he may be pleased to have the Second Schedule of the Act amended by changing Bihar and Orissa from the second group of Provinces to the first group of Presidencies. With these words, Sir, I commend my Resolution to the Council."

The Hon'ble Raja of Kanika :—"Sir, I have very great pleasure in supporting the Resolution so ably moved by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha. The arguments in support of the Resolution have been so ably placed by my friend before this Council, that I do not desire to deal at any length with them, and I will content myself with one or two observations only. The Province of Bihar and Orissa, Sir, as it is at present constituted, is the most important of the existing Lieutenant-Governorships in India. No other Province under the administration of a Lieutenant-Governor can yet boast of an Executive Council. So that, practically speaking, Bihar and Orissa, though it is the youngest of the Lieutenant-Governorships at present enjoys a much higher status than the Punjab and even the United Provinces. It is difficult, therefore, to understand what reason there can possibly be for putting Bihar and Orissa in the same category with the Punjab, and for assigning to it a status even lower than that of the United Provinces—as the Second Schedule to the Government of India Act does Sir, we in Bihar and Orissa had for years been united with Bengal and during all these years we had the advantage of getting the benefits of one of the most advanced administrations in India. Council will remember that that was one of the reasons why Lord Hardinge's Government in their despatch of the 25th August, 1911, proposed to equip our new Province with a High Court and an Executive Council from the very beginning. It is now rather hard upon us 3-31 P.M.

[*Raja of Kanika; Haji Chaudhuri Muhammad Ismail Khan; Khan Sahib Shah Nawab Bhutto; Sir William Marris.*] [20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

that we should be compelled to take a back seat among the Provinces of India, and it is rather strange that the Government should now forget the principles which it so strenuously urged in 1911. We desire that Bihar and Orissa should be put on the same level with Bengal and the United Provinces as it would be, not only fair to us, but convenient to the Government as well.

"Sir, I cordially support the Resolution."

3-33 P.M. **The Hon'ble Haji Chaudhuri Muhammad Ismail Khan:**—"Sir, I consider the Resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sinha very opportune. In the Second Schedule of the new Government of India Act, it has been provided that the Province of Bihar and Orissa will be so constituted as to have a Governor with a maximum annual salary of one lakh of rupees and Members of the Executive Council on sixty thousand rupees a year. In extent of territory, in importance and in possibilities, the Province of Bihar and Orissa stands second to no other Province. And the fact that it has recently been created and carved out of the old and unwieldy Province of Bengal for administrative purposes should not be considered to minimise its importance. Once action is taken in accordance with the provisions of the new Act, it will be neither convenient nor possible to change the settled order of things within a few years. Therefore, my Hon'ble friend has considered it proper to recommend to the Governor General in Council to urge upon the Secretary of State for India the desirability of placing the Province on an improved status from the beginning so that there may be no reason for dissatisfaction among the people and no possibility of inconvenience in the near future."

3-34 P.M. **The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz Bhutto:**—"Sir, I beg to support the Resolution of my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Sinha."

3-35 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir William Marris:**—"Sir, provincial patriotism has been a force which in the past has often worked to the good of India; it is a force which, I believe, can be equally trusted to work usefully in the future. Therefore I make no sort of complaint that his patriotism has led the Hon'ble Member so quickly to raise this question, although from another point of view I feel that the issue is really rather one of a domestic character. Whether the sum of another Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 per month, to be provided by the revenues of Bihar and Orissa, is really better devoted to augmenting the salaries of a few highly placed personages, than it expended in some alternative manner, such as extending primary education or increasing the salaries of revenue subordinates, is a matter which I should have thought primarily concerned not this Council, but the people who are to find the money; and if there were really any strong case for the Hon'ble Member's proposal it would naturally have come both to the Government of India and the Secretary of State (if the Government of India supported it) with much better authority, if it had secured the backing of the Local Government and of the new Reformed Council behind it; for, I think, the Hon'ble Member can hardly contend that the mischief which his motion seeks to remedy is of so grievous and crushing a character that it could not await the coming of the new constitution

"The Hon'ble Member gave us an interesting historical retrospect, but I think the chain of argument which he forged was somewhat as follows:—The United Provinces have acquired a presidential status; Bihar and Orissa owing to its past history and its various claims is equally or better entitled to a presidential status. Those are the two portions of his argument with which I have to deal, and if I can break either, his conclusion fails. Let me state the Government of India's position towards this question of Governors and their claims and status as briefly as I can. The authors of the report on Indian Constitutional Reforms declared that the common designation of Governors, which they proposed to adopt for all Provinces in future, would not imply

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any equality of status or emoluments, which would continue to be regulated by existing distinctions, which they themselves declared that they found appropriate. In general the Government of India endorsed this conclusion. They proposed to leave the pay of Governors and Members of Council untouched in the presidencies and in the major provinces, and they recommended only augmenting the pay of the new Governors of the Central Provinces and Assam, so as not to leave them any longer behind the level of pay of Members of Council in the presidencies. They saw no reason to level up pay generally; they realised that reforms were in any case costly, and that it was imperative, where possible, to avoid needless expenditure. They observed that elsewhere in the world, in Australia, in the West Indies, and to a remarkable extent in the United States of America, there were Governors living in geographical juxtaposition whose pay varied considerably. They saw no reason why such variation should be undesirable in India.

"The Government of India's view was that the three presidencies were really in a class apart. They had had Governors already for a long time. There was, in the Government of India's judgment, a practical, tangible distinction between a presidency and a province. You may regard the difference in more than one light; you may look at it as the result of history and tradition and recall how the present order of things in India arose from small beginnings when the Governor of each of these three small isolated coastal settlements sat in Council as President, which term gave the name to the territory which he administered; that is a point of view which would appeal to some members of this Council more than to others. You may look at it from another standpoint. I think this point of view is one on which Mr. Banerjea touched in his speech yesterday--that these presidencies are the original metropolitan centres from which in the first place military administration and then civil administration, and then communications, and railways and education, and enlightenment, and political progress—all these things grew, and from the presidencies marched up into the hinterland. That is a memory which I should hope will appeal to every member of this Council, and would persuade him that in these respects the presidencies are unique But if we turn to the other side and look away from the past to the facts of the present day, it is equally clear, and any unbiassed person will acknowledge that the Presidencies stand in a sense by themselves. We see then as great manufacturing and commercial centres, where enormous business is done, where (or in two of them at all events) great ships come and go, where India, which in all other respects is very much an island, sets her feet upon the highways of the world's trade and opens her eyes to the great external world. This is the distinction which every candid member of Council will appreciate and recognize These are the reasons for holding that the presidencies are in a real sense apart.

"I do not of course forget the fact of which the Hon'ble Member has reminded us, and very rightly, that in India in the early thirties there was an idea of creating a fourth presidency, and in fact for two brief years the Governors of Bengal, being also the Governors General in Council, administered the territories of the North-Western Province as Governors of Agra. But, as he told us, that idea was very soon given up in favour of the alternative scheme of Lieutenant-Governors, which was not only cheaper but felt to be more suitable. It seems to have been perceived at that time that the grand manner of Governors of the old type, with their bands and bodyguards and banqueting-rooms, was not appropriate outside the Georgian atmosphere of the three metropolitan cities. Such at all events, whether right or wrong, was the conclusion to which the Government of India came, and I think any fair observer will agree that in history, precedent, and in actual modern facts, they had solid and substantial grounds for their proposal.

"Their proposal, however, was modified by the Joint Committee upon one point of detail in a way that has opened the door for the Hon'ble Member's motion. The Joint Committee on the Government of India Bill have raised the pay of the Governor of the United Provinces to the level of that of the

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presidency Governors, and now the Hon'ble Member asks the Council to propose the same benefaction for the Governor of Bihar and Orissa. I know that he is not asking for a personal favour for the Governor, but is only thinking of the honour and glory of his province. I do not know what were the reasons which weighed with the Joint Committee; they have not told us, and they can only be matters of conjecture. I think myself that they may have been moved by the eloquent and earnest representations of some of the members of the delegation, who addressed them in England, who may have dwelt on the dignity and glories of the United Provinces. It would have been easy for them to draw an attractive and moving picture of the province with which I have the honour to be connected They may have emphasised its character as the sacred middle land of the Sanskrit world, the birthplace of gods and heroes and religions; upon its famous cities, its noble rivers, its many sacred places, its former seats of sovereignty, its political importance as the stronghold not only of Islam in Northern India, but also of an industrious and virile, if not advanced, peasantry.

"I can imagine that arguments such as these may have been so eloquently addressed to the arbiters of our destinies in England as to lead them partially to overlook the differences that weighed with the Government of India—those differences, to which I have referred, as necessarily existing between the presidencies and any other provinces, between the parent and the derivative, the sea board and the land-locked territory.

"But, says the Hon'ble Member, the Joint Committee may say and do what they like: they may disregard the peculiar character of what has hitherto been known as a presidency. He suggests indeed that the Joint Committee have done what was thought of in the thirties: they have actually made an inland province into a presidency by raising the pay of the Governor. But, Sir, that is not at all the case. Nothing of the sort has been done. A presidency remains a presidency; and the United Provinces remain a province. Section 3 of the Act runs:—

'The presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay, and the provinces, known as the United Provinces, etc.'

"What has happened has been that the pay of the Governor and members of this province of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh has been raised. But it still has a provincial and not a presidency status.

"It is not my concern, however, Sir, to argue that the United Provinces are or are not as Madras or Bombay are; but rather to point out that, whatever opinion is held on that point, Bihar and Orissa cannot claim to stand level with the United Provinces. The Hon'ble Member has driven me to the odious and invidious task of making comparisons. If I do so, it is because they are strictly necessary to my purpose That flame of provincial patriotism that shows in the Hon'ble Member's breast exists also in cold, official, hearts as well, and there is in close proximity to me in Council a sufficiently strong contingent of official representatives of the province of Bihar and Orissa to impose due discretion upon anything I shall say.

"I will at once concede to the Hon'ble Member the one argument in respect of which he has a technical advantage; it is the fact that Bihar and Orissa have for some years been in possession of an Executive Council. The United Provinces nearly got one in 1915, but the benign intentions of Lord Hardinge's Government were rendered nugatory in another place. But is this possession of an Executive Council a real hall-mark? Was it not because of its connection with Bengal that Bihar and Orissa got its Council? Would it, if it stood alone in 1908, have got a Governor in Council either then or indeed at any time since, earlier than the United Provinces? The despatch of 1911, which has been so often referred to, described the Biharis—a little unkindly perhaps—as 'unequally yoked' with the Bengalis. The Hon'ble Member told us in another speech that was a connection at which his people had chafed for 150 years. But it is that uneasy connection alone, their

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association with metropolitan Calcutta, that the Biharis have to thank for the enjoyment of a more elaborate form of government as compared with the United Provinces. To that extent I trust the Council will discount the Hon'ble Member's attempt to steal a march upon the sister province.

"Now, Sir, if we set aside the fact of the possession of a Council, what other grounds of comparison are there? I suppose that the costliness of a Government must be proportioned to the work which it has to do and the importance and difficulty of its task. That seems a fair proposition. But status and prestige are imponderable things; we cannot resolve them easily into any one or two simple constituent parts. At the same time, we shall probably be led to a sound conclusion if we look round to the various concrete constituents that can be measured. The United Provinces, in the first place, is one and a quarter the size of Bihar and has a population one and one-third as big. Its expenditure is twice as big, and its revenue more than twice. Moreover, the work to be done can be practically gauged from the staff. Bihar has three civil Secretaries: the United Provinces has four. The United Provinces has 48 districts, and Bihar has 29. The United Provinces has ten divisions as compared with five. Its superior administrative service is twice as big: its provincial service 50 per cent. bigger. It has six times as many towns (if we include quite small ones) and twice as many municipalities and eighteen times as many cantonments. It has four times the number of European and Anglo-Indian inhabitants. It has seven cities over a lakh as compared with one, and five cities over 1½ lakhs compared with none. If we turn to another side of progress and advance, we find that it has nineteen colleges as compared with seven, and 179 high schools as compared with 118. It has between three and four times the number of factories. So much for the more amiable aspect of things.

"I regret, Sir, to add that the United Provinces' prominence is not wholly of a virtuous nature. It returns twice as much crime as the comparatively blameless province to which the Hon'ble Member belongs. Well, Sir, I have given the Council a few facts readily ascertainable. I might have gone into much more detail if it had been necessary, but I trust that these will suffice to carry conviction. The case for the Government is very simple. We want to avoid unnecessary expense. We do not admit for one moment the argument that the figure representing the Governor's pay connotes or affects in any way the question of recruitment of the Governors of the future. I may say, Sir, that the Government of India at present have no knowledge whatever of His Majesty's intentions, as far as I know, regarding such appointments, and I believe that the question of Rs. 2,000 and odd a month cannot weigh one way or the other in considering the question of the selection of future Governors. The Hon'ble gentleman has argued that the status of Bihar and Orissa should be made equal to the status of a presidency like the United Provinces, but, in the first place, the United Provinces are not a presidency, and secondly, the Government of India do not think that the conditions of Bihar and Orissa are comparable to those of the United Provinces. Therefore, they are constrained to regard this proposal as premature, expensive and unnecessary; and they cannot, therefore, invite the Council to support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"Sir, the very fact that the Hon'ble Sir William Marris has had to attempt a prolonged and laboured refutation of my arguments—invoking he, a pious Christian, all my Hindu Gods, the holy rivers, the sacred trees, the beautiful mountains and God knows what besides—shows that he has really got a very weak case. He enumerated for my edification a large number of facts showing that the United Provinces deserve a higher form of administration than Bihar and Orissa. I am sure I had not betrayed in my opening speech the least jealousy of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and therefore all that elaborate argument was, if I may say so, beside the point. The patent fact is, that whatever else the United Provinces may or may not have in the way of ten Commissionerships and forty-eight districts or so many schools and Colleges and things of that kind, 3-53 P.M.

the Hon'ble Sir William Marris is himself here from the United Provinces and naturally puts the case of his province as high as he can. That is quite understandable. But, I submit, that invidious comparison is not a fair way of dealing with the proposition which I have laid before the Council. Again, there may be 48 districts in the United Provinces, but the districts may be smaller in area than those of Bihar and Orissa. Their population may be less or may be more. These are, therefore, no criteria at all in considering a proposition like the one I have placed before the Council. If I too entered upon a historical sketch of the glories of Bihar, I think I could go on till the small hours of the morning, but my Hon'ble friend, Sir William Marris, has undoubtedly read the *Early History of India* by Vincent Smith, establishing that of all the provinces in India Bihar is the one where the political history of India really began, and if he will re-read Sir Edward Gait's Census Reports, he will find that it is Bihar which was for many centuries the most historic and the most important part of India But I never mentioned a word about these matters in my opening speech, since I maintain that my case is much stronger on the merits than by placing it on historical considerations. We are discussing the question whether there was any practical justification for keeping Bihar and Orissa in the status of a province under a glorified Lieutenant-Governor, and I must confess that the Hon'ble Sir William Marris has not at all, by his invidious comparisons, succeeded in convincing me to modify my convictions on which I brought forward this Resolution. The only serious point which he has urged before the Council is by inviting our attention to section 3 of the Government of India Act to show that the United Provinces have not been granted a Presidency Government technically, because in clause (*2*) of section 3 of the Act it is laid down that the United Provinces will also be regarded like the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam, as a province. I quite appreciate that. I had that in my mind. But he will concede, I hope, that although technically Agra and Oudh may continue to be called a province and not a Presidency, yet to all intents and purposes they are a presidency; and if I may be permitted to say something here, everyday in the Reform Committee my friend the Hon'ble Sir William Marris himself says to me: "Oh, you cannot place Bihar and Orissa on the same level as the United Provinces which have a Presidency Government . . .

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris:—"I do not think I have said so."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"That is how I have understood him to say each time. It seems to me very hard that when I urge that the conditions in Bihar and Orissa are in all respects similar to those of the United Provinces, it should be said 'Oh, Bihar is a mere province,' but when it suits his purposes, he says that Agra and Oudh are a presidency!

"Sir, I am gratified to learn that at present there is no distinct indication as to what His Majesty's Government will do in the matter of recruitment of Governors in Bihar and Orissa, and I hope that if this discussion to-day will lead to no other result, it will at least do this, that when the papers reach His Majesty's Secretary of State, he will appreciate our difficulties in Bihar and Orissa and he will encourage our desire that we should also have the benefit of having from England Governors like the other presidencies. But when the pay of the Bihar Governor is raised to that of the Governors of Madras, Bengal and Bombay; there will be a greater chance of Bihar and Orissa getting out from England men who are in public life, and the status of the province will naturally be improved. I think that the Hon'ble Sir William Marris, in spite of delivering a conciliatory speech—I quite appreciate the spirit of it but not its substance—has not succeeded in convincing me. I, therefore, feel that I should ask that the votes of this Council should be recorded in this particular matter.'

The motion was put and declared negatived.

[20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; The Vice-President.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"I want a division, Sir."

The Vice-President:—"Does the Hon'ble Member wish to press for a division?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"I think, Sir, this is an important matter, and I would like to know how I stand in this matter on a division being taken."

The Council divided as follows:—

Ayes—13.	*Noes—39.*
The Hon'ble Mr. S. Sastri	His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief
" Mr. B. N. Sarma.	The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill.
" Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur.	" Sir George Lowndes
" Mr. E. H. Jaffer.	" Sir George Barnes
" Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.	" Sir William Vincent.
" Raja Sir Rampal Singh.	" Mr. Shafi.
" Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.	" Mr W. M. Hailey.
" Mr. S. Sinha.	" Sir Arthur Anderson.
" Raja of Kanika.	" Sir Thomas Holland.
" Chaudhri Muhammed Ismail Khan.	" Mr. W. E. Crum.
" Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz Bhuto.	" Mr. C. F. de la Fosse.
" Mr. K. K. Chanda.	" Mr E. M. Cook.
" Babu S. N. Banerjea.	" Mr. H. Sharp.
	" Mr H. McPherson.
	" Mr. A. H. Ley.
	" Sir William Marris.
	" Mr. R. A. Mant.
	" Maj-Genl Sir Alfred Bingley.
	" Mr. E. Burdon.
	" Sir Sidney Crookshank.
	" Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs.
	" Sir John Wood.
	" Surgeon-Genl. W. R. Edwards.
	" R. B. L. M. Chatterjee.
	" Mr G. R. Clarke.
	" Mr. H. Moncrieff-Smith.
	" Mr. A P. Muddiman.
	" Mr. C. A. Barron
	" Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks.
	" Mr. K. C. De.
	" Mr. L. F. Morshead.
	" Mr. C. A. Kincaid.
	" Mr. P J. G. Pipon.
	" Mr. H. A. Casson.
	" Mr. A. E. Nelson.
	" Rai Sahib Seth Nath Mal.
	" Mr. Mr. B. C. Allen.
	" Mr. G. F. S. Christie.

The Resolution was therefore rejected.

The Council then adjourned till Monday, the 23rd February, 1920, at 11 o'clock.

A P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department

DELHI:
The 1st March 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915.
(5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.)

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Monday, the 23rd February, 1920.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble SIR GEORGE LOWNDES, K.C.S.I., K.C., Vice-President, *presiding*, and 61 Members, of whom 54 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

1. " (*a*) Have the postal clerks of the town and island of Bombay been appealing to the Director General for a revision of their pay and, if so, for how long? **Revision of pay of postal clerks of Bombay.**

(*b*) Is the scheme promised by the Director General in his memorandum No. 2510, dated the 28th April 1919, likely to take effect in the near future?

(*c*) Do Government propose to introduce a time-scale of pay in the Post Offices of the town and island of Bombay on a plan similar to that in the Accountant General's Office, Bombay?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

" (*a*) Yes, constantly.

(*b*) The scheme has just been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, with effect from the 25th January, 1920.

(*c*) The question of the introduction of a suitable time-scale of pay is under the Director-General's consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

2. " (*a*) Are Government aware that the notification imposing restrictions upon the free import of dye-stuffs into India is regarded by the public ...ot wrong in principle and a deliberate infringement of the policy of fair trad...ecta-

(*b*) Has it created a monopoly in favour of the English dye-manu... of the and trader at the expense and to the detriment of the Indian ...ernment consumer?"

[*Sir Geor*[redacted]; *Mr. V. J. Patel; Sir William Marris.*] [23RD FEBRUARY, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"The Government of India are aware that the restrictions on the importations of dye-stuffs into India have been the subject of unfavourable criticism in the Press, and they have received objections and representations in regard to them from certain individuals and commercial bodies. It is not a fact however that these restrictions create a monopoly of the nature mentioned by the Hon'ble Member, licenses for the import of dye-stuffs from foreign countries being freely granted when it is impossible to obtain the required dyes from the United Kingdom or when such dyes are unobtainable at a reasonable price. As a matter of fact considerable quantities of dye-stuffs are at present being imported under license from foreign countries. I may add for the Hon'ble Member's information, however, that the question of the retention of these restrictions is now being further considered by the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Fiscal autonomy.

3. "(*a*) Will Government state the extent to which and the conditions on which, the various self-governing Dominions of the Empire enjoy fiscal autonomy, and how far and in what particulars it differs from that recommended for India by Lord Selborne's Committee ?

(*b*) Are the Government aware that the recommendations of the Committee are construed by several public men in India to mean that with regard to fiscal matters India shall have the same right of regulating her policy as all other Dominions of His Majesty ?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied :—

"(*a*) So far as the Government of India are aware the legislatures of the self-governing Dominions are at liberty to arrange their tariffs as they please, subject however to the right of the Governor General of each Dominion to assent to or withhold consent from Bills or to reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure, and the Crown can disallow within a specified period any Bill assented to by the Governor General.

The Hon'ble Member can judge for himself the difference, if any, between the position of the self-governing Dominions as stated above and that recommended for India in the report of Lord Selborne's Committee.

(*b*) The Government of India are willing to accept the Hon'ble Member's assertion that the views of certain public men in India regarding the recommendations of the Committee are as stated by him."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Findings of Lord Selborne's Committee and framing of rules under the new Act.

4. "Is it open to the Government of India in framing rules under the Government of India Act to re-open any question settled by Lord Selborne's Committee and to disturb its findings ?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied :—

"As the Hon'ble Member is aware the general rule-making power under the Government of India Act, 1919, is contained in section 44 of that Act, and all rules made thereunder must come before Parliament.

The Government of India regard the recommendations of the Committee as an authoritative indication of the views which are likely to be taken by Parliament, and will therefore naturally attach the greatest possible weight to their recommendations."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Grants to institutions for the blind, deaf and dumb.

5. "Will Government lay on the table a statement showing the amount of grant by each of the Local Governments and Administrations during each of the last five years to institutions for the instruction of the blind, the deaf and the dumb ?"

[23RD FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. Shafi; Mr. V. J. Patel; Sir William Vincent; Sir William Marris.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi replied :—

"The information desired by the Hon'ble Member is not available in the Government of India. It is being obtained from Local Governments and Administrations and will be laid on the table in due course."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Indigenous systems of medicine.

6. "Will Government state the result of the investigation which they undertook in accordance with the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali on the question of the possibility of placing the ancient and indigenous system of medicines on a scientific basis and of adding to their usefulness?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent repled :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to the question put by the Hon'ble Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal on the 23rd September 1919."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

The Indian Civil Service and the Reforms.

7. "(*a*) Are there any, and, if so, how many members of the Indian Civil Service, whose doubts as to the changes to be made under the new Act are so deep-rooted that they feel they cannot usefully endeavour to take part in them?

(*b*) On what pension are they to be allowed to retire?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"(*a*) No such case has yet been brought to the notice of the Government of India.

(*b*) This part of the question does therefore not arise."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Composition of the Executive Council of the Governor General.

8. "(*a*) Do Government propose to give effect to the recommendation of Lord Selborne's Committee that not less than three Members of the Governor General's Executive Council should be Indians and, if so, when?

(*b*) Is it a fact that according to the recommendation of the Committee a fourth Indian Member could be appointed, provided he has definite legal qualifications?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied :—

"(*a*) The appointment of members of the Governor General's Executive Council rests with His Majesty and not with the Government of India.

(*b*) I will read to the Council the terms of the Joint Committee's recommendation. They advised —

> 'that one member of the Council should have definite legal qualifications, but that those qualifications may be gained in India as well as in the United Kingdom; and that not less than three members of the Council should be Indians.'

The Government of India understand that the intention of the first part of this recommendation was to open the door for the appointment of certain members of the legal profession who had received their training in this country: an intention to which section 28 (2) of the Act gives effect. They do not understand that the Joint Committee had any intention of arousing expectation that four Indian members would be appointed to the Council of the Governor General. Had this been the Committee's intention the Government of India believe that it would have been stated explicitly."

[*Mr. V. J. Patel; Sir William Marris; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; Sir Thomas Holland; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; Sir George Barnes.*] [23RD FEBRUARY, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel :—" May I put a supplementary question, Sir ? Has the attention of Government been drawn to Lord Selborne's speech in the House of Lords to the effect that there could be appointed four Indian Members on the Executive Council ?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris :—" I must ask for notice of that question."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma asked :—

Recruitment of chemists for the proposed all-India Chemical Services.

9. " (*a*) What qualifications, if any, have been laid down for the recruitment of chemists into the proposed all-India Chemical Services ?

(*b*) Have inquiries been made as to how many Indians with sufficient qualifications would be forthcoming ? If no such inquiries have been made, do Government propose to institute them before getting recruits from other countries ?

(*c*) In this connection do not Government propose to consider the advisability of holding a competitive examination for junior men, both Indian and European, before the appointments are made ?"

The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland replied :—

"The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the Resolution of the Government of India in the Munitions Board No. M.-440, dated the 26th November, 1919, in which it is notified that a Committee has been appointed to inquire and advise Government regarding the desirability of creating an all-India Chemical Service, and, in the event of the Committee approving the principle of such a service, to devise terms of recruitment, employment and organisation.

The report of the Committee will be ready next month. Until that report is received, and Government has had an opportunity of considering its recommendations, it would be premature to institute the inquiries, or independently to investigate the proposa's suggested by the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

Increase of pay of postal employees in Bihar and Orissa.

10. " (*a*) Have Government received any petitions or memorials from the employees of the Postal department, specially those serving in Bihar and Orissa, praying for an increase in their emoluments ?

(*b*) Are Government aware that considerable dissatisfaction exists among the said employees by reason of the present high rates in the necessaries of life and their not having got any appreciable increase in their pay in recent years ?

(*c*) Is it not a fact that improvements have been recently effected in the pay and gradation of the Telegraph employees, and that nevertheless a Committee has again been appointed to consider their grievances further ?

(*d*) If so, do Government propose to take similar measures with regard to the grievances of the Postal employees ? If not, will Government be pleased to explain the reasons for this seeming differentiation ?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

" (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) and (*d*) Yes, but a general revision of the pay of postal clerks up to the grade of Rs. 100 has just been sanctioned, and the question of revising the pay of men in the higher grades is receiving the Director General's consideration.

(*c*) Yes."

[23RD FEBRUARY, 1920.] [Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; Sir William Vincent; Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

11. "Have Government taken any steps to get the vacancies filled which have been caused in the Punjab High Court by the death of Sir Henry Rattigan and in the Patna High Court by the death of Mr. Justice Atkinson? If so, when are the announcements of the names of their successors likely to be made?" Filling of the vacancies in the Punjab and Patna High Courts.

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the second part a press *communiqué* will, as usual, be issued as soon as the appointments are made by His Majesty under section 101 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

12. "(a) Do Government propose to proceed with the Bill which was introduced into this Council by Sir Reginald Craddock to amend and consolidate the Code of Criminal Procedure? Amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(b) If so, do Government propose to refer it for consideration and report to a committee composed from amongst the members of the present Council with instructions that they may suggest amendments with a view to assimilate and unify the procedure in trials by removing from the Code any distinctions subsisting at present on the ground of race or nationality? If not, why not?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"(a) In view of the amount of business connected with the introduction of the reforms, which will come before the present Council, Government do not consider that it will be possible to proceed with the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, which was first introduced in March 1914 and later re-introduced in a modified form in September 1917.

(b) The Bill is an amending Bill and does not deal with the subject suggested by the Hon'ble Member. It is open to any Member of Council to introduce a separate amending Bill on this subject, and Government are prepared to give their careful consideration to any such Bill that may be introduced, but they do not think that the present would be an opportune time to raise this question, which is bound to give rise to very serious controversy."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

13. "(a) Will Government be pleased to mention the names of the various services, Imperial or Provincial, which have already received the benefit of the recommendations of the last Royal Commission on the Indian Public Services in the matter of their pay, pension or any other kind of emolument, or in respect of which orders have been passed to that effect? Recommendations of the Royal Commission with regard to pay and pension for various Services.

(b) What are the remaining services, Imperial or Provincial, which have still to be dealt with?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state the reason or reasons, if any, justifying preference having been given to the claims of those referred to in part (a) of this question?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"In order to save the time of Council I lay on the table a *statement which gives a complete answer to parts (a), (b) and (c) of the question."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis asked :—

14. "Have Government received an influentially signed memorial on the subject of preservation of cattle? If so, what action do they propose to take upon it?" Preservation of cattle.

*Vide Appendix A.

[*Sir Claude Hill; Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis; Mr. Shafi; Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer; Mr. W. M. Hailey; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; The Vice-President.*] [23RD FEBRUARY, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied :—

"Yes. The question raised in the memorial, which has just been received, is engaging the attention of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis asked :—

Creation of Local Government Boards in India.

15. "Will Government lay on the table a copy of the Report of the Committee which sat in London last spring on the question of the creation of Local Government Boards in India?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi replied :—

"The Report of the Committee appointed to study the working of the English system of Local Self-Government, together with a report* by the Hon'ble Mr. S. N. Banerjee on the same subject, is laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer asked :—

Compulsory elementary education.

16. "Do the Government of India propose to consider the desirability of making special financial contributions to the Provincial Governments so as to enable the latter to assist Municipalities and Local Bodies in carrying out schemes of compulsory elementary education at an early date?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi replied :—

"Beginning with 1911-12, the Government of India have assisted Local Governments by recurring and non-recurring grants, which have up to the end of 1918-19 totalled over 2¾ crores in the expansion and improvement of elementary education. With the new classification of revenue and expenditure contemplated by the Reforms scheme, the provinces will be equipped with substantially larger resources than they at present enjoy for the improvement and expansion of elementary education and other branches of provincial administration. The views of the Government of India regarding the future financing of elementary education were explained in their letter No. 750, dated the 2nd September 1918, which was published at the time. A copy† of that letter is laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer asked :—

Improvement of salaries of public servants.

17. "In how many cases have public servants made representations to the authorities concerned for an improvement in their salaries during the last six months and how have these been disposed of?"

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey replied :—

"The precise information asked for cannot be supplied, as such representations are not generally made to the Government of India direct. The salaries of the lower-paid public servants have been temporarily improved in all provinces by the grant of war allowances on the recommendation of Local Governments. It is understood that Local Governments have now under their consideration schemes for a permanent revision of the salaries of their subordinate establishments."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha :—"May I put Dr. Sapru's questions on his behalf, Sir?"

The Vice-President :—"I am afraid the Hon'ble Member can put his own questions only."

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*Vide Appendix B.

†Not included in these Proceedings.

[23RD FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer.*]

RESOLUTION *RE* EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer :— 11-15 A.M.
"Sir, I beg to move the resolution, which stands in my name. It runs thus :—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that a Committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to inquire and report as to the effect given in different provinces during the past six years to the suggestions and recommendations made by the Government of India to the Provincial Governments regarding the extension and improvement of Muhammadan education.'

"My resolution, it will be seen, is a very simple one. I have to request the Government of India to make detailed inquiries about and bring together, in a combined form the measures taken by Provincial Governments with respect to the promotion and improvement of Muhammadan education in their own Provinces, on the lines suggested to them by the Government so long ago as 1913. And I may perhaps be referred in this connection to the Annual Report on Indian Education, and to the reports on educational progress issued every year by the Provincial Governments. It may also be stated that education is a matter primarily in the hands of the Governments of the Provinces, and that they are responsible for it. Those Governments are, therefore, the proper bodies, it will be contended, who ought to be approached, and that a discussion of the question ought to be raised in the Provincial Legislative Councils, especially in view of the fact that in the near future we are going to have a large measure of decentralization. Sir, I venture to urge that the inquiry I am asking for cannot be reasonably resisted on grounds like those I have mentioned. Whatever measure of provincial decentralization in the administration and control of education, the forthcoming constitutional changes may bring about, the Government of India will *not* be going out of its way to institute an inquiry as to *what* progress has been so far achieved in the different Provinces in the matter of Muhammadan Education along the lines they themselves suggested. Not only this, Sir, but in a way, the Government of India, to my mind, should regard it as its duty to find out to what extent its wishes have been carried out, and to see that they are carried out before the responsibility regarding educational policy is wholly or largely transferred to the Provincial Governments. Conditions with respect to questions, like the Muhammadan education, and the educational progress of the Moslem Community, will, indeed, vary from province to province, and the action to be taken in the provinces must be adjusted to their particular requirements. But there are certain principles of policy which apply *equally* to all parts of the country, and it is necessary for the Central Government to see that those principles are adhered to in the provinces. Apart from this general presumption that may be raised, in regard to the progress of Muhammadan education, I have to draw attention to the important consideration that the inquiry I am suggesting relates to the recommendations made by the Government of India years ago and, therefore, to measures which should have been carried out by Provincial Governments, by this time, in uniformity with them. In the Bombay Presidency, for instance, the Government there appointed a Committee, to go into the question of the condition of Muhammadan education, and to recommend the direction in which development was to be effected. A few of the recommendations of the Committee have been given effect to, and others yet await approval and execution. Economy enforced by War was a ground for this slowness of progress, but that argument no longer holds. The Committee of Inquiry, I am asking for, will consider the schemes formulated by Provincial Governments, for giving effect to the suggestions of the Government of India, and find out, how far, they have been carried out. It may be that want of funds may still be pleaded by Provincial Governments, as a reason of their inability, to do the needful, and the financial aspect of the question will have to be considered. The Government of India may have to

[*Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Haroon Jaffer; Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz Bhutto; Nawab Saiyed Nawab Ali Chaudhuri.*] [23RD FEBRUARY, 1920.]

help Provincial Governments, if the latter's plea of financial difficulties is right. In any case, it is needful for us to know exactly how matters stand; and the inquiry to be fully useful, must be comprehensive, and not merely provincial. The Government of India communicated its wishes, in connection with the advancement of Muhammadan education, because it felt that the subject was one of national importance, and desired generous and prompt attention. That importance, I submit, the subject has by no means lost. And I am anxious, Sir, that the suggestions conveyed in my Resolution should be taken by this Council in the light of the urgency of the question, and the obligation which rests upon the Government of India, to see its own recommendations carried out. The Committee of Inquiry will collect valuable information, which will prove helpful to us in knowing what ground has been already covered, and how much work still remains to be done. In the light of this information alone, it will be possible for Government to decide what measures to take to attain the object it has now all along in view.

"With these words, I move the Resolution."

11-22 A.M. **The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz Bhutto:**—"Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Jaffer. Speaking on behalf of Sind, Sir, the education of the Muhammadans who form about 80 per cent. of the population there has been very sadly neglected. It is true, Sir, that the Local Government is doing something in the direction of the extension and improvement of Muhammadan education and a special committee was appointed for Sind to investigate the question, but it is to be regretted that full effect has not been given to the recommendations of that Committee. The sums which Government are spending at present in the cause of Muhammadan education are quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the Muhammadan community who form the bulk of the population in Sind. Sir, the subject is a very important one and demands a very sympathetic treatment at the hands of Government. After what has fallen from my Hon'ble friend Mr. Jaffer, I feel that he has made out a strong case for an inquiry into the whole question of Muhammadan education, and I hope that the Hon'ble the Education Member will be good enough to accept this very modest resolution. With these few observations I support the motion before the Council."

11-24 A.M. **The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyed Nawab Ali Chaudhuri:**—"Sir, I consider it my pleasant duty to support the resolution moved by my esteemed friend the Hon'ble Mr. Haroon Jaffer. About six years ago, the Government of India issued a circular letter to all the Provincial Governments, emphasising the need of providing reasonable facilities for education of the Mussalmans and indicating the direction in which inquiry and special action would, they thought, be useful. In accordance with this direction, the Government of Bengal—and I understand the Governments of other Provinces too—appointed a Committee, the most representative that ever was constituted, to consider the problem of the backwardness of the Muhammadan community in the matter of education, and to recommend necessary measures to be adopted by the Government for the educational advancement of the Muslim community. The terms of reference were comprehensive enough to include almost every branch and stage of education, and the Committee set about their task with an earnestness, commensurate with the paramount importance of the problem they were asked to investigate. After hard, patient labour of over six months, they submitted their report, which formed the subject of a resolution issued by the Government of Bengal, on the 3rd August 1916. The recommendations of the Committee received, I must gratefully acknowledge, the most sympathetic consideration from the Government of Bengal, and a large number of these were immediately given effect to. Only those recommendations which involved

[23RD FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Nawab Sayed Nawab Ali Chaudhuri; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; The Vice-President; Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea.*]

a heavy expenditure—which, of course, could not be provided for during the period of war—were kept in abeyance, with the assurance that they would be undertaken as soon as the financial conditions would permit. The recommendations that concerned the Calcutta University were duly addressed to the University authorities. But will the Hon'ble Members believe me, when I unfold to them the story, how the recommendations of such a representative body consisting of almost every Muhammadan educationist of repute in Bengal, were treated by the authorities of the University. Sir, consistently with the principle that in the 'sacred temple of learning' there is no room for the consideration of sectarian grievances, the unbiassed, the impartial body of pure educationists did not consider it worth their while even to condescend to favour the Mussalmans with a reply. Repeated reminders, Sir, could not elicit even the ordinary courtesy of a formal acknowledgment. This deplorable state of affairs was due solely to the very poor representation of the Mussalmans in the different bodies of the University. To the same cause may be ascribed the persistently unjust treatment of the Mussalmans in the University, which have been briefly described in Chapter VI of the illuminating volumes of the report of the Calcutta University Commission. The *pariah* of a Moslem member was never admitted into the syndicate of the 'Sacred temple of learning', the governing body of 23 colleges were unpolluted by the contact of the Muslims, and out of 1,065 members of the collegiate staff only 37 subordinate appointments—barring, of course, the teachers of Oriental Languages—were held by the Mussalmans. A very influential deputation, consisting of almost all the recognised Muslim leaders of Calcutta, that waited upon the Calcutta University Commission, very tersely summarises the situation thus—' It is a common complaint that Muhammadans get no chance of paid post at the disposal of the Calcutta University. Out of 70 lecturers in the Law College, not even one is a Muhammadan, though qualified Muhammadans to fill such posts are not wanting. . . . .

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri:—"I wish to rise to a point of order. The Resolution relates to suggestions and recommendations made by the Government of India to the Provincial Governments regarding the extension and improvement of Muhammadan education. I doubt whether the organisation and appointment of the staff of the Calcutta University would come within the scope of this Resolution."

The Vice-President:—"I think the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri is a little meticulous. The point is at all events very near the Resolution; I do not think the Council would desire that it should be excluded."

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyed Nawab Ali Chaudhuri:—'The position of the Muhammadans in respect of Post-graduate Studies, University Examinations and University offices is hardly better. Only two of the University lecturers are Muhammadans and out of 895 examiners for the different University examinations held last year, only 9 were Muhammadans, besides 44 examiners of Arabic, Persian and Urdu, and there is not a single Muhammadan in any of the offices of the Calcutta University.' No wonder, Sir, that the Mussalmans are fighting with such grim earnestness and determination for separate communal representation, no wonder, Sir, that they instinctively doubt the *bonâ fides* of every gentleman who opposes it, no wonder that the Sadler Commission found it imperative to recommend in an united voice the adoption of the principle of separate communal representation. . . . .

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea:—"May I know, Sir, whether it is open to a member to make a general statement of that kind reflecting upon the *bonâ fides* of the Hon'ble Members of this Council? Whether that is a fair debate? I want a ruling from you on that point, Sir."

[*The Vice-President; Nawab Saiyed Nawab Ali Chaudhri; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali.*] [23RD FEBRUARY, 1920.]

The Vice-President:—"If the Hon'ble Member asks for a ruling, I can only say that it is open to the Hon'ble Member to make the statement he has made, but it is obviously open to the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea who will no doubt follow him to deny the facts upon which the statement is made. I cannot say that it is not relevant to the Resolution before the Council The Hon'ble Member, I am sure, does not desire to make any remarks offensive to his fellow members of the Council."

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyed Nawab Ali Chaudhri:—"Then, Sir, I leave that question there. I support the Resolution because I am sure that the appointment of the proposed Committee would serve to unearth many incidents and circumstances that have been impeding the educational progress of the Muhammadans. But, Sir, I am in hearty sympathy with the Resolution, and I feel that the bitter, perception of the keen sense of wrong and injustice, under which our community is labouring, more or less in every province, has impelled my friend to make this demand for the Committee of Inquiry. It is quite possible that many Provincial Governments might have considered the question as sympathetically as was done by the Government of Bengal and the Government of Sir James (now Lord) Meston; and so I think that a request for a statement from the Government of India should more appropriately have preceded the demand for a Committee of Inquiry. But I do not think this technical objection will be pleaded by the Government of India, if a case for inquiry is really made out. I quite realise the very natural reluctance of the Government of India to interfere in the details of Provincial Administration., especially at a time when the principle of 'decentralisation' and 'Provincial autonomy' is the fashionable doctrine of the day, but still I am inclined to think, Sir, that the responsibility of the Government of India for the educational progress of this important community justifies a step which would perhaps be inadvisable and inexpedient under ordinary circumstances. Sir, the conditions of Muhammadan education, specially in the primary and secondary stage, are almost identical in every province; and the experiments that were successful in one province may well be initiated in other provinces too; and the Committee can serve the useful purpose of drawing attention to such experiments which may with advantage be adopted everywhere."

11-33 A.M. **The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy:**—"Sir, I am in hearty accord with the opinions just expressed by my Hon'ble friend the mover of this resolution. I was one of the members of the Committee which was appointed in Bombay, and some of the minor recommendations involving a small outlay were carried out. But, owing to the war, some others, like the establishment of High Schools, etc., were postponed on account of heavy expenditure. I entirely support the resolution. I think, however, if the Hon'ble Member in charge of Education, who has devoted nearly all his life in the cause of advancement of Muhammadan education had given the Hon'ble Mover the information asked for, supposing the materials were ready with him, then there would have been no necessity for moving this resolution at all. If the materials were not collected, I would surely have asked the Government to do so, because it is most essential that we should have this information as the subject of education is going to be decentralized in the provinces, and as the Muhammadan community, as my Hon'ble friend Nawab Saiyed Nawab Ali Chaudhri said, is working under great disadvantages. It is for the advancement of India that a community like the Muhammadans, which is so backward in education, should receive every encouragement from the Government of India."

11-35 A.M. **The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali:**—"Sir, as far as I know, in my own presidency the suggestions and recommendations of the Government of India have not been fully carried out. Last November when

[23RD FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali; Haji Chaudhri Muhammad Ismail Khan; Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan.*]

I had the honour to preside over the Muhammadan Educational Conference held in the Bombay Presidency, I had the opportunity to know that the suggestions made by the Government of India were not all given effect to in the Bombay Presidency too and my Hon'ble friend Nawab Ali Chaudhri has also told us that all of them have not been carried out by the Bengal Government either to the satisfaction of the Muhammadans there. Therefore, I feel that the Government of India should further take steps to ascertain from the various Local Governments as to what the various Committees appointed by the Local Governments have been doing in the matter of the extension and improvement of Muhammadan education. Though I differ from the form in which the Hon'ble Mover has worded the resolution, yet I deeply sympathise with the object of his resolution. With these words, I beg to suggest to the Government of India to take more pains to see that their recommendations are fully carried out by the Local Governments in the various provinces, and I would also suggest to my friend not to press the resolution in this Council".

The Hon'ble Haji Chaudhri Muhammad Ismail Khan:— "Sir, I welcome the proposal made in this Council by my Hon'ble friend the mover of this resolution. It was the late Mr. Gokhale who said that the great problem before the country was the problem of education. He spoke of the necessity of giving the people the true sort of education and said:—'The increased efficiency of the individual in higher general level of intelligence, the stiffening of the moral backbone of large sections of the community, none of these things can come without such education.' The world is progressing and it is said that now-a-days 'the torch of light is lit for all, and passes on from hand to hand.' Still it is unfortunate that official figures show how small an impression has hitherto been made on the enormous mass of Indian ignorance. This is not the time to enter into the causes which have hampered the progress of education in India, and I will not attempt to apportion their responsibility between the Government and the people. But the fact that in India the percentage of literacy is unusually low must be regretted by all of us. What is more, Sir, in the matter of education the Muhammadans are even more backward than the Hindus. It is, of course, a significant sign of the times that of late the spread of education among the Muhammadans has been brisk, and, in some cases, even more brisk than among our Hindu brethren. Still the backwardness of the Muhammadans is a great handicap to them in the race of life. Some time back the Indian Education Commission remarked 'Apart from the social and historical conditions of the Muhammadan community of India, there are causes of a strictly educational character which heavily weigh it in the race of life.' Sir John Strachey quoted this remark and added—'It must not be assumed that the Muhammadans are always less alive to the value of education than Hindus.' But the question of Muhammadan education has its own peculiar difficulties and should be looked at from a different standpoint. I am glad that this has been admitted by the Government of India and they have, from time to time, made suggestions and recommendations to the Provincial Governments regarding the extension and improvement of Muhammadan education. It is high time that an inquiry was made into the effect given to these suggestions and recommendations by the Provincial Governments and necessary steps taken in the matter. I would suggest that my friend the mover will ask the Committee to submit their report before the Delhi Session of the Legislative Council comes to a close." 11-37 A.M.

The Hon'ble Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan:—"Sir, I feel that it is unfair to say anything about this resolution before we know what the Government have actually done in this matter. But whatever Government may have done in promoting education among Muhammadans, I feel that something more remains to be done, because it is well known that in every province the Muhammadans are very backward in education, and whatever additional 11-40 A.M.

[*Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan; Mr. Shafi; Mr. V. J. Patel; The Vice-President.*] [23RD FEBRUARY, 1920.]

measures are introduced in the cause of the Muhammadan education they will be welcomed by that community in all parts of the country."

11-41 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi:**—"Sir, in his resolution the Hon'ble Mr. Haroon Jaffer recommends the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials to inquire and report as to the effect given in different Provinces during the past six years to the suggestions and recommendations embodied in the Government of India Resolution to which my Hon'ble friend has referred. In deciding upon my own attitude with regard to this resolution, I was mainly influenced by two considerations. The first of these two considerations was that, during my experience of something like eleven or twelve years in the two Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils, I have found that the appointment of committees, generally speaking, results in postponing action which may be desirable, and, in the second place, I was influenced by a consideration personal to the Hon'ble Mover of this resolution and some other Hon'ble Members . . . .

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"May I rise to a point of order? Is the Hon'ble Member referring to his own personal attitude or the attitude of the Government?"

The Vice-President:—"As I understand the Hon'ble Member, he is so far referring to his own personal attitude."

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi:—"That is so. When I give expression to the opinion entertained by the Government of India I will say so. Then the second consideration which influenced me was this. Among the non-official members of the Committee, which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Haroon Jaffer wants to be appointed, it is obvious that he and some of the other speakers who have addressed the Council this morning would in all probability be included, and I do not want the Hon'ble Members to tour all over India inquiring into the effects of the Government of India Resolution in the various Provinces just at this period when the elections are approaching, and in consequence the result would be that the field would be left to their opponents in the various Provinces, who could under those circumstances nurse the various constituencies to the ultimate loss of the Reformed Councils. I, therefore, instituted the inquiries which my learned friend wants to be made through this Committee myself immediately after receipt of the notice of this resolution, and I am now going to present to this Council the result of this inquiry, thus obviating the necessity of the appointment of any committee for the purpose which my Hon'ble friend has in view.

"Sir, Hon'ble Members will remember that the Government of India suggested to the Local Governments and Administrations the advisability of convening local committees to consider the question on the lines indicated in that Circular letter. The Governments of Madras, the Punjab and Burma and the Administrations of the Central Provinces, North-West Frontier Province and Coorg did not consider it necessary to appoint committees for the purpose, while the Governments of Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa and the Chief Commissioner of Assam did convene local committees. Subsequently, the Governments of Bombay, Bengal and Bihar and Orissa issued resolutions dealing with the recommendations of their respective committees. Effect has already been given to some of the recommendations of these committees, but some of the schemes suggested were held up due to financial stringency caused by the war.

"Sir, to deal, first, with *primary education*. The measures for improvement suggested were that Muktabs should be encouraged to adopt the secular course, that the teaching of Urdu should be provided and that special text-books should be prepared for semi-secular Muktabs. The provision of Muhammadan hostels and the appointment of Muhammadan teachers and inspectors

[23RD FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. Shafi; Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer; The Vice-President.*]

and a reasonable number of Muhammadan committees and governing bodies of institutions were also mentioned among other matters requiring attention. The achievements of the various Provinces may be summed up as follows :—

Bengal.—A Muhammadan Advisory Committee considered the whole question and over half a lakh was given as increased grant to Muktabs. In addition to an Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Muhammadan education, who was already in existence, five special inspectors for Muslim education were appointed.

Bombay—A Muhammadan Advisory Committee considered the whole question. Satisfactory development has been made among the Mulla schools of Sind. A grant of one lakh recurring was made to carry out improvements in Sind, mainly for a scheme for granting scholarships, for doubling the grants to Mulla schools and for making provision for an inspecting staff, etc. (A special Muhammadan Deputy Inspector was appointed.) In 1918—19, the Government of Bombay sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 27,000 for distribution among primary schools in Sind and created a second post of Mulla Deputy Inspector. Recently, further grants to these schools have been made and more are contemplated. . . .

The Hon'ble Khan Bhadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer :— "What about the Presidency proper ?"

The Vice-President :—"Order, order."

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi : —*United Provinces.*—A Special Advisory Committee has carefully considered the question of Muhammadan education. Muktabs are popular and a special curriculum has been framed for them. A special Inspector of Arabic Madrassas has been appointed, as well as a Special Muhammadan Inspector for Muhammadan schools.

Assam.—A Muhammadan committee was appointed to make recommendations and an attempt has been made to convert indigenous Muhammadan schools with a secular course into secular schools with an Islamic course as more likely to fit pupils for employment.

"Thus, it will appear that Muktabs have been specially encouraged in Bengal, United Provinces and Assam, and Muhammadan teachers and inspectors have been appointed in Bengal, Bombay and Madras and the United Provinces. Burma and Bihar and Orissa also appointed special Muhammadan Inspectors.

"Coming now to ***secondary and collegiate education.*** The measures for improvement then suggested were the improvement of existing institutions like the Calcutta Madrassa, the Islamia College, Lahore, and the Islamia schools; the establishment of separate Muhammadan institutions and, when this was not possible, the addition to the staff of teachers for the benefit of Muhammadan students; the maintenance of hostels for Muhammadans under private management with religious teaching; the appointment of a reasonable number of Muhammadans to the committees of Government institutions, and the provision of Muhammadan teachers and inspectors.

"The following are the chief items of progress under this head :—

In the ***United Provinces,*** Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, has made considerable progress towards expansion of its educational activities. In the ***Punjab,*** the Islamia College, Lahore, has been assisted with an Imperial grant of Rs. 30,000. In the ***North-West Frontier Province,*** a college has been established at Peshawar, and Government has given grants of Rs. 50,000 recurring, and Rs. 3,37,280 non-recurring, towards its establishment and maintenance. In ***Madras,*** the number of secondary schools has risen from four to six. In ***Bombay,*** there are four Madrassas, the most prominent of which is the Sind Madrassa at Karachi. In ***Bengal,*** a good deal has been done by reserving 25 per cent. of vacancies in all Government and aided colleges, by providing

[*Mr. Shafi.*] [23RD FEBRUARY, 1920.]

special scholarships, by undertaking entire responsibility for the support of the Madrassas at Dacca, Chittagong, Hooghly and Rajshahi, by insisting on having a Muslim element on the staff of every school, by providing facilities in connection with professional colleges and by ear-marking grants for the improvement of reformed Madrassas. Islamia intermediate classes at the Dacca Madrassa have also been established.

"Turning to *Hostels.* Extra accommodation has been provided in many places, as Muslim parents attach considerable importance to supervision and religious exercises and instruction. In *Bengal,* the Baker Hostel attached to the Calcutta Madrassa has been extended and a new Hostel named the Carmichael Hostel has been opened for Muslim students. In *Assam,* the number of Muslim Hostels has been doubled. There have been expansions in Hostels attached to colleges at Lahore and Peshawar.

"In the matter of *scholarships and free studentships,* fair progress has been made in some Provinces in the way of enabling the poorer sections of the Muhammadan community to bear the expenses of education by the grant of special scholarships and free exemptions. *Madras, Bombay* and *Bengal* have done useful work in this direction. In the *Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces,* and *Assam,* fresh scholarships have also been instituted.

"So far as *training of teachers* is concerned, in *Madras,* the number of special Training Schools for Muslims rose from four to six. In *Bombay, Bengal* and *Bihar and Orissa,* the number of Training Schools are one, six and twelve, respectively. The normal school for Muslims at Amraoti in the *Central Provinces* has not flourished, and the training class at Khandwa had to be closed.

Special Inspectors.—Various Provinces have appointed special Deputy Inspectors or Sub-Assistant Inspectors or special Maulvis to supervise Muhammadan institutions.

Girls' Schools.—Some progress has been made in some Provinces by the establishment of new Purdah Girls' Schools and the improvement of old schools. But much still remains to be done.

Special grants for Muhammadan education.—The Government of India, in pursuance of the policy laid down in their circular letter of 1913, gave during 1912 and 1913 allotments to the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province which have permitted grants to be made to the Islamia College, Peshawar, of over three lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 50,000 recurring. On the strength of the replies received from Local Governments, the Government of India also allotted Rs. 10,000 recurring in the Central Provinces and Rs. 1,500 recurring in Coorg for purposes of Muhammadan education. The Madras Government made considerable demands for scholarships for Muhammadans and additional Muhammadan inspecting staff. The Government of India allotted Rs. 30,000 recurring during 1913-14 for these purposes, which sum was over half the recurring grant asked for. They also allotted a grant of Rs. 26,000 during the financial year 1914-15 for the improvement of the Islamia College, Lahore, which was raised to Rs. 30,000 in future years.

"Hon'ble Members desirous of obtaining more detailed information may refer to the various publications of which I am prepared to give them a list should they require it.

"It will be seen from this brief statement of what has been already done that, as suggested by the Government of India, the various Local Governments have reached certain definite conclusions regarding the special needs of Muhammadans and have formulated schemes for carrying them out. Action has been taken along certain lines, but several schemes still remain dormant owing to lack of funds.

"The Imperial grants for the special education of Muhammadans have not only been highly welcomed, but have yielded speedy and most beneficial results, and the circular letter of 1913, it will thus be seen, has already produced good effects.

[23RD FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. Shafi; Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea; Nawab Saiyed Nawab Ali Chaudhri; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda.*]

"The Government of India have no reason to think that Local Governments will not continue to take, as they have done in the past, steps to promote educational advancement amongst Indian Mussalmans, who, by reason of their comparative backwardness in education, are deserving of special encouragement and help. I trust it will satisfy the Hon'ble Mover and other Hon'ble Members who have taken part in this morning's debate, if I assure them that the points specifically raised by them in their speeches will have my careful attention and if, after inquiry, the Government of India consider suitable action necessary, that action will be taken. The Resolution, as framed, is one which the Government of India are unable to accept, as in their judgment the proposal embodied therein will serve no useful purpose."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjea :—"Sir, I must congratulate the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department of Education on the statement which he has just read out. It is a splendid record of useful and valuable work done for the benefit of the Muhammadan community and for the promotion of education among the members of that community. I hope and trust it will have the effect of dispelling the hallucinations of my Hon'ble friend to my right Nawab Nawab Ali Chaudhuri. He seems to think that claims of Muhammadans to employment in the Education Department or to facilities being given to Muhammadan young men for education are being systematically neglected. Nothing of the sort, so far as one can judge from the report that has just been read out. Speaking as a Hindu, I will say this that we have the deepest sympathy with Muhammadan aspirations for education, and that we do not grudge them the legitimate measure of employment in the educational service of the country consistent with the efficiency of that department. That is the attitude of the Hindu community with regard to Muhammdans in the matter of education." 11-56 A.M.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyed Nawab Ali Chaudhuri :—"Sir, may I offer a personal explanation? I have not suggested that the Government of Bengal has not taken notice of the grievances of the Muhammadans. This much I will say, however, that we have not been favoured by the Calcutta University in looking after our grievances." 11-57 A.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda :—"Sir, if there is no impropriety or audacity in a non-Moslem like me participating in a debate on a question of Muhammadan education, I would like to say one word. I would at the outset. Sir, say that I am in the deepest sympathy with the anxiety of my Hon'ble friend the Mover of this Resolution and other Hon'ble Moslem members of this Council about Moslem education, but it seems to me, after having heard the very lucid and very full statement of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Shafi, that there is no room for the appointment of a Committee to inquire about the matter. At the same time, Sir, I am inclined to think that some modification of the Resolution might satisfy my Hon'ble friend the Educational Member as well as the Mover of this Resolution. What my Hon'ble friend the Mover of the Resolution has at heart evidently is to know the real position in which the matter now stands, and, I think, this can be done without interposing the necessity of a Committee like the one he proposes. I think, Sir, if the Government of India were to make further inquiry of the Local Governments to see what effect has been given to their recommendations and the results obtained and what further efforts should be made in this direction, that might satisfy my Hon'ble friend the Mover's desire, and I think that may not be unacceptable to the Hon'ble Member for Education. If the Council will permit me, I would make a suggestion that some amendment might be made on these lines in the Resolution. 11-58 A.M.

"Before I sit down, Sir, I wish to say one word with regard to the ill-timed attack of my Hon'ble friend Nawab Saiyed Nawab Ali Chaudhuri

[*Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; The Vice-President; Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer.*] [23RD FEBRUARY, 1920.]

against the Calcutta University I think we know clearly that my Hon'ble friend is suffering from a chronic distemper, a feeling of hostility against the Calcutta University. He persists in assuming that it is a Hindu body and forgets that it is no more Hindu than the Government of Madras is Hindu. It is under the domination of a large number of highly paid English educational officers and European educationists of the town of Calcutta in the persons of the Director of Public Instruction and Principals of high grade colleges.

"I do not see why my Hon'ble friend should assume that there is a feeling of hostility against the Muslim community among the Hindu members of the University. On an *ex parte* statement like that of a partisan I do not think I need defend the Calcutta University; that body can take care of itself. But let me mention one or two points in this connection. In the first place, my Hon'ble friend complains that there is no Muslim Member on the Syndicate I do not know that that is correct. I remember, Sir, last year, at an election I was going to propose the name of a Muslim gentleman, in Calcutta; but he withdrew and asked me not to propose his name. I believe there are still some Muhammadan gentlemen on the Syndicate of the University. But the University makes a rule, I think,—it may be unwise from the Hon'ble Member's point of view—that only educationists and persons having high academic distinctions ought to be in a body like the Syndicate, and I think they are following this policy; and if they erred, I think they erred in good company, for I think my Hon'ble friend Mir Asad Ali Khan said that the practice of Madras was also the same as that of Bengal in this matter. With these words, Sir, I would ask the leave of the Council to move the following amendment:—

'That for the words 'a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to inquire . . . the following be substituted :—

'That he be pleased to inquire from Provincial Governments what further effect can be given, etc., etc.'

The Vice-President:—"The Hon'ble Member must hand in a copy of his amendment; if any member objects he cannot move it."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:— "May I know what the amendment is?"

The Vice-President:—"Certainly. The Hon'ble Mr. Chanda will give the Hon'ble Member a copy.

"I think I ought to point out to the Council that this practice which is now rapidly growing up of Hon'ble Members proposing amendments to resolutions at a very late stage causes a great deal of inconvenience to the Council. I would suggest that as a result of some happy thought occurring at the end of a debate we often have to wait while an Hon'ble Member's amendment is put into form."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:—"I am sorry, Sir, this amendment struck me at the last moment."

The Vice-President:—"No doubt, another happy thought!"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:— "I accept the amendment of my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Chanda. I want to know whether Government do likewise."

The Vice-President:—"The Hon'ble Member must continue his reply; the Member in charge will be able to make any final observations he may think necessary."

[23RD FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer; Mr. Shafi; Mr. G. S. Khaparde; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; The Vice-President.*]

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:—"I have accepted the amendment. After I know whether the Government accepts it or not, I will make a final reply."

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi:—"On behalf of Government I accept the resolution as amended."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:—"Sir, I am highly thankful to the Member in charge for accepting my resolution."

The following resolution was put and adopted—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he be pleased to inquire from Provincial Governments what further effect can be given to the suggestions and recommendations made by the Government of India to the Provincial Governments regarding the extension and improvement of Muhammadan education.'

RESOLUTION *RE* INDIANS IN BRITISH AFRICA.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde:—"Sir, the Resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows:— 12-10 P. M.

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he may be pleased to obtain the permission of His Majesty's Government to empower the Hon'ble Sir Benjamin Robertson to study the status and condition of Indians settled in British Africa and to instruct him to report to the Government of India the measures necessary to check the anti-Indian agitation in those regions, and to place the said Indian settlers in a position of equality with the white settlers there.'

This Resolution is rather long but really it is not so. The facts to which it relates are admitted, and there is no likelihood of there being any dispute about them. The first point is, whether there is something in the condition of the settlers that requires to be looked into. That question will, I believe, be answered in the affirmative. His Excellency in his speech opening this Session said:—

'Since we met last September, our anxieties regarding the future of our Indian fellow-subjects in South Africa have increased rather than diminished. As you have read in the paper, a recent decision of the Transvaal Provincial Court endangers rights which we hoped had been secured beyond dispute by the Act of last summer. I would, however, renew most earnestly my plea for calmness. In a few weeks, probably South Africa will be in the throes of a general election. It will only injure those whom we desire to help, if agitation here forces the Indian question to the front as an election issue'.

"Meanwhile fresh difficulties are arising in the British East Africa Protectorate. I believe the condition of the Indians living in East Africa requires to be looked into; that is not a matter that can be disputed. We want to put forward the view of the Government of India and His Excellency's reference of 30th January last . . .

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy:—"May I ask if the question raised is that of the whole of British Africa?"

The Vice-President:—"The question raised in the Resolution is British Africa."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde:—"British East Africa is not a self-governing Dominion, and the position of the Government of India is, and always will be, that there is no justification in a Crown Colony or Protectorate

for assigning to British Indians a status in any way inferior to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects. This is what I mean. This is practically the same thing. The Resolution says 'to place the said Indian settlers in a position of equality with the white settlers there.' The question of settlers became prominent last year and before I left England there was a rumour that a commission was to be appointed and an Indian gentleman was likely to be appointed a member of the Commission. The rumours may have been right or wrong. It may be, as was alleged, that the Indian gentleman declined to serve on the Commission. Whatever may be the case, that Commission has now been appointed and in the 'Mahratta' of the 15th February there is a passage about the personnel of the Commission. It says 'Mr. Hofmeyer represents the Municipalities that want to deprive the Indians of their trading and property rights and Mr. Baxter represents the trading and commercial interests which do not want Indian competition.' These gentlemen with Judge Landé form the Commission of inquiry there. The Judge being a member of the Bar with training on the Bench we have good reason to believe that he will bring his judicially trained mind to bear on the questions before him. But the other two gentlemen, I am sorry to say, have a reputation of being, or at any rate it is thought, they are antagonistic. That is what we read, that they are antagonistic to the interests of Indians in Africa. Now, I ask that Sir Benjamin Robertson may be given power to make inquiries for himself in respect of the status and condition of the Indians there, and make recommendations about these matters. There are two matters; first, there is the anti-Indian agitation set on foot, through whom it is difficult to conjecture at this distance, but to judge by what has occurred I believe there is a body who desire to turn these Indians out of Africa, or, at any rate, so to restrict their numbers that their influence will not be felt in public affairs. And the next is, that this anti-Indian agitation should be checked and rendered ineffectual. My object in asking the Government of India to give powers to Sir Benjamin Robertson is to enable him to propose remedies as to how this anti-Indian agitation will be controlled and checked, if possible nullified. Then, again, I ask that Sir Benjamin Robertson may propose some measures which will have the effect of giving relief to the Indian settlers and of putting them on the basis of equality with other settlers in that part of the world. I know the Government of India has no jurisdiction in Africa, and I know it has been said by His Excellency that British East Africa is not a self-governing Dominion. Even if the Government of India has not direct authority in Africa, at any rate, we have got some means by which we can put pressure on East Africa and South Africa and I invoke this by means of this Resolution. We may put our case before the British Government and hope the British Government will insist on certain privileges and certain rights being conceded to Indian settlers.

"In the absence of any Indian representative on the Commission I believe that Sir Benjamin Robertson, who has already been appointed, is a well qualified gentleman to represent our case. He has served long in India and, I believe, he is in the confidence of the Government of India, or else he would not have been appointed. From the little I have seen of him I believe he is in sympathy with our aspirations and desires to see Indians on an equality with other subjects. That being so, in the circumstances, it is not unreasonable to ask the Government of India to request him to make inquiries on his own account; he will represent our case, fight our battle as far as he can before the Commission, and I am sure that he will come to conclusions of his own. I should like the Government of India to get the benefit of his conclusions. So I commend the Resolution which I have placed before the Government. I trust my request is not unreasonable. With these words, I place the Resolution before the Council for acceptance."

12-13 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy:**—"Sir, I myself think that it is a very large order that the Hon'ble Sir Benjamin Robertson

should be asked to go round the whole of Africa including Soudan and all other places and report to the Government of India. Of course the case of East Africa is quite different. That question is now in the forefront. The Government of India have also received petitions from the Indian merchants who have settled in East Africa. The Indians were the first people who settled down in East Africa and commenced trading. Then the Britishers came in, and settled down in the highlands of Nairobi and other places; and there is great friction between the Indians and Britishers. Therefore, it is most essential that the Government of India should be properly informed of the exact conditions there. Therefore, Sir, if you will just allow me to move an amendment, I would propose instead of 'British Africa,' it should be 'British East Africa' . . .

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes:—"I could not quite catch what the Hon'ble Member said regarding his amendment."

The Vice-President:—"I understand the amendment of the Hon'ble Member is to insert the word 'East' between 'British' and 'Africa.'"

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy:—"And to instruct him to report to the Government of India about the condition there."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde:—"Would that exclude inquiry into the South African question?"

The Vice-President:—"Apparently it would."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde:—"In that case I do not see my way to accept it."

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes:—"Sir, I have only got two difficulties with regard to the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde. First, it seems to me that the words in the latter part of the resolution 'measures necessary to check' imply that the Government of India have got power over the Governments either of East Africa or of the Union of South Africa. If he would allow those words to be taken out and let the resolution run 'and instruct him to report to the Government of India and suggest remedies,' then I can accept his resolution. That seems to me to cover the whole ground, and, I think, my friend the mover will be satisfied with it. That is the first difficulty that I have with regard to this resolution. 12-24 P.M.

"The next difficulty is that we have already done everything that the resolution asks. I think that what we have done with regard to South Africa is really common knowledge because it has been published in all the newspapers. With regard to East Africa, I think I had better tell him and the members of this Council exactly what steps we have taken in the matter. I have got here a précis of the telegrams which have passed between the Secretary of State and the Government of India. Last December we telegraphed to the Secretary of State that we should like to send the Hon'ble Sir Benjamin Robertson to East Africa as well as to South Africa, and in January, in reply, we received a telegram from the Secretary of State stating that the Colonial Office consider that in the absence of the Governor of East Africa, General Northey, who is, as a matter of fact, at present in London, and pending the discussion between Lord Milner and the Governor of East Africa in London, a formal conference between the authorities in British East Africa and Sir Benjamin Robertson would be premature. But we have been told, and this is the important thing, that there is no objection to Indian questions being discussed between them informally. So the discussions will go on concurrently. Sir Benjamin Robertson on his way back from South Africa will go to East Africa, and will see all the leading officials there and any leading members of the Indian community, and will discuss the position with them and will make a report on the whole position to the Government of India. That is one

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discussion; meanwhile another discussion will take place in London at which General Northey, Lord Milner and Mr. Montagu will be present, and we can rely, I am sure, that our interests will be very safe in the hands of Mr. Montagu. The Secretary of State has got all the facts before him, and I am sure that Hon'ble Members of this Council will realise we have taken every step that we can in the matter. We have put all the facts before the Secretary of State and we have sent Sir Benjamin Robertson out to make a report on the spot in East Africa. We have not, I may add, been content with that alone. As Sir Benjamin Robertson was going to East Africa, and as there were difficulties, I am sorry to say, with the Indian community in Uganda also, we have instructed Sir Benjamin Robertson to proceed from East Africa to Uganda. It is only one day's journey, and there also he will make inquiries, carry on discussion with officials and with Indians, and make a report to the Government of India. I hope, Sir, that this statement will be satisfactory to the Hon'ble member and to this Council."

2-28 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde**:—"Sir, I cannot see my way to accept the amendment of my Hon'ble friend Sir Fazulbhoy omitting the words South Africa from the Resolution. As to the other suggestion, it is merely a matter of words, and I have no objection to accept it. The Hon'ble Member for Commerce suggests the words 'to suggest remedies' and I say 'measures'. I think that does not make much difference so far as I can see. So I shall accept that. I believe there is nothing more."

The Vice-President:—"I think it would probably be to the convenience of the Council if I suggest what really emerges from this rather tangled skein, and that is that the resolution should run as follows:—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he may be pleased to obtain the permission of His Majesty's Government to empower the Hon'ble Sir Benjamin Robertson to study the status and condition of Indians settled in South Africa and in British East Africa, and to instruct him to report to the Government of India and to suggest remedies.'

"That appears to be acceptable to the mover, and I think, probably to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and to the Member in charge. If any Member of the Council will move that as an amendment, I shall be happy to put it to the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"I move that as an amendment."

The Vice-President:—"I do not think it is necessary for me to read the resolution again or the amendment."

The amended resolution was put and adopted.

RESOLUTION *RE* RETRENCHMENT BOARDS.

12-30 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda**:—"Sir, pending the presentation of the Financial Statement, I beg to withdraw the resolution* which stands in my name. I may mention that I have the approval of the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey in this."

The Vice-President:—The resolution is not moved.

***11. By the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda**—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he may be pleased to constitute Retrenchment Boards with a view to concert measures for the reduction of Civil and Military expenditure to pre-war standards consistent with the increased need due to circumstances such as the rise in prices.'

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POINT OF ORDER.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda :—" May I point out, Sir, that the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma's resolution and the next one which stands in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Patel cover nearly the same ground, and I think it would be better to have both taken together." 12-31 P. M.

The Vice-President :—" It is a matter for the Hon'ble Members. I do not know whether the Hon'ble Mr. Patel would like his resolution taken with the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma's."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel :—" I have no objection unless Mr. Sarma objects."

The Vice-President :—" We cannot take them as one resolution, but there will be one discussion on the two resolutions."

RESOLUTION *RE* FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—" I beg to move the resolution which stands against my name, namely :— 12-34 P. M.

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he should recommend that no financial contribution is necessary or should be taken from the Provinces in any scheme of financial decentralisation that may be intioduced.'

" This is an extremely important resolution having a great bearing upon the success of the Reform scheme, and I therefore need not apologise for asking the indulgence of the Council in introducing it. The question was investigated before the reforms were formulated by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, taking as the basis the budget figures of 1917-18, and it was found that the Imperial revenue and Imperial expenditure on the basis which they then proposed would not balance each other, and that a contribution of thirteen crores and odd had to be taken from the Provincial revenues. Therefore, the proposals were made on that basis. We have had about three years since then to understand the financial position of India, and the question arises as to whether really, taking the Imperial revenue and expenditure as they would be under the scheme as propounded, there would be any necessity whatsoever for any contribution from the Provinces to the Imperial exchequer. In my humble judgment, I think absolutely no such contribution would be needed. It will be found, I think, on analysis and examination that the sources of revenue which have been reserved to the Government of India are extremely elastic and important. The growth of revenue every year is very large, and it will be found that there would be no real deficit in a normal year, and, on the other hand, it may be that the Government of India would be able to finance some schemes of the Provincial Governments from their surplus funds. Even apart from the question whether Imperial revenue and expenditure would balance one another, I would submit, Sir, that it is worthy of consideration whether in any sound scheme of provincial decentralisation it would not be worthwhile to take a little risk and look to Imperial revenue alone for meeting Imperial expenditure. Inasmuch as on the second point discussion is unnecessary on the figures as they stand, I shall not weary the Council at the present stage with that. There was a good deal of controversy raised as to whether particular provinces were not asked to contribute more

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than others, and whether there was not injustice done and so on. But all these questions are only remotely relevant to the present issue. The whole question is, whether there would be an Imperial deficit and how it is to be met. Colonel Wedgewood raised this question in the House of Commons when the Reforms Bill was passing through it, and in the course of that discussion he said :—

'We provide for contributions, and what I object to is that contributions should be claimed from the Provincial Governments for the Central Government in India. The Central Government already has large sources of revenue. It has the Income-tax, which is now a considerable tax in India; it has the Salt Tax, it has the Railway Revenue, and as soon as this Act is passed it will have a large number of Import Duties, and, therefore, we have got for the Central Government a large and an increasing revenue, and I wish to enter my protest against the demand that is made that all the eight Provinces should also contribute their quota to the Central Government. I am afraid, and I know many Indians are afraid too, that if these contributions are stereotyped at their present amounts, the Central Government will have, so to speak, a perpetual mortgage on the revenues of the Provinces, while, as a matter of fact, the Central Government has within its own fiscal ambit an ample revenue for all the Central needs.'

" And then he also foreshadowed extravagance and waste. Ultimately the question resolved itself into one of facts and figures, and Mr. Montagu said :—

'I would really not like to commit myself to a view as to the taxable capacity of India. That is a subject I would wish to leave to the Government of India to decide, but, whatever the facts, they could not be decided in a day or two.'

" This answer was given in reply to a question by Colonel Wedgewood :—

'Will the Right Hon'ble Gentleman address himself to the argument that those contributions are not necessary, in view of the fact that the Indian Government itself could raise its own revenue without any necessary contributions whatever?'

" So Mr. Montagu is of opinion that an inquiry would have to be instituted and the question finally decided as a result of that inquiry. I hope the Government of India has instituted that inquiry, or will institute the inquiry, and will find that, as a matter of fact, there would be no contribution necessary, and it is to enable the Council to arrive at a judgment that I have brought forward this resolution.

" I will first take the figures of 1917-18, 1918-19 and 1919-20 as a basis and proceed to show that, as far as I can see, subject to correction, there would not be any deficit in Imperial revenue. Taking the figures for 1917-18 I think, Sir, the revenue would be approximately between 63 and 64 million pounds. I take here the rate of 1*s*. 4*d*—and the expenditure would be below 60 million pounds. And in this year 1917-18 we have two abnormal features, namely, that the political expenditure was £2 million odd, which is an extremely large figure, and the military expenditure was £30·7 millions, or 46 crores of rupees, as against a comparatively low figure for the preceding years. I may invite the attention of Hon'ble Members to the fact that the military expenditure before the war was considerably less than what it happens to be now. In 1913-14, it was only 19·8 millions, in 1914-15, it was 20·4 millions, in 1915-16, it was 22·2, and in 1916-17, it was 24·9. Then there was a big jump upwards and it became 30 millions and odd in 1917-18 and the revenues and expenditure balanced one another and there would have been, I think, a little surplus on that basis during that year. In 1918-19, I see that the income would be 72 millions and the expenditure would be about 85 millions, that is there would have been a deficit of 13 millions. But why is that so? It is because of the military expenditure during the war and certain expenditure which we undertook that the total amounted to 43 millions. There was an excess of 13 over the 1917-18 figure and that is the deficit you see there. Even if you take the military expenditure at 30 millions, there would not have been any deficit at all. In the budget provision for 1919-20, you may take it that the revenue would be about £71 millions and odd and the expenditure about £80 millions, or a deficit of £9 millions. Why is that so? Because the military expenditure was 41·4 or 11 millions more than the figures

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for 1917-18 and much more than the previous pre-war figures. And here we undertook about £8 millions and odd, the cost of the troops operating outside India. Of course against this has to be set off the excess profits duty of about 6 millions. But even then there would have been a surplus and not a deficit on the revenues of that year with a normal military expenditure, if you take the railway revenue at its proper figure. Therefore we find the experience of 1917-18, 1918-19 and 1919-20 verifying this that in a normal year, as the figures stand, there would be absolutely no deficit, and there would be no need for any contribution from the provinces to the Imperial exchequer.

"Then, let us see as to whether these resources are not extremely elastic, and whether we cannot in the ordinary course of things expect a very much larger increase in the various resources. I shall take up Customs first. Hon'ble Members will find that there has been a growth of Custom revenue from April to January of the current year of 244 lakhs notwithstanding the fact that less rice has been exported, and there has been a deficit of 76 lakhs of rupees over the previous year's figures in rice alone. The amount under Skins duty would have been much larger if the Raw Skins Export tax had been imposed a little earlier. Another circumstance which is worthy of note is that the quantities of materials sent out of India since the war have been much less than during the pre-war period on account of lack of shipping, the extremely unsettled state of Europe and various other causes. We shall, however, be able in the immediate future to look to a normal course of trade when the quantities will be the same and larger with increased production. We need not expect any very considerable fall in the values of these articles which alone have been able to keep up our Custom revenue, having regard to the fact that the currencies of almost every country are bloated. Apart from speculation, we find that we have got in this year about 244 lakhs in ten months already, and I submit, Sir, that if we analyse the figures of the values and quantities we have every reason to be optimistic in this matter. Hon'ble Members will find that in the case of raw jute it was 768,000 tons in 1913-14 and but a half of that, 398,000 in 1818-19; in the case of rice not in the husk it was 48 and 40 million cwt., in the case of raw skins and hides nearly half, namely, 1,632,000 as against 891,000. In the case of sugar also the figures are 17·9 as against 10·5. Cotton—that is important, we find that against 3,158 million yards imported in 1913-14 the quantity imported during 1918-19 was only about 1,100 million or nearly a third. But, on account of high prices, the values were nearly the same, 6 crores against 6. We do not look to any immediate fall in the price of cloth and, therefore, with the increase in the imported quantities of cotton cloth, an enormous revenue should be expected from the cotton trade. As regards metals, it is the same 1 million and odd tons as against 181,000 or a little over one-fifth or nearly one-sixth. So, if you carry on the analysis, you will find that under almost every head the quantities have fallen considerably and it was only the increased values that kept up our Customs duties. Therefore, I am justified in saying that, even if there be any general modification in the Tariff, we can expect a large increase in our Custom revenue.

"With regard to railways, Sir, I may be permitted to say a word. During the current year we provided out of revenue for about Rs. 9¾ for repairs and reduced the revenue account. These extraordinary repairs do not occur every year and the revenue is bound to go up as soon as we get an increased rolling-stock, because it is a patent fact that the railways are not equal to the merchandise that is offering itself for transport, and under that also our revenue is bound to increase. Even with the limited quantity we see an increase of two crores of rupees in the figures between last year and this year during the last ten months. So, we may look to an increase of revenue under railways every year, and that also in a largely increasing proportion. There is a new factor that has assisted and will assist us considerably, and that is the saving in exchange. If at 1*s.* 4*d.* we had to remit 36 crores of rupees, at two shillings we shall have to remit only 24, and at 2*s.* 8*d.* or at 2*s.* 10*d.* we shall have to remit very much less. Therefore, the saving

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under that head to the Government ranges between £8 and £12 millions. Again you have about 3 to 4 crores increase in Railway revenue in addition to the 9¾ crores we put in last year. We have an increase also under Income-tax; there are so many new Companies starting and the wealth of a certain section of the community is increasing.

"I do not think I need add anything more in saying that the Imperial Revenues are extremely elastic; one comparison will, I think, convince Hon'ble Members more than anything else that the picture I am presenting is not overdrawn. Hon'ble Members will find that the provincial revenue allotted to the provinces under the new scheme would be about 36·7 millions in 1913-14 before the war. The amount would be 43 or an increase of 7 in 1919-20, that is about 18 to 20 per cent. increase, whereas under the head of Imperial, under Opium, Salt, Stamps, Income-tax, Tributes, Commercial Services and Exchange, you will find that the income has increased from 20·6 million pounds to 41·8 million, that is the Imperial Revenue has doubled itself in six years, *i.e.*, from 1913-14 to 1918-19. I submit, therefore, that it is unfair of the Government of India with such a large increase to ask the provinces again to contribute to them. And we know clearly that although the provinces may not be ready with their schemes to-morrow to meet any large increase in their own revenues, I am certain that the schemes which were worked out some time ago under education and sanitation would require almost every pie of the provincial revenues. I think Sir C. Sankaran Nair, when he was Education Member, gave us a picture of what the provinces would require towards expenditure under primary education alone, some crores of rupees if you are to make education compulsory and free. Well, I need hardly allude to those figures in detail because those figures will, I think, never be reached even if no contributions are levied from the provinces in favour of the Imperial Exchequer. Therefore, there is no use in telling us that the Local Governments would be unable to digest any large increase in their revenues. May I say, Sir, that, even assuming for argument's sake, that it can be shown that in a particular year the Imperial resources fall a little short, there is absolutely no difficulty whatsoever about money being taken from the provinces by way of loan. It is only a suggestion that I make, and, I think, it is unnecessary to make that suggestion either. The real trouble seems to my mind to be this: that we have a large amount of floating debt which will have to be cleared; we will have to incur a large amount of expenditure on railways in order to keep them efficient and in order to add to them; and we have had last year and this year the Afghan and frontier wars on our hands and they drained the Government largely of their surplus money and possibly involved them in debt. The question is one of policy. Are you going to meet these extraordinary charges from current revenue and from the future revenues of India, during the next three or four years, or are you going to provide for their payment from capital with a large sinking fund, so that the whole amount may be liquidated in a longer or shorter time according as policy may dictate? That is the real question. We have, it is true, incurred a certain amount of loss in our securities in the Paper Currency Reserve. Are you going to meet that out of revenue? These are extraordinary losses, and are you going to employ this revenue to meet these extraordinary losses? Of course, if the Government say that all these extraordinary losses must not only in the present year, but for some years to come, be met from revenue, then surely they will have a case for saying that the provinces should contribute. But may I submit, Sir, that on a normal budget basis, if the revenues are not underestimated and the expenditure not grossly exaggerated, with a rupee at two shillings and even more at present, it would be absolutely unnecessary to ask for a single pie of contribution from the provinces? I was rather discursive in speaking on the budget figures of 1919-20. I sum up the figures so that you may be in a position to see if the basis is correct, as to whether the conclusion can be other than what I have stated it to

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be. If you have a two-shilling basis you save at least 8 crores of rupees in exchange; if you add to that 10 crores of rupees provided for extraordinary charges under repairs which were intended to be incurred last year and provide for a normal growth of revenue, and if your customs revenue is growing at about 2 crores a year, then under these three heads alone you have 20 crores, let alone the income-tax and other things. Of course, when you remove the excess profits tax, there will be a decrease in the revenue, but there will be decrease on the expenditure side as well. I do not think we need worry ourselves about income-tax and other heads of revenue just at the present moment. These three heads alone will give you 20 crores of rupees, and there would be a diminution from 41 million pound to, let us say, 25 to 30 million pound. The pre-war figure was only 19 million pound; before 1916-17, it was only 24 million pound. It ran up to 30 million pound in that year and there cannot, therefore, be any doubt that our military figure must be reduced by more than 11 to 16 million pound. It may be said that we have not made any provision for increases in the salaries of officials. Even assuming, Sir, that about 2 crores of rupees or 1·4 millions roughly are the direct charges, even assuming that their salaries are increased by 20 per cent., the total does not amount to more than 50 lakhs, putting it at its highest. I think, therefore, there is enough margin under these heads to cover any increased expenditure for the industrial department that may be started and for the increased charges under salaries and pensions that may be provided for for people serving the Government of India. Then there would necessarily be a re-adjustment, so that several charges which come under the Government of India now would be debited really to the provinces because the officials in the Government of India cadre do serve in the provinces, and there would be a re-adjustment of the balances in that way. Therefore we can afford to look to a saving under that head from the Imperial budget, while at the same time there would be such an enormous growth in revenue as to cover all possible increases in expenditure, foreseeable as well as unforseeable. I submit, therefore, Sir, on a fair estimate of the revenue and expenditure, there would be no necessity whatsoever to ask the provinces to contribute any money to the Imperial Exchequer. There is another point and that is this. Our tariffs are very low (I am not asking that they should be increased) from the revenue point of view as against the tariffs obtaining in England or in the United States of America and other countries; and commercial men have gone so far as to say that even a 20 per cent. tariff would be only a revenue tariff and not a protectionist tariff; and it has been found that the 15 per cent. that we imposed upon raw hides and skins was really not a protectionist tariff but only a revenue duty. Therefore I submit, Sir, that we have provision and margin in our import duties alone. I think also, Sir, that our liquors do not pay the same as in England. People in India get their liquor at a very much cheaper rate than they are able to obtain it in England. I, therefore, think that we have got another enormous source of increase in the liquor traffic.

"I need not analyse the position further. I have said enough, I hope, to convince Hon'ble Members that the resolution I have moved is not an unreasonable one, but, on the other hand, extremely reasonable, and that the dictates of good government demand that the provinces should be relieved of this burden. The new ministers will be faced with immense responsibilities. I do not think that the Government would seriously contemplate associating in the mind of the people reforms with increased taxation. I know that for any real good to be done we shall have to teach the people that they would have to tax themselves if any good is to come; but I trust that in the beginning an attempt will be made, as far as possible, to prevent any such associations springing up in the minds of the people; and if you can do so reasonably—and with correct data before us—I think we can do so. It must be the duty of all of us in the Government of India to enable the Provincial Governments to start with normal balances, if possible,

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with some surplus in their hands, so that they may make the reforms popular and a success."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution which stands in my name :—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the terms of reference to the Provincial Financial Relations Committee under the Chairmanship of Lord Meston should empower the Committee to examine the question whether the Central Government could not be financially independent of the provinces and self-supporting without the help of any provincial contributions.'

"Sir, in the first place, I wish to explain how this resolution stands in reference to the Resolution which has been moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma Mr. Sarma has pleaded that no contribution whatever is necessary from the provinces; he has tried to prove by facts and figures that the Imperial revenues are sufficient or, at any rate, can be made sufficient to meet the Imperial needs. The Resolution that I move wants the Government of India to go into the question and see whether what Mr. Sarma's Resolution recommends can really be done. My Resolution really is an alternative to the Resolution of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma. So far as the merits of Mr. Sarma's Resolution are concerned, I am entirely in agreement. I endorse every argument which he has advanced in support of his Resolution. I am one of those who believe that the Imperial Government can be made financially independent and should not need any contribution from Local Governments. But if that question cannot be decided on the spot, my resolution suggests an alternative, namely, that Lord Meston's Committee should go into the question and see if the Government of India could not be made financially independent and self-supporting without any provincial contributions. The reason why I suggest that Lord Meston's Committee should go into this question is this; the Meston Committee is already entrusted with the work of examining the question of provincial contributions necessary under the new *régime* for the Government of India. Now as the Council is aware, before the Meston Committee was appointed, the question was raised by Colonel Wedgwood in the House of Commons when the Government of India Bill was under consideration, whether the Imperial Government should not be financially independent of the provinces. He in fact maintained that that could be done, and he pointed out the difficulties of the present system. He also stated how under provincial contributions the tendency of the Government of India would be towards extravagance. It is in the interest both of the Government of India and of Local Governments, I submit, that they should be independent of each other in this respect. This is what Colonel Wedgwood said.

'There are two main arguments for the amendment. The first is that the Government of India has resources of its own which must be increased as the years go on. The import duties alone are an enormous increasing asset in India. Beyond that they have not any sort of death or succession or transfer duties, and all those when they come will be Central taxes which will amply recompense the Government of India for any loss due to succession of the contribution from the Provinces, and therefore I move this merely as indicating that in the next step when we give really responsible government to the provinces at the same time the grants from the Provinces to the Central Government shall cease and the Central Government become self-supporting. Anything less will lead to bitterness in the provinces and extravagance at Delhi. There is nothing which makes people so susceptible to extravagance as unlimited resources, and if we have a clear indication that these provincial contributions ought to cease, and that the taxation from the provinces, the land-revenue and all the other local taxes are to be for local and not for central purposes then you will have a prospect not only of the harmonious working of this Act, but of a real step forward in Indian rule and a genuine federal Government of India in which the Provinces will be financially independent of the Central Government, and the Central Government financially independent of the Provinces."

"In reply to this plea, Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, talked about the appointment of the Provincial Financial Relations Committee

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and Lord Meston as its Chairman and so on. Colonel Wedgwood thereupon at once drew the attention of the Secretary of State to the actual question raised by him and said 'will the the Right Hon'ble gentleman address himself to the argument that these contributions are not necessary in view of the fact that the Indian Government itself could raise its own revenue without any necessary contributions whatever.' To this query of Colonel Wedgwood's Mr. Montagu replied 'I would really not like to commit myself to a view as to the taxable capacity of India. That is a subject I would wish to leave to the Government of India to decide, but whatever the fact they could not be decided in a day or two.' Now since that statement has been made by Mr. Montagu I do not know whether the Government of India have made the inquiry suggested by Mr. Montagu. If they have found as a matter of fact that contributions are not necessary, then by all means I am quite prepared to withdraw my resolution, but if no inquiry has so far been made, I suggest that that inquiry should be put to the Committee which is about to go into the question of the provincial contributions. When I gave notice of my resolution, I did not know the personnel of the Committee under the Chairmanship of Lord Meston, nor did I know what the terms of the reference were I now find that in the terms of reference this particular question to which Mr. Montagu referred has not been included. I want the Meston Committee to go into the question as to whether it is not possible to make the Government of India financially independent of the provinces. As Colonel Wedgwood has stated it is absolutely necessary that the provinces must be free to spend their resources in any way they like, and that they must be financially independent of the Government of India. As Mr. Sarma has pointed out the new situation that has arisen under the constitutional reforms is a very serious one so far as financial matters are concerned. There are chances of friction on many matters between the Minister and the rest of the Government; there are chances of differences between the Minister and Legislative Council, there are chances of disagreement between the elected members of the Legislative Councils and their constituents and all this for insufficiency of funds. It would be much better, therefore, if we could devise some means by which Provincial Governments could be made financially independent. Under the new *régime* you will not have to make any grants in the matter of Sanitation or Education; the huge grants which are being made year by year by the Government of India under these heads will not be made in future because these subjects will, I understand, be Transferred Subjects The Provincial Governments will have to undertake large schemes of Sanitation and compulsory education and they will require very large revenues for the purpose. Therefore, I trust, that if this question is not disposed of as suggested by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma, it should at any rate be explored as suggested by my resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey:—"Sir, if I rise to answer the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma and the Hon'ble Mr. Patel at once, it is because I feel that probably most members of the Council sympathise with them in principle. Every non-official of this Council represents here to some extent at all events, the interests of his province; and it goes without saying that in the interests of their provinces they would naturally prefer that no contributions should be paid to the Central Government. That is true, I suppose, of everybody without distinction. Certain of the provinces under the scheme outlined in the Joint Report would be surplus provinces and would pay contributions. Certain would be deficit provinces, but the interests of the deficit provinces are really the same, because they know that the first thing which a surplus province which has to pay a contribution would demand is that the deficit province should raise extra taxation in order that aggregate contribution of the surplus provinces may be reduced. 1-15 P.M.

"Well, Sir, my object is to state the case to the Council exactly as it stands now, and when I have done so, I think that perhaps the Hon'ble Movers

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of both the resolutions will admit that we have gone some way to meet their case. In the first place, the proposal to levy contributions from the provinces must not be banned as an improper or unconstitutional idea. I can remember well what the late Mr. Gokhale said on this question, and if there are some members here who think perhaps that Mr. Gokhale did not go far enough in his political conceptions, there are others, I am sure, who will join with me in feeling that Mr Gokhale on financial matters showed statesmanship and foresight. It will interest the Council to hear what he said on this particular question of contributions in March 1911. He said :—

'What I propose, my Lord, is that instead of receiving its whole income from growing revenues, the Government of India should receive large fixed contributions from Provincial Governments, say up to about one-third or one-fourth of its revenues, the other two-thirds or three-fourths being derived from growing resources. I think in this matter it is desirable to examine the practice of other countries, and there are three countries which can supply some sort of guidance to us on this subject – Switzerland, Germany and America Switzerland, however, is a very small country, and I will therefore leave it out of consideration. The example which, I think, we should follow in this matter is that supplied by Germany. America is too advanced for us, because the federal finance of America is entirely separate from State finance, and it will be a long long time before we reach that stage if we ever reach it at all. But in Germany, my Lord, while the Empire has its own independent revenues, and the component States gave theirs, the component States also make large contributions to the Exchequer of the Empire In fact, nearly one-fourth of the revenue of the Empire is at present derived from fixed contributions from the component States and about three-fourths is derived from independent sources, such as Customs and Excise and Stamps. Now, I think, this is the direction in which we have to seek a solution of our problem. The Government of India should have about one-third or one-fourth of its revenue derived from fixed contributions made by the Provincial Governments.'

And if Hon'ble Members would care to turn at any time to the evidence given by Mr Gokhale before the Decentralization Commission, they will find that he outlined a scheme very like that which we are now about to adopt in regard to the separation of Central from provincial finance. It has in fact a very close analogy in detail. So that, as I say, there is nothing inherently wrong in the idea of taking contributions from the provinces. The question probably is rather one of degree or, perhaps, as the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma would say, it is purely a matter of calculation whether they should be taken at all. Now the burden of proving that no contributions are necessary must, I think, lie on those who support the provincial case. It is quite clear that the Central Government must finance itself; it must finance the army, and however much we may try to reduce the personnel, or whatever hopes we may have from such expedients as the League of Nations, such armies as we maintain are not going to be as cheap in the future as they were in the past. The Central Government must keep up its central institutions, Agricultural, Research, Bacteriological and so forth; it must maintain the services of a purely imperial nature, such as the Survey of India and Geological Survey; it must maintain the political service; it must provide for expenditure on the Frontier. I have only instanced a few of these requirements, but it is sufficient to indicate their nature without detailing them all.

"Now it is possible—I will not say that it is certain—that so from being able to reduce those requirements in the future, they may have to be extended. I think there will be a call on the Central Government to finance more research institutions, to extend possibly its purely Imperial services such as the Geological Service; to extend its operations in half a dozen similar ways with which I need not trouble the Council now. Industrial development alone will be a very expensive item in the future programme, and as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Shafi reminds me, if any such extension takes place, it will not be pure selfishness on the part of the Central Government, since the provinces of course share in their benefits of the central institutions and services. Now what have we done ourselves in regard to this question of financing the Central Government and of apportioning the burden on the provinces? When the Joint Report was drawn up, it was calculated that the imperial deficit, that is to say, the amount which the Imperial Government

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would require in order to supplement its own resources, would come to about 13½ crores. That was the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. This would have left the provinces taken in the aggregate, and following the distribution of finance that will be adopted under the Reform Scheme, with 2½ crores more than they enjoy at present. Last September we invited representatives from the various provinces to a conference at Simla, and the question of the provincial liability in regard to their own expenditure was gone into with great thoroughness, and in great detail As the result of that, we then decided to take the Imperial deficit on the system of divided finance at 11½ crores, and that was as low as we could get it at the time But we ourselves have recognised very clearly the force of the objections against taking large contributions from the provinces. We have no desire to attempt to start the reformed Councils on their career under a species of financial cloud, or to cramp the new Ministers with a feeling of financial impotence. We have therefore on our part done our best to reconsider the position in the light of such factors as that alluded to by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, such as the gain in exchange and so forth, and have made a proposition which will have the effect of materially reducing the deficit as anticipated in September last. I am not going to give that figure to the Council now, because it depends on a series of calculations which will more fittingly find a place in my Financial Statement on the 1st of March. But I am quite sure of this that, when I make that statement, Hon'ble Members who are interested in this question will find that if we have not shown a complete capacity to meet all their objections, we have, at all events, shown a good-will in that direction. I am sorry that I should have to say to my Hon'ble friends 'wait and see,' but after all it is only a week they have to wait before I am able to make that announcement.

"Now having explained the state of the case to the Council, I have, I think, only to make a few remarks on what, first of all, Mr. Sarma has said on the subject. I have tried to prove that we have so much practical sympathy with the case put forward by him that my remarks on the subject need not be of any very great length. But I am obliged to comment on the figures which he presented to the Council to prove the fact that the Government of India, after all, had a very large surplus at its disposal. Now Mr. Sarma, in taking those figures, took the figures of the budget as a whole He did not, I think, separate off the figures, as they must be separated off now, according to the administrative division of subjects, by which the Imperial Government will take the benefit of the revenues connected with subjects which it administers itself, and the Local Government will take the benefit of the revenues from those subjects which are purely provincial. So that his figures, if he will allow me to say so, are really of not much use in discussion, because they are not based on the proper system of distribution. All our discussions, for instance, that we have held with the provinces, have been on the basis of distributed revenues . . .

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"Subject to correction, I may make an explanation I have tried to arrive at the figures on the new basis and what I have mentioned was on that basis There may be a mistake here and there. The figures are here and I am ready to give them. I have attempted to do that; whether I have succeeded or not is a different matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey:—"Sir, Mr. Sarma's figures do not coincide with ours. There will shortly be an opportunity, I think, of explaining the figures more fully to Mr. Sarma. When I have made my Financial Statement, I shall be very glad indeed to go into the figures and show him exactly how they do stand. There is nothing whatever to conceal in the case; the Council can be assured of that. In regard to the figures of 1919-20, there again I am afraid I must say to him, you must wait for our revised budget on

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the 1st of March. I cannot say now; and it would be wrong for me to say now, how far his anticipations as regards the growing heads of Railways and Customs, and perhaps of Income Tax, can be safely accepted.

"Now with regard to the other question to which he referred, namely, the method of meeting our expenditure, of a special nature, such as what is known as India's further contribution, and also the method of meeting the expenditure on the present Afghan and Waziristan operations, he made a strong recommendation to us that the proper way of meeting that expenditure was to fund it, to charge it against capital. Well, ultimately there is no way of meeting any kind of unproductive expenditure except by meeting it out of revenuê. In the present, we are of course financing the Afghan war by temporary loans, Treasury Bills and so forth, and it stands to reason that, as soon as we can raise a permanent loan, we shall do so and to the fullest extent possible. But we already have many capital obligations against our loans, and the market for loans is not unlimited; any aid that Mr. Sarma or anybody else can give us in pushing our loans will be very welcome to us indeed. But even when we have raised our permanent loan, we could not fund unproductive expenditure until we had first met the liabilities for meeting productive capital expenditure. Mr. Patel's proposition is an alternative to Mr. Sarma's, that is to say, that, while accepting Mr. Sarma's principle and believing that we can meet all our future obligations without calling on the provinces in any way, he would have that question investigated by Lord Meston's Committee. I have informed the Council of a conference which we held in September, and the discussion at that conference will afford very valuable material for Lord Meston's Committee in allocating any contributions which may have to be made. The exact question which Mr Patel has put forward, namely, the extent to which Imperial finances can be arranged on such a basis that no contributions shall be required, that question was not, as he correctly says, explicitly included in the terms of reference to Lord Meston's Committee, and I will explain why. The major obligations, the major liabilities occur of course in connection with large items, such as the Army, and the revenue charges of railways. There are other cases, such as the expenditure on our central institutions. Now we feel, and I daresay if they had been asked, Lord Meston's Committee itself would have felt, that in the time at their disposal, and constituted as they were, it would not be possible for them to say that you shall spend so much on the Army, you shall spend only so much on the railways, and you shall spend only so much on your central institutions, because when you say that you have also got to lay down what the strength of the Army is to be, what our policy is to be in regard to army organization (a question which is as a matter of fact being considered by another Commission), or what is to be the nature and character of more central institutions. In fact you cannot lay down financial limits for expenditure unless you can also lay down administrative policy. For that reason it was difficult, if it was not impossible, to confide that particular task in those terms to Lord Meston's Committee. But we have asked Lord Meston's Committee to examine the budget of the present year and of previous years, and to say how far they think our calculations of the deficiency are correct. They are peculiarly fitted to undertake that task. Nobody, I think, would gainsay the fact that we have in them a perfectly impartial and highly expert Committee, and we shall follow their advice as far as we can whenever they give it to us on that subject. If they say—'You have not given sufficient credit to Customs, you have not taken into account sufficiently the fact that Railways is a growing head; the anticipations that you have formed regarding military expenditure cannot possibly be borne out by what you have spent in the past,' and so forth, then we shall give the best consideration possible to their advice, and we shall try still further to reduce the deficiency which we have anticipated. With that Sir, I think I must leave the case. I have tried to meet the arguments of my Hon'ble friends as far as possible. I think I have demonstrated that we have shown all the good-will we can in reducing the anticipated deficit. I have promised to make a definite announcement on the latter subject on the 1st of March next. I regret that

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Government is not able to accept the resolutions in the precise forms in which they stand and for the reasons which I have given."

[At this stage the Council adjourned for Lunch.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:—"Sir, I entirely associate myself with the case that has been made out by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma. His very cogent and well-reasoned arguments are all based on facts and figures taken from our bluebooks and various Financial Statements, and I do not see why my Hon'ble friend Mr. Hailey does not see his way to accept it. It is our case—we have been crying ourselves hoarse—that the Government of India is very greedy; its greed is daily increasing and is at once the result and cause of the huge surpluses artificially created by underestimating the revenue and overestimating the expenditure. This is our complaint. Colonel Wedgwood, when speaking in the House of Commons on the Government of India Bill, struck a true note when he said 'that your extravagance is the result of your being able to command unlimited funds.' This ought to be put an end to. All our difficulties are due to that. I believe, Sir, that this move to Delhi was also the result of that. The Hon'ble Mr. Hailey quoted our late lamented leader Mr. Gokhale and said that Mr. Gokhale on the analogy of the States of the now defunct German Empire was of opinion that our provinces ought to contribute one-third of the revenues to the Central Exchequer. I have two observations to make on that In the first place, Sir, the conditions of India to-day are not the same as those which obtained in the time of Mr. Gokhale. We have no right to assume that; had he been alive to-day, he would have adhered to his opinion in the altered conditions of India. Did he take note of the fact that Education and Sanitation would no longer have to be provided for by the Government of India but be financed by the provinces. If you insist on your taking a share of the provincial revenues, I wonder how the Minister of Bengal, that is to be for instance, will be able to find funds for carrying out the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission. In my province, even as matters stand, all projects of education have had to be shelved *sine die* for want of funds by a resolution of the Chief Commissioner. Then, in the second place, Sir, by demanding a share of the revenues of the provinces you are really treating them as if they were so many Feudatory States who must pay tribute to the Central Government, whether or not you require any money. The Hon'ble Mr. Hailey spoke of the Army expenditure, and money needed for Central Institutes. All that is admitted, but what is there to show that this cannot be met by the normal growth of your revenue, the revenue from all-India subjects like Exchange, Customs, Railways. 2-48 P.M.

"I therefore, think, Sir, that the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has made out a very good case for your accepting this Resolution; but in case you find that you cannot do so, I submit there cannot be any reason for not accepting the alternative proposal of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Patel.

"With these remarks, Sir, I support both these Resolutions."

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh:—"Mr. President, as a layman, I am sorry to say, I have not been able fully to appreciate the contentions of the Hon'ble the Finance Member. The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has very ably established the justice of the principle enunciated in his Resolution. The Hon'ble the Finance Member has not refuted the facts and figures that were quoted by him. 2-52 P.M.

"Sir, if the present financial resources of the Government of India are not sufficient to meet the charges, he ought to have stated it very plainly and refuted the figures that were quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma. If they are sufficient to meet those charges, I think it is not justice to exact a tribute from

the provinces. The Hon'ble the Finance Member has said that there are some deficit provinces and some surplus provinces. I am afraid he intends to allow the injustice which has been done to the provinces up to this time to be perpetuated even after the reforms have been introduced. I take exception to such a procedure. I am of opinion that if the question should be fully investigated and, as far as possible, the Government of India should become self-supporting If that be not possible, there are certain taxable items which have been reserved for the Government of India and the Government of India should have recourse to them.

"I therefore, support the Resolution of the Hon'ble Mr Sarma and, in the alternative, the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Patel."

2-55 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde** :—" Sir, I do not pretend to be able to go into the fine points of financial debate, but it appears to me that one point is very clear, and that is what the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma made out from the figures which he compiled, that the Central Government carries on and can carry on its work without calling upon the provinces to contribute anything. In the alternative the Hon'ble Mr. Patel proposed that the matter should at least be inquired into, and this appears to me to be a very reasonable request If the Hon'ble the Finance Member thinks that the figures given by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma are not quite correct, then all that Mr. Patel wants is that the matter be gone into, and I do not see what objection there can be to this being done. It is very likely, and perhaps probable, that what the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has stated may come out true, but it is also equally likely that it may not be so and that Lord Meston and his colleagues may not agree, in which case the provinces stand to gain and the administration gains in simplicity.

"The position will perhaps be explained on the 1st March. But then there will be no time to move any resolutions on the subject. Probably next month there may be no dates set apart for discussing resolutions; so that in that case the matter will come to the September Session; probably by that time Lord Meston would have made his report and these things might have been accepted and there will be nothing left to be done by a resolution. So, I submit, that this request for an inquiry is most reasonable, more especially as at present we have been referred to a conference that took place at Simla; but that was a case of a senior partner laying down the law for sub-partners. I should like that the matter should come before an independent body who will not be, so to say, the predominant partners in the matter, but will look at the whole thing from a fair and equitable point of view. I support the proposal more especially because Lord Meston has been in charge of the administration of a province for a long time and he has experienced the difficulties and will probably be able to give an illuminating opinion on this subject. So I support the proposition of the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma and, in the alternative, the proposition of Mr. Patel."

2-58 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia** :—" Sir, if I rise on this occasion to say a few words on the resolution which has been proposed by my Hon'ble Friend, Mr. Sarma, and the one which has been proposed by Mr. Patel I only want to point out on behalf of my province the inequalities of the contributions which we have to make to the Central Government to keep that Government going, so to speak. My friend, Mr. Sarma, has tried to show by figures that the Central Government could carry on their administration without any of these contributions from the provinces. I quite admit on the other hand that the needs of the Army, which is an expanding army and which has, I believe, to expand for some time, are very great. We have to keep up the army in view of the menace that we are having in the North-West Frontier Province and also that of the Bolshevicks which was so clearly set out in the opening speech of His Excellency the Viceroy on the 30th January last. No Government can afford to lose sight of that situation,

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and must provide for that Moreover, the salaries in the Army are very low and we shall have to increase these.

"But, on the other hand, the inequalities that I find in the contributions, set out in the Joint Committee's Report, are very glaring. I find that Madras has to pay 428 lakhs, the United Provinces has to pay 327 lakhs, the Punjab has to pay 218 lakhs, and Burma has to pay 140 lakhs; while Bombay pays only 88 lakhs, and Bengal, one of the foremost provinces and in which my Hon'ble friend Mr. S. N. Banerjea is always saying that there are certain claims of that province which have to be considered, pays only 69 lakhs. This inequality in contribution acts most prejudicially on the resources of the provinces from whom more money is taken than from the provinces which pay less. I feel, Sir, that the taking of this large amount from these provinces is very prejudicial to the rate at which those provinces can make any progress in the various spheres of their activities. We have been handicapped a good deal in my province owing to this. It will be remembered that the Punjab paid a crore of rupees to the Government from its surplus balances which might have come in very handy for the many improvements which we wanted in the Province. If Government could see their way to doing away with these contributions, then they would be removing the bitterness that is being felt in different provinces. It is, however, a question whether one could possibly make two ends meet, and I hope that the Finance Department is not so denuded of its resources in that way that it will not be able to meet the situation. I think it is necessary to leave the provinces to make up headway in the different matters that they require, and they can only do so if they had all their resources at their command.

"With these words I support the motions which have been proposed by Mr. Sarma and by Mr. Patel."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea:—"Sir, I should have preferred if the discussion of this matter could have been postponed after the publication of the budget, because then we should have been in a position to know the figures and to go upon them. Mr. Sarma has with his usual ability brought forward a large number of figures in support of the position which he takes up. The Hon'ble the Finance Member challenged that position; he says that these figures proceed upon one basis, but they should proceed upon a wholly different basis, the basis of divided revenues. Therefore, in coming at an independent judgment between these conflicting views, we are at the present moment without the necessary materials. If we had the figures before us we should have been in a better position to judge whether we should accept Mr. Sarma's views or those of the Finance Minister. I do not know whether even now it may not be possible to postpone the consideration of this matter until the budget figures have been published. I feel that with those figures before us we should be proceeding upon stable and certain ground. Without them I at any rate feel very nebulous about the matter. 2-1 P.M.

"Sir, there are two propositions which we are considering, one is a definite recommendation that the provinces should be relieved from all contributions to the Imperial Exchequer on the ground that the Imperial revenues are sufficient for all Imperial purposes. Mr. Patel's resolution, although Mr. Patel professes advanced views, is somewhat more moderate than that of Mr. Sarma; he does not exactly accept Mr. Sarma's proposition, but he proceeds somewhat cautiously to say that this should be an intimation to the Meston Committee. I think that is the position which he takes up, and I for one feel a partiality for this latter position because myself being a moderate in politics I prefer moderate views, and it seems to me that it is a sounder position to take up in the absence of definite facts to go upon.

"Sir, a great deal has been said about Mr. Gokhale's suggestions with regard to the scheme of financial decentralisation. My Hon'ble friend, the

[*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea; Sir Dinshaw Wacha.*] [23RD FEBRUARY, 1920.]

Finance Minister, has quoted from a speech which Mr. Gokhale delivered in this Council in 1911. Well, Sir, the views which were put forward by Mr. Gokhale were very much earlier than 1911. Let me remind the Council that in 1889 (I think it was) a Finance Commission was appointed over which Sir Charles Elliot presided; amongst members of that Commission were Mr. Justice Ranade, Mr. Justice Cunningham, and one or two other names that I forget at present. They recommended the very scheme which Mr. Gokhale accepted and then let me add that in 1897—that was before 1911—four Indian gentlemen, including my friend, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mr. Gokhale, Mr. G. Subramania Iyer and myself went as witnesses before the Welby Commission and we put forward the same view; and there was a reason for it; but as has been very properly observed by my friend, Mr. Chanda, if Mr. Gokhale were now living, probably he would profess more advanced views than those that are embodied in his speech of 1911. What we were contending against at that time was the unsettled state of the quinquennial settlements and the inequitable distribution of the doles which was left to the caprice and whim of the financial authorities. You remember what Sir A Mackenzie said about these quinquennial settlements. He said that we were like a sheep thrown upon its back shorne of its wool and then let loose. Well, what happened in consequence of those quinquennial settlements and the unsettled, unsystematic and whimsical way in which they were carried out? What happened was that towards the end of the quinquennial period the Provincial Governments entered upon large expenditure in order to swallow the balances that were left to their credit. All this had to be avoided, and therefore the Finance Commission of 1889—I am not quite sure about the date, but, I think, it was 1889—the Indian witnesses before the Welby Commission of 1897, and Mr. Gokhale in 1911 all urged that the doles and the quinquennial settlements should cease and that fixed contributions should be taken from the provinces to meet the expenses of the Imperial Government.

"That is the history of this matter. It seems to me that it would be a great advantage if it were possible just when the Reforms Scheme was about to come into operation to relieve the Provincial Governments altogether of all contributions to the Imperial Exchequer. Because it must be clear that if the new experiment were to be handicapped with the burden of new taxation, that would operate very seriously to create a prejudice against the Reform Act. I am quite sure we are all interested, the Government and popular representatives, are all interested in providing against a contingency of that kind. We ought to be able, if possible, to start this great experiment with public opinion behind us, and public opinion will be against us if the public feel that they have to bear additional taxation in consequence of the Reform Scheme. Therefore, I take it that the Government and the popular representatives truly stand upon the same platform in this matter, and that we are all interested in avoiding taxation. It seems to me that, if Mr. Sarma's Resolution could be accepted, it would be a means of avoiding taxation. It is impossible for me to say if it could be accepted or not. If we cannot accept Mr. Sarma's Resolution, at any rate, we might accept that put forward by Mr. Patel. We can lose nothing, Government stands to gain by making a recommendation on this point for the consideration of the Meston Committee The public will learn that the Government is anxious to avoid taxation, if possible, and that they have made this suggestion to the Meston Committee. It seems to me that this is a bit of political strategy which my Hon'ble friend the Finance Minister might adopt. This fact would go far to ease the situation. The position that I take up with regard to this matter is this, that I cannot vote for Mr. Sarma's Resolution without more definite information; I vote for Mr. Patel's as an alternative. It seems to be a moderate and reasonable one and one which Government may well accept."

3-10 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha**:—"Sir, I fully agree with the historical retrospect which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Banerjea has given in

[23RD FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Sir Dinshaw Wacha.*]

reference to the Decentralization Scheme and the different stages it has gone through since 1889, 1897 and 1911. His reason again for urging that it would be far better that Mr. Patel's amendment should be passed has also my support. I think nothing would be lost at this stage by referring the matter to the Meston Committee. We are entering on a new era altogether of responsible self-government, and if that self-government is to be made a real success, then I say that that success will greatly depend upon the finances of the new Government; that is to say, the manner in which both the Imperial Government and the Provincial Governments which are now to be autonomous, steer their barque of finance. The Imperial and Provincial Governments must steer their barques and admininister their respective finances with a view to the accomplishment of the greatest good possible. It was John Bright who said on an important occasion during the passing of the India Bill of 1858: 'Tell me what is the condition of the finances of the Government and I will tell you what is the character of that Government.' I think that was really a good and sound maxim That is the maxim which at this stage we should adopt if the several new responsible Governments are to enter upon the achievement of a successful campaign during the next ten years. It is necessary that they should start with a policy of sound finance If they are not made to start with such a policy what will happen? As Mr. Banerjea has said Provincial Governments may find themselves in a difficult position at the very outset to make both ends meet. If they have not sufficient funds and if something has to be provided as a contribution to the Imperial Exchequer, they will be obliged to raise the needed funds by means of local taxation. That step would create a prejudice and a feeling of hostility on the part of the people. I think in this matter sound enlightened public opinion should be associated with both the Imperial Government and the Provincial Governments. It is in the interest of all concerned that in a matter of this kind we should all move together in co-operation with each other. I consider therefore that in view of what I have just urged that after all Mr. Patel's amendment would prove useful. I admit that perhaps the budget which the Hon'ble the Finance Minister will place before us on the 1st of March may present a different state of things, and possibly Mr. Sarma's views may have to be modified a good deal. Still, I do not consider that the situation will be completely alleviated by what the budget may reveal for the reason that we shall be in a transitional stage. I do not know whether during the next five years and more Indian Finances, Imperial and Provincial, will be on a settled basis and whether they will be worked smoothly. There will be many changes, changes in financial and economic conditions both in and out of India These will greatly affect our trade and will have a far-reaching influence upon our finances. Then other domestic changes are certain to take place during the next five or ten years in reference to the new responsible government. We do not know how that Government will carry on its work Very much will depend upon the way in which it handles it's finances. You may depend on it that the next five years will be a period of an unsettled or constantly changing or disturbing character. Before the Imperial and Provincial finances arrive at a settlement, it is very necessary that we should move slowly and cautiously and proceed on a firm basis of finance. Without a sound policy of finance at the very outset, it will be a serious matter for the Imperial Government to work smoothly with the Provincial Governments. I, therefore, appeal to the Hon'ble the Finance Minister that in view of the unanimous opinions of the non-official members who have already spoken on this very important subject for which I consider Mr Sarma has earned our grateful thanks, he would act wisely and well by referring the whole matter to the Meston Committee The Meston Committee will no doubt make itself acquainted with the criticisms that have already been offered in this Council. By the light of those criticisms they will be able to consider and recommend how the finances should be arranged in future, where Reserved and Transferred Subjects are respectively to be dealt with. With these few words I fully support Mr. Patel's amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"Sir, the Hon'ble the Finance Member's speech gives me some hope that he will rise to the occasion and try to discard the extremely rigid traditions of the Imperial Department in getting all it can from the Provinces. He promises to go into the question again, and I hope that, as the result of that examination, it will be found that really no contribution is necessary from the provinces.

"Now, Sir, allusion has been made to the tenability of the general position that there is nothing wrong in principle or policy in the provinces being asked to contribute to the general exchequer. I have myself not said that that position is untenable under any circumstances, because there are States in which that is the present practice. But I take it, Sir, that what the Reform Committee has recommended is that there should be ordinarily a complete divorce between the Imperial Exchequer and the Provincial Exchequer and that these contributions should be only during the transitional stage and for a limited period. Therefore, what Mr. Gokhale thought might have been a useful guide in the past but has no bearing upon the position which the reforms postulate for our guidance in the future. Again what Mr Gokhale was trying to do was to get some growing heads of revenue for the provinces with a definite contribution if need be to the Imperial Exchequer. We find that so far as some of the States which have been referred to are concerned, my position is supported by their example. In America, we find that the whole of the Imperial federal exchequer is practically met from the customs revenue, and on more than one occasion they had so much surplus that they could distribute it amongst the various States. With regard to Germany, however, may I point out, Sir, that the items of the heads of revenue of the Imperial Government do not comprise so many as the future Indian Government would command? I do not find for instance Income-tax as one of the subjects there. Therefore, I do not think the example of Germany would be of much use here, because we find that the Indian Government has taken much more for the Federal Government than Germany has chosen to provide However, I think that is a mere question for academic discussion, because even what the Government of India proposes is only a provisional arrangement during a temporary period. The real solution of the problem would therefore depend upon whether the financial position of the past three years justify us in hoping that the Imperial revenue and exchequer would balance one another I put a question to the Government requesting information as to what the figures would be on this new basis. I hope they have worked out the figures. If they have worked out those figures, it might not be difficult for them to place those figures before the Council to show in what respects my figures are wrong Hon'ble Members will see that there can be no difficulty about disclosing these figures in so far as 1917-18 and 1918-19 are concerned because no questions of taxation would turn upon them and these relate to closed transactions. It is only in respect of the revised figures for 1919-20 there may be some difficulty if any new taxation is proposed, or if any new schemes are proposed, but I do not think that there can be any difficulty whatsoever about the figures of 1917-18, the accounts of 1918-19 and the budget figures of 1919-20 as under the new scheme being placed before us for discussion. I submit, Sir, that here and there there may be a few insignificant differences, but the general position that I have advanced on the basis of the figures that I have mentioned is substantially correct and may be accepted by the Council as such. If those figures afford any criterion, my position is substantially correct and no reliance need be placed upon general calculations as to whether customs revenue can grow, whether income-tax revenue can expand, whether railways can bring in more money.

"Now allusion has been made to the military expenditure. I grant that there would be an increase in military expenditure as compared with the pre-war period. We shall have, on the one hand, to make allowance for increased salaries and pensions and, on the other hand, to deduct war expenditure. That

[23RD FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*]

is the reason why I made provision for the new army expenditure as ranging between 25 and 30 million pounds. Before the war it was only about 19 millions, and therefore the revised expenditure need not exceed another six more millions,—I went so far as to take the 1917-18 figure and putting it at 30 for the purposes of discussion; even taking it at 30, my submission is that there would be absolutely no need whatever for any contribution on the basis of the figures for 1917-18, 1918-19 and 1919-20.

"Then with regard to the customs revenue, I have pointed out that from the quantities of exports during the past five years we have every legitimate ground for hoping a considerable expansion therein and assuming for argument's sake that a million or a half a million is found to be a deficit in any year here is a growing source to which we can confidently look to meet the deficit. I therefore submit, Sir, that the question of army expenditure has been amply provided for in my estimates.

"Then comes the question of industrial expansion and so on. Industry is to be a provincial department, and what the Government is going to do is simply to have a central technical department to help the provinces, and there may be increase of expenditure on salaries of a purely all-India department of Government services. For those I have made provision of about 50 lakhs of rupees taking the growth of revenue as about 20 per cent. of the current expenditure. Therefore, there is not a single item of future normal growth that I have not taken into account, and even assuming that you have to put in one or two millions more for unforeseen expenditure, I submit that the exchange which at any rate is going to bring in at least 8 to 12 crores of rupees for some years to come, is an ample safeguard for the extra money that may be wanted. I, therefore, hope that whatever may be the result of the debate here in the matter of accepting my Resolution, the Government of India will try their level best to sift the figures and not to under-estimate the revenue as has been done for so many years past. This is a heritage of long-standing, and I feel sure with the freshness of outlook which the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey and the Hon'ble Mr. Cook can bring to bear on these matters, there will be a new departure in estimating the revenue and expenditure correctly. After all I have not asked that the provinces should under no circumstances be asked to make a contribution. There is already the safeguard that under exceptional circumstances the Government of India reserve to themselves the liberty to ask for contributions. I, therefore, submit, Sir, that this resolution can be safely accepted by the Government.

"Now with regard to what took place between the representatives of the Provincial Governments at the Conference at Simla, of course we have not been behind the scenes, but the provincial representatives could not have had a voice in estimating imperial revenue. I take it that the attitude of the Government is this. 'We are the persons who are the judges of our future requirements and budget possibilities; we shall determine the administrative policy; we will say that the army would require so much, that we shall abolish such and such exports. Therefore, we alone, the Government of India alone, are in a position to lay down the policy, and the rest is a mere question of accounting for which I suppose nobody is wanted. Even Lord Meston's Committee can do little.'

"But I submit that in this matter the Government of India must have already come to some definite conclusions as to what the highest military expenditure ought to be, what the possibilities are about customs and other revenue, and that they can give the necessary instructions; and then I suppose Lord Meston's Committee can work out whether there has been underestimating anywhere, whether the customs revenue can be really put at a higher figure than a cautious Finance Minister is disposed to put and can suggest suitable modifications And within limits, Sir, I think there is every possibility of Government being assisted by Lord Meston's Committee. After all you must remember

that the Government of India are interested parties, however disinterestedly they may act on account of the high traditions of the past and the present, and it would inspire confidence if a third party, absolutely unconnected with the provinces and the Government of India, would look into these matters and decide what contribution, if any, is required from the provinces."

-37 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel**:—"Sir, I do not think it is necessary for me to speak at any great length in reply in view of the fact that almost all the non-official members of this Council have supported the demand made in my Resolution. As the Council will see, the demand is a very moderate one. I should very much like the Government to accept the position which my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has taken up, but realising that it is absolutely hopeless to persuade Government to go the whole hog with Mr. Sarma, I have brought forward this moderate resolution in an alternative form. Let us analyse the argument of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Hailey. He objects to my Resolution on the ground that the Government of India have already made an inquiry into the matter and they could not see their way to support my Resolution. Well, Sir, the question is whether the Imperial Government stand in need of any provincial contributions or not, and my Resolution says the Government of India is a party concerned in any inquiry and therefore let them not be the judge in their own case. All we want is that an independent inquiry should be made into the matter so that the case, both for the provinces and the Imperial Government, would be examined by that Committee and an impartial decision be arrived at. That is the whole thing. All I want is that the Government of India should not be the judge in their own case. I do not think it is necessary for me to add anything more."

1-39 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey**:—"Sir, I at all events have no cause to complain at the course of this debate, for I think that there is only one Hon'ble Member who found it necessary to charge us with being grasping, with under-calculating our revenues in order to get a surplus, pictured the Central Government in fact as a kind of Gorgon, grasping and insatiable. Well, I can assure him that if that picture ever was a true one—and I am not qualified to say anything about that—it is certainly not the case now. Nor has it been the case within my recollection. The growing power, the growing independence of the Local Governments, would afford a sufficient guarantee that we should be entirely unable to take up such a position were we to desire to do so now. The general course of the debate, Sir, I think I may say, was in support of the Hon'ble Mr. Patel's resolution rather than in support of that of Mr. Sarma. There was, I recognise it, a very general feeling among the non-official members of this Council, that we should do well to place our case before the Meston Committee, if not as a mere point of equity, at all events, as the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea put it, as a point of tactics. We should, he suggested, strengthen our own hands if we did so. Now perhaps I did not make it sufficiently clear (if so, it was my own fault) that we had asked Lord Meston's Committee to go into the forecast budget figures of the present year, which we have placed before them, and also to go into the budget figures of previous years, and to give us their advice on the question whether we have or we have not taken a proper figure for the Central Government's deficit. We have asked them to go into these figures as thoroughly as possible. They cross-examined the Hon'ble Mr. Cook nearly a whole morning on the subject. We have given them all the information we have on that subject; we have placed at their disposal an officer conversant with all our financial operations and figures in the past in order to give them any fresh information which they may require. We have kept nothing back from them; we have no desire to keep anything back from them; we want to put all the cards on the table on this particular

[23RD FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. W. M. Hailey.*]

question. And as I said this morning, whatever advice they give us on the subject of the exact figure which we should take for the Imperial deficit in this year and in the coming years, we shall endeavour to accept. That we should go further, that we should say to them, 'you must tell us exactly what our Army is to cost us in future and what our other Imperial services are to cost in the future, how much we should provide for our railways,' that we should go further and do that is not, I think, a feasible proposition. For one thing it would be a work that would take many months to complete, and we have not all the time in the world at our disposal for this question. The next point is this, that we have a Commission out from Home which is dealing with one, perhaps the most important, of those questions, the organization of the Army. The third point is, that I do not think that if we were to charge Lord Meston's Committee with a work of that magnitude and gravity that the Indian public at large would accept that Committee as in itself sufficient. They would undoubtedly demand that there should be a much wider representation, and possibly representatives from the provinces, on it. It would no longer be a small expert Committee; we should have to appoint a Royal Commission something in the nature of the Public Services Commission, or one of the great commissions which sat on Indian expenditure in the past It is for this reason that I say that we could not contemplate that, with the time at our disposal, an inquiry of such extent should be undertaken by Lord Meston's Committee. But let me repeat again that we have asked them to give us their advice based on the whole of the budget figures. We have asked them in fact to give us exactly, as far as I can see, very much the kind of advice which the Hon'ble Members who have spoken on the subject this afternoon have desired that they should give us.

"The Hon'ble Sardar Sundar Singh and the Hon'ble Sir Rampal Singh discussed the question, in an attitude which I hoped to see avoided this afternoon. The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma and the Hon'ble Mr. Patel discussed it on general lines, on the principle of contribution and the net aggregate amount of contribution. I hoped that we should avoid discussion on the inequalities of contribution as between provinces, because it is not one that we can profitably take up here at all. All that we can attempt to do at present, is to fix by the best method possible the total amount which we must take to supplement our deficit, leaving to Lord Meston's Committee the question of dividing that in the best way possible over the various provinces. They themselves will devise the proportions in which it is to be divided, whether on the principle of population, or of wealth, whether in consideration of previous settlements, or on some other basis. It is inevitable that, whatever system of contribution is adopted, there will be some provinces which must feel aggrieved. A surplus province must feel aggrieved as against a deficit province. That is inevitable. But we hope that the thoroughness of the inquiry which Lord Meston's Committee is making, and the impartial constitution of that Committee, will take away some of that sense of grievance. At all events we can do no more in that matter than we have done already.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma asked that we should lay fuller figures before the Council as to the manner in which the finances of the Central Government and the Provincial Governments will appear after the division has been made. I would refer the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma and those Members of Council who desire more information on the subject to a statement which was appended to the third despatch on Constitutional Reforms which gives such a division in regard to the years actual figures of 1918 and 1919. Mr. Sarma has asked that we ourselves should supply the figures for the previous year 1917-18 and also for the current year. I shall be very glad to do so. The statement showing a distribution of the figures of the current year's revised budget will be supplied after the 1st of March; and I hope that, if Hon'ble Members still feel doubts on this subject, they will take the opportunity of resuming the discussion on it in the course of the general discussion on the Budget."

[*Division.*] [23RD FEBRUARY, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma's motion was put and the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes—13.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Sastri.
" Mr. R. Ayyangar.
" Mr. B. N. Sarma.
" Sir Dinshaw Wacha.
" Mr. V. J. Patel.
" Mr. E. H. Jaffer.
" Raja Sir Rampal Singh.
" Chaudhuri Muhammad Ismail Khan.
" Sir Umar Hayat Khan.
" Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan.
" Sardar Sundar Singh.
" Mr. G. S. Khaparde.
" Mr. K. K. Chanda.

Noes.—39.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill.
" Sir George Lowndes.
" Sir George Barnes.
" Sir William Vincent.
" Mr. Shafi.
" Mr. W. M. Hailey.
" Sir Arthur Anderson.
" Sir Thomas Holland.
" Mr. W. E. Crum.
" Mr. C. F. dela Fosse.
" Mr. E. M. Cook.
" Mr. H. McPherson.
" Mr. A. H. Ley.
" Sir William Marris.
" Mr. R. A. Mant.
" Major-General Sir Alfred Bingley.
" Mr. E. Burdon.
" Sir Sydney Crookshank.
" Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs.
" Sir John Wood.
" Sur.-Genl. W. R. Edwards.
" R. B. L M. Chatterjee.
" Mr. G. R. Clarke.
" Mr. H. Moncrieff Smith.
" Mr. A. P. Muddiman.
" Mr. C. A. Barron.
" Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks.
" Mr. K. C. De.
" Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.
" Mr. L. F. Morshead.
" Mr. C. A. Kincaid.
" Mr. P. J. G. Pipon.
" Mr. H. A. Casson.
" Mr. A. E. Nelson.
" Rai Sahib Seth Nath Mal.
" Mr. B. C. Allen.
" Mr. G. F. S. Christie.
" Maung Bah Too.

The Resolution was therefore rejected.

[23RD FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Division; The Vice-President; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Patel's motion was then put and the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes.—19.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Sastri.
" Mr. B. N. Sarma.
" Mr. R. Ayyangar.
" Sir Dinshaw Wacha.
" Mr. V. J. Patel.
" Mr. E. H. Jaffer.
" Raja Sir Rampal Singh.
" Nawab Ali Chaudri, Khan Bahadur.
" Mr. S. Sinha.
" Raja of Kanika.
" Chaudri Muhammad Ismail Khan.
" Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz Bhutto.
" Sir Umar Hayat Khan.
" Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan.
" Sardar Sundar Singh.
" Mr. G. S. Khaparde.
" Mr. K. K. Chanda.
" Sir G. M. Chitnavis.
" Mr. S. N. Banerjea.

Noes—35.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill.
" Sir George Lowndes.
" Sir George Barnes.
" Sir William Vincent.
" Mr. Shafi
" Mr. W. M. Hailey.
" Sir Arthur Anderson.
" Sir Thomas Holland.
" Mr. C. F. dela Fosse.
" Mr. E. M. Cook.
" Mr. H. McPherson.
" Mr. A. H. Ley.
" Sir William Marris.
" Mr. R. A. Mant.
" Mr. E. Burdon.
" Sir Sydney Crookshank.
" Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs.
" Sir John Wood.
" R. B. L. M. Chatterjee.
" Mr. G. R. Clarke.
" Mr. H. Moncrieff Smith.
" Mr. A. P. Muddiman.
" Mr C. A. Barron.
" Mr. N. E. Majoribanks.
" Mr. K. C. De.
" Mr. L. F. Morshead.
" Mr. C. A. Kincaid.
" Mr. P. J. G. Pipon.
" Mr. H. A. Casson.
" Mr. A. E. Nelson.
" Rai Sahib Seth Nath Mal.
" Mr. B. C. Allen.
" Mr. G. F. S. Christie.
" Maung Bah Too.

The Resolution was therefore rejected.

The Vice-President :—"The next Resolution on the list is Mr. Chanda's. I do not know whether he wishes to proceed with it. I propose to adjourn as soon after 4 o'clock as possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda :—"I do not think I would be able to finish my speech within four o'clock."

The Council then adjourned till Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

DELHI:
The 3rd March, 1920.

APPENDIX A.

[*Referred to in answer to question No. 13.*]

(*a*) Orders relating to pensions have been passed in respect of all* the services with which the Public Services Commission dealt. Orders regarding pay have been passed in respect of the following services :—

*Except the Bengal Pilot Service.

Indian Civil Service.
Provincial Civil and Judicial Services.
Indian Medical Service (including Indian Medical Service officers employed in the Bacteriological and Sanitary Departments).
Indian Police Service.
Provincial Police Service.
Registration Department.
Imperial Forest Service.
Indian Educational Service (Men).
Provincial Educational Service.
Railway Department (Engineering and Revenue Establishments, except Traffic Managers of State Railways).
Public Works Department (Imperial and Provincial Engineer Establishments).
Upper Subordinate Establishment.
Mint and Assay Departments.
Geological Survey of India Department.
Bengal Pilot Service.
Superior Engineering Branch of the Post and Telegraph Department.
Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

Orders have also been passed on certain points raised by the Public Services Commission in respect of the Mines Department and the Provincial Salt and Excise Departments. Other matters relating to these Departments are still under consideration

(*b*) Provincial Forest Service.
Agricultural Department (Imperial and Provincial).
Civil Veterinary Department (Imperial and Provincial).
Land Records (Burma) Department.
Survey of India (Imperial and Provincial).
Survey (Madras) Department.
Indian Educational Service (Women).
Bacteriological Department (except Indian Medical Service officers employed in this Department).
Military Accounts Department.
Indian Finance Department.
Factory and Boiler Inspection Department.
Post and Telegraph Department (other than the Superior Engineering Branch).
Provincial Medical Service.
Temporary Engineer Establishment.
Traffic Managers of State Railways.
Customs Department.
Sanitary Department (except Indian Medical Service officers employed in this Department).

Except in the case of the last five services, which are still under consideration, the Secretary of State has been, or is about to be, addressed in respect of all the services enumerated in this paragraph.

(*c*) No preference was shown. The case of each service was taken up as soon as the opinions of the various Local Governments and other authorities consulted could be collected and digested in the Secretariat. In the case of the Provincial Medical Service and Sanitary and Bacteriological Departments orders have been deferred pending the consideration of the report of the Medical Services Committee. The case of the Indian Educational Service (women) was left over till the case of the Indian Educational Service (men) had been decided.

APPENDIX B.

[*Referred to in answer to question No. 15.*]

Report of the Committee appointed at the instance of the Government of India to study the system of Local Government in England.

We, the Committee appointed to study the working of the English system of Local Self-Government, beg to submit the following report.

2. We held a preliminary meeting on the 20th June to settle our procedure with the help of Sir F. Sly, K.C.S.I., Mr. L. J. Kershaw, C.S.I., C.I.E., of the India Office and Mr. J. G. Gibbon, C.B.E., of the Local Government Board. During the week from the 1st to the 6th July we attended the various departments of the Ministry of Health (formerly Local Government Board) and received information with regard to Public Health Administration from Mr. F. J. Willis with regard to audit matters from Messrs. Turner and Wilkinson, with regard to Housing from Mr. J. A. E. Dickinson, with regard local Taxation and Finance from Messrs. C. Knight and J. Gibbon and with regard to Public Works from Messrs. A. J. A. Ball, E. S. Fawcett and E. H. Rhodes. The arrangements for our tours were carried out by Mr. A. J. Cole. On the 7th, we went to Birmingham and for the next three days enquired into the municipal administration of that city ; and again met on the 28th and 29th at the office of the Urban District Council of Wood Green. In the interval Messrs. Graham, Allen, Clarke and Lumsden visited the country Council of Herts and Essex, the borough of Lichfield, the Rural District Councils of Atcham and Chelmsford, and Urban District Council of Ilford, and Messrs. Turner, Sim, Sifton and Lindsay visited the County Councils of Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, the Urban District Councils of Barry and Ilfracombe, and the Rural District Councils of Warmley and Bradfield. On the 30th the whole committee was received by Sir H. Orange, Sir E. Phipps and other officers of the Board of Education, and on the 29th and 31st July and the 1st August, we held meetings in a room kindly placed at our disposal at the Ministry of Health, to consider our report. Owing to the pressure of his other engagements Mr. Bannerjea was, unfortunately, unable to take part in the tours of the Committee, except for a brief visit to Birmingham, or to be present at some of the meetings at the Ministry of Health.

3. We wish to begin by emphasizing the fact that the appellation 'Local Government Board,' as applied to the controlling authority in England, is entirely misleading. There was nominally, in the past, a board including several ministers of State, but this has never in the course of its existence met or transacted any business as a board. In practice, the Local Government Board has been a department of Government working under a single minister who exercised all its powers. The fiction has now been swept away, the Local Government Board having been abolished by the Act of 1919, constituting the Ministry of Health. To set up a board or committee with powers of control or as an intermediary between the local bodies and a Government department would thus in no sense be in accordance with English practice and, in our opinion, would certainly lead to friction, both with the Government department and with the local bodies and to delays; and no advantage can be gained by merely copying an appellation which has never borne any real relation to the facts and has now been abandoned in England. It may be found useful for the minister in charge to consult on occasion, as he thinks fit, committees appointed with reference to particular questions; but effective control must be in the hands of the minister himself and we are opposed to the establishment of anything in the nature of a standing committee with a right to be consulted collectively on all questions or even on all questions of a particular class.

In the administration of his department the minister will have the benefit of the experience of the permanent officials working directly under him, and we would suggest the enlargement and strengthening of the expert inspecting staff,

now available; while for information as to the manner in which local bodies are performing their ordinary duties, he will have the observations and reports of the district officers who come into daily contact with them.

4. Our enquiries have shown us that the control exercised over local bodies in England by the central authority and in many directions by intermediate authorities is very much more strict than it would appear to be the intention of the Government of India (as exhibited in the Resolution of the 16th May 1918) to retain in India.

Apart from the very great influence exercised by public opinion, the working of the minor local bodies is controlled in a diversity of ways, into details of which it does not seem necessary to enter here.

Ultimate control is, however, in the hand of the Government department, whether it be called the Local Government Board or a Ministry. All bye-laws need its sanction, it is continually issuing circulars and instructions and it has very great powers, under the Public Health and other Acts, of declaring a local body in default in regard to the services it should perform, and of ensuring their performance either by the defaulting body, by some other body or by its own officers. The board has seldom had to use these powers, but their existence has added great weight to the advice and admonitions of responsible officers whether of the local bodies or of the board. It has a staff of competent auditors who examine carefully the accounts of all local authorities except some borough councils: and it has inspectors to enquire into engineering, sanitary and other administrative questions. They do not, except with reference to certain recently instituted special services, engage in systematic or periodical inspection, but are available to hold enquiries into any question, whether of default or otherwise, with regard to which investigation is prescribed by law or is considered necessary by the central authority. As stated above, serious default by a local authority is rare; if it does occur, it can seldom escape the notice of a superior authority. If it is not brought to light by the auditors, there are sure to be representations either in the press or directly to the Government department or some intermediate authority; and with regard to sanitary matters, the central authority can rely on information from the medical officers of health, many of whom, though paid partly or wholly by the local authorities, are not removable by their councils and are in a position of independence. Even where, as in the case of many boroughs, the medical officer is entirely subject to the Council, the County Medical Officer has powers of inspection and, if he cannot get defects remedied by his own influence, can set the machinery of the department in motion.

5. Although it is nowhere prescribed by law that the plans and estimates for works undertaken by local authorities shall undergo any outside scrutiny, in practice hardly any original work is executed without such scrutiny and the sanction of the central authority. It is against the accepted principle that works of permanent utility should be paid for from revenue or that more should be raised from the rates from year to year than is necessary to maintain the services; and all new works are paid for by loans. No local authority may raise a loan without the sanction of the central authority and when application is made for sanction to raise a loan, detailed plans and estimates of the projected work must be submitted. These plans and estimates are closely examined and criticized by the sections of the department concerned and a very thorough public enquiry is generally held by one of the inspectors of the Local Government Board It is not uncommon for sanction to be delayed till the authority applying has amended its estimates so as to meet the views of the Local Government Board and the board's control and check of all plans and estimates is thus very complete; there is every opportunity of obtaining local opinion as to the desirability of the work.

The power to sanction or withhold sanction for a loan is occasionally used as a lever to compel a local authority to carry out its duties in connection with matters other than that for which the loan is needed.

We consider that the principle that the cost of works of more or less permanent utility should not be paid from revenue is sound, that there should be an extension in India of the use of loans and that where the revenues of the future are mortgaged for a work, the plans and estimates should only be sanctioned

after a careful scrutiny by an ouside authority. If this opinion is accepted, some modification appears necessary of the proposals set forth in paragraph 15 of the Resolution of the Government of India of 16th May 1918.

Equally careful scrutiny is of course required of plans and estimates for works to be executed with the aid of grants from Government; but in England it is not the custom to give free grants of public money for local works. Certain stereotyped payments are made from the Exchequer to local authorities and no special supervision is exercised over the expenditure of these. Otherwise grants are made only for purposes which are regarded as of a national or semi-national nature. For instance, the Road Board occasionally makes large contributions to aid an authority in raising the standard of a road which can be classed as "national" and the State pays half the cost of the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis and of the salary of health visitors in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare schemes; but no free grant is made towards the cost of a water supply or drainage system for a particular locality. The locality is expected to pay the whole cost for itself out of a loan, for the repayment of which, with interests, provision is made out of the rates.

6. In educational matters, the control of the central department is even more close and complete than that of the Local Government Board over the activities of local bodies. It rests less, however, on a legal basis than on the facts that a very large proportion of the expense of elementary education is paid from the Exchequer and that no one is willing to contemplate the possibility of the curtailment of the existing opportunities of education or to risk the loss of the subsidies by which alone even the present standard can be maintained. The inspecting staff of the Ministry is chosen with the greatest care, not only with reference to the academic distinction of its members and their general capacity, but also with reference to their powers or moral suasion and care is taken not to antagonise local bodies unnecessarily; but it is recognised that the advice and persuasion of the inspector represent the views of a well-co-ordinated department which is able to enforce them in the last resort; and an instance of enforcement which has been quoted to us was one in which the London County Council was fined £10,000 for failure to maintain a proper standard of education.

7. Public opinion is enough, however, in most cases to keep local authorities up to the mark, and it is in this respect that we find the conditions in England to differ most widely from those in India. Both directly and through organizations such as Rate-payers' Associations, it exercises a continuous pressure on any authority with a tendency to transgress and checks both collective councils and individual members; and any extravagance or neglect on the part of a local body immediately raises criticism which may lead to complaints to the central or some intermediate authority and ensures that no individual who disregards the wishes or interests of his constituents shall retain his position. Over the greater part of India public opinion is not an active force in local politics. Some distinction must be drawn, of course, between different Provinces and between municipal towns in which attempts are sometimes made by sections of the public to give expression to their views and rural areas in which distances are great and communications inferior, and there are few people with education enough to enable them to set forth their needs; but in both there is lacking the powerful stimulus to the evolution of public opinion which is afforded in England by the settling of the rates by each local authority every year. The assessment is entirely on real property; the rates range from 5s. to 15s. in the £1. There is, theoretically, no limit to what may be levied by these authorities for the purpose of the services they are bound to carry out. The rate-payer is concerned not only in seeing that the rates are not excessive but also that the public receives proper value for the money it pays; and until the connection between taxes and services can be thoroughly brought home to him, it is not probable that the Indian rate-payer will take the same interest in the personality and proceedings of his local council as is shown every day in England. For this reason we think that, at least in municipalities, the existing limitations on the powers of the councils to vary their rates should be reconsidered at once and as far as possible removed, though we recognize that in some parts of the country it may not be possible at present to give

the councils the freedom enjoyed in England. For district boards it may be necessary, owing to the general conditions of taxation, to lay down a maximum, but, if so, we are of opinion that the boards should have unrestricted power to vary the rates within the prescribed limits

Our recommendations are with reference to popularly elected bodies and we think that this freedom from control in the matter of taxation should, where circumstances permit, be accompanied by a stricter enforcement than heretofore of the responsibility of the councils to maintain their essential services at a proper standard.

8. In our visits to various local authorities we have been much impressed by the keenness and energy displayed both by the members of the councils and committees and by the officials in their employ. The efficiency of the councils must be attributed largely to the system of working through committees to which the councils delegate, where possible, all their powers under the various Acts they administer. The chairmen of these committees are in a most responsible position and devote much time and trouble to their work. The results come before the councils in the form of reports at their periodical meetings and may on occasion be criticized but are seldom interferred with. The officials are carefully selected and usually adequately paid and both deserve and obtain the confidence of their employers. Even in England however it has been found that, in order that the best results may be obtained, some measures must be taken to protect the higher officials, and to lessen their dependence on their councils, and to make them in a sense the agents of the central authority. Under the Local Government Act of 1888, the Clerk of the Peace in each county became the Clerk of the County Council, and though the County Council pays him, it cannot appoint or dismiss him or fix his salary The appointment and salary are determined, subject to the approval of the Home Secretary, by a Standing Joint Committee composed partly of members of the County Council and partly of the County Justices and he holds office 'during good behaviour.' A county medical officer of health cannot be removed from office without the approval of the Local Government Board ; nor can the medical officer or inspector of nuisances in the employ of any other local authority if any part of his salary is paid out of money voted by Parliament ; and the promotion of security of tenure is one of the objects with which in all urban and rural districts and some boroughs one-half of the salary of these officers is paid from funds supplied from the Exchequer to the County Councils. It is hoped to obtain security of tenure for the surveyors employed by local authorities under the Ways and Communications Bill now before Parliament, and it may be said that the tendency is to secure the same privilege for all officers who have responsible duties to perform ; and for the purpose of still further improving their position, the introduction of superannuation schemes towards which the State will contribute is under discussion. It stands to reason that insecurity will tend to prevent the best men entering the employment of local bodies or giving them their best services ; and we are of opinion that under the new conditions which will prevail in India any fresh legislation on Local Self-Government should provide specifically for control over the appointment, removal and salaries of the principal officials of the local bodies. If necessary this control may be based on the payment by Government of a part of their salaries in view of the probability that many of them may be required to undertake work for Government.

9. We consider that the position of the auditors who deal with the accounts of local bodies in India needs stengthening, and, with the employment of auditors of really good standing and capacity, we would like to see introduced the English practice under which the public has the opportunity of being present and raising objections to items in the accounts and responsibility can be enforced by means of surcharges, allowances and disallowances. As things are, waste or misapplication of funds is seldom brought into prominence, or comes to light so long after it has occurred, that it is difficult to fix responsibility and almost impossible to penalize a guilty party. We think that the auditors should have full authority to surcharge on individuals or bodies and that they should be given the duty of recovering all surcharges and disallowances in a court of summary jurisdiction if

the parties affected do not immediately take the prescribed steps to obtain remission. In England it is very seldom necessary actually to recover surcharges since the mistakes found are generally not to be ascribed to dishonesty or gross negligence, but it may be noted that an auditor has power even to surcharge an authority or officer in the rare event of neglect to collect the rates.

10. Before concluding our report we wish to place on record our sense of obligation to the various officers of the Ministries of Health and Education and of the local bodies who have assisted us in our enquiries. They have met us everywhere with the greatest courtesy and attention and all have given time and trouble ungrudgingly to enable us to obtain the information we wanted.

(Sd.) R. A. GRAHAM, *Chairman*.
,, B. C. ALLEN.
,, C. A. CLARKE.
,, O. F. LUMSDEN.
,, E. G. TURNER.
,, G. G. SIM.
,, J. D. SIFTON.
,, J. H. LINDSAY.
,, S. N. BANERJEA.

LONDON;
1st August, 1919.

Report to the Government of Bengal by the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjea on the working of the English system of Local Self-Government.

I have signed the Collective Report of my colleagues. By the terms of our reference each member of the Committee is required "to advise his own Local Government as to the desirability of adopting any feature of the English System in provincial legislation". This note is intended to meet this particular point in the reference. It applies to Bengal, though I think in view of the close relationship between the different systems of Local Self-Government throughout India, all deriving their basal principles from Lord Ripon's Resolutions of 1881 and 1882, my observations will have a general and more extended application, subject of course to varying local conditions.

2. My first suggestion is the creation of a Local Government Board for Bengal, and I see no reason why a similar institution should not be established in all the provinces where the conditions are not dissimilar. With the introduction of responsible Government, the institution of Local Self-Government will enter upon a new phase. The Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme recommends (paragraph 188) that "there should be as far as possible complete popular control in local bodies and the largest independence for them of outside control". This two fold object would be secured by making the local bodies wholly elective in their personnel and constitution as under the English system, by relieving them largely of the restrictions to which they are subjected in regard to the details of administration which indeed has been done in a considerable measure in Bengal, and by placing them under the supervision and control of a Local Government Board as in England. The English system of having aldermen on municipal boards may be considered and perhaps tried. This will help to do away with the system of Government nominations and yet secure the services of persons of distinction who may not care to contest elections and of men belonging to small minorities who may have no chance of success in open elections. The proposals for the creation of a Local Government Board has been under the consideration of the Government ever since the inception of the institutions of Local Self-Government. It was considered for Bengal in 1882 and was negatived by the Secretary of State. Lord Morley

referred to it in his despatch of the 27th November 1908 observing that it should be considered "how far in each province it would be desirable to create a department dealing exclusively with these local bodies, guiding and instructing them, correcting abuses in a form analogous to the operations of the Local Government Boards in this country." The question came up for consideration before the Decentralization Commission in 1909 and was rejected by them though the late Mr. R. C. Dutt, the only Indian Member of the Commission was in favour of it. Indian opinion, whenever it has had an opportunity of expressing itself, supported the idea of a Local Government Board. A Resolution was moved in the Imperial Legislative Council in 1914, recommending the creation of Local Government Boards. It was largely supported by the non-official Indian members, but the Government did not see their way to accept the recommendation. The views of the Government of India, however, like those of all progressive Governments have now undergone a change; and in their Resolution, dated the 16th May 1918, they "suggest for the consideration of the Provincial Governments the constitution of a central body which should co-ordinate the experience of the local bodies and provide improved control and guidance by entertaining further inspecting establisments if necessary". The Resolution goes on to add: "Such a central body should be in direct touch with the Government and might fitly be presided over by a member of the Executive Council. It should further be considered whether in place of a formal board there might not be a standing committee for local and municipal affairs in direct contact with the Government to be largely drawn from elected members of the Legislative Council.

3. The Government of India recognize the need ofc o-ordinating the work of the local bodies. In Bengal, and I presume it is the case in other parts of India, the local bodies are supervised by the Magistrate of the District and the Commissioner of the Division where there is one. The result is that the degree and the quality of the supervision differ in different places. There is no guarantee of the continuity of a definite policy or of the steady growth of sanitary and other improvements. I have been informed of works of sanitary improvement started by one Magistrate which were suspended by his successor on his transfer to another district. If there was a central supervising authority, such a contingency would be impossible. Under existing conditions the efforts of local bodies are often dissipated Acting in their individual spheres and as isolated units without a central co-ordinating authority they often lack method, initiative, expert knowledge and organized effort which at times as in the case of drainage and water works must extend beyond their immediate local jurisdictions: Local Government in the conditions which are now about to be established in India must play an increasingly important part in the administration of the country. It will deal with sanitation which, in Bengal, is the most vital problem and also very largely with the sphere of education. Expert knowledge and guidance will be needed. Obviously the District Officers, and I mean no reflection upon them, are not as a rule experts in these matters; and if even they were, the demand upon their time and attention are so multifarious in connection with the general administration of their districts that it would be impossible for them to do justice to them. The Government of India indeed express the view in the Resolution to which I have referred that "the powers of Collectors and Commissioners should be maintained" in connection with local affairs. I submit that, if there is to be a central authority, the interposition of intermediary authorities would not only be unnecessary but would complicate the working of the machinery and cause avoidable delay. It should be open to the central authority to invoke the assistance of the Collectors and the Commissioner for information and report, but neither the District Officer nor the Commissioner of the Division should have a recognized or statutory place in the new machinery of Local Government.

4. It will be seen from the extract which I have quoted that the Government of India suggest for the consideration of the Local Governments the formation of a Local Government Board. It should, in the opinion of the Government be "a formal board or a standing committee for local and municipal affairs in direct contact with the Government and to be largely drawn from elected

members of the Legislative Council." The views of the Secretary of State are somewhat different, though both these high authorities are agreed that there should be a Local Government Board for instruction and guidance. The Secretary of State says in his despatch of the 29th November 1918 :—

> "Such powers as are possessed and in practice frequently exercised by the Local Government Board in England seem to be a necessary part of a well administered system of self-government in local areas, and I do not consider that the place of such a permanent department can effectively be taken by a standing committee of the Legislature. A body such as you contemplate would, I doubt not, prove very helpful to the Local Government and would be analogous to the advisory committee that are often established in this country by ministers of departments for the purpose of reference and consultation. That such committees cannot exercise the continuous control and guidance that is required and are merely ancillary to the permanent establishment of trained officials and experts who form the department and who discharge the duties of supervision and control which by law or statutory rules are assigned to the central authority. The expert inspecting establishment which you suggest might eventually be entertained by the standing committee, would according to the English practice form a permanent department under the minister, and would report to him and act under his instructions. It would be for him to decide the cases in which and the manner in which he would take the advise of the standing committee. I make these remarks because the English practice is the outcome of long experience and, in my opinion, maintains a necessary distinction between the duties of the permanent executive staff, the individual responsibility of the minister and the functions of an advisory committee."

5. The principles laid down in the concluding passage of the despatch I have noted, will, I venture to think, commend themselves to Indian public opinion. There should be the undivided responsibility of the minister, and no institution should be created calculated in any way to minimize or to reduce it; and it is equally clear that he should be aided by an inspecting and supervising staff who would be subordinate to him but whose responsibility to him in their own spheres must be equally clear and well-defined. In this connection I may perhaps add that it would be expedient to provincialize municipal and district board service in its higher branches above a certain pay. In England, the Local Government Board means the minister, and he is not assisted by a board on standing committee, unless he chooses to call one to his aid for any special purpose. As the experiment of a popular minister controlling a great department could be altogether new, and it is possible that he may not have personal experience of the working of local boards, I would recommend the formation of a standing committee purely advisory in its scope and functions to assist him, the committee consisting of not more than three or four members to be selected by the minister himself from amongst the elected members of the Legislative Council. Such a body, if properly chosen, would place him (and he would have the strongest motive to make a wise selection) in possession of first-hand knowledge and experience and at the same time his responsbility would remain unaffected as he would be under no obligation to follow their advice. The committee may be further strengthened by two additional members, one representing the municipalities and the other the district boards of the province chosen by them. The initiative would remain with the minister, his sense of responsibility would be unimpaired; his schemes of improvement would be bold yet tempered with caution, the result of helpful and well informed advice, and yet he would be firm in their execution. After a time such an advisory committee may not be needed, but it seems to me to be a desirable safeguard at the start. The existence of such a committee need not interfere with his calling to his aid such other expert advice as he may think necessary.

6. The Local Government Board in England is vested with large powers of control and supervision. But it is not to be understood that it is autocratic in

the exercise of its powers. Persuasion rather than compulsion is the chief weapon in its armoury, and persuasion having behind it substantial authority which may at any moment be called into operation is usually found to be effective. Public opinion plays a prominent part in the working of the entire machinery of Local Self-Government in England; and I feel that with the transfer of the departments to popular control with a minister responsible to the Legislature and with a sense of growing power in the electorate, popular opinion will within a reasonable distance of time become a powerful and inspiring factor in determining the administration of our system of Local Self-Government. I have no fears as to the autocracy of a Local Government Board. For the board will mean the popular minister responsible to the Legislature and amenable to its control and in the last resort to that of the electorate.

7. The efficiency of an administration, local or provincial, largely depends upon its funds and much of the usefulness of local bodies and of their capacity to cope with their legitimate work will be determined by the measure of their financial resources. Lord Morley, in his despatch of the 27th November 1908, to which I have already referred, says in regard to this aspect of the question that funds have not existed for an efficient executive staff. The friends of Local Self-Government in India from Mr. Gokhale downwards have all deplored the inadequacy of the resources available to the local bodies. In England the local bodies possess unrestricted powers of taxation, of which considerable use is made. But it is idle to think of local bodies in India emulating the local authorities in England in this respect. With our growing wants and the pressure of public opinion to meet them the rate of local taxation will rise; but even then a large margin of local wants will have to be supplied from resources other than local. In England substantial grants are made by the State to local authorities for what are called semi-national services, such as primary education tuberculosis, child-welfare, housing, etc. Here is an extract from an essay by Captain C. M. Lloyd on constitutional problems which appears in the Local Government Series, No. 1, page 40:—

> "But modern economic changes and the development of public opinion have led in the last few years to a rapid growth of the grants-in-aid, especially on the national or 'semi-national' services. By the year 1916, the total subventions from the national exchequer to the local authorities in England and Wales (which, in 1870, was under £2,000,000 and in 1900 about £10,000,000) amounted to £23,160,815. And the sum, of course, has continued and will continue to rise with the recent extension of the principle in the sphere of public health (*e.g.*, grants-in-aid of clinics, maternity services, treatment of tuberculosis and venereal disease), and the large subsidies promised in respect of housing in the near future. The bulk of these subventions, it is important to notice, do not pass through the local Taxation Account, but are "monies voted annually by Parliament," and these represent a re-action against the Goschen system, and a return to the old plea of direct grants. Of the £23,160,815 mentioned above only about eight and a half millions come from the local Taxation Account, and the proportion of the direct grants is steadily increasing."

The above demonstrates the growing tendency of Parliament to make grants to the local bodies out of State funds in aid of semi-national services. The volume of these grants has steadily grown from year to year. Waterworks, drainage, primary education, anti-malarial measures, and such as may be adopted for the prevention of eradication of cholera and plague and others which might be named, should be regarded as semi-national services in the English sense. I strongly recommend that the Government should follow the English example in this respect and assist the local bodies with their subsidies. Something has been done in this respect by making over to local bodies the proceeds of the Public Works Cess; but the policy is one that in view of our growing local wants is capable of considerable expansion. In the Provincial Budget a fixed allotment should be provided for

subsidies to local bodies and also provision should be made for loans to be advanced to them

8. There is only another matter to which I desire to refer in this Report. In England, primary and even secondary education are controlled by the local authorities, subject to the supervision and control of an education board presided over by a minister responsible to Parliament. The local authorities may appoint the teachers, lay down the curricula and generally control the administration of details, but they must follow the policy and the programme laid down by the board. In Bengal, primary and in some cases even secondary schools are maintained by grants made from the local funds; but the local bodies have little or no control over them. They are managed by school committees controlled by the Government Department. This is in violation of the elementary principle that, where there is financial contribution, it must be accompanied by administrative control. But what is more important from the practical point of view is that the control of the local bodies conversant with local conditions and inspired by local patriotism would add to the efficiency of these schools and in the end promote the general interests of education. This is the case in England, as I have been told by high authority, and there is no reason why the same result should not follow in India from the operation of similar conditions. Next to religion, education is our most sacred concern; and nothing would afford a more powerful impetus to the development of local public spirit than this new sphere of public duty; and the awakened public life of the locality would re-act upon the entire range of local concerns and exercise a bracing influence over them all. Increased expenditure would be cheerfully acquiesced in and local resources would gladly respond to the new local demands. Increased power would foster responsibility and stimulate the spirit of sacrifice to meet it. English rate-payers are wealthy, but the readiness and spontaneity of their local efforts have their roots in the consciousness of the possession of power and responsibility. I recommend the adoption of the English system, subject to variations dependent upon differences in local conditions. The recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission for the creation of a board to control secondary education need not interfere with the suggestion which I have made. The board will be in the position of the Education Board in England, and subject to the general control which it may exercise and the policy which it may lay down the details of administration in connection with the secondary schools may be left to the local bodies. If, indeed, it should be deemed inexpedient to start a new experiment in secondary education such as is recommended by the University Commission with a large measure of power vested in local bodies unused to educational problems of this character and magnitude, the school classes below the high schools may be made over to the control of the local bodies.

9. I consider it desirable to adopt the above features in the system of Local Self-Government in Bengal, and as I was the only Indian member of the Committee I may, perhaps, be permitted to suggest that their applicability to the other provinces of India should also be considered.

LONDON,

Dated the 19th August 1919.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915.
(5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.)

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Tuesday, the 24th February, 1920.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble SIR CLAUDE HILL, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *presiding*, and 60 Members, of whom 53 were Additional Members.

RESOLUTION *RE* APPOINTMENT OF HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA IN LONDON.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda :—"Sir, I beg to move the Resolution which stands in my name and runs as follows :— 11-3 A.M.

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that early steps be taken for the creation of the appointment of High Commissioner for India in London and his office, and that full consideration be given to the claims of Indians to appointments created in this connection.'

"This is a matter which I venture to hope will not provoke much controversy and that possibly the Government will be pleased to accept it. In September 1918, my Hon'ble friend Mr. Khaparde moved a Resolution in this Council for the appointment of an Agent General for India in London whose business it would be to deal with stores, look after Indian students and similar things. As Hon'ble Members may be aware the functions of the Secretary of State are two-fold. In one capacity he deals with political and administrative questions, and in another capacity he has agency work for the Government of India to do. My Hon'ble friend's idea was to separate the two functions and to make over the Agent's work to a representative somewhat on the lines of the Colonial Agents General. The Colonial Secretary of State, for instance, has no concern with similar work in England. My Hon'ble friend, Sir George Barnes, did not see his way to accept it and it was lost. Although the Government of India threw cold water on the subject, our friends did not lose courage and the matter was taken up in England. There were two Indian witnesses before Lord Crew's Committee, both of them come from what is known as the Moderate camp. I freely confess that I do not appreciate the distinction. I really do not realise what the term connotes. One of the witnesses, Mr. K. C. Roy, in his evidence strongly pressed this matter on the notice of the Committee. The Committee

[*Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Mr. G. S. Khaparde.*] [24TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

was pleased to accept the recommendation, and in their report of June 1919 they say :—

'We are satisfied that the time has come for a demarcation between the agency work of the India Office and its political and administrative functions, and that the step would commend itself to all classes of opinion in India as marking a stage towards full dominion status. Accordingly, we recommend that preliminary action should be taken with a view to the transfer of all agency work to a High Commissioner for India or some similar Indian Governmental representative in London. We suggest that, in the first instance, communications should be entered into with the Government of India with the object of transferring to the direct control of that Government, the Stores Department and also the Accountant-General's Department (subject to any necessary reservations, including the retention of work connected with higher finance), and that the Government of India should at the same time be invited to make suggestions for the transfer to their control of any other agency business, such as that transacted by the Indian Students' Department.'

The Council will see thus that the Committee adopted most of the suggestions that my friend Mr. Khaparde put forward. I cannot help feeling, Sir, that the Government of India, through a lack of perspective, missed the initiation of the scheme which might have been theirs. However, the matter is now placed beyond the stage of discussion, debate and deliberation, for not only has the Joint Parliamentary Committee made similar recommendations, but the matter has now found a place in the statute. In section 35 of the Government of India Act it is laid down :—'His Majesty may by Order in Council make provision for the appointment of a High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom and for his pay, powers, duties and conditions of employment'. Therefore, what we are now concerned with is, when the Government of India is going to give effect to that enactment, or is it merely to remain a pious wish; we are concerned with when and how this department is to be set up. I submit that this is a matter in which the Government of India must follow the practice of the Dominions. It is well known that they have a representative who is called the Agent General in London and is drawn from a class of persons born and bred in the Dominions. I suggest similarly that this appointment should go to a qualified Indian who has won the confidence of his countrymen, and who will be able to fulfil the post with distinction to himself, with credit to the Empire and benefit to India. That is my submission and not only that, but I submit that in the making of all appointments in this connection, consideration should be given to the claims of Indians; we must try to make this office a really effective Indian organisation, run for India by Indians. With these words I commend the Resolution to this Council."

11-10 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde** :—"Sir, it is a matter of great satisfaction to me that the resolution which I moved in the Simla Session of 1918 has gone through the usual stages. First is the stage of ridicule, next is the stage of argument, and the last is the stage of acceptance; and this resolution of mine has gone through all these three stages. When I first proposed it, one of the Hon'ble Members, a friend of mine, could not understand what I meant then, and he thought that I was making a joke or something of that kind. That was the first stage. Then came the argumentation stage, in England and the last stage has now been reached regarding the formation of the India Office establishment about which my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Chanda, just read a passage. So it is accepted now that a High Commissioner will be appointed. I proposed the name of High Commissioner in 1918, but I thought then, as I think now, that the designation of Resident Minister would be a better one, because the term of Agent General was not then much in favour. However, I am entirely in sympathy with the Resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Chanda, particularly with that part of it where it says that full consideration be given to the claims of Indians to appointments created in this connection. My friend has confined his remarks merely to the person who would be chosen to become the High Commissioner in London. My idea goes still further than that. I say that not only the High Commissioner should be a duly qualified Indian, but his establishment should also be Indian.

In the same speech which I made in Simla, I said that many ministerial officers are going to be appointed in the India Office, but most of them have not seen India at all and probably they would find difficulty in dealing with the subjects. So I propose that it should be made a condition precedent for employment in the India Office that those people who would be appointed in the India Office should spend a part of their time in the Secretariat here, and I also said, which I repeat to-day, that the people in the Secretariat here should get promotions and they should be sent to the India Office. I also said then, and I still say it, that I personally like that a large number of Indians should go to England, and a large number of English people should come to India so that an additional link between the two nations may be established, or to speak in the modern language, the two democracies of India and England may be brought together and made to understand each other. At any rate such a course would facilitate their coming to a common understanding. So I heartily support this proposition, and I would heartily recommend that the posts of High Commissioners and their establishment should be largely Indian, if not exclusively Indian. They should be as largely Indian as you can possibly make it. With these remarks I support the Resolution, and I hope that Government will see their way to accept this recommendation."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"Sir, I do not know whether it is really to the advantage of India to have a High Commissioner for India in London at this stage of our development. I say, I have my own doubts about the usefulness of the post, because, I believe, that so long as the High Commissioner is to be controlled by the Government of India, which is not controllable by the people of India, I doubt very much whether the High Commissioner will reflect and represent the opinions of the country at large. I quite see that there is a necessity for a High Commissioner in London from India, but the question is, whether he will serve any useful purpose and will really represent the views of the people at large, and I have my own doubts on this point. However, it is a settled fact that we are going to have a High Commissioner. The question has been settled in the Government of India Bill itself, and what my Hon'ble friend Mr. Chanda wants now is that the Governor General in Council should take early steps for the creation of the appointment of a High Commissioner for India in London. That is one thing that he wants, and the second thing that he wants is that full consideration should be given to the claims of Indians to appointments created in this connection. Well, as regards the first point, it may be mentioned that although the Government of India Bill has passed into an Act, the Act has not come into force yet. It requires yet a notification by the Governor General in Council. So long as there is no notification the Act or any part of it does not come into force at all, and if I understand my Hon'ble friend Mr. Chanda rightly, he wants that the Government should now issue a notification in regard to that particular provision of the Act. Perhaps the Council will remember that when the Government of India Bill was discussed in the House of Commons, Colonel Yate moved an amendment that the Bill should not come into force until the rules were all settled and passed by Parliament. To that the reply was that there were certain sections in the Bill which could come into force at once, and for which there was no necessity for waiting for the rules. I think it was Major Ormsby Gore who made a pointed reference to this particular provision in the Bill I read a few lines from his speech. He said :— 11-14 A.M.

'I think the Hon'ble member opposite is under a misapprehension as to what the effect of this amendment will be. The effect, as I read it, is that no part of this Bill can be put into force until all the franchise rules and things of that kind have received the affirmative assent of this House. That seems to me quite unreasonable. It is quite impossible for the new local legislatures or the proposed Ministries to come into force until these Rules have been approved by this House. But there are things in the Bill, such as the appointment of a High Commissioner for India. Does the Hon'ble and gallant gentleman want all this sort of thing held up pending the settlement of the Franchise Rules? It is really unreasonable that you should hold up a Bill, which is to receive the assent of

the King Emperor, and prevent the coming into force of many of its important clauses while we are waiting for the machinery to come from India for the approval of this House of certain franchise and other Rules.'

"So it seems certain that the view of the House of Commons then was that this particular provision of the Bill should come into force immediately without waiting for the rules to come from India, and my Hon'ble friend Mr. Chanda now wants that a notification to that effect should issue, so that the appointment of High Commissioner could be made under it.

"The next point is that in making the appointment the claims of Indians should be taken into consideration. Well, I personally do not see much force in the demand, though I do not wish to oppose that part of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Chanda's Resolution. It does not matter whether you have an Indian or a European so long as the incumbent is not to be controlled by the representatives of the people. He will be guided, whether he is a European or an Indian, he will be controlled by the Secretary of State and the Government India, and he will have to follow the instructions laid down and orders issued for him from time to time by them. Rules will be framed under that section and those rules will be binding on him. However, I should certainly like to see an Indian appointed as High Commissioner, if Mr. Chanda thinks an Indian in that post will do much better than a European. With these observations, I support the Resolution."

11-20 A.M. **The Hon'ble Sir William Marris** :—"Sir, I think the Council will gather from the fact that I have been asked to deal with this resolution by the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry that this question of the appointment of a High Commissioner in London has not actually reached the positive constructive stage. I do not mean to say that we are vague about it or theoretical, but it is a case in regard to which we have not yet got a plan clearly thought out in detail. We have a definite idea of the nature of the office and general character of its functions, but we have not yet got, so to speak, the working drawings. We trust the time is by no means far off at which we shall have them, but we have not quite reached that point yet. Now, Sir, in the sense that questions relating to the operations of the Stores Department of the India Office and their re-action upon Indian industries have been for some time agitated, this question is not a new one, but in the further sense that such dissatisfaction as has been expressed at the arrangements for the purchase of stores has now become embodied in the concrete desire for a High Commissioner and the beginning of the emancipation of our business operations in England from the absolute control of the India Office, in that sense, Sir, this project is not a very old one. The germ of it lies in that paragraph of the Report on Constitutional Reforms which advised that the agency functions of the India Office should be segregated from their political and administrative functions and that the latter alone should be a charge upon Indian revenues. That report was published in July 1918. As the Hon'ble mover has told us, a month or two later the Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde moved his resolution for the appointment of what was then called an Agent General, whose functions would be primarily to undertake the purchase of stores, to act as Indian Trade Commissioner, to look after Indian students, to make purchases of silver, to take over the work of the Finance Committee of the India Office, and so forth. That resolution, Sir, was not accepted by this Council. I do not think the Hon'ble Mover put the matter quite fairly when he said that Government threw cold water on it. The fact was, as the Hon'ble Member in charge pointed out, and as was known to the Council at the time, that the Industrial Commission was then sitting and was very much concerned in this question of the production and purchase of stores, and that that Commission was likely to make proposals for the development of the production of stores in India in a way which the retention of the purchasing power in the hands of an Agent General might rather thwart than encourage. That was the view which the Hon'ble Commerce Member presented to the Council and which met with the acceptance of the Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde, however, made it plain that the

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duties of this officer in London might be a question of detail, and what he was largely driving at was the provision in London of a representative of Indian interests, who would not be under the control of the India Office, but an officer of the Government of India, and although the Resolution was not accepted by Government or Council, that was a point of view for which every one I think felt that there was much to be said.

"The next stage, Sir, was the report of the Crewe Committee on India Office organisation. They went a little further than the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and proposed a demarcation between the administrative and political and the agency functions of the India Office. They thought that the step would be acceptable to Indian opinion 'as marking a stage towards full Dominion status' But when we look at their positive proposals we see that they fall short of this. What they recommended was that the direct control of the Stores Department of the India Office and some of the Accountant General's work of that office, (but not high finance), and other work that lent itself to such treatment, such as the business of the Indian Students Department, should be transferred to the new office. They thus left a perceptibly wide gap between the functions of the office which they contemplated and those of a full blown Dominion High Commissioner. And it is, I think, obvious that that distinction must be made so long as Parliament and the Secretary of State retain the responsibility for Indian affairs which the Government of India Act lays upon them. The Indian High Commissioner cannot exercise the diplomatic functions which Dominion High Commissioners do. I think that is clear. At all events the Joint Committee thought so, for they laid it down significantly that our High Commissioner's functions should be functions of agency as distinct from political functions analogous to those performed by Dominion High Commissioners. This inevitable decision cuts out from immediate consideration what to my mind is perhaps the most interesting feature of the subject, namely, the problems that arise in respect of diplomatic relations.—I mean the indeterminate position of the High Commissioner between the changing Dominion Governments and the great Departments in Whitehall. It is an interesting thing to an observer of political developments to notice that it has always been the aim of the Departments to treat these Dominion High Commissioners as the diplomatic representatives of the great Dominions in London and to deal with the Dominions through their High Commissioners. There has been, on the other hand, a perceptible reluctance on the part of the Parliaments of the Dominions to allow their representatives that status, and when Imperial matters of first importance have come up for discussion, that discussion has not been conducted, as might have been expected, through the High Commissioners, but the Premiers or leading statesmen of the Dominions have come over to participate at first hand in the deliberations. That, Sir, is not an aspect of the matter which immediately concerns us because it may not arise. But limited as the functions of our High Commissioner may be at the outset, it seems to me perfectly certain that the mere fact that we have a representative of our own in London will result bit by bit in new functions being given to him, and personally I should forecast at no very distant date an interesting question arising as to the powers of the High Commissioner and the rights of the Government of India to deal with him *vis a vis* of the Secretary of State.

"However, leaving these questions which do not immediately arise from the Resolution and confining ourselves only to the sure ground upon which we have to build, we may take it that the High Commissioner in London, an office which is shortly to be created, will at all events deal with the purchase of such stores as are required to be bought overseas. He will have associated with him an Indian Trade Commissioner, and he may or may not exercise functions connected with the supervision of Indian students.

"Well, Sir, what then is the position at the present moment? The position is that the Government of India of course intend to pursue this policy and to make this appointment, but at this actual moment a Stores Committee is in session to consider the question of the arrangements to be made for the

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purchase of stores in India. The question of the arrangements to be made for the purchase of stores in England must obviously depend upon what is seen to be possible and expedient as regards purchase in this country, for the most direct way in which we can stimulate production in this country is by purchase in this country; such production must come first; it must be furthered by every legitimate and prudent means. That, Sir, is the declared policy of Government and it has the support of Indian opinion. As soon, therefore, as the Stores Committee have advised upon this question the Government of India think that the time will be ripe to take up this matter of moving for the appointment of a High Commissioner and of definitely defining his duties. They are perfectly willing to give an undertaking that the question will then be considered, and it goes without saying that the further question which is raised by the Hon'ble Member's Resolution will receive the fullest consideration also. With this explanation, Sir, that we must first see one more step ahead of us before acting, the Government of India accept the Hon'ble Member's Resolution."

11-33 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda**:—"Sir, I am grateful to the Hon'ble Sir William Marris for his kind acceptance of my Resolution with certain reservations.

"While I was listening to his very instructive and very interesting speech—it was several times the length of my few remarks—I was wondering whether I would not be justified in characterising the present attitude of Government as the same which was adopted in 1918, namely, that of throwing cold water upon the scheme. It is now two years since this matter was debated and recommended by the Crewe Committee, the Joint Committee and lately found a place in the Statute; still we are told that the time has not yet come, and that many other things have to be taken into consideration. However, I am pleased to hear that Government accepts my Resolution. I am prepared, Sir, to accept the attitude that we must go through several stages and that we shall have progressive realisation in this also as in other matters. I, therefore, express my gratitude for the attitude which has been taken up by the Hon'ble Member."

The Resolution was put and adopted.

RESOLUTION *RE* PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

11-34 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha**:—"Sir, at the time I gave notice of the Resolution* which stands in my name, the orders of the Secretary of State in regard to the recommendations of the Public Services Commission about the Provincial services had not been passed and there was no knowing when they would be passed. But yesterday, in reply to an interpellation, the Hon'ble the Home Member gave information that the orders had been passed which makes it unnecessary now for me to press this Resolution. I, therefore, ask for leave to withdraw it."

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill (*presiding*):—"The Hon'ble Mr. Sinha's Resolution is by leave withdrawn."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"May I rise to a point of order, Sir. Has it not to be put to the vote?"

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill (*presiding*):—"It has not been moved."

The Resolution was by leave withdrawn.

*This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that orders be passed without further delay on the recommendations of the Public Services Commission relating to the various Provincial services.

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RESOLUTION *RE* AMNESTY TO POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel :—" Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution :— 11-35 A.M.

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he may be pleased to give the fullest effect to the letter and spirit of the Royal Proclamation in regard to clemency to political offenders.'

" Sir, the policy of His Majesty's Government is to introduce responsible government in India, and, in order that that policy might be carried out successfully, it is necessary that the officials, *i.e.*, those responsible for the government, and the people of India must work together. Now they must, I say, work together with a common determination for a common purpose, namely, the attainment of responsible government in India. This is possible if there is co-operation between the people and the officials. Now, in order to bring about the necessary co-operation, it is absolutely essential that all traces of bitterness between the people and the officials must disappear. Now, how are those traces of bitterness to disappear ? Several ways were first hinted at by Colonel Wedgwood in the House of Commons on the the 5th of December. Colonel Wedgwood in his speech on the third reading of the Government of India Bill, uttered these memorable words :—

'This Bill is not enough. India is not vitally interested in this Bill. India is infinitely more vitally interested in the repeal of the Press Act, of the Seditious Meetings Act, the Rowlatt Acts, and all the un-English Acts with which we have had to hold down India. India is much more interested in an amnesty for political offenders, for those hundreds of men who still lie in jail in India or who are banished all over the world. If this Bill is to be a success, if it is to work, remember that it must have the right atmosphere in which to work. Unless it has that right atmosphere, no amount of amendments, even if we carried them from the Labour benches, would put the matter right. No amount of amendments would unite the English and Indian peoples as they ought to be re-united. They have been severed—I will not go into the reason of it now—by people who did not know what England stood for. We have to bind them together. This Bill is not enough. Start from that, but for goodness' sake when this Act comes into force, when the new constitution is granted to India, see that it is accompanied by a full amnesty for all political offenders, and see, above all, that it is accompanied by a declaration of rights which will put the humblest Indian subject of the British Crown on the same footing as any of us here, and establish all those principles for which the English have fought in the past when they conquered their rulers.

'Give us throughout the whole British Commonwealth a people divided neither by colour bars nor by any differentiation in the rights of men.'

" Those are noble words of a noble member of the House of Commons. Now, what do we find ? A few days after that, I think about two weeks after that, comes the Proclamation from His Majesty the King-Emperor embodying one of the suggestions made by Colonel Wedgwood, namely, the general amnesty. Of course the Proclamation is not exhaustive as to the ways by which all bitterness can be obliterated; it refers to one of the ways, namely, general amnesty to all political prisoners. Now, Sir, the question is whether the fullest effect has been given to this command of His Majesty. Well, of course, if the fullest effect had been given there was no justification for the admission of this resolution. The very fact that His Excellency has been kind enough to admit this resolution is proof enough that the fullest effect has not been given. But, apart from that, it is necessary for me to give this Council a few facts and statistics to show that the letter and the spirit of the Royal Proclamation have not been observed. I take Bombay first. In Bombay 123 people were convicted by the Martial Law Commissioners. Out of these 123 I think 72 were released, and 51 are still rotting in jails. I know that the sentences of 18 of these 51 have been reduced, but I submit to this Council that it is not a question of reduction of sentences. What His Majesty the King desires is that all traces of bitterness should be obliterated, not reduced. Reduction of sentences, if it means anything at all, means reduction in the bitterness. What is required is a clean slate. I do not know on what principle the Government of Bombay acted in this matter. Of course there is that general discretion given to His Excellency the Viceroy that in extending

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the general clemency he should consider the question of public safety at the same time. That is a discretion which must be very wisely exercised. But nothing in the Proclamation admits of reduction of sentences surely. The discretion clause means that certain people whom the Viceroy thinks are people who could not consistently with public safety be released should not be granted amnesty. However, if I were the adviser of Government, which fortunately I am not, what I would do is this. I would advise His Excellency the Viceroy to ask all political offenders whether they wish to take advantage of the general amnesty clause or not. I assure you, Sir, and I assure this Council, that whatever else you may say against these people they are an honest lot; they mean what they say and they say what they mean, and if you ask them whether they wish to take advantage of the general amnesty clause, that is to say, whether they propose hereafter to begin with a clean slate and to have no bitterness whatsoever, and if they say 'yes,' I would advise His Excellency the Viceroy to trust those people, to take them at their word. Let us ask them, I say, whether they wish to take advantage of the general amnesty clause in the Royal Proclamation, and if they say 'yes,' trust them, confide in them, and they will not fail you; in fact, they had their convictions and they paid the price for them, and if they now say 'Well, in view of the changed circumstances, in view of the Royal Proclamation, we are willing to have all bitterness obliterated and to begin with a clean slate and co-operate with Government,' why not confide in them and grant them general amnesty?

"I was referring, Sir, to the cases in Bombay. Now in Bombay, as I say, there are 51 persons still left in jail out of 123. There are also other stray cases here and there in Bombay, the case of Mr. Horniman for example. The Secretary of State wrote to Mr. Horniman the other day that his case entirely depended upon the view that the Governor of Bombay would take. No doubt Mr. Horniman has been refused passports, but the letter that the Secretary of State wrote to Mr. Horniman is perfectly clear, that passports were refused, not because the passport officers in their discretion thought fit to do so, but because the Governor of Bombay had not yet consented to the return of Mr. Horniman to India; and after all we know exactly how things stand. We know what were the allegations against Mr. Horniman They were only two as subsequently announced, one was that he published a newspaper telegram from the Delhi correspondent of the *Bombay Chronicle* just at or about the time when the riots took place in Delhi; that telegram stated that some soldiers in the firing used what he called soft-nosed bullets. Well it was subsequently found that no such bullets were used, and thereupon the same correspondent sent a telegram to Mr. Horniman withdrawing the allegation. That telegram was despatched to Mr. Horniman, I understand, on the 17th April, or thereabout, and Mr. Horniman was deported on the 26th, and for some mysterious reasons the latter telegram that was sent by the correspondent did not reach the *Bombay Chronicle* office till the 29th, and immediately it was given publication in the *Chronicle*.

"Sir, I do not know why the telegram did not reach Mr. Horniman in due course Perhaps the Government alone can explain. Neither Mr. Horniman nor anybody can say how it was that the telegram which was despatched from Delhi on the 17th did not reach Bombay until the 29th. The deportation took place on the 26th. All these facts were brought to the notice of Mr. Montagu by the Directors of the *Bombay Chronicle*, they sent a cablegram explaining the whole situation and the fact that the telegram had been delayed. The second and the only other allegation was that the *Bombay Chronicle* was distributed free among the soldiers in the hope of exciting insubordination. Now that allegation is one that has been often characterised as false, by the *Bombay Chronicle* itself, and Mr. Horniman himself called upon the authorities to prove it. Nothing of the kind has been done. I think the authorities must now admit that the allegation was without foundation. These were the only two allegations on which Mr. Horniman was regarded by the authorities a person dangerous to public safety. This, Sir, is really not the way to invite co-operation. If you want co-operation you must be prepared on your side also for co-operation. It cannot be one-sided, it must be, as one of my friends has often stated, responsive. Then there are other cases in Bombay, the case of the Savarkar

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Brothers. They have offered several times to co-operate, but I will not discuss their case. I will leave it to my Hon'ble friend Mr. Khaparde. I have asked several questions for statistics of persons who come in under the amnesty clause; I have not got them yet. I cannot therefore give the Council the exact figures of all provinces, but I have some figures of Bengal prisoners. The Hon'ble Mr. Stevenson gave them in the Bengal Legislative Council; he admitted on the 3rd instant that out of 64 persons detained by executive order under Regulation III of 1818, only ten have been released. So that out of 64 persons 54 are still under detention. Sir, this is not the way to treat the Royal Proclamation. Then there is another lot of 52 persons who have been convicted for offences against the State; out of these 52 persons not a single person has been released, says the Hon'ble Mr. Stevenson on the 3rd instant. I am told a few have been released since, but I cannot say how many. And yet we are told that generous effect has been given to the amnesty clause in the Royal Proclamation. I know the case of a person in Bengal of the name of Kazi Abdul Gaffar. An externment order was passed against him by the Bengal Government. He applied for the extension of general amnesty to his case. His application has been refused. He has suffered in his business and has been ruined, and yet there he is; he cannot enter Bengal. Then in the Punjab 96 persons are still in jail. They have not been released. I saw a letter this morning sent by a gentleman from Peshawar to the Hon'ble Mr. S Sinha, Member of this Council. The letter says 'Please draw the attention of Government to the distressed people of the Peshawar district, several newspapers have to pay heavy security, several persons are under trial under martial law for inability to furnish security, thousands of arms forfeited, people merely protested against the Rowlatt Act.' Now, Sir, I want the Government to take courage in both hands and grant a general amnesty according to the letter and the spirit of the Royal Proclamation. I am reminded of an incident that happened the other day at Jullundur. The District Magistrate, Mr. Hamilton, refused to renew licenses under the Arms Act to several people because the applicants had joined the Indian National Congress at Amritsar which passed 'certain seditious Resolutions.' That is indeed an effective reply to the Royal Proclamation! I hope there are not many Hamiltons in the I.C.S. I wish the people and the officials to forget the past and begin afresh. This is possible to some extent if fullest effect is given to the letter and spirit of the Royal Proclamation. One word more. The term 'political offenders' ought to be widely construed. I know different Local Governments put different construction on these words. The Burma Government, for instance, has passed orders in favour of persons dealt with under the Press Act, while other Local Governments have not done so. This is not a matter that should be left to each Local Government. The Royal Proclamation directs the Viceroy to grant amnesty; not the Governor General in Council or any Local Government. The Viceroy alone is charged with this duty. I hope and trust that the Viceroy will take courage and rise to the occasion and give the fullest effect to the Royal Command. With these words I move my resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde:—"Sir, I take this opportunity of mentioning some facts which appear to me to be relevant to the case of the Savarkar Brothers which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Patel has left me to speak about, because I have seen some of their papers and put questions which have not yet come on the agenda. The elder brother is G. D. Savarkar. The younger brother is popularly known as barrister Savarkar because he went to England and qualified for the Bar. Now the elder brother in the year 1909 published a poem. That poem was considered bad or seditious or whatever you might call it, and the charge he was taken up under was attempting to wage war against His Majesty. The Sessions Judge who tried the case sentenced him to transportation for life and forfeiture of his property believing, as he expressed in his judgment, that he could not give a lesser sentence because the law provides either death or transportation for life. Then the case was taken in appeal to the High Court, and the High Court also held that the law was very clear on the point, that the Courts had no jurisdiction 12-1 P.M.

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to give a lesser sentence. I thought that would be a case eminently fitted for being considered mercifully. The man has been in jail since 1909 in the Andamans. I believe he has already undergone ten years' imprisonment, and transportation for that period is a sufficient sentence for writing a poem. The funny part of it is that I do not think that one in a hundred has read that poem. Probably if anybody read it, he would not care to read it for a second time. But whatever it may be, I thought that it was a proper case for mercy, and I thought that the man would be released under the general amnesty, granted by His Majesty, but he has not been released The case of his younger brother, barrister Savarkar as they call him, is rather a remarkable one, and most Hon'ble Members may probably remember it. He was a law student in London, and he was hauled up for some charge for writing something. He was extradited, and while on his way to India at Marseilles he jumped out of the port-hole and swam to the shore. I tell this to the Council because there is an important argument that admits of being based on this part of the case. He touched the land, he was on the land, when he was re-arrested. So he claimed that he was on the French soil and being under the protection of the French Government, he could not be legally re-arrested. He carried the matter further to the Hague Tribunal. In the meantime the man was arrested and brought to Bombay and placed before a Special Bench of the Bombay High Court. He pleaded that the Court had no jurisdiction, that his case was before the Hague Tribunal and until the Hague Tribunal decided the matter he prayed that his case may be postponed. The Judges of the Bombay High Court held, and I am not prepared to differ from their view, probably it is the correct view, that the Court could deal with him. Therefore he declined to take any part in the proceedings and trial and said that he would not cross-examine, that he would not put in any defence, and that he would allow the thing to go on and to take its own course as if he was absent. Well, the trial which may be said to be *exparte* ended in his conviction. He was transported for life and his property was forfeited, and that man has been all along in the Andaman Jail. I thought that this was also a proper case for mercy. He is a young man who wrote something, probably very bad I quite agree. Judges of the High Court did not wait for the Hague judgment. Probably they were right because after all these are matters of opinion. There is, however, one fact very remarkable about these two brothers, and it is this. When the war broke out, these two brothers offered their services and added that if they were released they would enlist and go to the front and perform such duties as would be assigned to them. I have heard it, and, I believe, I have read it somewhere, that Napoleon used to like people of this kind who did not care for their own lives, and sent them to the front, and if they deserved any punishment, he thought he better leave that to the enemy. He put them on scout duty and generally assigned any other dangerous duties; so had the offer of these two brothers been accepted, I suppose the Empire would have benefited by taking advantage of their reckless nature. That was a grand opportunity I thought, and I also thought that the British Government would gladly release them and send them to the front and keep them employed on dangerous duties, but that opportunity also has passed. Then I thought that these two brothers would be released under the general amnesty, because after all these are young people, both of them were under 22 years of age, more or less, when they committed offences I believe, and I thought they would be fit subjects to be released more especially that they had applied to the Government, I believe in 1918, for enlistment expressing at the same time that whatever they had said or done had been recklessly done, and that if they were released they would remain very law-abiding subjects, and one of them who appears to have heard of the Government of India Act as it was being framed then, added that if that Act was passed, he would be a very loyal subject, he would do everything in his power to make it successful, and that he would give up his former ways. When this petition was brought to my notice . . . .

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"May I know the name of this person?"

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The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde:—"He is popularly known as Barrister Savarkar."

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill (*presiding*):—"The Hon'ble Member is dealing with the two Savarkar Brothers."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"I did not catch the name of this man."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde:—"Both of these brothers offered to become very loyal subjects and that they would make the Act successful and so on. I thought that when this Act was passed and when this general amnesty was proclaimed, the case of both these two brothers would come under the clause which I will read out from His Majesty's Proclamation. It says 'It is my earnest desire at this time that, so far as possible, any trace of bitterness between my people and those who are responsible for my Government should be obliterated. Let these who in their eagerness for political progress have broken the law in the past respect it in the future". So I thought that the case of these two brothers would come under this clause, because these two people had broken the law, they had said foolish things, they had suffered for it, and now was the proper time to release them so that they might respect the law hereafter more especially as they had promised to do so. But unfortunately they have not yet been released so far as I know, and therefore, I thought it was a proper case to be mentioned in connection with this resolution.

"There is also a case of Maulvi K. M. Abdul Gaffar reference to which has already been made by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Patel. It is reported in fairly full detail in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, dated Monday, the 16th February 1920. I suppose all the details which led to his arrest and externment are not well known. The Council may remember that in 1918 there were some disturbances in Calcutta. After that he delivered a speech in Calcutta which was considered seditious. As a result of that he was asked to leave Calcutta. Then he came to the United Provinces. There they found it inconvenient to keep him, and they said 'we do not want you here,' but anyhow he applied again to the Bengal Government.

"But the Bengal Government would not have him back; he has got a residence in Calcutta, and that is how the poor man is now hanging about without a domicile. There is another case of that same kind, Rahman, editor of the *Akuvat*. That gentleman is also more or less in the same position not convicted of any particular offence, but his articles were considered as rather bad and he has been externed also. I state these cases in some detail to show that the complaint made by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Patel is not groundless, also in the hope that if these cases have escaped the notice of the Government of India (I have put down a question on that and there is a resolution on it which may come up later), and if their attention is drawn to them, they might receive the mercy that has been graciously proclaimed by His Majesty. With these words I heartily support this resolution brought by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Patel."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"Sir, I would like 12-12 P.M. to associate myself with the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Patel. I sent in, some time back, a question asking for information as to the numbers of the persons released in the various provinces under the Royal Proclamation of His Majesty. That qustion has not yet been disposed of, and I am, therefore, at this disadvantage that I do not know how the figures stand. Perhaps to-morrow we shall know exactly. But without going into details I should like to say, as I did when moving my resolution about the Royal Proclamation on the first day that this Council Session opened, that I do hope His Excellency the Viceroy will extend the Royal clemency as fully and as freely as possible. From the observations of Mr. Patel and Mr. Khaparde, I think there is yet

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considerable room for the exercise of the Royal clemency by His Excellency the Viceroy, and I do hope His Excellency will be pleased to extend it as fully and freely as possible."

12-12 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar**:—"Sir, there is no doubt that there has been a great change in the angle of vision even among the worst of sinners after the advent of the Reforms and after the recent Royal Proclamation. We have seen lately, I think in yesterday's papers, a summary of the book by one Hardyal as has been wired to us by Reuter, which shows how thoroughly changed he is. We have also heard through private sources that Savakar has been writing to his friends and relations that he has changed his views, and he too is prepared to co-operate with the Government. When the process of reclamation of criminals connected even with heinous offences is to be tried, these methods should be first applied to these selfless political offenders. The Government should not be 'logical to the narrowness' in interpreting the Royal Proclamation also. Let it be royal and let the Government excuse all offenders and make a trial of them. England has withstood the tremendous forces let loose by the war, and she need not fear these small forces, even if it be that these forces do not show signs of being diverted in the right direction. I want that the quality of mercy should not be strained. We are thankful to the Government for the clemency shown to so many people, and we press for their sympathetic consideration that the other people who are not yet set free may be given pardon."

12-15 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. H. McPherson**:—"Sir, before attempting to deal with various points which have been raised in the course of the present debate, I desire to explain to the Council what is the general attitude of His Excellency the Viceroy and of His Excellency's Government towards the Resolution. The powers conferred by the Royal Proclamation, like the Royal prerogative of mercy exercised by His Excellency under the Letters Patent of his high office are purely powers which are to be exercised according to the dictates of his own judgment. I am authorized by His Excellency to say that he has no objection whatever to the acceptance of this Resolution by the Council, if it be presented purely as a recommendation of a general nature for mercy. His Excellency is not present to-day, and I doubt whether he would be prepared to accept the Resolution if it be presented, on the other hand, as a sort of accusation or insinuation that the Royal direction contained in the Proclamation has been disobeyed. For my part, I am bound to say that the Resolution seems to me to be something of a superfluity, having regard both to the nature of the message contained in the Royal Proclamation, and to the action that has been taken by His Excellency to give effect to it. The direction in the Royal Proclamation to exercise the Royal Clemency to political offenders in the fullest measure, which in His Excellency's judgment is compatible with the public safety, is a direction from His Majesty the King Emperor, as, indeed, the clemency is to be exercised in his name and on his behalf. The direction is therefore binding on His Excellency and needs no commendation from the members of this Council. That the direction has received the fullest compliance and the most generous interpretation from His Excellency, I will now proceed to show, and I hope that what I have to say will convince this Council that there was really no necessity for the Hon'ble Mover to bring his Resolution though, as I have said before, His Excellency has no personal objection to its acceptance by Council

"Before I proceed to explain what action has been taken by His Excellency under the Royal Proclamation, I desire to make clear to the Council that the policy of conciliation, which is so strongly emphasised by the Royal Proclamation, is not a new policy, but one which has been steadily pursued by His Excellency's Government and by Local Governments for a very long time back, and more particularly from the time when the strain and anxiety of the war were temporarily relieved by the Armistice of 11th November, 1918. I

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can perhaps best illustrate this by explaining what action was taken in Bengal during the year 1919 to relax the restraints which, in the interests of the public safety, had been placed upon the liberty of revolutionists and the movements of political offenders during the previous years of the war. During the twelve months of 1919 the Bengal Government after a careful scrutiny of individual cases released 22 persons who had been confined under the provisions of Regulation III of 1818, and cancelled the restraints which had been placed on the movements of 513 persons under the Defence of India Act and of 3 persons under the Ingress into India Ordinance—a total of 538 persons. I may illustrate the same thing from the Punjab, and here I am referring not to action taken in connection with the unhappy disturbances of April 1919—a subject to which I will return—but to action taken in connection with an earlier event, with what is known as the Ghadr Conspiracy. In the Punjab the Local Government during 1919 relaxed the restrictions imposed on 67 persons under the Defence of India Act and 467 persons under the Ingress into India Ordinance—a total of 534 persons. In other provinces of India there is less to record of indulgence because there was less of offence, but the grand total for all India of action taken before the amnesty to remove restrictions under the State Prisoners Regulations, the Defence of India Act, and the Ingress into India Ordinance covered 1,210 persons.

"I will now refer briefly to the action which prior to the proclamation of the Royal Clemency had been taken to extend mercy or to give relief to persons convicted in the Punjab disturbances. The Council will remember that in September last, the Hon'ble Home Member announced the intention of Government to have the cases of those persons still remaining under sentence of Martial Courts and any other cases that might be specifically referred to them examined by two High Court Judges who would submit their recommendations to the Government of India through the Local Government. In fulfilment of that promise two High Court Judges (Sir B. K. Mullick from Patna and Mr Justice Chevis of the Punjab) were duly appointed to undertake the work of examination. These two High Court Judges spent nearly two months on their task and made the most careful examination of all cases tried by Martial Law Courts in which sentences had not expired and of 51 cases tried by Martial Law Commissions. As a result of their labours 99 persons convicted by Martial Courts and 24 persons convicted by Martial Law Commissions were recommended for release. The Local Government was fully prepared to accept these recommendations, as were also the Government of India, but in fact they were for the most part anticipated by the action which was taken by His Excellency under the Royal proclamation on the wider recommendations of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Apart from these recommendations, however, in all 333 persons who were convicted after the Punjab disturbances had been released by the Local Government before the amnesty was proclaimed, and had the recommendations not been largely forestalled by the amnesty the total number of releases before that event would have amounted to nearly 450

"I have said enough, I hope, to prove that the policy of pardon and conciliation towards political offenders was the accepted policy of the Government of India before the Royal message of clemency was proclaimed in December last. That message merely placed the coping stone on the work already undertaken by the Local Governments and the Government of India.

"And, having said so much, I need hardly take the trouble of denying the insinuation, the baseless insinuation, which has been made in certain quarters, that the Royal message of clemency was something which was forced upon a reluctant Government by a masterful Secretary of State. On the contrary, the message was framed after due consultation with the Government of India and the general principle involved in it had their full concurrence.

"I come now to the action which has been taken by His Excellency to give effect to the direction of His Majesty, the King-Emperor, that the Royal clemency should be extended to political offenders in the fullest measure, which

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in His Excellency's judgment is compatible with the public safety. If I may be permitted to say so, no one is more keenly anxious than His Excellency that the new era which has been created by the passing of the Reforms Act, and has been ushered in by the gracious message of His Majesty should begin under the most favourable auspices, and that the political atmosphere should be purged of all traces of bitterness. His Excellency, therefore, started with the strongest predilection in favour of the most gracious interpretation of the terms of the amnesty, and I may also say that the Local Governments, whom His Excellency has necessarily consulted in giving detailed effect to it, have been equally animated with the same gracious spirit. There are, however, limitations to the scope of the Royal message. It is not, and was never intended to be, an 'Open Sesamé' that would unlock the doors of all our jails and let loose upon society every prisoner, however dangerous his character, however unrepentant his disposition, however brutal his crime, and however remote might be the connection between his offence and things political. It was never the intention of His Majesty that under the amnesty indulgence should be extended to persons who under the thin disguise of political excitement have promoted or committed serious crimes of violence, such as murder and arson. Nor do the gracious words of His Majesty extend to persons whom Government know, or have reason to believe, to be utterly unrepentant of their former courses, men who have openly declared that from the moment of their release they will make it their business to rekindle the embers of revolution and to carry on war to the knife against the officers of Government. It would be an act of criminal folly on the part of Government to let loose on the public these mad dogs of the anarchist movement. We want no 'Red Terror' in India.

"And I must make it clear to the Council that there is another class of criminal to whom the Royal Proclamation has no application. The Royal Proclamation does not apply to non-political offenders who have been convicted by Tribunals created under the Defence of India Act, to such persons for example as the persons convicted after the Shahabad riots in Bihar or the Katarpur riots in the United Provinces. It has been argued that the words used in the Royal Proclamation 'persons who for offences against the State or under any special or emergency legislation are suffering imprisonment or restrictions upon their liberty' cover these cases, because the trying Courts were Tribunals created by special or emergency legislation, but this is clearly and obviously a mis-reading of the passage. The offences for which these persons are suffering imprisonment are not 'offences under any special or emergency legislation.' They are for the most part offences under the Indian Penal Code—not offences against the State, but offences against private individuals, and there is not the smallest ground for extending to such individuals the benefit of the Royal clemency.

"And now having explained to what classes of cases the Royal Proclamation does not apply, I will explain what action has been taken to give effect to it.

"The first point to which I would draw attention is this, that His Excellency has in one important respect travelled far beyond the letter of the Royal Proclamation. A strict interpretation of the message would have confined its operation to convictions for offences under Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, and for offences under special or emergency legislation, but after consultation with Local Governments and with their concurrence, His Excellency, animated with the desire to remove all possible causes of bitterness, decided to extend the scope of the amnesty to a large circle of offenders convicted for other than State offences after the disturbances of March-April 1919. The number of such cases is very large. It runs to several hundred and the result of this extension of the spirit of the Proclamation may best be seen from its application to the case of the Punjab disturbances.

"I have the details in a reply which was prepared to a question asked by Dr. Sapru; and here I should like to express my regret that through the non-attendance in Council of Dr. Sapru yesterday certain statements which

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had been prepared in reply to his questions were not placed on the table and therefore did not become available to the Hon'ble Members who have taken part in the present debate Here are the figures

"The total number of persons convicted in connection with the Punjab disturbances was 1,779; of these, 712 had served their sentences by 1st January, 241 were released under orders passed before that date, 92 were released in connection with the proposals of the Reviewing Judges, 638 have been released under the amnesty, and 96 remain in jail.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Patel has drawn attention to the largeness of the figure 96, but I think that the Council will look at the matter in a different way. In view of the serious character of the disturbances and the many brutal deeds of violence which were committed during their course, the margin of retention is indeed very small, and the generous nature of the recommendations made by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in this matter will, I am sure, be gratefully recognised by this Council, and by those who are now pressing for the utmost possible effect to be given to the Royal Proclamation. I may add that His Excellency has lately received from Sir Edward Maclagan his recommendations on behalf of those who were convicted five years ago in the Ghadr conspiracy, and His Excellency has agreed to the immediate release of 45 such persons, while the cases of several others are still under consideration. In the case of Bombay, regarding which we have also heard complaints from the Hon'ble Mr. Patel, an equal measure of indulgence with the Punjab has been extended to those who were convicted after the disturbances of April last, and in all 72 persons have been released, while 19 have had their sentences very materially reduced.

"Taking India as a whole, the total number of persons who have benefited from the amnesty is 1,235, of whom 24 were State prisoners confined under Regulation III of 1818, 300 were restricted under the Defence of India Rules, and 132 under the Ingress into India Ordinance, while 52 were persons convicted of offences against the State, and 727 were persons convicted in the disturbances of March and April 1919. Some Hon'ble Members may say that there is another side to the shield; we have indeed heard a good deal in Council to-day regarding that other side —the persons who have been excluded from the benefits of the amnesty. I have already explained to what classes of cases the amnesty could not be extended, and it would be easy to show under which category each case of exclusion falls, but I will not attempt this task because I do not think that this is the time, or the Council floor the place, for discussion of individual cases. I will refer to one individual case only which has been brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde, the case of the Savarkar brothers. Mr. Khaparde came and spoke to me about that case some days ago, and I promised him then that the papers would be carefully examined again. I may add that I am prepared to make the same promise to any Hon'ble Member of the Council who desires to have some individual case re-examined, and I am sure that His Excellency will be pleased to hear any recommendations that may be made in individual cases I will refer also to one group of cases to which attention has been directed, both in the Council and also in the public press—and consider the case of certain State prisoners in Bengal. Their case, I can assure the Council, has been given by His Excellency the Viceroy and the Local Government most careful consideration, and I am now in a position to state that, although this batch of detenus consists of persons against whom there is overwhelming evidence of most dangerous revolutionary activities, His Excellency has just been pleased to accept a recommendation of the Local Government for the release of 15 of their number who have displayed symptoms of repentance and have promised on release to abstain from further association with the revolutionary movement. The cases of the others are still under consideration, and I can say, on behalf of His Excellency, that as soon as ever it appears to him that any person now detained can be released without danger to the public safety, His Excellency will be ready to extend the Royal clemency to that person. I may add that it is his earnest hope that the generosity now displayed will secure the desired object of obliterating

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all trace of bitterness between those who in their eagerness for political progress have broken the law in the past and the Governments which are responsible for the maintenance of law and order. And may I, before I resume my seat, urge upon the Council the need for reciprocity in this matter. May I make an appeal to the non-official members of Council that they will urge upon those who have received the benefit of the amnesty, with whom they may come into contact, direct or indirect, or over whom they may have influence of any sort, the great need for moderation. The Council is well aware of the generosity which His Excellency displayed as soon as ever the Royal message came into his hands towards certain well-known leaders, like Dr. Kitchlew and Satya Pal in the Punjab, and the Ali Brothers. The response to this generosity was not, most will admit, very gratifying. The gentlemen in question went off in hot haste to Amritsar, and there many of them distinguished themselves by the violence of their invective against Government. There was in their speeches little evidence that the hope expressed by His Majesty for the obliteration of all traces of bitterness would be fulfilled. There was little display of that 'common determination among my people and my officers to work together for a common purpose' for which His Majesty the King Emperor appealed.

"There are, however, gradually increasing indications that the Royal message of clemency has not been in vain and that its wide and generous application has been appreciated even by those who clamour for its further extension, but I can assure members of Council that nothing is more likely to spur Local Governments to recommend, and His Excellency to accept, such an extension than the powerful example of those who have already received the benefits of the amnesty and prove by their moderation the wisdom and success of the policy of conciliation and forgiveness"

12-40 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea** :—" Sir, I think I speak the sense of this Council when I say that we must congratulate the Hon'ble Member on the highly conciliatory statement which he has just made on behalf of Government. He has told us that His Excellency the Viceroy has no personal objection to the acceptance of the Resolution of my Hon'ble friend, and that His Excellency is prepared to extend the fullest measure of clemency which has been announced by His Majesty compatible with the public safety. I do not think that in the Resolution of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Patel there is the slightest insinuation against the Government of India. I hope I have correctly interpreted the meaning of the Resolution. I think from our places here many of us, I at any rate, have declared that the Royal act of clemency has been exercised in a generous manner, and furthermore, I venture to add, that this Royal measure could not have come into operation except with the concurrence and approbation of the Government of India and that His Excellency must have been consulted before the Proclamation was issued, so far at least as this matter was concerned. Mr. Patel deserves the thanks of this Council for bringing forward this Resolution and for the reason that it has elicited the statement which the Hon'ble the Home Secretary has just made. It does good to know what the popular view is and also what explanation the Government has to give with regard to the complaints which have appeared in the public press. We now know that more than 1,200 political prisoners have received their release under the Royal Proclamation, but several cases require further consideration. I understand that 15 of the prisoners in Bengal under Regulation III of 1818 have been amnestied, and that the cases of several others are being discussed. May I inquire if the case of Barendra Ghose has been considered ? I hope my Hon'ble friend will be able to give me an answer in regard to that matter . .

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—" Barendra Ghose has been released and has reached Calcutta. "

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The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"I desire to congratulate the Government on that point. Barendra Ghose is a man of honour, and if he has made a declaration I am sure he will loyally co-operate in the interests of law and order. His case is one that has excited a considerable measure of public attention in Bengal, and I am glad to hear that he has been released. I hope that some of the prominent members of the Alipore Bomb Conspiracy have also been released under the Royal amnesty. I hope a similar measure of generosity will be shown to his brother Arabindo Ghose, who is now in Pondicherry. He is a most cultured man, he was the first man of his year at Cambridge in the classical tripos, and there is a feeling in Bengal that these two men should be released. If Arabindo Ghose is released, it will add to the general feeling of gratitude which has been created by the Royal amnesty. I desire to congratulate the Hon'ble the Home Secretary upon the statement he has made. I am perfectly sure that it will have a very conciliatory effect on the public opinion of the country. I have full confidence that the Royal Proclamation, so far as it relates to the amnesty of political prisoners, will be dealt with in the spirit of generosity which marks that historic document."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"Sir, I am very glad that the Government have decided to accept this Resolution. At the same time, I am really sorry that my Hon'ble friend Mr. McPherson has chosen to take advantage of the opportunity to observe that Dr. Satya Pal, Dr. Kitchlew and the Ali brothers after their release have made objectionable speeches at Amritsar. I have read all the speeches of the three gentlemen, and so far as I can see, I see not one objectionable word in any of them. I do not understand what really the Government expect these released prisoners to do. If they expect them to co-operate with the Government in working the Reforms, they can understand, but if they expect them to hold their tongues and not educate public opinion in the matter of our grievances, which are many, then I join issue with the Government. We are not at all satisfied with the Reforms granted, and if the Government expects that we should not talk about further reforms or agitate to get our grievances redressed, well I am sorry such attitude we are not prepared to adopt. I should have been very glad if my Hon'ble friend had quoted chapter and verse from the speeches of the three gentlemen referred to; he has not chosen to do so, but speaking for myself I am bound to say that this complaint of my Hon'ble friend is groundless. I have already stated that I am glad the Government have accepted the Resolution. My Hon'ble friend Mr. McPherson tells us that this Resolution is somewhat in the nature of a superfluity. That statement, Sir, is wholly inconsistent with the attitude of Government on the Resolution. If it were in the nature of a superfluity, there was no reason for accepting it. If you had given full effect to the Royal Proclamation there would have been no need for a Resolution. I have placed facts before this Council which my Hon'ble friend Mr. McPherson has not thought fit to controvert. I have already stated that out of 123 persons convicted by the martial law orders in the Bombay Presidency, as many as 51 are still in jail. Are these dangerous persons? We are told by the Hon'ble Mr. McPherson that the same degree of clemency has been extended to the Bombay political prisoners as has been extended to the Punjab. That is absolutely incorrect in view of the fact that, in the Punjab out of hundreds of persons convicted, only 96 are in jail; in Bombay out of 123, as many as 51 are still in jail. He says he does not want to refer to or deal with individual cases. My Resolution of course is not intended for any individual case or cases. It is intended to secure general amnesty on the widest scale possible. I maintain that full effect to the letter and spirit of the Royal Proclamation has not been given. In Bengal, I am glad to hear that 15 out of 52 persons have been released. But there still remain 37 people, and out of 64 detained under the Bengal Regulation III of 1818, only 10 have been so far released. These are facts which my Hon'ble friend Mr. McPherson ought to bear in mind. 12-45 P.M.

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Government must not do anything half-heartedly in this matter. I want Government to accept the principle I have suggested, namely, that the persons concerned should be asked whether they are willing to take advantage of the general amnesty clause, forget the past and begin afresh on a clean slate. If you accept that principle, I have no complaint to make. You ask them and if you are satisfied that they agree, let me again assure this Council that you will lose nothing by trusting them. How is His Excellency going to decide whether the release of a particular man is not consistent with public safety? How is His Excellency going to decide that point? His Excellency will naturally ask the Local Government; the Local Government will ask the Inspector General of Police, and the Inspector General of Police will ask his subordinates and so on. This is a most unsatisfactory way of dealing with the question, and, therefore, I suggest that the only solution is to trust these people, to take them at their own word. That is the principle that I still maintain and I hope it will be acted upon by the Viceroy. It has been admitted that there are 96 people in jail in the Punjab; as a matter of fact there are still 51 persons still in jail in Bombay. It is also admitted that 54 persons under the Bengal Regulation are still in detention, and only 15 have been released out of 52 convicted in the conspiracy cases in Bengal. These figures speak for themselves. I have not been able to get other figures from Government yet, but even on the figures I have quoted—and they are correct—because they have not been contradicted, I submit there is ample scope of action by His Excellency the Viceroy.

"There is, however, one point on which I should like to make a few observations. The other day this Council solemnly passed a Resolution expressing gratitude to His Majesty the King-Emperor for the Royal Proclamation. To-day we hear from the Hon'ble Mr. McPherson that this Royal Proclamation is nothing more or less than a continuation of the policy adopted by the Government of India; in fact the Royal Proclamation, he says, is the result of consultation between the Government of India and the Secretary of State. It does not come, according to him, spontaneously from His Majesty, the King-Emperor, but is really a continuation of the policy already adopted by the Government of India. Well, I am very sorry to hear this. It takes away all the grace and dignity of the Royal Proclamation. It belittles it. I always thought, and still think, that the Royal Proclamation came direct from His Majesty, the King-Emperor. I am not prepared to give credit to the Government of India that the initiative in regard to the issue of the Proclamation was theirs, or they had anything to do with it. I am not prepared to give credit to the Government of India at all in this matter. Well, if it was a continuation of the policy pursued by the Government of India and lays down no new principle or announces no new policy, there was really no necessity for the Proclamation at all. Where was the justification for it? People could have been released without the aid of the Royal Proclamation. Where was the difficulty, where was the need for a Royal Proclamation for releasing these people? I am very sorry, I repeat, that attempt has been made to take away the grace of the Royal Proclamation by stating that it is merely a continuation of the policy of the Government of India and nothing more. I hope and trust, however, that full effect will be given to the letter and spirit of the Royal Proclamation after the acceptance of this Resolution."

12-56 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. H. McPherson**:—"Sir, I have only a few words to say in reply to the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Patel. As far as I have been able to hear him, he has merely reiterated statements which he made in his opening speech, statements which I have dealt with in my previous reply. I said then that I was not prepared to discuss with him the merits of individual cases, because I do not think this is the time or the place for such discussion. He has quoted to the Council certain figures regarding action taken in the various provinces, but so far as my information goes, his figures are not correct. He has, I think, said that about 50 persons are still in jail in Bengal who were convicted of offences against the State. My information is that in Bengal there were only six persons convicted of offences against the State, of whom three have been released and three are still in jail . . .

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The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel :—"Tried and convicted by the Martial Law Commissioners?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. McPherson :—"There were no Martial Law Commissions in Bengal nor in Bombay. As regards the Bombay figures, Mr. Patel tells us that about 50 people are still in jail and have not been released. My information as regards Bombay is that 72 people have been released and that 19 only remain in jail, of whom 17 have had their sentences reduced from 7 to 3 years and two from 10 to 5 years. If there are any others in jail besides these 19, I can only surmise that they are persons who took a very prominent part in murder, arson or other serious crimes of violence, and were not recommended for release on that account, but I will make inquiries I have already spoken about the Punjab figures. The number of persons who remain in jail is 96, and I have absolutely no doubt that this figure does not include anybody except persons who have committed most serious crimes, persons, for example, who took a prominent part in the murders that were committed in the course of the Punjab disturbances. I do not think I have anything more to add to what I have already said in reply to the Hon'ble Member's speech."

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill presiding :—"It is not very clear from the Hon'ble Mr. Patel's reply as to what he means. Does he intend to move his Resolution although he expresses regret that it is accepted by the Government? I should be quite clear on the point."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel :—"It has been accepted by the Government, I understand"

The Resolution was put and adopted.

RESOLUTION *RE* AMENDMENT OF RULES FOR THE RECRUITMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha :—"Sir, I rise to 12-59 P.M.
move the Resolution standing in my name :—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he may be pleased to cancel rule VI of the rules recently promulgated for the guidance of Local Governments in framing rules for the recruitment of Provincial Services (Executive and Judicial) and so to amend rule VIII that a 'Barrister of England or Ireland or a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland of not less than 5 years' standing may be eligible for direct appointment to offices in the higher grades of the Provincial Civil Services'.

"Since I gave notice, Sir, of this motion, I have been informed by my friend the Hon'ble the Home Secretary that the rules which I want to modify or amend have been in existence since 1910, and that they are not fresh rules at all. That may be so, but they were very recently re-published in the official gazettes and the newspapers, and I understand that the Government of India have provided that these rules are to be published by the Provincial Governments from time to time, and they are to keep them in view in making their own rules for the recruitment of the Provincial Services. That being so, I feel justified in trespassing upon the patience of the Council for a short time in making my submissions in regard to this Resolution. There are only two points which I raise in this Resolution—one is a minor matter and the other is of some importance. The minor matter is that the rules provide that if the Government desire to appoint to a purely judicial office a legal practitioner, he must be a barrister of England or Ireland of ten years' standing or an Advocate of Scotland of the same standing. Now considering that a member of the English, Scotch or Irish Bar is entitled to

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be a Chief Justice of a High Court if he be of five years' standing, there does not seem to be any reason for laying down that for a District Judgeship he should be a man of ten years' standing. The differentiation does not appeal to me on any ground of logic or reason, and I therefore ask the Government to retain the same rule for both, namely, if a barrister is made a High Court Judge after five years' standing, he may be appointed after the same period, provided he is otherwise duly qualified, to be a District Judge.

"The other matter to which I refer, namely, the cancellation of rule 6, is of some importance, and I shall bespeak the indulgence of the Council when I read out the rule. It is that: 'Europeans who are not statutory natives of India shall be eligible for appointment if qualified according to the above conditions with the sanction of the Government of India'. Now this is a rule to which I take exception. There is some misunderstanding in the minds of some of my official friends who have very kindly suggested to me that this question should not be raised at the present moment, it being inopportune as it raises a question of race or nationality, but I think that they are entirely mistaken. I am not raising any question of race or nationality. I frankly concede that in the Provincial Service, if a European be domiciled in the province, he has as much right to enter it as any Indian subject of His Majesty, but when a European is not domiciled in the province and is a total stranger, then I take exception to his being appointed in the Provincial Service. For the European who is not domiciled there are the large Imperial Services to which he may be appointed, but the Provincial Services are meant for those who are domiciled in the province. In my own Province of Bihar at Monghyr, there are a number of Europeans who have been settled there for generations and some of them have been appointed as Deputy Magistrates. I make no grievance of that at all; but I take exception to a man who is not so domiciled, who may be a native of Australia or South Africa, or any other part of the British Empire, being suddenly pitchforked into the Provincial Service. I think it raises a question of some importance. It is, therefore, not needful to raise any racial question, and I think the Hon'ble the Home Member will see the advisability of accepting my proposition that this rule should be cancelled. These are my submissions in brief with regard to these rules, and I do not think I need detain the Council any longer."

1-4 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:**—"I will deal very shortly with the Resolution which the Hon'ble Member has proposed as there are many other matters of greater importance before the Council. The rules which he seeks to modify are in no sense new rules. They have been in force, I think, for the last ten years, and so far as I am aware we have never received any complaint that they operate unfairly. Of the two rules which the Hon'ble Member seeks to modify, the first is rule VIII which runs as follows:—

'The Government of India retain power in very special cases to make direct appointments to offices in the higher grades of the Provincial Civil Services, and whenever the Government of India exercise this power in the case of judicial officers, it will be confined to barristers, advocates, or pleaders of the High Courts who have shown distinguished ability in the exercise of their profession for not less than ten years and have a thorough knowledge of the vernacular'.

"As a matter of fact I am informed that the power under that rule has rarely, if ever, been exercised at all, and some Local Governments, the Local Government of Bengal for instance, are in favour of abrogating that rule altogether. The Government of Bengal say in a letter which I have before me:—'The Governor in Council would propose that this power should be abrogated. It is seldom used and when it is used suspicions of jobbery and favouritism are always aroused'. So that, far from relaxing that rule, the only proposal before us, is to do away with it altogether. Where barristers or pleaders of standing are appointed, we contemplate appointing them not to higher places in the Provincial Service, which would be a great hardship to men who have worked their way up the ladder of those Services, but rather to other posts.

"The second rule of which the Hon'ble Member complains is rule VI, which says :—

'Europeans who are not statutory natives of India shall be eligible for appointment if qualified according to the above conditions, with the sanction of the Government of India'.

"If I understand the Hon'ble Member correctly, he wishes to abrogate that rule, is not that so?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"Well, his intention is of course to prevent the appointment of Europeans who are not domiciled to Provincial Services. The effect of the recommendation which he makes would be exactly the opposite. This rule does not authorise the appointment of Europeans, but merely places a limitation on such appointments. If you remove the rule, you remove the limitation. That I conceive is not what the Hon'ble Member intends. There is another rule which provides that persons appointed to the Provincial Services 'ordinarily shall be natives of India', and that and not the rule to which he refers is really the restricting rule on the power of the Local Government.

"There is only one thing more that I need add and that is, that these appointments to the Provincial Services are clearly a duty which will shortly be delegated, subject to any general principles that may be enunciated by the Secretary of State, to Local Governments, and I do not think that this a matter in which the Government of India at this juncture should interfere in any way, and I suggest to the Hon'ble Member that he need not press this Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"Sir, I shall be very short in my reply. In regard to the first point, namely, the appointment to the Provincial Services of Barristers of five or ten years' standing, my impression is, unless I am greatly mistaken, that the Public Services Commission have recommended that a large number of legal practitioners, barristers and vakils, should be employed as judicial officers in the various provinces under the new scheme . . . . 1-9 P.M.

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"As District Judges, not in the Provincial Service, I think."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"Well, I had that in view when I made my suggestions that the rule should be so designed as to place them on the same footing in qualification as High Court Judges, namely, a standing of five years, but if the rule is to be abrogated so far as the Provincial Services are concerned, I shall be quite content to leave the matter at that.

"In regard to the other point, that of the appointment of non-domiciled Europeans in the Provincial Services, the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent makes out that the abrogation of the rule would be to do something just the reverse of what I desire. If I am guilty of that I shall be very sorry for myself and for my resolution. However, I will not pursue that line of argument because Sir William says, that before long, this matter will be delegated to Provincial Governments, who will be at liberty to make such rules as they will deem right and proper. In that view I shall not press my Resolution, but ask leave to be allowed to withdraw it."

The Resolution was, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

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POINT OF ORDER.

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill (presiding):—"The next two Resolutions,* those standing in the names of the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda and of the Hon'ble Mr. Patel, Nos. 10 and 11, deal with a question which has already been the subject of discussion at a meeting of this Council on the Resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde and they are therefore under Rule 25 (*1*) not open for discussion on the present occasion. On meeting again . . . .

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"May I explain, Sir?"

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill (presiding):—"I am afraid not; I have given my ruling.

On meeting again at half past 2, the Council will therefore proceed to the discussion of the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma's Resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"Will you not, Sir, hear me on the ruling that you gave?"

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill (presiding):—"No, Mr. Patel."

At this stage the Council adjourned for Lunch.

RESOLUTION *RE* FREE IMPORT OF GOLD.

2-30 P.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:**—"Sir, I beg to move the following resolution:—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that gold imports into India be freed from all restrictions.'

"The Resolution closely follows the recommendation of the Committee appointed to inquire into Indian exchange and currency and deals with a subject of extreme importance from the financial point of view. I may, Sir, without hesitation say that the consensus of opinion in India has been always in favour of absolute freedom in respect of the inflow and outflow of precious metals into and from India. I do not think, subject to correction, there is any difference of opinion between the British Chambers of Commerce and the Indian Chambers of Commerce in this respect. Almost every one who thought about it recommended that gold should be allowed to be freely imported into India. The Currency Committee state this at page 29 of the Report:—

'Under the Gold Import Act all gold imported into India has to be tendered to Government, at a specified rate based on the exchange value of the rupee and the premium on gold. The export of gold is not prohibited, but owing to the fact that gold commands a substantial premium in the Indian bazaar there is no tendency for it to leave the country under existing conditions. The provisions regarding the import of gold were avowedly enacted under the stress of war and were only intended to be temporary. It is, in our opinion, desirable that the entry of gold into India should be freed from regulation or control by the Government. We accordingly recommend that the Gold Import Act should be repealed as soon as the change in the Statutory ratio of the rupee to the sovereign, to which we refer below, has been effected. Movements of gold to and from India would of course continue, as in the past, to be reported for registration and statistical purposes.'

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* 10. 'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the whole Council do go into Committee to discuss the rules and regulations to be made under the Government of India Act and make recommendations.'

11. "This Council recommends that the Governor General in Council may be pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Haroon Jaffer, the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri, the Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde, the Hon'ble Mr. Paton, the Hon'ble Sir G. M. Chitnavis, the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda and the mover to examine the draft rules, regulations and standing orders under the new Government of India Act and to advise generally on all matters connected with reforms."

"One of the reasons which they give for coming to a decision immediately on the various questions referred to them rather than postponing giving a decision until some more permanent feature became discernible in the monetary and commercial transactions of the various countries was that delay would mean a continuance of Government control which they deprecate in the most emphatic terms. This is what they say at page 26 :—

'The postponement of a decision which is synonymous with the continuance of the existing uncertainty would be open to serious criticism, and would entail the prolongation of Government control over exchange and over the import of the precious metals into India.'

"So they were emphatic in their opinion that, as early as possible, gold should be freely allowed to enter India. The only qualification which they made, and wisely too, was to defend the interests of persons who held sovereigns in India; those that held sovereigns in India were entitled to receive Rs. 15 per sovereign, whereas under the new reginé it would be only Rs 10 and consequently some little time had to be given to those who hold sovereigns in order that they may receive rupees if they care to do so in exchange for their sovereigns. I think that that was the only object with which the Commission said that the necessary steps would have to be taken before free import of gold into India was permitted. I think sufficient time has elapsed between the date of the publication of this report and now for people who hold sovereigns to tender them for conversion into rupees or notes if they cared to do so.

"The Secretary of State as usual accepts the recommendations about which there is some doubt in India, but does not see eye to eye with the report on those recommendations on which there is practical agreement between the report and the people of India; and the reason that he gives is that any sudden change would lead to a shock to the commercial and financial system of India and other countries, and therefore, in the interests of India itself, there should be regulation so that the country may be gradually accustomed to cheap gold. I shall deal with that later, as to whether there is any substance in that argument and as to whether our interests would not be really jeopardised if this decision of the Secretary of State be adhered to. Sir, there is a feeling throughout India that during the war the Government had wittingly or unwittingly to pursue a policy which jeopardised to a large extent the true interests of India in the interests of war and in the interests of the British Empire, especially of the United Kingdom. We know that we did make sacrifices and we cheerfully underwent them. I am not here mentioning that in a spirit of boastfulness or carping criticism, but with the object of showing that there would be a continuous perpetuation of the evils which were inherent in a system of Government control as was pursued during the war. During the war the Government officials, especially those in charge of finance, seemed to be particularly unhappy when there was a large trade balance in favour of India because they found it extremely difficult to finance the exports of this country and the exchange problem was a considerable strain upon them. I fear that that disposition prevails even now. The Finance Minister last year when introducing the budget echoed that sentiment. We find on turning to the figures that during the five years 1914-15 to 1918-19, 182 crores was the value of the excess exports over imports including in the term imports treasure which was imported into India on private account. In 1914-15 it was 27 crores, in 1915-16 it was 30 crores, in 1916-17 it was 45 crores, in 1917-18 17 crores, and in 1918-19 it was 61 crores. How was it financed? Ordinarily if India had her freedom, she might have got gold in payment of this balance of 182 crores, or might have invested part of this money in foreign countries; it might have got silver in part; but there were restrictions imposed by the Government on the import of gold and silver and the net result was a considerable reduction in the quantity of precious metals which flowed into India.

"I think the Indian Chambers of Commerce went into this question fully. Whereas the United States and other neutral countries were adding considerably to their gold stocks during that period, India was really undergoing a

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gold famine, as it were. The amount of gold allowed to come to India was extremely small ; it was 26 million in gold and 35 million pounds in gold and silver during this period on private account. How was the 182 crores balance financed ? Well, it is difficult to venture on any specific answer to that question. I hope the Hon'ble the Finance Member will dissipate our doubts in the matter. Dealing with one of these years, the Currency Controller's Report states that the balance, namely 18 crores, was in so far as it was not adjusted by invisible imports of that year represented by credits in foreign countries due to India on private account. It is curious that the total amount of exports up to the end of 1919 agrees very nearly with the total amount of notes printed in India and the amount of metals absorbed during the period. The value of exports during the 9 months of 1919-20 was nearly 9,776 lakhs. The total amounting to Rs. 280 crores, 36 lakhs. It is curious that the number of notes printed in this period was 122 crores in notes and the absorption of metals during this period was 146 crores, the total making up 267 crores. This 267 crores is approximately the same as the 280 crores mentioned above and a margin will have to be left for invisible imports. Instead of India being allowed to get gold she was given 122 crores of paper and some silver in the shape of rupees, included in the 146 crores absorbed. It is curious that against 122 crores of notes Government invested securities in 82 crores in Securities and Treasury balances which unhappily resulted in a loss of 3½ crores. We did not get gold though we were entitled to get it. Currency was inflated although a portion of the metals was absorbed, having done its work. I do not think therefore that we can congratulate ourselves upon the devices employed for the purpose of effecting these transactions, although we must honestly confess there was nothing else perhaps to be done in the circumstances. That was during the war. The Armistice came about at the end of 1918 and we are now 16 months from it. The United States removed their embargo upon the export of gold as far back as June 1919 and eight months thereafter we are told that the time has not yet come when the Indian Government can allow gold to be freely imported into India to pay for India's goods, should India decide that that is the best investment of her balance of trade. The Chamberlain Commission and the Currency Commission emphasised the fact that India must be allowed to be paid readily for her goods in whatever shape or form she liked to receive it. Why should there be this artificial restriction placed on the import of gold which led during the war to such disastrous consequences ? I do not think that even up to August, 1919, there was any appreciable addition to the gold stocks. I think it was later that the Secretary of State did buy gold for the benefit of India and has been sending gold to India. But the question arises why should we require the interposition of the Secretary of State in India's free settlement of trade ? This is a question which the Government will have to answer. So far as we can see the measures adopted were absolutely detrimental to the true interests of India because India did not get what she wanted during that period. Turning again to the year 1919-20 we find that the exports were 97 crores in excess over the imports and 33 crores were the Council sales. Then we have curiously enough 30 crores as the amount of notes issued, the difference between 183 and 153 crores, the figure at which it stood in April 1919 and altogether we have 63 crores, and I suppose the rest is in the shape of invisible exports and the absorbed silver. There are at present 39 crores of rupees and 45 crores of gold in stock and I do not know whether the sovereign is valued at Rs. 15 or Rs. 10. If the gold in the paper currency is valued at Rs. 15, then it means we shall have to write-off at least one-third So long as the notification or rule fixes the sovereign at Rs. 15, I am afraid there will be a loss and we shall have to adjust our figures of the value of gold where the price of the sovereign is reckoned at Rs 10. This again is an absolutely anomalous position for the Government to value sovereigns at Rs. 15 when it is really Rs. 10 or below that. I think that is absolutely anomalous and wrong from a financial point of view. Then again what does it mean ? It means that a person who wants to buy gold in

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India from the Indian Government has to pay a heavy tax to the Government up to 40 per cent., while his brother outside India escapes the tax. Outside India a tola of gold is Rs. 15 or below, whereas in India you would have to pay Rs. 21 or Rs. 23 or Rs. 26 and therefore, I submit, that this is an indirect tax upon the Indian; whether it is for the benefit of the State is another matter. I do not think the Government is justified in taking this money in the form of indirect taxation from the tax-payer. Therefore, I submit that from this point of view also the continuance of control is assailable. You receive gold in London and sell Council Bills to India for various purposes. The loss falls on the Indian exporter so long as you have that rigorous control.

" From the year 1899-1900 when coinage was restricted down to the year 1916-1917, council bills to the extent of about 615 crores of rupees were sold. The average rate of silver at the time was 27*d.* per oz., and the 1*s.* 4*d.* rate would work out to between 41 and 42 pence per ounce. That means to say there was an indirect tax upon the exporter alone, not upon the whole of India, but upon the exporter alone to the extent of about one-third, that is about 315 crores over 19 years. I would ask if that is just, though part of it went to the general tax-payer; but is it just that the exporter, who is generally an agriculturist, should pay this indirect tax? That is another question, but the reason why I brought up this question, is that control is very closely allied with the functions of selling councils. Then when you sell councils in order to maintain exchange and facilitate export of specie what do you find? You are selling gold here at the rate of Rs. 23 a tola according to the tender prices. You wish gradually to bring it down no doubt. But at the same time in selling reverse councils you ship virtually gold out of British India for the benefit of those who wish to transmit money at the rate of Rs. 10 per sovereign. That is to say, the man who sends his money out of India has got a considerable benefit, if my reasoning is right or sound, over the man who purchases gold in India, and I submit, Sir, that this is also an indirect method of stopping the free influx of gold into India. Besides, you have not got a single farthing of gold in the Gold Standard Reserve to meet reverse councils which should be sold only when exchange is weak. The Currency Report recommends that the location of the paper standard reserve should be India, therefore not an ounce of gold has any business to be in England in the paper currency reserve. Then how are we to meet these reverse council bills? You can meet them only with the gold that the Secretary of State gets for his council bills or otherwise purchase it from the Indian tax-payers money. Well, then, what ought to be sent out here, is utilised for the payment of reverse councils. These complications are leading indirectly to the Government encouraging export of money from India showing an apparent partiality to one class of persons—I hope I am not wrong in my general reasoning—the man who pays for gold in India is the loser, and the man who sends money out of India gains considerably. I think, Sir, all these difficulties would only arise by reason of your controlling the import of gold. Why should you do it, I ask? It is said that gold is controlled in order that there may be no shock. Let us analyse the position. You find that the imports from the United Kingdom and the rest of the British Empire are greater than the exports to those parts. That is, it is we who have to send gold to adjust the balances against us to the United Kingdom and the rest of the British Empire. So we do not ask for any gold to flow into this country in trading with those countries. It is other countries like the United States, Japan, France, Italy and Australia that take largely goods from us, and it is here that there is excess of exports over imports, and as London is a free market and the centre of world trade adjustments, gold has to be shipped from these foreign countries to whom we export goods in such large quantities to London to be transmitted to India; if India wants gold, there should be no restrictions. So the countries which give us gold, if India desires gold, is not the United Kingdom, but it is the United States, Japan and other foreign countries. And why should we not have gold from these countries in exchange for our goods? If they wish to pay in gold for our goods, why should Great Britain interpose and say that there will be a shock to other countries. I submit, Sir, that the balance of trade in 1918-19

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was in the case of the United States 12 millions in our favour. I think Mr. Dalal has worked out and has shewn the figures for the pre-war year that £88 million was the balance of trade due to us from other countries and 47 millions against us to the United Kingdom, Java, etc. So that it is other countries that in that year had to pay 41 million pounds. Similarly, you will find on analysis that these 97 crores, which was the excess of exports over imports into India during this period of nine months, is largely due to us from other countries and not from the United Kingdom. What is done is that the gold which is due to us from other countries is intercepted. Council bills are sold to us, that means to say paper money or silver is given to us, and a number of mutual adjustments are made to the detriment of India. I think this is the view which was taken by Mr. Dalal on this point, and I think on this point, although we may not agree with him in all his contentions, he is perfectly correct. He says: 'The real reason for this latter practice is not so much to meet the convenience of trade as to retain the power of diverting payments of India's foreign balances from gold to silver.' Then again 'these revolutionary changes are to be explained by the particular bent of the policy followed—a policy of making India accept payment in India of the balances due to her as far as possible in the form of rupees.' And then the rest of it in paragraph 68 is to the same effect. 'It is a policy which is settled and managed in London, and which necessarily operates in the markets of London and India. That the interests of the London markets have not been without influence in shaping the policy may be gathered from the enormous sums of money or investments belonging to the Indian currency which have been accumulated there.'

"So, I submit, there is absolutely no reason whatsoever for any shock to any other country by reason of our demanding gold. After all, we do not demand so much gold. We did demand about 20 millions on an average during the pre-war period quinquennium, and after all there is a limit to it. It is limited by the excess quantity of goods we supply after meeting all the countries' liabilities and investments, and Hon'ble Members will find on analysis that about 5 annas 4 pies worth of precious metal per head was imported into India during the last five years on private account. There are 153 million women in India, and if you divide it amongst them, I think it will give less than a rupee per head, about 11 annas, taking a sovereign to be 15 rupees, and if you turn to the figures for Europe and America you will find that the average consumption in jewellery and on private account in arts and industries is far larger per head than in India. There is of course a small class of people here who wear heavy jewellery, and I shall never encourage in the slightest degree the habit of wearing jewellery, but you will find on analysis that India has not absorbed more gold than she justifiably may and that is the view taken by the Currency Commission also. Therefore, I submit, Sir, there is absolutely no danger, either to India or other countries if she imports gold freely and there is also a chance of our getting gold now because European countries have a minus balance the imports being larger than exports and do not require gold unless it be to back up a floated currency which would be impossible for them to do except by the adoption of other measures. Therefore, I submit, we have got a fair chance of getting gold if only we are permitted to get gold freely. Government may say, 'We are getting gold and selling it, therefore wherein lies your difficulty?' My difficulty is that first of all you are imposing taxation on buyers, secondly, it is leading ultimately to the export of capital from India, and my third difficulty is, that the Secretary of State has grievously erred in setting at naught the recommendations of the Currency Committee and centring control with the attendant complications. If the Government say that they wish gradually to bring down the price of gold in India, my submission is that if your figures are correct, you have nearly succeeded already because the minimum tender the other day was Rs. 16 per tola, and if that be so, one of the reasons urged for the continuance of the Gold Import Act has disappeared. . . . .

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill (*presiding*):—"I do not want to hurry the Hon'ble Member, but he has exceeded his time and perhaps he will bring his remarks to an early conclusion."

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The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"I therefore submit, Sir, that the Secretary of State should accept the unanimous wishes of the people of India, expressed from all quarters, that there should be free import of gold into India, and should act upon the recommendation of the Currency Committee and not find excuses which after all are supposed, subject to explanation by the Government of India, to be really meant to improve the condition of the money market or the exchange market in London."

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy:—" Sir, I rise to support the resolution of Mr. Sarma. I had thought of bringing the matter before the Council before now, but I was informed that it was the intention of Government to introduce a Gold Import Bill, and therefore to avoid a discussion a second time, I refrained from bringing in a formal resolution. But as a resolution has been brought in I strongly support it. 3-2 P.M.

'Sir, this question of gold imports has been carefully considered by the last Indian Currency Committee and the findings of the Committee are :

(*a*) The quantity of gold taken by India for all purposes before the war (£19 million pounds sterling annually) was not disproportionately large in relation to her economic condition ;

(*b*) India is entitled to require payment for her produce in the form most acceptable to her people ;

(*c*) India's capacity to draw gold from the other countries depends in the last resort on the desire of her customers to secure her produce and so long as they continue to take it, India will be in a position to demand gold, in so far as she may prefer payment in this form to the import of commodities or the investment in foreign securities of credits due to her ; and

(*d*) the entry of gold into India should be freed from regulation or control by Government.'

" The whole position has been summed up thus, and the conclusions are absolutely sound. In the light of this analysis of the Indian trade conditions the apprehension that exports of gold to India would be stopped by foreign countries is groundless. Our demand will be backed by the whole strength of our economic position. The United States of America is now the chief exporting centre, and for long years will remain so. And in her trade relations with that country India is in an exceptionally strong position. There is normally a heavy balance of trade in India's favour In 1913-14, that is at a pre-war period, the value of Indian exports to the United States exceeded that of her imports from there by £11⅓ million pounds sterling. During the war American exports to India increased both in volume and value, but this improvement has not materially affected India's favourable balance of trade. It remains to be seen how far the improvement will be maintained with the restoration of normal conditions of production and shipment in the belligerent countries of Europe, and the establishment of trade relations with enemy countries. With increased demand for her produce within the country, again due to the expansion of her industries, India will be in a better and stronger position in her dealings with foreign countries, the United States of America included. With all these factors in her favour, it is extremely unlikely that India will be refused gold by America. India's position in her trade relations with Japan, another gold-using country, is equally strong. For the matter of that, as pointed out and substantiated by a specially prepared table by Mr. Dalal in his minority report on our currency problems, out of 77 foreign countries engaged in trade with India, only in five is the balance against her. The net balance in her favour in 1913-14 exceeded forty million pounds sterling. This exceptional position of India in her foreign trade insures to her a power to enforce liquidation of her credit in gold. The embargo on exports of the metal has been removed in the principal centres.

"It is not fair to India to restrict her gold imports on the plea of the need of the conservation of the world's stock of gold for legitimate purposes of currency. The fact cannot be emphasised too much that India has been

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wrongly and unjustly described as the sink of gold. Sir Babington Smith's Committee have found that the Indian demand for gold is not excessive. Sir Stanley Reed, in his able memorandum before that Committee, exposed the unsoundness of the contention in the following passage:

'This attempt to fasten upon India an exceptional and invidious responsibility for the consumption of gold cannot be too vigorously combated.' India is still an illiterate country, whose credit and banking facilities are miserably unorganised and where the practice of holding small savings in gold and silver ornaments is centuries old. Yet its normal demand for the Industrial arts and for the satisfaction of the social customs of three hundred and fifteen millions of people was met before the war by about ten millions of gold annually. The United States of America was reported recently to be absorbing a million sterling gold per month for industrial purposes. Yet no one says that the United States is a bottomless sink in the matter of her gold absorption. It is stated that in England one of the most flourishing trades during the war was that in cheap jewellery in which form the working classes invested a substantial proportion of their increased earnings. Every country in the world uses gold and silver for industrial and domestic purposes, and it induces a sense of angry injustice to find that the Indian demand for the precious metals, for precisely the same purposes, is perverted into senseless hoarding, especially when the history and conditions would justify a far larger gold absorption than the Western nations with their general literacy and highly organised credit systems can claim.'

It is true the Government has been selling gold in moderate quantities by tender, but that raises another point of vital interest to the people. Government is making a profit of 40 to 45 per cent. upon these transactions. This heavy profit is paid by the people and is an indirect taxation for which justification is wanting.

"The whole point now before the Council is, whether in these circumstances the gold market should at once be thrown open to India or not? It is entirely wrong from our point of view, as also on grounds of equity and natural justice, that India must be made to wait. Indian public opinion strongly deprecates further delay in making imports of gold free and unrestricted, and Indian public opinion in such matters especially ought to count with the authorities.

"Besides, free imports of gold will help us to have a gold currency. All our coins are token coins on a gold basis. Only gold is wanted to start a sound Gold Currency. Japan took advantage of her strong economic position to have a Gold Currency. Why should not India make use of her present opportunity in a similar way? The Currency Committee too favour a Gold Currency with a Gold Mint for India. That is the only sound policy to follow, and the removal of all restrictions and control from gold imports is the most effective way to give effect to it. The sooner therefore gold imports are made free the better for the country. The debtor countries of Europe have still a Gold Currency. There is no talk of a change in their currency standard even with their huge financial obligations. There is no sound reason for preventing India, a creditor country, from adopting a Gold Currency. The argument that the free import of gold into India at this stage will disturb the world's finance, does scant justice to our interests which are of paramount importance to us and ought to be of paramount importance to this Government.

"With import of gold the exchange will find also a natural corrective. Sir, with these few words I support the resolution. I will bring forward other arguments when the Bill is to be passed."

3-10 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum:**—"Sir, if the last words of Mr. Sarma's Resolution had been 'as soon as possible' I would certainly have supported it. At present I am not prepared to support it without hearing the arguments that will be brought forward from the Government's point of view, because I think that they must have sound arguments for the policy they are adopting at present I entirely agree with what the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma have said of the right of India to be paid for her exports in whatever way she wishes. If she wishes to be paid in

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gold she certainly ought to be paid in gold. A special point was made of that in the Bengal Chamber of Commerce's report to the Currency Commission, and the Currency Commission have accepted that point and have agreed that India should be paid in whatever way she demands. But I think that perhaps Mr. Sarma and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy made a little bit light of the effect that the absolute free import of gold into India would have on the world's commerce, and it is from that point of view that I would like to hear Government before I definitely give my vote to the Resolution. Generally, in principle, I think we are all agreed that, as soon as possible, India should be allowed to import gold and silver as freely as she requires and wishes."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey :—"Sir, I have naturally listened with the very greatest interest to the case presented by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, in the preparation of which I realise that he has devoted a great deal of independent study. I fully sympathise also with the point of view taken up by the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy. I know that Bombay feels strongly on this question of the free import of gold. At the same time, in listening to them I wondered to myself how much real difference there was between the attitude of Government and their own attitude. Let us, if I may, clear the ground a little bit in the first place on general principles. There might have been a time when perhaps economists and perhaps some others might have laid emphasis on the argument that India is a sink for gold, that its craving for gold is insatiable and unreasonable, and that it does an injury to the world to attempt to satisfy that craving. They might have argued that gold is only imported for the purposes of hoarding and that hoarding is an economic evil. Well, Sir, there will certainly be no tendency at present to base our case purely on such arguments. We recognise now—I think everybody recognises now—that India has, as the Hon'ble Mr. Crum says, a right to take payment in any form she wishes. If there is hoarding, well it is a thing we deprecate and which we would like to argue people out of; but knowing the lack of banking facilities in the country we cannot help sympathising with the desire of the people of the country to keep some store of value in the shape of gold. The Chamberlain Commission laid down very clearly the attitude of an independent body of thinkers on that point. It deprecated, I am bound to say, the use of gold in currency, on the ground that it was not an economic use, but it wrote as follows on the subject of the use of gold in India :— 3-18 P.M.

'The line between gold in hoards and in circulation is an indefinable one, but the hoarding habit is sanctioned by the experience of centuries in India and by religious and social laws and customs with which the Government of India have neither inclination nor power to interfere. Any attempt to refuse gold to meet these legitimate demands would be unjust and foredoomed to failure and could only cause alarm and instability. The proper line of advance consists not in actively discouraging the use of gold for currency but in encouraging the use of notes'.

"Then you have heard also what the Currency Committee said on the same subject. I am not sure if my Hon'ble friend quoted the passages I have particularly in mind, but it is very much to the same effect. They say :—

'It must be remembered, however, that the population of India exceeds 315 millions, and that the use of gold (or, alternatively, of silver) plays an important part in social ceremonies sanctioned by religion and tradition. Presents of gold and silver ornaments are obligatory at weddings and on other ceremonial occasions and so forth. It has always been the habit in India to use the precious metals as a store of value and to hold savings in this form ; nor, until banking and investment facilities have been expanded, and the habit of using them has been acquired by the people of India, is it easy to see in what other form savings can be accumulated.'

"Our own conclusion certainly is that India ought to have a free import of gold as soon as that can be provided for without injury to other interests, and that, in effect, was exactly the recommendation of the Currency Committee. Where Mr. Sarma differs from our present attitude is in thinking that the moment for removing all restrictions has arrived. I think he believes that there is still at the back of somebody's mind, perhaps the Secretary of

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State's mind or perhaps our mind, some malign desire to deprive India of the gold to which it has a right. There is no such desire at all, but the fact is that at present there is in India an internal premium on gold, and as long as that premium exists, it would be impossible to carry out the policy of the Currency Committee as enunciated in paragraph 65 of their Report, which is to maintain the restriction until the parity of 10 rupees to a sovereign is attained. If we allowed free import of gold at the present moment what would be the result? It would be a result which, I think, Mr. Sarma himself would deprecate. It would be profitable to bring in gold on private account; there would be an enormous demand on the part of profiteers for Reverse Councils in order to pay for it. Now, in maintaining the restriction on gold in order to carry out the policy of the Currency Committee's Report, are we doing any present harm to India? As I have said before, the Report contemplates a temporary restriction only, and the Government only contemplates temporary restrictions. Government is now importing gold freely. Is India able to absorb the whole of the gold that Government imports? No. At the last sales the whole of the gold offered at auction was not bid for. Again, is India suffering in the point of price? No, certainly not. Gold has never been as cheap in India for many generations as it is to-day. I put it to the Council that it is clear that by keeping on the restriction purely as a temporary measure, in order to carry out the policy of the Currency Committee's Report, we are doing at present no injury to India at all.

" Mr. Sarma told us that by our present policy of selling Reverse Councils we were doing a further injury to India because we were sending India's gold out. Now, I was not able to follow his argument in this respect. We are not sending out gold from India. Perhaps when that later stage of discussion comes on, that is, when the Gold Import Act is brought up for discussion, he will be kind enough further to elaborate that argument. At present I have not been able—perhaps it is my fault—to follow it fully.

" Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said that we are making large profits from the sale of gold; Mr. Sarma referred to the same point. I think if he would realise that we are paying at the rate of 120 shillings in London for the gold, he would revise somewhat his idea of the percentage of profits that we are making on that account. I do not think that either of the Hon'ble Members who have addressed themselves to this point are justified in saying that India has suffered severely in the past by our policy in respect of gold. The imports of previous metals into India have been enormous. It is calculated that India has absorbed in the last 60 years something like 350 million pound worth of gold. There was of course a temporary cessation of imports during the war, owing to the restriction imposed by us. Mr. Sarma attacked that policy, but he was good enough to say at the end of his attack that he himself could see no other way of financing ourselves during the war than in the manner adopted by us. Let me quote against him the opinion of the *Times of India*, a paper which is not always favourable to our currency policy. In discussing the Report of the Currency Committee, the *Times of India* purposely asked its readers not to go back on what was done during the war. It was, the paper said, impolitic to go back on that policy now, because no other policy was possible at the time. We are not dealing with past measures, we are dealing merely with the future; we are dealing with the question whether it is wise at the present moment to allow the free import of gold into India in view of the existing internal premium on gold, and we are merely suggesting that the restriction should be kept on until the internal premium has disappeared.

"My Hon'ble friend reminds me that I did not say whether the Government could or could not accept the resolution. If the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma would be willing to agree that the resolution should be modified by providing that the restriction shall be removed as soon as possible, the Government will be very glad to accept it, and they would at the same time be perfectly prepared to bring before the Secretary of State the opinions expressed by the non-official members of the Council who have spoken this afternoon."

[24TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*]

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"Sir, I am thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey for his appreciation of our difficulties which urge us in bringing forward this resolution at the present stage, and I am thankful that he has promised to consider whether it would not be possible to address the Secretary of State to remove, at the earliest possible moment, the restrictions on the import of gold. But, Sir, 'at the earliest possible moment' is a somewhat elastic term, and I have never felt any doubt that the Government would abolish these restrictions at what they consider to be the earliest possible time. If the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey gives some indication as to the period within which he expects to do this—I will not say do it to-day or to-morrow—but if he can say when he expects these restrictions will be removed, I think I may see my way to drop the resolution. Of course the resolution is entirely in the hands of the Government. 3-24 P.M.

"But may I say, Sir, that the arguments that were advanced by the Government really strengthen the position for which I stand. As far as I remember the recommendations of the various Chambers of Commerce and public men who appeared before the Currency Committee were in favour of an immediate removal of the restrictions. The Secretary of State must, therefore, have represented his view before the Committee, if he had any views on the matter, showing how it would be impossible to carry out the wishes of the people. The question must have been considered by the Committee in the light of the representations of the Government and the question must have been threshed out before the Committee came to a conclusion on the matter. The Committee state that they deprecated delaying the report although exchange was fluctuating in a remarkable manner, absolutely unforeseen by any one; they deprecated delaying on the ground that that would mean the continuance of Government control over the imports of gold and over exchange. I take it, therefore, Sir, that either the Secretary of State did not raise any objection, or had no arguments to advance to convince the Commissioners, and his arguments were not considered of sufficient value, as to justify the Committee coming to a different conclusion. Consequently, some strong arguments have to be urged now by the Secretary of State before he can justify his position that the Gold Import Act should be continued and that restrictions should be continued for some time. And what are the arguments? It is said that there is a premium on gold; exactly, that is the reason why these restrictions ought to be removed; the premium will continue as long as there is a dearth or scarcity or famine of gold, and the Government sales do not come up to the people's requirements. If they can buy what they want at Rs. 10 per sovereign as they hope to, if the market were free, why should they pay at the rate of Rs. 16 or Rs. 15? There is a lot of smuggling also going on. Therefore the premium on gold would depend upon the quantity of sales by the Government, and if the Government should sell large quantities without making any profit, or if the people are allowed to buy in an open market, then there would be no premium on gold, and therefore I cannot see how this argument of the existence of a premium on gold in India can be used for the purpose of perpetuating a premium on gold. Then, Sir, if my remark was correct that the last tender was 16 rupees a tola which was accepted the other day, the time is fast approaching when the nominal value and the market value will approximate together. Therefore, I submit there would be no necessity for any further continuance of that. The Hon'ble Mr. Hailey says 'India cannot absorb all the gold; we have seen that from the fact that she is not able to buy all the gold we are tendering.' That is exactly the argument which I would use for the purpose of showing that there will not be a shock to the world. If the people of India cannot absorb the gold that is being sold, surely they are not going to grab all the gold available in the world and create a famine in the rest of the world. Therefore, that argument strengthens my position that India would not dislocate the markets of the world.

"Then it is said that India is getting gold as cheaply as at any time. That may be correct from a relative point of view; but if owing to circumstances over which nobody has any control the relative values of gold and silver and other articles have so altered as to enable the people of India to buy gold at

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the rate of Rs. 15 a tola, what is the use of arguing that Government are selling at the rate of Rs. 18 or Rs. 20, a much cheaper rate than they paid some time ago? The question is, are they buying at the rate which is ruling in the outside world? The answer is no. Why should there be any difference? I submit, therefore, that the argument that the people in India are not so badly off and that they are getting gold as cheap as they did at any time, is no argument in favour of their not getting it as people outside India are getting it at the present moment.

"Then it was said that reverse councils would be demanded in order to buy gold. I really could not follow that argument. Of course, if the people of India were going to buy gold they would not export gold; they must pay in goods or silver; silver they cannot send. The purchasing power would be limited by the goods they export, and reverse council need be sold only when there is an adverse trade balance, which means she has nothing wherewith she can pay for gold. Then again, those who send their capital outside India, are not those who buy gold for private use?

"I do not believe that the trade balance which is now 97 crores in our favour is going against us by reason of a few crores of rupees of gold being purchased by the middle or upper classes. So I do not think much of that argument. Then it was said that India was not treated badly in the past. Nobody has said so except in the matter of the sales of council bills. In 60 years she has absorbed 350 millions and that is a very tiny fraction of the whole quantity; it comes to about 3 annas per head per year at 15 rupees per tola. I do not think that that is a magnificent sum. India has not been indulging in luxuries in absorbing 3 annas per head per year. So I do not think there is much in that argument either. The reason why I have brought up this discussion is to strengthen the hands of the Government of India both in the interest of the people of India and the Secretary of State. Perhaps I should not draw a distinction between the Secretary of State and the Government of India. But there is no harm in our expressing our feelings that we wish to strengthen the hands of Government in the struggle. I wanted this Resolution to be discussed before the Gold Import Act was introduced. I hope the Government will see their way to remove the restrictions at the earliest possible moment, *i.e.*, in the next few weeks."

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill (*presiding*):—"Do I understand the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma to accept the four words 'as soon as possible'." ?

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"No, Sir."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey:—"I am sorry Mr. Sarma is unable to accept my suggestion in that respect."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"If the matter is open to consideration I shall accept it, if no definite conclusion has yet been come to. If there is any chance. . . .

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill (*presiding*):—"Order, Order."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey:—"It is of course quite impossible for me, it is quite impossible for anyone here or anywhere to prophesy exactly when the moment will come when the internal premium on gold will disappear? For the information of Members of this Council I may point out the extent to which we have been able to reduce that premium by our sales of gold. When we started the price was about Rs. 32 a tola; it has gone down now to Rs. 21 a tola; and it has of course still to go down to a little under Rs. 16 a tola before the parity is established. Judging, however, from recent sales of gold it will not be long before the internal premium shows a further reduction. When it does go down to the ten-rupee parity, Mr. Sarma may be assured we shall recommend that the restriction be removed. I did not perhaps fully elaborate the point which Mr. Sarma has referred to regarding the effect of the immediate removal of the restriction on gold. Of

[24TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. W. Hailey; Sir Claude Hill; Rao Bahadur B. N*[redacted].]

course when you refer to gold you refer to it in two forms, that of sovereigns and that of bullion. Australian gold, for instance, is imported entirely in the form of sovereigns. Until we have established the ten-rupee parity it would obviously be dangerous to allow the free import of sovereigns into India—that would place an obligation on us of giving Rs. 15 for every sovereign introduced—a sum in excess of its present bullion value. Mr. Sarma himself would recognize this to be a very dangerous obligation. But with regard to the free introduction of bullion I put the matter as follows. So long as gold is at a premium above Rs. 10 to the sovereign, it would be profitable to bring in gold on private account and to pay for this by reverse Councils. There would be a fictitious and non-trade demand for reverse Councils which would be enormously increased by profiteers. That is the exact point I wish to put to Mr. Sarma."

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill (*presiding*) :—"Do I understand Mr. Sarma to accept the words 'as soon as possible' I must ask him to say yes or no."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—"I would rather have the Resolution put."

The motion was put and the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes—22.

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis.
,, Mr. W. E. Crum.
,, Mr. S. N. Banerjea.
,, Mr. S. Sastri.
,, Mr. R. Ayyangar.
,, Mr. B. N. Sarma.
,, Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur.
,, Sir Dinshaw Wacha.
,, Mr. V. J. Patel.
,, Mr. E. H. Jaffer.
,, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.
,, Raja Sir Rampal Singh.
,, Mr. Abdur Rahim.
,, Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.
,, Mr. S. Sinha.
,, Chaudhuri Muhammad Ismail Khan.
,, Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz Bhutto.
,, Sir Umar Hayat Khan.
,, Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan.
,, Sardar Sundar Singh.
,, Mr. G. S. Khaparde.
,, Mr. K. K. Chanda.

Noes—36.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill.
,, Sir George Lowndes.
,, Sir George Barnes.
,, Sir William Vincent.
,, Mr. Shafi.
,, Mr. W. M. Hailey.
,, Sir Arthur Anderson.
,, Sir Thomas Holland.
,, C. F. de la Fosse.
,, Mr. E. M. Cook.
,, Mr. H. Sharp.
,, Mr. H. McPherson.
,, Mr. A. H. Ley.
,, Sir William Marris.
,, Mr. R. A. Mant.
,, Major-Genl. Sir A. Bingley.
,, Mr. E. Burdon.
,, Sir Sydney Crookshank.
,, Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs.
,, Sir John Wood.
,, Surg.-Genl. W. R. Edwards.
,, R. B. L. M. Chatterjee.
,, Mr. G. R. Clarke.
,, Mr. H. Moncrieff Smith.
,, Mr. A. P. Muddiman.
,, Mr. C. A. Barron.
,, Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks.
,, Mr. K. C. De.
,, Mr. L. F. Morshead.
,, Mr. C. A. Kincaid.
,, Mr. P. G. J. Pipon.
,, Mr. H. A. Casson.
,, Mr. A. E. Nelson.
,, Mr. B. C. Allen.
,, Mr. G. F. S. Christie.

The Resolution was therefore rejected.

[*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*] [24TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

RESOLUTION *RE* COUNCIL BILLS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—" Sir, in view of the Press Communiqué issued last night, I do not wish to move this resolution now:—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council—(*a*) that Council Bills be sold in London only in so far as it may be necessary to do so to meet the requirements of the Secretary of State for India, and (*b*) that Reverse Council Drafts be sold only for *bona fide* trade purposes.'

The Resolution was by leave withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* CONTROL OF FOODSTUFFS.

3-45 P.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:**—"Sir, the resolution that stands in my name reads thus:—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the control over foodstuffs, particularly rice, as between province and province and district and district in the same province wherever it exists at present, be abolished.'

" Sir, this is a question which has been agitating the minds of the masses of India much more acutely than the classes or the classes are aware of There is hardly a village in the whole country which does not look forward to a satisfactory solution of this foodstuffs problem, and I therefore hope, Sir, that the Council will be able to arrive at correct conclusions on the subject. It is also a question involving the correct determination of very large and vital principles with regard to the relations between the several provincial administrations of India and the principles agreed upon would have to be reduced to practice not at some remote time, but in the immediate present. The question I would ask my Honourable colleagues and the Government alike is, are we to treat the several provinces of India as united only for purposes of defence and collateral purposes, or are we to look upon the whole country as really one wherein the people would have to be benefited by or to suffer alike from a bad crop, high prices or other inconveniences resulting from the fluctuations of the season? If the various provinces can, subject to a loose control by the Government of India, determine for themselves the policy as to whether they should build up a protective wall round themselves whenever they feel that there is a scarcity and that the result of a rise in prices would be to inconvenience their population, if you are to allow the Councils and the people of the various provinces to embark on such a policy, I am afraid we shall be doing something egregiously wrong and detrimental to the union of the people and the treatment of India as a single unit. I have been noticing that the various Provincial Governments have been, in dealing with this and other cognate matters connected with the subjects of other administrations, treating themselves as if they were semi-independent units subject, no doubt, to the advice and control of the Government of India, but entitled to be practically free to do what they wished and justly aggrieved whenever their wishes were not acceded to. I have dwelt upon it at such length, because I often hear the cry that the people of a particular province would be seriously inconvenienced by the depletion of its foodstuffs if an adjoining province which is more unhappily circumstanced gets foodstuffs from there. I hope, therefore, Sir, that a correct solution will be found and that, as far as possible, equality of treatment will be given to all His Majesty's subjects throughout India, and all should benefit or suffer equally from high prices. At the present moment I cannot say as to whether it is due to the stupidity and ignorance of our commercial men, to the difficulties in the way of transport or other obstacles placed by inter-provincial regulations that the prices of foodstuffs within the several provinces and even the limits of a single province present such grave differences and discrepancies,

[24TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*]

There seems to be absolutely no principle or data by which you can account for these differences, and it is unfortunate that sometimes it so happens that it is just in those places where the rate of wages is low that pressure is the hardest. I will allude a little to details so that I may not be considered to be dwelling upon vague formalities and surmises. Let us take the latest figures from the Supplementary Gazette of India, for February 1914. I suppose when they speak of rice, wheat, etc., the qualities are the same or are approximately equal. You will find from those figures that—let us take the prices in 1920—in the case of wheat the price was Rs. 5-9, Rs. 5-13, Rs. 5-14 in Peshawar, Lyallpur, etc., whereas in Nagpur it is Rs. 9-13-7 per maund of 82 lbs. There is a difference of Rs. 4-4 per maund, and surely no merchant's profits or transport charges could possibly account for such a vast difference. Taking again rice, the price of rice was Rs. 5-13-1 in Rangoon, Rs. 10-10 in Ferozepore, Rs. 10-3 in Poona, and Rs. 8-6-11 in Madras, and, I think, it is really much more in Madras. There again you find a fluctuation of nearly as much as Rs. 4-13 between Rs. 5-13-4 in Rangoon and Rs. 10-10 in Ferozepore. Take Jowar for instance. It was Rs. 4-7 in Lahore and Rs. 8-6 in Bombay, a difference of nearly Rs. 4 per maund. Take again Bajri. It was Rs. 5 in Lyallpur and Rs. 7-8 in Ahmedabad. Take Gram which was Rs. 5-0-9 in Peshawar and Rs 10-2-4 in Poona, and it is curious that even between adjoining places that prices are grossly dissimilar. In Ahmednagar the prices fell from Rs. 10-15-3 in 1919 to Rs. 5-11 whereas in Ahmedabad it fell from Rs. 11 (the original difference being only 9 pies) to Rs. 7-8. And my experience of the Madras Presidency also confirms me in the existence there of surprisingly great variations in adjoining districts. In the districts of Kistna and Guntur rice is sometimes 6 or 7 seers to the rupee, while on account of control in neighbouring districts it is 4 seers nominally, really 3 to 3½ seers to the rupee. What is the result? A lot of smuggling, a lot of profiteering and innumerable evils which the Government cannot possibly check. I know that during the previous year the Government had to deal with exceptional circumstances. There was such a tremendous shortage in food crops that unless the Government took over the control people might have died by thousands, on account of inability to obtain food, even though they were ready to pay for it. And I am not asking the Council now to consider the question whether the Government were right in the past in regulating the control and the various steps they took for that purpose. The question now is, is there any reason for a continuance of control during the year 1920? I think it is believed generally that the crops were fairly good throughout India, and that there is enough food in Burma and India to supply the reasonable requirements of the people. I proceed on that assumption subject to correction. It may be that the depleted stocks cannot be replenished immediately from this year's harvests, and that therefore steps must be taken to prevent export, so that the depleted resources may be replenished. I can understand that, but the point is whether, if the premises are correct, namely, that there is enough food to go round India, there is any justification in controlling the movement of foodstuffs by giving licences to particular individuals for carrying on trade either in rice, wheat or other articles of human consumption. That is the real point, and my submission is that, although I admit that the wages in different parts of the country vary so enormously that a price which may be considered to be reasonable in one quarter may be extremely unreasonable in another quarter, yet we must look forward to levelling down prices and levelling up wages also, so that there may not be this disparity, and so that the real economic deficiencies, the real economic difficulties may not be slurred over, may not be hidden from our vision by artifical devices. Of course, if a coolie in the Punjab gets one rupee a day and a coolie in Madras gets 4 annas a day, if there is a free circulation of food from Madras to the Punjab, there would be great hardship; but, Sir, I submit the Government would then have to deal with the situation on a different footing, and I do not think there is any justification in a year which is not a year of famine for taking these artificial distinctions and exercising control. Firstly, the Government will not be able to exercise any efficient control. If you control, you must control well, you

must have a sufficient organisation throughout the country so as to minimise the chances of corruption, of profiteering and to avoid a hundred other evils following in the wake of licensed control not properly controlled—and, I think, it must be candidly admitted that the Government has not such a machinery and will not have such a machinery as to really take the place of the retail trade of the country. Then what is the alternative in a normal year? I submit you must leave to the ordinary channels of trade to arrange these deficiencies, and if you find that in any particular place the rate of wages is abnormally low, and the people have no living wage, other remedies must be provided, either by finding employment for the people and raising their wages, by encouraging emigration of a portion so that the wages may be raised, or in such other ways as may be necessary to adopt. These are the immediate problems which confront the Governments of the provinces and the Government of India, and the fear lest exports of a few thousand tons from one province to another may jeopardise the safety of the people should not be pushed too far. As a matter of fact in Madras where district control has been kept up for some time the evils are supposed to be the worst felt. I think it is the people themselves who are clamouring for freedom from control. Of course it may be an ignorant cry. I am not saying Government should immediately listen to that cry and follow it because a large number of people are raising it, if there is no substance in it. But the Government must be aware of this, that unless they can find cogent reasons for stepping in, they should not allow the ignorant coolie or peasant to be under the impression that the Government are taking this control for the benefit of any section of the community, and, rightly or wrongly, I may inform the Government that the racial question has unfortunately also been brought into this in more places than one. I shall not allude to it further, but as I have said already the mere fact that Government are likely to be misunderstood is no reason whatsoever for deterring them from a policy if that policy is the only sound policy that may be followed. But my submission is that the policy of control is not a sound policy at present on other grounds as well . . .

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill (*presiding*) :—"May I point out to the Hon'ble Member that as the Council will be adjourning before 4-30, if he takes his full half hour in moving the resolution, there may be difficulty in getting in his reply."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—"I therefore submit, Sir, there is absolutely no reason for continuing this control any longer, that all control as between district and district should be immediately abolished and steps should be taken to induce the Governments, if necessary by command, to draw no distinction between any parts of India, including Burma.

"We find, unfortunately, that even with a bumper crop, prices are rising. They were greater at any rate when I left Madras than they were last year. There is deep misery among the people and it behoves the Government to take every step possible to ameliorate the condition of the peasantry so that this discontent may not deepen and be a source of trouble to the people as well as to the Government."

4 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Mant** :—"Sir, I do not think I need detain the Council long, as the hour is getting late, because I can say at once that I am in complete agreement with most of what the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma said. He said, he did not wish to go into the question whether our control was justified at the outset or not, and so I propose to deal with that very briefly. As the Council will remember you, Sir, explained in the statement which you made to this Council at this time last year that we were forced to adopt control by the shortage of railway wagons and locomotives. We were never in love with the system and we always said that we would get rid of it as soon as we could. As regards the actual working of the system it has been summed

[24TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. R. A. Mant.*]

up in the report by Mr. Innes, the Foodstuffs Commissioner, which was published last November. Mr. Innes said :—

'It is probable that the measures taken tended to reduce speculation, to conserve supplies, to keep down prices in exporting provinces and to facilitate price control in importing provinces.'

I do not know whether the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma and other members have perused that report of Mr. Innes. If they have, I think they will admit that at any rate we made the best of a bad job in our administration of control, and I think a great deal is due to Mr. Gubbay and Mr. Innes who worked out the details of it. However, as I said, we have never been in love with the system. When I addressed this Council last year on the subject of high prices, I said that we would abolish control as soon as possible, and all I want to tell the Council now is, the extent to which we have not been able to abolish it completely. The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma referred to inter-district control. I take that first. We treated that as rather a domestic affair and left it to Local Governments. The Government of Madras was the only Government that used the system extensively and had an elcborate system of district control. I daresay a good many of Mr. Sarma's criticisms arise from his experience of the working of control there. I am not competent to say whether it is a good thing or a bad thing. We were recently informed by the Director of Civil Supplies in Madras, that it is proposed to abolish the system this month or at any rate at the beginning of March, so, I think, we can leave it at that. The only other provinces in which complete control is maintained over exports and imports of food-grains from or to the province are the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. There have been obvious reasons why special measures should be taken to keep down the price of food-grains there while there was trouble on the frontier, and Government could not resist the advice of the local officers that it would be inadvisable to withdraw control in those areas. The next case is that of wheat and gram which are two staple food-grains in the Punjab. We have removed control over those grains except in the Punjab, and the United Provinces. The Punjab represented that in maintaining restrictions on exports from the North-West Frontier Province, we had deprived them of one of their sources of food supply, as they normally import gram from the North-West Frontier Province, and they represented also the possibilities of trouble in the Punjab, which I have no doubt, Hon'ble Members can appreciate and that it was desirable there also to keep down prices. We have agreed to maintain restrictions on the exports of gram and wheat from the Punjab for the present, but the matter will be re-considered as soon as the new crop comes into the market, and the recent course of prices in the Punjab is encouraging. There has been a fall in the price of wheat, and I hope that we shall be in a position shortly to remove restrictions there. In the United Provinces we have been forced to move in the same vicious circle. The United Provinces said 'if you allow the Punjab to stop exports of wheat and gram, we shall be drained of these grains and so you must allow us to restrict exports too.' So, if we can remove the restrictions in the Punjab, we shall also be able to remove them from the United Provinces.

"There remains only the question of rice. Hon'ble Members are aware, I think, of the arrangements which have been made for controlling the Burma rice crop, whereby the consumer in India and Burma gets his rice at barely half the price that it would fetch in the outside world. India takes large quantities of this rice from Burma, and we have hitherto considered it necessary to control local distribution in order to see that the consumer reaps the benefit of the cheap prices at which we are getting rice from Burma. I am not sure that we could not remove control over rice ; it is a matter which is being considered by a Committee of this Council on high prices and of which the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma is a member, and I hope that he will give us his advice in greater detail at the next meeting of that Committee. I must say that I should have felt happier if he had brought forward some arguments to show that the effect of removing control would be to reduce prices generally. He quoted instances of inequality between different localities, and he made rather a large

[*Mr. R. A. Mant; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; Sir Claude Hill.*] [24TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

assumption when he said that he supposed that the standard quoted was the same. Well, that is just one of our difficulties in dealing with these statistics relating to different provinces. They are collected by the Director of Statistics and published in the Gazette, and we really have not detailed information as to quality, and, I think, it is almost certain that the variations to which the Hon'ble Member alluded are largely explained by differences of quality. We have recently arranged to get figures from the Director of Civil Supplies which will be compiled on a uniform basis, and we shall in future be in a better position to judge to what extent prices are going up or down.

"It really then comes to this. The main question which we have to decide—and I am going to ask this Council not to decide it to-day, but leave it to the committee which they appointed last September—is whether we can without danger remove control altogether. The question really is, what will the effect be on prices? It is quite possible that it will cause in the beginning a rise in prices in many localities. My own belief is that eventually they would stabilise and equalise at a lower level, but it is a matter that wants very careful consideration, and I do not think we ought to decide it here and now without consideration of details. Our policy so far has been to move very cautiously in this matter of removing control. It has been the experience of the military authorities, I believe, that demobilisation presented almost as difficult problems as mobilisation, and there has been the same experience in Europe in the process of de-control. I understand that in some cases the removal of control forced up prices so suddenly that the control had to be re-imposed. Now, I think, Hon'ble Members will agree that we do not want any chopping and changing of that kind here. We must foresee exactly the effect of any step we may take and be sure that it will succeed. For these reasons, I will accept the Hon'ble Mover's resolution if he will qualify it by adding at the end the words 'as soon as practicable.'"

4-14 P.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma**:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Mant has invited me to struggle with him at the Committee sitting and try to induce him to agree with me on this question of control. I think across the table in a small committee room there is a chance for much greater success than by challenging Government here on this Resolution. There is a real difficulty, Sir, and we have tried to work it out in practice. This control of Burma rice costing Rs. 5-13-3 in Rangoon and about Rs. 9 in Madras is absolutely unaccountable; neither freight nor profit can account for it, and we know what is going on behind the scenes; and I think it is really to the interest of all that there should be no control, but I shall not go at greater length into it here, and I shall for once seek the gratification of having a Resolution accepted, and accept the modification suggested."

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill (*presiding*):—"Before putting the Resolution with the additional words to the Council, I should like to say that Mr. Sarma will find, as Mr. Mant has tried to explain to him, no disagreement in principle between the Government of India and himself on the question at issue here."

The Resolution, as amended, was then put and adopted.

The Council adjourned until Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

DELHI:
The 4th March, 1920.

No. 392.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

OME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 28th February 1920.

ALLOTMENT OF INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE OFFICERS TO BURMA.

RESOLUTION.

The undermentioned gentlemen, who have been appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service, are, under the orders of the Governor General in Council, allotted to Burma:—

Mr. A. M. Bown.
Mr. W. Q. Taggart.

2. The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, on arrival in Rangoon, these gentlemen shall report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Burma for information and guidance. Also that the Resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*, and that a copy be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named therein.

H. McPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 425.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 2nd March 1920.

AMENDMENT TO ITEM 23 IN PART N OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT RESOLUTION NOS. 713—734-JUDICIAL, DATED 2ND JUNE 1913.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30, sub-section (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, ch. 61), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in item 23 in Part N of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, nos. 713—734-(Judicial), dated the 2nd June 1913, as subsequently amended, relating to the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, namely:—

For the words "Director of Agriculture" the words "Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department" shall be substituted.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be communicated to all local Governments and Administrations * and the several Departments † of the Government of India for information and guidance [with reference to its endorsement no. 253—430, dated the 6th February 1920] (and for communication to the Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistan) and that it be also published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg. Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

* Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces, Assam, Coorg, North-West Frontier Province, and Delhi

† Foreign and Political, Army, Revenue and Agriculture, Public Works, Commerce, Railway, Legislative, Finance, Education, Financial Adviser, Military Finance, and Board of Industries and Munitions.

[ ] To Revenue and Agriculture Department only.

( ) To Foreign and Political Department only.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 28th February 1920.

Burma.—The week was practically rainless. Threshing and winnowing of winter rice has been completed in almost all districts. In Upper Burma cultivation of island crops and spring rice is progressing satisfactorily and harvesting of gram, peas, beans and wheat is proceeding. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy. In the Amherst district the number of persons on relief works has fallen to 1,199, none receiving gratuitous relief. The price of unhusked rice in Rangoon remains stationary at Rs. 180 which is the maximum of control price and much above normal. The market for white rice is firm at Rs. 417 for specials.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Harvesting of mustard and pulses is almost finished. Pressing of sugarcane, pruning of tea, transplantation of spring rice, ploughing for autumn and winter rice and jute and preparation of land for jhuming continue. Harvesting of tobacco and sowing of autumn rice and jute have commenced. The outturn and prospects of crops are generally fair. Cattle disease is reported from five districts. The price of common rice is practically stationary.

Bengal.—Except for slight showers in Darjeeling the week was rainless. Rain is wanted for agricultural operations generally. Harvesting of spring crops and ploughing of fields for autumn crops continue. Standing crops are in fair to good condition. The average price of common rice has fallen by about 2·18 per cent compared with that of the preceding week.

Bihar and Orissa.—There was no rain during the week. Pressing of sugarcane still continues in some districts. Preparation of land for the next season's crops is going on. Harvesting of spring crops has commenced. Standing crops are doing well. The price of common rice has risen in five districts, fallen in five and remained stationary in the remaining districts as compared with that of the preceding week. The average price of local common rice at headquarters was 6·40 seers a rupee against the same figure of the preceding week and that of maize was 7·67 seers against 7·72 seers of the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from five districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is good.

United Provinces.—No rain fell during the week. Slight damage to crops by westerly winds and frost is reported from a few districts. Preparation of land for and sowing of sugarcane and extra crops, irrigation of poppy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Harvesting of spring crops has begun in a few districts. Standing crops are generally doing well. Prospects are favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are stationary with a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—The weather remained dry. Rain is still wanted in some districts and prospects of wheat and other spring crops are generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated areas. Sowings of extra spring crops continue and are generally normal. Pressing of sugarcane continues in some districts with yield normal to good. Cattle are healthy. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices generally show a slightly downward tendency and are above scarcity rates. Price of wheat :—Ambala 7½, Ferozepore 7½, Lyallpur 7½ and Lahore 7½ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. Vegetable is being sown in one district. Harvesting of sugarcane is in progress with outturn average. The condition of standing crops is generally average. Wheat is selling in Peshawar at 7$\frac{9}{16}$ and in Dera Ismail Khan at 6¼ seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—The weather is partially clear and rainy. Spring crops are in good condition in the Muzaffarabad district while in the valley they are mostly under snow. Prices are fluctuating. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle disease prevails in Gurez.

Rajputana.—The weather is clear and getting warmer. Standing crops are being irrigated. Harvesting has commenced in Partabgarh. The condition of standing crops and their probable outturn is fair. The condition of agricultural stock is good. Fodder and water are ample. Cattle disease is reported from Bharatpur and Jhalawar. Prices are steady.

Central India.—No rain fell during the week. Picking of cotton continues in Gwalior and Indore. Sugarcane is being sown in Gwalior. Spring crops are being irrigated where necessary. Harvesting has commenced in Gwalior and Indore and continues in the Southern States. Land is being prepared for autumn crops in the Southern States. Standing crops are in fair to good condition except in Indore where their condition is not satisfactory. Damage is reported in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Malwa. Agricultural stock is generally good except for cattle disease in Gwalior, Indore, Baghelkhand and the Southern States. Prices are high. Opium is being irrigated and weeded in Gwalior and Indore.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear and warm. Spring crops are doing well and prospects are all that could be desired. Reaping of spring crops continues. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition. Cattle disease is reported from parts of certain districts. Fodder and water are sufficient. Gram in Drug and *juar* in Betul, Akola and Yeotmal fell by 1 to 1½ seers per rupee. Other variations are unimportant but exhibit a distinct downward tendency.

Feudatory States:—Spring crops are being gathered.

Bombay.—Standing crops have been slightly injured by frost in parts of Sind, the Panch Mahals and Palanpur and are flourishing elsewhere. Harvesting is generally in progress. Cotton picking continues in parts of the Panch Mahals, Surat, Satara, Dharwar, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Preparation of lands is generally in progress. Fodder and water are adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and in good condition. Prices of food-grains are high but generally steady.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Standing spring crops are generally fair but have been damaged by insects in parts of the Gulbarga, Raichur, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Warangal districts Harvesting is in general progress. The late rice crop is fair and is being weeded. Stocks of fodder and water are generally fair except in parts of the Parbhani and Nander districts. Cattle disease is prevalent in the Aurangabad, Parbhani, Raichur, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal, Adilabad and Karimnagar districts. Prices of grains continue to be high. *Juar* is selling at 4 seers per rupee in the Mahbubnagar district.

Mysore.—The week was rainless. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available. Prices of food-grains are high and generally rising. Prospects of the season are good. Harvesting of rice, *ragi* and sugarcane is proceeding with outturn fair.

Coorg.—The weather is dry. Threshing of rice and picking of coffee continue. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is fair generally. Prices of food-grains are high.

Madras.—The week was rainless. Standing crops are fair generally. The outturn of the harvested paddy and dry crops is generally fair. Fresh sowings of paddy and dry crops are progressing. The condition of cattle is good generally. Water is generally sufficient. Pasture and fodder are sufficient generally. Prices are generally steady. Prospects are fair generally.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Indian States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 24th January 1920.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF. Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependants of relief-workers relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST." Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				BRITISH PROVINCES.						
	BURMA.									
	Amherst	...	...	2,450	...	..	...	...	...	13
	Total Burma	...	.	2,450	...	...	..	..		13
				INDIAN STATES.						
	Hyderabad	10,005	2,199,228	6,271	...	5,983	5,983	12,254	...	...
	Total Hyderabad	10,005	2,199,228	6,271	...	5,983	5,983	12,254	..	...
	Total of British Provinces	...	...	2,450	...	...	...	.	...	13
	Total of Indian States	10,005	2,199,228	6,271	...	5,983	5,983	12,254	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES AND INDIAN STATES.	10,005	2,199,228	8,721	...	5,983	5,983	12,254	...	13

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(FAMINE.)

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Indian States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 31st January 1920.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. — Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BRITISH PROVINCES.									
	BURMA.									
	Amherst	...	...	2,450	...	...	...	...	...	13
	Total Burma	...	..	2,450	...	...	...	..	...	13
	INDIAN STATES.									
	Hyderabad	10,005	2,199,228	5,927	...	3,359	3,359	9,286	...	...
	Total Hyderabad	10,005	2,199,228	5,927	...	3,359	3,359	9,286	...	...
	Total of British Provinces	...	...	2,450	...	...	..	...	...	13
	Total of Indian States	10,005	2,199,228	5,927	...	3,359	3,359	9,286	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES AND INDIAN STATES.	10,005	2,109,228	8,377	...	3,359	3,359	9,286	...	13

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

Delhi, the 5th March 1920.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 21st February 1920 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	5	4
		Thana District	4	5
	Central	West Khandesh District	6	3
		East Khandesh District	113	64
		Satara District	101	61
		Poona Town	...	1
		Nasik District	14	9
	Southern	Kolaba District	21	19
		Belgaum District	14	10
		Hubli Town	10	10
		Dharwar District	106	49
	Political Charges.	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	66	39
		Kathiawar Agency	9	9
		Savnur State	2	1
		Mundra Port	3	4
		Cutch State	1	1
		TOTAL	475	289
MADRAS.	..	Anantapur District	25	13
		North Arcot District	140 (a)	112 (b)
		Bellary District	47	29
		Coimbatore District	130 (a)	99 (b)
		Cuddapah District	3	3
		Guntur District	2	3
		Trichinopoly District	...	1 (b)
		Madras Town	1 (b)	...
		Madura District	198 (c)	153 (c)
		Malabar District	1 (b)	1 (b)
		Tinnevelly District	1 (b)	...
		Tellicherry Port	1	...
		Sandur State	10	3
		TOTAL	550	417

(a) Two imported. (b) One imported. (c) Three imported.

In the return for the week ending 14th February 1920, the following additions should be made :—

Bombay Presidency { Sholapur District, *add* 1 case, 1 death.
Bijapur District, ,, 4 cases, 4 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.	...	Calcutta	1	1
		TOTAL	1	1
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Patna	Patna District	54	40
		Gaya Town	17	17
		Gaya District	101	61
		Shahabad District	198	138
	Tirhut	Saran District	161	88
		Champaran District	5	7
		Darbhanga Town	30	26
		Darbhanga District	178	138
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	229	175
		Bhagalpur District	5	5
		TOTAL	978	695
UNITED PROVINCES.	Rohilkhand	Pilibhit District	1	1
	Allahabad	Fatehpur District	18	14
		Allahabad District	14	14
	Benares	Mirzapur District	3	4
		Jaunpur District	11	11
		Ballia District	493	422
	Gorakhpur	Basti District	134	125
		Azamgarh District	176	132
	Lucknow	Rai Bareilly District	73	59
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	18	16
		Partabgarh District	6	6
		TOTAL	947	804
PUNJAB.	Amballa	Rohtak District	54	27
	Rawalpindi	Jhelum District	1	1
	Multan	Multan District	18	4
	Native States.	Patiala State	9	9
		TOTAL	82	41

In the return for the week ending 14th February 1920, the following additions should be made :—

United Provinces—
- Gorakhpur District, *add* 341 cases, 207 deaths.
- Sultanpur District, *add* 4 cases, 6 deaths.
- Partabgarh District, *add* 1 case, 1 death.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	62	60
		Insein District	9	7
		Hanthawaddy District	5	4
		Tharrawaddy District	7	3
		Prome District	61	60
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	8	8
		Bassein District	1	1
		Henzada District	13	13
		Maubin District	2	2
		Pyapon District	10	9
	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	9	9
		Moulmein Town	6	5
	Magwe	Minbu District	4	4
		Magwe District	9	9
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	114	108
		Mandalay District	3	3
		Katha District	2	4
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	16	13
		Sagaing District	14	8
	Meiktila	Yamethin District	4	4
		Myingyan District	1	...
	Native States.	Northern Shan States	1	1
		TOTAL	360	334
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	20	19
		Nagpur District	404	248
		Bhandara District	35	29
		Wardha District	23	19
		Chanda District	5	4
		Balaghat District	20	20
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	103	91
		Jubbulpore District	182	138
		Saugor District	44	30
		Damoh District	50	33
		Mandla District	4	2
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	24	23
		Betul District	9	6
		Chhindwara District	104	59
	Berar	Amraoti District	7	3
		Yeotmal District	8	7
		Akola District	40	24
		TOTAL	1,077	755

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	27	19
		Bangalore City	...	1
		Bangalore District	35	30
		Mysore City	16	13
		Mysore District	45	36
		Hassan District	11	8
		Kadur District	15	12
		Shimoga District	3	1
		Chitaldroog District	4	3
		Kolar District	13	7
		TOTAL	169	130
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Parbhani District	91	61
		Nander District	56	44
		Gulbargah District	82	29
		Raichur District	25	23
		Usmanabad District	148	111
		Bidar District	84	75
		Medak District	39	22
		Mahbubnagar District	37	21
		Nalgonda District	2	2
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	1,081	933
		Hyderabad Residency Bazars	22	15
		Atrafibalda Surfikhas	12	7
		TOTAL	1,629*	1,343*
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Bhopal City	76	33
		Bhopal State	13[illegible]	111
		Rajgarh State	6	4
		Rewah State	2	2
		TOTAL	221	150
		GRAND TOTAL	6,498	4,959

* Includes previous weeks. The actual numbers of cases and deaths during the week ending February 21st were 1,352 and 1,151, respectively.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

DELHI:
The 4th March 1920.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings* audited figures have been used as far as possible.

	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week	Mean mileage worked.			Total earnings for week ending			Earnings per mean mile worked for week.			Total earnings from 1st April to—			Compared with corresponding period, 1913-14, +1 day.		Compared with corresponding period, 1918-19.		Serial Number.
		During official year 1918-19.	1914.	1919.	1920.	20th February 1914.	21st February 1919.	21st February 1920.	1914.	1919.	1920.	20th February 1914.	21st February 1919.	14th February 1920.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	State Railways.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	443	2,669	2,695	2,695	8,99,794	12,33,113	11,46,000	337	458	425	3,69,15,394	5,30,90,998	5,75,49,000	2,06,33,606	...	44,58,002	...	1
2	Beswada Extension	481	21	21	21	9,818	11,095	7,400	468	528	352	3,47,204	4,54,336	4,60,000	1,12,796	...	5,664	...	2
3	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,008	998	1,002	1,002	8,06,435	10,84,918	11,07,000	808	1,082	1,105	3,11,54,402	4,64,23,975	4,67,16,000	1,55,61,598	...	2,92,025	...	3
4	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	470	1,576	1,581	1,621	6,80,663	7,30,814	8,02,000	432	462	492	3,38,31,413	3,42,39,550	3,93,96,000	55,64,587	...	51,56,450	...	4
5	East Indian	991	2,571	2,613	2,615	20,01,537	26,09,046	27,29,000	778	998	1,044	9,19,44,279	12,12,28,651	11,65,00,000	2,45,61,721	...	...	47,22,651	5
6	Great Indian Peninsula	873	2,537	2,621	2,621	20,91,145	23,14,024	24,8[illegible],000	824	1,074	947	7,46,42,383	10,52,44,076	11,06,12,000	3,59,69,617	...	53,67,924	...	6
7	Agra-Delhi Chord	679	126	126	126	45,942	1,02,054	1,00,000	365	810	794	20,17,108	38,65,384	40,13,000	19,95,892	...	1,47,616	...	7
8	Baran-Kotah	88	40	40	40	4,529	3,090	4,500	112	77	112	1,51,387	1,63,570	1,73,000	21,613	...	9,430	...	8
9	Bhopal-Itarsi (British Section)	1,789	*57	12	12	*30,956	20,688	19,700	545	1,724	1,642	*14,40,042	9,65,152	9,40,000	...	5,00,042	...	25,152	9
10	Cawnpore-Banda	81	33	6	76	1,647	6,856	7,800	50	90	103	56,236	2,80,708	3,37,000	2,80,764	...	56,292	...	10
11	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	409	2,553	2,550	2,550	7,94,749	11,08,395	10,73,000	311	435	421	5,27,16,455	4,80,05,097	4,99,59,000	1,72,42,545	...	19,53,903	...	11
12	North Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	599	4,012	4,000	4,115	15,61,811	23,13,142	25,40,000	389	578	617	7,73,11,729	11,13,59,793	10,73,42,000	3,00,30,271	...	...	40,17,792	12
13	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal, 3' 3⅜" link)	398	1,600	1,592	1,592	4,47,187	6,35,057	6,72,000	279	399	422	2,11,31,001	2,90,90,748	2,68,25,000	57,03,999	...	...	22,65,748	13
14	Aden	...	...	...	22	...	...	1,600	...	...	73	...	...	2,84,000	2,84,000	...	2,84,000	...	14
15	Assam-Bengal	174	812	893	893	1,57,844	2,11,183	2,22,000	196	237	249	61,50,807	69,45,609	89,23,000	27,72,193	...	19,77,391	...	15
16	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	451	1,828	1,839	1,839	6,86,425	9,46,034	9,36,000	376	514	509	2,62,07,190	3,73,76,924	3,71,26,000	1,09,18,810	...	...	7,50,924	16
17	Burma	377	1,342	1,342	1,342	5,76,786	6,25,129	6,31,000	430	466	470	1,94,15,094	2,31,13,193	2,58,01,000	63,85,906	...	26,87,807	...	17
18	Burma Extensions	262	187	187	187	54,455	66,282	62,000	291	355	332	18,11,508	21,89,557	23,04,000	4,92,492	...	1,14,443	...	18
19	Southern Shan States	132	23	70	70	1,023	9,616	8,000	44	138	114	27,149	4,40,410	4,71,000	4,43,851	...	30,590	...	19
20	Dhone-Kurnool	89	32	32	32	2,791	3,561	3,200	87	111	100	1,08,544	1,30,307	1,49,000	40,456	...	18,693	...	20
21	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	294	124	124	124	22,535	33,703	32,700	181	272	264	11,72,400	16,85,980	14,28,000	2,55,600	...	...	2,57,980	21
22	Lucknow-Bareilly	196	304	313	317	47,224	71,787	69,900	155	229	221	19,14,791	28,49,025	25,30,000	6,15,209	...	...	3,19,025	22
23	Mysore	205	*411	401	261	*76,114	83,051	61,200	185	207	234	*33,86,344	37,87,515	35,02,000	1,15,656	...	...	2,85,515	23
24	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	432	1,454	1,587	1,587	5,46,901	6,83,149	6,99,000	376	431	440	2,49,48,853	3,16,24,162	3,53,88,000	1,04,39,147	...	37,63,838	...	24
25	Travancore Branch	199	108	146	146	16,889	30,965	31,700	156	212	217	8,07,478	13,32,726	16,56,000	8,48,522	...	3,23,274	...	25
26	Tirhoot	255	785	819	809	2,39,301	2,22,330	2,17,000	305	271	268	90,88,451	94,52,397	98,04,000	7,15,549	...	3,51,603	...	26
27	Broach-Jambusar	104	...	30	30	...	4,299	3,800	...	143	127	...	1,38,955	1,41,000	1,41,000	...	2,045	...	27
28	Jerbat (Provincial)	66	33	33	33	2,796	2,396	1,900	86	73	58	1,15,074	1,03,784	1,14,000	...	1,074	10,216	...	28
	TOTAL	549	26,235	26,745	26,788	1,18,07,287	1,56,64,877	1,56,70,400	450	586	585	49,88,02,716	67,60,82,581	69,04,49,000	19,16,46,284	...	1,43,66,419	...	
	All other Railways.																		
29	Amritsar-Patti	183	56	56	56	9,964	10,196	12,000	178	182	214	6,59,718	4,55,234	4,91,000	...	1,68,718	35,766	...	29
30	Bhopal-Itarsi (Native State Section)	579	...	45	45	...	24,973	23,500	...	555	522	...	11,73,002	11,28,000	11,28,000	...	...	44,002	30
31	Bhopal-Ujjain	251	114	114	114	26,204	51,113	42,200	229	448	370	9,71,422	12,04,121	15,38,000	5,66,578	...	3,33,879	...	31
32	Bina-Goona-Baran	65	148	149	149	14,807	12,019	11,500	100	81	77	5,22,276	4,31,541	4,50,000	...	72,276	18,459	...	32
33	Delhi-Umbala-Kalka	367	192	239	239	49,948	70,313	88,400	260	294	370	28,03,116	40,58,801	44,91,000	16,87,884	...	4,32,199	...	33
34	Hardwar-Dehra	398	32	32	32	8,227	10,387	11,300	257	335	353	4,20,708	5,72,930	6,07,000	1,86,292	...	34,070	...	34
35	Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	153	16	16	16	1,446	2,421	2,100	90	151	131	1,03,565	1,10,938	96,800	...	6,765	...	14,138	35
36	Jullundur-Mukerian	76	...	45	45	...	4,514	5,700	...	100	127	...	1,47,228	1,85,000	1,85,000	...	37,772	...	36
37	Khanpur-Chachran	24	22	22	22	686	901	900	31	41	41	32,974	25,207	30,300	...	2,674	5,093	...	37
38	Kolar Gold Fields	315	...	10	10	...	3,023	3,400	...	302	340	...	1,45,306	1,51,000	1,51,000	...	5,694	...	38
39	Lud[illegible]-Dhuri-Jakhal	201	79	79	79	15,260	18,266	16,8[illegible]	193	231	213	8,01,635	7,36,549	8,14,000	12,365	...	87,451	...	39
40	Man[illegible]-Bhaun	61	...	47	47	...	2,635	4,20[illegible]	...	56	90	...	1,34,010	1,27,000	1,27,000	...	...	7,010	40
41	Nagda-Ujjain	233	34	33	33	8,288	14,637	9,100	242	444	276	2,71,451	3,30,195	8,78,000	1,06,549	...	47,805	...	41
42	Nizam's Guaranteed State	450	334	334	334	1,40,527	1,45,029	1,58,000	421	434	473	57,18,856	65,91,792	72,32,000	15,13,144	...	6,40,208	...	42
43	Petlad-Cambay	232	34	34	33	6,328	9,966	9,000	186	293	272	2,63,509	3,59,664	3,75,000	1,11,491	...	15,836	...	43
44	Phagwara-Rahon	103	...	47	47	...	4,376	6,200	...	93	132	...	2,17,825	2,29,000	2,29,000	...	11,175	...	44
45	Rajpura-Bhatinda	493	108	108	108	41,539	47,602	51,000	385	443	472	17,45,523	25,09,442	18,38,000	92,477	...	...	6,71,442	45
46	Salem District Board	165	...	4	4	...	1,073	1,600	...	268	400	...	26,346	63,000	63,000	...	36,654	...	46
47	Sara-Sirajganj	155	...	53	53	...	11,541	16,300	...	218	308	...	3,72,653	7,60,000	7,60,000	...	3,87,347	...	47
48	Sialkot-Narwal	114	...	38	38	...	4,888	5,500	...	129	145	...	1,99,399	2,11,000	2,11,000	...	11,601	...	48
49	Southern Punjab (Main Line)	412	425	428	428	1,43,299	1,53,027	1,32,000	337	358	308	50,57,568	83,13,457	63,36,000	12,78,432	...	...	19,77,457	49
50	Jullundur-Doab	62	103	133	133	4,593	9,307	12,200	45	74	92	2,25,968	3,70,496	4,13,000	1,87,032	...	42,504	...	50
51	Ludhiana Extension	168	155	155	155	28,041	25,698	31,500	181	166	203	11,85,951	11,66,566	11,18,000	...	67,951	...	48,566	51
52	Sutlej Valley (a)	...	208	...	...	12,085	...	...	58	...	...	5,85,512	...	...	...	5,85,512	...	...	52
53	Tapti Valley	247	155	156	156	41,734	46,379	47,600	268	297	305	13,69,436	17,23,943	19,04,000	5,34,564	...	1,80,057	...	53
54	Tenali-Repalli	89	...	22	22	...	2,282	2,400	...	104	109	...	89,396	1,02,000	1,02,000	...	12,604	...	54
55	Ahmedabad-Dholka	89	34	34	34	2,233	3,963	3,600	66	117	106	1,11,555	1,35,562	1,48,000	36,445	...	12,438	...	55
56	Ahmedabad-Parantij	98	89	89	89	8,673	10,239	10,500	98	115	118	3,45,819	4,00,596	4,45,000	99,181	...	44,404	...	56
57	Bengal and North-Western	230	1,239	1,246	1,244	2,09,536	2,86,062	2,71,000	169	230	218	95,06,575	1,31,20,171	1,24,26,000	29,19,425	...	...	6,94,171	57
58	Bengal-Dooars	223	153	158	158	24,648	27,846	35,000	161	176	222	14,86,968	16,99,200	16,45,000	1,58,032	...	...	54,200	58
59	Bezwada-Masulipatam	141	52	52	52	7,854	8,885	8,900	151	171	171	3,13,055	3,30,820	3,96,000	82,945	...	65,180	...	59
60	Bhavnagar State	212	227	249	206	36,306	62,122	41,100	160	249	200	13,28,114	24,03,723	22,36,000	9,07,886	...	...	1,67,723	60
61	Cooch Behar State	167	33	33	33	6,824	7,304	7,400	206	221	224	2,60,655	2,79,752	3,31,000	70,345	...	51,248	...	61
62	Dhrangadra	...	...	...	40	...	...	5,200	...	...	130	...	...	78,000	78,000	...	78,000	...	62
63	Dibru-Sadiya	308	86	86	86	29,781	32,855	35,300	346	381	410	12,02,790	12,10,608	12,72,000	69,210	...	61,392	...	63
64	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	130	184	209	209	16,947	29,066	27,700	92	139	133	6,97,513	12,53,107	11,75,000	4,77,488	...	...	78,107	64
65	Gondal	201	211	231	231	32,724	58,004	53,600	155	251	232	12,11,512	21,12,776	21,83,000	9,71,488	...	70,224	...	65
66	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	235	442	441	441	1,25,767	1,22,775	1,38,000	285	278	313	37,81,872	45,11,576	57,14,000	19,32,128	...	12,02,424	...	66
67	Jaipur State	73	73	122	122	7,385	9,664	9,900	101	79	81	2,71,883	4,01,531	4,21,000	1,49,117	...	19,469	...	67
68	Jamnagar	176	54	54	54	5,814	8,302	10,500	108	154	194	2,53,861	4,38,759	4,37,000	1,83,139	...	...	1,759	68
69	Jodhpur-Bikaner	150	1,030	1,106	1,106	89,509	1,79,401	1,85,000	96	162	167	48,25,290	74,64,740	68,42,000	20,16,710	...	...	6,22,740	69
70	Junagad State	141	113	136	136	17,628	25,550	31,400	156	188	231	5,83,031	8,53,502	9,14,000	3,30,969	...	60,498	...	70
71	Kolhapur State	282	29	29	29	9,092	8,687	8,000	313	300	276	2,93,661	3,70,509	3,64,000	70,339	...	...	6,509	71
72	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	60	100	100	100	4,749	7,965	7,900	47	80	79	1,96,704	2,67,289	3,06,000	1,09,296	...	38,711	...	72
73	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2' 6" gauge)	299	93	93	93	15,225	31,451	26,200	164	338	282	6,92,708	12,85,751	11,21,000	4,28,292	...	...	1,64,751	73
74	Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar	115	...	101	101	...	12,636	23,000	...	125	228	...	5,30,876	8,26,000	8,26,000	...	2,95,124	...	74
75	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj (b)	216	55	56	...	10,160	11,783	...	184	210	...	4,50,943	5,68,363	6,14,000	1,63,057	...	45,637	...	75
76	Mysore-Arsikere	71	...	103	243	...	5,348	49,000	...	53	202	...	3,05,875	11,47,000	11,47,000	...	8,41,125	...	76
77	Podanur-Pollachi	149	...	25	25	...	3,701	3,900	...	148	156	...	1,71,299	2,15,000	2,15,000	...	43,701	...	77
78	Rohilkund and Kumaon	186	268	270	270	41,621	49,361	46,500	155	183	172	18,42,357	23,77,169	22,01,000	3,58,643	...	...	1,76,169	78
79	Sangli State	230	5	5	5	970	1,002	1,200	194	200	240	34,105	53,472	58,100	23,895	...	4,528	...	79
80	Secunderabad-Gadwal	64	...	103	103	...	5,730	7,300	...	56	71	...	3,05,776	3,20,000	3,20,000	...	14,224	...	80
81	Shoranur-Cochin	263	65	65	65	13,646	17,830	18,400	210	274	283	5,81,374	7,83,715	8,67,000	2,85,626	...	83,285	...	81
82	Tanjore District Board	152	103	112	135	18,086	17,244	19,700	176	154	146	8,76,543	7,84,799	9,55,000	78,457	...	1,70,201	...	82
83	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	97	67	67	67	7,399	7,710	7,800	110	115	116	2,70,046	2,87,040	3,74,000	1,03,954	...	86,960	...	83
84	Barsi	166	116	117	118	37,344	25,491	30,700	322	217	260	11,07,685	8,72,626	14,07,000	2,99,315	...	5,34,374	...	84
85	Bilimora-Kalamba	45	...	35	35	...	2,003	2,300	...	57	66	...	71,279	91,300	91,300	...	20,021	...	85
86	Bodeli Chhota Udaipur	50	...	23	23	...	1,549	1,400	...	69	61	...	50,599	59,600	59,600	...	9,001	...	86
87	Champaner-Shivrajpur	78	20	32	32	1,778	3,298	3,200	89	103	100	77,789	1,11,535	1,41,000	63,211	...	29,465	...	87
88	Dhond-Baramati	89	...	27	27	...	3,091	6,800	...	114	252	...	1,09,320	1,94,000	1,94,000	...	84,680	...	88
89	Ellichpur-Yeotmal	126	48	139	139	2,887	26,022	28,200	60	187	203	48,038	7,77,860	10,82,000	10,33,962	...	3,04,140	...	89
90	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	111	142	188	187	15,099	27,636	21,900	106	146	117	5,70,686	9,24,879	9,45,000	3,74,314	...	20,121	...	90
91	Godhra-Lunavada	61	24	25	25	784	1,723	2,100	33	69	84	7,472	67,649	68,300	60,828	...	651	...	91
92	Jacobabad-Kashmor (c)	34	...	76	...	...	2,587	...	...	34	...	...	1,17,162	24,900	24,900	...	...	9[illegible]262	92
93	Khulna-Bagerhaut	46	...	20	20	...	905	1,400	...	45	70	...	(d) 39,306	66,500	66,500	...	27,194	...	93
94	Kolar District (including Bangalore-Chickballapur)	57	11	102	102	455	5,544	6,500	41	54	64	3,815	2,60,153	3,06,000	3,02,185	...	45,847	...	94
95	Kosamba-Zankhvav	36	26	26	26	490	1,170	1,000	19	45	38	22,381	41,873	51,200	28,819	...	9,327	...	95
96	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	141	28	28	28	2,331	4,667	4,600	84	167	164	89,325	1,89,658	1,88,000	98,675	...	7,342	...	96
97	Pachora-Jamner	47	...	25	35	...	2,353	3,400	...	94	97	...	49,744	1,42,000	1,42,000	...	92,256	...	97
98	Petlad-Vaso	92	...	19	19	...	2,205	2,000	...	116	105	...	80,357	76,200	76,200	...	...	4,157	98
99	Rajpipla State	80	37	39	39	3,332	3,461	3,100	89	89	79	1,08,696	1,46,142	1,41,000	32,304	...	...	5,14[illegible]	99
100	Darjeeling-Himalayan	516	51	51	51	21,938	17,830	16,600	430	350	325	10,86,918	12,39,585	12,47,000	1,80,082	...	7,415	...	100
101	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions	84	...	100	100	...	12,301	9,500	...	123	95	...	3,73,589	4,07,000	4,07,000	...	33,411	...	101
102	Pipar-Bilara	23	25	25	25	434	732	800	17	29	32	23,311	26,993	33,700	10,389	...	6,707	...	102
	TOTAL	203	7,548	8,871	8,906	13,92,425	18,84,337	19,43,000	184	212	218	5,72,34,237	8,17,04,706	8,37,70,800	2,65,36,563	...	20,66,094	...	
	GRAND TOTAL	463	33,783	35,616	35,694	1,31,99,712	1,75,49,214	1,76,13,400	391	493	493	55,60,36,953	75,77,87,287	77,42,19,800	21,81,82,647	...	1,64,32,513	...	

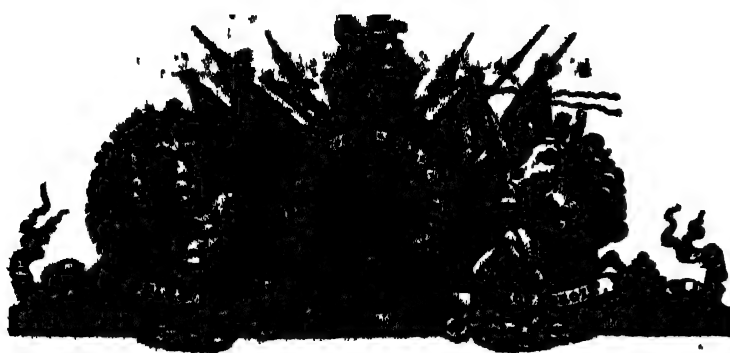
*Include figures for Native State Section.

(a) Dismantled from 15th December 1917.

(c) The booking of all traffic stopped.

(d) From 10th June 1918.

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The Calcutta Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 250L., dated the 8th March, 1920.—His Excellency the Governor having been pleased to order, under rule 31 (*1*) of the Bengal Legislative Rules, 1912, the publication of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies it, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information. It is proposed to introduce the Bill in the Bengal Legislative Council on Monday, 15th March, 1920 :—

THE CALCUTTA RENT BILL, 1920.

CONTENTS.

THE CALCUTTA RENT BILL, 1920.

A

BILL

to restrict temporarily the increase of rents in Calcutta.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to restrict temporarily the increase of rents in Calcutta;

And whereas the previous sanction of the Governor General has been obtained under section 79, sub-section (2), of the Government of India Act, 1915, to the passing of this Act; 5 & 6 Geo V, c. 61

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent, commencement and duration.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Calcutta Rent Act, 1920.

(2) It extends to the whole of Calcutta: [Bom. Act VII of 1918, s. 1 (2).]

Provided that the Local Government may by notification exempt from the operation of this Act, or any portion thereof, any such area or any such class of premises as may be specified in such notification, and the decision of the Local Government whether any premises come within such class or area shall be final

(3) The Local Government may direct by notification that the Act shall come into operation in any other town or local area in Bengal, on such date as may be specified in the notification.

(4) The Act shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may, by notification, direct and it shall be in force for a period of three years from the date of the commencement of the Act.

Provided that the expiration of this Act shall not render recoverable any rent which during the continuance thereof was irrecoverable, or affect the right of a tenant to recover any sum which during the continuance thereof was under the Act recoverable by him.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "Calcutta" means the area described in Schedule I to the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899; [Ben. Act I of 1920, s. 3 (2).] Ben Act III of 1899

(b) "Controller" means the Controller of rents appointed under this Act; [Bom. Act VII of 1918, s. 2 (b).]

(c) "landlord" means any person for the time being entitled to receive rent in respect of any premises, whether on his own account or on account or on behalf or for the benefit of any other person, or as trustee, guardian or receiver for any other person; it includes a legal representative, as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and a tenant who sublets any premises and every person from time to time deriving title under a landlord; [Bom. Act II of 1918, s. 2 (1) (c).] Act V of 1908

The Calcutta Rent Bill, 1920.

(*Clauses 3-4.*)

(*d*) " notification " means a notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; [Ben. Act V of 1919, s. 4 (7).]

(*e*) " premises " means— [Bom. Act II of 1918, s. 2 (*1*) (*b*).]

(*i*) any land on which a building has been erected; and any building or part of a building, let separately for any purpose whatever, including a stall let for the retail sale of goods in a market or any other building, and any land let together with such building or part of a building;

(*ii*) any land let separately for the purpose of being used principally for business or trade;

but such expression does not include a room in a hotel or boarding house;

(*f*) " standard rent " in relation to any premises means,— [Bom. Act II of 1918, s. 2 (*1*) (*a*).]

(*i*) the rent at which the premises were let on the first day of April 1919, or, where they were not let on that date, the rent at which they were last let before that date;

(*ii*) in the case of any premises which were or shall be first let after the first day of April 1919, the rent at which the premises were or may be first let;

(*iii*) in the case of any premises let under a lease for a period of five years or upwards, commencing on or before the first day of May 1914, which has expired after the first day of April 1919, the rent fixed by such lease for the period containing the first day of April 1919;

(*iv*) in the cases specified in section 15, the rent fixed by the Controller;

(*g*) " tenant " means any person, by whom or on whose account rent is payable for any premises, and includes a legal representative, as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and every person from time to time deriving title under a tenant. [Bom. Act II of 1918, s. 2 (*1*) (*d*).] Act V of 1908.

Appointment of Controller. **3.** The Local Government may by notification appoint a Controller for any area in which this Act is in operation. [Bom. Act VII of 1918, s. 3.]

Restriction on raising rents. **4.** (*1*) Subject to the provisions of this Act, where the rent of any premises has been or is hereafter, during the continuance of this Act, increased above the standard rent, the amount by which the rent payable exceeds the amount which would have been payable had the increase not been made, shall, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, be irrecoverable: [Cf. Bom. Act II of 1918, s. 3.]

Provided that nothing in sub-section (*1*) shall apply—

(*i*) to any rent which accrued due before the date of the commencement of this Act;

The Calcutta Rent Bill, 1920.

(*Clauses 5—8.*)

(*ii*) to any periodical increment of rent accrued due under any written agreement entered into before the first day of April 1919; or

(*iii*) to the rent payable under any lease entered into before the date of the commencement of this Act, for a period of five years or upwards which has not expired on that date.

(*2*) For the purpose of sub-section (*1*), the rent shall be deemed to have accrued from day to day.

Increase of rent allowed on account of improvements.

[Bom. Act II of 1918, s. 4.]

5. Where the landlord has, since the 1st day of April 1919, incurred, or during the continuance of this Act incurs, expenditure on the improvement or structural alteration of any premises (not including expenditure on decorations or ordinary repairs), he may apply to the Controller to alter the standard rent.

Cases where rent not to be deemed increased.

[Bom. Act II of 1918, s. 5.]

6. (*1*) Where, as the result of any alteration of the terms of the tenancy, the terms, on which any premises are held, are on the whole less favourable to the tenant than the previous terms, the rent shall be deemed to be increased within the meaning of this Act, whether the sum payable as rent is increased or not.

(*2*) Where, as the result of any alteration of the terms of the tenancy, the terms, on which any premises are held, are not on the whole less favourable to the tenant than the previous terms, the rent shall not be deemed to be increased within the meaning of this Act, whether the sum payable as rent is increased or not.

Increase on account of payment of taxes.

[Bom. Act II of 1918, s. 6.]

7. Where the landlord pays any municipal rates or taxes in respect of any premises, he may apply to the Controller to increase the standard rent to the extent of the increase in the amount for the time being payable by the landlord in respect of such rates or taxes over the amount paid in the period of assessment which included the first day of April 1919.

Previous notice.

[Bom. Act II of 1918, 7.]

8. (*1*) Wherever an increase of the rent of any premises is allowable under the provisions of this Act, no such increase shall be recoverable until the expiry of one month after the landlord has served on the tenant a notice in writing of his intention to increase the rent, accompanied—

(*a*) where the increase of rent is on account of such expenditure as is mentioned in section 5, by a certificate from the Controller fixing the standard rent;

(*b*) where the increase of rent is on account of such increase in municipal rates or taxes, as is mentioned in section 7, by a certificate from the Controller fixing the standard rent.

(*2*) Where such a notice has been served on any tenant, the increase may be continued without service of any fresh notice on any subsequent tenant.

The Calcutta Rent Bill, 1920.

(Clauses 9—12.)

Fine or premium not to be charged for grant, renewal, or continuance of tenancy.

9. (*1*) It shall not be lawful for any person in consideration of the grant, renewal or continuance of a tenancy of any premises to require the payment of any fine, premium or any other like sum in addition to the rent. [*Cf.* Bom. Act II of 1918, s. 8.]

(*2*) Where any such payment has been made after the date of the commencement of this Act, the amount shall be recoverable by the tenant by whom it was made from the landlord, and may, without prejudice to any other method of recovery, be deducted from any rent payable by him to the landlord:

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect any such payments made in accordance with a written agreement entered into before the date of the commencement of this Act.

No order for ejectment to be made if rent paid at allowable rate.

10. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, or the Indian Contract Act, 1872, no order or decree for the recovery of possession of any premises shall be made so long as the tenant pays, or is ready and willing to pay, rent to the full extent allowable by this Act, and performs the conditions of the tenancy. [*Cf.* Bom. Act II of 1918, s. 9.] IV of 1882. XV of 1882. IX of 1872.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply where the tenant has done any act contrary to the provisions of clause (*o*), or clause (*p*), of section 108 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, or has been guilty of conduct which is a nuisance or an annoyance to adjoining or neighbouring occupiers, or where the premises are *bonâ fide* required by the landlord either for his own occupation, or for the occupation of any person for whose benefit the premises are held, or where the landlord can show any cause which may be deemed satisfactory by the Court. IV of 1882.

(*2*) The fact that the period of the lease has expired or that the interest of the landlord in the premises has been transferred, shall not of itself be deemed to be a satisfactory cause within the meaning of the proviso to sub-section (*1*).

Power of Court to rescind order in certain cases.

11. Where any order or decree of the kind mentioned in section 10, sub-section (*1*), has been made but not executed before the date of the commencement of this Act, the Court by which the order was made may, if it is of opinion that the order or decree would not have been made if this Act had been in operation at the date of the making of the order, rescind or vary the order in such manner as the Court may think fit, for the purpose of giving effect to this Act. [Bom. Act II of 1918, s. 10.]

Issue of distress warrants and other processes barred in certain cases.

12. No distress warrant shall be issued under Chapter VIII of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, and no process under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall be issued, either for the attachment of property or for the arrest of any tenant, in connection with recovery of rent of any premises [Bom. Act II of 1918, s. 11.] XV of 1882. Act V of 1908.

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(*Clauses 13—15.*)

situated in any area to which this Act may apply, unless the person applying for execution shall, when making his application, swear or affirm that none of the rent in respect of which execution is applied for, is irrecoverable under this Act.

Rent which should not have been paid may be recovered.

13. (*1*) Where any sum has, after the date of the commencement of this Act, been paid on account of rent, being a sum which is by reason of the provisions of this Act irrecoverable, such sum shall at any time within a period of six months after the date of payment, be recoverable by the tenant by whom it was paid, from the landlord who received the payment, and may, without prejudice to any other method of recovery, be deducted by such tenant from any rent payable within six months by him, to such landlord. [*Cf.* Bom. Act II of 1918, s. 12.]

(*2*) In this section the expression landlord includes, in the case of joint family property, the joint family of which the landlord, if deceased, was a member.

Mode of recovery of overpayments by tenants

14. (*1*) Where any sum not exceeding rupees three hundred has, after the date of the commencement of this Act, been overpaid by the tenant to a landlord on account of rent of any premises of which a standard rent has been fixed, being a sum in excess of the standard rent, such sum shall at any time within a period of six months after the date of payment, be recoverable, without prejudice to any other mode of recovery, on application by the tenant to a Magistrate, from the landlord under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, in like manner as if it were a fine, and the balance of any rent so recovered shall, after deduction of the costs of recovery, be paid to the tenant. [*Cf.* Bom. Act VII of 1918, s. 9.] Act V of 1898.

(*2*) In a proceeding under sub-section (*1*), on the production of a certificate from the Controller certifying the standard rent of the premises, the Magistrate shall presume, until the contrary is proved, that the standard rent of the premises was as certified in the certificate.

Duties and powers of the Controller.

15. (*1*) The Controller shall, on application made to him by any landlord or tenant, grant a certificate certifying the standard rent of any premises leased or rented by such landlord or tenant, as the case may be.

(*2*) In any of the following cases, the Controller may fix the standard rent at such amount as, having regard to the provisions of this Act and the circumstances of the case, he deems just:— [*Cf.* Bom. Act II of 1918, s. 13.]

(*a*) where, by reason of any premises having been let at one time as a whole and at another time in parts, or where a tenant has sublet a part of any premises let to him, or where for any reason any difficulty arises in giving effect to this Act;

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(*Clause 16.*)

(*b*) where in the case of any premises let furnished, it is necessary to distinguish, for the purpose of giving effect to this Act, the amount payable as rent from the amount payable as hire of furniture;

(*c*) where any premises have been or are let rent-free or at a nominal rent or for some consideration in addition to rent;

(*d*) where the rent paid on the first day of April 1919 was in the opinion of the Controller unduly low; or

(*e*) where there has been a change in the condition of any premises or an increase in the municipal rates or taxes in respect of any premises subsequent to the standard rent having been fixed: [*Cf.* Bom. Act VII of 1918, s. 4 (3).]

Provided that—

(*i*) under clause (*d*) the standard rent shall not be fixed at a higher amount than the highest rent actually paid for the premises at any time since the first day of April 1914;

(*ii*) under clause (*e*) the Controller shall not increase the rent by more than ten per cent. per annum on the amount expended on the improvement or structural alteration of the premises as provided for in section 5.

(*3*) Before exercising any of the powers conferred on him by this Act, the Controller shall give notice of his intention to the landlord and tenant, if any, and shall duly consider any application received by him from any person interested, within such period as shall be specified in the notice. [*Cf.* Bom. Act VII of 1918, s. 4 (4).]

(*4*) All orders of the Controller passed under this Act shall be in writing, and a copy thereof shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the premises to which it relates, or to some conspicuous object near such premises, and a copy shall also be delivered to the landlord or his authorised agent, in such manner as the Local Government may by rule prescribe. [*Cf.* Bom. Act VII of 1918, s. 4 (5).]

(*5*) Any person affected by any order of the Controller shall be entitled to be furnished with a copy thereof, duly certified by the Controller to be a correct copy, on payment of such sum as the Local Government may prescribe. Such copy shall be admissible in evidence in any Court of Law to prove the order of the Controller.

Power of entry.

16. For the purpose of any inquiries under this Act, the Controller, or any person duly authorised by the Controller in writing, either generally or specially in this behalf, may enter any building or land with or without any assistants between the hours of 9 A.M. and 6 P.M.: [Bom. Act VII of 1918, s. 12.]

The Calcutta Rent Bill, 1920.

(Clauses 17—19.)

Provided that no building used for human occupation shall be so entered, without the consent of the occupier, unless twenty-four hours' previous notice in writing has been given.

Power to require information and to summon witnesses.

17. (*1*) For the purposes of any inquiry under this Act, the Controller may by written order require any person— [Bom. Act VII of 1918, s. 11.]

(*a*) to furnish him with particulars, in such form, within such time and at such place, as may be specified in the order, as to the rent at which and the manner in which any premises were let in the year 1914, or subsequently, and as to any other matter relevant to the inquiry;

(*b*) to produce for his inspection such accounts, rent receipts, books or other documents relevant to the inquiry, at such time and at such place, as may be specified in the order.

(*2*) The Controller shall, subject to any rules made under this Act and in so far as such powers are necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act, have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, and to compel the production of documents by the same means and, so far as may be, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a Court by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. Act V of 1908.

Reference to Chief Judge, Small Cause Court, from decision of Controller.

18. If the decision of the Controller fixing the standard rent for any premises is questioned, a reference shall lie to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, or to the Judge of such other Court as the Local Government may by rule direct. A copy of the order of the Controller shall be filed with the petition of reference. The petition of reference shall bear a Court-fee stamp of eight annas. Any such reference shall be filed within thirty days from the date of the order passed by the Controller. The time taken in obtaining a copy of the order of the Controller shall be excluded in computing the period in which the reference must be filed. The decision of the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, or of the Judge of such other Court as aforesaid, shall be final. [Cf. Bom. Act II of 1918, s. 6.]

Penalty for recovering any rent in excess of the standard rent.

19. (*1*) Whoever knowingly receives, whether directly or indirectly, on account of the rent of any premises of which the standard rent has been fixed, a sum in excess of the standard rent, shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable, in the case of a first offence, to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or, in the case of a second or subsequent offence in regard to the same or any other premises of which the standard rent has been fixed, to a fine which may extend to two thousand rupees. [Cf. Bom. Act VII of 1918, s. 7.]

The Calcutta Rent Bill, 1920.

(*Clauses 20—24.*)

(*2*) A person shall be deemed to receive a sum in excess of the standard rent, if he receives any consideration representing a money value in excess of such standard rent.

Penalty for disturbance of easements, etc.

20. Whoever, in any case in which an order or decree for the recovery of any premises is prohibited under section 10, without the previous written consent of the Controller, or save for the purpose of effecting repairs or complying with any municipal requisition, wilfully disturbs any easement annexed to any premises, the standard rent of which has been fixed, or removes, destroys or renders unserviceable, anything provided for permanent use therewith or discontinues any supply or service comprised in such rent, shall be liable, in the case of a first offence, to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or, in the case of a second or subsequent offence, in regard to the same or any other premises of which the standard rent has been fixed, to a fine which may extend to two thousand rupees. [*Cf.* Bom. Act VII of 1918, s. 8.]

Sanctions and limitation to prosecution.

21. No charge of an offence under this Act shall be brought against any person without the previous sanction of the Controller, or after the expiration of six months from the date of the commission of the alleged offence.

Powers to make rules.

22. (*1*) The Local Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act. [*Cf.* Bom. Act II of 1918, s. 15.]

(*2*) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Local Government may make rules -

(*a*) prescribing the manner of delivery of a copy of an order made by the Controller under this Act;

(*b*) regulating the procedure to be followed in inquiries by the Controller under this Act;

(*c*) directing that such inquiries shall be conducted so far as desirable in private;

(*d*) directing that references from decisions of the Controller shall be to the Judge of any Court other than Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta;

(*e*) prescribing a scale of costs and fees and providing for the charging or remitting of costs and fees.

Procedure of Court in hearing references.

23. In disposing of references from the decisions of the Controller, the Judge shall follow, as nearly as may be, the procedure laid down in the Civil Procedure Code, for the regular trial of suits. Act V of 1908.

Exception of new buildings.

24. This Act shall not apply to buildings erected after or in course of erection at the commencement of this Act. [*Cf.* 9 Geo. 5, c. 7, s. 8.]

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Owing to the fact that the expansion of Calcutta has not kept pace with the needs of its population and that building operations were reduced to a minimum during the war, the housing accommodation now available is unequal to the demand. This and other causes have enabled many landlords to compel tenants to pay exorbitant rents, and it is considered necessary to provide for the protection of tenants by a measure which will tide over the time that must elapse before the supply of houses is equal to the demand and economic rents take the place of scarcity or monopoly rents. The Bill has accordingly been drafted in order to provide for the restriction of rents in Calcutta for a period of three years. It generally follows the lines of the Rangoon Rent Bill recently passed by the Burma Legislative Council, but it differs from that measure in the following respects:—

(1) In order not to discourage private enterprise in building new houses, it is provided, as in section 8 of the English Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1919, that the measure shall not apply to buildings erected after, or in course of erection at the time it passes into law.

(2) The standard rent is taken as the rent on which premises were let on 1st April 1919 or, if they were not let on that date as the rent on which they were last let before that date.

(3) It is not proposed to debar the recovery by landlords of rent due up to the date of the passing of the Act or to allow tenants to recover from landlords sums paid prior to that date.

(4) Where a landlord has since 1st April 1919 incurred or shall after the passing of the Act incur expenditure on the improvement or structural alteration of premises (not including expenditure on decorations or ordinary repairs) it is proposed that the Controller may allow the rent to be increased by not more than 10 per cent. on the amount so expended.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

CLAUSE 1.

Sub-clause (3).—Power has been taken to extend the Act to any other town or local area in Bengal where application of its provisions may be considered desirable in order to afford relief to tenants.

Sub-clause (4).—For reasons given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons the duration of the proposed Act has been limited to three years.

CLAUSE 2.

Sub-clause (a).—The definition of "Calcutta" follows section 3 (a) of the Bengal Cruelty to Animals Act, 1920.

Sub-clause (d).—"Notification" has been defined in order to avoid repetition.

Sub-clause (f).—"Standard rent" has been taken as the rent at which premises were let on the 1st April, 1919, this being considered to be a suitable date having regard to the circumstances of Calcutta.

CLAUSE 4.

The effect of clause (i) of the proviso is to permit the recovery of rents which accrued prior to the date of commencement of the Act.

CLAUSE 10.

A reference to the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, has been included in this clause, as in the town of Calcutta, the Small Cause Courts can order recovery of possession of premises under Chapter VII of that Act.

CLAUSE 12

This clause bars the issue of distress warrants under Chapter VIII of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, unless the condition mentioned therein is complied with. In Calcutta distress warrants are issued by the Small Cause Court for the recovery of arrears of rent

CLAUSE 15.

For reasons given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons provision has been made in this clause allowing the Controller to increase rents by not more than 10 per cent in certain cases

CLAUSE 22

A provision has been included in this clause for prescribing the manner of delivery of a copy of an order made by the Controller *vide* clause 15 (4).

CLAUSE 24

This provision has been made following the English Act in order not to discourage private enterprise in building new houses

B C MAHTAB,
Member in Charge.

J F GRAHAM,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal and
Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th March, 1920.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 12th March 1920.

No. 477.—Mr. J. D. Fraser is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 29th November 1919.

No. 479.—Mr. L. H. Turner is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 12th December 1919.

H. McPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 3rd March 1920.

No. 452.—The Home Department Notification No. 1487-Judicial, dated the 21st October 1919, appointing Mr. E. B. H. Panton, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. C. Rankin, Barrister-at-Law, on deputation, is hereby cancelled, with effect from the 3rd March 1920, or the subsequent date on which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. P. Beachcroft proceeds on leave.

No. 453.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. P. Beachcroft, I.C.S., having been granted furlough, with effect from the 3rd March 1920 or any subsequent date on which he avails himself of it, to the afternoon of the 2nd September 1920, both days inclusive, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), section 105, sub-section (2), to appoint Mr. E. B. H. Panton, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. P. Beachcroft, or until further orders.

The 10th March 1920.

No. 485.—In pursuance of sub-section 2(*i*) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. C. Crump, I.C.S., to act as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay from the 12th March 1920 to the 6th June 1920, both days inclusive.

No. 487.—In pursuance of sub-section 2(*i*) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Kt., to act as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, from the 12th March 1920, or the subsequent date on which he assumes charge of his duties, to the 9th February 1921, inclusive.

The 11th March 1920.

No. 501.—The Hon'ble Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Kt., K.C., Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough, with effect from the 25th March 1920, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to the 1st July 1920, inclusive.

MEDICAL.

The 10th March 1920.

No. 211.—The services of Major H. R. Dutton, I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, with effect from the 4th November 1919.

The 12th March 1920.

No. 228.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. Wilson, F.R.C.S., D.P.H., I.M.S., Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and Surgeon to the College Hospitals, is appointed permanently to be Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and Surgeon to the College Hospitals, *vice* the late Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Stevens, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

No. 229.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. P. Connor, D.S.O., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., officiating Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and Surgeon to the College Hospitals, is appointed permanently to be Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and Surgeon to the College Hospitals, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. Wilson.

PORT BLAIR.

The 12th March 1920.

No. 127.—Mr. R. Wilkinson, Assistant Commissioner, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for one month and seven days, with effect from the 4th March 1920, or any subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

H. D. CRAIK,
Offg. Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 12th March 1920.

No. 98.—The Reverend Andrew Wilmot Doughlas, B.A., is appointed to be a temporary chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the 27th February 1920. His services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bihar and Orissa with effect from the same date.

No. 100.—The Reverend Horace Baggallay Reiss, M.A., is appointed to be a temporary chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the 4th March 1920. His services are placed at the disposal of the Administration of the North-West Frontier Province with effect from the same date.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

LAND SURVEYS.

Delhi, the 11th March 1920.

No. 246-111—16.—Captain H. A. Joly de Lotbiniere, M.C., R.E., is appointed to the Survey of India as Assistant Superintendent on probation with effect from the 1st March 1920.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 10th March 1920.

No. 44-I. E.—*Erratum.*—In the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 1-I. E., dated the 1st January 1920, announcing certain appointments to, and promotions in, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire under the heading :—

To be Companions.

for the words "John Algernon Stevens, Esquire, O.B.E., Indian Civil Service" *read* "James Algernon Stevens, Esquire, O.B.E., Imperial Customs Service."

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 8th March 1920.

No. 953-Est. A.—Mr. S. F. Madden, Indian Educational Service, Mayo College, Ajmer, was granted privilege leave for one month and eleven days combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for eleven days under Articles 260, 272 and 316, Civil Service Regulations, from the 15th July 1919 to 6th September 1919, inclusive.

No. 957-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. P. Kilkelly, Indian Medical Service (retired), was granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 9th August 1919.

The 9th March 1920.

No. 975-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E, Resident, Jaipur, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 13th February 1920, and until further orders.

The 10th March 1920.

No. 567-G.—Whereas jurisdiction to make an order for the detention of any of their subjects who are, or who may hereafter become, lunatics has been transferred to the Governor-General in Council by the Darbars of the States named in the accompanying Schedule :

Now, therefore, the Governor-General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, is pleased to prescribe the following procedure for observance by Political Officers in connection with the making of orders and warrants for the detention of lunatics from the said States in asylums in British India.

1. In the case of a criminal lunatic, in respect of whom an order or warrant for detention in an asylum has been made or issued by a court established under the authority of the Darbar of any of the said States, the Political Officer may, on application by such Darbar, endorse such order or warrant for execution in an asylum in British India.

2. In the case of any other lunatic, in respect of whom an application to that effect has been made by any such Darbar, the Political Officer may make an order for the detention of such lunatic in an asylum in British India.

SCHEDULE.

Name of State.	Designation of Political Officer.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.	
Jath	The Collector and Political Agent, Bijapur.
Cambay	" " " Kaira.
Aundh	" " " Satara.
Phaltan	" " " Satara.
Sachin	" " " Surat.
Dharampur	" " " Surat.
Khairpur	" " " Sukkur.
Jawhar	" " " Thana.
Bhor	" " " Poona.
Rajpipla	The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.
Balasinor	The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.
Sunth	The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.
Kadana	The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.
Bhadarwa	The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.
Sanjeli	The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.
Umetha	The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.
Jambughoda	The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.
Savanur	The Collector and Political Agent, Dharwar.
Kurundwad (Junior)	The Resident at Kolhapur and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States.
Ramdurg	The Resident at Kolhapur and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States.
Idar	The Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.
Pol	The Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.
Mohanpur	The Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.
Ilol	The Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.
Varsoda	The Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.
Pethapur	The Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.
Punadra	The Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.
Khadal	The Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.
Ghodasar	The Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.
Amliyara	The Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.
Valasna	The Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.
Sudasna	The Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.
Rupal	The Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.
Dadhalia	The Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.
Vadgam	The Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.
Maghodi	The Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.
Sathamba	The Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

Name of State.	Designation of Political Officer.
Ramas	The Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.
Hapa	
Bolundra	
Kadoli	
Likhi	
Gabat	
Junagadh	The Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.
Wankaner	
Palitana	
Wadhwan	
Chuda	
Vala	
Jasdan	
Bantwa	
Manawadar	
Vanod	
Vithalgadh	
Dasada (Malik Zainkhanji)	
Raipur	
Raisankli	
Estate of K. S. Sherbulland Khan	
" H. S. Hussein Yarisar Khanji	
" Vala Ram Ala	
" Vala Vajsur Valera	
" Vala Bhan Desa	
" Vala Bhan Desa	
" Vala Jethsur Punja	
" Kotila Umad Bhan	
" Vala Jaitmal Champraj	
" Vala Champraj Jasa	
" Vala Bhima Valera	
" Amra Vala of Lemi	
" Vala Manasia Nag	
" Kuba	
" Vala Giga Hipa of Sanala	
" Vala Rukhad Loma	
Jalia Dewani	
Kotharia	
Gavridad	
Pal	
Lodhika Dansinhji	

Name of State.	Designation of Politi[redacted]er.
Lodhika Ratansingji	The Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.
Dadhka	
Mengni	
Shahpur	
Bhadwa	
Rajpara	
Jiva Mesur of Anandpur	
Desa Bhoj of Anandpur	
Surag Sadul of Chhotila	
Khirasara	
Vankia	
Sitapur	
Talukdars of Kotda Pitha	

No. 568-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 99 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, regulating the procedure for the reception and detention in asylums in British India of lunatics whose reception and detention are provided for by section 98 of the said Act.

1. All costs involved by the detention of any lunatic, who is a subject of a State in India, shall be chargeable to the State concerned.

2. In the event of non-payment of sums due under the preceding rule on account of the detention of any lunatic, such lunatic shall be liable to discharge from the asylum, if three of the visitors of the asylum by order in writing so direct.

3. Lunatics detained under these rules, who are subjects of any of the States mentioned in the first column of the following Table, may be detained in the asylum, or one of the asylums, mentioned opposite thereto in the second column.

TABLE.

Name of State.	Name of Asylum.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.	
Jath	Lunatic Asylum at Dharwar.
Cambay	Lunatic Asylum at Ahmedabad.
Aundh	Central Lunatic Asylum at Yeravda, Poona.
Phaltan	
Sachin	Narotam Mathuradas Lunatic Asylum at Naupada, Thana.
Dharampur	
Khairpur	Sir Cawasji Jehangir Lunatic Asylum at Hyderabad, Sind.
Jawhar	Narotam Mathuradas Lunatic Asylum at Naupada, Thana.
Bhor	Central Lunatic Asylum at Yeravda, Poona.
Rajpipla	Lunatic Asylum at Ahmedabad.
Balasinor	
Santh	
Kadana	

Name of State.	Name of Asylum.
Bhadarwa	Lunatic Asylum at Ahmedabad.
Sanjeli	
Umetha	
Jambughoda	
Savanur	Lunatic Asylum at Dharwar.
Kurundwad (Junior),	Central Lunatic Asylum at Yeravda, Poona.
Ramdurg	
Idar	Lunatic Asylum at Ahmedabad.
Pol	
Mohanpur	
Ilol	
Varsoda	
Pethapur	
Punadra	
Khadal	
Ghodasar	
Amliyara	
Valasna	
Sudasna	
Rupal	
Dadhalia	
Vadgam	
Maghodi	
Sathamba	
Ramas	
Hapa	
Bolundra	
Kadoli	
Likhi	
Gabat	
Junagadh	
Wankaner	
Palitana	
Wadhwan	
Chuda	
Vala	
Jasdan	
Bantwa	
Manawadar	
Vanod	
Vithalgadh	
Dasada (Malik Zainkhanji)	

Name of State.	Name of Asylum.
Raipur	
Raisankli	
Estate of K. S. Sherbulland Khan	
„ H. S. Hussein Yarisar Khanji	
„ Vala Ram Ala	
„ Vala Vajsur Valora	
„ Vala Bhan Desa	
„ Vala Bhan Desa	
„ Vala Jethsur Punja	
„ Kotila Umad Bham	
„ Kotila Jaitmal Champraj	
„ Vala Champraj Jasa	
„ Vala Bhima Valera	
„ Amra Vala of Lemi	
„ Vala Manasia Nag	
„ Kuba	
„ Vala Giga Hipa of Sanala	
„ Vala Rukhad Loma	Lunatic Asylum at Ahmedabad.
Jalia Dewani	
Kotharia	
Gavridad	
Pal	
Lodhika Dansinhji	
Lodhika Ratansingji	
Dadhka	
Mengni	
Shahpur	
Bhadwa	
Rajpura	
Jiva Mesur of Anandpur	
Desa Bhoj of Anandpur	
Surag Sadul of Chhotila	
Khirasara	
Vankia	
Sitapur	
Talukdars of Kotda Pitha	

The 11th March 1920.

No. 1002-Est. A.—Major E. J. D. Colvin, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for six months combined with commuted furlough for two months, and ordinary furlough for twelve months, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 23rd February 1920.

No. 1003-Est. A.—Major H. V. Biscoe, of the Political Department, is posted as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, in Central India, with effect from the 23rd February 1920.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 12th March 1920.

No. 445.C. W. C.—Messrs. K. M. Sen and N. K. Mukherji, Superintendents in the office of the Controller of War Accounts, have been appointed temporary Assistant Controllers of War Accounts in that office with effect from the 1st January 1920.

Mr. E. F. Gonsalves, Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts Department, has been appointed temporary Assistant Controller of War Accounts with effect from the 1st February 1920.

Mr. V. J. Crow, a Superintendent in the office of the Controller of War Accounts has been appointed temporary Assistant Controller of War Accounts in that office with effect from the 16th February 1920.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 10th March 1920.

No. 334-F. E.—Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyar has been appointed to officiate as Accountant-General, Burma, with effect from the 25th February 1920.

No. 335-F. E.—Mr. Birendra Chandra Datta has been appointed a probationer in the General List of the Indian Finance Department with effect from the 28th February 1920 and has been posted to the office of the Accountant-General, Bengal, from the same date.

Mr. Nalini Kanta Sen Gupta has been appointed a probationer in the General List of the Indian Finance Department with effect from the 26th February 1920 and has been posted to the office of the Accountant-General, Bengal, from the same date.

No. 336-F. E.—Mr. C. W. Sandford, Examiner of Customs Accounts, has been granted combined leave for 8 months and 18 days, *viz.*, privilege leave for 5 months and 6 days and in continuation furlough on full average salary for the remaining period with effect from the 24th February 1920.

The 11th March 1920.

No. 345-F. E.—Mr. K. R. Rama Ayyar has been appointed a probationer in the General List of the Indian Finance Department with effect from the 28th February 1920 and has been posted to the office of the Accountant General, Madras, from the same date.

No. 346-F. E.—Lieutenant J. E. Walsh, I.A.R.O., an Assistant Accounts Officer in the office of the Accountant General, Madras has on reversion from military duty been granted combined leave for 10 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for the period due and in continuation furlough for the remaining period with effect from the 27th January 1920.

E. M. COOK,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The 5th March 1920.

No. 422-Accts.—Lieutenant-Colonel (local Colonel) C. N. Baker, I.A., Military Deputy Auditor General, Northern Command, is placed on special duty in the office of the Military Accountant General, with effect from the 22nd February 1920.

J. E. C. JUKES,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL AVIATION.

Delhi, the 13th March 1920.

No. 218-C. A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the powers conferred on the Secretary, Air Board, by the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 67-C. A., dated the 31st January 1920, shall be exercised by Captain H. Gunning, Chief Inspector to the Air Board.

No. 220-C. A.—Captain H. Gunning, late of the Royal Air Force, is appointed Chief Inspector to the Air Board, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th March 1920.

CUSTOMS—ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 13th March 1920.

No. 2196-D.—In consequence of the death of Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, I.C.S., a Collector, Class I, in the Imperial Customs Service, the following promotions in the Service are notified with effect from the 14th December 1919 :—

Name.	From	To
Mr. J. A. Stevens, C.I.E., O.B.E., (*on furlough*).	Collector, Class II .	Collector, Class I, substantive.
Mr. P. Eccles, I.C.S., (*on privilege leave*) .	Collector, Class III officiating, Class I.	Collector, Class II, substantive, and officiating Class I.
Mr. A. H. Lloyd, I.C.S., (*then on furlough*) .	Assistant Collector .	Collector, Class III, substantive. He acts as Collector, Class II, with effect from the 27th January 1920, the date on which he returned from leave.
Mr. T. A. Stewart, I.C.S., (*on deputation*) .	Assistant Collector, officiating	Assistant Collector, substantive.

GENERAL.

The 13th March 1920.

No. 2193-D.—The services of Mr. A. H. Parker, I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 12th March 1920.

POST OFFICE.

The 13th March 1920.

No. 2085-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in sub-rule (3) of rule 27 of the rules issued with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883—45, dated the 26th April 1915, as subsequently amended, namely :—

After the word "post" the words "to or" shall be inserted.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 13th March 1920.

No. 1984-D.—The following officiating and temporary promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Telegraph Department are sanctioned, with effect from the dates specified :—

Mr. C. D. deV. Babington, Deputy Postmaster-General, Traffic, to officiate in the grade of Rs. 1,750 from the 16th November 1918 to the 1st April 1919, *vice* Mr. J. D. Macrae, on leave, and to be temporary in the same grade from the 2nd to the 21st April 1919, *vice* Mr. Sutherland, on leave. Mr. Babington will also continue to officiate in the same grade from the 22nd April to the 14th July 1919, *vice* Mr. Truninger, on leave.

Mr. J. D. Macrae, Director of Telegraphs, Southern Circle, will officiate in the Rs. 1,750 grade from the 15th July 1919 to 21st August 1919, and be temporary in the same grade from 22nd August 1919, *vice* Mr. Truninger, on leave.

Mr. W. S. Sharpe, Director of Telegraphs, Western Circle, will continue to officiate in the grade of Rs. 1,600 from the 22nd April to the 21st August 1919, and will be temporary in that grade from the 22nd August 1919.

Mr. B. C. Wrenick, Director of Telegraphs, will continue to officiate in the grade of Rs. 1,500 from the 22nd April to the 21st August 1919, and will be temporary in that grade from the 22nd August 1919.

Baba Sunder Singh, Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, will officiate in the grade of Rs. 1,500, with effect from the 13th July 1919.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR—DYES.

The 13th March 1920.

No. 2055-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916) the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6993, dated the 6th September 1919.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 12th March 1920.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF

No. 440.—Lieutenant J. S. Steele, The Royal Irish Rifles, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain. Dated 3rd January 1920.

No. 441.—Major R. S. Wauchope, Indian Army, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Director of Works Dated 19th January 1920.

No. 442.—Captain A B. Craddock, attached 2nd Rajput Light Infantry, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Administrative Commandant (graded as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General), from the 1st October 1919 to the 19th October 1919

No. 443.—Captain M. E. de B. Goldman-Monk, 1st Battalion, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Assistant Judge Advocate General. Dated 12th February 1920.

No. 444.—Lieutenant C. W. Dann, 2nd Battalion, 112th Infantry, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Station Staff Officer, 1st class. Dated 19th November 1919.

No. 445.—In Army Department Notification No. 275, dated the 13th February 1920, *for* "7th January 1920" *read* "17th January 1920."

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 446.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Berkeley Charles Boddam, Indian Army. Dated 15th May 1919.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Pomeroy Holland-Pryor, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., Indian Army. Dated 1st June 1919.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Harington Owen Parr, C.M.G., Indian Army. Dated 1st June 1919.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Frank Bainbridge, C.M.G., D.S.O., Indian Army. Dated 1st June 1919.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Cheselden Wooldridge, Indian Army. Dated 30th June 1919.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Rattray, C.B., C.S.I., Indian Army. Dated 1st July 1919.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

George Lewis Field, attached 3rd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 4th September 1919.

Noel Rothwell Taitt, attached 2nd Battalion, 112th Infantry. Dated 10th October 1919.

Frederick Hay Christison, attached 1st Battalion, 23rd Sikh Pioneers. Dated 4th November 1919.

George Kissam Hannah, attached 40th Cavalry Regiment. Dated 18th November 1919.

Frederick Harold Charnley, attached 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 10th December 1919.

Gilbert Norman Saunders, attached 1st Battalion, 30th Punjabis. Dated 19th December 1919.

Francis Oliffe, attached 2nd Battalion, 76th Punjabis. Dated 27th December 1919.

William Cyril Griffin Morris, attached 1st Battalion, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry. George Edward Guy Round, attached 4th Corps Signal Company.	Dated 2nd January 1920.

Hamilton Samuel John Lloyd, attached 3rd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment). Dated 4th January 1920

Malcolm Percy Richard Denny, attached 1st Battalion, 43rd Erinpura Regiment. Dated 9th January 1920.

Frank Burns Webb, attached 3rd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 10th January 1920.

Jack Manning, attached 86th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 19th January 1920.

Hubert Melville Williams, attached 74th Punjabis. John William Young, attached 3rd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.	Dated 19th January 1920.

William Harland Bunning, M.C., attached 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 20th January 1920.

Charles Alexander Grant, attached 1st Battalion, 61st King George's Own Pioneers. John Workman Coates Colquhoun, attached 1st Battalion, 152nd Punjabis.	Dated 23rd January 1920.

Leonard William McKay Forbes, attached 1st Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles. Frederick Arthur Davies, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) (Cavalry). Thomas Maybury Lunham, attached 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse. Thomas Lionel Pilkington, attached 2nd Battalion, 128th Pioneers.	Dated 26th January 1920.

Edward Fleming Qualtrough, attached 3rd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 27th January 1920.

Bertram Bayliss, attached 74th Punjabis. Dated 28th January 1920.

Augustus Oates, D.S.O., M.C., attached 2nd Battalion, 67th Punjabis. Cyril Beresford Farrar, attached 4th Corps Signal Company.	Dated 29th January 1920.

Alan Wilson Duncan, attached 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 5th February 1920.

Marmaduke Wilfred Reed, attached 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse). Arthur Jardine, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).	Dated 7th February 1920.

Hugh Thomas Hughes, attached 2nd Battalion, 26th Punjabis. Dated 13th February 1920.

Jarvie Webb Wilson, M.C., attached 28th Punjabis. Dated 14th February 1920.

Albert David Trechman, attached 2nd Battalion, 67th Punjabis. Dated 17th February 1920.

Harold John Spencer, attached 1st Battalion, 3rd Brahmans. Dated 22nd February 1920.

Cecil John Hoskins, attached 46th Punjabis. Dated 26th February 1920.

William Dunbar Porter, attached 2nd Battalion, 10th Jats. Dated 27th February 1920.

John Henry Japheth Hampson, attached 2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment). Dated 28th February 1920.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Charles Cecil Deakin, attached 2nd Battalion, 67th Punjabis. Dated 31st July 1919.

Vernon John Shawcross Cornwell, attached 2nd Battalion, 41st Dogras. Dated 19th September 1919.

Eric John Denholm-Young, attached 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

John Fiddian Peart, attached 2nd Battalion, 23rd Sikh Pioneers.

Albert William Nunn Whitehead, attached 1st Battalion, 90th Punjabis.

Gilbert Pawson, attached 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

} Dated 16th December 1919.

Somerset Frederick John Hodgman, attached 1st Battalion, 67th Punjabis.

William Henry Sherwood, attached 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).

} Dated 1st February 1920.

Lionel Carter, attached 1st Battalion, 66th Punjabis. Dated 28th February 1920.

Temporary Second Lieutenants to be temporary Lieutenants.

Arthur Henry Smith, attached 1st Battalion, 30th Punjabis. Dated 2nd June 1919.

Ughtred Guy Stuart Stuart-Shepherd, attached 1st Battalion, 95th Russell's Infantry.

Frederick Robert Yare, attached 4th Battalion, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) (Infantry).

} Dated 7th June 1919.

Daniel Thomas Richard Gramson, attached 2nd Battalion, 23rd Sikh Pioneers. Dated 19th October 1919.

No. 447.—With reference to Army Department Notifications Nos. 3441 and 3442, dated the 12th December 1919, the promotion to Colonel of the undermentioned is antedated as specified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Henry Arthur Lane, Indian Army. Dated 1st May 1919.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Arthur Peyton Lindsay, C.M.G., Indian Army. Dated 11th May 1919.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) George Mortimer Morris, C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army. Dated 13th May 1919.

No. 448.—In Army Department Notification No. 2250, dated the 27th June 1919, against the name of Lieutenant Basil Holmes, D.S.O., attached 38th King George's Own Central India Horse, *for* "15th May 1919" *read* "10th May 1919."

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 449.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captain to be Major.

George Frederick Graham, M.D. Dated 1st February 1920.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

No. 450.—Deputy Commissary and Captain John Sykes, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, United Provinces, to be Commissary with the rank of Major, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant John McArthur Cannell, Assistant Engineer, Military Works Services (supernumerary to establishment after the age of 55 years), to be Deputy Commissary with the rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, and to continue to be borne supernumerary to the establishment ;

Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant Henry John Dore Tayler, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Burma, to be Deputy Commissary with the rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant (supernumerary) Thomas Charlie Hall, Assistant Engineer, Military Works Services, is absorbed in the rank of Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant ;

vice Commissary and Major Thomas Curley, Public Works Department, Burma, retained supernumerary to the establishment after the age of 55 years, with effect from the 10th August 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 451.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Cavalry Branch.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

John Beauchamp Houchen. Dated 1st December 1919.

Infantry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

George Jonston Lee. Dated 28th April 1918.
Harold Christie. Dated 12th July 1919.
Tristram de Carne Croft. Dated 14th January 1920.
Terence Francis Hely. Dated 27th January 1920.
Ralph Claiborne Dixon. Dated 12th February 1920.
Joseph Crane Austin. Dated 20th February 1920

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Gilbert Vernon Leslie Thompson. Dated 26th August 1919.
Ernest Smith. Dated 10th September 1919.
Harold Frank Hancock. Dated 19th October 1919.

No. 452.—In Army Department Notification No. 25, dated the 2nd January 1919, against the name of Lieutenant Hugh John Fraser, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, *for* "18th June 1918," *read* "18th June 1919."

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

15th Bombay Battalion.

No. 453.—In Army Department Notification No. 363, dated the 28th February 1920, against the names of Major Charles Noel Moberly, C.I.E., V.D., and Captain Nigel Fairholt Paton, *for* "8th April 1920" *read* "8th April 1919."

REGULAR FORCES.

No. 454.—The following acting promotions and relinquishment of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant A. E. F. Batchelor to be acting Captain while commanding a Remount Depôt. Dated 3rd October 1919.

Machine Gun Corps.

Captain (acting Major) G. L. Lutwyche, relinquishes his acting rank of Major on ceasing to command a squadron of the Machine Gun Corps. Dated 22nd January 1920.

Royal Army Service Corps.

Lieutenant L. J. Walch to be acting Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain, Mechanical Transport. Dated 1st January 1920.

No. 455.—In Army Department Notification No. 3482, dated the 19th December 1919, *for* "26th November 1919" *read* "26th October 1919."

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 456.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).

Lieutenant R. Ambler, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a Remount Depôt. Dated 12th October 1919.

3rd Sappers and Miners.

Captain (acting Major) E. B. Fox, Royal Engineers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a mobilised field company. Dated 5th January 1920.

Sappers and Miners.

Captain (acting Major) L. J. Stevenson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank of Major on ceasing to command a field company of Sappers and Miners. Dated 8th January 1920.

Captain (acting Major) H. A. Joly de Lotbiniere, Royal Engineers, relinquishes his acting rank of Major on ceasing to command a field company of Sappers and Miners. Dated 9th January 1920.

No. 1 Special Field Company.

Captain H. Ellis-Hill, M.C., Royal Engineers, to be acting Major while commanding a Special Field Company of Sappers and Miners. Dated 3rd June 1919.

Captain (acting Major) H. Ellis-Hill, M.C., Royal Engineers, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a Special Field Company of Sappers and Miners. Dated 9th August 1919.

1st Battalion, 27th Punjabis.

Captain (acting Major) M. E. de B. Goldman-Monk relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a depôt. Dated 11th February 1920.

3rd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Captain (acting Major) R. B. Dent relinquishes his acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. J. F. Fanning, M.C., relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 9th January 1920.

44th Merwara Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. F. Walter relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 15th November 1919.

Army Department Notification No. 2827, dated the 12th September 1919, so far as it relates to the relinquishment of the acting rank of Major by Captain (acting Major) R. Blandy, M.C., attached 4th Battalion, 11th Gurkha Rifles, is cancelled and the following substituted :—

Captain (acting Major) R. Blandy, M.C., 9th Gurkha Rifles, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold an appointment of second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 16th May 1919.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

No. 457.—The following acting promotions are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captain C. H. Fielding, Indian Medical Service, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding an Indian Casualty Clearing Station. Dated 12th December 1919.

Captain H. H. Mulholland, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, to be acting Major while holding an appointment as Registrar of an Indian General Hospital. Dated 15th December 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 458.—In Army Department Notification No. 3030, dated the 28th December 1918, against the name of Lieutenant Thomas Llewellyn Marshall Fuge, *substitute* "to rank from the 17th July 1916" *for* "to rank from the 27th August 1916."

Unattached List.

No. 459.—The undermentioned Gentleman Cadets from the Cadet College, Wellington, to be Second Lieutenants, subject to His Majesty's approval, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Army :—

Dated 29th January 1920.

Leslie Thomas Wilcock.
George Francis Miles Stray.
Joseph Arthur Salomons.
George Stanley Newman.
Reginald Harold Le Marchant Lawrence.
Frank Ashcroft.
Robert Ernest Fellows.
John Leslie Jones.
Edward Powell Finch Pearse.
Samual Frederick Harvey Williams.
Stephen John Allnutt Longley.
Eric Reginald Waterhouse.
Bernard Dryden Toyne.
Charles Evelyn Graham Hope.
Charles Ian Jerrard.
Richard Harold Huntley Scott.
Anthony William Fairlie Hobson.
William Herbert Emsden-Lambert.
Edwin Kyme Wood.
Frank Robert Hutton.

Terence Henry Whitlock Hight.
Geoffrey Knowles.
George Clough.
Reginald Brown Broadbent.
Ronald Prestwich Taylor.
David Edward Murray.
Allen Oswald Charles Pettyfer.
Basil Woods-Ballard.
Eric Goodenough Bayly.
Cornelius Mearns.
Donald Christopher Goble.
Mare Verriour Vincent.
Charles Stanley Nash.
Arthur Thomas Cornwall-Jones.
Godfrey Julian Clarke.
Stephen Snow Murcott.
William Berry.
Thomas David Broadley Drought
Philip Spencer Day, M.M.
Wallace Bournes Aspinall
John Gordon Innes Keys.
Sydney More Slowan.
Frank Adams.
Raymond Sinclair Johnson.
Miles Atlee Henry Hoffman.
Afred Guy Noel Curtis.
George Mervil Stirling Webb.
Philip Hugh Mark Cann.
William Eric Dixon Robinson.
Brian Patrick Sutherland Fitzpatrick.
George Rodney Rainier.
Reginald Vernon Herbert Porter.
Claude Herbert Child.
Vivian Isaac Shelley Knowles.
Donald James Wilson-Haffenden.
Leslie Frederic William Farmer.
William Edward Williams.
Vivian Charles Baker.
William Francis Anderson.
Algernon Frederic Arnold.
Derrick de la Grange Mostert.
George Leigh Tarver.
Robert Lancaster Baker
Robert Whyte.
William Henry Gardiner.
Leslie Herbert Tomkins.
John Ross Vedder.
Frederick Lambert Roberts.
Robert Alistair Grant.
Edward James MacCrindle Clifton.
Donald Sarkies Matthew.
Charles Hector Darell Berthon.
John Classon Roberts Gracie.
Arthur Denis Macnamara.
Cyril Herbert Bickerton.
Donald Selfe Leonard Gregson.
Harold Vernon Fleming.
Mark Bwye.
Hugh Noel Beresford.
Thomas Douglas Jackson.
Walter Ralph Russell.
Percival Cadogan Evans.
Dermot MacDowell Killingley.
George Neary.
David Malcolm Clements Morrison.
Bertram Joseph Robinson.
Illtyd Sheppard.
William Arthur Hewitt Hayes.
Launcelot Vincent Stoneham Sherwood.
William Brian Stenning Webb.
Thomas Algernon Brown.
Colin Patrick McClure Wright.
Harry Ireland Temple Wilson.
Harold Thomas Godwin.
Charles Sidney de Wilson.
Gordon Lawrence Sims.
Horace Dracott.
Stanley Davison Wilcock.
Harry Bleasby Wood.
Archibald Buchan Hepburn Dyer.
Harold Domville Tucker.
Richerd Erskine Bain.
Terence Augustus Stapleton.
Elliott Heathfield Aspinall.

No. 460.—The Christian names of Second Lieutenant (now Captain) Drury Ranald Critchley are as now shewn and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 598, dated the 25th June 1915.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 461.—Lieutenant James Patrick Mearns, Indian Army, attached 6th Cavalry is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign the service, with effect from the 25th November 1919.

No. 462.—Army Department Notification No. 371, dated the 27th February 1920 is cancelled.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 463.—Second Lieutenant Joseph Henry Gibbons, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign the service, with effect from the 5th October 1918.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

15th Bombay Battalion.

No. 464.—Second Lieutenant William Macaulay Ross is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission. Dated 15th January 1920.

RETIREMENTS

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 465.—In Army Department Notification No. 2531, dated the 1st August 1919, *for* "1st April 1919" *read* "31st May 1919".

No. 466.—In Army Department Notification No. 3098, dated the 17th October 1919, *for* "1st June 1919" *read* "13th July 1919".

REWARDS.

No. 467.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred, on retirement, on Subadar-Major Khushal Singh, *Sardar Bahadur,* 1st Battalion, 27th Punjabis. Dated 1st February 1920.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 468.—The following promotions are made :—

1st Battalion, 23rd Sikh Pioneers.

Jemadar Sundar Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Ladha Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 20th December 1919 ; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 32nd Sikh Pioneers.

Jemadar Bishan Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 5th September 1918, but to be antedated without pay and allowances to the 12th June 1918 ; to complete the establishment.

40th Pathans.

Company Havildar-Majors Abbas Khan, Qadir Bakhsh and Muhammad Yusuf and Regimental Havildar-Major Suhbat to be Jemadars, with effect from the 8th January 1920 ; to complete the establishment.

49th Bengalis.

Havildar Santi Kumuar Kor to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st November 1919 ; to complete the establishment.

84th Punjabis.

Jemadar Dadan Khan to be Subadar, with effect from the 15th September 1919 ; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 89th Punjabis.

Company Havildar-Major Kunda Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 16th December 1919 ; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 90th Punjabis.

Havildar Ghani Sham and Shiu Charan Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 15th September 1919 ; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, The 101st Grenadiers.

Colour-Havildar Murar Rao Salunke to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th November 1914 ; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 117th Mahrattas.

Subadar Mahadeorao Nalaude, I.O.M., to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 1st November 1919; *vice* Balwant Rao Sawant, *Bahadur*, I.O.M., transferred to the pension establishment.

1st Battalion, 150th Indian Infantry.

Havildar Bhagwant Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st December 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 150th Indian Infantry.

Jemadar Ramji Lal to be Subadar, with effect from the 8th July 1919; Jemadar Shiu Balak Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 6th November 1919; Jemadar Ujala Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 19th November 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 152nd Punjabis.

Jemadars Ahmed Khan and Man Phul Singh to be Subadars, with effect from the 22nd September 1919; Company Havildar-Major Muhammad Shafi and Battalion Havildar-Major Mian Khan to be Jemadars, with effect from the 10th January 1920; Havildar Pala to be Jemadar, with effect from the 11th January 1920; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Havildar Jasbir Gurung, I.D.S.M., Battalion Havildar-Major Dalbahadur Gurung and Havildar Bhimbahadur Thapa to be Jemadars, with effect from the 27th January 1920; to complete the establishment.

4th Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Company Havildar-Major Dirga Sing Gurung, Battalion Havildar-Major Dalbahadur Sahi, Company Havildar-Major Badal Sing Thapa and Dhojman Thapa to be Jemadars, with effect from the 1st January 1920; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 11th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Bhirban Gurung (1st Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles) to be Subadar and Havildar Tulbir Gurung to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st January 1920; to complete the establishment.

12th Labour Corps.

Pensioners Havildars Narbir Thapa, Bishan Lal Roy and Gakul Nagarkuty to be Jemadars, with effect from the 1st December 1919, to complete the establishment.

Combined Labour Corps Depôt, Rae Bareli.

Pensioner Havildar-Major Abdul Karim Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st January 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 19th Punjabis.

No. 469.—In Army Department Notification No. 178, dated the 23rd January 1920, *for* "Company Quartermaster-Havildar Sher Khan" *read* "Company Quartermaster-Havildar Sher Ahmed".

Combined Labour Corps Depôt, Lucknow.

No. 470.—The promotion of Havildar Jagannath Singh (7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs) to the rank of Jemadar, as published in Army Department Notification No. 2950, dated the 26th September 1919, has effect from the 4th December 1918, and not as stated therein.

No. 471.—Army Department Notification No. 825, dated the 18th April 1919, in so far as it relates to the promotion of Dafadar Muzaffar Khan, 17th Cavalry, is cancelled. The promotion of this non-commissioned officer to commissioned rank is as now published:—

17th Cavalry.

Dafadar Muzaffar Khan to be Jemadar, with the acting rank of Ressaidar while employed with the 71st Government Camel Corps, with effect from the 11th April 1916; to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 472.—The undermentioned 2nd class Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class, to be 1st class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 2nd March 1920:—

Louis Victor Jaensch.
Frank Walton Holmes.
Ambrose McCurtis.
James Samuel Salt.
Philip Bell.
Henry James John Fordham

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 473.—The undermentioned 2nd class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, ranking as Jemadars, having completed five years' service in that class, to be 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, ranking as Jemadars, with effect from the 12th March 1920:—

No. 1421 T. V. Damodoram Naidu.
No. 1422 C. V. Ekambaram Mudali.
No. 1423 V. Swaminathan.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 474.—No. 362 2nd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, Bapalal Himmatlal Yagnik, having completed five years' service in that class, to be 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, with effect from the 26th January 1920.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

No. 475.—Sub-Conductor Douglas George Forsyth, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Services, to be Conductor; and

Staff Serjeant Isaac Bassett, Supervisor, 1st grade, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, to be Sub-Conductor; to complete the establishment with effect from the 16th July 1919.

JUDICIAL.

No. 476.—Under paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, notice is hereby given :—

First.—That information has been received by me of the death of the officer named and described in the subjoined table.

Secondly.—That there has been received by me, as the surplus of his property, the amount set opposite his name in the same table.

Thirdly.—That all claims by creditors against the property of the deceased are to be lodged with the official referred to in the column of remarks within two calendar months from the date of this notice.

Rank and name.	Corps or Department.	Place of death.	Date of death.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of surplus.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	
Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant J. Allen.	India Miscellaneous List.	Simla .	22nd October 1918.	Intestate .	2,087 9 9	Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

RESIGNATIONS.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 477.—Captain Hugh Gordon Cotton, V.D., resigns his commission, and is granted, on retirement, the honorary rank of Major with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 31st March 1917.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 478.—Second Lieutenant Harold Henry Rivett resigns his commission. Dated 31st March 1917.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 479.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 878, dated the 26th April 1918, Captain (honorary Major) Allan Manson Buchanan is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 31st March 1917.

Lucknow Volunteer Rifles

No. 480.—Lieutenant George Stainforth Davidson resigns his commission. Dated 31st March 1917.

RETENTIONS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern Army.

No. 481.—Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant Alfred Harry Evans is retained in the service after the age of 55 years, with effect from the 12th March 1920 and until further orders. He will be borne as supernumerary in his rank and grade.

REWARDS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 482.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on No. 2844 Havildar Krishnaji, 1st Battalion, 95th Russell's Infantry, with effect from the 29th February 1920.

No. 483.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on No. 468 Havildar Nizam Din, 62nd Punjabis, with effect from the 1st March 1920.

SPECIAL.

No. 484.—With reference to paragraph 305, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the undermentioned officers, having been absent from military duty for 10 years, are transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the dates specified.—

Major Henry Francis William Paterson, Cantonment Magistrates' Department. Dated 26th February 1920.

Major Vernon Beadon, M.C., Civil Employ. Dated 11th February 1920.

Captain Harold Wilberforce-Bell, Political Employ. Dated 5th January 1920.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 485.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 30th January, 1920, pages 1265, 1267 and 1269.

Air Ministry,
30th January, 1920.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

* * * * *

FLYING BRANCH.

* * * * *

The undermentioned relinquish their temp. R.A.F. commns. on reversion to I.A.R.O. :—

23rd Jan. 1920.

Flight Lt. F. H. Mardell (Capt., Ind. Army, 41st Dogras).
Flying Officer (Hon. Flight Lt.) A. M. R. Montagu (Capt., I.A.R.O.).

* * * * *

India Office,
30th January, 1920.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the grant of the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service to the undermentioned gentleman :—

Pares Chandra Datta, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin). 18th Jan. 1920.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the relinquishment of their commissions by the following Officers, and the grant of rank as shown below :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant D. T. Stevens, in consequence of ill-health, and is granted the rank of Lieutenant. 10th Aug. 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

* * * * *

Capt. H. S. Ede, in consequence of ill-health, and is granted the rank of Captain. 29th July 1919.

The KING has approved the retirement of the following Officers of the Indian Army :—

Colonel A. C. M. Waterfield, M.V.O. 1st Jan. 1920.

* * * * *

Major J. H. Bennett. 24th Jan. 1920.

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 30th January, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 30th January, 1920, pages 1339, 1346, 1347 and 1348.

War Office,
30th January, 1920.

* * * * *

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

* * * * *

SUPPLEMENTARY TO REGULAR UNITS OR CORPS.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

North'n R.—Capt. J. A. Willoughby is appointed for duty with the Indian Army. 5th Jan. 1920.

* * * * *

Second Supplement, dated the 2nd February, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 30th January, 1920, pages 1355, 1356 and 1361.

War Office,
2nd February, 1920.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

*   *   *   *   *

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

*   *   *   *   *

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Cl. GG.—

*   *   *   *   *

2nd Lt. F. H. King, Ind. Army Res. of Off., from 27th Sept. 1918 to 14th Apr. 1919.

*   *   *   *   *

MEMORANDA.

*   *   *   *   *

Col. C. O. O. Tanner, Ind. Army, is granted the hon. rank of Brig.-Gen. on retirement 30th Sept. 1919.

*   *   *   *   *

Maj. E. M. Proes, Indian Army Res. of Off., relinquishes the actg. rank of Lt.-Col., 3rd Nov. 1919. (Substituted for the notification in the Gazette of 4th Dec. 1919.)

*   *   *   *   *

Lt. (temp. Capt.) D. B. Cumming, Ind. Army Res. of Off., from an Adjt. of an Ind. Base Depôt, to be temp. Maj. whilst empld. as Comdt. of an Ind. Base Depôt. 25th Nov. 1919.

*   *   *   *   *

Third Supplement, dated the 3rd February, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 30th January, 1920, pages 1373, 1374, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1385, 1386, 1387 and 1388.

Chancery of the Order of
Saint Michael and Saint George.
Downing Street, 3rd February, 1920.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, on the recommendation of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Allied Forces, for services rendered in connection with Military Operations in Archangel, North Russia. Dated 11th November, 1919 :—

To be Additional Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

*   *   *   *   *

Maj. & Bt. Lt.-Col. (T./Lt.-Col.) (local Col.) Cudbert John Massy Thornhill, D.S.O., Ind. Army.

*   *   *   *   *

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S. W.-1,
3rd February, 1920.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, on the recommendation of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Allied Forces, in recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with Military Operations in Archangel, North Russia. Dated 11th November, 1919 :—

*   *   *   *   *

To be Officers of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

* * * * *

Candy. T./Capt. (T./Maj.) Cairns, Rem. Ser.

* * * * *

Chancery of the Order of
Saint Michael and Saint George.
Downing Street, 3rd February, 1920.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, on the recommendation of the General Officer Commanding the British Military Mission, for services rendered in connection with Military Operations in South Russia. Dated 11th November, 1919 :—

To be an Additional Member of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

Maj. & Bt. Lt.-Col. (T./Lt.-Col.) Terence Humphrey Keyes, C.I.E., Supy. List, Ind. Army.

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CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S. W. 1,
3rd February, 1920.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, on the recommendation of the Government of India, for valuable services rendered in connection with Military Operations in Persia (Bushire Force). Dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

To be an Additional Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order :—

Lt.-Col. and Bt. Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) Alexander Moutaga Spears Elsmie, C.M.G., Ind. Army.

Chancery of the Order of
Saint Michael and Saint George.
Downing Street, 3rd February, 1920.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, on the recommendation of the Government of India, for services rendered in connection with Military Operations in Persia (Bushire Force). Dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

To be an Additional Member of the third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

Col. Harry Christopher Tytler, D.S.O., Ind. Army.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S. W.-1,
3rd February, 1920.

The KING has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire for meritorious services in connection with Military Operations in Persia (Bushire Force). The appointments to date from 3rd June, 1919 :—

To be Additional Companions of the said Most Eminent Order :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Fairlie Dobbs, D.S.O., 94th Russell's Infantry.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) George Stuart Douglas, 18th Infantry.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles Edward Edward-Collins, Supply and Transport Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Edward Herdon, 55th Coke's Rifles.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S. W. 1,
3rd February, 1920.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, on the recommendation of the Government of India, in recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with Military Operations in Bushire. Dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

To be a Commander of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

Bowle-Evans, Lt.-Col. (T./Col.) Charles Harford, C.M.G., M.B., I.M.S.

To be Officers of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

Black, Maj. George Cumine Strahan, 8th Rajputs, I. A.

* * * * *

Cooper, Maj. Geoffrey Beauchamp Astley, S. & T. Co., I.A.

* * * * *

Jacomb, Capt. (T./Maj.) Frederick Basil Wood, S. & T. Co., I.A.

Lapsley, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) William, M.B., I.M.S.

* * * * *

Palmer, Maj. John Harald Gore, 21st Punjabis, I.A.

* * * *

War Office,
3rd February, 1920.

The KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned rewards, on the recommendation of the Government of India, for distinguished service in connection with Military Operations in Persia (Bushire Force). Dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

TO BE MAJOR-GENERAL.

Col. (T./Maj.-Gen.) J. A. Douglas, C.M.G., C.I.E., Ind. Army.

TO BE BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Maj. F. G. Gillies, 33rd Lt. Cav., Ind. Army.

Maj. G. P. Grant, D.S.O., 106th Pioneers, Ind. Army.

TO BE BREVET MAJOR.

Capt. (A./Lt.-Col.) H. R. B. Gibson, M.B., Ind. Med. Serv.

AWARDED THE MILITARY CROSS.

Capt. Walter Lewis Henderson, I.A.R.O., attd. 15th Lrs., Ind. Army.

Lt. (T./Capt.) Norman Edward Vernon Kynaston, L'pool R., attd. 1/55th Coke's Rifles, Ind. Army.

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War Office, S. W.-1,
3rd February, 1920.

The names of the undermentioned have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War by General H. S. Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., A.-D.-C., General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Allied Forces, North Russia, for valuable and distinguished services rendered in connection with the operations in North Russia during the period 25th March to 26th September, 1919. Dated 11th November, 1919 :—

ARCHANGEL.

* * * * *

COMMANDS & STAFF.

* * * * *

Candy, T./Maj. C., Remount Serv.

* * * * *

Thornhill, Maj. & Bt. Lt.-Col. (T./Lt.-Col.) C.J.M., D.S.O., Ind. Army.

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War Office,
3rd February, 1920.

The names of the undermentioned have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War by the General Officer Commanding the British Military Mission, for valuable and distinguished services rendered in connection with the Operations in South Russia. Dated 11th November, 1919 :—

* * * * *

Keyes, Maj. & Bt. Lt.-Col. (T./Lt.-Col.) T. H., C.I.E., Suppy. List, Ind. Army.

* * * *

War Office,
3rd February, 1920.

The names of the undermentioned have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for valuable services rendered with the Bushire Force in Persia during the period from 1st April, 1918, to 31st March, 1919. Dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

* * * * *

Banham, Lt. (T.-Capt.) H., I.A.R.O.
Barbour, Capt. K. D., 15th Lrs., I.A.
Barker, Capt. H. E. R., I.A.R.O., attd. 1st Bn., 3rd Brahmans, I.A.
Barron, Maj. A. F. N., R.A., attd. Ind. Ord. Dept.
Beatson, Capt. B. F., Ind. Med. Serv.
Black, Maj. G. C. S., 8th Rajputs, I.A.

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Bowle-Evans, Lt.-Col. (T./Col.) C. H., C.M.G., M.B., Ind. Med. Serv.

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Bryon, Lt. (T./Capt.) F. H., I.A.R.O., attd. 4th Draft Bullock Corps, I.A.
Cameron, Maj. A., M.B., Ind. Med. Serv.
Cameron, Lt. A. M., M.C., R.E., attd. 54th Coy., 1st Sappers and Miners, I.A.
Cheyne, Lt.-Col. A. Y., 15th Lrs., I.A.
Cooper, Maj. G. B. A., S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Corlett, Lt.-Col. J. S., 15th Lrs., I.A.
Cripps, Capt. E. J., S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Cullingford, Lt. F. H., I.A.R.O., 49th Mule Corps, I.A.
Dobbs, Lt.-Col. C. F., D.S.O., 94th Inf., I.A.
Douglas, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) G. S., 18th Inf., I.A., attd. 2nd Bn., 113th Inf., I.A.
Douglas, Col. (T.-Maj.-Gen.) J.A., C.M.G., C.I.E., Ind. Army.

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Edward-Collins, Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) C. E., S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Elsmie, Lt.-Col. & Bt. Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) A. M. S., C.M.G., Ind. Army.

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Franks, Capt. (A./Maj.) K. F., D S.O., 1st Bn., 117th Mahrattas, I.A.
Fraser, Capt. D. De M. S., 39th Central India Horse, I.A., attd. Ind. Political Dept.
Gibson, Capt. (A./Lt.-Col.) H. R. B., Ind. Med. Serv.
Gilbertson, Commy. & Hon. Maj. G., S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Gillies, Maj. F. G., 33rd Lt. Cav., I.A.

* * * * *

Gompertz, Capt. A. W. B., S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Grant, Mr. F. H. (rel. rank Lt.).

Grant Maj. G. P., D.S.O., 106th Hazara Pnrs., I.A.
Gregson, Capt. (T./Lt.-Col.) E. G., C.M.G., C.I.E., I.A.R.O., attd. Ind. Political Dept.
Hallilay, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) H., M.B., Ind. Med. Serv.
Hardaker, Hon. Lt. A. J., Ind. Med. Dept.
Harris, Capt. G. L., I.A.R.O., attd. S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Hawkes, Lt.-Col. R., 1st Bn., 3rd Brahmans, I.A.

* * * *

Henderson, Capt. W. L., I.A.R.O., attd. 15th Lrs., I.A.
Herdon, Lt.-Col. H. E., 1st Bn., 55th Coke's Rif., I.A.

* * * *

Holding, T./Capt. S. H., R.E., attd. Ind. Tel. Dept.
Hunter, Lt.-Col. W. J. H., 1st Bn., 117th Mahrattas, I.A.
Jacomb, Capt. (T./Maj.) F. B. W., S. & T. Corps, I.A.
James, Lt. (T.-Capt.) W. E., I.A.R.O.
Jolly, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) G. A., M.B., Ind. Med. Serv.
Jopp, Capt. (A./Maj.) C. H. K., 14th Lrs., I. A., attd. 2nd Bn., 94th Russell's Inf., I.A.
Joshi, T./Capt. N., Ind. Med. Serv.
Kelly, Lt. E. S., Ind. Post Dept.

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Khosla, T./Capt. R. N., Ind. Med. Serv.
Kynaston, Lt. (T./Capt.) N. E. V., 1st Bn., L'pool R., attd. 55th Coke's Rif., I.A.
Lapsley, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) W., M.B., Ind. Med. Serv.
Lenox, Lt. G. H., Ind. Army, attd. Burma Mtd. Rif., I.A.
Leslie-Smith, Capt. (A./Maj.) C., 1st Bn., 22nd Punjabis, I.A.
Longdin, Capt. (T./Maj.) W. G., I.A.R.O., attd. R.E.
Lyall, Lt. (A./Maj.) W. J., R.E., attd. 64th Coy., 1st Sappers and Miners, I.A.
Lyle, 2nd Lt. (T./Capt.) T. McE., I.A.R.O., attd. 119th Lab. Corps, I.A.
Mason, Lt. (T./Capt.) A., M.C., R.E., attd. Mil. Works Serv., I.A.
McWatters, Maj. (A./Lt.Col.) G. A., 1st Bn., 81st Pnrs., I.A.
Meiklejohn, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) W. L. S., 2nd Bn., 94th Russell's Inf., I.A.
Mein, Capt. (A./Maj.) D. B., M.C., 1st Bn., 55th Coke's Rif., I.A.

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Mitra, T./Capt. P. N., Ind. Med. Serv.
More, T./Lt. J. S., I.A.R.O., attd. 119th Lab. Corps, I.A.
Moritz, Lt. F. E. B., Ind. Army., attd. 71st Punjabis, I.A.

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Nance, Capt. W. J., 1st Bn., 81st Pnrs., I.A.
Oonawala, T./Capt. J. H., Ind. Med. Serv.
Padfield, Capt. (T./Maj.) R. C. H., I.A.R.O.
Palmer, Maj. J. H. G., 21st Punjabis, I.A.
Pennefather Evans, Lt.-Col. G., 19th Punjabis, I. A., attd. 1st Bn., 22nd Punjabis, I.A.
Penrose-Welsted, Capt. (T./Maj.) R. H., 4th Rajputs, I.A.
Playne, 2nd Lt. (T./Maj.) H. F., I.A.R.O., attd. Mil. Accts. Dept., I.A.

* * * * *

Pulley, Maj. H. C., 12th Pnrs., I.A., attd. Ind. Political Dept.
Quilter, Lt. (T./Capt.) C. F. G., I.A.R.O.
Rao, T./Capt. B. S., Ind Med. Serv.
Roberts, T./Capt. O. R., I.A.R.O., attd. 1st Bn., 81st Pnrs., I.A.
Routh, Maj. G. M., D.S.O., R.A., attd. Ind. Ord. Department.
Sanders, Capt. C. W., 1st Brahmans, I.A., attd. 1st Bn., 3rd Brahmans, I.A.
Scheidweiler, Lt. F. C., D.C.M., Gen. List. attd. Sig. Serv., I.A.

Shearwood, Capt. Rev. F. F., Chap. Dept., I.A.
Singer, Capt. (T./Maj.) C. A., R.E., attd. Sig. Serv., I.A.
Singh, (T./Capt.) M.A., M.B., Ind Med. Serv.
Smith, Lt. H. A., I.A.R.O., attd. S. & T. Corps, I.A.

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Stent, Lt. (T./Capt.) P. J. H., I.A.R.O.

* * * * *

Thackwell, Maj. A. C. A., M.C., 1st Bn., 81st Pnrs., I.A.
Tytler, Col. H. C., D.S.O., Ind. Army.
Wall, Col. E. W., C M.G., Ind. Army.
Wallace, Lt. (T./Capt.) C. L., M.C., I.A.R.O.

* * *

Westmacott, Capt. T. R., 38th Central India Horse, I.A., attd. 1st Bn., 117th Mahrattas, I.A.
Whitaker, Maj. C. L. D. H., 18th Inf., I.A.
Woolridge, Lt.-Col. H. C., Ind. Army.

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Booth, S./Sjt. W. J., Mil. Works Serv., I.A.

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Cook, M2/057623 Pte. A. W. N., R.A.S.C., attd. S. & T. Corps, I.A.

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Davies, 5307 Sjt. S. J., S. & T. Corps, I.A.

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D'Rozario, 126 Telegraphist W., Ind. Tel. Dept.
Fox, 165 Dep. Supt. J. R. P., Ind. Tel. Dept.

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Graham, S./Sjt. J., S. & T. Corps, I.A.

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Hamilton, 8722 Spr. R. E., attd. Sig. Serv., I.A.
Hawley, S./Sjt. (A./Sub-Condr.) W. H., Ind. Misc. List.

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Kingston, 10732 Pte. (A./Sjt.) H., S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Lea, Condr. W. H., S. & T. Corps, I.A.

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Newman, Sub-Condr. E. W., S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Nott, S./Sjt. W. J. E., S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Orsman, S./Sjt. E. W., S. & T. Corps, I.A.

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Samways, Sub-Condr. J., S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Sansom, Condr. A., Ind. Ord. Dept.

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Williams, 871 R.S.M. W., 54th Coy., 1st Sappers & Miners, I.A.

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Wiltshire, S./Sjt. L., S. & T. Corps, I.A.

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Abbas Khan, Subadar, 85th (Res.) Mn. By., R.G.A.
Ali Juma, Jemadar, 106th Hazara Pnrs., I.A.
Balmukand Singh, Subadar, 2nd Bn., 94th Russell's Inf., I.A.
Chatra Ram, Subadar, 2nd Bn., 113th Inf., I.A.
Ghulam Hyder Khan, Ressaidar (A./Risaldar), S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Gulab Shah, Subadar-Maj., 1st Bn., 127th Baluch L. I., I.A.
Gulham Nabhi, Jemadar, S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Isa Khan, Subadar, 1st Bn., 55th Coke's Rif., I.A.
Khan Muhammad Khan, Jemadar, 39th Central India Horse, I.A.
Khem Singh, Subadar, Bushire Camel Sec., R.F.A.
Khur Hussain, Hon. Jemadar, Intell. Dept., I.A.
Lekh Ram, Subadar, 2nd Bn., 94th Russell's Inf., I.A.
Malik Mihr Khan, Ressaidar, I.O.M., 15th Lrs., I.A.
Mansab Khan, 1st Cl. Surveyor & Hon. Jemadar, Ind. Surv. Dept.
Mohammed Abdul Munaf, Subadar, 1st Bn., 81st Pnrs., I.A.
Mota Singh, Jemadar, 1st Bn., 55th Coke's Rif., I.A.
Nanajirao Palande, Jemadar, 1st Bn., 117th Mahrattas, I.A.
Narainsami, Subadar-Maj., 1st Bn., 81st Pnrs., I.A.
Saidan Shah, Subadar, 54th Coy., 1st Sappers and Miners, I.A.
Satamaleudra Nath Sarkar, T./5th Gde. Clk., S. & T. Corps, I A.
Shaik Dada, Jemadar, S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Sultan Jan, Risaldar-Maj., Bahadur, Remount Dept., I.A.
Wariam Singh, Jemadar, Burma Mtd. Rif., I.A.
Abdul Gaffur, L./Naik, 7th Coy., Army Bearer Corps, I.A.
Abdul Latif, 4140 Naik, 1st Bn., 81st Pnrs., I.A.
Abdul Mohamed Karim, 5th Gde. Clk., S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Abdul Rahman, 3874 Havildar, 1st Bn., 81st Pnrs., I.A.

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Ashutosh Ganguli, 6th Gde. Clk., S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Atma Singh, 4557 Sepoy, 1st Bn., 35th Sikhs, I. A., attd. 3rd Ind. M. G. Coy.
Atta Singh, 030650 Kot Dafadar, 51st Patiala Mule Corps, S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Aunkar Singh, 188 Hosp. Storekeeper, 138th Ind. Cas. Clg. Stn.
Badhu Singh, 129 Sub-Overseer, Mil. Works Serv., I.A.
Bahadur Singh, 166 Lascar (T./Tindal), Ind. Ord. Serv.
Basta Singh, 374 Sowar (A./L./Dafadar), Burma Mtd. Rif, I.A.
Bhagwan Singh, 1251 Kot Dafadar, S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Bhagwati Pershad, 1959 Sepoy, 1st Brahmans, I.A.
Bishen Singh, 170 Packer, Adv. Depôt, Med. Stores.
Chauhan Bhau, 1334 Naik, 1st Bn., 117th Mahrattas, I.A.
De'Souza, 6071 Dresser J. A., 49th Ind. Gen. Hosp.
Diwan Chand, 6th Gde. Clk., S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Dygroo Sinde, 1431 Q.M. Dafadar, S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Ellahi Bux, 400 Kot Dafadar, S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Fazal Muhammad, Clk., Ind. Post. Dept.
Ghogle, 6070 Dresser L. R., 49th Ind. Gen. Hosp.
Ghulab Khan, 1990 C.Q.M.S. Havildar, 1st Bn., 55th Coke's Rif., I.A.
Ghulam Haidar, 980 1st Cl. Sub-Asst. Surg., I.D.S.M., Ind. Med. Dept.
Ghulam Muhammad, 680 Kot Dafadar, S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Gujjar Singh, Pack Store Havildar, 51st Sikhs, I.A., attd. 176th Ind. Fd. Amb
Gulham Muhammad, 413 Naik, S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Hanamant Dattatraya Bedekar, 462 3rd Cl. Sub-Asst. Surg., Ind. Med. Dept.
Hayat Mohamed, 760 Havildar, 1st Bn., 22nd Punjabis, I.A.
Hayes Antioch, 2993 Havildar, 1st Bn., 81st Pnrs., I.A.
Immammuddin, 16290 Bhisti, 141st Ind. Cas. Clg. Stn.
Inam Din, 4354 Sepoy, 1st Bn., 55th Coke's Rif., I.A.
Inder Singh Padiar, 2115 Ward Orderly, 141st Ind. Cas. Clg. Stn.

Ishar Singh, 2526 Sepoy, 1st Bn., 55th Coke's Rif., I.A.
Isher Singh, 1033 Pack Store Havildar, 51st Sikhs, I.A., attd. 51st Ind. Staty. Hosp.
Ismail, 3rd Cl. Sub-Asst. Surg., Ind. Med. Dept.
Jagat Singh, 564 Havildar, 54th Coy., 1st Sappers & Miners, I.A.
Jahan Khan, 93 Kot Dafadar, S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Jahan Khan, 1921 Havildar, 1st Bn., 55th Coke's Rif., I.A.
Jai Ram, 7301 L./Naik, 7th Coy., Army Bearer Corps, I.A.
Kalimutte, 3377 L./Naik, 1st Bn., 81st Pnrs., I.A.
Kalipode Das, 8031 Dresser, 144th Ind. Cas. Clg. Stn.
Khan Zada, 4921 Havildar, 1st Bn, 127th Baluch L. I., I.A.
Lakha Singh, 2805 Havildar, 1st Bn, 35th Sikhs, I. A., attd. 3rd Ind. M. G. Coy.
Maja Singh, 377 Sowar (A./L./Dafadar), Burma Mtd. Rif., I.A
Massi Dass, Dresser, 169th Ind. Fd. Amb.
Menon, 5th Gde. Clk. P. K., S. & T. Corps, I.A.
M. Hira Singh, 2nd Cl Senr. Sub-Asst. Surg., Ind. Med. Dept.
Moodaliar Muthukrishna, Postmaster, Ind. Post. Dept.
Muhammad Hussain, 965 1st Cl. Sub-Asst. Surg., Ind. Med. Dept.
Muhammad Khan, 66 Dafadar, 37th Lrs., I. A., attd. 15th Lrs., I.A.
Muhammad Raza Khan, 2nd Cl. Senr. Sub-Asst. Surg., Ind. Med. Dept.
Musahib Khan, 686 Havildar, 1st. Bn., 22nd Punjabis, I.A.
Nanda Singh, L./Naik, 138th Ind. Cas. Clg. Stn., Army Bearer Corps, I.A.
Naranjan Das, 1027 1st Cl. Sub-Asst. Surg., Ind. Med. Dept.
Narhar Vishwanath Bal, 3rd Cl. Sub-Asst. Surg, Ind. Med. Dept.
Nene Govind Chintaram, Head Clk., Ind. Post Dept.
Nirpat Singh, 282 Havildar, 2nd Bn., 94th Russell's Inf., I.A.
Nizam Din Shah, 1475 Kot Dafadar, S. & T. Corps, I.A.
Padbanaba Pillai, Wel/58 T./5th Gde. Clk., S. & T. Corps, I.A.

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Pareshramrao Chaj, 1193 Havildar, 1st Bn, 117th Mahrattas, I.A.
Patayane Ragho, 2475 Naik, 1st Bn., 117th Mahrattas, I.A.
Raghunath Singh, 1177 1st Cl. Sub-Asst. Surg., Ind. Med. Dept.
Ramasami, 2786 Coy. Havildar-Maj., 1st Bn., 81st Pnrs., I.A.
Ramaswami Manickam Velangummy, 5th Gde. Clk, Mil. Accts. Dept., I.A.
Ramharak, 126 Linesman, Ind. Tel. Dept.
Ramji Lal, 1916 Coy. Havildar-Maj., 2nd Bn., 94th Russell's Inf., I.A.
Ramnath Patak, 4254 Ward Orderly, attd. 1st Bn., 3rd Brahmans, I.A.
Sadda Singh, 2470 Pack Store Havildar, 31st Punjabis, I.A., attd. 142nd Ind. Cas. Clg. Stn.
Sandon, 3473 R.Q.M., Havildar J., 1st Bn., 81st Pnrs., I.A.
Sant Dass, 166 Babu.
Saroop Ram, Naik, 176th Ind. Fd. Amb., Army Bearer Corps, I.A.
Sawant Budhaji, 1442 Havildar, 1st Bn., 117th Mahrattas, I.A.
Sewa Singh, 1088 1st Cl. Sub-Asst. Surg., Ind. Med. Dep.
Shadi Ram, 11841 Overseer, Mil. Works Serv., I.A.
Shaikh Ahmad, 297 1st Cl. Sub-Asst. Surg., Ind. Med Dept.
Singaroyan, 6068 Dresser F., 49th Ind. Gen. Hosp.
Surajpal, 187 Sub-Inspr., Ind. Tel. Dept.
Syad Hassan Ali, 7072 Dresser, 138th Ind. Cas. Clg. Stn.
Tava Chand, 702 1st Cl. Sub-Asst. Surg., Ind. Med. Dep.
Tirka, 18866 Sweeper, 20th X-Ray Sec.
Tota Ram, 223084 L./Naik, 2nd Coy., Army Bearer Corps, I.A.
Tukaram Utekar, 1205 Sepoy, 1st Bn., 117th Mahrattas, I.A.
Tunian, 2182 L./Naik (A./Havildar), 1st Bn., 55th Coke's Rif., I.A.
Umregar Hormasji Efulji, Postmaster, Ind. Post. Dept.
Vishram Dhure, 1457 L./Naik, 1st Bn., 117th Mahrattas, I.A.
Wilayat Shah, 1070 Kot Dafadar, S. & T. Corps, I.A.

Supplement, dated the 3rd February, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 3rd February, 1920, pages 1522 and 1523.

War Office,
3rd February, 1920.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

* * * * *

HD.-QRS. OF ADMIN. SERVS. AND DEPTS.

Dep. Asst. Dir. of Labour (Cl. FF).—Lt. G. G. Mitchell, Ind. Army Res. of Off., and relinquishes the temp. rank of Capt. 6th Oct. 1919.

* * * * *

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

PERSONAL STAFF.

A.D.C.—Lt. P. G. W. Bullock, 22nd Cav., Ind. Army. 15th Oct. 1919.

GENERAL STAFF.

G.S.O., 2nd Grade.—Maj. C. Hemsley, D.S.O., 64th Pioneers, Ind. Army, from a Spec. Appt., Cl. BB, *vice* Bt. Lt.-Col. H. L. Scott, D.S.O., M.C., 1st Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army. 15th Nov. 1919.

A.G.'s AND Q.M.G.'s STAFF.

A.A. and Q.M.G.—Maj. P. A. Maxwell, 3rd Brahmans, Ind. Army, from D.A.A. and Q.M.G., and to be temp. Lt.-Col. whilst so empld. 11th Oct. 1919.

A Q.M.G.—Bt. Lt.-Col. F. E. W. Venning, D.S.O., 31st Punjabis, Ind. Army, from A.A. and Q M.G., and to be temp. Lt.-Col. whilst so empld., *vice* Col. H. W. R. Senior, C.I.E., D.S.O., 10th Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army. 11th Oct. 1919.

D.A.Q.M.G.—Temp. Capt. (temp. Maj.) V. W. Bloxham, M.C., Serv. Bn., S. Wales Bord., from a Comdt. (Cl. BB), and to retain his higher temp. rank whilst so empld., *vice* Lt. L. G. Owen, Ind. Army Res. of Off., who relinquishes the temp. rank of Maj. 17th Oct. 1919.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Cl. BB.—Capt. W. Davis, O.B.E., Ind. Army Res. of Off., and to be temp. Maj. whilst so empld., from 22nd to 31st July 1919.

* * * * *

Cl. GG.—Lt. (actg. Capt.) L. C. Horwill, Ind. Army Res. of Off. 9th Oct. 1919.

* * * * *

Temp. 2nd Lt. A. R. Richardson, Serv. Bn., Hamps. R., *vice* Lt. F. V. G. Barton, 1st Brahmans, Ind. Army. 9th Nov. 1919.

* * * *

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

* * * *

Staff Capts.—

* * * *

And to be temp. Capts. whilst so empld.—

Lt. P. N. Corry, Ind. Army Res. of Off. 13th Apr. 1919.

* * * *

Staff Officer (Cl. FF.).—Capt. W. S. Pender, Ind. Army, from a Staff Capt. 15th Nov. 1919.

* * * * *

HD.-QRS. OF ADMIN. SERVS. & DEPTS.

* * * * *

Dep. Asst. Dir. of Labour (Cl. BB).—Lt. (temp. Capt.) M. L. Anderson, Ind. Army Res. of Off., and to be temp. Maj. whilst so empld. 6th Oct. 1919.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Capt. W. R. Hay, 24th Punjabis, Ind. Army, to be temp. Maj. whilst empld. as a Political Officer. 1st Nov. 1919.

* * * * *

Second Supplement, dated the 4th February, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 3rd February 1920, pages 1529 and 1530.

War Office,
4th February, 1920.

The Secretary of State for War has received the following despatch from Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., supplementing his despatch of 31st October, 1918, which covered the period from 19th September to 26th October, 1918* :—

General Headquarters,
13th August, 1919.

Sir,—

1.—I have the honour to forward, as a supplement to my despatch of 31st October, 1918, the Order of Battle of the Desert Mounted Corps for September and October, 1918, giving a complete list of the units which took part in the Cavalry Operations which commenced on September 19th and ended in the capture of Aleppo on 26th October, 1918.

ORDER OF BATTLE.

DESERT MOUNTED CORPS. SEPTEMBER, 1918.

* * * * *

4TH (INDIAN) CAVALRY DIVISION.

10th Cavalry Brigade.

* * * * *

2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).
38th (King George's Own) Central India Horse.

11th Cavalry Brigade.

* * * * *

29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
36th Jacob's Horse.

12th Cavalry Brigade.

* * * * *

6th (King Edward's Own) Cavalry.
19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).

* Printed in the London Gazette, No. 31087 of the 30th December, 1918.

* * * *

5TH (INDIAN) CAVALRY DIVISION.

13th Cavalry Brigade.

* * * * *

9th Hodson's Horse.
18th (King George's Own) Lancers.

14th Cavalry Brigade.

* * * * *

20th Deccan Horse.
34th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Poona Horse.

15th (Imperial Service) Cavalry Brigade.
Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers.
Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers.
Mysore Imperial Service Lancers.

* * * * *

2.—The following units were included in the Desert Mounted Corps, but during operations were detached as "Chaytor's Force," under Major-General Sir E. W. C. Chaytor, in the Jordan Valley and hills to the east of the Jordan :—

* * * * *

ARTILLERY (Attached).

10th Indian Mountain Artillery Brigade.

* * * *

INFANTRY.

20th Indian Infantry Brigade.
Alwar Imperial Service Infantry.
Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.
Patiala Imperial Service Infantry.
110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

* * * *

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
E. H. H. ALLENBY,
General,
Commanding-in-Chief,
Egyptian Expeditionary Force

Fourth Supplement, dated the 5th February, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 3rd February, 1920, pages 1545, 1548, 1549 and 1552.

War Office,
5th February, 1920.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

* * * * *

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Chief Administrator.—Col. Sir H. D. Watson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O., Ind. Army, and relinquishes the temp. rank of Maj.-Gen. 1st Jan. 1920.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Col. M. S. C. Campbell, C.B., C.I.E., A.M., retires on an Indian pension. 4th Dec. 1919.

* * * * *

Capt. H. J. Hardiman, E. York R., relinquishes the actg. rank of Maj. on ceasing to comd. 7th Ind. Div. Sig. Co. 30th Nov. 1919.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

Labour Corps.

* * * * *

Temp. Lt. R. Manners (Ind. Lab) relinquishes his commission on completion of service, 2 Jan. 1920, and is granted the rank of Capt.

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 6th February, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 6th February, 1920, pages 1645, 1646, 1648, 1654 and 1655.

War Office,
6th February, 1920.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * * *

The undermentioned appts. are made :—

A. G.'s AND Q. M. G.'s STAFF.

* * * * *

A. Q. M. G.—Maj. (now Bt. Lt.-Col.) A. E. C. Burney, D.S.O., M.C., R.A., from a G.S.O., 2nd Grade, and to be temp. Lt.-Col. whilst so empld., *vice* Bt. Maj. R. B. Butler, M.C., 30th Lrs., Ind. Army, who relinquishes the temp. rank of Lt.-Col. 1st Apr. 1919.

* * * * *

ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

* * * * *

Maj., temp. Ord. Off., 3rd Cl., B. P. S. Rooke (ret. Ind. Army), relinquishes the actg. grading of Ord. Off., 2nd Cl. and the actg. rank of Lt.-Col. 5th Sept. 1919.

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TERRITORIAL FORCE.

* * * * *

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Maj. (Bt. Lt.-Col.) (actg. Lt.-Col.) S. L. Wace, Indian Army, relinquishes the actg. rank of Lt.-Col. on ceasing to command East Anglian Div. Train. 19th Aug. 1919.

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VOLUNTEER FORCE.

* * * * *

7th Bn., County of London Vol. Regt.—Temp. Maj. H. B. Vaughan (Bt. Col., ret. Ind. Army) relinquishes his commission, 3rd Feb. 1920, and is granted the hon. rank of Maj.

* * * * *

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 12th March 1920.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 19.—The following extracts are published for general information with reference to Marine Department Notification No. 76, dated the 8th August 1919 :—

India Office,
23rd January, 1920.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

* * * * *

NOTE.—In the notification in the Lon. Gaz. dated 21st Mar 1919, regarding the grant of commissions to certain officers of the Royal Indian Marine, for "Frederick Henry Beckingsale," under the heading of Temp. Lieuts. read "Frederick Harvey Beckingsale."

* * * * *

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 12th March 1920.

No. 13-E.-19.—Major-General Sir Henry F. E. Freeland, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., Additional Member, Railway Board, was on combined leave for seven months and 6 days, *viz.*, privilege leave due and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 29th June 1919.

No. 447-E.—20.—Mr. J. F. Blackwood, Officiating Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, is granted combined leave for 7 months, *viz.*, privilege leave due and furlough on half average salary for the remaining period, under Articles 233 and 808 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th March 1920 or subsequent date.

No. 2376-E.—19.—The services of Major-General Sir Henry F. E. Freeland, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., Traffic Manager, State Railways (Supernumerary) are lent to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, with effect from the 4th February 1920.

R. McLEAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 9th March 1920.

No. E.-1051.—Mr. W. M. Meyers, Assistant Controller (Miscellaneous Stores), Bombay, been appointed Assistant Controller (Sales), Bombay, with effect from 1st December 1919.

No. Mis.-1477-G.—Mr. A. Appleyard, M. Sc., Manager, Government Acetone Factory, Nasik Road, is appointed with effect from the 1st March 1920 and until further orders, to officiate as Superintendent of the factory *vice* Dr. N. L. Sheldon, Ph. D., F.I.C., appointed to officiate as Chief Inspector of Explosives.

Mr. F. Hirst, Assistant Bacteriologist, Government Acetone Factory, Nasik Road, is appointed with effect from the 1st March 1920 and until further orders, to officiate as Manager of the factory *vice* Mr. A. Appleyard, M. Sc.

EXPLOSIVES.

The 13th March 1920.

No. Minls.-31-6.—Dr. N. L. Sheldon, Ph D., F I C., is appointed to officiate as Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th March 1920, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C A. Muspratt-Williams, C I.E., R.A., on leave.

No. 3011-M.—The following draft of amendments which in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), it is proposed to make in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 4013-33, dated the 6th June 1914, is published as required by section 18 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 13th of May 1920 Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft amendments.

1. In sub-rule (2) of rule 51 of the said rules, the words "to the District authority" shall be omitted and after the words "the reasons for it" the words "to the District authority, or, if the license was granted by a Sub-divisional or other Magistrate, to such Magistrate" shall be inserted.

2. In Schedule II to the said rules, in column 5 against items 8 and 12 after the words "The District authority" the words "or any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf" shall be added.

3. In Schedule III to the said rules—

(*i*) in the first sentence of the note to the heading of Form E, and

(*ii*) in the note to the heading of Form F,

after the words "District Magistrate" the words "or any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf" shall be inserted.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secretary, Board of Industries and Munitions.

REGISTERED No. L 348



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 11th March, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. X OF 1920.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Government securities.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Government securities; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Securities Act, 1920;

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan ; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1920.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Government security" means promissory notes (including treasury bills), stock-certificates, bearer bonds and all other securities issued by the Governor General in Council or by any Local Government in respect of any loan contracted either before or after the passing of this Act, but does not include a currency-note; and

(*b*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

Notice of trust not receivable save as provided.

3. (*1*) Save as otherwise provided in or under this Act, no notice of any trust in respect of any Government security shall be receivable by the Government.

(*2*) The Government shall not be deemed to have received notice of any trust by reason only of the fact that it has recognised an indorsement on a Government security by an executor or administrator as such, nor shall it inquire into the terms of any will by which such executor or administrator may be bound, but, on being satisfied of the due appointment of such executor or administrator, it shall be entitled to treat him as the full owner of any Government security belonging to the estate of the person whom he represents.

Right of survivors of joint or several payees of Government securities.

4. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in section 45 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872,—

(*a*) when a Government security is payable to two or more persons jointly, and either or any of them dies, the security shall be payable to the survivor or survivors of those persons, and

(b) when a Government security is payable to two or more persons severally, and either or any of them dies, the security shall be payable to the survivor or survivors of those persons, or to the representative of the deceased, or to any of them.

(2) This section shall apply whether such death occurred or occurs before or after this Act comes into force.

(3) Nothing herein contained shall affect any claim which any representative of a deceased person may have against the survivor or survivors under or in respect of any security to which sub-section (1) applies.

Indorsements to be made on security itself

5. Notwithstanding anything in section 15 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, no indorsement of a Government promissory note shall be valid unless made by the signature of the holder inscribed on the back of the security itself.

Holding of Government securities by holders of public offices.

6. (1) In the case of any public office to which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare this sub-section to apply, a Government security may be made or indorsed payable to or to the order of the holder of the office by the name of the office.

(2) When a Government security is made or indorsed as aforesaid, it shall be deemed to be transferred without any or further indorsement from each holder of the office to the succeeding holder of the office on and from the date on which the latter takes charge of the office.

(3) When the holder of the office indorses to a third party a Government security made or indorsed as aforesaid, he shall subscribe the indorsement with his name and the name of the office.

(4) A writing on a Government security now or heretofore standing in the name of the holder of a public office, whereby the security has been or was made or indorsed payable to or to the order of the holder of the office by the name of the office, shall not be deemed to be or to have been invalid by reason only of the security having been so made or indorsed.

(5) This section applies as well to an office of which there are two or more joint holders as to an office of which there is a single holder.

Issue of securities to rulers of States in India.

7. Notwithstanding anything in the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the Governor General in Council may, in respect of any loan, issue to the ruler of any State in India Government securities in such form and subject to such conditions as to negotiability, succession and other matters as may be prescribed.

Indorser of Government security not liable for amount thereof.

8. Notwithstanding anything in the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, a person shall not, by reason only of his having indorsed a Government security, be liable to pay any money due, either as principal or as interest, thereunder.

Impression of signature on Government securities.

9. (1) The signature of the person authorised to sign Government securities on behalf of the Government may be printed, engraved or lithographed, or impressed by such other mechanical process as the Governor General in Council may direct on the securities.

(2) A signature so printed, engraved, lithographed or otherwise impressed shall be as valid as if it had been inscribed in the proper handwriting of the person so authorised.

Issue of duplicate, renewed, converted, consolidated or sub-divided securities.

Issue of duplicate securities.

10. (1) When a Government security is alleged to have been lost or destroyed either wholly or in part, and a person claims to be the person to whom but for the loss or destruction it would be payable, he may, on application to the prescribed officer, and on producing proof to his satisfaction of the loss or destruction and of the justice of the claim and on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, obtain from him an order for—

(a) the payment of interest in respect of the security said to be lost or destroyed pending the issue of a duplicate security; and

(b) the issue of a duplicate security payable to the applicant.

(2) An order shall not be passed under sub-section (1) until after the issue of the prescribed notification of the loss or destruction.

(3) A list of the securities in respect of which an order is passed under sub-section (1) shall be published in the prescribed manner.

Renewal of bearer bonds.

11. The holder of a bearer bond or other Government security payable to bearer, may, on application to the prescribed officer, on delivery of the bearer bond or other security, and on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, obtain from such officer a renewed bearer bond or other security, as the case may be.

Renewal of promissory notes.

12. Subject to the provisions of section 13, a person claiming to be entitled to a Government promissory note, may, on applying to the prescribed officer, and on satisfying him of the justice of his claim and delivering the promissory note receipted in the prescribed manner, and paying the prescribed fee, if any, obtain from such officer a renewed promissory note payable to him:

Provided that, when application is made for the renewal of a Government promissory note which appears to the prescribed officer to stand in the name of a deceased member of a Hindu undivided family governed by the *Mitakshara* law, a renewed promissory note shall not be issued to the applicant unless he furnishes a certificate signed by such authority and after such inquiry as may be prescribed to the effect that the deceased belonged to a Hindu undivided family governed by the *Mitakshara* law, that the promissory note formed part of the joint property

of the family, and that the applicant is the managing or sole surviving male member of the family.

Explanation.—The expression "Hindu undivided family governed by the *Mitakshara* law" shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to include a Malabar *tarwad*.

Renewal of promissory notes in case of dispute as to title.

13. (*1*) Where there is a dispute as to the title to a Government promissory note in respect of which an application for renewal has been made, the prescribed office may—

(*a*) where any party to the dispute has obtained a final decision from a Court of competent jurisdiction declaring him to be entitled to such note, issue a renewed note in favour of such party, or

(*b*) refuse to renew the note until such a decision has been obtained, or

(*c*) after such inquiry as is hereinafter provided and consideration of the result thereof, declare by order in writing which of the parties is in his opinion entitled to such note and may, after the expiration of three months from the date of such declaration, issue a renewed note in favour of such party in accordance with the provisions of section 12, unless within that period he has received notice that proceedings have been instituted by any person in a Conrt of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of establishing a title to such note.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section the expression 'final decision' means a decision which is not appealable or a decision which is appealable but against which no appeal has been filed within the period of limitation allowed by law.

(*2*) For the purpose of the inquiry referred to in sub-section (*1*), the prescribed officer may himself record, or may request the District Magistrate to record or to have recorded, the whole or any part of such evidence as the parties may produce. When such request has been made to the District Magistrate, such Magistrate may himself record or may direct any Magistrate of the first-class subordinate to him, or any Magistrate of the second-class subordinate to him and empowered by general or special order of the Local Government in this behalf, to record the evidence, and shall forward a copy thereof to the prescribed officer.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, the District Magistrate means the District Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where interest on the promissory note is payable and, where interest is payable at a presidency-town, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, or at a place in a State in India, the Political Agent.

(*3*) The prescribed officer or any Magistrate acting under this section may, if he thinks fit, record evidence on oath.

Renewal of other securities.

14. Government securities other than those mentioned in sections 11 and 12 may be renewed in such circumstances and in such manner as may be prescribed.

Issue of converted, etc., securities.

15. (*1*) The prescribed officer may, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, on the application of a person claiming to be entitled to a Government security or securities, on being satisfied of the justice of the claim and on delivery of the security or securities receipted in the prescribed manner and on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, convert, consolidate or sub-divide the security or securities, and issue to the applicant a new security or securities accordingly.

(*2*) The conversion, consolidation, or sub-division referred to in sub-section (*1*) may be into a security or securities of the same or different classes or of the same or different loans.

Liability in respect of promissory note renewed, etc.

16. (*1*) When a renewed Government promissory note has been issued under section 12, or a new Government promissory note has been issued upon conversion, consolidation or sub-division under section 15, in favour of any person, the note so issued shall be deemed to constitute a new contract between the Government and such person and all persons deriving title thereafter through him.

(*2*) No such renewal, conversion, consolidation or sub-division shall affect the rights as against the Government of any other person to the security or securities so renewed, converted, consolidated or sub-divided.

Discharge.

Immediate discharge in certain cases.

17. On payment by or on behalf of the Government to the holder of a bearer bond or other Government security payable to bearer of the amount expressed therein on or after the date when it becomes due, or on renewal of a bearer bond or other security payable to bearer under section 11, or on renewal of a Government promissory note under section 13, or on conversion, consolidation or sub-division of a bearer bond or other security payable to bearer under section 15, the Government shall be discharged in the same way and to the same extent as if such bearer bond, promissory note or other security were a promissory note payable to bearer:

Provided that, in the case of a Government promissory note renewed under section 13, nothing in this section shall be deemed to bar a claim against the Government in respect of such note by any person who had no notice of the proceedings under that section, or who derives title through any such person.

Discharge in other cases.

18. Save as otherwise provided in this Act—

(*i*) on payment of the amount due on a Government security on or after the date on which payment becomes due, or

(*ii*) when a duplicate security has been issued under section 10, or

(*iii*) when a renewed security has been issued under section 12 or section 13, or a new security or securities has or have been issued upon conversion, consolidation or sub-division under section 15,

the Government shall be discharged from all liability in respect of the security or securities so paid or in place of which a duplicate, renewed, or new security or securities has or have been issued—

(a) in the case of payment—after the lapse of six years from the date on which payment was due;

(b) in the case of a duplicate security—after the lapse of six years from the date of the publication under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the list in which the security is first mentioned, or from the date of the last payment of interest on the original security, whichever date is later;

(c) in the case of a renewed security or of a new security issued upon conversion, consolidation or sub-division—after the lapse of six years from the date of the issue thereof.

Summary procedure in certain cases.

Procedure on death of holder of securities not exceeding an aggregate value of five thousand rupees.

19. (1) If within six months of the death of a person who was entitled to a Government security or securities (other than a security payable to bearer) the nominal or face value of which does not in the aggregate exceed five thousand rupees, probate of the will or letters of administration of the estate of such person or a certificate granted under the VII of 1889 Succession Certificate Act, 1889, is not produced to the prescribed officer, such officer may, after inquiry in the manner provided in sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 18, determine who is the person entitled to the security or securities or to administer the estate of the deceased, and may—

(a) in the case of any such security relating to a loan due for repayment, authorise payment of the amount due thereon to such person; and

(b) in the case of any such security relating to a loan not due for repayment, authorise, in the case of a promissory note, the renewal of such promissory note in favour of such person, or, in the case of stock, the registration of the name of such person in substitution for the name of the deceased.

(2) Upon the payment or renewal of any promissory note in accordance with sub-section (1), the Government shall be discharged from all liability in respect of the note so paid or renewed; and any substitution of names made in accordance with clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall, for the purposes of any claim against the Government, be deemed to have effected a valid transfer of the stock in respect of which it was made.

(3) Any creditor or claimant against the estate of the deceased may recover his debt or claim out of money paid to any person under sub-section (1) and remaining in his hands unadministered in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said person had obtained letters of administration of the estate of the deceased, and nothing in this section shall affect any claim of an executor or administrator or other representative of the deceased against such person other than a claim to recover amounts lawfully paid by him in due course of administration of the estate of the deceased.

Securities held by minors and lunatics.

Payment in case of securities held by minors and lunatics.

20. Where a Government security stands in the name of or is held by a minor or a person who is insane and incapable of managing his affairs, the interest accruing thereon, or the capital sum payable in respect thereof on the maturity or discharge of the loan, shall, where, in the case of interest payable, the nominal value of the security, or in other cases the sum payable, does not exceed five thousand rupees, be paid in such manner as may be prescribed, and on any payment being so made, the Government shall, notwithstanding any provision of any enactment to the contrary, be discharged from all liability in respect thereof.

Indemnity.

Indemnity.

21. Notwithstanding anything in section 10, 12, 13 or 15, the prescribed officer may in any case arising under any of those sections—

(i) issue a duplicate or renewed security or convert, consolidate or sub-divide a security or securities upon the applicant giving the prescribed indemnity against the claims of all persons claiming under the original security or under the security or securities so renewed, converted, consolidated or sub-divided, as the case may be, or

(ii) refuse to issue a duplicate or renewed security or to convert, consolidate or sub-divide a security or securities unless such indemnity is given.

Inspection of registers, books and documents.

Inspection of documents.

22. No person shall be entitled to inspect, or to receive information derived from, any Government security in the possession of the Government or from any book, register or other document kept or maintained by or on behalf of Government in relation to Government securities or any Government security, save in such circumstances and manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

Penalty.

Penalty.

23 (1) If any person, for the purpose of obtaining for himself or for any other person payment of interest or of the capital sum due in respect of any Government security, or the issue of a duplicate security, or the renewal, conversion, consolidation or sub-division of a Government security or securities, makes to any authority under this Act a statement which is false and which he either knows to be false or does not believe to be true, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

(2) No Court shall take cognizance of any offence under sub-section (1) save on the complaint of the authority to whom the false statement was made.

Rules.

Power to make rules.

24. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may after previous publication make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters namely :—

(*a*) the manner in which payment of interest in respect of Government securities is to be made and acknowledged ;

(*b*) the circumstances in which Government securities must be renewed before further payment of interest thereon can be claimed ;

(*c*) the form in which and the conditions subject to which Government securities may be issued to the rulers of States in India ;

(*d*) the fees to be paid in respect of the issue of duplicate securities and of the renewal, conversion, consolidation and sub-division of Government securities ;

(*e*) the proof which is to be produced by persons applying for duplicate securities ;

(*f*) the form and manner of publication of the notification mentioned in sub-section (*2*) of section 10 and the manner of publication of the list mentioned in sub-section (*3*) of that section ;

(*g*) the officer who is to exercise all or any of the powers and to perform all or any of the duties referred to in sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19 and 21 ;

(*h*) the manner of making the inquiry mentioned in the proviso to section 12 ;

(*i*) the circumstances and the manner in which securities other than securities payable to bearer or promissory notes are to be renewed ;

(*j*) the form in which securities delivered for discharge, renewal, conversion, consolidation or sub-division are to be receipted ;

(*k*) the conditions subject to which securities may be converted, consolidated or sub-divided ;

(*l*) the person to whom and the manner in which payments are to be made in respect of Government securities standing in the name of, or held by, minors or persons who are insane and incapable of managing their affairs ;

(*m*) the taking of indemnities against adverse claims of third parties from persons who receive payment of interest or of the capital sum due in respect of Government securities, or who obtain duplicate, renewed, converted, consolidated or sub-divided securities ;

(*n*) the manner in which any document relating to Government securities or any indorsement on a Government promissory note may, on the demand of any person who from any cause is unable to write, be executed on his behalf ;

(*o*) enabling holders of Government stock to be described in the registers of such stock as trustees, and either as trustees of any particular trust or as trustees without qualification, and for the recognition of powers of attorney granted by holders of stock so described ;

(*p*) the holding of Government stock by the holders of offices other than public offices, and the manner in which and the conditions subject to which stock so held may be transferred ;

(*q*) the mode of attestation of documents relating to Government stock ;

(*r*) generally, all matters connected with the grant of duplicate, renewed, converted, consolidated and sub-divided securities ; and

(*s*) the circumstances and the manner in which, and the conditions subject to which, inspection of securities, books, registers and other documents may be allowed or information therefrom may be given under section 22.

(*3*) Nothing in any rules made under clauses (*o*) and (*p*) shall, as between any trustees or as between any trustees and the beneficiaries under a trust, be deemed to authorise the trustees to act otherwise than in accordance with the rules of law applying to the trust and the terms of the instrument constituting the trust ; and neither the Government nor any person holding or acquiring any interest in any Government stock shall, by reason only of any entry in any register maintained by or on behalf of the Government in relation to any Government stock or any stockholder, or of anything in any document relating to Government stock, be affected with notice of any trust or of the fiduciary character of any stockholder or of any fiduciary obligation attaching to the holding of any Government stock.

(*4*) Rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Repeals.

Repeals.

25. On and from the date on which this Act comes into force, the Indian Securities Act, 1886, and so much of the First and Second Schedules of the Repealing and Amending Act, 1914, as relates to the Indian Securities Act, 1886, shall be repealed.

XIII of 1886.
X of 1914.
XIII of 1886.

A. P MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 11th March, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XI OF 1920.

An Act further to amend the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909.

III of 1909. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Presidency-towns Insolvency (Amendment) Act, 1920.

III of 1909. Insertion of new section 103 A. in Act III of 1909. 2. After section 103 of the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Disqualifications of insolvent. "103 A (1) Where a debtor is adjudged or re-adjudged insolvent under this Act, he shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be disqualified from—

(a) being appointed or acting as a Magistrate;

(b) being elected to any office of any local authority where the appointment to such office is by election, or holding or exercising any such office to which no salary is attached; and

(c) being elected or sitting or voting as a member of any local authority.

(2) The disqualifications which an insolvent is subject to under this section shall be removed, and shall cease if—

(a) the order of adjudication is annulled under sub-section (1) of section 21, or

(b) he obtains from the Court an order of discharge, whether absolute or conditional, with a certificate that his insolvency was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part.

(3) The Court may grant or refuse such certificate as it thinks fit."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 12th March 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XII OF 1920.

An Act further to amend the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859.

XIII of 1859. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called the Workman's Breach of Contract (Amendment) Act, 1920.

XIII of 1859. Amendment of section 1, Act XIII of 1859. **2.** (*1*) Section 1 of the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) shall be re-numbered sub-section (*1*) of section 1.

(*2*) In the said sub-section—

(*a*) after the words "an advance of money" the words "not exceeding three hundred rupees" shall be inserted; and

(*b*) the words "and the Magistrate shall thereupon issue" to the end of the section shall be omitted.

(*3*) To the said section the following sub-sections shall be added, namely:—

"(*2*) The Magistrate shall at once examine the complainant on oath and may thereupon dismiss the complaint if in his opinion there is no sufficient ground for proceeding.

(*3*) If in the opinion of the Magistrate there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall issue a summons or warrant, as he may think proper, for bringing before him such artificer, workman or labourer, and shall hear and determine the case."

Substitution of new sections for section 2, Act XIII of 1859. **3.** (*1*) For section 2 of the said Act the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

Order for repayment of advance or performance of contract. "2. (*1*) If it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that such artificer, workman or labourer has received money in advance, not exceeding three hundred rupees, from the complainant on account of any such work, and has wilfully and without lawful or reasonable excuse neglected or refused to perform or get performed the same according to the terms of his contract, the Magistrate may in his discretion either order such artificer, workman or labourer, to repay the money advanced, or such part thereof as may be just and proper, within such period and in such instalments, if any, as the Magistrate thinks fit, or order him to perform or get performed such work within such period not exceeding one year as the Magistrate may determine and otherwise according to the terms of the contract:

Provided that no such order shall be made—

(*a*) unless the complaint was brought within three months of the neglect or refusal or

(*b*) if it is proved that the complainant has on any previous occasion obtained an order under this sub-section against such artificer, workman or labourer.

Explanation:—Where no time has been fixed for the performance of a contract, neglect may be presumed to have occurred on the expiry of such period as the Magistrate deems to be a reasonable time for the performance thereof.

(*2*) If such artificer, workman or labourer shall fail to comply with an order made under sub-section (*1*), the Magistrate may sentence him to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or, if the order be for the repayment of a sum of money, for a period which may extend to three months or until repayment is made, whichever period is shorter:

Provided that, where any instalment has been ordered, no sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month shall be passed for default in payment of any one instalment, and the aggregate of such sentences shall not exceed three months.

(*3*) The Magistrate may, from time to time, extend the period for repayment of money advanced or for the performance of work, as the case may be, and may vary the instalments:

Provided that no order shall be made under this sub-section extending beyond one year from the date of the order under sub-section (*1*) the period within which the work is to be performed.

(4) No repayment of any money or order therefor shall deprive the complainant of any civil remedy whether for the recovery of any money advanced and remaining unpaid or otherwise, which he may have otherwise than under this Act.

Inequitable contracts not to be enforced.

2A. The Magistrate may in his discretion refuse to make an order under section 2 where in his opinion the contract in respect of a breach of which the complaint has been made was substantially unfair.

Compensation in false or frivolous or vexatious complaints.

2B. (1) If in any proceedings under this Act the Magistrate is of opinion that the complaint was false to the knowledge of the complainant or was frivolous or vexatious, he may in his discretion call upon the complainant forthwith to show cause why he should not pay compensation to the person complained against.

(2) The Magistrate shall consider any cause which such complainant may show, and, if after so doing he is satisfied that the accusation was false to the knowledge of the complainant or was frivolous or vexatious, he may, for reasons to be recorded, direct that compensation not exceeding fifty rupees be paid by the complainant to the person complained against.

(3) Compensation for the payment of which an order is made under sub-section (2) shall be recoverable as if it were a fine, and the Magistrate may, by the order directing payment of the same, further order that in default of payment the complainant shall suffer simple imprisonment for a period which may extend to thirty days or until payment is made, whichever period is shorter."

Amendment of section 3, Act XIII of 1859.

4. In section 3 of the said Act for the words "to be imprisoned with hard labour" the words "to imprisonment" shall be substituted.

Substitution of new section for section 4, Act XIII of 1859.

5. For section 4 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

To what contracts Act extends.

"4. In this Act the word "contract" shall extend to all contracts within the meaning of the Indian Contract Act, 1872: IV of 1872.

Provided that nothing in this Act shall apply to contracts where, a period having been specified for performance, such period exceeds one year."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTE[illegible]o. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1920.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Indian Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide more effectual control over the administration of Charitable and Religious Trusts was presented to the Indian Legislative Council on the 8th March, 1920 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide more effectual control over the administration of Charitable and Religious Trusts was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

Paper No. I.—From the Chief Commissioner Baluchistan, dated the 1st October, 1919 ; Chief Commissioner of Coorg, dated the 19th November, 1919, and enclosure ; Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, dated the 27th November, 1919, and enclosures ; Government of the United Province, dated the 9th December, 1919, and enclosures ; Chief Commissioner of Assam, dated the 9th December, 1919 ; Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated the 11th December, 1919.

Paper No. II.—From the Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces, dated the 9th December, 1919, and enclosures ; Government of Madras, dated the 9th December, 1919, and enclosures ; Government of Bihar and Orissa, dated the 22nd December, 1919, and enclosures ; Government of the Punjab, dated the 22nd December, 1919, and enclosures.

Paper No. III.—From Government of Madras, dated the 24th December, 1919, and enclosures ; Government of Bengal, dated the 31st December, 1919, and enclosures.

Paper No. IV.—From Government of Burma, dated the 29th December, 1919, and enclosures ; Chief Commissioner of Delhi, dated the 14th January, 1920, and enclosures.

Paper No. V.—From Government of Bombay, dated the 13th January, 1920, and enclosures ; Government of Madras, dated the 10th January, 1920, and enclosures ; Calcutta High Court, dated the 22nd January, 1920.

2. We have added a proviso to sub-clause (2) of clause 1 which will enable any Province or part of a Province to be excluded from the operation of the Act if it is found to be unsuited to special local conditions. As it appears that there are certain trusts within the scope of the Act which are subject to a satisfactory system of management and control, we have at the same time provided that the operation of the Act may be barred in the case of any particular trust or class of trusts. We have also added, in deference to the opinions expressed, a new clause after clause 1 to provide for the working of the Act in the Presidency-towns and Rangoon, which would otherwise have been left outside the Act.

3. *Clause 3.* We have considered a number of suggestions that the word "interest" in this clause should be defined, but as the expression is not defined in section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, to which this Bill is merely ancillary, we have decided not to attempt a definition.

We consider that no claim for accounts should be allowed to relate back for more than three years from the date of the presentation of the petition and have provided accordingly.

4. *Clause 5.* After considering the opinions which have been laid before us on the proviso to sub-clause (2) of clause 4 of the Bill, we think that, if the Court is completely deprived of any power to pass orders on a petition in a case where the trust alleged by the petitioner is disputed, the Bill will largely fail in achieving its principal object. We have accordingly re-cast this clause so as to allow the Court to decide such a question if the trustee or other person raising it refuses or neglects to utilise the opportunity, which the Bill as amended gives him, of getting the matter determined by a regular suit.

This decision has involved a certain number of other changes in clause 4 (now clause 5) of the Bill, most of which, however, are merely consequential on the single alteration of substance which we have made.

5. The remaining alterations which we suggest in the Bill are either in the nature of drafting amendments or otherwise not of sufficient importance to merit special mention in this Report.

6. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	6th September, 1919.
Fort Saint George Gazette	30th September, 1919.
Bombay Government Gazette	16th October, 1919.
Calcutta Gazette	24th September, 1919.
United Provinces Gazette	20th September, 1919.
Punjab Government Gazette	19th September, 1919.
Burma Gazette	27th September, 1919.
Central Provinces Gazette	20th September, 1919.
Assam Gazette	24th September, 1919.
Coorg District Gazette	1st October, 1919.
Sind Official Gazette	18th September, 1919.
Bihar and Orissa Gazette	24th September, 1919.
North-West Frontier Province Gazette	19th September, 1919.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	21st October, 1919.
	Telugu	14th October, 1919.
	Hindustani	18th November, 1919
	Kanarese, Malayalam	14th October, 1919.
	Oriya	2nd December, 1919.
Bombay	Marathi, Gujarathi, Kanarese	18th November, 1919
United Provinces	Urdu	15th November, 1919
Burma	Burmese	11th October, 1919.
Central Provinces	Marathi	29th November, 1919.
Sindh	Sindhi	30th October, 1919.

7. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

G. R. LOWNDES.
W. H. VINCENT.
MIR ASAD ALI.
A. P. MUDDIMAN.
RAMPAL SINGH.*
G. S. KHAPARDE.*
SURENDRANATH BANERJEA.*
N. E. MARJORIBANKS.
C. A. KINCAID.
H. A. CASSON.

The 8th March, 1920.

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* Subject to moving an amendment in clause 3 (2).

RAMPAL SINGH.

Subject to amendments which I propose to move.

G. S. KHAPARDE.

I sign the Report subject to an amendment in clause 3 which I may move.

S. N. BANERJEA.

BILL No. 21 OF 1919.

[AS AMENDED BY SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[Words printed in italics indicate the amendments suggested by the Select Committee.]

A Bill to provide more effectual control over the administration of Charitable and Religious Trusts.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide facilities for the obtaining of information regarding trusts created for public purposes of a charitable or religious nature, *and* to enable the trustees of such trusts to obtain the directions of *a Court* on certain matters, and to make special provision for the payment of the expenditure incurred in certain suits against the trustees of such trusts; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Charitable and Religious Trusts Act, 1920.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India:

Provided that the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that this Act, or any specified part thereof, shall not extend to any specified Province or area, or to any specified trust or class of trusts.

Interpretation.

2. *In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, "the Court" means the Court of the District Judge, and includes the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.*

Power to apply to *the Court* in respect of trusts of a charitable or religious nature.

3. Save as hereinafter provided in this Act, any person having an interest in any express or constructive trust created or existing for a public purpose of a charitable or religious nature may apply by petition to the *Court* within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any substantial part of the subject-matter of the trust is situate to obtain an order embodying all or any of the following directions, namely :—

(1) directing the trustee to furnish the petitioner *through the Court* with particulars as to the nature and objects of the trust, and of the value, condition, management and application of the subject-matter of the trust, and of the income belonging thereto, or as to any of these matters, and

(2) directing that the accounts of the trust shall be examined and audited :

Provided that no person shall apply for any such direction in respect of accounts relating to a period more than three years prior to the date of the petition.

Contents *and verification* of petition.

4. (*1*) The petition shall show in what way the petitioner claims to be interested in the trust, and shall specify, as far as may be, the particulars and the audit which he seeks to obtain.

(*2*) *The petition shall be in writing and shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for signing and verifying plaints.* V of 1908.

Procedure on petition.

5. (*1*) If the *Court* on receipt of a petition under section *3* is of opinion that the trust to which the petition relates *is a trust to which this Act applies and that* the petitioner has an interest *therein, it* shall fix a date for the hearing of the petition, and shall cause a copy thereof, together with notice of the date so fixed, to be served on the trustee and upon any other person to whom in *its* opinion notice of the petition should be given.

(*2*) On the date fixed for the hearing of the petition, or on any subsequent date to which the hearing may be adjourned, the *Court* shall proceed to hear the petitioner and the trustee, if he appears, and any other person who has appeared in consequence of the notice, or who *it* considers ought to be heard, and shall make such further inquiries, if any, as *it* thinks fit.

(*3*) *If any person appears at the hearing of the petition and either denies the existence of the trust or denies that it is a trust to which this Act applies and undertakes to institute within three months a suit for a declaration to that effect and for any other appropriate relief, the Court shall order a stay of the proceedings and, if such suit is so instituted, shall continue the stay until the suit is finally decided.*

(*4*) *If no such undertaking is given or if after the expiry of the three months no such suit has been instituted, the Court shall itself decide the question.*

(*5*) *On completion of the inquiry provided for in this section, the Court shall either dismiss the petition or* pass thereon such *other* order as *it* thinks fit :

Provided that, where a suit has been instituted in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3), no order shall be passed by the Court which conflicts with the final decision therein.

(*6*) *Save as provided in this section, the Court* shall not try or determine any question of title between the petitioner and any person claiming title adversely to the trust.

Failure of trustee to comply with order under section *5*.

6. If a trustee without reasonable excuse fails to comply with an order made under *sub-section (5) of* section *5*, such trustee shall, without prejudice to any other penalty or liability which he may incur under any law for the time being in force, be deemed to have committed a breach of trust affording ground for a suit under the provisions of section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; and any such suit may, so far as it is based on such failure, be instituted without the previous consent of the Advocate General. V of 1908.

Powers of trustee to ply for directions.

7. (*1*) Save as hereinafter provided in this Act, *any* trustee of *an* express or constructive trust created or existing for a public purse of a charitable or religious nature may ply by petition to the *Court* within the local nits of whose jurisdiction any substantial part the subject-matter of the trust is situate, r the opinion, advice or direction *of the urt* on any question affecting the management administration of the trust property, and the urt shall give *its* opinion, advice or direction, the case may be, thereon :

Provided that the *Court* shall not be bound give such opinion, advice or direction on any iestion which *it* considers to be a question ot proper for summary disposal.

(*2*) The *Court* on a petition under sub-secon (*1*), may either give *its* opinion, advice direction thereon forthwith, or fix a date for the aring of the petition, and may direct a copy ereof, together with notice of the date so fixed, be served on such of the persons interested in e trust, or to be published for information in ch mannei, as *it* thinks fit.

(*3*) On any date fixed under sub-section (*2*) or any subsequent date to which the hearing may adjourned, the *Court,* before giving any inion, advice or direction, shall afford a reasonle opportunity of being heard to all persons pearing in connection with the petition.

(*4*) A trustee stating in good faith the facts of y matter relating to the trust in a petition der sub-section (*1*), and acting upon the opinion, lvice or direction of the *Court* given thereon, all be deemed, as far as his own responsibility concerned, to have discharged his duty as such ustee in the matter in respect of which the tition was made.

Costs of petition der this Act.

8. The costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to any petition, and all proceedings in connection therewith, under the regoing provisions of this Act shall be in the scretion of the *Court, which* may direct the iole or any part of any such costs, charges d expenses to be met from the property or come of the trust in respect of which the petin is made, or to be borne and paid in such anner and by such persons as *it* thinks fit :

Provided that no such order shall be made ainst any person (other than the petitioner) who s not received notice of the petition and had a asonable opportunity of being heard thereon.

Savings.

9. No petition under the foregoing provisions of this Act in relation to any trust shall be entertained in any of the following circumstances, namely :—

(*a*) if a suit instituted in accordance with the provisions of section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, is pending in respect of the trust in question ; V of 1908.

(*b*) if the trust property is vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, the Administrator-General, the Official Trustee, or any Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 ; or XXI of 1860.

(*c*) if a scheme for the administration of the trust property has been settled or approved by any Court of competent jurisdiction, or by any other authority acting under the provisions of any enactment.

Power of Courts as to costs in certain suits against trustees of charitable and religious trusts.

10. (*1*) In any suit instituted under section 14 of the Religious Endowments Act, 1863, or under section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Court *trying such suit may, if,* on application of the plaintiff and after hearing the defendant and making such inquiry as it thinks fit, it is satisfied that such an order is necessary in the public interest, direct the defendant either to furnish security for any expenditure incurred, or likely to be incurred, by the plaintiff in instituting and maintaining such suit, or to deposit from any money in his hands as trustee of the trust to which the suit relates such sum as *such* Court considers sufficient to meet such expenditure in whole or in part. XX of 1863. V of 1908.

(*2*) When any money has been deposited in accordance with an order made under sub-section (*1*), the Court may make over to the plaintiff the whole or any part of such sum for the conduct of the suit. Before making over any sum to the plaintiff, the Court shall take security from the plaintiff for the refund of the same in the event of such refund being subsequently ordered by the Court.

Provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure to apply.

11. (*1*) The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, relating to— V of 1908.

(*a*) the proof of facts by affidavit,

(*b*) the enforcing of the attendance of any person and his examination on oath,

(*c*) the enforcing of the production of documents, and

(*d*) the issuing of commissions,

shall apply to all proceedings under this Act, and the provisions relating to the service of summonses shall apply to the service of notices thereunder.

(*2*) The provisions of the said Code relating to the execution of decrees shall, so far as they are applicable, apply to the execution of orders under this Act.

Barring of appeals.

12. No appeal shall lie from any order passed or against any opinion, advice or direction given under this Act.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend the operation of, and otherwise to amend, the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916, was presented to the Indian Legislative Council on the 11th March 1920 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to extend the operation of, and otherwise to amend, the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916, was referred, have considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. It was a special instruction to us to consider whether the provisions of section 3 of the said Act should be amended with the object of limiting its scope, and, if so, to report the amendments in the Act which we might consider necessary or desirable to give effect to that purpose.

3. We have considered these special instructions and have decided to recommend the continuance of the Act until the 31st March, 1921. In view of the shortened period which we recommend, we do not consider it necessary to limit the scope of the Act in any other way.

4. We understand that, so far as Government can foresee at present, it will not be necessary to apply the provisions of the Act to any commodities other than foodstuffs (including fodder), gold, silver (exports only), and rouble notes. Under these circumstances, we consider that the Act may safely be kept in operation until the 31st March, 1921. We recognise, however, that it may quite possibly be necessary to consider a further extension in the case of foodstuffs at any time.

5. The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma is of opinion that there should be no restriction on the import of gold, but recognises that this question will be decided in connection with another Bill which, he understands, will shortly be brought before the Council.

6. We have made a few further amendments of a purely drafting nature in the Bill which we do not consider it necessary to specify in this Report.

7. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

G. S. BARNES.
G. R. LOWNDES.
FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
S. N. ROY.
R. A. MANT.
B. N. SARMA.
A. H. LEY.
H. MCPHERSON.
W. E. CRUM.
EBRAHIM H. JAFFER.
E. M. COOK.

The 9th March, 1920.

BILL No. 31 OF 1919.

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[Words printed in italics indicate the amendments suggested by the Select Committee.]

A Bill to amend the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916; It is hereby enacted as follows:— XI of 1916.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Import and Export of Goods (Amendment) Act, 1920.

Amendment of section 1, Act XI of 1916.

2. In sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916, for the words *"during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter"* the words *"up to the 31st day of March, 1921,"* shall be substituted. XI of 1916.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 11th March 1920:—

No. 15 OF 1920.

A Bill further to amend the Lepers Act, 1898.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Lepers Act, 1898; It is hereby enacted as follows:— (III of 1898.)

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Lepers (Amendment) Act, 1920.

Amendment of section 1, Act III of 1898.

2. In sub-section (4) of section 1 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the words "and may in like manner amend or cancel any such notification" shall be omitted. (III of 1898.)

Amendment of section 2, Act III of 1898.

3. In clause (1) of section 2 of the said Act, the words "in whom the process of ulceration has commenced" shall be omitted.

Substitution of new section for section 3, Act III of 1898.

4. For section 3 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Appointment of leper asylums by Local Government.

"3. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint any place to be a leper asylum if it is satisfied that adequate arrangements have been made or will be made for the accommodation and medical treatment of lepers therein, and may, by a like notification, specify the local areas from which lepers may be sent to such asylum."

Amendment of section 6, Act III of 1898.

5. In section 6 of the said Act—

(a) in sub-section (1) after the words "any police-officer" the words "or any other person specially empowered by the Local Government by order in writing in this behalf" shall be inserted; and

(b) in sub-section (2) after the words "Such police-officer" the words "or other person" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 12, Act III of 1898.

6. In section 12 of the said Act, for the words "by any police-officer without a warrant," the words "without a warrant by any police-officer or by any other person specially empowered by the Local Government by order in writing in this behalf" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the necessity of taking more adequate measures to check the spread of leprosy in India. In particular it has been pointed out that, according to the latest medical opinion, leprosy is contagious in all its forms and not merely in the ulcerous stage, and that the operation of the Lepers Act is greatly restricted by the present definition of a leper in section 2 (1) of the Act. It is, therefore, proposed to widen the definition so as to include persons suffering from leprosy in any stage of the disease. Minor amendments of the Act are also proposed in order to provide for the combination of isolation with medical treatment, and to facilitate the administration of the Act by authorising any person empowered by the Local Government to exercise the powers now vested only in police-officers.

The 3rd March 1920.

W. H. VINCENT.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

V B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 11th March 1920 :—

No. 16 OF 1920.

A Bill to transfer the Jagannath College at Dacca from Trustees to the Governor of Bengal in Council.

WHEREAS by a deed of trust dated the first day of March, 1907 (hereinafter referred to as the principal deed), Kishori Lal Ray Chaudhuri, a zemindar of Dacca, transferred the institution at Dacca known as the Jagannath College, together with certain leasehold land, buildings and moveable property therein particularly referred to and described to Rai Chandra Kumar Dutt Bahadur, Ananda Chandra Ray and himself, and appointed them and himself as trustees, for the purposes, *inter alia*, of maintaining and managing the said institution in the manner and upon the terms set out in the principal deed;

AND WHEREAS the said Kishori Lal Ray Chaudhuri died on the third day of June, 1909;

AND WHEREAS by a further deed of trust, dated the twenty-fourth day of August, 1909 (the said Rai Chandra Kumar Dutt Bahadur and Ananda Chandra Ray, as the then surviving trustees under the principal deed in pursuance of the authority therein contained, appointed Jasoda Lal Ray Chaudhuri, Kumar Ranendra Narayan Chaudhuri and Dinesh Chandra Ray Chaudhuri to be trustees jointly with them the said Rai Chandra Kumar Dutt Bahadur and Ananda Chandra Ray (all of which persons collectively are hereinafter referred to as the trustees), for the purposes aforesaid, and transferred to the trustees, in addition to the said institution and the properties hereinbefore referred to certain other land therein particularly referred to and described;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient, in connection with the incorporation of the University of Dacca, to put an end to the said trusts and to vest the said institution and properties in the Governor of Bengal in Council;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Jagannath College Act, 1920.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct.

Transfer of Jagannath College with certain properties to the Local Government.

2. (*1*) From the commencement of this Act the institution heretofore known as the Jagannath College at Dacca, together with the leasehold and other land described in Parts I and II of the Schedule and all buildings and other erections standing or being thereon, and all moveable properties, funds, monies, rights and powers which, immediately before the commencement of this Act, were vested in or held by the trustees as such for the purposes of the principal deed, shall be transferred to, and shall be vested in and held by, the Governor of Bengal in Council (hereinafter referred to as the Local Government).

(*2*) All debts and liabilities of the Jagannath College shall, from the commencement of this Act, be transferred to the Local Government, which shall thereafter discharge and satisfy all such debts and liabilities out of the aforesaid properties.

Indemnities.

3. (*1*) No suit shall be instituted against the Local Government or against any officer of Government in respect of anything done or purporting to be done under this Act, or in respect of any alleged neglect or omission to perform any duty devolving upon the Local Government under this Act, or in respect of the exercise of, or failure to exercise, any power conferred on it by this Act.

(*2*) No suit shall lie against the trustees, or any of them, in respect of anything done or purporting to be done under this Act or for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 2.*)

PART I.

A piece of valid *lakheraj* land in mahallah Patuatuly within the city of Dacca and under the jurisdiction of the town police-station, bounded and butted on the south by the public road, now named as Lyall Road, and by the buildings belonging to the late Gouranga Hari De and to the late Ramsunder Basak, which formerly belonged to Mr. J. P. Wise and to Babu Ruplal

Das and to Kunja Behari Gope, which formerly belonged to Durgamony and to the late Govinda Shaha. And on the east by the premises belonging to the East Bengal Brahmo Somaj and by the western wall of the premises belonging to Jagat Sundari and by a portion of the western wall of the premises occupied by the Pogose School. And on the north by the southern wall of the premises occupied by the said Pogose School and by the building belonging to Babus Ruplal and Raghu Nath Das and others. And on the west by a portion of the lane known as Kaviraja's Lane and by the premises belonging to Babu Kailash Chandra Das, which formerly belonged to the late Broja Chandra Mazumdar and by the premises now belonging to Rajani Kanta Gupta and by the premises belonging to Gourang Govinda Shaha, together with and containing (*a*) one two-storied building facing towards the south and running from east to west, and (*b*) one one-storied building to the north-east of the said two-storied building and also facing towards the south and running from east to west which two buildings are now mainly used by the aforesaid school, and (*c*) a walled enclosure, used as a privy by students, lying in the corner between the premises of Babus Ruplal and Raghu Nath and others and the aforesaid western wall of the said Pogose School. All these buildings are standing upon the said land. The premises is numbered now as 59 in the register of the Dacca Municipality.

This property is held subject to the terms of a registered lease dated the 9th day of February 1887 between Rebati Mohan Basak and others of the one part and Kishori Lal Ray Chaudhuri of the other part.

PART II.

A piece of valid *lakheraj* land in the city of Dacca, within the jurisdiction of the sadar police-station and Sub-Registry office, under thak No 216, being holding No 157 of the Dacca Municipality, bounded on the immediate south by the lands of Rash Behari Basak, Lal Mohan Basak and others and the Brahmo Somaj, on the immediate north by the premises of the Pogose School and the lane leading to the Small Cause Court and Pogose School, on the immediate west by the leasehold house of Ram Charan and Krishna Charan Basak, *i.e.*, by the present premises of the Jagannath College, and on the immediate east by the public road containing open lands with masonry walls and sheds, etc.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It was at first intended to give an interval of time subsequent to the bringing into operation of the Dacca University Act, during which the Trustees of the Jagannath College might consider the terms of their Trust and take the action necessary to enable them to participate in the new University. The Trustees, however, expressed their desire to see the College (so far as its classes above the intermediate stage are concerned) amalgamated with the University of Dacca from its inception in the form of a Hall. This Bill clears the way to such an amalgamation by superseding the Trusts on which the Jagannath College property is held and handing over the institution, together with that property, to the Government. This will permit of the foundation of the Jagannath Hall (which will be specifically mentioned in the Dacca University Bill) and will enable the Government of Bengal either to re-transfer the bulk of the property to the Trustees or otherwise to deal with it with a view to its utilisation as an intermediate college in the city of Dacca, or for such other purposes as may appear suitable.

MUHAMMAD SHAFI.

The 6th March, 1920.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 11th March, 1920:—

No. 17 OF 1920.

A Bill to amend the Gold (Import) Act, 1917.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Gold (Import) Act, 1917; It is hereby enacted as follows:— XXII of 1917.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Gold (Import) Amendment Act, 192 .

Substitution of a new sub-section for sub-section (3) of section 1, Act XXII of 1917.

2. For sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Gold (Import) Act, 1917 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following shall be substituted, namely:— XXII of 1917.

"(3) It shall remain in force until the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, otherwise directs."

Amendment of section 2, Act XXII of 1917.

3. In section 2 of the said Act the word "air" shall be inserted after the word "sea."

Repeal of section 4 of Act XXII of 1917.

4. Section 4 of the said Act is hereby repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

By the Gold (Import) Act, 1917 (XXII of 1917), the Government of India took power to acquire gold coin or bullion imported into India for the period of the war and six months thereafter. In view of the announcement made by the Secretary of State regarding the recommendations of the Indian Currency and Exchange Committee, which was published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, of the 2nd February, 1920, it is necessary to continue the present control on the import of gold until such time as the internal price of gold has been reduced to the neighbourhood of the new exchange value of the rupee in terms of gold. It is not possible to fix any time-limit within which this is likely to occur, but, in order that control may be removed when the opportunity arises, it is proposed to take power in the Bill to terminate control on such date as the Governor General in Council may notify.

DELHI:
The 25th February, 1920.

W. M. HAILEY.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to establish and incorporate a unitary teaching and residential University at Dacca was presented to the Indian Legislative Council on the 11th March, 1920:—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to establish and incorporate a unitary teaching and residential University at Dacca was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

Paper No. I.—From Chief Commissioner, Delhi, dated the 25th September, 1919; Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces, dated the 20th October, 1919; Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, dated the 24th October, 1919; Government of the United Provinces, dated the 29th November, 1919; Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated the 29th November, 1919; Government of Madras, and enclosure, dated the 8th December, 1919; Government of Bihar and Orissa, dated the 5th December, 1919, and enclosures; Chief Commissioner of Assam, dated the 11th December 1919, and enclosures; Chief Commissioner of Coorg, dated the 11th December 1919; and Government of Burma, dated the 14th November 1919

Paper No. II.—From Government of Bengal, dated the 19th December, 1919, and enclosures; Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, dated the 20th December, 1919; Government of the Punjab, dated the 22nd December, 1919, and enclosures; Government of Bengal, dated 30th December, 1919, and enclosures, and Government of Bombay, dated the 29th November, 1919, and enclosure.

Paper No. III.—From Government of Bengal, dated the 16th January, 1920, and enclosures; and Government of Bengal, dated the 19th January, 1920.

Paper No. IV.—From Government of Bengal, dated the 26th January, 1920, and enclosure.

Paper No. V.—From Government of Bengal, dated the 4th February, 1920, and enclosure.

2. The Bill as introduced provided for the inclusion of the Jagannath College at Dacca in the University at some future date. We understand that the trustees of the College have expressed a desire that the College should be incorporated in the University from its inception and separate legislation is being undertaken to give effect to provide for this. We have, therefore, included the Jagannath Hall among the Halls of the Universities named in clause 33 (original clause 34), and we have omitted the first proviso to clause 48. The inclusion of the Jagannath Hall involves slight changes in the definitions of "Hall" and of "Hostel" in clause 2. We have adopted a suggestion to substitute "the University of Dacca" for "the Dacca University." We have omitted the definition of "servants" and made various consequential drafting changes throughout the Bill.

3. The first three sub-clauses of clause 4 have been re-arranged and we have also provided for the conferment of degrees on *bonâ fide* teachers who pass the university examinations under certain conditions. Clause 4 (1) of the Bill as introduced precluded the possibility of teachers taking degrees without attending the University courses.

4. In the proviso to clause 5 we have substituted the words "not unwilling" for the word "willing." The result of this amendment will be that students will be given religious instruction unless they expressly state that they do not desire it.

5. The opinion has been expressed that clause 6 providing a definition of membership of the University is superfluous. With this opinion we agree and have accordingly struck the clause out. The clauses from this clause onwards up to clause 40 have accordingly been re-numbered and in this Report we indicate a clause by its number in the Bill as revised by us followed by its original number in square brackets.

6. *Clause* [7].—We have introduced a sub-clause here to make it clear that the recognised teaching of the university is to be supplemented by tutorial instruction given either by the university or under its control.

7. *Clause* 7 [8].—We consider it reasonable that inspections or inquiries made under this clause should not be *ex parte*. We think also that there should be some more definite result from the visitor's inspection or inquiry than the Bill originally provided, and we accordingly propose that where the Executive Council does not take satisfactory action on a report within a reasonable time the Chancellor may, after hearing anything that the Executive Council may have to say, issue directions with which the Executive Council will be required to comply.

8. *Clause* 9 [*10*].—We have considerably elaborated sub-clause (5) of this clause which provides a right of appeal to the Chancellor in certain cases, so as to bring it more closely into line with the recommendation of the Calcutta University Commission, and we have removed this provision from its present place and have inserted it as a new substantive clause 41 in the Bill.

9. *Clauses 10 and 11* [*11 and 12*].—We think it should be made clear that the Vice-Chancellor should be a whole-time officer of the University and that the Chancellor should in making the appointment consider any recommendations made by the Executive Council.

10. *Clause 13* [*14*] —The Statutes placed on the Academic Council the duty of maintaining the register or registered graduates. We consider that this is a duty that might well be performed by the Registrar. It was suggested to us that we should follow the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission in providing that the Treasurer should be an honorary officer. The majority of the Committee, however, is of opinion that the Treasurer will be called upon to perform duties which will be both onerous and responsible, and that there is likely to be no continuity in the office unless the Treasurer is a paid officer.

11. *Clauses 16 18* [17-19].—In connection with the constitution of the Court we have kept in the Bill only those *ex-officio* members who are directly connected with the University. The Committee disapproves of the idea of throwing open the membership of the Court to donors of specified amounts. We think it will be most suitable to give the Chancellor power to appoint as life members persons who make substantial donations. Instead of the teachers (whom the Statutes declare to be five in number) to be elected by the Academic Council we have provided five Lecturers to be elected by the whole body of teachers who will thus be given more direct representation on the Court. The Professors and Readers are *all ex officio* members. We have also added to the Court ten persons appointed by associations approved by the Chancellor. This approximates to a recommendation of the Calcutta University Commission. Further changes in the constitution of the Court are dealt with in connection with the Statutes. We have reduced the number of members who can require the Vice-Chancellor to convene a meeting of the Court from forty to thirty and we have collected in clause 18 [19] the more important functions of the Court.

12. *Clause 22* [*23*].—We recognise that there is a widespread desire that Faculties of Medicine and Agriculture should be constituted in the University from its commencement. We have therefore provided for these in this clause. We do not consider that there is any necessity that the election of the Dean should be subject to the confirmation of the Academic Council. We have also added words to make it clear that the Dean need not necessarily receive any additional remuneration as Dean.

13. *Clause 28* [29].—We have made it clear in this clause that Statutes can only be amended or repealed by Statutes. We have made it clear that the Court may, in referring a Statute back to the Executive Council, suggest amendment therein, and we have provided for a power in the Chancellor to refer a Statute, which the Court has rejected, back to the Court for further consideration. It was urged upon us by our Muhammadan colleagues that those provisions of the Statute which provide for a definite representation of Muhammadans on the major authorities of the University should be brought into the Bill in order that their amendment should not be possible without legislation. The majority of the Committee is, however, of opinion that a reasonable compromise in this matter is to provide that no Statute which affects the proportion or method of Muhammadan representation shall be made save with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council. We have accordingly added a sixth sub-clause to this clause.

14. *Clause 30* [*31*].—We have also provided that when the Executive Council rejects the draft of an Ordinance proposed by the Academic Council the Academic Council may appeal to the Chancellor who shall be given power to pass the Ordinance. We think, however, that an ordinance passed by the Chancellor in these circumstances should have effect for six months only.

15. *Clause 32* [*33*].—We have relegated the proviso to this clause to the Statutes so as to give further elasticity in the matter of non-resident students.

16. *Clause 35* [*36*].—We have made it obligatory for the Admission Committee to include at least one Provost and one Warden.

Clause 36 (*37*).—We have put into the hands of the Academic Council instead of the Executive Council the appointment of the examination committees, and we have provided that these committees shall also be charged with the duties of deciding examination results and preparing such results for publication by the Executive Council.

17. *Clause 39* [40].—We think that the power of removal given by this clause should be confined to a power to remove registered graduates from the register.

18. *Clause 45*.—We think the first of the options allowed by sub-clause (*ii*) was complicated and unnecessary and that it might lead to inconvenience. We have, therefore, struck it out. We have provided that the services of a Government officer may be lent at his option for a specified period within which it will not be in the power of Government to recall him.

19. *Clause 48*.—The clause as introduced gave the Governor-General in Council power to relax its provisions. We think that this is inadvisable and we have made the restrictions of this clause absolute in connection with any University incorporated by law in British India, but have provided that the terms of the clause shall have no application to agricultural or other technical institutions whose connection with the University has been sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council. We have adopted the suggestion that Faculties other than the Faculty of Law might find it convenient to assemble at Calcutta. We do not think that these concessions should be allowed in the case of Faculties of Arts and Sciences.

THE SCHEDULE.

20. *Clause 2.* We have considered a large number of suggestions regarding the constitution of the Court. We do not think we need refer to the changes made in the *ex-officio* members. In sub-clause (2) we have made it clear that the other fifteen registered graduates are to be non-Muhammadans elected by the non-Muhammadans.

21. *Clause 3.* We have included the Provosts of the three original Halls among the *ex-officio* members of the Executive Council. This involves an increase of two members and the increase in the number of Faculties provided in the Bill will add two more. It was urged upon us that the clause as drafted did not necessarily secure sufficient Muhammadan representation on the Executive Council. We have provided that in making the four appointments which are in his hands the Chancellor shall appoint Muhammadans so long as half of the non-European members of the Council are not Muhammadans. The changes we have made in sub-clause (*iv*) merely give effect to what we consider was the original intention of this sub-clause.

22. *Clause 5.*—We have reduced the number of Wardens on the Academic Council to one.

23. *Clause 11.*—On the Muhammadan Advisory Board we have given the Muhammadan Members of the Court more direct representation by reducing the number of members appointed by the Chancellor.

24. *Clause 12.*—Exception has been taken to the committee of management provided for in this Statute. We have, therefore, removed it.

25. *Clause 13.*—For the bare majority required for the withdrawal of a degree or a diploma, we have substituted a two-thirds majority.

26. *Clause 15.*—It was pointed out to us that the number of registered graduates would under this clause as introduced remain for a considerable period insignificant. To obviate this difficulty we have provided that in addition to students who have graduated from the Dacca colleges graduates of three years' standing of other Universities who have studied at the Dacca colleges for a definite period should be admitted to the privileges of registration. We think that in the case of students who have graduated from the Dacca colleges only graduates of three years' standing should be registered. For the purpose of providing sufficient Muhammadan graduates to fill fifteen seats on the Court we propose as a transitory measure to admit Eastern Bengal Muhammadan graduates of other Universities.

27. *Clause 17.*—Various suggestions were made for the inclusion of officers of the University on the committees of selection appointed in India. We have modified sub-clause (*v*) so as to provide that one more officer of the University may be appointed by the Chancellor on such committees.

28. *Clause 18.*—We consider that it should be for the Chancellor to decide whether exceptional circumstances justify direct appointment by the Secretary of State. We have altered sub-clause (*ii*) so as to give the University somewhat more direct representation on a committee of selection constituted in the United Kingdom, and we have also provided that of the members appointed by the Secretary of State one shall be an Indian Member of the Council of India.

29. Of the further amendments which we have made in the Bill some are merely matters of drafting, others are consequential on the changes which have been referred to in the paragraphs above, and the rest are not, in our opinion, of sufficient importance to justify special mention.

30. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	13th September, 1919.
Fort Saint George Gazette	7th October, 1919.
Bombay Government Gazette	9th October, 1919.
Calcutta Gazette	1st October, 1919.
United Provinces Gazette	27th September 1919.
Panjab Government Gazette	26th September, 1919.
Burma Gazette	4th October, 1919.
Central Provinces Gazette	27th September, 1919.
Assam Gazette	1st October, 1919.
Coorg District Gazette	1st October, 1919.
Sind Official Gazette	30th October, 1919.
Bihar and Orissa Gazette	1st October, 1919.
North-West Frontier Province Gazette	3rd October, 1919.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Marattee Gujarathi Kanarese Urdu	4th December, 1919.
Sindh	Sindhi	4th December, 1919.

31. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

MD. SHAFI.
G. R. LOWNDES.
H. SHARP.
MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDY.*
SYED NAWAB ALY.†
S. N. BANERJEA.*
H. MONCRIEFF SMITH.
K. C. DE.
C. F. DE LA FOSSE.
L. M. CHATTERJEE.
CHOWDHURI MD. ISMAIL KHAN ‡

The 11th March, 1920.

* Subject to a joint minute of dissent.
† Subject to a minute of dissent.
‡ I sign subject to my right to move an amendment.

Minute of dissent by the Hon'ble Mr. S. N. Banerjea, and the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Kassimbazar.

We object to the communal principle in the representation of the Muhammadan community which finds so large a place in the Bill. Except in the case of the Benares University which is a denominational institution and which was largely financed by the Hindu community this is a novel feature in our University legislation. We recognise that there is a strong body of feeling among the Muhammadan community for such representation in the University, though there are some distinguished Muhammadan representatives who are opposed to it and that the Calcutta University Commission supports it. The recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission have not been uniformly accepted in this Bill and the Government themselves are of opinion that their recommendations need public criticism and examination. The communal principle must in every case be regarded as a temporary expedient and must be provided with the necessary safeguards. In deference to the Muhammadan community we are prepared to recognise the principle only as a temporary measure, and we further think that the electorate which is to return Muhammadan members should be a mixed one consisting of Hindus and Muhammadans. Such an electorate would ensure the return of

representatives with sober and moderate views who would command the confidence of both sections of the community interested in the success of the Dacca University.

We mention below further points on which we are not in agreement with the majority of the Select Committee.

We should like to see a Faculty of Technology definitely mentioned in clause 22.

We are of opinion that there is as great a necessity for a Hindu Advisory Board as there is for an Advisory Board to look after Muhammadan interests, and we should like to see this Board provided for in the Bill.

We object to the constitution of a Selection Board in the United Kingdom.

We think that the power of appointing the first Vice-Chancellor should lie in the hands of the Governor of Bengal in Council and not of the Government of India.

We should like to see more important functions assigned to the Court. We think it should be more than a mere advisory body; it should exercise legislative and financial control through a committee of reference, as recommended by the Calcutta University Commission.

We think the Senior Subordinate Judge at Dacca should be an *ex-officio* member of the Court.

SURENDRANATH BANERJEA.

MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDY.

Minute of dissent by the Hon'ble Nawab Nawab Ali Chaudhuri.

I am of opinion that the addition made to clause 28 does not adequately provide that Muhammadan representation on the major authorities of the University shall be permanently secured.

With reference to clause 48 I am of opinion that a further neutral zone, ten miles in width, should be provided, within which no institutions should be permitted to affiliate themselves with other Universities.

I reserve the right to move amendments on these and other points.

SYED NAWAB ALY.

Dated 11th March, 1920.

BILL No. 29 OF 1919.

[AS AMENDED BY SELECT COMMITTEE.]

(Words in italics indicate the amendments suggested by the Select Committee.)

A bill to establish and incorporate a unitary teaching and residential University at Dacca.

WHEREAS it is expedient to establish and incorporate a unitary teaching and residential University at Dacca; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Dacca University Act, 1920.

(*2*) It shall, save as otherwise expressly provided herein, come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, and in all Statutes made hereunder, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Hall" means a unit of residence for students of the University provided *or maintained* by the University;

(*b*) "Hostel" means a unit of residence for students of the University provided otherwise than by the University, and *not maintained by the University but* approved and licensed by the University in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(*c*) "Local Government" means the Governor of Bengal in Council;

(*d*) "Provost" means the head of a Hall;

(*e*) "registered graduates" means graduates registered under the provisions of this Act;

(*f*) "Statutes," "Ordinances" and "Regulations" mean, respectively, the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations of the University for the time being in force;

(*g*) "teachers" includes Professors, Readers and Lecturers;

(*h*) "University" means the University *of* Dacca; and

(*i*) "Warden" means the head of a Hostel.

The University.

The University.

3. (*1*) The first Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University and the first members of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council and all persons who may hereafter become such officers or members, so long as they continue to hold such office or membership, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the University *of* Dacca.

(*2*) The University shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, and shall sue and be sued by the said name.

Powers of the University.

4. The University shall have the following powers, namely:—

(1) to provide for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit, and to make provision for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge,

(2) to grant and confer degrees and other academic distinctions to and on persons who—

(*a*) shall have pursued a course of study in the University, *or*

(*b*) *are teachers in educational institutions,*

under conditions laid down in the Ordinances and Regulations, and shall have passed the examinations of the University, under *like* conditions,

(3) to confer honorary degrees or other distinctions on approved persons in the manner laid down in the Statutes,

(4) to grant such diplomas to and to provide such lectures and instruction for persons, not being members of the University, as the University may determine,

(5) to co-operate with other Universities and authorities in such manner and for such purposes as the University may determine,

(6) to institute Professorships, Readerships Lectureships and any other teaching posts required by the University, and to appoint persons to such Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships and posts,

(7) to institute and award Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes in accordance with the Statutes and the Regulations,

(8) to institute and maintain Halls for the residence of students of the University, and to approve and license Hostels maintained by other persons for the residence of such students,

(9) to demand and receive such fees as may be prescribed in the Ordinances,

(10) to supervise and control the residence and discipline of students of the University, *and to make arrangements for promoting their* health, and,

(11) to do all such other acts and things, whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not, as may be requisite in order to further the objects of the University as a teaching and examining body, and to cultivate and promote arts, science and *other branches of* learning.

University open to all classes, castes and creeds.

5. The University shall be open to all persons of either sex and of whatever race, creed or class, and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or impose on any person any test whatsoever of religious belief or profession in order to entitle him to be admitted thereto as a teacher or student, or to hold any office therein, or to graduate thereat, or to enjoy or exercise any privilege thereof, except where such test is specially prescribed by the Statutes, or, in respect of any particular benefaction accepted by the University where such test is made a

condition thereof, by any testamentary or other instrument creating such benefaction:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent religious instruction being given in the manner prescribed by the Ordinances to those *not unwilling* to receive it by persons (whether teachers of the University or not) approved for that purpose by the Executive Council.

Teaching of the University.

6. (*1*) All recognised teaching in connection with the University courses shall be conducted by the University, and shall include lecturing, laboratory work and other teaching conducted in the University by the Professors, Readers, Lecturers and other teachers thereof in accordance with any syllabus prescribed by the Regulations.

(*2*) The authorities responsible for organising such teaching shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

(*3*) The courses and *curricula* shall be prescribed by the Ordinances and the Regulations.

(*4*) *Recognised teaching shall be supplemented by tutorial instruction given in the University or, under the control of the University, in Halls and Hostels.*

(*5*) It shall not be lawful for the University to conduct co[illegible] or maintain classes for the purpose of preparing students for admission to the University.

The Visitor.

The Visitor.

7. (*1*) The Governor General shall be the Visitor of the University.

(*2*) The Visitor shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made by such person or persons as he may direct of the University, its buildings, laboratories, equipment, and of any institutions associated with the University, and also of the examinations, teaching and other work conducted or done by the University, and to cause an inquiry to be made in like manner in respect of any matter connected with the University. *The Visitor shall in every case give notice to the University of his intention to cause an inspection or inquiry to be made, and the University shall be entitled to be represented thereat*

(*3*) *The Visitor may* address the Chancellor with reference to the results of such inspection or inquiry, *and* the Chancellor shall communicate to the Executive Council the views of the Visitor and shall advise the University upon the action to be taken thereon.

(*4*) The Executive Council shall report to the Chancellor for communication to the Visitor such action, *if any*, as it is proposed to take or has been taken upon the results of such inspection or inquiry.

(*5*) *Where the Executive Council does not, within a reasonable time, take action to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, the Chancellor may, after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the Executive Council, issue such directions as he may think fit, and the Executive Council shall comply with such direct-*

Officers of the University.

Officers of the University.

8. The following shall be the officers of the University :—

(I) The Chancellor,

(II) The Vice-Chancellor,

(III) The Treasurer,

(IV) The Provosts,

(V) The Registrar,

(VI) The Deans of the Faculties, and

(VII) Such other officers as may be declared by the Statutes to be officers of the University.

The Chancellor.

9. (*1*) The Chancellor shall be the Governor of Bengal. He shall by virtue of his office be the head of the University and the President of the Court, and shall when present preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the University.

(*2*) The Chancellor shall have such powers as may be conferred on him by this Act or the Statutes.

(*3*) Every proposal for the conferment of an honorary degree shall be subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor.

(*4*) The Chancellor shall, where committees of selection for Professorships and Readerships are constituted in British India, appoint in the manner prescribed by the Statutes one or more members of every such committee.

The Vice-Chancellor

10. (*1*) The Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor *after consideration of the recommendations of the Executive Council*, and shall hold office for such term and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(*2*) Where any temporary vacancy in the office of the Vice-Chancellor occurs by reason of leave, illness or other cause, the Executive Council shall forthwith report the same to the Chancellor, who shall make such arrangements for carrying on the office of the Vice-Chancellor as he may think fit.

Powers and duties of the Vice-Chancellor.

11. (*1*) The Vice-Chancellor shall be *a whole-time officer of the University. He shall be* the principal executive and academic officer of the University, and shall, in the absence of the Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the University. He shall be an *ex-officio* member and Chairman of the Executive Council and of the Academic Council, and shall be entitled to be present and to speak at any meeting of any authority or other body of the University, but shall not be entitled to vote thereat unless he is a member of the authority or body concerned.

(*2*) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances are faithfully observed, and he shall have all powers necessary for this purpose.

(*3*) The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to convene meetings of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council.

(4) In any emergency which, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, requires that immediate action should be taken, the Vice-Chancellor shall take such action as he deems necessary, and shall within *seven* days thereafter report his action to the officer, authority or other body who or which in the ordinary course would have dealt with the matter.

(5) The Vice-Chancellor shall give effect to the orders of the Executive Council regarding the appointment, dismissal and suspension of the officers and teachers of the University, and shall exercise general control over the members of the University. He shall be responsible for the discipline of the University in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

(6) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

The Treasurer.

12. (1) The Treasurer shall be appointed by the Chancellor upon such conditions and for such period, and shall receive such remuneration (*if any*) from the funds of the University, as the Chancellor shall deem fit.

(2) Where any temporary vacancy in the office of the Treasurer occurs by reason of leave, illness or other cause, the Executive Council shall forthwith report the same to the Chancellor, who shall make such arrangements for carrying on the office of the Treasurer as he may think fit.

(3) The Treasurer shall exercise general supervision over the funds of the University, and shall advise in regard to its financial policy.

(4) He shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Council, and shall, subject to the control of the Executive Council, manage the property and investments of the University. He shall be responsible for the presentation of the annual estimates and statement of accounts.

(5) Subject to the powers of the Executive Council, he shall be responsible for seeing that all monies are expended on the purpose for which they are granted or allotted.

(6) All contracts shall be signed by the Treasurer on behalf of the University.

(7) He shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

The Registrar.

13. The Registrar shall act as Secretary of the Court and the Executive Council. *He shall* maintain a register of registered graduates in accordance with the Statutes, and shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

Other officers.

14. The powers of officers of the University other than the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Treasurer and the Registrar, shall be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

Authorities of the University.

Authorities of the University.

15. The following shall be the authorities of the University :—

I. The Court,

II. The Executive Council,

III. The Academic Council,

IV. The Faculties, and

V. Such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University.

The Court.

16. (1) The Court shall consist of the following persons, namely :—

Class I.—Ex-officio members.

(i) The Chancellor,

(ii) the Vice-Chancellor,

(iii) the Treasurer,

(iv) the Registrar,

(v) the Provosts and Wardens,

(vi) the Professors and Readers, and

(vii) such other *ex-officio* members as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Class II.— Other members.

(viii) Graduates of the University elected by the registered graduates from among their own body,

(ix) *five Lecturers* elected by the teachers of the University,

(x) persons appointed by the Chancellor,

(xi) persons appointed by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, whose number shall be determined by the Chancellor,

(xii) *ten persons appointed by associations or other bodies approved in this behalf by the Chancellor, and*

(xiii) persons (if any) appointed by the Chancellor to be life-members on the ground that they have rendered great services to education *or have made substantial donations to the University*.

(2) The number of members to be elected or appointed under clauses (viii), and (x) and the tenure of office of members to be elected or appointed under clauses (viii), (x), (xi) and (xii) of sub-section (1) shall be prescribed by the Statutes, and the *manner of voting for the* election of members to be elected under clauses (viii) and (ix) of sub-section (1) shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Meetings of the Court.

17. (1) The Court shall, on a date to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor, meet once a year at a meeting to be called the annual meeting of the Court.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition in writing signed by not less than *thirty* members of the Court, convene a special meeting of the Court.

Powers and duties of the Court.

18. *Subject to the provisions of this Act*, the Court *shall exercise the following powers and perform the following duties, namely* :—

(a) *of electing at least one member to the Executive Council,*

(b) *of making Statutes, and of amending or repealing the same,*

(c) *of considering and cancelling Ordinances, and*

(d) *of considering and passing resolutions on the annual report, the annual accounts and the financial estimates,*

and shall exercise such *other* powers and perform such *other* duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by this Act or the Statutes.

The Executive Council.

19. The Executive Council shall be the executive body of the University, and its constitution and the terms of office of its members, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be prescribed by the Statutes. The Statutes shall provide that at least one member of the Executive Council shall be elected by the Court.

Powers and duties of the Executive Council.

20. The Executive Council—

(*a*) shall hold, control and administer the property and funds of the University, and for these purposes shall appoint from among its own members a Finance Committee to advise it on matters of finance. The Treasurer shall be Chairman of the Finance Committee, and at least one member of the Committee shall be a member elected to the Executive Council by the Court;

(*b*) shall direct the form, custody and use of the Common Seal of the University;

(*c*) shall, subject to the powers conferred by this Act on the Vice-Chancellor, regulate and determine all matters concerning the University in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances:

Provided that no action shall be taken by the Executive Council in respect of the fees paid to examiners and the emoluments of teachers otherwise than on the recommendation of the Academic Council;

(*d*) shall lay before the Local Government annually a full statement of all the requests received by it for financial assistance from any institution associated with the University, together with its views thereon;

(*e*) shall administer any funds placed at the disposal of the University for specific purposes;

(*f*) save as otherwise provided by this Act or the Statutes, shall appoint the officers (other than the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer), teachers, *clerical staff* and servants of the University, and shall define their duties and the conditions of their service, and shall provide for the filling of temporary vacancies in their posts;

(*g*) shall have power to accept transfers of any moveable or immoveable property on behalf of the University;

(*h*) shall publish the results of the University examinations;

(*i*) shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed on it by this Act or the Statutes; and

(*j*) shall exercise all other powers of the University not otherwise provided for by this Act or the Statutes.

The Academic Council.

21. The Academic Council shall be the academic body of the University, and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, have the control and general regulation, and be responsible for the maintenance of standards of instruction and education within the University, and shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by the Statutes. It shall have the right to advise the Executive Council on all academic matters. The constitution of the Academic Council and the term of office of its members, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

The Faculties.

22. (*1*) The University shall include the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, *Medicine* and *Agriculture*, and such other Faculties (whether formed by the sub-division or combination of an existing Faculty or Faculties, or by the creation of a new Faculty or otherwise) as may be prescribed by the Statutes. Each Faculty shall, subject to the control of the Academic Council, have charge of the teaching and the courses of study and the research work in such subjects as may be assigned to such Faculty by the Ordinances.

(*2*) The constitution and powers of the Faculties shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

(*3*) There shall be a Dean of each Faculty who shall be elected in the manner laid down in sub-section (*5*), and shall be responsible for the due observance of the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations relating to the Faculty.

(*4*) Each Faculty shall comprise such Departments of teaching as may be prescribed by the Ordinances. The head of every such Department shall be the Professor of the Department or, if there is no Professor, the Reader. If there is more than one Professor or more than one Reader of a Department, as the case may be, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint such Professor or Reader to be head of the Department as he thinks fit. The head of the Department shall be responsible to the Dean for the organisation of the teaching in that Department.

(*5*) The Dean of a Faculty shall be elected by the Faculty from among the heads of Departments of the Faculty. The Dean shall receive in respect of his duties as Dean such additional remuneration (*if any*) as shall be fixed by the Executive Council, and shall hold office as Dean for such *term* as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Other authorities of the University.

23. The constitution, powers and duties of such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University shall be provided for in the manner prescribed by the Statutes.

University Boards

University Boards.

24. The University shall include a Muhammadan Advisory Board, a Residence, Health and Discipline Board, and such other Boards as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Muhammadan Advisory Board.

25. (*1*) The constitution of the Muhammadan Advisory Board shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

(2) The Board shall concern itself with Muhammadan interests in the University, and shall be entitled to address any officer, authority or other body of the University appointed or constituted by or under this Act, in regard to any matter affecting Muhammadan interests, and shall discharge such functions as may be assigned to it by the Statutes or the Ordinances.

Residence, Health and Discipline Board.

26. The constitution, powers and duties of the Residence, Health and Discipline Board and, save as provided in section 25, of all other Boards of the University shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations.

Statutes.

27. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(*a*) the conferment of honorary degrees ;

(*b*) the institution of Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes ;

(*c*) the term of office and conditions of service of the Vice-Chancellor ;

(*d*) the designations and powers of the officers of the University ;

(*e*) the constitution, powers and duties of the Court, the Executive Council, the Academic Council, the Faculties and the Muhammadan Advisory Board ;

(*f*) the institution and maintenance of Halls and the management of Hostels ;

(*g*) the mode of appointment of the Professors and Readers of the University ;

(*h*) the constitution of a pension or provident fund for the benefit of the officers, teachers, *clerical staff* and servants of the University ;

(*i*) the maintenance of a register of registered graduates ; and

(*j*) all matters which by this Act are to be or may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Statutes how made.

28. (*1*) The first Statutes shall be those set out in the Schedule.

(*2*) The Statutes may be amended, repealed or *added to by* Statutes made by the Court in the manner hereinafter appearing

(*3*) The Executive Council may propose to the Court the draft of any Statute to be passed by the Court. Such draft shall be considered by the Court at its next meeting. The Court may approve such draft and pass the Statute, or may reject it or *return* it to the Executive Council for reconsideration, *either in whole or in part, together with any amendments which the Court may suggest.*

(*4*) Where any Statute has been passed *or a draft of a Statute has been rejected* by the Court, it shall be submitted to the Chancellor, who may refer the Statute *or draft* back to the Court for further consideration or, *in the case of a Statute passed by the Court,* assent thereto or withhold his assent. A Statute passed by the Court shall have no validity until it has been assented to by the Chancellor.

(*5*) The Executive Council shall not propose the draft of any Statute affecting the status, powers or constitution of any authority of the University until such authority has been given an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the proposal. Any opinion so expressed shall be in writing and shall be considered by the Court, and shall be submitted to the Chancellor.

(*6*) *Notwithstanding any thing contained in this section no Statute shall be made affecting the proportion or method of Muhammadan representation on the Court, the Executive Council or the Academic Council, save with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.*

Ordinances.

29. Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, the Ordinances may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(*a*) the courses of study to be laid down for all degrees and diplomas of the University ;

(*b*) the conditions under which students shall be admitted to the degree or diploma courses and to the examinations of the University, and shall be eligible for degrees and diplomas ;

(*c*) the admission of students to the University ;

(*d*) the conditions of residence of the students of the University, the levying of fees for residence in Halls, and the licensing of Hostels,

(*e*) the fees to be charged for courses of study in the University and for admission to the examinations, degrees and diplomas of the University ;

(*f*) the giving of religious instruction ;

(*g*) the formation of Departments of teaching in the Faculties ;

(*h*) *the constitution,* powers and duties of the Boards *of the* University *other than the Muhammadan Advisory Board* ;

(*i*) the conduct of examinations ; and

(*j*) all matters which by this Act or the Statutes are to be or may be provided for by the Ordinances.

Ordinances how made.

30. (*1*) *Save as otherwise provided in this section,* Ordinances shall be made by the Executive Council :

Provided that no Ordinance shall be made—

(*a*) affecting the admission of students, or prescribing examinations to be recognised as equivalent to *the* University examinations or the further qualifications mentioned in sub-section (*2*) of section 36 for admission to the degree courses of the University, unless a draft of the same has been proposed by the Academic Council, or

(*b*) affecting the conduct or standard of examinations or any course of study, except in accordance with a proposal of the Faculty or Faculties concerned, and unless a draft of such Ordinance has been proposed by the Academic Council, or

(*c*) affecting the conditions of residence of students, except after consultation with the Residence, Health and Discipline Board.

(2) The Executive Council shall not have power to amend any draft proposed by the Academic Council under sub-section (1), but may *reject it or return it* to the Academic Council for reconsideration, *either in whole or in part, together with any amendments which the Executive Council may suggest.*

(3) All Ordinances made by the Executive Council shall be submitted, as soon as may be, to the Chancellor and the Court, and shall be considered by the Court at its next meeting. The Court shall have power, by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members voting, to cancel any Ordinance *made by the Executive Council,* and such Ordinance shall, from the date of such resolution, be void.

(4) The Chancellor may, at any time after any Ordinance has been considered by the Court, signify to the Executive Council his disallowance of such Ordinance, and, from the date of receipt by the Executive Council of intimation of such disallowance, such Ordinance shall become void.

(5) The Chancellor may direct that the operation of any Ordinance shall be suspended until he has had an opportunity of exercising his power of disallowance. An order of suspension under this sub-section shall cease to have effect on the expiration of one month from the date of such order, or on the expiration of fifteen days from the date of consideration of the Ordinance by the Court, whichever period expires later.

(6) *Where the Executive Council has rejected the draft of an Ordinance proposed by the Academic Council, the Academic Council may appeal to the Chancellor, who may, if he approves the draft, make the Ordinance. An Ordinance made under this sub-section shall cease to have effect on the expiry of six months from the making thereof.*

Regulations.

31. (1) The authorities and the Boards of the University may make Regulations consistent with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances—

(a) laying down the procedure to be observed at their meetings and the number of members required to form a quorum;

(b) providing for all matters which by this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances are to be prescribed by Regulations; and

(c) providing for all other matters solely concerning such authorities and Boards and not provided for by this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

(2) Every authority of the University shall make Regulations providing for the giving of notice to the members of such authority of the dates of meetings and of the business to be considered at meetings, and for the keeping of a record of the proceedings of meetings.

(3) The Executive Council may direct the amendment, in such manner as it may specify, of any Regulation made under this section or the annulment of any Regulation made under sub-section (1):

Provided that any authority or Board of the University which is dissatisfied with any such direction may appeal to the Chancellor, whose decision in the matter shall be final.

Residence, Halls and Hostels.

Residence.

32. Every student of the University shall reside in a Hall or Hostel, or under such conditions as may be prescribed by *the Statutes and* the Ordinances.

Halls.

33. The Halls of the University shall be—

(a) the Dacca Hall,

(b) the Muhammadan Hall,

(c) *the Jagannath Hall,* and

(d) such other Halls as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Hostels.

34. (1) The Hostels shall be such as may hereafter be approved and licensed by the Executive Council on such general or special conditions as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(2) The Wardens and superintending staff of Hostels shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by the Statutes.

(3) The conditions of residence in Hostels shall be prescribed by the Ordinances, and every Hostel shall be subject to inspection by any member of the Residence, Health and Discipline Board authorised in this behalf by the Board and by any officer of the University authorised in this behalf by the Executive Council.

(4) The Executive Council shall have power to suspend or withdraw the license of any Hostel which is not conducted in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Ordinances.

Admission and Examinations.

Admission to University Courses.

35. (1) Admission of students to the University shall be made by an admission committee (*including at least one Provost and one Warden*) appointed for that purpose by the Academic Council.

(2) Students shall not be eligible for admission to a course of study for a degree unless they have passed the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force, or an examination recognised in accordance with the provisions of this section as equivalent thereto, and possess such further qualifications as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(3) The conditions under which students may be admitted to the diploma courses of the University shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(4) The University shall not, save with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, recognise (for the purposes of admission to a course of study for a degree), as equivalent to its own degrees, any degree conferred by any other University, or, as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University, any examination conducted by any other authority.

Examinations.

36. (1) All arrangements for the conduct of examinations shall be made, and all examiners shall be appointed by the Academic Council in such manner as may be prescribed by this Act and the Ordinances.

(2) If during the course of an examination any examiner is for any cause incapable of acting as such, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint an examiner to fill the vacancy.

At least one examiner who is not a member of the University shall be appointed for each subject included in a Department of teaching and forming part of the course which is required for a University degree

(4) *The Academic Council* shall appoint examination committees, consisting of members of its own body or of other persons or of both, as it thinks fit, to moderate examination questions, to *prepare the results of the* examinations and to report *such* results to the Executive Council *for publication.*

Annual Report and Accounts.

37. The annual report of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council, and shall be submitted to the Court on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes, and shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting. The Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council which shall take such *action thereon as it thinks fit.*

Annual report.

38. (*1*) The annual accounts and balance-sheet of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council, and shall be submitted to the Local Government for the purposes of audit.

Annual accounts.

(*2*) The accounts when audited shall be published *by the Executive Council* in the *Calcutta* Gazette, and *copies thereof* shall, together with *copies of* the audit report, if any, be submitted to the Court, *to the Local Government* and to the Governor General in Council. The Executive Council shall also submit to the Court, on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes, a statement of the financial estimates for the ensuing year.

(*3*) The annual accounts and the financial estimates shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting, and the Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council which shall take such *action thereon as it thinks fit.*

Supplementary Provisions.

39. The Chancellor shall, with the concurrence of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Executive Council for the time being in India, have power to remove *the name of* any person from *the register of registered graduates.*

Removal of names of registered graduates.

40. If any question arises whether any person has been duly elected or appointed as, or is entitled to be, a member of any authority or other body of the University, the matter shall be referred to the Chancellor, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Disputes as to constitution of University authorities and bodies.

41. (*1*) *An* appeal *may be made by petition to* the Chancellor against the order of any officer or authority of the University affecting any class of persons in the University. *The Chancellor shall send a copy of any such petition to the officer or authority concerned, and shall give such officer or authority an opportunity to show cause why the appeal should not be entertained*

Appeals to Chancellor.

(*2*) *The Chancellor may reject any such appeal, or may, if he thinks fit, appoint a commission of persons, not being officers of the University or members of any authority thereof, to inquire into the matter and report to him thereon. On receipt of the commission's report, the Chancellor shall send a copy thereof to the Executive Council. The Executive Council shall take such report into consideration, and shall,* within three months *of the receipt thereof, pass a resolution thereon, which shall be communicated to the Chancellor.*

(*3*) *A commission appointed under sub-section (2) may require any officer or authority of the University to furnish it with any papers or information which are, in the opinion of the commission, relevant to the matter under inquiry, and such officer or authority shall be bound to comply with such requisition.*

42. Where any authority of the University is given power by this Act or the Statutes to appoint committees, such committees shall, unless otherwise provided, consist of members of the authority concerned and of such other persons (if any), as the authority in each case may think fit.

Constitution of committees.

43. All casual vacancies among the members (other than *ex-officio* members) of any authority or other body of the University shall be filled as soon as conveniently may be by the person or body who appointed, elected or co-opted the member whose place has become vacant, and the person appointed, elected or co-opted to a casual vacancy shall be a member of such authority or body for the residue of the term for which the person whose place he fills would have been a member.

Filling of casual vacancies.

44. No act or proceeding of any authority or other body of the University shall be invalidated merely by reason of the existence of a vacancy or vacancies among its members.

Proceedings of University authorities and bodies not invalidated by vacancies.

45. (*1*) Every salaried officer and teacher of the University shall be appointed on a written contract. The contract shall be lodged with the Registrar of the University, and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the officer or teacher concerned.

Conditions of service.

(*2*) Any member of the public services in India whom it is proposed to appoint to a post in the University shall, subject to the approval of such appointment by the Government, have the option—

(*i*) of having his services lent to the University *for a specified period* and remaining liable to recall to Government service at the discretion of the Government *at the end of that period,* or

(*ii*) of resigning Government service on entering the service of the University.

46. Any dispute arising out of a contract between the University and any officer or teacher of the University shall, on the request of the officer or teacher concerned, be

Tribunal of Arbitration.

referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration consisting of one member appointed by the Executive Council, one member nominated by the officer or teacher concerned, and an umpire appointed by the Chancellor. The decision of the Tribunal shall be final, and no suit shall lie in any Civil Court in respect of the matters decided by the Tribunal. Every such arbitration shall be subject to the provisions of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, so far as the same may be applicable thereto. (IX of 1899.)

Pension or provident fund.

47. (*1*) The University shall constitute for the benefit of its officers, teachers, *clerical staff* and servants a pension or provident fund in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(*2*) Where such a pension or provident fund has been so constituted, the Governor General in Council may, notwithstanding anything contained in the Provident Funds Act, 1897, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to such fund as if it were a Government Provident Fund. (IX of 1897.)

Territorial exercise of powers.

48. Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the powers of the University conferred by or under this Act shall not extend beyond a radius of five miles from the Convocation Hall of the University. Notwithstanding anything in any other law for the time being in force, no educational institution beyond that limit shall be associated with or admitted to any privileges of the University, and no educational institution within that limit shall be associated in any way with or be admitted to any privileges of any other University *incorporated by law in British India*, and any such privileges granted by any *such* other University to any educational institution within that limit prior to the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be withdrawn on the commencement of this Act:

Provided that *nothing in this section shall apply to any agricultural or other technical institution established or maintained in connection with the University with the sanction of the Governor General in Council:*

Provided further that it shall be lawful for *any* Faculty, *other than the Faculties of Arts and Science* to assemble at Calcutta whenever, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, such a course is necessary.

Transitory Provisions.

Completion of courses for students at Dacca Colleges.

49. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the Ordinances, any student of the Dacca College, the Dacca Law College, the Dacca Training College or the Jagannath College at Dacca who, immediately prior to the commencement of this Act, *was* studying for any examination of the Calcutta University higher than the Intermediate Examination shall be permitted to complete his course in preparation therefor, and the University shall provide for such students instruction and examinations in accordance with the Prospectus of Studies of the Calcutta University.

Appointment of first Vice-Chancellor.

50. The first Vice-Chancellor may be appointed at any time after the passing of this Act. Such appointment shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*) of section 11, be made by the Governor General in Council for such term and on such conditions as he thinks fit.

First appointments of University staff.

51. (*1*) At any time after the passing of this Act and until such time as the authorities of the University shall have been duly constituted—

(*a*) the Treasurer may be appointed by the Governor of Bengal;

(*b*) any other officers of the University may be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor with the previous sanction of the Governor of Bengal;

(*c*) teachers of the University shall be appointed by the Governor of Bengal after considering the recommendations of an Advisory Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, and such other person or persons, if any, as the Governor of Bengal thinks fit to associate with them.

(*2*) Any appointment made under sub-section (*1*) shall be for such period and on such conditions as the appointing authority thinks fit:

Provided that no such appointment shall be made until financial provision has been made therefor by the Local Government or otherwise.

Extraordinary powers of the Vice-Chancellor.

52. At any time after the passing of this Act the Vice-Chancellor may, with the previous approval of the Chancellor and subject to the provision of funds by the Local Government or otherwise, take such action, consistent so far as may be with the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, as he may think necessary for the purpose of bringing the University into being, and for that purpose may exercise any power which by this Act or the Statutes is to be conferred on any officer or authority of the University.

THE SCHEDULE.

THE FIRST STATUTES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

[*See section 28 (1).*]

1. In these Statutes, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

Definitions.

(*a*) "the Act" means the Dacca University Act, 1920, and "section" means a section of the Act; and

(*b*) "officers," "authorities," "Professors," "Readers," "Lecturers," "teachers," "*clerical staff*," "servants" and "registered graduates" mean respectively officers, authorities, Professors, Readers, Lecturers, teachers, "*clerical staff*," servants and registered graduates of the University.

2. (*1*) In addition to the officers mentioned in sub-section (*1*) of section 16, the following persons shall be *ex-officio* members of the Court, namely :—

Constitution of the Court.

(*i*) the members of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal ;

(*ii*) the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta ;

(*iii*) the Commissioner, the Collector and the District and Sessions Judge of Dacca ;

(*iv*) the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal *or the Secretary (if any) to the Local Government in the Department of Education*, and *the Director of Public Instruction in* Assam ;

(*v*) the Director of Agriculture for Bengal ;

(*vi*) *the Director of Industries for Bengal* ;

(*vii*) the Civil Surgeon of Dacca ;

(*viii*) the Superintending Engineer, Eastern Circle, Bengal ;

(*ix*) *the Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Muhammadan education in Bengal;*

(*x*) the Chairman of the Dacca Municipality *and of the Dacca District Board* ;

(*xi*) the Inspector of Schools of the Dacca Division ;

(*xii*) the Inspectress of Girls' Schools for the Dacca Circle ;

(*xiii*) the Proctor of the University ;

(*xiv*) the Librarian of the University ; and

(*xv*) the Principals of the Dacca Medical School, the Dacca Madrassah, the Calcutta Madrassah, the Chittagong Madrassah, the *Sylhet* Madrassah, *and* the Eden High School, *the President of the Saraswat Samaj* and *the Principals* of all educational institutions in the Dacca Division which prepare students for admission to the degree courses of a University.

(*2*) The number of graduates to be elected as members of the Court by the registered graduates from among their own body shall be thirty, of whom fifteen shall be Muhammadan graduates elected by the Muhammadan registered graduates, *and fifteen shall be non-Muhammadan graduates elected by the non-Muhammadan registered graduates.*

(*3*) The number of persons to be appointed by the Chancellor under clause (*e*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 shall be forty :

Provided that the Chancellor shall, in making such appointments, secure that, as far as possible, fifty per cent of the non-European members of the Court shall be Muhammadans.

(*4*) Save as otherwise provided, members of the Court other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years :

Provided that members elected by the Academic Council shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be teachers.

3. (*1*) The members of the Executive Council, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer, shall be—

Constitution of the Executive Council.

Class I.—Ex-officio members.

(*i*) The Commissioner of the Dacca Division ;

(*ii*) the Deans of the Faculties ;

(*iii*) *the Provosts of the Dacca, the Muhammadan and the Jagannath Halls.*

Class II.—Other members.

(*iv*) Two *non-Muhammadan* members of the Court elected by the *non-Muhammadan members thereof* at its annual meeting ;

(*v*) two *Muhammadan* members of the Court elected by the Muhammadan members thereof at its annual meeting ; and

(*vi*) four persons, of whom at least *two* shall be teachers appointed by the Chancellor : *Provided that, so long as one-half of the non European members of the Executive Council, as constituted under this subclause but excluding the Vice Chancellor and the Treasurer, are not Muhammadans, any person so appointed shall be a Muhammadan.*

(*2*) The Executive Council *as* constituted *under sub-clause* (*1*) shall co-opt as member one Warden.

(*3*) Members other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years :

Provided that members elected by any body of persons from among their own number shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be members of the body which elected them.

4. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Executive Council shall have the following powers, namely :—

Powers of the Executive Council.

(*a*) to institute, at its discretion, such Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships or other teaching posts as may be proposed by the Academic Council ;

(*b*) to abolish or suspend, after report from the Academic Council thereon, any Professorship, Readership, Lectureship or other teaching post ;

(*c*) to appoint, in accordance with the Statutes, teachers, officers, *clerical staff* and servants ;

(*d*) to delegate, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by Regulations made by the Executive Council, its power to appoint teachers, officers, *clerical staff* and servants to such person or authority as the Executive Council may determine;

(e) to manage and regulate the finances, accounts, investments, property and all administrative affairs whatsoever of the University, and for that purpose, to appoint such agents as it may think fit;

(f) to accept bequests, donations and transfers of property to the University:

Provided that all such bequests, donations and transfers shall be reported to the Court at its next meeting;

(g) to provide the buildings, premises, furniture, apparatus, equipment and other means needed for carrying on the work of the University;

(h) after report from the Finance Committee to enter into, vary, carry out and cancel contracts on behalf of the University; and

(i) to invest any monies belonging to the University, including any unapplied income, in any of the securities described in section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, or in the purchase of immoveable property in India, with the like power of varying such investments; or to place on fixed deposit in any bank approved in this behalf by the Local Government any portion of such monies not required for immediate expenditure.

II of 1882.

The Academic Council.

5. (1) The members of the Academic Council, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor, shall be—

Class I.—Ex-officio members.

(i) The Deans of the Faculties;

(ii) the Librarian of the University;

(iii) the Professors; and

(iv) the Provosts.

Class II.—Other members.

(v) *One* Warden nominated by the Vice-Chancellor; and

(vi) persons, if any, not exceeding three in number and not being teachers, appointed by the Chancellor on account of their possessing expert knowledge in such subjects of study as may be selected by the Academic Council as constituted under heads (i) to (v).

(2) The Academic Council as constituted under sub-clause (1) shall co-opt as members three Readers and two Lecturers.

(3) The Academic Council as constituted under sub-clauses (1) and (2) shall co-opt as members teachers not exceeding one-tenth of its number as so constituted:

Provided that so long as one-fourth of the total members, including teachers co-opted under this sub-clause, are not Muhammadans, any teacher so co-opted shall be a Muhammadan.

(4) Members other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years:

Provided that Readers, Lecturers or teachers co-opted as such shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be Readers, Lecturers or teachers, respectively.

Powers of the Academic Council.

6. The Academic Council shall have the following powers, namely:—

(a) to make proposals to the Executive Council for the institution of Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships or other teaching posts, and in regard to the duties and emoluments thereof;

(b) to make Regulations for and to award in accordance with such Regulations *Fellowships*, Scholarships, Exhibitions, bursaries, medals and other rewards;

(c) to appoint examiners after report from the Faculties concerned;

(d) to control and manage the University Library or Libraries, to frame Regulations regarding their use, and to appoint a Library Committee under the general control of the Academic Council to manage the affairs of the Library;

(e) to formulate, modify or revise, subject to the control of the Executive Council, schemes for the constitution or re-constitution of Faculties and for the assignment of subjects to such Faculties;

(f) to assign teachers to the Faculties; and

(g) to promote research within the University, and to require reports on such research from the persons employed thereon.

The Faculties.

7. (1) Each Faculty shall consist of—

(i) the Professors of the Departments comprised in the Faculty,

(ii) such teachers of subjects assigned to the Faculty as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council,

(iii) such teachers of subjects not assigned to the Faculty but having, in the opinion of the Academic Council, an important bearing on those subjects as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council, and

(iv) such other persons as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council on account of their possessing expert knowledge in a subject or subjects assigned to the Faculty.

(2) The total number of members *of each Faculty* shall not exceed in the case of the Faculties of Arts and Science thirty, and in the case of *any* other Faculty fifteen, except with the sanction of the Chancellor given on the request of the Academic Council.

Powers of the Faculties.

8. Subject to the provisions of the Act, each Faculty shall have the following powers, namely:—

(a) to constitute Committees of Courses and Studies;

(b) to recommend to the Academic Council, after consulting the Committees of Courses and Studies, the names of examiners in subjects assigned to the Faculty.

Board of Co-ordination.

9. There shall be a Board of Co-ordination composed of the Vice-Chancellor, who shall be Chairman thereof, the Deans of the Faculties and the Registrar, to

organise the teaching of the University and in particular to co-ordinate the work and time-tables of the various Faculties, and to assign lecture-rooms, laboratories and other rooms to the Faculties.

The Dean.

10. (*1*) The Dean of each Faculty shall be the executive officer of the Faculty, and shall preside at its meetings. He shall hold office for three years.

(*2*) He shall issue the lecture lists of the University in the Departments comprised in the Faculty, and shall be responsible for the conduct of teaching therein.

(*3*) He shall have the right to be present and to speak at any meeting of any committee of the Faculty, but not to vote unless he is a member of the committee.

The Muhammadan Advisory Board.

11. The Muhammadan Advisory Board shall consist of—

(*a*) *three* members appointed by the Chancellor from among the Muhammadan members of the Court, of whom at least *one* shall be *a* teacher,

(*b*) *four members elected by the Court from among the Muhammadan members of the Court, of whom at least two shall be teachers, and*

(*c*) two members co-opted by the members appointed *and elected* under sub-clauses (*a*) *and* (*b*).

Hostels.

12. (*1*) *The appointment of the* Warden and the superintending staff of a Hostel shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Council.

(*2*) Every student not residing in a Hall or Hostel shall be attached to a Hall or Hostel for tutorial help and disciplinary supervision, and for such other purposes as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Withdrawal of degrees and diplomas.

13. The Court may, on the recommendation of the Executive Council, *by a resolution passed with the concurrence of not less than two-thirds of the members voting*, withdraw any degree or diploma conferred by the University.

Honorary degrees.

14. (*1*) All proposals for the conferment of honorary degrees shall be made by the Academic Council to the Executive Council, and shall require the assent of the Court before submission to the Chancellor for confirmation:

Provided that in cases of urgency the Chancellor may act on the recommendation of the Executive Council only.

(*2*) Any honorary degree conferred by the University may, with the previous approval of the Court and the sanction of the Chancellor, be withdrawn by the Executive Council.

Registered graduates.

15. The following persons shall, on payment of such fees as may be prescribed by the Statutes, be entitled to have their names enrolled in the register of registered graduates and to enjoy all the privileges of registration, namely:—

(*a*) *for a period of* five years *from the commencement of* the Act all *graduates of three years' standing or upwards of any other Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force*, who *are not for the time being registered as graduates in any such other University, and who*—

(*i*) have *studied* at the Dacca College, the Jagannath College at Dacca, *or* the Dacca Law College *for at least two years*, or *at* the Dacca Training College for at least one year, *and ordinarily reside in the Dacca or Chittagong Divisions of the Bengal Presidency*, or

(*ii*) have graduated at any time from *any of the said Colleges*,

and apply to the University to be granted *ad eundem* degrees of the University; and

(*b*) *for a period of 7 years from the commencement of the Act all Muhammadan graduates of three years' standing or upwards of any Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force, who are not for the time being registered as graduates of any such other University, and who ordinarily reside in the Dacca or Chittagong Divisions of the Bengal Presidency*; and

(*c*) all graduates of the University of three years' standing and upwards.

Officers.

16. There shall be the following officers, namely:—

(*i*) a Proctor for the maintenance of the general discipline of the University, to whom the Vice-Chancellor may delegate such of his disciplinary powers as he may think fit; and

(*ii*) a Librarian for the University Library.

Committees of selection in India.

17. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 51 and of clause 18, appointments to Professorships and Readerships shall be made on the nomination of committees of selection constituted for the purposes as follows, namely:—

(*i*) the Vice-Chancellor;

(*ii*) one member of the Executive Council selected by the Executive Council,

(*iii*) two members of the Academic Council selected by the Academic Council on the ground of their special knowledge *of*, or interest in, the subject or subjects with which the Professor or Reader, as the case may be, will be concerned;

(*iv*) an officer of the Local Government appointed by the Local Government; and

(*v*) three persons, (*two of whom shall not be* officers or teachers) appointed by the Chancellor:

Provided that should a committee so constituted not include both a Hindu and a Muhammadan

member, the Chancellor shall nominate an additional Hindu or Muhammadan member, or both, as the case may be.

(2) Committees of selection appointed under sub-clause (1) shall report to the Executive Council which shall, if it accepts the nomination of the committee, make the appointment to the post accordingly. If the Executive Council does not accept the nomination of the committee, it shall refer the case to the Chancellor, who shall make such appointment as he thinks fit.

Committees of selection in the United Kingdom.

18. (1) Of the Professorships and Readerships, not less than one-third shall be filled in one or other of the following manners, namely :—

(a) on the nomination of committees of selection constituted for the purpose in the United Kingdom, or

(b) if, in the opinion of the *Chancellor*, exceptional circumstances justify such a course, by appointment by the Secretary of State for India.

(2) The committees of selection referred to in sub-clause (1) (a) shall be constituted as follows, namely :—

(i) two members resident in the United Kingdom appointed by the Academic Council,

(ii) *two* members resident in the United Kingdom appointed by the Secretary of State for India, *one of whom shall be an Indian Member of the Council of India as constituted under the Government of India Act, and* 5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61.

(iii) *one member appointed by the Chancellor.*

(3) The Executive Council shall consider the report of a committee of selection constituted under sub-clause (2), and shall, if it accepts the nomination of the committee, make the appointment to the post accordingly. If the Executive Council does not accept the nomination of the committee, it shall refer the case to the Chancellor, who may either appoint the person nominated by the committee, or refer the case to the Secretary of State for India, and, in such case, the Secretary of State for India shall make such appointment as he thinks fit.'

(4) Nothing in this clause shall apply to appointments made by the Chancellor under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 51.

Appointment of Lecturers and other teachers.

19. Appointments to teaching posts other than Professorships and Readerships shall, subject to the provisions of the Act and the Statutes, be made in the manner prescribed by the Ordinances.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ERRATUM SLIP.

On page 267 of Part VI of the *Gazette of India* of 6th March, 1920, in the Ayes column *for* Mr. B. C. Allen, *read* Mr. K. K. Chanda.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915.

(5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.)

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Wednesday, the 25th February, 1920.

PRESENT:

His Excellency BARON CHELMSFORD, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.E., Viceroy and Governor General, *presiding*, and 59 Members, of whom 51 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked:— 11-2 A.M.

1. "Is it a fact that in no University is there a chair for the teaching, or any facilities for the study and research, of the indigenous system of medicines? Do Government intend to take any steps in the matter?" Indigenous systems of medicine.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi replied:—

"So far as the Government of India are aware there is no chair in any of the Indian Universities for the study of, and research in, indigenous medicines. Teaching in these subjects was at one time given under the auspices of the Punjab University. The Ayurvedic classes were subsequently transferred to the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College and the Unani classes to the Islamia College, Lahore; and it is understood that the University gives a grant for their maintenance. The Government of India do not intend to take any steps in the matter. The question is one for consideration, in the first place, by the Universities. The Calcutta University Commission devoted some care to this

[*Mr. Shafi; Mr. V. J. Patel; Mr. W. M. Hailey; Sir William Marris.*] [25TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

subject and, while they considered that it affords a fruitful field of study and investigation, felt it impossible to ask the University of Calcutta to undertake to train students in it."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Local bodies in India.

2. "Will Government be pleased to give a list of Local Bodies in India (1) which are wholly elected, and (2) which, though not wholly elected, consist entirely of non-officials ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi replied :—

"The list* required by the Hon'ble Member is placed on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Taxation.

3. "(*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the following opinion of Lord Selborne's Committee :—

'Whenever the necessity for new taxation arises, as arise it must, the question involved should be threshed out by both parts of the Government in consultation together, and it is especially important that in this matter both parts of the Government should, if possible, be in agreement when the proposals of the Government are laid before the Legislature.'

(*b*) Has the attention of Government been also drawn to the following observations of the Secretary of State appearing at page 283 of the Official Report of the debates in the House of Commons of Wednesday, 3rd December, 1919 :—

Mr. Montagu : 'The situation is really this. So far as I understand the Provincial Government in India now has practically no powers of taxation. The powers of taxation are absolutely a new thing. To my mind taxation ought not to be imposed on the provinces. I hope the contingency will never arise except when the whole Government, after consideration of the resources at its disposal, agrees to go to the Legislature and ask for taxation, and I take it all Budget proposals will be discussed in common between all the parties concerned.'

(*c*) Do Government propose to give effect to these opinions, and will provision as indicated therein be made in the rules to be made under the Government of India Act ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey replied :—

"(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes. The Government of India take these remarks to mean that the future Provincial taxation should be imposed only on the initiative of the whole Local Government and with the concurrence of the local Legislature.

(*c*) It is proposed that the rules regarding the budget and taxation should be framed in accordance with the recommendations of the Joint Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Lord Hardinge's Post-war Reforms.

4. "(*a*) Is there any despatch of Lord Hardinge containing proposals for post-war reforms which he prepared and submitted to the Secretary of State after full consultation with the heads of the various Local Governments ?

(*b*) If so, will Government lay it on the table ?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied :—

"The answer is in the negative."

* Not included in these Proceedings.

[25TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. V. J. Patel; Sir William Marris; Sir William Vincent.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

5. "Do Government propose to include in the rules to be framed under the Government of India Act, rules for the appointment of Standing Committees of the Legislative bodies, their composition and regulations governing their procedure?" Standing Committees of Legislative bodies.

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied:—

"The Hon'ble Member's attention is drawn to paragraph 10 of the Joint Committee's Report which runs as follows—

'The Committee think that it may often greatly assist the political education of India if standing committees of the legislative bodies are attached to certain departments of Government, but they only express this opinion on the understanding that the appointment of such committees, their composition, and the regulations which govern their procedure, shall be matters wholly and exclusively within the discretion of the Governor General or of the Governor, as the case may be.'

In view of this strong expression of opinion the Government of India do not propose that the Governor General's or Governor's discretion should be fettered by rules under the Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

6. "Are Government prepared to do away with the system of confidential reports so far as it is applicable to gazetted officers?" Abolition of confidential reports on Gazetted officers.

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied:—

"The Government of India do not contemplate any change of the existing practice in this matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

7. "(a) Is it a fact that for the purpose of formulating the franchise proposals to be submitted to the Franchise Committee, the Government of Bombay had prepared statistics showing the number of voters on the basis of an annual income of Rs. 250? Voters in the Bombay Presidency.

(b) Will Government be pleased to say what was the number of voters in the Bombay Presidency on that calculation, and why ultimately the idea of including such voters was given up?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied:—

"(a) Yes.

(b) The number of persons in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay and Karachi cities, which were not included in the calculations) who were estimated to have an annual income of Rs. 250 or over was 170,610. As regards the reason why the Franchise Committee did not include receipt of an annual income of this amount in their proposals for the franchise, the Hon'ble Member is referred to paragraph 9 of their report, in which it is stated that the proposals of the Committee were based on the possession of property as evidenced by the payment of land-revenue, rent or local rates in rural areas, and of municipal rates in urban areas and of income-tax generally. It is presumed that the Committee considered that it would not be possible to make annual income not so evidenced the basis of a satisfactory electoral roll."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

8. "What action have Government so far taken on the report of the expert employed to study the problem of reviving the trade in natural indigo and to devise means of standardising the natural product in a form which would enable it to compete with the German synthetic dye?" Steps taken to revive the trade in indigo.

[*Sir Claude Hill; Mr. V. J. Patel; Sir William Vincent; Sir William Marris.*] [25TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied:—

"I lay* on the table the information asked for by the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

9. "(*a*) When was the order directing the removal of Kazi Abdul Ghaffar from the Bengal Presidency passed under the Defence of India Rules?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the said order has not yet been withdrawn, and that the Kazi has petitioned the Government of Bengal that the general amnesty be extended to him?

(*c*) Do Government propose to call for the papers and consider his case?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied:—

"(*a*) On the 14th September, 1918.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) His Excellency the Governor General has considered the case and has decided that it would not at present be consistent with the public safety to cancel the order."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

10. "(*a*) What is the personnel of the informal Advisory Committee recently appointed by Government to examine the draft rules, regulations and standing orders under the new Government of India Act?

(*b*) Is Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea included as a member of that Committee? If not, why not?

(*c*) Are any members of the Moderate or the Congress Deputations that were sent to England in connection with the reforms, included as members of that Committee? If not, why not?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied:—

"(*a*) The members of the Committee are—

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma,
,, ,, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri,
,, ,, Sir Dinshaw Wacha,
,, ,, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea,
,, ,, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru,
,, ,, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sundar Singh, Majithia,
,, ,, Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha,
,, ,, Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer,
,, ,, Rajah of Mahmudabad,
,, ,, Mr. W. E. Crum,
,, ,, Mr. N. F. Paton.

(*c*) It is understood that Messrs. Sastri, Banerjea and Sapru were members of a deputation which visited England in connection with the reforms."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"Are any members of the Congress Deputation which were sent to England in connection with the Reforms included as members of the Committee?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied:—

"I am not aware of the exact personnel of the Congress Deputation."

* Not included in these Proceedings.

[25TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. V. J. Patel; Sir Claude Hill; Sir William Marris; Mr. Shafi.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

Tanning materials yielded by the forests in India.

11. "What action have Government taken on the report of the expert employed on an investigation of the tanning materials yielded by various forests in India with a view to preparing tanning extracts for trial on a commercial basis?"

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied:—

"The expert employed by the Government of India on investigating the tanning materials yielded by Indian forests has published several preliminary reports. His general survey of Indian tanstuffs was, however, interrupted during the war by the more urgent investigation of tanstuffs which could be readily adopted as a substitute for *tarwad*, the deficiency of which was jeopardising the supply of half-tanned leather to the War Office. The expert is now continuing his general survey of indigenous tanstuffs, and the results of his investigations will be made available to the public, from time to time, as the survey of each local area is completed."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

Allotment of seats to the rural population of Broach and Kaira.

12. "(*a*) Will Government state what action they have taken or propose to take in regard to the following recommendation of Lord Selborne's Committee:—

'The Committee regard the number of seats allotted to the rural population as distinct from the urban as disproportionately low and consider that it should receive a larger share of representation.'

(*b*) Is it a fact that the seats allotted to the rural population of the Districts of Broach and Kaira in the Bombay Presidency compare very unfavourably with those allotted to the rural population of the Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals Districts?

(*c*) Do Government propose to call for the report of the Government of Bombay on this question?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied:—

"(*a*) It is proposed to allot from 5 to 7 additional seats to rural constituencies in the provinces of Madras, Bengal, and the United Provinces where the disparity in favour of urban areas was conspicuous.

(*b*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the statistics of population and voting strength contained in paragraph E of Appendix II to the report of the Franchise Committee. The Government of India do not consider that the disparity between the two pairs of districts is greater than must inevitably occur in any practical scheme of distribution of seats.

(*c*) The answer is in the negative."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

Municipal elections.

13. "(*a*) Is it a fact that in 1918, a resolution recommending the introduction of the system of proportional representation in elections for select municipal areas was discussed in the Bombay Legislative Council?

(*b*) If so, what has been the outcome of that discussion?

(*c*) Do the Government of India propose to call upon Local Governments and Administrations to apply the said system by way of experiment in elections for select local bodies?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi replied:—

"The resolution referred to by the Hon'ble Member was discussed in the Bombay Legislative Council in 1918, but was subsequently withdrawn. The Hon'ble Member's attention is invited to paragraph 5 of the Resolution of

the Government of India on Local Self-Government, dated the 16th May 1918, which lays down the system of representation which the Government of India consider suitable for introduction in local bodies. The Government of India do not propose to call upon Local Governments and Administrations to introduce any system of proportional representation by way of experiment in elections for select local bodies."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Repeal of Press Act.

14. "Do Government propose to repeal the Press Act as urged by the Indian National Congress, or at any rate to amend it on the lines outlined by Sir P. S Sivaswamy Aiyer, in his speech as president of the Second All-India Moderate Conference?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"Government do not propose to repeal the Press Act, but they will examine the suggestions for its amendment made by Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer"

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Appropriation of revenue for military purposes.

15. "Under the new Government of India Act, will it be open to the Legislative Assembly to discuss as the Legislative Council now does, at the time when the annual statement is under consideration, the proposals of the Governor General in Council for the appropriation of revenue for military purposes?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the provision of section 25 (3) sub-section (5) of the Government of India Act, 1919, under which proposals for the appropriation of revenue relating to expenditure classified as 'defence' expenditure shall not be open to discussion in the Indian legislature at the time when the annual statement is under consideration, unless the Governor General otherwise directs."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Votes for women in the Bombay Presidency.

16. "(a) Is it a fact that in the city of Bombay women have been exercising Municipal franchise for some years, and that recently the Bombay Legislative Council has adopted a resolution recommending that women should be eligible for membership of the Bombay Corporation?

(b) Do Government propose to grant the vote to the women of the Bombay Presidency in the new constitution? If not, why not?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi replied :—

"(a) There is nothing in the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, which expressly debars women in that city from voting at municipal elections. The Government of India believe that the statement made by the Hon'ble Member himself before the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill that women in the Bombay Presidency have been exercising the franchise for many years past is correct. A resolution recommending to the Governor in Council that steps be taken to remove the disqualification in the Act above mentioned, which prevents a female from being elected or appointed as a Councillor of the Corporation, was moved on the 6th November 1918 in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay and was adopted by a majority of votes.

(b) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the report of the Joint Select Committee on clause 7 of the Government of India Bill. It is proposed that the rules should deal with the question of woman suffrage in accordance with the recommendations of the Joint Committee."

[25TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. V. J. Patel; Sir William Marris; Sir William Vincent; Mr. G. S. Khaparde; Sir George Barnes; Mr. W. M. Hailey.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Reservation of seats for non-Brahmans and Mahrattas.

17. "(*a*) Have the Government of Madras invited the Brahmans and the non-Brahmans to settle the question of separate representation for the latter in the Legislative Council by means of the reservation of seats by negotiation amongst themselves, and if so, with what result?

(*b*) Have the Government of Bombay taken similar action on the question of the treatment to be accorded to the Mahrattas and the allied communities in the Bombay Presidency, and if so, with what result?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied :—

"(*a*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the Communiqué recently issued by the Government of Madras. As stated in this, since no agreement could be reached between the Brahmans and non-Brahmans as regards the separate representation of the latter by means of the reservation of seats, the Government of India, at the request of the Government of Madras, have appointed Lord Meston as arbitrator.

(*b*) It is understood that negotiations are in progress between the Mahrattas and the non-Mahrattas, but that they have not yet reached a stage at which the prospects of an agreement being arrived at can be forecasted."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act.

18. "Do Government propose to take immediate steps to repeal the Rowlatt Act?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"The answer is in the negative."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde asked :—

Postal delivery of certain newspapers in Delhi.

19. "(*a*) Is it a fact that the Delhi post offices are under the administrative control of the Punjab Government?

(*b*) Is it a fact that any prohibition order issued by the Punjab Government in regard to newspapers is regarded by the Delhi post offices as debarring them from serving the papers concerned in the city and province of Delhi with the consequence that (1) the *Independent* of Allahabad, (2) the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of Calcutta, (3) the *Hamdam* of Lucknow, (4) the *Congress* of Delhi itself, etc., cannot be delivered in Delhi through the agency of the post office though these papers are not prohibited by the Delhi Government itself?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"(*a*) The post offices in Delhi Province are under the administrative control of the Postmaster-General, Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle. They are not under the Punjab Government.

The answer to (*b*) is yes. The newspapers proscribed by the Punjab Government are intercepted by the post offices in the Delhi Province under the authority of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi. Of the papers named by the Hon'ble Member the orders relating to the interception of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and the *Hamdam* of Lucknow have since been withdrawn."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde asked :—

Transmission of gold and silver coin by railways in India.

20. "(*a*) What are the circumstances which necessitated the prohibition of the transmission of gold and silver coin by railways in India?

(*b*) How long will the said prohibition remain in force?"

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey replied :—

"(*a*) The restrictions on the transmission of specie by railways in India were necessitated by the difficulties of the currency position.

[*Mr. W. M. Hailey; Mr. G. S. Khaparde; Sir Claude Hill; Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer; Sir William Vincent; Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi.*] [25TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

(*b*) The restrictions on the movement of gold coin and bullion were removed in September last. As regards silver bullion, permits for transport by rail are now being issued in all cases, but the Government of India are not at present in a position to make any statement regarding the removal of restrictions on the movement of silver coin."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde asked:—

Pasture lands.

21. "Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether the Governor General in Council received, on or about 24th March 1916, a memorial and a telegram of that date from Mr. Hansanand Varma of Calcutta praying for setting apart for exclusive purposes of grazing certain plots of pasture lands in every place available in every village, taluka and district in British India?

(*b*) Did Government forward the said memorial and telegram to the Department of Agriculture?

(*c*) If the answer to (*a*) and (*b*) be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state the steps taken to give effect to the prayer in the memorial and the telegram?"

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied:—

"(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The matter was considered in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

(*c*) No action has been taken by the Government of India, as the question is one for disposal by Local Governments."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer asked:—

Enhancement of salaries of public servants.

22. "What arrangements have been and are proposed to be made regarding the enhancement of the salaries of public servants in response to the increased cost of living?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied:—

"Temporary relief has been given in the shape of war allowances to the lower paid Government servants in all provinces. As a result of the recommendations made by the Public Services Commission the revision of pay, both of the Imperial and of the Provincial Services, has been taken up, and in many cases new rates of pay have already been sanctioned. The permanent revision of the salaries of subordinate services and of Secretariat establishments is now, it is understood, under consideration by Local Governments, and provision to a considerable amount has been made in the provincial budgets for this purpose. In dealing with the question of revision of pay of Government servants account has been taken in all cases of the increased cost of living."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked:—

23. "(*a*) What is the number and the nature of the artificial obstacles created by the Irrigation Department in the way of the free flow of the waters of the Ganges from Hardwar to the Bay of Bengal?

(*b*) Are Government aware of the prevalence of the opinion that these obstacles seriously offend Hindu religious ideas, and prejudice the economic and sanitary welfare of the people of the United Provinces and the Provinces of Bengal and Bihar?

[25TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi; Sir Claude Hill.*]

(*c*) Will Government be pleased to state whether and when it is proposed to remove the obstacles or to minimise their harmful effects?

(*d*) Will Government lay on the table a copy of the pronouncement of Lord Hardinge regarding the removal of obstacles at Narora and all papers connected with this question?

(*e*) Has any effect been given to this pronouncement? If not, is it intended to take any steps in this matter, and, if so, what?

(*f*) Has it, among other things, been suggested as a remedial measure that an opening of at least 30 feet should be left in the Ganges at Hardwar, and that a similar opening should be made at Narora, with a view to provide a sufficient and an unobstructed flow of the natural stream for bathing and other religious purposes, and do Government propose to give effect to such suggestions? If so, when?

(*g*) If the answer to the last half of (*f*) be in the negative, will Government be pleased to state how much water flows out of the existing openings at Hardwar and at Narora when the river is at its lowest, and whether such water is sufficient for the purposes mentioned above?

(*h*) If the water be not sufficient for the above purposes, what steps are proposed to be taken to meet these requirements?"

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied:—

"(*a*) Two weirs have been constructed to divert the water of the Ganges into canals. The first is the new weir at Hardwar which forms part of the headworks of the Ganges Canal. The second is the Narora weir near Rajghat.

(*b*) The Government of India have on two occasions considered representations made by the Hindu community to the effect that the flow of the Ganges should not be controlled. On the first occasion, in 1914, Sir James Meston met a representative gathering of Hindus at Hardwar, and in consultation with them drew up proposals which were accepted as fully meeting their objections. Before these proposals could be carried into effect, a further representation was made in 1916 by the All-India Hindu Sabha. Sir James Meston again held a conference at Hardwar, and this conference agreed to certain proposals involving the provision of a gap in the weir at Hardwar to pass a minimum discharge of 400 cusecs. This gap has since been provided.

At Narora a notch was constructed in February 1916. A continuous flow of water passes through this notch and the continuous flow of the Ganges from Hardwar to the sea is thus ensured.

The Government of India believe that any objection the Hindu community may have had to these weirs has now been removed. They have no reason to believe that the existence of these works can in any way prejudice the economic and sanitary welfare of the people of the United Provinces or of the Provinces of Bengal and Bihar.

(*c*) Since there are now no obstacles such as are described in (*b*) of the question, there are no proposals for their removal.

(*d*) and (*e*). The Government of India have no record of any order issued by Lord Hardinge regarding the removal of obstacles at Narora, but they understand that it was at his suggestion that the notch already referred to was constructed in 1916.

(*f*) and (*g*). It was suggested by the All-India Hindu Sabha in 1916 that an opening of at least 30 ft. should be left in the weir at Hardwar and that a similar opening should be provided in the weir at Narora. At Hardwar an opening, as suggested, has been provided, the bottom of the opening being at the bed level of the river. As already stated the minimum discharge through that opening is 400 cusecs.

The minimum discharge through the notch at Narora is not available, but a continuous discharge is ensured. The width of the notch is 2 ft. and

[*Sir Claude Hill; Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi; Mr. W. M. Hailey.*] [25TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

the estimated discharge when water is level with the top of the gates of the weir is 49 cusecs. It is estimated that, if an opening similar to that provided at Hardwar be provided at Narora, the annual loss involved would be Rs. 24½ lakhs, of which practically the whole would fall directly upon the *ryot*. The construction of such an opening further involves serious engineering difficulties and might necessitate the re-construction of the whole weir. The Government of India do not, in the circumstances, consider that they would be justified in acceding to the suggestion."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

House allowance for Provincial Service Officers.

24. "Has any scheme been sanctioned or formulated for including the Provincial Service officers in the scope of the Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon house-allowance schemes, as recommended by the Public Services Commission in paragraph 69 of their Report ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey replied :—

"The Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon house allowance schemes were not framed with reference to the needs of Provincial Service officers, but a scheme of local allowances for Provincial Service officers specially devised to meet their needs was sanctioned for Rangoon in 1916, and it is understood that a similar scheme is under preparation in Bombay. It has not been considered necessary to extend the principle to Provincial Service officers serving in Calcutta."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

The gross provincial revenue and expenditure.

25. "What is the amount of difference between the gross provincial revenue and the gross provincial expenditure of each of the major provinces of India in each of the six years from 1912-13 to 1918-19 ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey replied :—

"A statement* giving the figures asked for is laid on the table. The figures for provincial revenue include assignments to the provinces from Imperial revenues."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

The Provincial Educational Service.

26. "(*a*) With reference to the Communiqué of the Government of India, dated the 26th November, 1919, relating to the re-organisation of the Provincial Educational Service, will Government state—

(*i*) the date from which the orders of the Secretary of State on the subject will be given effect to ;

(*ii*) whether the Secretary of State has sanctioned any incremental scale of pay on the lines of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission in place of the graded system which obtains at present ;

(*iii*) if the answer to (*ii*) be in the affirmative, the details of the scale sanctioned ?

(*b*) Is it in contemplation to promote the more deserving among the members of the Provincial Educational Service to the Indian Educational Service ?

(*c*) If the answer to (*b*) be in the affirmative, will Government state to what extent and from when such promotions will be made ?"

* Not included in these Proceedings.

[25TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. Shafi; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Sir Claude Hill.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi replied:—

"(*a*) (*i*) The date from which the orders of the Secretary of State will take effect is primarily a matter for decision by Local Governments.

(*ii*) and (*iii*) The Secretary of State has not sanctioned any such incremental scale. It will be open to the Local Governments to arrange the grades or scales of the Provincial Educational Service within the limits mentioned in the Communiqué.

(*b*) It is under contemplation to promote certain posts together with their incumbents from the Provincial to the Indian Educational Service.

(*c*) The Government are not as yet in a position to make a statement with reference to this part of the Hon'ble Member's question."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked:—

27. "(*a*) Is the following table, showing the composition of the existing scientific services, correct:— Recruitment of Indians in various services.

Name of the service.	Officers (Imperial grade).		Average pay of	
	Europeans.	Indians.	Europeans.	Indians.
			Rs.	Rs.
Botanical Survey	2	0	1,000	0
Geological Survey	16	0	1,010	0
Zoological Survey	3	1	970	700
Agricultural Service	38	5	1,000	460
Forest Service	9	1	1,040	680
Medical and Bacteriological Service (on Civil Employment).	24	5	1,220	520
Indian Munitions Board	11	1	780	300
Meteorological Department	10	2	970	770
Veterinary Department (Civil)	9	0	1,100	...
Educational Service	34	3	910	490
Indian Trigonometrical Survey	46	0	...	...

(*b*) Is it a fact that the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, in his evidence before the Welby Commission in 1897, called attention to the absence of Indians from the scientific services? Was any action taken on that evidence?

(*c*) Is the practical exclusion of Indians from the above services due to lack of qualified men or a matter of policy?

(*d*) Is it a fact that the Provincial Service of the Indian Trigonometrical Survey consists of 112 officers, nearly 80 per cent. of which are Europeans and Anglo-Indians without any academic distinction?"

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied:—

"(*a*) The table given in the question contains many inaccuracies. I am unable to furnish a correct one because the method on which the Hon'ble Member wishes it to be compiled is not clear, but if he will explain exactly what he wants I shall be happy to give him any information required.

(*b*) The reply to the first question is in the affirmative. The Welby Commission presumably gave due weight to the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea's evidence.

(*c*) The comparatively small number of Indians in the services specified by the Hon'ble Member is due generally, though not in all cases, to the lack of

[*Sir Claude Hill; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Sir William Vincent; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.*] [25TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

qualified candidates. It is proposed in future largely to increase the Indian element in the scientific services generally.

(*d*) The Hon'ble Member presumably refers to the Provincial Service of the Survey of India Department. This service comprises 112 officers, of whom rather less than 75 per cent. are Europeans or Anglo-Indians.

As regards academic qualifications the Hon'ble Member's attention is invited to paragraph 32(3) of the Survey of India Hand-book, which prescribes that all applicants for admission to the Provincial Service must have passed the B.A. or B.Sc. examination of an Indian University or the Final or High Standard examination under the Code Regulations of European schools, or possess the School Leaving Certificate of any Province or one of the Entrance examination certificates of any University in the United Kingdom."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked :—

Political prisoners, detenus, internees and deportees.

28. "(*a*) What is the number of political prisoners, detenus, internees and deportees province by province, regarding whom effect has been given to the Royal Proclamation about amnesty?

(*b*) What is the number of such persons in each province who have not been granted any benefit under the said proclamation?

(*c*) Do Government intend to give relief to them and if so w[illegible]

(*d*) Do Government propose to issue or suggest to Local Governments the issue of instructions to the Criminal Investigation Department to try as far as possible to give any reasonable active assistance and in any case to abstain from causing any difficulties to the political prisoners, detenus, deportees and internees who have now been released or about to be released; in obtaining means of earning a livelihood?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"(*a*) and (*b*). A * statement is laid on the table.

(*c*) As indicated in the statement, certain cases remain over for consideration. In other cases His Excellency the Viceroy has not found it possible to extend the indulgence of clemency because the release of the persons concerned would not, in his opinion, be compatible at present with the public safety.

(*d*) Government do not propose to issue instructions of the nature contemplated to Local Governments and Administrations. They have no doubt that officers of the Criminal Investigation Department will abstain from any action likely to prevent those released from earning an honest living; and as a matter of fact it is understood that Local Governments and their officers, including those employed in the Criminal Investigation Department, have in the past done much to help such persons."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

System of recruitment for the various Provincial Services in the North-West Frontier Province.

29. "(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state the system of recruitment for the various Provincial Services in the North-West Frontier Province, specifying whether there is any educational standard fixed as a minimum qualification for entry into any of them, and if so, what it is in each?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing—

(*i*) the number of appointments held by the various communities in the said services on the 1st of July, 1908, when Sir George Roos-Keppel assumed charge of the province and on the 1st July, 1919, when he was about to retire, and

(*ii*) the strength and the names of the present permanent cadre, detailing the educational qualifications of each of them?"

* Not included in these Proceedings.

[25TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs replied:—

"(*a*) (*i*) *Executive.*

Extra Assistant Commissioners (including Munsiffs) are appointed ordinarily by selection and no minimum educational standard is fixed.

(*ii*) *Educational.*

The Educational Service consists of officers promoted from the subordinate service and an Inspectress selected from the Punjab. No minimum educational standard is fixed.

(*iii*) *Police.*

Deputy Superintendents of Police are appointed either by promotion from Inspectors or direct recruitment or by selection from other departments of Government. They must all possess a minimum educational qualification equivalent to the Punjab University Matriculation, but the Chief Commissioner may dispense with a knowledge of English.

(*iv*) *Medical Service.*

There is no definite system of recruitment for the Provincial Medical Service but Assistant Surgeons must obtain the M. B. and B. S. degrees.

(*v*) *The Irrigation.*

Forest and Excise Departments obtain their officers on loan from the Punjab cadre.

(*b*) In view of the grave pre-occupations of the authorities in the North-West Frontier Province at the present time the Government of India are not prepared to order the collection and compilation of the information asked for, which would involve the expenditure of much time and labour."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked:—

30. "(*a*) What was the total cost of the administration of the districts now constituting the North-West Frontier Province when it formed part of the Punjab? **Cost of the administration of the North-West Frontier Province.**

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to state (*i*) the total estimated additional cost of the administration of the said province at the time of its creation, and (*ii*) the total amount of the present expenditure showing the net increase or decrease in the latter over the original additional estimate?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs replied:—

"(*a*) The total cost of the administration of the districts now constituting the North-West Frontier Province, just before they were separated from the Punjab was Rs. 64,15,417 per annum.

(*b*) (*i*) At the time of its creation the total additional cost of the administration of the province was estimated at Rs. 3,68,407 per annum. The actual additional cost to Government of the formation of the province was estimated at Rs. 3,55,507 as there was a decrease in the cost of headquarter offices of the Punjab Government.

(*ii*) The total expenditure for the year 1918-1919 was Rs. 1,05,62,476, being an excess of Rs. 37,78,652 over the original estimate of the cost of the administration of the North-West Frontier Province."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked:—

31. "(*a*) What was the total number of political offenders in detention or jail on the date of the issue of His Majesty the King-Emperor's Proclamation in each province, including the Andamans? **Release of political offenders.**

[*Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; Sir William Vincent; Sir George Barnes; Mr. W. M. Hailey.*] [25TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

(*b*) How many of these have been released in each province in pursuance of the terms of the said Proclamation?

(*c*) If all political offenders have not yet been released, will Government be pleased to state the reason for not extending to them the benefit of the Royal clemency?

(*d*) Do Government propose to take into further consideration the cases of those not yet released? If not, why not?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied:—

" (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*).—The Hon'ble Member is referred to the reply given to the Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked:—

Number of officers Indian, European and Anglo-Indian, employed in the office of the Post-master-General of Bihar and Orissa.

32. "(*a*) What is the total number of officers—Indian, European and Anglo-Indian—in the office of the Postmaster-General of Bihar and Orissa, and also in the Postal department of the province, in the various grades, drawing a salary of not less than Rs. 25 per mensem?

(*b*) How many and what proportion of the Indian employees are natives of Bihar and Orissa or domiciled therein?

(*c*) What is the number of the natives of Bihar and Orissa serving in the Postal Department outside their own province?

(*d*) Do Government propose to take any steps to recruit more largely from amongst persons who are natives of the province of Bihar and Orissa or domiciled therein? If not, will Government be pleased to state their reasons therefor?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied:—

" (*a*) Out of 61 officials on Rs. 30 and above attached to the office of the Postmaster-General, Bihar and Orissa, 3 are Europeans or Anglo-Indians, 35 are Indians belonging to other provinces and the remaining 23 are natives of the province or domiciled therein, while out of a total number of 1,039 officials on Rs. 25 and above serving in Post offices in the Bihar and Orissa Circle, 9 are Europeans or Anglo-Indians, 260 are Indians belonging to other provinces, and 770 are natives of the province or domiciled therein.

(*b*) 793 persons or more than two-thirds of the employees are natives of the province or domiciled therein.

(*c*) About 450 natives of Bihar and Orissa are serving in the Post Office and Railway Mail Service in other provinces.

(*d*) There is already a standing order to the effect that candidates for the Post Office in the Bihar and Orissa Circle should be recruited, as far as possible, from amongst natives of the province or from amongst persons permanently domiciled therein."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked:—

Expenditure in connection with the administration of civil and criminal justice.

33. "Will Government lay on the table a statement showing the income, the expenditure, and the net loss or gain for the last five years (1914—1919) in the various provinces in connection with the administration of civil and criminal justice?"

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey replied:—

"A statement* is laid on the table showing in round thousands the total figures of receipts and expenditure under the three principal heads relating to the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, namely, the receipts from

* Not included in these Proceedings.

[25TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. W. M. Hailey; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; Mr. Shafi.*]

the sale of Court-fee Stamps and the receipts and expenditure under 'Law and Justice,' including Jails. These figures, however, when taken by themselves, are misleading and give no clear indication whether the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice is a source of profit or of loss to Government. To arrive at a correct estimate of profit or loss it would be necessary to include various items which are sufficiently large materially to affect the result. The nature of these items is explained as regards the Civil Courts in the Government of India's Resolution No. 101, dated the 9th January 1890, a * copy of which is also laid on the table. The Hon'ble Member will observe from the Resolution that the compilation of even an approximately accurate statement is a matter which would involve a very large expenditure of time and labour."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked:—

34. "(*a*) Will Government lay on the table a statement showing the state of primary education in the various provinces since the issue of the Government of India's Resolution, dated 21st February, 1913, in which it was stated 'It is the desire and hope of the Government of India to see in the not distant future some 91,000 primary public schools added to the 100,000 which already exist for boys and to double the 4½ millions who now receive instruction in them?' **Primary education.**

(*b*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the Resolution of the Bihar and Orissa Government, dated the 7th January, 1920, on the report on education in that province for the year 1918-1919, and particularly to the following remarks of the Lieutenant Governor in Council:—

'Although there was a very considerable increase in the funds placed at the disposal of local bodies for primary education, the number of schools fell from 25,827 to 25,652 and the number of pupils from 711,715 to 695, 256. * * * The constant failure to record adequate progress in elementary education in spite of an increase in expenditure of over 60 per cent. since the province was founded continues to cause the Lieutenant-Governor in Council much concern?'

(*c*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a leading article headed 'Education in the local Council' in the *Searchlight* of Patna, dated 23rd October 1919, in which it is stated that since the province was constituted there has been till now a decrease of 3·5 per cent in the number of students in the primary schools? If so, is that statement of the *Searchlight* correct?

(*d*) In what other provinces, if any, has there been an actual decrease in the number of schools or scholars? If in no other except Bihar and Orissa, do Government propose to take steps to examine for themselves the question of the decline of primary education in that province? If not, why not?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi replied:—

(*a*) "The statement † is laid on the table. It is necessary to explain that, with effect from 1914-15, the figures for a number of Indian States, which it had been the practice previously to include along with the figures for British India, were omitted. The number of all institutions and pupils shown were thereby reduced by approximately 5,000 and 330,000, respectively. This change in the method of collecting statistics affected Bombay more seriously than any other province, with the result that that presidency shows an apparent decline in primary schools and pupils, whereas in reality there has been an approximate increase of 1,900 schools and 103,000 pupils.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The attention of the Government has not been drawn to the leading article in question. If the leading article makes the statement that there has been from the time of the constitution of that province up till now a decrease of 3·5 per cent. in the number of pupils in primary schools, then it is misinformed. There has, on the contrary, been an increase of 7·7 per cent. in such schools over and above the figures for 1911-12.

(*d*) It is not clear whether the Hon'ble Member's question has reference to the year 1918-19 or to some period of years. If the former, the facts are that the number of primary schools did, during that year, decrease in Burma

* Not included in these Proceedings.
† *Vide* Appendix.

[*Mr. Shafi; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; Sir William Vincent.*] [25TH FEBRUARY, 1920]

and Bihar and Orissa, but increased in every other province, the total net increase for India being 2,396. There was also in that year a considerable decrease in the number of primary school pupils in Bengal, substantial decreases in Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Berar and Assam and a very small decrease in Madras. There was a large increase in Bombay, a substantial increase in the United Provinces and small increases in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and other minor Administrations, giving a total net increase of 8,741 pupils for all India. If the Hon'ble Member's question refers to figures over a longer period, the statement laid on the table will furnish him with the necessary information."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

Publicity Boards.

35. " (*a*) Is it a fact that certain Local Governments and Administrations have recently organized Publicity Boards? If so, which are the Provinces now possessing such Boards?

(*b*) Have these Boards been established as the result of any suggestion or direction conveyed by either the Secretary of State for India or the Government of India? If so, do Government propose to lay on the table a copy of the said communication? If not, why not?

(*c*) If no such communication was issued, will Government be pleased to state the reason for the establishment of these Boards and the objects they are intended to serve?

(*d*) Will Government lay on the table a statement showing the name or names of the officer or officers forming the staff of these Boards in each of the provinces, with their emoluments and all other expenses incidental thereto?

(*e*) Is it a fact that all or some of these Boards issue periodicals? If so, will Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of each of them and a statement showing, for each province, the annual cost of issuing such periodicals?

(*f*) What is the total annual cost, actual or estimated, of the maintenance of these Boards?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"(*a*) Yes. Publicity Boards exist in Madras, the United Provinces and the Punjab, and there are publicity organizations in certain other provinces.

(*b*) Publicity Boards were originally established in consequence of the recommendation of the Delhi Conference in 1918.

(*c*) Originally war organizations, they have been found to possess considerable utility as sources of public information. They were first established as a result of the recommendation by the Government of India, but their continuance has been a result of local experience of their educational utility. Government do not propose to lay upon the table the correspondence connected with their establishment, but they are prepared to make a statement regarding the objects and methods of publicity work. This will be laid on the table at some later date when there has been time to compile the necessary information.

(*d*) A statement * is laid upon the table giving the particulars asked for by the Hon'ble Member so far as they are now available to the Government of India. Further details will be placed at his disposal when they have been received from the Local Governments concerned.

(*e*) Two Provincial Boards, those of the United Provinces and the Punjab, issue periodicals. A copy * of each is laid on the table.

(*f*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the statements laid on the table."

* Not included in these Proceedings.

[25TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; Sir William Vincent; Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar; Sir Claude Hill; Sir George Barnes.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked:—

Articles in connection with the Royal Proclamation in the *Statesman*.

"**36.** (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to three editorial articles, about the recent Royal Proclamation, which appeared in the *Statesman* of Calcutta in its issues of 27th, 30th, and 31st December last?

(*b*) Is it a fact, as suggested in these articles, that the amnesty granted in the Royal Proclamation was forced on the Government of India by Mr. Montagu, or that it was dictated from London without the Government of India having been consulted about the matter?

(*c*) Have Government taken any steps by means of the issue of a communiqué or otherwise to remove any misapprehension that may possibly exist in the public mind caused by the publication of the *Statesman's* articles in question? If not, will they make a statement in the Council which may remove any such misapprehension? If not, why not?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied:—

"(*a*) Government have seen the articles referred to.

(*b*) The message of Royal clemency was proclaimed after consultation with the Government of India, and the general principle involved had their full approval.

(*c*) Government do no believe that any real misapprehension was caused by the articles in question. The answer given to the present question renders any further action in this matter unnecessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar asked:—

Agriculturalists and agricultural labourers in India.

37. "(*a*) Will Government be pleased to furnish information as to what percentage of the Indian population resort to agriculture and agricultural labour?

(*b*) What percentage of the agricultural labourers receive their wages in kind and what percentage in cash?"

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied:—

"(*a*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to paragraph 529 of the Census Report of 1911 in which it is stated that 72 per cent. of the total population of India are engaged in pasture and agriculture.

(*b*) The information is not available."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar asked:—

Salt factories.

38. "(*a*) Is it a fact that many people were induced by the Government of Madras, through the Board of Revenue, to open salt factories during the last year and the year before last?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the foreign competition by importation of salt is bringing ruin on the native industry and also great loss to the Government revenue?

(*c*) Are Government prepared to impose a duty on the foreign salt imported so that there will not be any discouragement to the native industry?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied:—

"(*a*) In 1917 the Government of India asked the Madras Government to take steps to increase the output of salt in view of the danger of a shortage of imported salt. The Madras Government reported in 1919 that the area of land set apart for salt manufacture had risen from 12,000 to 20,000 acres, and the output of salt was estimated at 200 lakhs of maunds per year as compared with 107 lakhs in pre-war years.

[*Sir George Barnes; Major Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan; The Commander-in-Chief; Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz Bhutto; Sir Claude Hill.*] [25TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

(*b*) The Madras salt as manufactured at present is impure, and is not popular in Calcutta, which affords its chief market outside the Presidency. The Government of India have asked the Secretary of State to obtain a technical expert to advise the Madras Government on measures for improving the quality of salt manufactured from sea brine and for producing the grade which is in demand in the Calcutta and other outside markets. The present price of imported salt in Calcutta (excluding duty) is Rs. 1-13-0 per maund. Its price before the war was 11 annas per maund; but, so far as is known, there is no prospect of a material fall in the price of imported salt in the near future. The cost of production of Madras bay salt is never more than 3 annas per maund, the railway freight to Calcutta is 8 annas per maund. This leaves a margin of Rs. 1-2-0 for bagging, intermediate expenses, and for the cost of crushing. The import of foreign salt in 1913-14 was 607,000 tons. In 1917-18 it was 337,000 tons, and in 1918-19 (the first 8 months) it was 255,000 tons (=382,000 tons for the whole year). It does not appear therefore to be a fact that foreign competition is bringing ruin on the native industry.

(*c*) Foreign salt already pays customs duty on import at the rate at which the excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place."

The Hon'ble Major Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan asked :—

Increase in present rates of pay and allowances of Indian ranks.

39. "In view of the present increased cost of living, do Government propose to make any increase in the present rates of—

(*a*) Pay of Indian ranks?
(*b*) Pensions of Indian ranks?
(*c*) Wound and injury pensions of Indian ranks?
(*d*) Family pensions of Indian ranks and followers?"

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied :—

"(*a*) The question of any permanent increase required in the pay of Indian ranks is under consideration by the Army in India Committee in connection with the re-organization of the Indian Army. Meanwhile, the extra six-monthly bonus of Rs. 60 and Rs. 30 for Indian officers and Rs. 24 for other ranks, which was sanctioned temporarily as a war measure and would have been withdrawn on the termination of the war, is being continued. In addition all Indian troops serving out of India or Burma have been granted a special monthly expatriation allowance in lieu of the old foreign service *batta*, the allowance for a sepoy being Rs. 5 compared with Rs. 1-8-0 the *batta* rate.

(*b*), (*c*) and (*d*). The Government of India are engaged in telegraphic correspondence with the Secretary of State on these points."

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz Bhutto asked :—

The Sukkur Barrage.

40. "(*a*) Is it a fact that no improvements in irrigation are made in Sind?

(*b*) Are Government aware that considerable loss and damage have been caused to numerous landholders in Sind as a result of the delay in constructing the Sukkur Barrage?

(*c*) When do Government propose to take the project in hand?"

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied :—

"(*a*) No. It is not a fact that no improvements in irrigation are made in Sind. In respect of the developments of irrigation in Sind since 1900, the Hon'ble Member is referred to pages 21 and 22 of the Review of Irrigation in India for 1917-18. Since 1880 the total irrigation from Government works in Sind has increased from 1½ to 3¾ million acres, and it is

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anticipated that when the principal works recently completed, under construction, or under consideration are in full working order, an additional area of 946,000 acres will be irrigated. This extension of the irrigated area is exclusive of the Sukkur Barrage Scheme, which is estimated will provide irrigation for an increase of 2,200,000 of annual cultivation, or double the cultivation of the whole of the central area of Sind.

(*b*) There has been no delay in the matter of the Sukkur Barrage except such as is incidental in the framing and consideration of a project of great magnitude which is estimated to cost 1,400 lakhs.

(*c*) The plans and estimates for the Barrage portion of the project have been completed and are under the consideration of the Government of Bombay. A soil survey of the tracts under command has recently been completed and the revision of the projects for the Right and Left Bank Canals has been taken in hand. No date can be fixed as to when the construction of the project will be taken in hand."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma asked :—

41. "Do Government propose to publish the report of the Army Committee presided over by Lord Esher, when it is presented, and give this Council an opportunity of discussing it before final orders are passed thereon?" Publication of the report of the Army Committee.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied :—

"The report of the Army in India Committee will not be submitted to the Government of India, but to the Secretary of State by whom the Committee was appointed. The Government of India are not aware of the Secretary of State's intentions as regards publication of this Report, and are consequently unable to say whether this Council will be afforded an opportunity of discussing it before final orders are passed."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma asked :—

42. "What was the normal Imperial expenditure (excluding extraordinary war expenditure) during the years 1917-18 and 1918-19 under the heads proposed to be made Imperial under the Reform Scheme?" Normal Imperial expenditure under the Reform Scheme.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey replied :—

"The Government regret that it is not possible to collect, examine and classify the figures desired, without an expenditure of labour which it would be impossible to undertake during the present budget season; but as recently promised, I will after March 1st lay on the table figures showing actual revenue and expenditure re-classified as desired by the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma asked :—

43. "What proportion of the railway rolling stock, for which budget provision was made in 1919, has arrived in India, and when is the remainder expected to arrive?" Railway rolling stock.

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied :—

"From information received, it is clear that conditions prevailing in England have delayed the delivery of a large proportion of the materials under order for delivery to Indian Railways during the current year. Information as to the proportion of the rolling stock actually delivered is not yet complete, and Government are unable to say definitely when the balance of stock will come forward, but it is hoped that it will reach India in the early part of the coming financial year."

[*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; Sir Arthur Anderson; Sir George Barnes; Sir William Vincent; Mr Shafi.*] [25TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma asked :—

Formation of a Railway Committee. **44.** "When will the proposed Railway Committee be formed, and what will be the terms of reference thereto ?"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied :—

"The proposed Railway Committee will be formed in the coming cold season of 1920-21.

As the terms of reference are under correspondence with the Secretary of State, an announcement thereon cannot at present be made"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma asked :—

Exports of raw skins to the United States. **45.** "(*a*) What were the exports of raw skins to the United States since the passing of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1919?

(*b*) Has the duty had any protective effect, or has it only been operative as a revenue measure?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"(*a*) During the four months September to December 1919, beyond which figures are not yet available, 200,798 cwts. of raw sheep and goat skins valued at Rs 4,99,12,825 were exported from India to the United States of America.

(*b*) It is obviously too early to judge whether the duty has had any protective effect. Shipments since the imposition of the duty have been unusually large, but conditions have been wholly abnormal on account of the world-wide shortage of stocks arising from the conditions that prevailed during the war. It should moreover be remembered that, as previous commitments were exempted when the duty was first imposed, a considerable proportion of the shipments during the period mentioned above were made free of duty."

WORKMAN'S BREACH OF CONTRACT (AMENDMENT) BILL.

11-30 A.M. **The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent** :—"My Lord, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859."

CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS TRUSTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"My Lord, I move that the Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh be added to the Select Committee appointed to report on the Bill to provide more effectual control over the administration of Charitable and Religious Trusts, *vice* the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who has told me that he will be unable to act. I may add that it was only by an oversight that the Hon'ble Raja's name was omitted on the day the Committee was appointed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN CENSUS BILL.

11-40 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi** :—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of census be taken into consideration. No notices of amendments have been received, and the Bill as drafted and slightly amended in the Select Committee is apparently acceptable to all Hon'ble Members."

The motion was put and agreed to.

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The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi:—"My Lord, I move that the Bill as amended be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes:—"My Lord, I have the honour to move that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, be taken into consideration. 11-42 A.M.

"The legislation of which we have now reached the final stages has been a matter of long and mature consideration by the Government of India. In September 1917, an informal committee was assembled to consider the suggestions which had then been made. In September 1918, the Bill was introduced and published and the opinions received on it from all quarters were favourable. In February 1919, it was referred to a Select Committee; the Select Committee considered the Bill and reported in September 1919, and their Report was presented to this Council on the 24th of that month. They recommended *inter alia* that the Bill should be re-committed to them for consolidation with the existing Act, and this was accepted by the Council. The Committee sat again during this Session to re-consider the Bill with the question of consolidation, and they presented their final Report on the [illegible] of this month.

"Before, my Lord, I deal with the Report, I desire to express my thanks to those who have taken part in these committees, and who have given me and the Government their whole-hearted co-operation in this matter. It is to their ungrudging labours that we owe much that is good in this Bill, and I feel that the Council owes a particular debt of gratitude to them in this case For myself, I should like to express my thanks in particular to my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Chanda, whose legal experience has been of great value to us, and to my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Sarma, whose many sided attainments have always been the subject of my most earnest admiration, and last but not least, I should like to pay some tribute to my own department for the very heavy spade work that they had to do in this matter.

"Turning to the Bill, I would explain, as shortly as possible, what the position is As the Council knows, the old Civil Procedure Code of 1882 contains certain rather crude provisions for dealing with insolvents outside the Presidency-towns. These were replaced in 1907 by the Provincial Insolvency Act of that year, which was admittedly a measure rather of an experimental nature, and which in the twelve years in which it has been in operation has not been found to be altogether successful. In 1909 the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act was passed, which was probably a better-considered measure, and in many ways formed the model which we sought to follow in amending the Provincial Act, and a considerable portion of the labours of the committee has been devoted to assimilating in the Provincial Act provisions from the Presidency-towns Act. But the chief defect in the Provincial Act was always found to be that it lent itself peculiarly to the devices of dishonest debtors, and it was thought that it was necessary to make it much more stringent in dealing with debtors who possibly at all events might be dishonest. It is to remedy this that the main labours of the committee have been devoted.

"Many other points, however, arose for consideration in the committee, and they have all been taken into account, and the committee's recommendations on them have been embodied in their first Report. When it came back for consolidation, we did a great deal of additional work, not merely paste and scissors as in the case of so many consolidation Bills; but we have re-arranged the whole Act to get it into a more reasonable sequence. We have fitted it together; we have had to make many consequential amendments, and we have transferred to Schedules certain

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provisions which were in the Act before, but which we thought could more fittingly be embodied in Schedules. The Council have the consolidated Bill before them, and I propose to deal only with it now as it is somewhat difficult to trace back the provisions which are now in the consolidated Bill to their origin in the Bill as amended by the first Report of the Committee. There are many minor amendments in the Bill as it is now before the Council which have, I think, been sufficiently dealt with in the Select Committee Reports; and I do not propose to refer to them at all.

"If Hon'ble Members will glance at the Bill, they will see that a large portion of it is printed in italics; that is the new part arising from the first Report of the Committee. Certain provisions are also underlined; those are changes which have been made by the second Report of the Committee in the course of consolidation, and they are mainly drafting changes. There are one or two changes which go rather further than drafting, but they are, I think, sufficiently explained in the second Report. We have had only two amendments tabled to this Bill, which no doubt will be dealt with by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma later. It is, I think, in itself some tribute to the labours of the Committee that there are only two points really outstanding for the consideration of the Council. I do not propose to weary the Council at any length with this Bill, as I take it that it has met with general acceptance, but it is my duty very shortly to call attention to the really important changes which we have made.

"If the Council will turn to the consolidated Bill, which is now before them, they will find in clause 4 an important change in that we have given the insolvency court power to deal finally, if they choose, with any questions of law or fact arising in the course of their investigations. We do not make it compulsory upon the court to do so, we merely give them the power to do so, and we hope that where questions of difficulty or complexity, especially touching the rights of third parties, come before insolvency courts, they will think it wise either to leave them to the decision of the ordinary courts, or to act upon the power which we have given to them in sub-clause (*3*), without deciding the rights of parties, to sell whatever interest an insolvent has in the property. This of course makes for expedition, and enables the estate to be wound up with much greater promptitude than if the auditors have to wait for the result of other legal proceedings. It is not a novelty, in that it is little more than the adoption of the ordinary procedure in execution where the right title and interest of the debtor, whatever it may be, is sold by the executing court.

"Turning to clause 10 it provides that it shall be a condition precedent to the presentation of the insolvency petition that the debtor is unable to pay his debts. This is not quite such a simple question as it sounds, because if the court is to be satisfied at the outset that the debtor is unable to pay his debts before it can go further, very large questions may arise for preliminary decision, for instance, in this country, there are often questions of the *benami* holding of property. We do not desire that there should be a preliminary trial of such questions at the outset of every petition, and we have accordingly provided under clause 24 that *primâ facie* proof only of inability to pay debts shall be required at this stage, leaving the question open for more detailed consideration when the adjudication has been made.

"Clause 20 contains a new provision with regard to the appointment of a receiver. We thought that ordinarily where a debtor was the petitioner an interim receiver should be appointed at once. We do not make this compulsory on the court; we only say that *ordinarily* where the debtor is the petitioner an interim receiver shall be appointed, and that where the creditor is the petitioner the court may, if it so desires, appoint an interim receiver. A later clause [56 (*5*)] applies to interim receivers the various provisions of the Act which affect receivers generally.

"Clause 27 and certain clauses that go with it are probably among the most important changes in the Bill. The clauses which the Council will have to consider in connection with it are 43, 10 (*2*) and 13 (*1*) (*f*). The question

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dealt with here is that of the discharge of the insolvent. In the past debtors have only cared to come before a court to file their petition, to get release from jail, it may be, or protection. They have hardly even cared to come up for discharge. But it is only when they come up for discharge that it is possible to deal with various offences that may have been committed by them. In practice under the Provincial Insolvency Act no application is made for discharge at all. There seems to be no ignominy attaching to an undischarged bankrupt at all events outside the larger towns, and the provisions for discharge have been practically inoperative. The change that we have proposed here is that it shall be compulsory upon every petitioner to come up for his discharge within a certain period. Clause 27 provides that the court is to fix the period within which the debtor must apply for his discharge. Clause 43 provides that if he does not so apply his adjudication shall be annulled. He is liable thereupon to go back to jail if he has been released, and is subject to the ordinary processes of execution. Clause 10 (*2*) provides that no insolvent may file a second petition on the same facts without the leave of the court. Clause 13(*1*) (*f*) provides that every petitioner must state in his petition whether an adjudication has been previously annulled, in order that the court may be able to judge whether the petition is within the law or not.

"Turning to clause 44 (*2*) the words in italics at the end of sub-clause (*2*) are important and provide that an insolvent's discharge shall release him from all debts provable in the insolvency. Under the existing Provincial Act the discharge releases the debtor only from the debts which have been entered in the Schedule. It was thought by the Committee that this puts a premium on creditors not coming in under the Act, but keeping out in order to harass the debtor or to get better terms out of him after the insolvency is over. It is obviously the policy of insolvency law not only to distribute the estate among the creditors fairly, but to give the debtor, if he has been an honest man, a fresh start from that time onwards. It is obvious that this policy will be defeated if we encourage creditors to keep their claims out of the schedule. We have, therefore, proposed the substitution for the existing provision of a provision that the discharge shall extend to all debts which are *provable* in the insolvency. In this instance, as in many others, we have adopted the provision of the Presidency-towns Act which is practically to this effect.

"The next clause of the Bill to which I need refer is clause 69 dealing with penalties. This was clause 19 of the original Bill as amended in the first Report of the Committee. This appears to be a very considerable change from the old Act, but the change is more in form than in substance. It was found that section 43 of the old Act was unworkable largely on account of the vagueness of the language. We have remodelled it largely on the lines of the Presidency-towns Act. The only modifications, however, of the clause as originally introduced in this Council are first that we have provided that in the case of a number of offences committed in the course of the same insolvency proceedings the aggregate imprisonment shall only be two years, and, secondly, that we have added a provision that the insolvency court instead of dealing with the offence itself may, if it thinks fit, make a complaint before the nearest Magistrate. This will enable more serious offences to be dealt with by the ordinary criminal courts.

"Clause 73 deals with the disqualifications of insolvents in the matter of being appointed to various offices. In this matter we have not changed in any way the provisions of the Bill as originally introduced.

"Part V, clause 74, deals with the summary administration of small estates. In this case, again, we have made no changes from the Bill as originally introduced, except that we have restored the old limit of Rs. 500. In the preliminary Committee which sat in September 1917 the question of the limit of summary administrations was discussed at some length. The Act put a limit of Rs. 500, but the Committee thought that, in order to get small estates through with greater expedition, it was desirable to lower the limit and to make the summary procedure apply only in the case of estates of Rs. 200 or under. When the Bill was circulated for opinions there were considerable

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differences of opinion on this point. Many suggested that the old limit should be maintained, others agreed that the limit should be lowered, others again thought the limit should be raised as high as Rs. 2,000. These opinions were considered by the Select Committee, and it came to the conclusion that, on the whole, it would be better to keep the limit already in the Act, namely, Rs. 500, and we have therefore restored it.

"Clause 78 is, I think, also of sufficient importance to be mentioned. It is a limitation clause. When we provided that if a debtor does not come up for his discharge his adjudication should be annulled, it was obvious that this might cause hardship in the case of creditors, who had causes of action against him at the time of adjudication, but who were precluded from filing their suits. If the adjudication was subsequently annulled, it seemed necessary to provide that the period between the adjudication and the annulment should be extended, and we have embodied this suggestion in clause 78. My friend, Mr. Sarma, did not see eye to eye with the rest of us on this question, and proposes the omission of the proviso at the end of the clause. I will leave him to argue the point, as I shall have another opportunity of dealing with it.

"I do not think there are any other points that I need refer to. I hope I have not wearied the Council with my explanations. If I have done so, I ask for forgiveness. I am conscious that this is a really dull piece of legislation and that it has not got in it even a flavouring of that spice of political interest which many of my Hon'ble friends seek to extract from even the most innocent forms of Government legislation.

"It is, however, none the less a really useful piece of work, and I feel that if it commends itself to the Council, we shall have effected a distinct improvement in a branch of the law which ought to be of greater use to the community than it has been in the past. My Lord, I commend this Bill to the careful consideration of the Council."

The motion was put and agreed to.

12-2 P.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.**—"My Lord, I beg to move that in sub-clause (2) of clause 4, for the words 'as between the debtor and all claimants against the debtor's estate who were parties thereto' the words 'as between, on the one hand, the debtor and the debtor's estate and on the other hand, all claimants against him or it' shall be substituted.

"It is with great hesitation, my Lord, that I have placed this amendment before the Council for consideration. I have always felt that in view of the great importance of clause 4 of the Bill, we should make our meaning clear when we give finality to the decisions that may be arrived at by the Insolvency Courts in adjudicating upon questions of title, priority or of any nature whatsoever for the purpose of doing complete justice, or for making a complete distribution of the property. It is not merely by way of an idle compliment that I say that it is with considerable hesitation that I placed this amendment, because all our difficulties have been very patiently listened to and considered by the Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes, and I feel that if I was not able to convince him, then it may be somewhat difficult to convince him now. I think that when I make the matter a little more clear he would sympathise with my position in the matter and see his way to accept the amendment. It is but fair to say that in drafting the particular wording of this amendment I have had the assistance of, or I may say I owe the wording to, the very great legal acumen and experience of my friends, and I have therefore ventured to bring it forward. I have always felt that it is necessary to make our meaning clear especially when we deal with the question as to who are the parties to an adjudication. Considerable difficulties have arisen in the administration of justice in deciding questions of *res judicata*, in determining who are the parties to an adjudication, and I think that if we can

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make our meaning clear by saying that the matters that may be adjudicated upon under clause 4 (*1*) are matters between the debtor and his estate on the one hand, and all persons whatsoever who may claim against that estate on the other hand, the matter would be more simple than if we import the words 'persons who are parties thereto'. Well, let us take a question of adjudication of title. Any creditor who may assert any title against the debtor or his estate to a particular piece of property in insolvency should set up his title, that is, he must be a claimant Well, if he be a claimant against the estate, the matter is *res judicata* whether he is on the schedule or not, and the matter is extremely important in view of the fact that all creditors who have not proved their debts, but who can prove their debts, must be considered to be represented in insolvency and would be represented by the Receiver if a receiver be appointed, and we have made provision for the appointment of a Receiver. I therefore think, Sir, that if we make this provision that on the one hand the party would be the debtor and the debtor's estate, may be the receiver, and the creditors who are represented by the receiver on the one hand, and the persons who claim the estate, on the other hand, the whole ground would be covered. In cases of priority the persons who would dispute would be the creditors themselves or the receiver may dispute the priority of a creditor. In that case the debtor's estate would be represented by the receiver or by the debtor and the creditors would be the persons claiming against the estate within the meaning of that particular clause. I therefore think there will be no harm if we omit the words 'as between the debtor and all claimants against the debtor's estate who were parties thereto' and substitute those that I have suggested . . . . .

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes.—"My Lord, I do not want the Hon'ble Member to think that I am obdurate. My heart goes with him and my heart is going to carry the day. My judgment is still against him, I am not at all sure that this is not rather dangerous, but my Hon'ble friend has great experience in these matters, and if the Council agrees to this amendment, I am prepared to accept it. What it means is this that if a question of title has been adjudicated by an Insolvency Court the decision by the Insolvency Court according to my Hon'ble friend, Mr Sarma, is to be binding upon everybody, the debtor and the debtor's estate on the one hand and everybody who claims against the debtor's estate on the other hand. Personally, I should have thought it safer to limit it only to what I call the parties, that is the people who have actually appeared on the claim. People who had not appeared on the claim possibly had no notice of it at all and should not be bound by it, but I am quite willing to bow to my Hon'ble friend's experience in these insolvency matters, and if the Council thinks that the clause is a better clause than the one we have provided, I am quite willing to accept it. I am quite prepared, if my Hon'ble friend wishes it, that everybody should vote according to his own inclination." 12-7 P.M.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"My Lord, I do not think that there is any real difficulty as apprehended by the Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes. I think matters between the debtor on the one hand and the creditors who support his title and claim their dividends out of the estate would not be *res judicata* upon any subsidiary points upon which the decision may be come to. It is only questions of title with regard to any property claimed and disputed to be the debtor's property that would be adjudicated upon as between the debtor and the creditors who support him on the one hand, and the persons who oppose him or who claim a title to that estate on the other hand All persons who actively claim a title to that estate would be parties thereto necessarily, and I therefore think that no one who is not a party to the suit in that sense of the term would be in any way whatsoever prejudiced by any adjudication. The difficulty I felt was as to whether a creditor siding 12-9 P.M.

with a debtor in respect of the title to a particular piece of propety but not in the schedule or not proving his debt or not a party regularly to the suit would still be governed by an adjudication on any issue raised in the course of these proceedings. My submission is that those creditors who support the debtor would be on the same side and the matter would not be *res judicata*; only the creditors claiming and receiving a dividend would be estopped. The matter would be *res judicata* as between the debtor on the one side and the persons who claim adversely to the estate on the other, and I do not think that any person by reason of absence of notice or by reason of his not being a party to the suit would be prejudicially affected in any manner whatsoever."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—" My Lord, I move that the proviso to sub-clause (2) of clause 78 be omitted. The proviso runs thus :—

' Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to a suit or application in respect of a debt provable but not proved under this Act.'

" The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes has told us that the Select Committee has extended the original operation of the Bill by bringing in creditors who have not proved under the Act within the purview of clause 44 of the Bill, that means to say that they would lose their right to proceed against the debtor after discharge even though they did not take the benefit of the insolvency proceedings and did not come in for a dividend and did not take a dividend. The question here raised is as to whether we should draw a distinction between creditors who have proved and who have not proved further to the detriment of a person who has not proved by depriving him of the benefit which this clause granted to creditors who have proved before annulment. Let me make my meaning clear. In insolvency proceedings every creditor has got an opportunity of proving his debt and no person can proceed against the debtor or the debtor's estate during the pendency of the proceedings, except as provided in the Act After the adjudication order has been made, whether a man has proved under the Act or has not proved under the Act equally is he debarred ordinarily from proceeding by way of a suit, against the debtor or his estate. The order of adjudication may, however, be annulled by the court on its being proved to its satisfaction that the debts can be paid or that no order of adjudication should have been made at all, and then the property re-vests in the debtor and persons can proceed from that date onwards against the debtor or his estate. Now during that interval the persons who have been deprived of the benefit of taking the usual proceedings will be given the advantage under this clause of having to their credit, for the purposes of computation of limitation, the period which has elapsed between the date of the order of adjudication and the date of annulment, that is, if they have lost three months they will have three further months within which they can file a suit But if, unfortunately, a man has not proved, this proviso enacts that he shall not have that benefit. My position is that a creditor who is debarred from taking the regular proceedings by reason of an adjudication order should be given the benefit equally whether he applies for a dividend by proving his debt or does not. I will explain by one or two concrete instances wherein the hardship lies. Supposing a creditor has three months within which he can file a suit when an order of adjudication is made. He comes to know a little after, say within a month, that an order of adjudication is made, he has still two months' time within which he can sue. Suddenly at the end of a month and 20 days the order of adjudication is annulled. He has still 10 days within which to sue. The suspensory period may be long if the insolvency proceedings are protracted. The order of annulment may be passed when he has only ten days or even two days within which he can sue, or after the period is over. Now in the case of a creditor who has proved or, at any rate, offered to prove under the Act this three months' period

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or two months and 28 days' period between the order of adjudication and the order of annulment will be counted in his favour, that is, he will have three months or two months and 28 days still to his credit. But the creditor who has not moved the court in insolvency will not have these 2 months and 28 days; he will have only two days within which to bring a suit or one day or it may be he will have no time whatsoever, although in the course of the insolvency, if the proceedings should be continued without annulment, he might have proved his debt. Therefore, in one case he might be deprived altogether of his remedy by reason of a sudden annulment of the adjudication order. In any case he would be seriously prejudiced by the period of limitation being curtailed against him for no fault of his own. I therefore submit that there is no real reason for curtailing the rights and privileges of a creditor further in the manner that is suggested in this proviso.

"The only argument that may be advanced is that it would make creditors diligent in proving their debts. Well, my Lord, there may be occasions when a man does not really know that there is any necessity for proving or thinks that it is not worth while to do so. I will put it to the Council he may discover that the order of adjudication has been annulled by reason that the man is able to pay his debts in full, when suddenly it is found that the debtor is really in possession of a very much larger estate than was supposed to be the case. A man may be justified in not proving his debt if he stands to receive only one anna or six pies of his debt, but why should you deprive him of this period when the circumstances under which an order of adjudication is annulled show that the debtor is in a position to pay a very much higher dividend or practically the whole? I submit, my Lord, that we should not penalise a creditor further than we have done. We have under clause 44, and I hope rightly also, enacted that a creditor who does not prove under the Act will have no remedy against the debtor after discharge. I think we need not go further and rule that he shall not have even the benefit of limitation allowed to other creditors who have offered to prove under the Act."

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes:—"My Lord, I can only recommend the Council very strongly not to accept this amendment. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma says there is no real reason why you should penalise a man who has not proved. I can only say with great respect that none are so deaf as those who will not hear. 12-19 P.M.

"I gave my Hon'ble friend the reason when I was addressing the Council just now. The reason is the policy of bankruptcy law. The policy of bankruptcy law is, as I stated, not merely to distribute the bankrupt's estate, but to start the bankrupt afresh after his insolvency; and the tendency in India is, as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma knows quite well, for creditors to hang out and wait till the man is free and then to harass him when he ought to be making a new start in life, by threatening to sue him for debts which they have not proved in insolvency. It is to meet this that we have insisted on the proviso, namely, 'debts provable in insolvency', not merely 'debts which have been proved.' It is in the same way to check this that I strongly advise the Council not to extend this concession in the matter of limitation to people who have not come in and proved their debts in insolvency. The position we are dealing with is this; that a man has filed a petition in insolvency, or a creditor has filed a petition that he may be adjudicated an insolvent; upon that the court, if it finds the petition in order, makes an order of adjudication and at the time of making the order of adjudication declares upon what date the insolvent has to come up for his discharge. The court has power under the clause to enlarge that time if necessary; but everybody knows, everybody who is a creditor of the man knows, that he has been adjudicated an insolvent, and will know that by the order of adjudication a time is fixed within which he has got to come up for his discharge. If the insolvent does not come up for his discharge as the court has ordered, his adjudication will be annulled, and the only question is, whose rights are you to save upon that annulment? I say that you should only save the rights of

creditors who have come in and proved their debts—the right of those who though honest creditors having honest debts upon which they could otherwise have sued have been prevented by the law from suing him during that period. My Hon'ble friend, Mr. Sarma, says 'let anybody stand out who likes; do not make them come in; there is no necessity for them to prove their debts at all; if the adjudication of the insolvent is annulled let them have the advantage of this concession of limitation in order that their suits too may be saved.' I say that is directly contrary to at least one-half of the policy of insolvency law. I ask the Council to maintain the proviso to section 78 as it stands in the Bill."

12-22 P.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.**—"I submit, my Lord, that the reasoning of the policy of insolvency law under which we insist upon everybody proving his debt on pain of being unable to proceed against the debtor after discharge is a thoroughly sound one, and I approve of it. There is no difference between the Hon'ble Law Member and myself; but he seems to think that we have made a concession in favour of creditors who have proved to which other people are not entitled. Therein he differs from me widely. I do not look upon it as a concession. I look upon it as a right, the right of a creditor to proceed against a debtor normally in the course of proceedings within the period of limitation, a right conferred upon him by law. The special policy of the insolvency law prevents him from proceeding against the debtor in the ordinary course. Therefore, we say when an order is found to have been wrongly made adjudicating a person as insolvent, when that order is annulled we shall restore the person who is prevented from proceeding in the ordinary manner, to the old position; there is no question of a concession there, it is a question of right; we are restoring in a measure his former privilege. As I say we are not in any way assisting this man because it may be that the creditor would be perfectly justified, though his debt may be an honest debt, in not worrying himself to prove his debt when the assets are very small; but the very reason on which these orders of adjudication are annulled, namely, possible large property in the possession of the debtor, would justify the creditor proceeding against him in the ordinary course; it may be that he may not have thought it worth while proceeding under the old order or it may be that he has postponed it for a month or two. Therefore, my submission is that we shall be unjustly depriving that person of an ordinary right by enacting this proviso. It is not a question of a concession, and there is not the slightest use saying that the policy of insolvency law is against removing this proviso from this section."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill as consolidated and amended be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INLAND STEAM VESSELS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

12-25 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes**:—"I beg to move that the Bill to amend the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917, be taken into consideration. Since the introduction of the Bill, my Lord, no objections whatever have been received, nor any criticisms."

The motion was put and agreed to.

12-26 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes**:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

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INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, be taken into consideration. I have received no criticisms and no notice of amendments of this Bill." 12-27 P.M.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"My Lord, I move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PASSPORT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs :—"My Lord, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill enabling Government to make rules with a view to preventing any person not in possession of a passport from entering India by sea, land or air. 12-28 P.M.

"The present passport rules were framed in 1917 under the Defence of India Act, 1915, and will cease to be in force six months after the termination of the war. It is not known when this will be, but it may be presumed that the peace terms with the last of the enemy Powers, Turkey, will be ratified within the next two or three months, so that the present passport rules will cease to be in force about nine months hence.

"The passport rules of 1917 make it obligatory for all persons entering or leaving India by sea to be in possession of a properly issued and *visaed* passport not more than two years old, and the *visaes* are in practice granted for single journeys only There are large classes of exemptions, including *bonâ fide* labourers travelling between India and the Malay States or Ceylon, and *bonâ fide* Muhammadan pilgrims coming to and from Jeddah or Basrah. The system is reported to have worked satisfactorily, and may, on the whole, be said to have fulfilled the object for which it was introduced; that is to say, it has formed a reasonably effective check upon the movements to and from India of actual or potential spies and Bolshevik propagandists.

"It was at first hoped that after the war it would be possible to do away with the system, but it is only too evident that the end of actual hostilities will not free India or any other country of ordered and peaceful conditions from the great danger, to meet which the passport system was devised. Not only the United Kingdom and the Dominions of Canada and Australia, but also certain foreign nations, such as the United States and Sweden, have already decided to retain their war regulations controlling entry into those countries, and it is believed that practically every civilised country intends to follow their example, although we have not yet received detailed information of the intentions of countries other than those mentioned. In the United Kingdom the Aliens Restrictions Act of 1914 was 'continued and extended' by the Aliens Restrictions Amendment Act of 1919, and an Order in Council was promulgated whereby, with certain exceptions, all persons landing in the United Kingdom, whether British subjects or foreigners, have to be in possession of a passport. The new Aliens Restrictions Act under which this order is passed, will continue in force until the 23rd December 1920. With regard to foreigners, India and the Dominions have been definitely invited by His Majesty's Government to bring their system into line, so far as is possible, with that of the United Kingdom.

"I need not dwell at length upon the very special danger to which India would be exposed in the present state of the world, if no attempt were made to scrutinise the intentions and antecedents of persons trying to enter her territories. We know that the Bolshevik Government have published far and wide

[*Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*] [25TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

their intention of flooding the East generally, and India in particular, with trained revolutionary propagandists. We may expect attempts on the part of the agents of Bolshevism to penetrate this country by every possible route and every possible means. We know that there are a number of such persons at the Schools of Propaganda at Moscow, Tashkent and elsewhere in Soviet Russia.

"I am sure that all the Members of this Council, whatever their political creed, will unite in a desire to prevent, so far as possible, this pernicious penetration, the object of which is to create hatred and strife not so much between the Government and governed as between the 'haves' and the 'have nots.' In addition there is the question of restricting the entry into India for the present, of former enemy subjects. The Government of India have not yet finally formulated their policy on this point except in the case of Germans and German-Austrians, whose entry into India will, at all events, be generally prohibited for a period of five years.

"The Council will observe that the Bill which is now being introduced is merely an Enabling Bill, and that the force of it will reside in the rules. The obligation to obtain a passport at present imposed on persons leaving India is being definitely abandoned, and this may remove a considerable inconvenience from the travelling public, although in the case of persons going to countries requiring passports (which, I fear, will be most countries) there will at present be very little practical difference. The object of leaving the main operations of the Bill to be embodied in rules is, of course, to secure elasticity in view of the rapidly changing conditions of the outside world. It is the intention of the Government of India at present to relax the conditions governing the validity of passports by making the *visa* last for one year instead of a new one being required as at present for every journey, and this relaxation will, I hope, be further extended as the world settles down. On the other hand, the Bill takes power to require passports from persons entering India by land and air, as well as by sea It is not our present intention to make passports obligatory for entry by land except in the case of the Nushki railway by which there is the danger of the entry of Bolshevist emissaries

"I beg, my Lord, for leave to introduce the Bill."

12-34 P.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:**—"My Lord, we have every desire to co-operate with the Government in the object they have at heart, namely, of preventing undesirable foreigners from entering the country with a view to carrying on dangerous propaganda, for the purpose of unsettling the minds of the people here. But we have great difficulty in the way of accepting the introduction of a Bill of this description, because of the extensive powers proposed to be conferred on the Executive, enabling it to prohibit even Indians settled here, resident here, domiciled here, from entering British India if the Government thinks that they are undersirable persons. We can readily, though reluctantly, appreciate the wisdom of a law like this, if it were confined to aliens or to particular classes of British subjects with whom we are at variance on essential, vital principles although I would deprecate drawing any distinction between the several parts of the British Empire. But, my Lord, I think there can be no justification whatsoever for asking this Legislative Council to enable the executive Government to prevent *bonâ fide* Indian subjects of His Majesty from entering the country without a passport, which it would be in their discretion to refuse if that is the meaning of this law. If I am mistaken, I hope to be told so. I daresay the Government would exercise very cautiously the powers that may be given under this law The question is not whether these powers are to be exercised wisely or unwisely, but whether such powers should be conferred on the Executive in reference to any of His Majesty's British Indian subjects. I know that certain persons who leave India may be considered to be extremely undesirable from several points of view, that they may have come into contact and active association during their stay outside with the King's enemies, with Bolshevists, with persons who are ready and eager to propagate doctrines deemed undesirable. To my mind the remedy seems to be to take powers, if necessary, to arrest such persons, to deal with them

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when they arrive in British India, but not to prevent them from coming to their homes. The Government have, I think, ample power to deport any person under the Madras Regulations, the Bengal Regulations, and the Rowlatt Acts we have passed recently. Therefore, it cannot be contended that Government has not the power to deal summarily with British Indian subjects who may be considered dangerous to good government. Therefore, I would ask respectfully, what is the necessity for a power to prevent Indian subjects from coming back to their homes. Take the case of Lajpat Rai. I believe it was under the Defence of India Act rules that Lajpat Rai was prevented from entering India, and that has been the cause of a very sore grievance. It was an extremely unwise act on the part of Government. What I would have understood as defensible would have been to deal with Lajpat Rai under the law if it could be proved that he was a dangerous subject, and secure his punishment if he created unlawful mischief outside India. If in this respect the law is weak, you may seek to amend it so as to bring within the category of offences punishable all offences committed outside India by British subjects If Government has no power to proceed against dangerous persons, in the ordinary course of law, still they have power under the summary laws to deal with them and prevent them from doing mischief. I, therefore, submit that this Bill should be confined only to aliens, and if the Government are prepared to go further, they may take powers to extend it to other parts of the British Empire I think there is absolutely no justification for such wide powers as are asked for. Then, again, it may be that at present it is the intention of Government to prevent access to British India to persons outside the frontier, but it should not relate to subjects of Native States. I submit, my Lord, that the Bill should be confined to persons not ordinarily resident in India."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. J. G. Pipon.—"My Lord, I should not have ventured to trespass on the time of the Council, but that I happen to have had about 3½ years' practical experience of the working of passports, and, to a certain extent, I am familiar with the working of the passport system in most countries. I think I might even shorten the debate if I could convince my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma that when he has made the suggestion, as he has made, that the Government of India should exempt British Indians from the operation of the law which insists upon passports for all persons entering India, there is no question of principle involved in it at all It is merely a question of practice. Now a passport system entails not only a properly constituted authority for issuing passports, but a machinery for checking it. It is, therefore, perfectly impossible for that machinery to guess the nationality of any person except by demanding the production of a passport. I speak of those conditions where, as during the present war, passports had to be required from a very large number of persons. What is rather interesting in this matter is that the French Government during the war were confronted with very much the same difficulty as my Hon'ble friend is. They had to make in their country a large number of very complicated rules to govern the circulation (as they call it) of the different classes of persons passing through France. The French Government is like my Hon'ble friend, very very sensitive to the rights of their own nationals, to the rights of Frenchmen in France, and consequently at the beginning of the war they made some attempt to lay down rules by which foreigners had to produce certain papers, but Frenchmen were exempted. The result of that was that the unfortunate Frenchmen who had no papers were stopped at the barrier, whereas foreigners who had papers went through without difficulty The point is that the Frenchman had to prove that he *was* a Frenchman. I may tell my Hon'ble friend that if in India a general passport system is introduced, an Indian returning to India has to prove first of all that he is an Indian Now that is not a very easy matter without a passport. Any question such as basing it on language is bound to break down. For instance . . . . . 12-40 P.M.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"May I rise, my Lord, to make a personal explanation?"

[*The President; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; Mr. P. J. G. Pipon; Mr. G. S. Khaparde; Mr. A. P. Muddiman; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda.*] [25TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

The President :—" Only a personal explanation."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—" I only meant that there should be a clause compelling the Government to exempt British Indian subjects, that is all, and not that no safeguard should be taken to see whether a man is a British Indian subject or not ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. P. J. G. Pipon :—" My Lord, all that I meant to say is that it is practically impossible to exempt any particular class of persons. As I was going to say the French Government made an attempt and a very serious attempt to exempt their own nationals from certain rules, and they were obliged to lay down after a very short period that the Frenchmen must also have papers. Otherwise it was impossible for the machinery to know whether he was a Frenchman or a foreigner. I hope I have made that point clear. I do not wish to detain the Council any longer except to say that I rather hope that I have convinced my Hon'ble friend that there is no question of principle involved in this Bill at all. We may concede him all his principles, but it is absolutely impossible, as shown by my personal experience, to exempt the nationals of a country in actual practice. I do not wish to detain the Council any longer."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde :—" My Lord, I feel a difficulty about this Bill, because as the wording goes, there is nothing to prevent British Indians from not coming under this Bill . . . . . .

The Hon'ble Mr. A. P. Muddiman :—" May I point out, your Excellency, that this is a motion for leave to introduce a Bill, and the Hon'ble Member is dealing with the principle of it. The usual practice is for members to speak on the principles of a Bill on the motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee or for the general consideration of the Bill ? "

12-45 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde** :—" I submit, my Lord, I feel a difficulty about the principle itself. The principle is this, that *primâ facie* an Indian has got every right to go out and return to his home when he pleases, and it is only in exceptional circumstances that we can impose restrictions on him. In other countries also it is the same case that every man has got a right to go back to his own country. But in India the question is a little difficult because there are two Indias, British India and Native India or India consisting of Native States, and whether the Act goes so far as to prevent British Indians from going to Native States and *vice versâ*, is not clear from this Bill.

"The next question of principle is that it is left to the executive Government to frame the rules. I submit the Legislative Council sits twice a year, and the rules that are framed by the Government could be brought before the Council and modified as might be found necessary. If that is so, why after the rules are framed, should they not be brought before the Council and considered ? It is said that such rules existed during war time. I quite agree, but during the war we never put our mind to such things. We gave something like a free hand to officers so that they might win the war in any way they liked, but the present is not war time; we are in times of profound peace, I believe, and so I think these rules may be brought here for being considered. Otherwise these rules will be framed and merely published in the Gazette of India and then they will become law. These are the two matters about which I feel some difficulty, and I shall be glad to have an explanation about it when the Hon'ble Member in charge makes a reply."

12-47 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda** :—" My Lord, I speak with some diffidence on this Bill. I freely confess that when I first read this Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons, I thought that it was a

[25TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Sir William Vincent; Mr. Shafi.*]

dangerous power that was going to be created and that it might be used against Indians, persons domiciled in India. I felt the force of that. But I confess after hearing my Hon'ble* friend sitting in front of me I feel the force of what he has said.

"There is, however, one difficulty which my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Khaparde, has pointed out, and it is this, that almost everything is left to rules to be framed by the executive Government. These are matters, I think, my Lord, that require careful consideration. Certainly we shall resent it very much that a person born or domiciled in India, if he goes out of India for a short time, should find it difficult to come back to India unless he obtains a passport. There is considerable force, I admit, in that argument, because in certain instances it may be necessary, but in the generality of cases this restriction that a person born in India, if he goes out of India for a short period, should produce evidence before he can come back, would be very much resented.

"I therefore think that if the rules to be framed be revised in this Council, some objection may perhaps disappear. However, I keep an open mind on the matter."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"My Lord, I should like to draw the attention of Council to the fact that this is only a motion for leave to introduce. The Hon'ble Mr. Dobbs has not asked the Council to accept this Bill; all he has done is to make a very simple request for leave to introduce and publish the Bill in the Gazette. As, however, attention has been drawn to the question of the possible exclusion, firstly, of Indian subjects generally from India, and secondly, of subjects of Indian States from British India, I had better explain the facts. I have been in charge of the Home Department for the last years of the war, and I may say that it has never been our policy, as far as I am aware, to exclude Indians domiciled in India from this country. I will take a particular instance. A number of Indians were recently convicted, as many members are aware, in America for certain offences. We examined the question of prohibiting them from returning to India very carefully, and we finally came to the conclusion that it was our duty, as I might put it colloquially, to consume our own smoke, and that we should have to take back any of our own people, *i.e.*, persons domiciled in India whether we wanted them or not. So far as I am aware, Mr. Lajpat Rai went to America of his own accord before the war. He got his passport from America to England and then got a passport from the Secretary of State to India, and I cannot find in the very short time available to me that any orders excluding him from India were issued against him by the Government of India. As to excluding subjects of Indian States, I submit that this is a fanciful suggestion. I cannot remember any occasion on which we have excluded a subject of an Indian State from British India, nor is it, so far as I am aware, contemplated by the Foreign Department that any such action should be taken under this Bill. The question whether any specific amendments in the law are necessary to meet that point might well be deferred, but I can assure the Council that we have never used the Defence of India rules which, as Hon'ble Members are aware, give us pretty extensive powers in the direction suggested by the Hon'ble Member. I put it to the Council that it is impossible, however, to exclude persons who are not British subjects without a passport system for all, nor indeed we should be prepared to allow the entry into India of persons of an undesirable character from any country. For the present, hovewer, all the Hon'ble Mr. Dobbs asks is, for leave to introduce this Bill and publish it for information, and subsequently, when opinion has been fully ventilated on it, members of this Council will have ample opportunities of discussing it in detail with fuller information." 12-49 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi:—"My Lord, I would like to add a few words in order to remove a misapprehension under which my Hon'ble friend 12-54 P.M.

*The Hon'ble Mr. Pipon.

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Mr. Sarma is apparently labouring. This Bill by its provisions excludes nobody from entry into India; it only authorises His Excellency in Council to frame rules under the Act for the exclusion of persons from India. And you will notice that under clause 3, sub-clause (2)(c), the rules may provide for the exemption either absolutely or on some condition of any person or class of persons from any provision of such rules, so that the Bill itself does not exclude any one from entry into India. It only authorises the Governor General in Council to frame rules and in consequence the objection that my learned friend is putting forward against the Bill does not apply."

12-55 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs:**—"My Lord, I have very little to add to the arguments contained in the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent's remarks. It is the fact that our main difficulty, if British subjects were not brought within the scope of this Bill, would be to distinguish British subjects from aliens, especially of course in the case of Americans, and it is mainly for that reason that British subjects have not been excluded from the operations of the Bill. It is also the fact that there have been countless difficulties in practice and unending telegrams in regard to passports, and we have often had to modify our practice at very short notice, and if rules had to be submitted to the Council, say once a year, there might be considerable difficulty in dealing with the matter as rapidly as might be required. I trust, therefore, that the Council, will agree to the introduction of this Bill and to its publication, and any matters which may be found to be obnoxious can of course be carefully considered when the Bill is further debated after publication."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs:—"I beg to introduce the Bill and move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

DOURINE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

12-56 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill:**—"My Lord, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Dourine Act, 1910. The Bill itself is an exceedingly simple one, and I need not detain the Council for more than a few moments in making this motion since the provisions practically amount only to two qualifications of the existing Act. But I should perhaps explain for the information of the Council that this disease, Dourine, had had a tremendous extension of its baneful activities lately in the Punjab, and that the measures which have been possible under the existing Dourine Act to combat it have proved ineffective. The result has been, since the infection is transmitted wherever breeding operations take place, that a considerable number of stallions has had to be destroyed, and that a considerable economic loss has been occasioned in horse-breeding to private owners as well as to Government. In such circumstances two additional provisions, with a view to prevent this economic loss, are proposed in the Bill, which I am asking for leave to introduce. The first is, it is proposed to give power to the Inspector authorised under the Act to remove a mare found or believed to be affected with Dourine and keep her under observation. The second provision is that, since it has been found that the alternative at present offered in section 8 of the Act of branding mares has failed, it is proposed to abrogate that alternative and no longer to provide for the branding of mares at all. I do not think, my Lord, that, in addition to what is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, I need say anything further in regard to the provisions of the Bill. I therefore move for leave to introduce it."

The motion was put and agreed to.

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The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill:—"My Lord, I now introduce the Bill and move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

GLANDERS AND FARCY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill:—"My Lord, I now beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the law relating to Glanders and Farcy. In doing so, I may even be briefer than I have been in reference to the Dourine Act, since the provisions of this Bill are designed practically only to include camels in the list of animals to which the Act applies. Under a Notification issued in September 1910 *surra* was declared to be one of the infectious diseases coming within the scope of the Glanders and Farcy Act. Well, it has been found since that *surra* is a disease to which camels are peculiarly susceptible and that camels are *par excellence* the carriers of the disease of *surra*, and that it is necessary to bring camels within the scope of the Act. That is practically the whole purpose of the very short Bill which is before the Council, my Lord. The only other alteration is to extend the discretion allowed to Local Governments under section 3 of the Act of determining the local application of the Act." 12-58 P.M.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill:—"I now beg to introduce the Bill, and to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF GOODS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes:—"My Lord, last Session I introduced a Bill to extend the operation of, and otherwise to amend the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916. The Bill was introduced on the 18th of September last, that is to say, very nearly at the end of the Session, and on the 24th of September, a day before the Session came to an end, it came on for consideration. On that day Mr. Sarma appealed to me to give him more time to consider the details of the Bill. He said that the Bill had not been published for a sufficient time to enable him to consider the details. As there was no urgency whatever in the matter, I then agreed to postponing the Bill until the present Session. When Mr. Sarma asked for more time he also tabled two amendments: one was to limit the operation of the Bill to foodstuffs and the other had some other point of limitation. Now, we want the Bill mainly for foodstuffs, probably also for gold, and, I think, for no other purpose. I have discussed the matter with my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Sarma, and he agrees with us in thinking that the most satisfactory course would now be to refer the Bill to a Select Committee and then to consider what amendments are necessary in order to limit its scope, if any limitation at all is necessary. Accordingly, my Lord, I beg to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes, the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Sita Nath Ray, the Hon'ble Mr. Mant, the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, the Hon'ble Mr. Ley, the Hon'ble Mr. McPherson, the Hon'ble Mr. Crum, the Hon'ble Mr. Jaffer, the Hon'ble Mr. Cook and myself, and that it be a special instruction to the Select Committee to consider whether the provisions of 1 P.M.

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section 3 of the said Act should be amended with the object of limiting its scope, and if so, to report the amendments in the Act which the Committee consider necessary or desirable to give effect to that purpose."

1-4 P.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:**—"My Lord, I am glad that the Hon'ble Sir George Barnes has seen his way to recommend that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. We commit ourselves to no particular course of action, but we all feel that some power must be given to the Government to regulate the export of foodstuffs. Whether any other articles would have to be included, within what period of time the power should be exercised and so on, are matters which will be gone into by the Select Committee. I am thankful that the Hon'ble Sir George Barnes agreed to postponing this Bill to the Delhi Session and that he has seen his way to refer the matter to a Select Committee now."

The motion was put and agreed to.

[At this stage the Council adjourned for Lunch.]

[At this stage the Hon'ble the Vice-President took the Chair.]

HINDU MARRIAGES VALIDITY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"Sir, I beg to move that the Bill to provide that marriages between Hindus of different castes are valid be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes, the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent, the Hon'ble Mr. Muddiman, the Hon'ble Dr. Sapru, the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda, the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri, the Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde, the Hon'ble Mr. McPherson, the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr. Kincaid and myself. In making a few observations on this motion I hope I shall not say anything which might offend my Hindu friends here or outside this Council. I do not desire to lead an attack on the caste system, nor do I wish to discuss the advantages or disadvantages of that system. In fact from my point of view such a discussion is not at all necessary for the purposes of this Bill. Let us as practical men take the facts as they exist to-day and try to solve them; let us face them and arrive at some solution. What are the facts? The Hindu community is divided into four principal castes,—the Brahmins, the Kshatriyas, the Vaisyas and the Sudras. Each of these principal castes is again sub-divided into hundreds of sub-castes. Marriages among sub-castes of the same caste, or as I should like to call them, inter-sub-caste marriages are admittedly allowed by the Hindu Shastras and they are in consonance with the general Hindu opinion; and we know that hundreds of such marriages, I mean inter-sub-caste marriages, have taken place in different parts of India.

"Then I come to inter-caste marriages. They are of two kinds, marriage of a man of a higher caste with a woman of a lower caste. Such a marriage is called *Anuloma*, while the second class, called *Pratiloma*, is the marriage of a woman of a higher caste with a man of the lower caste. Now *Anuloma* marriages were admittedly permitted by the Hindu Shastras. *Pratiloma* marriages were condemned by the Hindu Shastras, but such condemnation was according to the best authorities merely moral. There is no text on Hindu law which can be cited to prove that *Pratiloma* marriages were illegal and the issues of such marriages illegitimate. That is the position according to the Shastras. Inter-sub-caste marriages, as I have said, are sanctioned not only by Shastras, but have been in consonance with general Hindu opinion, and hundreds of such marriages have in fact taken place, but in some decisions doubts have been thrown on the validity of such marriages. With regard to inter-caste marriages of both kinds, courts have held that they are invalid and the issues of such marriages are illegitimate. Now, the object of this Bill is to validate inter-sub-caste marriages as well as inter-caste marriages. In the first place, this

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Bill will remove the doubt which has been cast on the validity of inter-sub-case marriages; and in the second, it will validate inter-caste marriages. That is the object of this Bill.

"Now, if we look to the history of the marriage legislation, we find that the first Act passed is what is known as the Civil Marriage Act, III of 1872. That Act is really all embracing so to say. To use the words of Mr. Basu 'anybody can marry anybody,' provided both parties make a declaration that they do not profess any of the religions named in the Act, and provided also that the marriage is registered. The two conditions necessary are that there should be a declaration and there should be registration of marriage. These two conditions being fulfilled a Hindu can marry a Muhammadan, a Muhammadan can marry a Christian, a Christian can marry a Hindu, and so forth. Then, a few years ago, was passed the Sikh Anand Marriage Act. Under that Act parties may declare themselves Sikhs and go through the Sikh marriage ceremony called Anand. Such marriage is good and valid in law and the issue of such marriage legitimate. Later, an attempt was made by my friend Mr. B. N. Basu to have a law doing away with the declaration required under the Civil Marriage Act. He in fact wanted that parties could by mere registration and without renouncing their faith, enter into a valid marriage. But that attempt of his failed. His Bill was, as I have stated, all embracing. Under its provisions it was open to a Hindu to marry a Muhammadan, or a Christian or a person of any other faith. My Bill follows the line of least resistance. I want to confine it only to Hindus. I do not include within my Bill any other community. What is more, I want to see that the sacramental character of the Hindu Marriage is retained. I do not wish to engraft any new principles not sanctioned by Hindus on this marriage. I wish a marriage under my Bill should be essentially a Hindu marriage, not a civil contract. Having said this much I now wish to emphasise the fact that in taking up this Bill at this Session we are not rushing through in any sense this legislation. The Bill was introduced as early as September 1918, 18 months have passed and ample opportunities have been given to the public, to those interested, to the Local Governments and to various public bodies and associations to agitate the question, to formulate their views and submit them to the Government of India. The whole record is now complete. We know what Hindu opinion is. No question of deferring further consideration of this measure can, therefore, arise. We are not rushing this Bill through the Council. For the purposes of my argument, I divide the opinions received into three classes—

(1) the opinions of Local Governments;

(2) the opinions of the highest Judicial officers, *i.e.*, of High Courts, of Judicial Commissioners, and of Chief Courts;

(3) the opinions of the Hindu community to whom this Bill is intended to apply.

"I take the first class of opinions, namely, those of Local Governments. I find on a careful study of these opinions that the Chief Commissioner of Delhi says that the Bill should not be supported by Government, he does not go so far as to say that the Government should oppose it; the Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan is not prepared to express any opinion; the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma advises that the Government of India should hesitate before giving sanction to this change; the Chief Commissioner of Coorg is entirely in favour of the Bill; the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province puts two sides of the case and expresses no opinion of his own; the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab advises that further consideration of the Bill should be deferred. The United Provinces Government strongly supports the Bill. The Government of Bihar and Orissa is of opinion that non-Hindu Members should not vote. The Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is of opinion that the Bill should not receive official support. The Assam Government is of opinion that the Government should oppose the Bill unless it is clear that the opponents are in an insignificant minority. The Central Provinces Government thinks that the Government should remain neutral and leave the decision to non-official Members. The Bengal

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Government says the voting should be confined to non-official Members or that the Bill should be deferred, the Madras Government would like to see the Bill deferred, so also Bombay. I have analysed these opinions and my analysis is this. There are two Governments who seem to hold the view that the Government of India should oppose the Bill, unless it is proved that there is a great majority in favour of the Bill—they are the Government of Assam and the Government of Burma. There are two Governments who feel strongly that the Government of India should support the Bill; they are the United Provinces and Coorg. There are two Governments that desire to express no opinion; they are Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. There are three Governments who would like to see this Bill deferred; that is the Punjab, Madras and Bombay. There are five Governments who consider that officials should not vote on this Bill; they are Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Bengal and Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi. I may say here that the Bengal Government have suggested that either the non-officials alone should decide the fate of this Bill or that the Bill should be deferred. So, generally speaking, it is clear from the analysis I have just given that there are only two Local Governments who are opposed to this Bill. There are two Local Governments who are entirely in favour of the Bill. There are two Local Governments who express no opinion. There are three Local Governments who are of opinion that the Bill should be deferred, and there are five Local Governments who think that officials should not vote on this Bill. That is, so far as I could gather, the result of the opinions of the Local Governments. I want to place my case as fairly before the Council as possible, and if in doing so I quote any opinion which any Hon'ble Member thinks is incorrect, I hope he will pardon me and not think that I have any desire to mis-state the case . . . .

The Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur :—" May I interrupt you? Most of the opinions you have quoted are against the Bill, especially Bengal, Madras, Burma and Assam . . .

The Vice-President:—" May I ask if the Hon'ble Member is making a personal explanation?"

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel :—" Now, I come to the second class opinions, namely, the opinions of the Judicial officers, particularly of the High Courts, the Chief Courts and the Judicial Commissioners. I may say at once that the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay say that they have no criticism to offer. Then I take the High Court of Allahabad. The opinions of the Judges there are, generally speaking, in favour of this Bill. This is the letter of the Registrar, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad.

" Sir, In reply to your letter . . .

The Vice-President :—" I should like to remind the Hon'ble Member that it is not the practice here to read long extracts to the Council, but to quote from them as shortly as possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel :—" The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Walsh has no criticisms to offer. Almost all other Hon'ble Judges have given favourable opinions in regard to this Bill The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bannerjee's opinion is very important. It is only a few lines and I will, with your permission, Sir, read it. ' The proposed measure seems to me to be unobjectionable. It is only an enabling one. Under the strict Hindu law inter-marriage between persons belonging to different castes is not wholly interdicted, but entails degradation. In modern times among some advanced people such inter-marriages have taken place. It is desirable that the issue of such marriages should be declared to be legitimate. Many of those who have contracted marriages of this description are not prepared to make the declaration required by Act III

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of 1872. They are entitled to relief. The proposed legislation will not affect the general Hindu community'.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tudball says, 'I approve'.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rafique says ' . . . Speaking personally, I approve of the provisions of the Bill and think that it is a move in the right direction'.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Piggott thinks 'that he would recommend that such advance should take the shape of some amendment of Act III of 1872, making it possible for persons to avail themselves of its provisions without declaring themselves not to be Hindus'.

"Generally speaking, as I say, the opinions of the Judges of the Allahabad High Court are in favour of the Bill.

"Then I take the opinions of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces. I may say that the opinion of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces concurs with the opinions of the two Assistant Judicial Commissioners under him. He quotes their opinions which are in favour of this Bill and says he also is of the same opinion.

"Then I take Madras. In Madras some of the Judges express no opinion, while about six Judges who express opinion are in favour. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kumaraswamy Shastri is against. I will read the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sadashiv Iyer which is very important. He says:—'I entirely agree with the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Under the Vedic Hindu Law such marriages between members of different castes were clearly valid, though they were (as in western countries even now as regards marriages between members of different classes in society) socially disapproved of, and in later times even moral stigma was attached to the parties thereto. Exceptionally they were always allowed and even approved by social opinion, especially in the case of kings and nobles who were freely allowed to take wives from inferior or superior castes. The legal prohibition is a custom of very recent origin being based upon what I believe (with the greatest respect to those who differ) the erroneous view that even what might be called a negative custom (that is, the absence for a long time of what was an undoubtedly a legal practice according to the Shastras) is binding as law now, especially if a forged text or a recent unscrupulous commentator enacts that the practice is prohibited in the *Kaliyuga*'.

"Sir, I am not going to quote other opinions and trouble this Council, but this particular opinion is so important and is so well reasoned that I should like to read one more paragraph from it.

'As regards public opposition to the Bill, we must expect much noisy opposition from the ultra-orthodox Hindus belonging to all kinds of political parties. Radical politicians like the Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, advanced congress politicians like the respected and influential Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya, influential wealthy Brahman and other noblemen like the Maharaja of Darbhanga, wealthy educated reactionaries with high University degrees (especially if they have been "good fellows" and unbelievers in their youth and have reacted to orthodoxy), even influential non-Brahmans like Diwan Bahadur Rajaratna Mudaliyar, C.I.E. (though they are anti-home rulers and anti-Brahmans as they opposed even Mr. Basu's Bill), and most Hindu Matadhipatis whose influence is, however, waning, will all be found ranged together in opposition. But on the other side will be found most of the influential Hindu Theosophists, the Arya Samajists, the Hindu Social Reformers, the members of the Brahmo and Prarthana Samajes and their sympathisers most of whom are within the Hindu religious fold, the Ramakrishna and Vivekananda mutts and their sympathisers, the majority of the younger generation of the educated Hindus (and this, in my opinion, is very important). The great majority of illiterate Hindus will be really

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indifferent, though, through natural conservatism, they might attend in large numbers the meetings convened by the influential opponents of the Bill. With the safeguarding provisions which I have ventured to recommend the agitation will be mostly artificial and innocuous. Permissive legislation (like the Widow Re-marriage Act) and even prohibitive and substantial legislation like the Acts relating to the abolition of *Sati*, the age of consent and the removal of native converts' disabilities were accepted by the Hindus whose national characteristic is tolerance and who are intuitively non-aggressive towards permissive and even positive legislation when it is really in consonance with justice and equity and with the spirit of the ancient Shastras though against the hydra-headed custom which differs in different places and different centres and hence has not got the strength of unity for the purpose of sustained effort against good legislation. May I, in conclusion, very respectfully suggest that just as the Government was not afraid in the olden days to range itself on the side of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, M. G. Ranade, K. T. Telang, R. Raghunatha Rao, Sir Sankaran Nair (in connection with the Malabar Marriage Regulation) and other sober, religious and social reformers against unreasonable opposition to beneficent social legislation (opposition led by gentlemen even of the influence and standing of Sir Romesh Chandra Mitter, Sir T. Madhava Rao, the Editor of the 'Amrita Bazar Patrika,' etc.) it is their duty to actively support this permissive legislation introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Patel which is so long overdue but whose need is almost urgent in these days when social changes have to be made *pari passu* with political changes if a genuine Hindu nationality as a valuable and not an obstructive element of a larger Indian nationality is to be built up?'

"So far, Sir, about Madras. Then, again, the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh is entirely in my favour, and the Judges of the Patna High Court are generally speaking, in favour of this Bill. The Bill is further strongly supported by the Chief Court of Burma. Thus you will find that as a matter of fact there is no High Court, or Chief Court, or Court of Judicial Commissioner which is opposed to the Bill. Excepting the Bombay and the Calcutta High Courts, who do not express any opinion, all other highest judicial courts in India are in favour of this Bill.

"Now, Sir, I come to the third class of opinions, namely, the opinions of the Hindu community as a whole. In this connection my contention, Sir, is that the Bill has found support from a very very great majority of the Hindus numerically speaking. You must remember this fact that the Hindu community does not consist of one class or community. The Hindu community consists of several classes and communities, and if you analyse the opinions in connection with this Bill as expressed by all these classes, you will find as a result of your analysis that a great majority of the Hindu community, numerically speaking, is in my favour. I may say at once that the whole community of my Sudra brothers and sisters is entirely in favour of this Bill, and I can say without fear of contradiction, Sir, that almost the entire non-Brahmin community is in my favour. Having in my favour the non-Brahmin community and the Sudra community (and in non-Brahmin of course I include the *Kshatriyas* and the *Vaishyas*) there remain only the Brahmin community. As I have said, I do not wish to lead any attack on any particular community. I quite realise that it is only human nature that one who is in possession of power does not like to part with it so easily. I also recognise this fact, Sir, that a great many supporters as you will see from the voluminous opinions that have been received on this Bill are from the Brahmin community, and I am sure the whole country is indebted to those liberal-minded members of the Brahmin community who have come forward openly to help this noble cause. But I cannot lose sight of the fact that the opposition to the Bill mainly comes from that community. Therefore I submit, Sir, that this Council has no business, and the Local Governments have no business, to say that the majority of Hindus is against this measure. You may say with some justification that the majority of the Brahmins is against my Bill, and I am perfectly willing to accept that statement, but I cannot understand how any one can say that the majority of the Hindu community is opposed to the Bill. Then, Sir, the opposition to this Bill is nothing compared with the opposition that you had in connection with social reform legislation in days gone by. When the Suttee Bill was on the anvil you had a solemn memorial signed by very very influential Hindu gentlemen submitted to

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Government stating that marital rites of the Hindu community would be jeopardised, that chastity among women would be an unknown quantity, that husbands would be poisoned and murdered, and that social life would be intolerable. That was the state of Hindu feeling then. In spite of such opposition that Bill was passed. Then you had a tremendous uproar and excitement in the Hindu community when the Age of Consent Bill was put on the Statute-book. Then, again, when you had the question of widow remarriage under consideration, the feeling was that the whole of the Hindu society was going to be upset and the purity of the Hindu widow was going to be destroyed. That was then the feeling among the Hindu community, and when the Removal of Disabilities Act was passed almost the whole Hindu community was up in arms against the Bill and charged Government with having introduced legislation for the purpose of encouraging Christianity. I may say, Sir, in view of all this, the opposition to my Bill is not even one-hundredth part of the opposition that you had to face from time to time in the matter of social legislation in the past.

"When I say that the opposition mainly comes from one community I am bound to give this Council some proof in support of this sweeping statement. The Chief Court of Burma supports this Bill, and the Registrar of that Court in his letter to the Government of India states :—

'I am directed to state that most of the judicial officers consulted are of opinion that the proposed legislation is desirable. The District Judge of Hanthawaddy and Insein, himself a Hindu gentleman, is in favour of it. Such opposition as there is against the proposed measure appears to emanate from Brahmin circles'.

"I am sorry, Sir, but that is the opinion of the Chief Court of Burma.

"Then, Sir, I will refer this Council to the opinion of the Bombay Government. The Bombay Government referred this Bill to the non-official members of the Legislative Council and received their opinions The following is the summary of those opinions :—

'The opinions of the Hindu non-official members of the Legislative Council follow much the same lines. The Bill is unconditionally supported by the Hon'ble Mr. Chunilal Mehta, a Gujrati Bania, the Hon'ble Mr Lallubhai Samaldas, a Gujrati Nagar Brahmin, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Tekchand Udhavdas, a Sindhi Amil, and the Hon'ble Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, also a Sindhi Amil. The Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, a Chitpawan Brahmin, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh, a Gujrati Bania, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Rao Saheb Harilal Desai, a Gujrati Patidar, and the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. S. Naik, a Dharwar Brahmin, (probably a Desasth) also support the Bill with certain modifications. Against the Bill are the Hon'ble Mr. P. A. Desai, a Brahmin whose sub-caste is not known, and the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe, a Chitpawan Brahmin.

'The conclusion is that the opposition roughly consists of the religious leaders and their following and the more orthodox sections of the Brahmin community ; the supporters are mostly "Reformers", a few Brahmins and educated non-Brahmins generally.'

"It seems clear, Sir, that when the Bill was referred to the non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council the only opponents that could be found were the two Brahmins. I do not for a moment minimise the services of those Brahmin members who have supported the Bill, but the fact remains that no non-Brahmin Member has opposed it.

"Then, in the Bombay Presidency of which I can speak with some knowledge, I know that the political conference at Gujrat, besides the social conferences, passed a resolution supporting the principle of this Bill. Sindh is a cosmopolitan division and is not opposed to my Bill so far as I know. It is only where the Brahmin predominates that the opposition is strong. It is in the Deccan that there is this trouble of Brahmins and non-Brahmins, of Mahrattas and Brahmins, of Lingayats and Brahmins, and there you hear a good deal of noise about this Bill. You hear of lots of meetings in favour and of lots of meetings against. The District Judge of Poona, Mr. P. E. Percival, what does he say ? It is only one line, Sir. He says :—

'In view of the strong opposition, especially among the Brahmin community of *Poona* and elsewhere Government will no doubt decide to be conspicuously neutral in respect of the Bill.'

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"I am sorry to have this statement from an eminent judge like my friend Mr. Percival that, because the Brahmins oppose the Bill the Government should remain neutral and neglect the interest of a very large majority of the Hindus. I say again, I am forced to the conviction that the opposition mainly comes from one community, but there it is; the fact must be faced, as I said in the beginning.

"Now, we come to the Madras Presidency. I will just read to this Council the opinion of non-Brahmins expressed in a conference which they held in connection with this Bill. It says:—

'This Conference gives its hearty support and approves the principle embodied in the Hon'ble Mr. Patel's Bill regarding the validity of marriages between different Hundu castes.'

The Secretary of the Conference adds:—

'I should like to draw your attention to the significance of this Resolution. It embodies the considered opinion of a very large section of the non-Brahmin community of the Presidency. Taken in conjunction with the support given to the Bill by the South Indian Liberal Federation, it practically amounts to a full endorsement of the principle of intercaste marriages by the non-Brahmin Hindus. The conference has not expressed any opinion on those questions of inheritance which are intimately connected with it besides giving their adherence to the underlying principle.'

That means, Sir, that the whole of the non-Brahmin community of Madras—and I am sure the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma will support me in this statement—is, generally speaking, in support of this Bill. There is, of course, a keen difference of opinion on certain political questions between the Brahmins and the non-Brahmins in Madras and we know that. But what we are concerned with here is, whether the majority of the Hindus support this Bill or not. The only issue before this Council is, whether the great majority of the Hindu community is in favour of this Bill or is opposed to it Several Local Governments seem to suggest that there is a great majority of Hindu opinion against the Bill. But, if you analyse the opinions, you will find that it is not so. The fact is that it is mainly one community, the vocal community, the community that is in power, who kicks up a row and seems excited, and the Local Governments feel as if the whole Hindu community is against my Bill. That is really not so. I will just quote to you the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Mitter.

"The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Mitter writes to the Government of Bengal a long letter, and I will only read the relevant portion.

'Lastly, I desire to point out that out of about 21 millions of Hindus in my province over 10 millions are so-called untouchables. These classes have their peculiar marriage custom and amongst some of these classes inter-caste marriages and, at any rate, inter-sub-caste marriages are permissible. Considering that the Brahmins in Bengal are a little over a million, the Kayasthas about the same number and the Baidyas less than one hundred thousand, it is very unreasonable on the part of some section of the members of these higher castes to oppose a Bill which will ultimately solve marriage problems of the so-called lower castes. With the advance of education and improvement in the economic conditions and social life of the so-called lower castes, the necessity of a marriage law of the type intended in the Bill will become all the greater, and if the so-called higher castes have the well-being of the future generations of the so-called lower castes in view, then far from opposing a Bill of this character they should have toleration enough to welcome it, specially as the Bill will compel no one to marry under its provisions.'

"According to this opinion in Bengal also the opposition is confined mostly to the Brahmin community.

"As I said, Sir, I have my best supporters in the Brahmin community, and I am very much grateful to them, and my non-Brahmin brothers and sisters and my Sudra brothers and sisters will also be certainly very much thankful to them. Even in this very Council you find a good many Brahmin members in support of this Bill; my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri, the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, the Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde and the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma. All these gentlemen are Brahmins, but they are Brahmins of a different type. They understand the situation, they see which way the wind blows, they see how the world goes; they realize the situation and they say:

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'Well, if we want a step towards political equality, we must be prepared also to grant a step towards social equality.'

"Now, Sir, I do not wish to trouble the Council with a number of opinions. I had a mind to read some of the opinions which are very weighty, but as you, Sir, have asked me not to read many opinions to this Council, I do not wish to take up the time of the Council I will turn to other considerations. This is a motion for reference to Select Committee. Now any discussion of a Bill must necessarily relate, firstly, to the principle of the Bill and, secondly, to the details. At this stage according to the well-understood practice of the Council, we discuss the principle of the Bill; and if we agree to it we refer the Bill to the Select Committee who settle the details. Of course we suggest for the consideration of the Select Committee certain vital matters of detail during the discussion on the motion, but that is all. So the discussion at this stage must principally be confined to the principle, namely, whether inter-caste marriages should be in law valid or not. That is the main principle of the Bill. As I have said, this Bill will in the first place remove doubts regarding the validity of the inter-sub-caste marriages; that will be one effect; and no Hindu can or will object to this as far as I know; it being in consonance with the entire Hindu opinion. Then, again, if you look at it from the point of view of equity, you know that hundreds of inter-caste marriages and inter-sub-caste marriages have taken place in India, and what are you going to do with these people? What is the status of the issue of such marriages? No doubt the parties live as husband and wife, but they do not know whether the courts of law, Mr. Justice So and So will decide whether they are in law husband and wife or not. So the whole thing is in suspense and doubt. People do not know, although they have been living together for years, they do not know whether they are in law husband and wife and whether their children are legitimate. As a matter of fact, so far as inter-caste marriages are concerned, it is practically certain that such marriages are invalid and the issue illegitimate. So far as inter-sub-caste marriages are concerned, it is all doubtful; in some cases the Council will see that the parties were absolutely innocent. They did not know the state of the law; perhaps they were minors when they were married, and in all cases certainly the issues are absolutely innocent. Are they to be allowed to suffer? That is the question. Are you not going to give a helping hand to these people who are innocent, who for no fault of their own have to suffer? So as I say equity is also in my favour; you have got to take some step to validate these marriages. In some cases of course the parties believe that inter-caste marriages are allowed by the Shastras and no one has any business to say that they should not follow the Hindu Shastras. They *bonâ fide* believe, and rightly perhaps that the Hindu Shastras do allow such marriages, and they want to follow the Shastras. Why should you now, why should courts of law interfere and say 'No; though your shastras allow, we shall not recognise these marriages.?'

"Then there is a small minority of the non-Brahmin community that here and there join hands with the great majority of the Brahmins in opposing this Bill; they have done so really from some sort of influence or from want of proper appreciation of the effect of this measure. They do not realise that this Bill is merely a permissive measure; they lose sight of that fact or they are not told about it; they are most of them illiterate poor people; they do not understand these things, the intricacies of the law and so on; and the way some interested and clever people manage to put the case against the Bill mislead them. The fact is that the opposition from that small minority of non-Brahmins is due mostly to my mind to want of appreciation on their part of the provisions of the Bill. The Bill is really permissive; there is no compulsion; no one is asked to marry out of his caste. At the same time, what is to be remembered is this, my Bill preserves the autonomy of the caste which the present interpretation of the Hindu law by the Judges seeks to destroy. I maintain that my Bill is intended to help the autonomy of the caste, to help to preserve the power of the caste; we know it is no shutting our eyes to the fact that inter-caste and inter-sub-caste marriages have been condoned, and I go further and say, in several cases encouraged by the castes concerned. These castes do not

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mind them, they sometimes welcome such unions, and allow full social intermixture with the parties and their issue, and yet when for some reason the case goes to a court of law the court of law says 'Whatever your caste may do or has done, we do not care; we say that the marriage is illegal; we say that the issues are illegitimate; we say that the so-called wife will not be entitled to maintenance; and so on.'

That is the position the law says one thing; the caste may do another. I say my Bill really helps the caste to preserve its autonomy. There is nothing in my Bill to prevent caste 'hanging' if they like the parties to the marriage; caste may say 'well, you are going against the rules of caste, we do not regard you as a Hindu, or we excommunicate you.' My Bill does not interfere with caste, let castes do what do they like. I want caste to preserve its power, its autonomy, but the law is against us, the judges are in the way, they say 'we do not care what the caste has done.' My plea is that by this Bill you will help caste to keep its autonomy, to keep its power. Let them deal with the parties to these marriages, why should law interfere? It is the privilege of caste to deal with its offending members. I have done. I do not wish to take up any more time of this Council. I will take the opportunity on the third reading of the Bill, if it comes to that stage, to once again emphasise the need for this Bill. I trust my Brahmin friends will excuse me if I have said anything to offend them. I have said what I have felt."

3-18 P. M. **The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—**" Sir, I move as an amendment to the motion already before the Council 'that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes and all the non-official members of this Council.' In moving this amendment, I should like to explain the position of the Government in regard to this measure. The Government of India regard the Bill as a liberal measure with which individual members of the Government have every sympathy. It is a permissive measure as I understand it; in no sense is it obligatory upon any person. My own experience is that the best educated Indian opinion I have met, at any rate in the province with which I am familiar, is strongly in favour of the proposals. Many of us indeed feel that it is unreasonable that adult persons who desire to marry should be prohibited by law from doing so because they happen to belong to different castes. Nor am I myself much impressed with the argument that this law will strike a blow at the foundations of the Hindu religion. This argument has been used too often. It was advanced when *Sati* was prohibited, at the time of the Widow Re-marriage Act, when the Caste Disabilities Act was enacted, and later on when the Age of Consent Act was passed. We are many of us unwilling to believe that the Hindu religion does not rest on some more solid basis than that. I am told also that in some Indian States there is legislation comparable to the Bill before the Council. I have no definite information, however, on the point and speak subject to correction.

"I think the Council will sympathise with this attitude of Government towards the Bill. At the same time, this is a matter in which *festina lente* is a very good watchword, and it is most important we should have a definite pronouncement of the views of non-official members on the Bill. There is a great cleavage of public opinion on the merits or demerits of the proposal. I cannot myself agree that the Hon'ble Member has presented a very accurate picture of this feeling. I have no doubt that his affection for his own measure has in some way influenced him in overestimating the value of opinions in support of the Bill and minimizing that of those opposed to him. He said he wished to put the matter clearly before us. I am sure that was his intention, but I do not think that any person who reads through these opinions carefully can accept the view that the majority of orthodox Hindu opinion is not at the present moment opposed to the Bill. It is useless enumerating Local Governments as if they were to be counted on your fingers. To cite the local administration of Coorg, as if it was of the same importance as a large Presidency, is not the way in which the value of local opinion is really ascertained, nor do I think, if I may say so, that the Hon'ble Member was correct in his attack

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on Brahmins as the real opponents of this measure. There are indications that other castes feel very strongly on this point. Then I was told—and I heard this with amazement—that even if vocal opinion was against the Bill Government should neglect this opposition and that they should be guided by the opinions of the silent millions. How often have I been told in this Council that there is one opinion in India, and that that is the vocal opinion of the educated classes. When any official has ever suggested that there is any other opinion, he is told that it is some invention or delusion of his, but now I am asked to neglect public opinion as voiced by Brahmins. Apart, however, from the justice of this attack on the Brahmins, if I had been in my Hon'ble friend's place, I should have avoided it as a matter of tactics. In the first place, my experience of this Council is that many of the acutest Indian intellects have always been Brahmins. I once said a word about Brahmins in the Council on a former occasion and brought a storm about my ears. I roused in truth a hornet's nest and I have avoided doing so again. I assure my Hon'ble friend that this is the most dangerous hornet's nest he has ever disturbed. If there is one thing which Hindu Members in this Council will not bear, it is any suspicion of what they think is an unfair attack upon the Brahmin community. I have now placed before Council the views of Government on the Bill. There is a natural feeling of sympathy with this measure, but, in view of the opposition from the orthodox community, we seek to obtain the advice of non-official members of this Council as to our wisest course, and for this reason I have moved the amendment now before the Council. We shall largely be guided by the opinion of the non-official members who represent largely the educated opinion of the country.

"It is for that reason, and in order to secure an effectual presentment of that opinion, that I have proposed that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes (who, as Hon'ble Members know, is bound under the rules to be Chairman of every Select Committee) and of non-officials Otherwise, indeed, it is very difficult for Government to ascertain the views of individual members.

"I must, however, say that while I propose this course we retain liberty of action, if we think necessary owing to circumstances, either to defer the further consideration of this measure until the enlarged Legislative Councils come into being, or to re-publish it or to take any other line that may appear to us to be most proper in the whole circumstances. I should be glad if this motion is carried, and I may say that it will be carried because I shall use the official majority, and I have reason to believe also that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Patel will not oppose it. If it is carried we shall be glad to have the views of the non-official members not only on the details of the Bill—and I am not going to have it said that the Government have accepted the principle of this Bill in the sense that they mean to pass it in the Council—but also on the question whether the non-official members of this Council think that it would be right to pass this Bill at the present juncture, or whether they think that public opinion is not yet ripe for it and that it should be postponed until we have a more representative Council. Sir, I have been criticised because I have included persons other than Hindus in the Select Committee, and I will again explain very shortly my reasons for doing so. I hope I am not detaining the Council too long. To my mind it is carrying the idea of communal representation to an intolerable length to say that Muhammadans are not to vote on a measure of this kind if they so desire. I did not hear it suggested the other day when the Cutchi Memon Bill was introduced by my friend Mr. Jaffer, that the few Muhammadan Members alone in this Council should vote on it. Such a thing was never suggested; in fact, I believe, the Bill received some support from a particular Hindu Member. There are also some Muhammadan Members in this Council, and other non-Hindu Members who represent mixed constituencies—constituencies partly consisting of Hindus. Would it have been right for the Government to say to deprive these constituencies of their right to discuss this important question because they have chosen to elect a Muhammadan to represent them in this Council? Have not Government also often been told that Members of this Council are in the first

place Indians and not merely Hindus or Muhammadans and that they are in closer touch with their own people than any of you officials can be? Is there not any truth in this argument? I admit the Muhammadan and the Hindu in this country may in many cases have more intimate knowledge of social matters affecting Indians than any of us can have. In any case, however, I do not seek to force any Muhammadan to sit on this committee. I merely give him an opportunity of doing so. I hope that many will serve on it, and that they will give the Government the benefit of their views on this question, of their knowledge and their experience. We have no power, however, to force them to do so and if the conscience or feeling of any member prohibits him from sitting on this committee, let him abstain from it. The Government will lose the benefit of the assistance they might have rendered, but this will be a matter of regret; we cannot in any way enforce our wishes.

"Finally, I wish to make it clear that, while the Government are referring this matter entirely to the non-official committee, they quite realise that the responsibility for the ultimate decision will rest with them. So long as the present form of government remains, it would be idle for Government to attempt to get rid of responsibility in this matter. But what we seek in this matter, is the advice and help of all the non-official members of this Council, on a question of very great difficulty, the difficulties, the intricacies and the perplexities of which we, as Europeans, possibly cannot understand as fully as many Members of this Council.

"There are at least one or two official Indian Members on this Council, and I have been asked why I did not include them on the committee, but the answer is very simple. We seek in this matter to obtain non-official opinion. I am, however, prepared in this case to ask any Indian officials there are, should the committee so desire, to sit with them and assist them in any manner possible with their advice and co-operation and that, I hope, will meet the views of those who think that Hindu officials should be put on this committee. Sir, I hope that the amendment which I have moved will commend itself to the Council."

3-32 P.M. **The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:—** "Sir, at the express desire of my Hon'ble friend, I wish to withdraw my * amendment, but before I do so I wish to clear the position of my community towards the Bill . . . ."

The Vice-President:—"I only called upon the Hon'ble Member to move his amendment. If he does not desire to move it, he cannot make a speech now."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:— "I withdraw the amendment, Sir."

The Vice-President:—"The Hon'ble Member does not move his amendment."

3-33 P.M. **The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi of Kassimbazar:—**"Sir, I had an unpleasant duty of opposing this Bill when it was introduced in Council in September 1918, and I have unfortunately the same unpleasant duty of opposing it to-day. I know, Sir, that the Bill is not a compulsory one, and is only a permissive measure; yet I have very great fears that, as soon as it gets into the Statute-book, it will begin to disorganize Hindu society and make a wreck of its existing organization. Of the eight different kinds of marriages known and sanctioned by the Hindu Shastras, many have now ceased to exist and hold sway, and I have reasons to believe that the operations of this Bill will undermine the sacramental character

* "That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes and all the non-official Hindu members of this Council."

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of those that still remain. Once this wedge is driven into the economy of Hindu social life, the observance of all traditional Hindu customs and the elementary principles of our domestic organization will begin to crumble to pieces in no time. The Hindu community still consider the caste system as the foundation of the whole Hindu social edifice, and inter-marriage among castes, especially among superior and inferior castes, is regarded by them as an encroachment on their religious system, as the Hindu domestic ceremonies and social customs are based on religion, and the religious and social system of the Hindu are so linked together, that it is impossible for a Hindu to marry outside the caste permitted by Hinduism and still remain a Hindu. It is impossible to effect the Hon'ble Mr. Patel's object by a Bill containing a single declaration and providing for no procedure. The Bill provides for no ceremony and no form of marriage, either religious or civil. A religious marriage between persons of different castes cannot now take place under the Hindu law, and a civil ceremony can only be provided in the circumstances laid down by the existing Act, namely, upon a declaration of parties that they are no longer Hindus But without prescribing some form of ceremony there can be no legal marriage, and, as it stands, the Bill would be either ineffective or introduce, at best, a sort of marriage that would neither be welcome nor desirable in good society. I hope, Sir, the present Council will be no party to such a measure of a revolutionary character, and that it will not be referred to a Select Committee at all."

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh:—"Mr. Vice-President, 3-37 P.M. I desire to oppose both the motions with regard to the Bill going to the Select Committee stage, but before doing so, I should like to make an observation of a personal character. Sir, some of us, I may better refer to myself, have to labour under a peculiar difficulty of which I desire to make a confession before the Council for its due appreciation. While addressing the Council I, in common with others who are deficient in public speaking, have to perform at one and the same time three-fold duties :

Duty No. 1. To control myself from natural nervousness due to being unaccustomed, owing to several causes, to such ordeals. The legs tremble and the heart throbs though the tongue speaketh by pressure from within.

Duty No. 2. To develop ideas and thoughts systematically. This is not at all difficult if the debate is a congenial one and I am well conversant with the subject-matter under discussion.

Duty No. 3. To translate those ideas and thoughts into foreign language which forms the medium of giving expression to them. This last duty is arduous and very trying.

"It is for these reasons that I have to lean upon manuscript speeches about which to insinuate that they are written by some one else is simply extremely unbecoming, to use a very mild term. If my Hon'ble colleagues, the official members, had to face half of these difficulties and if the performance of even half the duties mentioned above were to fall on them, I would certainly give them credit if they could carry on the debates with as much eloquence as they do now. But in that case there is one thing of which I am quite certain. None of them would have ventured to liken me to a gramophone entertaining the Council just as the records might be put into the machine. . .

The Vice-President:—"I would ask the Hon'ble Member to address himself to the motion before the Council; I have heard nothing relevant to it yet."

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh:—"I could not catch what the Hon'ble the Vice-President said."

The Vice-President:—"I asked the Hon'ble Member to confine himself to the motion before the Council"

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh :—"It is only a personal matter."

The Vice-President :—"We are not discussing gramophones."

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh :—"The Bill which it is proposed to refer to a Select Committee cannot claim my sympathy. There are special misgivings as to the questions of succession and inheritance, and it is due to that, that great opposition has been raised against the Bill. If the Hon'ble Mr. Patel, who has introduced this Bill, would kindly re-draft it and clear up such points, I think there might not be so much opposition as there is at present. Hindu society, we know, can no longer remain knit together in the trammels which the society provided for itself to remain compact in ancient times or much later, as the case may be. It is no good to go into that controversy. It is true that in ancient times the society survived inroads upon its social structure by the artificial measures which it adopted, but now the civilizing Western influences are too great and forcible to let that structure remain intact in its former or present-day condition. I fully admit that certain very important changes in its social usages and practices are highly imperative. These changes are already taking place imperceptibly, but surely. My submission is, is it at all proper and expedient to rush this measure and cause a shock to the community? In my own humble way, I am also a social reformer, but not a too enthusiastic and head-long reformer such as would cause an eruption in society. The rural population, which is the main population of India, is still quite ignorant of this Bill. Go to a village and inform the elders that such and such a Bill has been introduced into the Council, and I am sure the very information will be treated by them with contempt. What will be their state of feelings when in course of time they will come to know of its effects? The Bill will touch small and big properties whose proprietors and owners, as well as their collaterals, have always prided themselves upon their blue blood. They may be wrong or they may be right, but that is another thing. The question is, will not this measure be shocking to their sentiments and instincts?

"Well, Sir, it has always been our complaint, and to a certain extent, justly, that the present day Councils do not represent Indian public opinion at all. Now we have been granted real and responsible representative institutions. A Select Committee formed from the members of this Council cannot claim to have the weight and representative character as the one that might be formed by the reformed Councils. I ask, Sir, what weight, what influence, what sanction, what authority, will the decision of a Select Committee of this Council carry upon the Hindu mind? I must exclude the official and Muhammadan members because the Bill does not touch them, and their opinions cannot influence the Hindu public in this matter. Does the Council believe that the remaining ten or twelve members are entitled to come to a decision on a question of such momentous importance?

"In this country all the ills to which the people are subjected are attributed to the commissions and omissions of the Government. Is it wise to exasperate the Hindu public mind that a foreign Government has imposed upon them an enactment subversive of the old order of things? The aloofness of the Government of India from the Bill on the words that fell from the lips of the Hon'ble the Home Member when the Bill was introduced or what he has said to-day have not reached and will not reach the ears of the masses and so they, I mean the Government, will have to bear the odium. The news of the grant of a certain measure of Swaraj has certainly reached to a certain extent to every nook and corner of the country. I should think that it would be far better to take up this question when the new constitution is formed. In that case it will carry more weight and authority and people will appreciate its real import owing to its sanction from their own representatives. I believe the Deceased Wife's Sister's Bill took very long before it was passed into law in the mother of Parliaments. England is one of the most advanced countries

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in the world. Taking that fact into consideration, I hope I will not be thought guilty of recommending dilatoriness for a measure at the importance of which no one can cavil. One year is not a very long time to wait.

"The Hon'ble Mover has, unfortunately, brought forward the Brahmin and non-Brahmin controversy in this connection. I am sorry to say that the Kshytriya community which held sway over this country for a long time, and which even now owns about two-thirds of this country, is bitterly opposed to this Bill. I may remind the Hon'ble Mover that the Hon'ble Raja Moti Chand is not a Brahmin, but he is opposed to the Bill. The Hon'ble Raja Chandra Chur Singh is not a Brahmin, but he is opposed to the Bill. The Hon'ble Lala Sukhbir Sinha, one of the leading members of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces, is also opposed to the Bill. So it is not a question of Brahmin and non-Brahmin; it is a question of the social reform of the Hindu community, and, I think, it would be proper for this Council to take as its guide the public opinion of the Hindu community."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"Sir, when this Bill was originally introduced, I supported the principle of it. I adhere to my support of the principle, but I raised certain questions for consideration which do not seem to have appealed to my friend Mr. Patel, and he has not alluded to them at all in the course of his remarks asking for the appointment of a Committee. If the question be as to whether this Bill should be passed into law as it is, I would most emphatically say 'no', although I adhere to the principle of the Bill, because I believe that the Bill as it stands, if passed into an enactment, would do as much harm, as perhaps more harm, than good. We, educated Indians, who foresee what the future of the country is likely to be are naturally extremely anxious to permit those who believe in the tenets of the Hindu religion and are moved by its sublime philosophy to continue to be Hindus and yet live what to them are reformed lives. It is for that purpose, therefore, that we heartily appreciate any movement which tries to encourage the freedom of marriage amongst the various sections of the Hindu community Therein we are at one with the Hon'ble Mr. Patel; but I think, Sir, he has done wrong in thinking that he has the support of the vast mass of the Hindu community or the non-Brahmin community in his favour. If I were to act upon what I believe would be the mandate of my constituency, consisting mostly of non-Brahmins, I should certainly not be prepared to vote for this Bill at all, and I feel certain that if it were to come to a question of taking the view of the community and basing the election of a representative on that view, I should be surprised if very many who were in favour of the Bill would be returned to the Council. But that is not the position which we have taken up here, because we believe that in enabling the passing of this Bill, we would be doing something which would really build up the future structure of the Indian community. Therefore, his remarks about the Brahmins and the non-Brahmins were, I think, rather unhappy. It is the custom and the fashion of the day to explain away any inconvenient positions by attributing all the inconveniences and the difficulties to the Brahmin. And here the Brahmin comes in as a very handy instrument in the hand of Mr. Patel to explain his difficulty about the position of the Hindu community, but the Brahmin gains by this Bill which makes him a present of the girls of all the other communities to choose from in marriage which he has been prevented from doing by customary law for the last three or four centuries. Wherein does he lose? He does not lose anything at all. The Brahmin is monogamous partly because he cannot marry more girls than one in his community owing to the limitations of the sex ratio. In the good old days, the Brahmin married into all the other castes. He never lost caste, he married into all the other castes. The law of inheritance provided a gradation and, consequently, there was absolutely no difficulty in his way. But it was the Brahmin who saw that the Hindu community would not prosper if this unfair advantage were given to him, and he said 'no'. Now, unless this Bill says 3-16 P.M.

[*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*] [25TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

that the parties to a contract of marriage under this Bill are to be monogamous, the result may be disastrous to the Hindu community because it would encourage polygamous marriages in future on a large scale since Hindu society and Hindu sentiment do not condemn the association of men of the higher castes with women of the lower castes. A Kshtriya will not lose caste if he marries a Vaishya or Sudra. Consequently, Sir, to bring in the Brahmin caste for the purpose of explaining the opposition seems to me rather unnecessary and useless. I do not go into the statistics of those who support and those who are against the Bill. If I had known that my learned friend would have a fling at the Brahmins I should have collected them, but I know as a matter of fact how the South Indian Federation happened to change its views rather recently. When Mr. Basu's Bill was discussed and I was in Madras, and I heartily supported it, I knew how angry I made many of my non-Brahmin friends there, but some of them now seem to think that somehow the privileges of the Brahmins would be effected by this Bill and, consequently, they have suddenly turned round and have taken a different attitude. But I think they no more represent the non-Brahmins of the Southern Presidency than I represent the Brahmins of the Southern Presidency in this matter. The vast majority of the Brahmins to which community I have the honour to belong, as well as the non-Brahmins of the Southern Presidency would, if a vote were taken on this, be against it; but that is a different point.

"I come now, Sir, to the point I was trying to reach. It was this. Is it open to this Council in the Select Committee to treat merely as a matter of detail very vast questions of principle, namely, as to whether the offspring of marriages under this new Bill, if passed into law, would be governed by the ancient Hindu law which would be revived for the purpose, or whether it would be necessary to make a new law for them?

"What is to be the law of adoption in their case? What is to be the law of marriage ceremonial in their case? It is perfectly true that in the old days *anuloma* marriages were very common, though public sentiment was against *pratiloma* marriages. My Hon'ble friend was perfectly right in saying that; they were not treated as unlawful although it came to the same thing, because the offspring of a *pratiloma* marriage got hardly anything by way of inheritance. The result of our not making any provision by way of rules of inheritance under this Bill would be this. Section 8 of the *Mitakshara* would in the case of communities, in the Southern Presidency, Orissa and Bihar and other persons also, govern the laws of succession. It says the sons of a Brahmin by a Brahmin wife shall have four shares, by a Kshatriya wife, three, by a Vaishya wife two, and by Sudra one. Out of ten shares, the children by a Kshatriya wife three or two, or one, by a Vaishya wife two; so that if a Brahmin marries into all the four castes the shares would be four or three or two or one out of ten. I do not know whether it is the desire of my Hon'ble friend to perpetuate that law of succession; at any rate I would not be a party to it.

"Then, again, my learned friend conveniently forgets that his Bill would provide for *pratiloma* marriages, and I should not be a party to a Bill which draws any distinction between *Anuloma* and *Pratiloma* marriages. I would equally interpose no legal obstacles in the way of men of the lower castes marrying women of the higher castes; but the law of succession is so precarious that the children of these unions would hardly get anything. What is to be done with them? Therefore, I do think the Select Committee would be bound to go into the question of succession and recommend a rule which would not be the Hindu law rule, which may be a very equitable rule, but which would still not be in consonance with the ancient Hindu law. Therefore, as to whether it would be competent to the Select Committee to make a new law in regard to succession—treating it as a matter of detail—is a question I leave to the official members who will have to dispose of this matter.

"Then the question of adoption will come in. Supposing a Brahmin marries a Brahmin wife and a Sudra wife; if he dies issueless, who is to adopt? Is it to be the Brahmin wife or the Sudra wife or both jointly? Is the Sudra wife to adopt a Brahmin or Sudra boy, or is the Brahmin wife to adopt a Sudra

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or Brahmin boy? What is to be the law? Among the Sudras illegitimate sons would be entitled to a share, and the rules of adoption are different. What is to be the law in the future?

"Then, Sir, there is the question of adult marriages. We shall have to provide whether it would be competent to the reformers to marry their children when not of age into castes to which they do not belong. That is another point which we shall have to consider; it is not contained in the Bill as it stands at present.

"I think these questions of adoption, succession and inheritance are very vital questions, and as I have put it the question of monogamy or polygamy is also a very important one. If we are to frame new rules with regard to monogamy, with regard to adult marriage, with regard to adoption, with regard to succession, there will be precious little of Hindu law left intact. It will be a new law, and the creation of a new sect no doubt, and I should like to encourage that sect and I hope that sect will in future, greatly absorb the whole community of India. But however that may be, it would hardly be 'Hindu' in the strict present accepted sense of the term, and therefore it would be a question which would have to be left open to the Hindu community again to consider, as to whether they would like to have these vast changes made before they are permitted to marry into other castes. Sir, the question is not so very simple as it may appear on the surface. There are very important questions as to whether a Brahmin woman or a Kshatriya woman—'Brahmin' sounds very harsh in some people's ears and I will avoid all controversy—as to whether a Kshatriya lady can say 'I will not live with my husband because he has married a Sudra woman.' Well, questions of divorce of that character would arise the moment we pass this Bill. The reform has our hearty sympathy, and I do not therefore stand for an indefinite postponement of the question. I do not believe that if this Bill comes before a committee constituted under the Reforms Scheme, it would have the ghost of a chance. I am rather sceptical—I may be wrong, I personally would not like to introduce any obstacles—but I may state clearly that the Government would be thinking wrongly if the views of any of us should be considered to be representative of the communities to which we belong. They are our honest views, which, we think, would be for the welfare of the future community of India, but I do not think we reflect the opinion of the communities when we vote here one way or the other."

The Council adjourned until Thursday, the 26th February, at 11 o'clock.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

DELHI:
The 6th March, 1920.

APPENDIX.

[Referred to in Answer to Question No. 34.]

Statement referred to in part (a) of the reply to the Hon'ble Mr. S. Sinha's question regarding primary education.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Province.	1911-12.		1918-19.		Average of increase or decrease during the last seven years.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Madras	24,044	940,689	29,952	1,250,796	+5,908	+310,107
Bombay	11,609	672,391	10,647	608,200	—962	—64,191
Bengal	28,606	1,074,100	34,278	1,144,885	+5,672	+70,785
United Provinces	9,258	480,544	11,507	685,940	+2,249	+205,396
Punjab	3,417	179,588	5,172	246,771	+1,755	+67,183
Burma	4,764	161,236	6,353	206,382	+1,589	+45,146
Bihar and Orissa	21,990	613,359	23,052	635,123	+1,062	+21,764
Central Provinces and Berar.	3,195	239,711	3,841	257,506	+646	+17,795
Assam	3,469	141,748	3,924	161,804	+455	+20,056
North-West Frontier Province.	260	14,129	618	25,398	+358	+11,269
Other Administrations	80	5,153	459	23,511	+379	+18,358
INDIA	110,692	4,522,648	129,803	5,246,316	+19,111	+723,668

N. B.—The increase shown here is an under estimate as the figures for 1911-12 include certain Indian States which were omitted from the returns with effect from 1914-15.

Statement referred to in part (d) of the reply to the Hon'ble Mr. S. Sinha's question regarding primary education.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Province.	1911-12.		1918-19.		Average of increase or decrease during the last seven years.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Madras	25,206	1,029,050	32,009	1,400,994	+6,803	+371,944
Bombay	12,763	757,130	11,968	701,804	—795	—55,326
Bengal	35,186	1,227,180	44,925	1,384,201	+9,739	+157,021
United Provinces	10,215	512,293	12,653	725,462	+2,438	+213,169
Punjab	4,054	208,679	6,123	289,690	+2,069	+81,011
Burma	5,316	181,406	7,316	239,767	+2,000	+58,361
Bihar and Orissa	23,249	645,417	25,652	695,256	+2,403	+49,839
Central Provinces and Berar.	3,504	256,203	4,165	275,713	+661	+19,510
Assam	3,711	148,987	4,271	172,598	+560	+23,611
North-West Frontier Province.	288	16,054	665	28,443	+377	+12,389
Other Administrations	86	5,743	524	27,554	+438	+21,811
INDIA	123,578	4,988,142	[illegible]	5,941,482	+26,693	+953,340

N. B.—The increase shown here is an under estimate as the figures for 1911-12 include certain Indian States which were omitted from the returns with effect from 19[illegible]-15.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915. (5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.)

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Thursday, the 26th February, 1920.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble SIR GEORGE LOWNDES, K.C., K.C.S.I., Vice-President, *presiding*, and 51 Members, of whom 46 were Additional Members.

HINDU MARRIAGES VALIDITY BILL—(*contd.*)

The Vice-President :—" The Council will now resume the discussion on Mr. Patel's motion regarding marriages between Hindus of different castes." 11-2 A.M.

The Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerjea :—" Sir, when I was listening to the speech of my Hon'ble friend the mover, it seemed to me as if I was attending a meeting in the Southern Presidency which was the centre of controversy between Brahmins and non-Brahmins so full of anti-Brahmanical spirit was that speech and so little was there of tolerance or charity in it for those who do not worship with my Hon'ble friend in the same temple. My Hon'ble friend assumes that the majority of his opponents are Brahmins and that the majority of his supporters are non-Brahmins. I should like to know what is his warrant for that assumption, except it be the information within the four corners of the papers which have been sent to us by Government, and which do not profess to be complete or exhaustive? May I remind my Hon'ble friend that throughout our long and chequered history the representatives of the Brahmanical community have been the intellectual, the social and religious leaders of the people of India, and that even under British rule, despite its equalising and democratic influences they have maintained their position of pre-eminence. In the middle of the nineteenth century India produced the greatest religious leader of his times, he was a Brahmin, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the founder of the Brahmo Somaj; his successor was Maharsi Debendra Nath Tagore, he was also a Brahmin, and the father of Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore, the first of our social reformers was Pundit Iswar Chandra Vidasayasagar, who was a Brahmin. The founder of the Arya Samaj movement in the Punjab with which the national life of that province is bound up was Swami Dayanand Saraswati. He too was a Brahmin. Next to Keshub Chandra Sen the greatest religious 11-3 A.M.

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reformer of the latter half of the nineteenth century was Ram Krishna Paramhansa, who was a Brahmin and whose religious and philanthropic organisations have now spread all over India.

"It seems to me that my Hon'ble friend, apart from the inaccuracy of his statements, is guilty of a gigantic tactical blunder. It serves no useful purpose to alienate the sympathies of the intellectual leaders of India. Nor can I congratulate my Hon'ble friend on the accuracy of the inferences which he has drawn from information that has been placed at our disposal by the Government. My Hon'ble friend seems to think that the bulk of public opinion is in favour of the Bill and that we are in the majority. I am one of his supporters, but it does no good to disguise facts. We, Sir, are in a minority and we have to educate our people and to convert the minority into a majority. That is the present state of things, and I appeal to a statement furnished by the Government of Bengal in confirmation of this view. Sir, out of five divisions of the Bengal Presidency, three divisions are distinctly opposed to this Bill two are in favour of it. In a statement furnished by the Government of Bengal, Lord Ronaldshay says that the newspapers, with exceptions here and there, are all against the Bill, that is to say, that the whole of the vocal section of public opinion is against the Bill. I think we ought to acknowledge the fact and to realise that we are in a minority, and that if we wish to take the people with us, we shall have to convert them to our views.

"Sir, passing now to another aspect of the question, we find that the Bill has been challenged on the ground,—and I think these objections have been brought forward by my Hon'ble friend* to my right,—it has been challenged on the ground that it will tend to destroy the sacramental character of Hindu marriages, that it will imperil the caste system and dislocate our social arrangements. I entirely dissent from that view I contend that it will do nothing of the sort. Inter-caste marriages prevailed in the time of Manu, caste system also subsisted in the time of Manu, inter-caste marriages did not interfere with it in the time of Manu. Are we better Hindus than our ancestors? I do not think so That sacramental character of our marriages was not destroyed, it was not in any way interfered with, it was not in the slightest measure impaired by these inter-marriages in the time of Manu about a thousand years ago. It is said that by the provisions of the Bill, if we accepted them, the caste system would be imperilled. It was not imperilled at the time of Manu; this caste system existed at that time in spite of these inter-marriages. Then the last argument is that it will disturb our social arrangements This is a very old argument. It was brought forward in 1856 when the law regarding the re-marriage of widows was considered. That law has been placed on the Statute-book. Our caste systems and our social arrangements have not been injured; Hindu society is now as vigorous as then. I do not think, Sir, that the fabric of Hinduism will in any way suffer by this Bill. On the contrary, it seems to me that it will receive added strength in consequence of this wholesome change. Sir, let me remind the Council of some of the arguments which my Hon'ble friend† behind me put forward in the course of his admirable speech. He opposed the Bill but at the same time admitted that changes were necessary. Well, Sir, let me remind the Council of a great dictum of the founder of conservative philosophy, Edmund Burke' He says that a system without the means of change is without the means of conservation. Here is this venerable fabric hoary with age, consecrated by immemorial traditions, bequeathed to us by our ancestors. Are we going to preserve it, hand it down unimpaired, improved and enlarged to those who will come after us and bear our names? If we desire to do so, we must introduce changes. The venerable fabric cannot stand without such changes. We must take out a beam here, rafter there, take down a wall elsewhere and thus renew this ancient and venerable structure. Sir, adaptability is the law of life, adaptability to environments has been the saving principle of Hindu society amid

* Hon'ble Maharaja of Kasimbazar.

† Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh.

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many vicissitudes of time and fortune. Confronted with the militant forces of Buddhism, what did our ancestors do? They bowed to the storm. They borrowed a doctrine here and a doctrine there from the Buddhists, fraternised with them, installed Lord Budha as one of the Gods of Hindu pantheon and crushed Buddhism in their fraternal embrace. That was the procedure of the ancient Hindus. Sir, the world is moving. We cannot stand still. Stationariness is impossible in the law of Providence. We must move and if we do not move forward, we must move backward, and it seems to me that political progress and social stagnation are inconsistent and unthinkable. We talk of political progress. We must have social progress along with it, and it seems to me, Sir, that the Hon'ble Mr. Patel's Bill is a small instalment towards that progress. His Bill is by no means a revolutionary one. What he proposes is that unions which, in the absence of a law such as this, would be unlawful should be legitimatised and that the children of such unions should be declared to be entitled to the inheritance of their parents. Is not this just; Is not this fair; and are not the natural canons of justice superior to all laws, all ordinances and even the injunctions of the Shastras? For, Sir, do they not flow from the footsteps of the throne of the Supreme and are graven deep on the hearts and consciences of humanity? I support the Bill, in the first place, because it is just; I support it because it will not interfere with the solidarity of the Hindu system. I support it further because it is but a small instalment towards that progressive evolution with which the future of our race is bound up; and, on these grounds, I give my support to the Bill. I will ask the Select Committee which is about to be appointed to look into the points which have been referred to by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma. They are of great importance. What are to be the rites that are to be followed in connection with these marriages; what is to be the law of succession that will be followed in this connection? There will be other matters of detail which will have to be considered.

"Then, Sir, I am entirely in favour of the amendment which has been proposed by the Hon'ble the Home Member. This is undoubtedly and essentially a matter for the Hindu community, but, I think, the advice of our Muhammadan and European colleagues would be helpful. Why should we exclude them? Let us hear what they have to say. The decision of the question will be in our own hands.

"Lastly, Sir, we should all look at the matter not merely from the standpoint of social reform. We are here as legislators making laws for the good of a great country. That is the view-point from which we should regard this question, and it seems to me that it would be preferable if this matter were considered and disposed of by a larger and more representative body reflecting in a truer sense the public opinion of the country, speaking with a voice and authority which does not belong to us. I think that would be the proper solution of the question before us. At the same time I desire to accord my whole-hearted support to the principle underlying the Bill."

The Vice-President:—"I had hoped that after the adjournment yesterday the Council would have agreed to bury the Brahmin question; sufficient has already been said on both sides, and the matter is really quite irrelevant. The motion before the Council is whether the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee or not, and I propose to rule in future that all references to the Brahmin question are out of order."

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri:—"Sir, the Hon'ble 11 17 A.
Mr. Patel included me yesterday amongst the supporters of his Bill. He was quite right. I have great pleasure in supporting his Bill, and I also support the amendment by the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent to his motion. I support the Bill mostly because I believe in the promotion of freedom to the individual in matters vital to his welfare. I believe, Sir, that the institution of marriage is just the institution in which it is necessary within limits to accord the utmost liberty of action to the individual. The limits necessary are prescribed in every

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community and upheld sometimes by the customary law, sometimes by the statutory law of the land. In the case of India it is the customary law that the Courts enforce in respect of marriage. But it is well known that our ancient Shastras and Scriptures advise one course of action, but that custom in recent times, no doubt extending over several generations, has adopted a somewhat different course. I do not mean to say that every departure from the ancient rule has been wrong. I believe that in every change there has been a conformity to the environment. Every change must have been necessary at the time it was made. But at the present moment there is no doubt that the restrictions imposed by custom far exceed those that the ancient law imposed on the institution of marriage, and that these customary restrictions have begun to enslave the community and restrict the freedom of the individual in a most unwholesome manner. I do not believe really, therefore, that there is any danger to the religion of the land. On the contrary, if I venture to make this statement, it will help to place the religion of the land on a higher and purer footing. Nor do I believe that there is any truth in the charge that has been brought against this Bill that it will disrupt the Hindu society or that it will uproot the institution of caste.

"I believe, Sir, like most proposals for reform, this is likely to be operative on a very small scale in the beginning If a change comes over the society of this country, it will come over it in a very slow, gradual and natural and safe manner. If, however, there is a possibility of any revolution being effected, which I emphatically deny, it is because the consciousness of the community has begun to revolt against the unwholesome restrictions imposed by custom. Those who foresee these dangers seem to have in their minds an impression that the community at large has begun to feel the stringency of the restrictions and is ready, the moment the law of the land makes it possible, to overstep the barriers and reorganise the institution of marriage on reasonable and healthy lines. If that was the case, I should no doubt rejoice, but I have no reason to think that that is the case. The community is not going to take advantage on a very considerable scale of the provisions of this Bill. I therefore do not apprehend in the least any revolution in society, anything to justify the grave alarm that has found expression both in this Council and outside. One thing, however, may be said. The Hon'ble Mr. Patel and some of his supporters have claimed for the Bill that it may have the effect of demolishing caste. I do not think it will have that effect at all. It may remove some of the acerbities of these caste distinctions; it points the better way to the community; it is a signpost in the march of the community towards a better order, but certainly it will not do much more than that. The Hon'ble Mr. Patel's Bill is brief, attractively brief. He seems to have the idea that if the Bill were confined to a mere declaration of the validity of marriages between castes, it would disarm the opposition of the community; it would show them that the minimum departure from the established practice was contemplated, that it did not try to interfere in any way with the law of succession and inheritance, that it left the ages of the parties where they would otherwise have been, and it left the conditions surrounding a marriage just where they were. I confess, Sir, it seems to me that this is a wrong line to have taken altogether. The very brevity of the Bill is its danger. If the Hon'ble Mr. Patel had taken the advice that has been tendered to him from innumerable quarters and amplified his Bill so as to provide for the many cases of difficulty that arise out of this simple declaration, he would have, it seems to me, diminished considerably the opposition that now finds expression. In this case—more detail, less alarm. I said at the time he asked leave of this Council to introduce this Bill, that I felt the moment that we touch radical institutions like marriage in the light of modern reason, it was necessary to introduce other elements which the enlightened conscience of the modern day connects with the marriage institution. For instance this particular Bill will cause a certain amount of unhappiness, a certain amount of social ostracism to the people who avail themselves of it It will not do to permit parents so to arrange the marriages of their children that those children, when they grow up, may have to

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face difficulties which they would not themselves have courted. It is absolulety necessary therefore that this reform, which is likely to bring social trouble to those who avail themselves of it, should contain a condition that the parties to any marriage under this Bill should be adults, and should be people that had arrived at the age of discretion. It is necessary too, Sir, in my judgment, that it should provide that the parties to the marriage should be otherwise monogamous, that it should also be clearly made out that while it may be open to people who avail themselves of this Bill to go through the customary rites of marriage before the sacred fire, it nevertheless should be ordained by law that the marriage should have a civil aspect as well, for it is quite likely that a great deal of opposition will be raised to the solemnization of the marriage by the ordinary sacred ritual; and it is possible to contend (I do not believe that it will be correct, but it is possible to contend) that the usual ritual had no application to cases of marriage between a higher and a lower caste. To avoid these difficulties many of Mr. Patel's supporters have advised him to include a provision for registration of marriage. I think it would be well to introduce that element also. I make this recommendation at this moment to the Hon'ble Mr. Patel, because I would respectfully remind him that, while he has numerous supporters on all sides, nearly every one of those supporters has qualified his support by the recommendation that various changes and additions should be made to the Bill, so that it may prove a workable machinery. I may mention Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, and Mr. Madgaokar, District Judge. Then the Local Governments have done the same. The Hon'ble Mr. Patel yesterday claimed Mr. Percival, District Judge of Poona, amongst his supporters. Sir, at the risk of seeming to disobey a certain rule of yours, I would read one sentence from Mr. Percival's opinion which I commend to the earnest attention of Mr. Patel :—

'In view of the strong opposition, especially among the Brahmin community of Poona and elsewhere, Government will no doubt decide to be conspicuously neutral in respect of the Bill.'

This is for the Hon'ble Mr. Patel :—

'It would also seem desirable to suggest to the Hon'ble Mr. Patel that he would be well advised to travel along the lines of least resistance (as he did in the case of his Educational Bill); that is to say, to confine his Bill to sub-castes, as suggested in paragraph 5 of the report of the Inspecting F. C. Sub-Judge, Poona.'

"Now that does not seem to me to be an opinion which one should have claimed to be entirely in support of the Bill. It is in support of a Bill of much smaller scope than the one before us.

"I conceive then that the Select Committee to which this Bill might be committed in the course of this day's proceedings would have to expand it in various directions and make it a really workable plan, disarming opposition and criticism that has come from all quarters.

"Now, Sir, I want to consider a most important condition imposed by some people on the action of this legislature in respect of matters of social reform. I believe the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent on a former occasion referred briefly, although not on his own individual account, to this condition, that the majority of the community affected by the Bill must be more or less in support of the change indicated before Government could give their sanction to any such measure. Now this condition it is simply impossible, I conceive, to fulfil. I have no desire whatever to enter on any controversy, but I must point out that the Hon'ble Mr. Patel yesterday claimed too much when he claimed that the bulk of the community were in favour of the Bill. Nothing, Sir, is to be gained by exaggerating the support that comes to a measure of this character. The bulk of the Hindu community, both as I read the papers before us and as I know from personal knowledge of feeling all over the country, is decidedly against the Bill. The Hon'ble Mr. Patel pays too much attention to individual opinions, but individual opinions are confessedly individual. Large meetings of the community held up and down the country have protested against the measure, and have memorialised

[*Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.*] [26TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

the Local Governments. The Local Governments have only made a selection of the papers which are printed here and communicated to us. The large bulk of opinion, most of it adverse, has not been communicated to this Council. The Maharaja of Darbangha, who presided over a great many of these protest meetings, is referred to both by the Bihar and Orissa Government and the Bengal Government. Now, what did those meetings consist of? They consisted of people of the Hindu community of all castes, Brahmins and non-Brahmins alike. Similarly, meetings, to which the Board of Revenue in Madras refer, consisted also of members of all castes. It seems to me, Sir, that when we set the adverse opinion side by side with the favourable opinion there can be no doubt whatever that the adverse opinion is very much the stronger. That, however, does not seem to me to matter very much in the case of a permissive Bill of this kind. Confessedly, it is for the relief of minorities, and when minorities come and seek relief at the hands of the legislature, it appears to me that the legislature would be imposing a very heavy, almost a prohibitive, obligation if it says 'You go and get the consent of the majority.' The majority are avowedly against a thing of this kind. They do not like sometimes to give the necessary freedom to minorities and to individuals that may be affected. It is a plea on behalf of the minority, on behalf of the individual, that we make to this Council. To claim that the majority are in our favour is to make, it seems to me, a false claim, is to set up, it seems to me, an unnecessary claim. We are a minority; as a minority we come to this Council for relief. But this minority, Sir, is not altogether negligible. It is a considerable minority and the Council need not consider its time and energy wasted if it contemplated a measure that sought to give relief to a considerable minority. I have here a pamphlet, which I daresay other members of this Council also possess copies of, by a certain gentleman named Daphtari, a member of the Bar in Bombay. It is a most instructive pamphlet full of facts and observations which a consideration of this Bill makes necessary. There, it is asserted, and I believe it is true, Sir, that there are great numbers of people, numerous castes and sub-castes, in parts of the country, who have been obliged to transgress the limits of the caste distinctions, who have been obliged, in order to find brides and bridegrooms, to overstep the limits set down by custom. Such marriages are now in being, children have been born, and there is a feeling of uneasiness amongst members of these small communities that if ever a case should unfortunately come to a Court of law a decision may be given against them. It is necessary, therefore, for the protection of people who have already taken bold action to pass a Bill of this kind. Now that, Sir, it seems to me, is a significant commentary on the way in which customs are created. The requirement that the custom must be ancient, must be continual and must be uniform is very hard. It militates against the growth of healthy and new customs. I know, as a matter of fact, that in the case of a requirement of the ancient law which is much more binding and goes to the very root of our religion than the one we are considering, in the case, I mean, of the prohibition against marriages as between people of the same Gotra there are communities that have felt that they could not conform to this requirement. I know of a village in the Tinnevelly District where a community accepted as orthodox people have, however, owing to the stringency of that condition, been obliged to transgress even this rule and marriages there have been contracted during the last thirty years between people belonging to the same Gotra; and they are Brahmins and Brahmins of a very orthodox sect. I know of other cases where this law against sagotra marriages has been transgressed It is necessary that cases of this sort should be protected by an enlightened legislature. We must move with the times and as often as people find it necessary to transgress the limits imposed by custom, take that bold action and come to the legislature for relief. I think it will not be wise to withhold that relief merely because three-fourths or seven-eighths of the community have not yet come to ask for the relief.

"Now, Sir, a word as to the attitude of Government in this matter. Now the attitude of Government, it seems to me, is surrounded by a great deal of

[26TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Major Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan; Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis.*]

difficulty and the Local Governments have not spoken with one voice in the matter. The disparity between the views of Government is well brought out when we consider the contrast between the views of Sir Reginald Craddock in Burma and the views of Sir Harcourt Butler in the United Provinces. They seem to me to mark the utmost limits of the divergence of views of the Local Governments. Sir Reginald Craddock would advise the Government to prevent the passage of this Bill. Sir Harcourt Butler exhorts the Government to take the side of the reformers, to help the people to live up to a better ideal. He would persuade the Government of India to support the Bill and help it on Between these two extremes there lie two views One view is that this Bill had best be considered by the Reformed Council

"The Governments of Madras, the Punjab and Bombay hold to this view strongly, while the other view that the Government must be strictly neutral and leave this matter to be settled by the Hindu members of this Council, being non-official, is held by the Central Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces, the last Government coming also under this in case the other view which I mentioned a minute ago should not commend itself to the Government of India. I find it difficult, Sir, to blame the Government of India in the circumstances that I have stated if they refuse to give official support to this Bill. It seems to me that the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent's amendment, therefore, takes the only course that it is open to the Government of India to take. They must leave this matter to be settled by the non-official members of this Council, and that is why I believe that the amendment is cast on the right lines I have great pleasure in supporting the Bill and the amendment of the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent."

The Hon'ble Major Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan :—" Sir, on behalf of my Muhammadan brethren I rise to say a few words on the amendment, not on the Bill. We have heard very able speakers speaking yesterday and to-day and we have come to know that the matter is very difficult and intricate. Being Muhammadans we know our own law, and we do not know the law of the Hindus so well There is also another difficulty. Just as Government thinks on this occasion it ought to be neutral, we Muhammadans also have got our own difficulties, and we think we ought to be neutral also at this juncture. One of the causes is that we have seen that the community itself is not unanimous on the matter. It is on this account that we ask that we may be kept out of the Select Committee. This is the general opinion of Muhammadans at the present moment. Of course there are all sorts of opinions, and some of us go further than others. We have got our own religious questions; and as we will always be in a minority here, as well as in the Provincial Councils, when we are trying to better our lot and when we bring in such measures, we may be absolutely hampered; I mean the majority may at any time defeat anything we want to do; that is why we say that when we put our house in order, particularly in our religious questions, we should be allowed to be separate; and we want to be separate therefore now in this matter. That is what I have to say on this amendment. We have had a foretaste during the discussion on the Dacca University measure, it has opened the eyes of most of us in Council as well as outside; and that is one of the causes why we want to ask Government that we should be left alone in this matter; and in future when we have a three-fourths majority on any matter affecting us peculiarly, others should not be allowed to meddle with us; that is why we do not want to meddle with others. With these words I do not support the amendment." 11-42 A.M.

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis :—" Sir, my attitude towards Mr. Basu's Bill was determined by considerations peculiar to that period, but surely some such legislation as now brought in is necessary in the new conditions due to advanced civilisation, in order to legalise mixed marriages. The increasing number of such marriages clearly proves the existence of a genuine desire in the society, as a whole, for a change in the rules 11-45 A.M.

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which have now been unfortunately crystallized by judicial decision. It would be wrong to disregard the growing sentiment and wishes of the people in such a matter. The rules regarding marriage must be relaxed to suit modern conditions of life. It is of course necessary that the Bill should be carefully examined as regards details in view of the other issues involved, as presently instanced by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma. The language has also to be scrutinised in order to prevent unnecessary litigation. If the Bill is sent to a small Select Committee, mostly of expert lawyers as suggested by Mr. Patel it will, I hope, emerge from it in an acceptable form. It is impossible that it should do so from a large committee, as contemplated by the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent. If the Bill is ultimately passed, the Hon'ble Mr. Patel will have the credit of being looked upon as an apostle of Social Reform, which is gradually but surely taking hold of the public mind."

11-47 A.M. **The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur** :—"Sir, I regret I cannot see eye to eye with some of the leaders and reformers who have spoken in support of the Bill. But before going further I want to know whether these reformers are prepared to carry out into practice the principles involved in these Bills? Are they prepared to allow their children to marry outside their caste? If that is not to be, if they would keep aloof from all these things, then where is the necessity of posing as leaders and giving their whole-hearted and sympathetic support to the Bill? I regret I cannot see my way to support the motion of my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Patel.

"As an orthodox Hindu, I consider the caste-system as the foundation of the whole Hindu social edifice; and any violation of that system would undermine the foundation and ultimately demolish the superstructure. As has been pointed out by Mr. Tonkinson that the social and religious systems of the Hindus are so linked together, that it is impossible for a Hindu to marry outside the circle permitted by Hinduism and still remain a Hindu. The principle underlying the Bill is wholly repugnant to Hindu religion and contrary to the time-honoured customs and practices of the Hindus—customs and practices which age has endowed with the sanctity of religious doctrines. The entire social system of the Hindus is bound up and linked together by caste. It has been admitted by an expert of Sir George Birdwood's eminence that the art- industries of India owe their very existence to the system of caste which has preserved them from the corrosive wear and tear of time. The skill of the hereditary craftsmen becomes a second nature

"It has been said that the measure is merely permissive. But as Mahamohopadhya Hara Prasad Shastri M.A., C.I.E. has said 'The Hindus do not want these validating Acts and they fervently pray that the benign Government set their face against these Acts and let the people alone in social matters.' Attempts have before now been made by reformers and philanthropists to have such validating measures passed by the legislature, but they have fallen still-born : and the only result has been the creation of suspicion in the minds of the people. The tocsin of alarm has already been sounded and that by no less a person than Raja Peary Mohan Mukerjee, C.S.I., whose age, intellectual acquirements, position and public services entitle his opinion to respect. Says the Raja 'Assurances have been repeatedly given both by Parliamentary Statutes and by the Regulations and Acts of the Indian Government to the peoples of India that in matters regarding succession, inheritance, marriage, caste and all religious usages the personal laws of Hindus will be respected. The proposed measure contemplates an express violation of these assurances. We venture to hope that Government will be pleased not to deviate from the policy which they have hitherto followed in the administration of the affairs of their Hindu subjects.'

"Even people outside the pale of Hinduism have admitted the difficulties to which the measure before the Council is likely to lead. I quote below the opinion of Mr. B. C. Sen, officiating Commissioner, Bhagalpore Division — 'Though born a Hindu, I am beyond the pale of Hinduism and

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should like to see the whole of the caste system abolished to-morrow. At the same time I am clearly of opinion that the present Bill is premature, and would remain practically inoperative even if passed into law. There can be no doubt that the great mass of Hindu sentiment is strongly against the proposal, and I cannot say that that attitude is altogether unreasonable. In Hinduism, religion, social custom and civil law are so bound up together, that it is impossible to separate them. They are all based on Hindu religious books. So long as the caste system is recognised as an integral part of Hindu religion, and so long as the laws of Hindu marriage and inheritance are based on Hindu Shastras, the present Bill is bound to be looked upon as an attack on the Hindu religion. There would also be serious practical difficulties.'

"No case has been made out for the measure, and its necessity has yet to be demonstrated. There is no demand for the proposed legislation from a large section of the Hindu community, who think that it would be unwise on the part of the Government to try to force 'reform' down the throat of an unwilling community which seeks solace in the social system of their forefathers and imbibes inspiration from their holy Shastras.

"I do not desire to weary the Council with long quotations, but I may point out that a large section of the community headed by His Highness the Maharaja of Burdwan and His Highness the Raja of Darbangah have submitted a memorial protesting against the passing of the Bill. Even the High Court of Bengal has offered no observations on the Bill. The Government of Bengal is opposed to the Bill and so are most of the Governments that have been consulted. Most of the Governments have requested that it be referred to the enlarged Council. What is the necessity of rushing the Bill? Why not wait for a year for the enlarged Council to take up the Bill in right earnest? There are several questions that require consideration, there is inheritance, adoption, the status and rights of children, all these intricate questions cannot be dealt with in a single-line Bill of this kind. The proposal is to refer it to Select Committee. I do not see the necessity of doing so. If the Bill is to be referred to Select Committee, and if the Bill is to be amplified, modified, or enlarged, then the opinion of the country should be again sought on the new provisions that it is proposed to incorporate. I, therefore, beg Mr. Patel to drop the Bill for the present and to make necessary provisions in it for solving the different problems that have been raised by Mr. Sarma, and then to bring it to this Council. With these words I beg strongly to oppose the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:—"Sir, I support this Bill, but before stating my reasons I may say that I am in agreement with the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma that it would have been wiser if Mr. Patel could have made the Bill more comprehensive and if it had made provisions, among other cases, for inheritance for instance. There is some difficulty about this question of inheritance. I should like to point out to the Council that it is a similar case in regard to Act III of 1872 which was referred to yesterday, and which made provision for the marriage of persons before the Registrar. This is called the Civil Marriage Act. It is much longer than the present Bill. It has 20 sections and a Schedule. There is nothing said in that Act about the question of inheritance. It may be a difficult question to decide, and I therefore think it would have been better if provision was made in this Bill in regard to it. But I contend that there is no insuperable difficulty about that matter. Surely this is a question that can be gone into by the Select Committee. I agree that it would be wise to make provision for adoption about age. I think that in a matter of this kind men and women who have attained their majority should be allowed to contract marriages under this Bill. The Act of 1872 does not go so far. It provides that in the case of persons who have not attained their majority, they would have to obtain the consent of their guardians. I think it would be better if we confined the provisions of this Bill to those who have attained their majority. Similarly, I think that there ought to be a provision that marriages under this Bill should be monogamous. No person, man or woman, who has a wife or husband alive at the time should 11.58 A.M.

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be permitted to contract a marriage under this Bill. Then there is the question of Divorce and Registration. In this matter I do not think there is any necessity to incorporate any provisions in the Bill. This is a matter that should be considered in Select Committee. With regard to the objections that have been raised by the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray, I should like to answer him. In the first place, Sir, I think it is recognised by everybody that this is purely a permissive measure. It only enables a Hindu to marry out of his caste; it compels no one to do so. It is absolutely optional; it is purely a permissive measure. It is therefore difficult to understand how a measure like this will be aiming a blow at the Hindu religion or custom. All that it seeks to do is to remove certain of the disabilities in the way of the issues of such marriages, because the issues of such marriages, unless legislative sanction is given to such marriages, will not be legitimate. That is the disability which this Bill seeks to remove. Then, on the other hand, while it enables a Hindu to marry out of his caste, there is no obligation on the part of any other Hindu to have anything to do with such marriages or to deal with the party contracting such marriages socially or hold social communion or association with him. Every one is perfectly entitled to treat the parties contracting such marriages as non-Hindus, to excommunicate them or to outcaste them. I do not see, Sir, how, under these circumstances, it can be said that if you pass this measure it will strike at the root of Hindu religion or custom. If you say that by removing the difficulties which at present exist, you are creating facilities for such marriages, put a premium on such unions and thereby in an indirect manner strike at the root of Hindu religion or custom, my answer is this. It may be so to some extent, but then it is not making an innovation. If there is danger in that way to Hindu religion or custom, it already exists in the existing legislation. Under Act III a Hindu can marry anyone he likes, he can marry not only a Hindu girl, but a non-Hindu girl, a Mussulman or a Jew or a Christian girl if he likes. All that he has to do is to sign a declaration that he is not a Hindu. What does this Bill do? It will enable him only to marry a Hindu girl. But what is wanted is to remove the restriction which you at present impose on him. At present he is bound to declare before contracting such a marriage that he is not a Hindu, but in case he has any conscientious objection to doing so, why penalise his conscience? That is the only difference between this Bill and the existing legislation. I do not think, therefore, you can possibly say that you will be disintegrating the Hindu social fabric by passing this Bill. Whether the policy of Act III, 1872, whether the policy of the suppressing *Sati*, whether the policy about the law about re-marriage of Hindu widows is sound or otherwise, it is too late in the day to discuss this question. But I submit, Sir, if you pass this Bill there will be no such apprehension that you will be doing something grave to jeopardise Hindu religion or custom, and there is strong argument in favour of my contention in the fact that orthodox Hindu States like Indore, Kolhapur and Nepal have a law legalising and re-exposing such marriages. It is a cruel irony of fate, Sir, that while such marriages have validity in Indian Hindu States, British Courts do not recognise such marriages. There is a reported case, Sir, in the Indian Law Reports, 28 All, p. 458. A Brahmin married a Rajput girl in Nepal where such marriages are not prohibited by law. The man died. After his death there was litigation about the property. His son and his widow claimed the property, but the Allahabad High Court held that they had no right to the property because the marriage between the deceased and his wife was not a marriage in law as they did not belong to the same caste. As I said, it is an irony of fate, Sir, that while such marriages are allowed in orthodox Hindu States like Nepal, they are not recognised under the British Government in India. I submit, Sir, there is everything in favour of this measure, and the difficulties which exist and which have been alluded to by my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Sarma, can surely be removed in the Select Committee.

"There is one other point that I should like to refer to. My Hon'ble friend, Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur was saying that the Hindu society would come to pieces if this Bill is passed. I ask him if it is not a fact that inter-caste marriages are at the present moment prevalent in East Bengal? Now

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there is a community called the Sahais which is a very wealthy, very respectable and influential community in Bengal, but this community has no social equality of status with Brahmins or Kayasthas or Baidyas. None of these castes will take water or food at the hand of Sahais . . .

The Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur:—"They are practically outcasted."

The Vice-President:—"Order, Order."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:—"If the Hon'ble Member will wait for a moment I will tell him what it is. There is a practice, there is a custom amongst these wealthy Saha castes of having bridegrooms or brides from poor Kayastha or Baidya families in Eastern Bengal. What happens? The boy or the girl who is thus taken in marriage in a Saha family outcasted is not taken back by his or her parents, but the marriage is valid, the issue of such marriage is legitimate. Has the society come to pieces on account of the existence of this custom? In the last four or five years a number of such marriages have taken place in Calcutta where a Saha has married the daughter of a Kayastha of Calcutta. Now, are these marriages valid or invalid, or has society come to pieces on account of this? I think, I may say, Sir, in passing that it is difficult to say what would happen if the Calcutta High Court took the same view as the Allahabad High Court that Kayasthas are Kshtriyas. Kayasthas according to the Calcutta High Court, in a case reported 10 Calcutta Series, are Sudras and not Kshatriyas, but the opposite view is taken by the Allahabad High Court. If this view obtains in Calcutta, then I do not know, Sir, if the marriages I have spoken of would be valid. I therefore think on all possible grounds there is no reason why this Bill should not be supported by this Council. I say defects there are in it, but they might be easily rectified in the Select Committee. With these few words I beg to support the motion before the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde:—"Sir, I do not propose to take up much time because the matter is fully discussed. I have only to submit a few considerations which, I think, will help Hon'ble Members to make up their mind and I believe in a manner so as to support this Bill. When it was first introduced at Simla, I stated my views and those were that the Hindu religion being an Imperial religion tolerates nearly everything, and so it matters very little if these gentlemen now come forward and desire some extension of the laws of marriage. At the most it will create another caste, but that will not uproot real Hinduism at all, and what is of great importance, and to which I also attach great importance, is that the Hon'ble Mr. Patel in introducing this Bill yesterday mentioned that he did not attack the caste system. He also said that he wished to maintain the sacramental character of the Hindu marriage. He also said that he does not wish to introduce or engraft a new principle on old Hindu law. Within these three limitations I think the Bill will be very suitable. What the mover seeks to do is to legalise these marriages; he has not even gone so far as to say what the inheritance of the children would be. I myself said in Simla that these matters would have to be provided for, and I qualified my support by saying I would consent to it if these matters, which have been left out now, were brought in, and no matter how, but they must be settled beforehand. If they are not settled there will be a great deal of dispute and probably litigation on the matter. I believe the Select Committee to which the Bill will be referred will be able to deal with these matters, which, after all, I think, are matters of detail, and these matters of detail admit of being discussed and settled and so settled as to be acceptable even to the orthodox community. So there will be no difficulty so far as I can see

12-9 P.M.

Mr. G. S. Khaparde; Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia; Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar.] [26TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

in this Bill being referred to a Committee, and if it is proposed to enlarge that Committee so much the better. The more of us that put our minds to it and use the past experience and wisdom that we have acquired the more will it be to the good, for after all we have to give certain marriages that have taken place between different castes a status. If we let them alone they might go out of society altogether, and I am anxious that they should be kept in society, and it is our duty to make room for them so as to bring them into proper relations with the rest of India, and, if possible, prevent any kind of misunderstanding or quarrelling or disruption on account of these small differences. In that view of the matter I am of opinion that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee and these details must be settled. Unless these details are settled, probably the Bill will not be acceptable to a large majority of my countrymen. I therefore submit that this Bill should be referred and I do not object to the Select Committee being enlarged by including all the non-official members of this Hon'ble Council."

12-13 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia:**—"Sir, I have been a sort of an interested listener to the debate that has been going on the Bill of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Patel. This somehow or other reminds me of the time when the Anand Marriage Act which I had the honour to pilot through during the last stages of the Council was being discussed and was before the Council. There was some flutter in certain corners of the great Hindu society that that Bill would affect some of the old-established customs. I never thought then that the time would come when the Hindu society, or at any rate certain portions of the great Hindu society, would be bringing forward a measure to legalise certain marriages which were being performed in the community, namely, inter-caste marriages. As a Sikh I welcome the measure because it gives an opportunity of very necessary reform to do away with some of the rigidity of the caste system among the Hindu community. I find on the other hand that a great majority of the orthodox section of the Hindu community is against the motion of my Hon'ble friend, and naturally too, as there are many difficulties which have to be contended with. There are difficulties, as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma pointed out, about the children succeeding to the estate, and about the provisions to be made where there are more than one wife. I personally think, Sir, as the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri said, that something is necessary to be done to give effect to the measure, to improve it in such a way that it should apply to persons who have attained the age of majority, and should not be allowed to apply to persons who are still minors and cannot decide for themselves. I, however, think that the measure has got great possibilities, and there is room for many improvements to be effected in it. In the Select Committee that the Hon'ble Home Member has suggested I think those difficulties could be met, and in giving support to a proposal for reform, as the Bill is evidently intended to be, I hope the Government of India will give their consent to the measure being referred to a Select Committee. With these few remarks I support the motion."

12-16 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar:**—"Sir, I quite endorse what the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri said that Mr. Patel was wrong in saying that the majority of the Hindus are in his favour while the Brahmins alone oppose it. Knowing Mr. Patel as I do I cannot take offence at the strong language and at the loud and emphatic manner in which he put forth his case yesterday and condemned a certain section of his countrymen for being prominent in opposing the Bill. Had Mr. Patel been apprised of the honest and pure intentions of the class of people who oppose the Bill and who are used to voice forth the feelings of the country in all subjects concerning the welfare of the country, and had he been made aware of the spurious and got-up nature of the confederations and leagues on whose authority Mr. Patel relied to base his opinions that Brahmins oppose the Bill while the non-Brahmins support him . . . .

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The Vice-President :—"Order, order, I will not allow the Hon'ble Member to go into the Brahmin question."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar :—"Mr. Patel based his arguments on this point that the majority of the non-Brahmins support his Bill and I have to meet them."

The Vice-President :—"The Hon'ble Member must obey my ruling; he must either obey my ruling or resume his seat."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar :—"Had Mr. Patel been apprised of the real nature of these institutions then I am sure he would revise his opinion and not attach much importance to the opinions of those associations. My Hon'ble friend, when he represented the Indian views on political aspirations before the Joint Committee in England, had taken a diametrically opposite view of the very same institution which he said yesterday represents the majority of the Hindus . . .

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel :—"Which institution?

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar :—"The very same Madras league which he said yesterday supported his Bill. My friend cannot maintain his position if he should really think that that institution represents the majority of the Hindus. In these days people far away from the scene of activities are led away by reports and misrepresentations, and I may venture to suggest to Mr. Patel to take his co-members into confidence before arriving at any conclusion as to what these institutions are really worth. I am happy that the Council has been enlightened by the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent on the hollowness of the charges brought against the upper classes.

"To come to the point. Mr. Patel through some process of reasoning or other has come to the conclusion that the majority of the Hindus are for his Bill and I would not admit the truth of this assertion. The majority are not for this innovation and the most violent of social reformers would admit the accuracy of my statement. I may even say that the question of majority or minority does not arise at all as the people pressing for this reform form only a microscopic section. The only method of settling this contention of Mr. Patel is to take a referendum on this question. When the new electorates are formed it will be very easy to take a referendum and this subject may be the first to be dealt with in that way. I agree with some one member who urged that this Bill may wait till the new Councils are formed not because that would be a better assembly with more conservative elements than this to discuss this question, but because the voters will be many and a referendum may be easily made.

"The peculiar structure of the Hindu society rests on its social features and on the members of the society having faith and paying willing obedience to the masters who founded it and laid the basic rules for the guidance of that society. I cannot understand why any one should profess to belong to a society not being able to loyally follow the rules of that society. If Mr. Patel should attempt to define the term 'Hindu' correctly, then he would not, I think, force his Bill. It is one thing to find out texts or to interpret the texts of the founders of the society according to our own purposes, but it is quite a different thing to say that this Bill validates marriages, whatsoever be the texts or interpretations of them to the contrary. Let Mr. Patel attempt to found a new society as Buddha or Dayanand had done and I will support him in all rational laws that he may frame for his institution. The common law is that a resident of one geographical unit should be loyal to its temporal authority so long as he remains in it, and he should be naturalised and declared as the subject of any other country before he wishes to transfer his loyalty to it as

[*Mr. K. Rangaswamy Ayyangar; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.*] [26TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

being more comfortable. This principle holds good not only in political but other spheres as well.

"In my speech, when this Bill was introduced, I quoted chapter and verse from Manu to show that he is against inter-caste marriages. There are some texts which show that *Anuloma* marriages were in vogue, but my quotation definitely preventing inter-caste marriages is there; but it has been explained away by the learned Law Member that Manu's Code is a conglomeration of different smritis. The Hindus do not believe that it is so. Manu was a law-giver. If a rare eventuality of an *Anuloma* marriage should be taken into account by him for the purpose of defining the share of inheritance in such cases, it should not be concluded that the text I quoted was borrowed by Manu from some other smritis. I have not the least objection to follow Manu in whatever he has said about the subject and the whole of my contention is to follow him.

"There are so many difficulties about the law relating to succession in *Pratiloma* marriages and the law relating to adoption, as pointed out by Mr. Sarma. One other difficulty struck me and I put it before Mr. Sastri yesterday. The Dwiyas or the first three classes select their brides from a gotra different to their own gotras or clans, and Sa-gothra marriages are illegal. Some castes have lost their gotras and how could marriages be allowed between those with defined gotras and with those who wave lost the connection and who, if traced, might belong to the same gotra? Members of the same gotra are supposed to be brothers and sisters, and among Hindus it is considered as something like the worst form of incest to wed with one of the same gotra. Mr. Sastri says that law should also be amended to permit Sa-gothra marriages, I cannot treat the subject as lightly as Mr. Sastri does. Even if it is contended that the fourth caste has no gotra then how to solve the present existing custom about marriages being performed in the gothra different from one's own? What is to be the Varna of the progeny?

"I am one of those who think that the Bill is conceived on fundamentally wrong basis and nothing but dropping it would meet the wishes of the majority of the Hindu community. It cannot at all be amended in the Select Committee. As a pandit put it yesterday it is as impossible to straighten a camel's back as to amend the Bill. Further, as one who opposes the principle of the Bill, I am not sure if it is consistent for me to accept membership of the Select Committee which is intended only to improve the Bill."

12-25 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy:**—"Sir, yesterday while moving his amendment, my Hon'ble friend the Home Member made a reference to the Muhammadan members of this Council who represent both Hindus and Muhammadans. Therefore, I wish to make my position clear. As a Mussulman, I would not like to serve on this Committee and discuss this question, firstly, because it is a purely Hindu question, and, secondly, the Hindus themselves are divided on this question, as we have seen in the debate in this Council for the last two days. If we as Mussulmans serve on the Committee, and if we decide to side with the minority, I think it will not be fair to the other part of the Hindu members that we should mix up and discuss this question and decide it with a Muhammadan majority. It will not be in the interests of either Hindus or Muhammadans, when their religious questions are discussed and when they are divided amongst themselves, that we should be the medium of deciding the whole factor.

"Then, again, it is my opinion that this Bill seems not to be complete because, as my friend Mr. Sarma told us yesterday, the question embraces difficult consequential changes of law in regard to succession, inheritance, adoption and perhaps divorce. We have fortunately got eminent Hindu lawyers in the Council who can do justice to this question, and, I think, it would be a fair thing if the Hindus themselves go into the Committee and decide that question. But, in deference to the wishes of my friend the Home Member, I have asked my own Chamber to express their views and I will abide by those views."

[26TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.*]

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Patel's Bill concerns Hindus, and Hindus only, and opinion is divided among Hindus themselves as to the practicability of the measure. Personally speaking, I am in sympathy with the principles of the Bill. For the proposed measure aims at a greater solidarity among my Hindu brethren. With the Hon'ble Mover's optimism on the one hand and with the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma's pessimism on the other, we, Mussalmans, find ourselves in a delicate situation, and feel we are hardly competent to pronounce a sound opinion on the measure. Hence it is both inadvisable and undesirable that Mussalmans should be called upon to sit on the Select Committee. Further, no precedent should be created whereby any piece of social legislation affecting a particular community, especially when it is interwoven with religious customs and usages, may come under the review of the representatives of other communities in the Council, except perhaps when the proposed measure is of such a general character as to concern all the Indian communities. For these reasons I rise to oppose the Hon'ble Home Member's amendment, and if the amendment were carried, I shall have respectfully to decline to serve on the Committee." 12-28 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"Sir, I rise to give my adherence to the principle of the Hon'ble Mr. Patel's Bill and also to support the amendment of the Hon'ble the Home Member that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of all the non-official members of this Council. I hope I shall speak loud enough to be heard even by the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur. It has been said that the Hon'ble Mr. Patel's name will go down to posterity as an apostle of reform, if the Bill be enacted; whether it will be so I do not know; but I congratulate Mr. Patel on having brought forward a measure which has had the unique effect of galvanising into very vigilant activity my friend, the Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur, who since yesterday has been very alert, indeed, to express his opinions on this Bill and who has conveyed that impression to the Council by means of his interruptions and bobbing up and down in his seat a number of times to catch the President's eye. You will pardon my saying, Sir, that it seemed to me you were rather unkind to the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur in not giving him a chance in the first onrush of his enthusiasm, when he might have said even more interesting things than he did to-day, after his ardour had cooled down slightly. Now, I have always thought that there was some justice in the observation that the civilisation and culture of our friends in Bengal was more of a veneer than substantial or real, and the fact that the presidency of Bengal should have, through the mouths of two of its representatives, the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Kasimbazar and the Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur, opposed the Bill does seem to me to support that view. But I take strong exception to the exaggeration of the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur when he said that in Bengal nobody who is anybody is a supporter of this Bill. When I heard that, I asked myself whether it had come to this that, in this Council anybody from Bengal could say so in the face of my leader, Mr. Surendranath Banerjea. Is he nobody in Bengal? Mr. Banerjea occupies a high position in our public life, not only in Bengal, but throughout the whole of India, and has done so for the last thirty years; and his support, speaking as a Brahmin and as a leader, should surely carry weight with this Council as against the views of the Maharaja of Kasimbazar and the Rai Bahadur. I have known the Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur to enjoy a high reputation as a financier, but never as a social reformer, nor as a gentleman who could enlighten this Council on such questions. He read out a great deal of quotations for which he apolgised. I am sorry that in spite of my sitting so close to him I could not catch all that he said; but the few words which escaped through his mufflers gave me the impression that he was opposed to this Bill on the very old grounds of 'religion in danger,' 'society going to pieces,' and such other things. Now, I think, it is time that such frivolous objections were not placed before this Council, except on very substantial grounds, and I venture to say that he advanced to-day no substantial argument in support 12-29 P.M.

[*Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; Mr. G. S. Khaparde; The Vice-President; Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.*] [26TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

of the contention that this Bill should not be referred to a Select Committee. It may be that the Bill is not so comprehensive as it should be; it may be that the Bill leaves various important matters without incorporating them in its text, and I hope that the Select Committee, after careful consideration, will make provision for the matters referred to in the speeches of the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma and the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri. The Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur went on to say that the Bill was so fundamentally wrong that it should not go before a Select Committee at all. It seems to me, if I may say so without impertinence, to be making a preposterous suggestion to this Council. I do not think I need detain the Council with regard to the observations of the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Kasimbazar. He is a gentleman who is held, not only in Bengal but even outside it, in high regard for his generosity and public benefactions; but he is unfortunately one of those 'birds of evil presage' who think that the whole society is going to pieces when the least change is going to be made in the social customs of the country. That view certainly is absolutely wrong, and I hope in this particular matter we shall be guided, so far as Bengal is concerned, not by the views of the Hon'ble Maharaja or the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur, but by those of so veteran a leader as the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea. As for my friend, Mr. Ayyangar, he is one of those gentlemen who are home-rulers in matters political but non-home-rulers, I suppose, in all other matters. If it comes to ousting the jurisdiction of the Government and encroaching upon their preserves he is, I am glad to find, the first in the field; but when it comes to making any concession to his own people, some little privilege being conferred on them, he stands up and contends that it is fundamentally wrong, so fundamentally wrong that he would not feel justified even in joining the Select Committee . . . .

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde:—"On a point of order, Sir, is it permissible to any Hon'ble Member to make these personal remarks? That is all that I want to say."

The Vice-President:—"The Hon'ble Member, I think, understands the question of non-parliamentary language very well; that being so, I will only say that until now the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha has said nothing 'unparliamentary.'

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur:—"We are not here to hear sermons on personal matters."

The Vice-President:—"I greatly regret that I did not hear what the Hon'ble Member said."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"Have I your leave now to go on, Sir?"

The Vice-President:—"Certainly."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"To my mind, Sir, this Bill is a very small instalment of reform which has been long overdue. To begin with, it is a purely enabling and permissive measure; it does not compel anybody to do anything against his wishes. The Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur thought that he was putting forward a most crushing rejoinder against those in support of this Bill when he said 'Oh! you gentlemen approve of this in theory; but are you prepared to carry it out into practice by marrying your children outside your caste?' I hope I am quoting correctly the substance of what he said. Now, I do not desire to say anything about children, as my only child is two years old, and I do not suppose that even the Rai Bahadur can say that he should be married at the present moment. But, speaking for myself, I am quite willing to marry him outside my caste,

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if the Rai Bahadur will help me in that matter. My marriage was the first inter-caste marriage among the Hindustanee Kayasthas, and I am prepared to go farther with regard to my child. I think there are many people here who are not only mere theorists in this matter, but who are desirous of taking a step in advance by marrying outside their caste. I do not think that, therefore, it is a fair argument to put forward that everybody, who supports the Bill, is a mere theorist and is not willing to carry out his theories into practice.

"Now, Sir, I am the only member, besides perhaps the Hon'ble Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, who was in this Council before when Mr. Bhupendranath Basu introduced his Bill. That Bill, as we know, went much further than the present one. I was one of the strongest supporters of that Bill through all its stages. Naturally, therefore, to my mind, this Bill is a very diluted measure, a very meagre one. I wish it had gone much further; but I have always been a most moderate man (I do not yield in moderation to anybody, not even to my leader the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjea), and as an exceptionally moderate man, although personally I would go much further than this Bill, I am prepared to support it cordially. I have always believed in acting up to the principle inculcated by Cardinal Newman in his famous hymn—

'Lead, kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom,
Lead Thou me on;
The night is dark, and I am far from home,
Lead Thou me on.
Keep Thou my feet; I do not ask to see,
The distant scene: one step enough for me.'

"I believe that in all matters, whether political or social, one step in advance is a great thing to have; and that is why, although personally I think that this measure is not so advanced as it might have been, I am prepared to vote for it.

"Under your ruling, Sir, I am not to say anything about Brahmins and non-Brahmins and I shall loyally abide by it. I shall only say that in the province which I have the honour to represent here, Bihar and Orissa, there is fortunately no such thing as the Brahmin and the non-Brahmin question; but I am glad to find that in this Council the support given to this Bill is not based on any such consideration as that of Brahmin and non-Brahmin. My friends, Mr. Sarma, Mr. Sastri and Mr. Banerjea, who are all Brahmins, have supported the Bill; whereas the objection curiously has come from the Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh, the Maharaja of Kasimbazar and the Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur who are non-Brahmins. I do not think, therefore, that their objection is an important matter to be taken into account. I frankly say that the vast bulk of the community, at present, is against the Bill; and if I give it my support I do so as my own personal view, and I do not say that I represent in this matter the views of the vast bulk of the people in Bihar and Orissa. At the same time, I do not concede that because that is so, I have no right to vote for this Bill being enacted. The Hon'ble Mr. Ayyangar propounded certain views which seemed to me rather curious and untenable. He contended that a man who lived in a certain society or under a certain system of administration, social or political, must subscribe to all its rules and regulations, without making any effort to have them improved or amended, or he should go out of it. That is a proposition which I do not at all accept. On the contrary, I think it is the bounden duty of every human being to try to improve his conditions and surroundings, whether political or social, or moral and to advance further and further to higher ideals. It has been my settled conviction that the reason of the phenomenon that, while all the old Empires, Assyria, Babylonia, Phoenicia, Greece, Rome and others have perished, India has survived cataclysms and vicissitudes, and even now after thousands of years is still a vigorous nationality, producing great scientists, orators, legislators, speakers and public men distinguished in all walks of life, is that Indian society has always possessed and displayed most marvellous powers of adaptability

[*Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; Nawab Saiyed Nawab Ali Chaudhri.*] [20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

to environment. It is that which has saved India from extinction, while all the other great Empires of old have decayed and disappeared. We have got even now the country called Greece, but as Byron said. 'It is Greece, but living Greece no more.' So about Rome, and so about other great Empires in the ancient world. It is, therefore, I think, that those gentlemen who stand against some little progress being made are not the best friends of the people, but they are really those who, not knowing it perhaps, do a great harm to the best interests of the country. I should like to refer for a moment to the question raised by my Muhammadan friends as to whether it is right for them to take part in the proceedings of the Select Committee. It was the view of a very high official, Lord Morley, and, I believe, Mr. Asquith also made certain statements at the time the Minto-Morley reforms were under consideration, to the effect that the differences between Hindus and Muhammadans cut so deep and were so radical that it was impossible for them to act together or for the Government to ignore them. Remembering these, I would congratulate the Hon'ble the Home Member on the observations that he made yesterday on this question. He said it may be that there are differences between Hindus and Muhammadans, but after all they have to live together in the same country; they are under the same conditions of life, and they are more likely to know what are the interests, the grievances, and the requirements of each other than an official from England. I hope I have quoted substantially the observations of my Hon'ble friend, with which I entirely agree. Why should not Hindus give their advice on a question affecting Muhammadans or *vice versa*? Some years ago Mr. Jinnah brought in a Wakf Validating Bill. I was one of those who gave it my support. I did not feel justified in refraining from doing so because it was a matter that primarily concerned Muhammadans. This is a question on which, if I may say so without impertinence or disrespect, the Muhammadans are taking what does not seem to me to be a correct view. I gather from what Sir Umar Hyat Khan said that he is afraid that this will create a precedent for putting Hindus on committees considering questions that concern Muhammadans. I am confident that if ever Government put Hindus for considering a measure particularly affecting Muhammadans, the Hindu members would work loyally with the Muhammadans and would not act in any manner detrimental to their interests. For similar reasons we shall most heartily welcome co-operation on the part of our Muhammadan friends, and I am sure we may expect to benefit from their sound advice. With these observations, I strongly support the motion of the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent."

12-46 P.M. **The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyed Nawab Ali Chaudhri**:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent has moved the amendment that all the non-official members of the Council be included in the Select Committee, and has exhorted Mussalman members to join and work in that Committee. This compels me to rise up and explain our attitude with reference to the Bill and the inclusion of the Mussalman members in the Select Committee. I regret to differ from Sir William, but I feel that I have no right to interfere with the religious custom, usage and the law of inheritance of other communities just as I resent being interfered with in mine. It has been admitted even by Mr. Patel that the orthodox section of the Hindu community is against the Bill, while the liberal elements are amongst its enthusiastic supporters. I confess I am no judge of liberalism and orthodoxy in Hindu religion, and I have no desire to thrust my opinion in a controversial question that purely concerns the Hindu community. My Hon'ble friend Raja Sir Rampal Singh has challenged the representative character even of the Hindu members of this Council and has questioned their right to represent the religious Hindu opinion. Whatever may be the justice and propriety of his remark, the Muhammadans, at any rate, have no *locus standi* there. Let orthodoxy and liberalism fight out their battles in the Select Committee where our amateur advice, I feel, will be more of a hindrance than an assistance. 'Do as you would be done by', says a popular adage, and I cannot tolerate the idea of a legislative measure concerning the religious convictions of Mussalmans

[*Nawab Saiyed Nawab Ali Chaudhri; Sir William Vincent.*] [26TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

being rushed through under the advice and guidance of other communities. But our presence in the Select Committee imposes on us the obligation of acquiescing in the presence of non-Moslim members in committees that shall have to deal with the religious questions of the Mussalmans. This reciprocity of the rights and duties is the first axiom of natural justice, and we cannot insist on any right while we shirk the corresponding duty. Under these circumstances, I regret I am compelled to oppose the inclusion of the Muhammadan members in the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"Sir, I should like to advert first to the criticism of Mr. Sastri on the attitude of Government in this matter. As I understood him, he said that the Government insisted that a Bill of this character should be supported by a large majority—I hope I have interpreted him correctly—before it could be accepted. I think he has gone, if I may say so, a little beyond anything that I have said in the course of my tenure of office, although I remember, if my memory serves me correctly, an observation of my predecessor which gives some colour to what he said What I said when this Bill was introduced was that the Government would be largely guided by the opinions of those primarily affected by the measure in dealing with it at a subsequent stage. That I conceive to be a very reasonable attitude on the part of Government. You, Sir, at a subsequent stage of the debate said 'that the Government will be guided by the opinions they receive and the views they hear is quite certain. But my Hon'ble colleague Sir William Vincent did not say that the fate of the Bill would depend upon the majority of the opinions received. All that my Hon'ble colleague said was that Government would be guided by the opinions they receive'. I think I ought to make the facts clear. Our position in regard to this Bill is one of great difficulty; we are very anxious not to throw out by an official majority what seems to many of us at least to be a liberal and right measure. At the same time, we are anxious not to force upon persons, a majority of whom possibly do not want it, a Bill which affects their social life so closely. I think the Council will admit that that is a difficult position for the Government to be in, and it was for that reason that we seek now to obtain the assistance of non-official members. 12-49 P.M.

"I notice with regret, if I may say so, that many of the Muhammadan members of this Council, whose opinion is entitled to great weight, feel strongly in this matter, and being unwilling to serve on this Select Committee object to the line Government has taken.

"My answer is very short. We cannot in any way insist on their sitting on this committee, nor was it my intention to put any pressure upon them to do so. What I intended was to give those Muhammadan members who desired to do so, particularly those who represented mixed constituencies, an opportunity of sitting on the committee if they thought fit. Further, if the Select Committee had been confined to Hindu Members, it would have meant excluding various members who are not Hindus and yet are not also Muhammadans, but whose opinions would be of great value. I want to make my point quite clear. We do not in any way want to force my Hon'ble friend Nawab Ali Chaudhri, for instance, to act on this committee if he feels that his conscience does not permit him to do so. That is far from our desire, and I am quite sure, far from Mr. Patel's desire too, but we hope that those who think that they can assist in a matter like this can give the committee the benefit of their advice.

"I said a moment ago that this was a liberal measure and for that reason individual members of the Government have great sympathy towards it, and I should like to refer in that connection to what my Hon'ble friend Mr. Banerjea said on the danger of excessive conservatism in Hindu law, and to cite from the letter of the Government of the United Provinces on this point as the argument is of great weight and indicates that this conservatism has been accentuated since the British administration. The Lieutenant-Governor clearly points out how under the strong and stable British Government

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case-made law prevailed, crystallising superannuated customs and preventing new customs from growing. I agree with what he says and think that this is one of the great dangers of the present Government.

"I turn now to the speech of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma, and I must confess to being much impressed by many of the arguments that he put forward. He supported the Bill, but at the same time he put forward practical difficulties which must have appealed to every member of this Council, to minimise which would be idle He referred, for instance, to the difficulties about inheritance, adoption and legitimacy. Then we had the question raised by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sastri as to the necessity of registration, and confining this law to monogamous marriages,—and raised the question whether such marriages should only be permissible to those who have attained majority. And while I am speaking of monogamous marriages I am quite sure that the Hon'ble Mr. Patel does not endorse the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda on this matter. Mr. Chanda apparently had in his mind not a system of polygamy but of polyandry, for, if I understood him correctly, he referred to a suggestion that no man or woman should be allowed to marry outside his or her caste if he or she had a wife or husband living. This was, I think, a mistake of the Hon'ble Member. I cannot think that the Hon'ble Mr. Patel contemplated any legitimatising of polyandry.

"All these are, however, matters of detail which will have to be considered by the Select Committee, and if the committee think it necessary to alter the Bill very much in these respects the question of re-publication and inviting public opinion on the new provisions will have to be considered as was suggested by the Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur. Many of the questions involved are of great intricacy and complexity. We are, speaking as a Government, in no way anxious to press a measure of this kind on an unwilling people We are also well aware of the force of the remarks made by the Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampalsingh that whatever people may say or do now, in the end it is the Government which will be made responsible for the measure. If there is any odium excited, Government will have to bear it, and Hon'ble Members who support the Bill in the Council will escape the responsibility which must attach to Government in such a matter. What we want at first is to get the Bill referred to a Select Committee, where it will, I hope, be examined with the greatest care. If the committee think it ought to be re-published, then we are prepared to re-publish it. If they think that material additions are necessary to provide for the difficult questions raised by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma, then we shall pay the greatest attention to the wishes of the Select Committee, but I hope for the present that Hon'ble Members will accept the amendment which I have placed before the Council."

12-57 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda**:—"May I rise to make a personal explanation, Sir?"

The Vice-President:—"Certainly, only a personal explanation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:—"I wish to say that I had the following clause in Act III of 1872 in mind when I made the observation:—

'Neither party must at the time of the marriage have a husband or wife living. I thought it is better to provide for a possible contingency on the lines of Act III.'

12-58 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel**:—"Sir, I am indeed very much obliged to the Hon'ble Members of this Council. I have no reason to complain. The motion has been received very well by a great majority of my Hindu friends and, I may say, has been sympathetically treated by the Government. I must say that I have been attacked on all sides for other reasons, but I do not mind the attack because the Bill has received support from those who attack me personally. Perhaps it is my own fault. I invited the

[26TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. V. J. Patel; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*]

attack, and I got it, and I am not sorry for it. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Banerjea thinks that I made a tactical blunder. And he also stated that I was not right in saying that the great majority of Hindus were in favour of the Bill, but in any case he said that I made a tactical blunder in criticising a certain section of the community. Well, I plead guilty to the charge. Perhaps I did make a tactical blunder; I do make tactical blunders now and again. That is my weak point always. I very often speak bluntly, sometimes feelingly too. But that cannot be helped, that is my temperament. I cannot, however, agree to the proposition of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Banerjea and supported by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sastri, that the great majority of Hindus are not in favour of the Bill. I am not prepared under any circumstances to take that view. The evidence does not justify it. What are the propositions that I submitted in my opening speech in connection with this motion. I said the great majority, if not the entire Sudra community, the great majority of the Sudra community was in favour of my Bill. The second proposition that I submitted was that a great majority of the non-Brahmins were in favour of my Bill, and the third was that a great majority of Brahmins were against my Bill. These were the three conclusions that I drew from the heap of materials placed before this Council. Now let us analyse each. Is it or is it not true that the majority, and a very great majority, of the Sudra community, is in favour of my Bill? I challenge any member of this Council to prove that the majority of the Sudra community is not in favour of this Bill. Why, for the matter of that, out of 20 millions of Hindus in the Presidency of Bengal from which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Banerjea comes, more than half, I think, about 11 millions are Sudras. All of them are in my favour. How can you possibly say then that the majority of the Hindus of the Bengal Presidency are not in my favour, unless you are prepared to say that Sudras are not Hindus, which you dare not If the Brahmins are prepared to say they do not count Sudras among the Hindus, then I can understand it. Under these circumstances, I do maintain, and I am sure every member of this Council will agree that a very great majority of the Sudra community of this country is in my favour. The second proposition is that the non-Brahmins by a majority are in my favour. I do admit that there is a minority of non-Brahmins against this Bill, but I cannot persuade myself to accept the view which my friends state that the non-Brahmins are by a majority against my Bill. I see no evidence in the heap of papers that have been placed before this Council that the majority of non-Brahmins are against my Bill. We were told by my friends Mr. Sarma and Mr. Rangaswamy Ayyangar that the associations that I referred to and on whose opinions I relied were really not representing the non-Brahmin opinion in Madras. That may be so. I do not know the inner intricacies of the working of these Brahmin and non-Brahmin institutions in Madras. I do not profess to know these things. I bow to the superior knowledge of my friends; but may I ask what associations in Madras represent the Hindu opinion? Does the Mahajan Sabha of Madras represent the Hindu opinion? Well if it does, there is an opinion in the papers here from the Mahajan Sabha, Madras, of which my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma is the President. That Sabha sends an opinion to the Government of India that the Hindus are in favour of my Bill, and that opinion has been signed by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma. . . . .

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"That the Sabha is of that opinion."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"The question is whether the Sabha represents Hindu opinion or whether the non-Brahmin Association represents Hindu opinion. Take them together if you like. If those two Associations together do not represent Hindu opinion, what Association in the Madras Presidency really represents the Hindu opinion, may I know from these two gentlemen? Under these circumstances, I am not prepared to accede to the view that the non-Brahmins are by a majority against my Bill. I am still

[*Mr. V. J. Patel.*] [26TH FEBRUARY, 1920.]

strongly of opinion, from the evidence before me, that the non-Brahmin by a majority are in favour of my Bill. So there is the proposition that Sudras are by a majority in my favour and there is this further proposition that non-Brahmins by a majority are in my favour. There then remain only the third and the only other class, namely, the Brahmins, and I agree that the Brahmins by a majority are against me. Is any one prepared to challenge that statement of mine? I shall be glad to be corrected if I am wrong, but I am quite sure they are not prepared to say that the Brahmins are not against my Bill. Perhaps it may be said that the majority of the Brahmins and great minority of non-Brahmins are against, and therefore the great majority of the Hindus are against my Bill. That is not so. I am glad my friend Mr Sastri referred to a pamphlet by an eminent legal gentleman from Bombay of the name of K. R. Daphtary, in regard to the majority and the minority opposition to my Bill Mr. Daphtary says:—"

'It is impossible to say that the opposition to Mr. Patel's Bill is in the majority. If you deduct out of the 22 crores of Hindus the untouchables and Sudras there remain only 9 crores! Of these, the Rajputs, the Marathas, and many other castes have allowed intermarriages with other castes, though in individual cases, it may be difficult to prove a custom in the Courts of law. The same may be said of Vanias and Vaishyas and some Brahmin castes. You have then to take out the Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs, and those religious sects and samajs and institutions, which have seceded from Brahmanism or which have as their object the removal of the present differences and distinctions of caste. A vast majority of the educated people sympathise with the Bill. What remains is an insignificant minority though on account of its present position it may make somenoise.'

"Well. Sir. I am not alone in taking the view that only an insignificant minority oppose the Bill. However, as one Hon'ble gentleman pointed out, and very rightly too, it is not a question of majority or minority. The Bill is intended only for those who want to take advantage of it; it is certainly not intended for those who do not want it.

"Now I come to the discussion in this Council by Hon'ble Members on the provisions of the Bill. In the first place, there are those who oppose the very principle of the Bill, on the ground that the whole Hindu religion is in danger. That is an old cry, we know, and I do not propose to reply to that argument as other Hon'ble Members have already answered it, but I must try to answer those Hon'ble gentlemen who point out certain defects in the Bill. Well, I do not claim that my Bill is perfect. I certainly claim simplicity for the Bill. It is as simple as it possibly could be, but I have not claimed perfection for it. The points raised are mainly whether this Bill should not be restricted only to monogamous marriages, and whether it should not be applied only to adults, and whether any provisions regarding inheritance and succession should not be incorporated in it. Well, when I drafted the Bill, I considered all these points, and with regard to the first two I thought it would be much better if I proceeded on the lines of least resistance. As I said in my opening remarks, I do not desire to engraft on the Hindu marriage any new principle not yet recognised by the Hindus. I thought the Bill would be opposed if I attempted to do so. In fact, I am perfectly at one with my Hon'ble friends who put forward these points, but may I point out to them that they go further than I propose, and they must consider whether they will not provoke more opposition from the Hindu community by trying to engraft these new principles on to Hindu marriage.

"My Hon'ble friend Mr. Sastri referred me to the opinion of Mr. P. E. Percival, the District Judge of Poona, for whom I have very great respect. What did he refer me to that opinion for? He referred me to that opinion by way of caution that I should proceed on the lines of least resistance. Well, I am perfectly prepared to do so, but my friend says that this Bill should apply to monogamous marriages only and that the parties to them should be adults. Personally, I have no objection, but is it consistent with his advice to proceed on the lines of least resistance? I am perfectly at one, as I have said, with my friends who criticise my Bill on these grounds, and am quite prepared to incorporate these points in the Bill. In fact that great social reformer, Mr. Natarajan, the Editor of the 'Social Reformer,' had criticised

[26TH FEBRUARY, 1920.] [*Mr. V. J. Patel; The Vice-President; Major Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan.*]

this Bill on these two grounds and I had a talk with him when I told him that, so far as I was concerned, I was perfectly willing to go forward on the lines suggested by him. In fact, I stand out for social equality of all communities. I hate the social domination of one section of the community by any other as much as I hate the political domination of one nation by any other. That is the reason why I have brought this Bill, but, as I said, I want to proceed on the lines of least resistance, and I should certainly like to incorporate these provisions in the Bill if the majority of the Select Committee so desire.

"Then I come to the difficult question of inheritance and succession. I must say . . .

The Vice-President:—"I would ask the Hon'ble Member not to discuss those questions now. They are purely questions for Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"That question also I had considered at the time and thought that the difficulties regarding inheritance and succession were really solved by the Removal of Caste Disabilities Act I find there are many people who think similarly. Sir P. K. Bose of the Central Provinces is of the same opinion, so is Mr. DeSouza, a District Judge of the Bombay Presidency. They think these difficulties do not arise because of the provisions of the Removal of Caste Disabilities Act. Therefore, I did not think it worth my while to incorporate any such provision, but if the Select Committee think that these difficulties are still there, I am sure they will make the necessary amendments. It is a question more for the lawyers to decide. I do not claim to know much about these legal technicalities, though I do not think that the point made by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma is so strong that a provision must find a place in the Bill; I am inclined to agree with the other view.

'Then, Sir, the motion that stands in my name is a motion for reference to Select Committee consisting of six non-officials and five officials. The motion of my Hon'ble friend the Home Member is a motion for a Select Committee of all the non-official members. I do not know really what to say . . .

The Hon'ble Major Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan:—"Leave out the Muhammadans."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"But I do feel that the Government should have decided its attitude in this matter. To my mind the duty of the Government is absolutely clear. We are out for responsible government When Mr. Basu's Bill was on the anvil the position was quite different. You are committed now to the introduction of responsible government; we all want it. You believe, rightly or wrongly, that these castes and these creeds and these differences of opinion and divisions and all sorts of things are an obstacle to the attainment of responsible government. You never make a secret of your views; you have been saying that times without number. The whole Montagu—Chelmsford Report—the Chapter on Difficulties of the Problem—is full of these things. Now, if you honestly believe that this is one of the obstacles to the attainment of responsible government in India, is it really not your duty to help those of us who want gradually to get rid of these obstacles? As I say the times have changed; we have adopted a different policy. His Majesty's Government has announced that responsible government is the goal and that you are asked to co-operate with us. There is a mandate from His Majesty the King-Emperor. How are you going to co-operate if you do not help us in removing what in your opinion are obstacles? Why do you assume a neutral attitude? Is not such attitude likely to be misconstrued by men like me? This is a question which the Government has got to consider. I would like here to refer to the attitude taken years ago by the

Government of India in matters of social legislation. Sir Fitzjames Stephen as Law Members years ago, said—

'That English education in all its forms leads straight away from all forms of Native orthodoxy, is a proposition which I have never yet heard disputed. How can we sow the seed and refuse to recognise the crop?'

"Then again, Sir, when the Hindu Widows Marriage Bill was on the anvil, Mr. Grant, afterwards Sir John Peter Grant, in the course of the debate on that Bill said the following words which are applicable with equal force to-day:

'It was said that this measure would interfere with the Hindu religion and it was also said that this measure, though in outward appearance merely a permissive law, was in point of fact a coercive law.

'There was no foundation whatever for the first of these objections. The Bill left every Hindu free to act in accordance with his own religious views, but it would be an interference with Hindus in their religious concerns if the Council should refuse to pass this Bill . . . . If when 5,000 Hindus came forward and asked to be relieved from the operation of a Municipal Law which prevented their acting in this matter according to their convictions, the Council allowed that Municipal Law to remain in its present state then indeed would it be interfering with the religion of a large body of Hindus; but if it did relieve the petitioners, and all who think with them, from the restriction of the Municipal Law of which they complain he denied that this would be an interference with the religion of any human being.'

"Sir, there is no question of interference with any religion. I do not ask you to help me in making a law for the equality of all classes of the Hindu community, but I want you to help me in unmaking a law which imposes inequalities. I want you to help me in unmaking the Judge-made law which imposes disabilities. I want you to leave the caste free to deal with such matters. However, as my Hon'ble friend the Home Member has already stated, the matter has not yet finally been decided by the Government and their attitude will be determined later on. At present the Bill goes to the Select Committee. I should very much like that committee I have proposed be appointed, but I know that as my Hon'ble friend has his own motion down my motion stands no chance, I would, therefore, rather accept his than lose both."

The Vice-President:—"I propose to put the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent's amendment first. The original motion is that the Bill to provide that marriages between Hindus of different caste are valid be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes, the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent, the Hon'ble Mr. Muddiman, the Hon'ble Dr. Sapru, the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda, the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri, the Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde, the Hon'ble Mr. McPherson, the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr. Kincaid and the Hon'ble Mr. Patel.

The amendment moved thereto is that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of myself and all the non-official members of the Council."

The amendment was put and agreed to.
The Council adjourned till Monday, the 1st of March at 11 o'clock.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

DELHI:
The 8th March, 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915.
(5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.)

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Monday, the 1st March, 1920.

PRESENT:

His Excellency BARON CHELMSFORD, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.E., Viceroy and Governor General, *presiding*, and 56 Members, of whom 48 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Kurma Venkata Reddi, Nayudu, made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar asked 10-55 A.M.

Employment for discharged Indian Army clerks.

1. "(*a*) Is it a fact that Indians were enlisted as combatants for the Indian Army for service as clerks in Indian regiments and other military offices of the Military Departments, after a course of training for which two schools have been in existence, one at Kamptee (Central Provinces) and the other at Rawalpindi?

(*b*) Do Government propose to advise the Government of the provinces to which they belong to instruct heads of departments definitely that the cases of such clerks should, on their discharge from military service, be considered favourably, and that they should be given clerical appointments commanding fair salaries?

(*c*) Do Government propose to suggest to the Provincial Governments the desirability (1) of throwing open to enlisted clerks discharged from the Military Department admission to Government institutions for training as Police Sub-Inspectors, Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors, and Revenue Inspectors, and (2) of placing the said clerks, after training on probation under Prosecuting Inspectors and Tahsildars for a reasonable time to be fixed by Government within which the candidates should qualify themselves for these posts?

(*d*) Do Government also propose to relax some of the physical and educational qualifications in the case of discharged combatant clerks who may be a little below the standards prescribed for such posts?"

[*His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar; Sir George Barnes.*] [1ST MARCH, 1920.]

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied:—

"In view of the heavy demands for, and difficulty in, obtaining trained Indian clerks for employment, both regimentally and departmentally, in India, on the frontier and with Overseas Forces, two training schools were instituted in May 1918, one at Kamptee (Central Provinces), and the other at Rawalpindi. The former has since been closed. When trained, the clerks were employed on liberal terms either regimentally, in which case they were enrolled as combatants, or in military non-regimental offices, in which case they were detailed as civilian clerks. As the outturn from the schools did not commence until July 1918, the large majority of the clerks were employed in India, and very few were sent overseas.

The attention of the Hon'ble Member is drawn to Home Department Resolution No. 1099, dated the 8th August 1919, published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India, dated the 23rd *idem*, in which announcements were made of the concessions granted in the matter of civil appointments under Government to those persons who have rendered services in the prosecution of the recent war. Copies of the Resolution were communicated to Local Governments and Administrations, and the Government of India do not intend to issue further instructions on the subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar asked:—

Increase of pay of subordinates of the postal and railway mail service staff.

2. "(*a*) Have not Government been receiving numerous petitions from the subordinate Postal and Railway Mail Service staff that their pay should be increased, that the number of working hours should be limited, and that the staff in respective offices should be increased to cope with the increased work?

(*b*) If so, have Government taken any action to inquire into the grievances and remedy them?

(*c*) Is it a fact that the responsibilities of the Postal staff are far greater than those of similar clerks employed in the Telegraph Department; while the qualifications of the Postal staff are in no way inferior to that of the Telegraphists, and that on many occasions the postal officials are made to work on main wires?

(*d*) Is it a fact that Telegraph signal room clerks were granted time-scale pay, with effect from 1st March, 1919, according to local scale telegraphists? If so, has any such scale of pay been granted to those post office clerks who are of the same educational qualifications and do more responsible work than the above-mentioned telegraph clerks?

(*e*) Will the Government be pleased to say what attendance is required from postal clerks? Is it confined to 8 hours daily as in the case of telegraph clerks? If the attendance is more than 8 hours, is any allowance paid for extra work? If not, do Government propose to take immediate action to regulate attendance hours of the postal clerks?

(*f*) Do Government propose to introduce a scheme to amalgamate or equalise the two cadres?

(*g*) Is it a fact that the Audit Branch of the Postal Department and those who were deputed to field service have been given increase of pay, while the Audit Department have had a considerable increase of staff also?

(*h*) Is it feasible to empower the new commission sanctioned to inquire into the grievances of the Telegraph Department to inquire also into the disabilities under which the Postal clerks are suffering?

(*i*) If not, will a new commission be appointed for the purpose?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied:—

"(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes. A general revision of the pay of the subordinate Postal staff up to the grade of Rs. 100 at a cost of about 18 lakhs a year has just been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, while the pay of the Railway Mail Service staff was revised, with effect from 1st March, 1919, at a cost of about Rs. 3,25,000 a year. The question of the introduction of a general time-scale of pay for

[1ST MARCH, 1920.] [*Sir George Barnes; Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar; Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi.*]

all Post Office and Railway Mail Service subordinates is engaging the attention of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

(*c*) It is very difficult to compare the duties of postal clerks engaged in signalling work in combined post and telegraph offices with the duties of telegraphists. It is a fact that selected postal signallers work sometimes on main wires, but, as a rule, they are not capable of dealing with very fast traffic. When postal signallers show a capacity for fast telegraph work they are given the opportunity of transferring to the local scale of telegraphists.

(*d*) No. The time-scale of pay sanctioned for clerks, class II, working in departmental telegraph offices is Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 130 by increments of Rs. 5, whereas the scale adopted for local scale telegraphists is Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 130.

No time-scale has yet been granted to post office clerks, but the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs has under consideration a scheme for a time-scale for all Post Office clerks.

(*e*) The attendance of Post Office clerks is fixed at 8 hours a day as in the case of telegraph clerks. The staff necessary for a post office is calculated on this basis and is revised periodically as work increases or decreases. No allowance is paid to a Post Office clerk for extra work unless it is outside the course of his routine duties.

(*f*) No. The cadres are quite different. The duties are only similar in certain respects.

(*g*) The pay of the Postal Accounts Establishment has been increased and the establishment itself has been, though not considerably, strengthened.

No increased rates of permanent pay have been granted to men deputed to field service.

(*h*) and (*i*) No."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar asked:—

3. "(*a*) What steps have been taken by Government to better the pay of the Post Office officials at Delhi owing to increased expenses on account of house rents, etc.? **Steps taken by Government to better the pay of Post Office officials at Delhi.**

(*b*) Will Government lay on the table a comparative statement of articles dealt with by the Lahore and Delhi Post Offices, respectively, during the year 1919, and also give the numbers of the clerical staff sanctioned for each office?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied:—

"(*a*) A general revision of the pay of post office clerks up to the grade of Rs 100 has just been sanctioned and the special conditions of Delhi have been taken into account in fixing the cadre of the postal officials of the Delhi head office. The question of revising the pay of postal clerks on Rs. 100 and above and of the postmen and menials is engaging the attention of the Director-General. It is intended to introduce a time-scale for all classes of the staff.

(*b*) A comparative* statement showing the various classes of articles posted and also the number of unregistered articles received for delivery at Delhi and Lahore during the calendar year 1919 is laid on the table. It has not been possible within the time allowed to collect statistics relating to money orders, value-payable articles, registered and insured letters and parcels received for delivery during the period in question, nor of unregistered letters posted for delivery. The clerical staff of the Delhi office consists of 59 men and that of the Lahore office of 94."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked:—

4. "What are Government's present intentions in regard to controlling inter-provincial movements and export of rice, and what arrangements do they propose to make in this behalf in the different provinces, and when?" **Control of rice.**

* Not included in these Proceedings.

[Sir Claude Hill; Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi.] [1ST MARCH, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied :—

"As regards export I would refer the Hon'ble Maharaja to the reply that I made to a question on the same subject asked by the Hon'ble Sir G. Chitnavis on the 18th February. The question of inter-provincial control is under discussion with the Committee of this Council on High Prices."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

Requirements in food grains of the people of the different provinces.

5. "(a) With reference to the reply to my question given on the 15th September, 1919, in this Council, admitting the unreliable character of statistical information at the disposal of Government, will Government indicate the methods generally followed by them in computing the normal requirements in food grains of the people of the different provinces, or of India as a whole, or their exportable surplus at any given time?

(b) What precautions do Government propose to take for preventing serious inaccuracies in these matters in future?"

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied :—

"(a) Government obtain through Directors of Civil Supplies, who take special steps to keep in touch with the position, estimates of the requirements of the Provinces or of the surplus available for export therefrom, in regard to those articles of food which are still subject to control. No attempt is made to frame a quantitative estimate of the normal food requirements of the people of the different Provinces or of India as a whole.

(b) Directors of Civil Supplies have during the past year gained considerable experience in the framing of these estimates, and the Government of India believe that their estimates are sufficiently accurate for practical purposes so far as the present control is concerned. The accepted policy of Government is to remove internal control, as soon as possible, and the need for any such precautions as are suggested by the Hon'ble Maharaja will then, it is hoped, disappear."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

Food situation in the different provinces.

6. "Are Government in a position to make a detailed statement showing the present food situation in the different provinces, with special reference to the sufficiency or otherwise of the present stocks of food grains for purposes of domestic consumption in the respective provinces, and the course of average prices during each of the last three months as compared with the figures for the corresponding periods in each province, together with the reasons for any increase in the same that may be disclosed thereby?"

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied :—

"Government will lay all the information in their possession before the Committee on High Prices appointed by this Council, and I shall also be happy to furnish the Hon'ble Maharaja with any information that he requires, if he will let me know precisely what details he wants."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

Speculation in food grains.

7. "(a) Are Government considering the desirability of making a declaration of future policy in dealing with abnormal conditions brought about by speculators in the food situation?

(b) Have Government any legislative measure under consideration for dealing with speculation and profiteering in food grains and keeping down prices?"

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied :—

"(a) The question whether any special steps can be taken to prevent speculation in food grains is being considered by the Committee of the Council

[1ST MARCH, 1920.] [*Sir Claude Hill; Mr. G. S. Khaparde; Sir William Vincent; Mr. W. E. Crum; Sir Arthur Anderson; Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis.*]

on High Prices. So far as speculation exists with a view to export Government have already declared their policy of restricting exports of foodstuffs in the press communiqués which were laid on the table on the 18th February in answer to a question by the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis.

(*b*) The reply is in the negative."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde asked :-

Prohibition against certain Urdu papers of Delhi entering the Punjab.

8. "(*a*) Did the Government of the Punjab prohibit the transmission of copies of the 'Congress' and 'Watanpurast,' two Urdu papers of Delhi, into the Punjab by orders dated 20th October, 1919 and 25th November, 1919, respectively, and are the said orders still in force?

(*b*) If the reply to (*a*) be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which the said orders were passed? Is it a fact that, though the paper 'Congress' has been in existence for one year, it was never so much as warned, much less held to blame for violent or inflammatory writing, and that the paper 'Watanpurast' had not, at the date of the said order, reached the stage of public circulation?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative. The order against the *Congress* has been withdrawn on the re-appearance of the paper with a new Editor. The *Watanpurast* never reached the stage of publication.

(*b*) The *Congress* was excluded from the Punjab on account of its virulent attacks on His Excellency the Viceroy and Government generally; and as the intention of its promoters in publishing the *Watanpurast* was to substitute it for the *Congress*, and so evade the order of exclusion issued against the *Congress* a similar order was passed against it. The *Congress* started publication on 1st February, 1919. It was not, therefore, in existence one year before the order of exclusion was passed. During that period no warning was conveyed to the Editor, but as the tone of the articles was objectionable, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, subjected it to precensorship and the Punjab Government followed suit. As stated above the *Watanpurast* never appeared."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum asked :—

Railway Bridge over the River Hooghly.

9. "Will Government be pleased to state what action they are taking, or intend to take, with regard to the proposed railway bridge over the river Hooghly in the neighbourhood of Cossipore?"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied :—

"The part of the river in which the bridge is likely to be located has been surveyed by the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, and their report and recommendations are now under review by the Government of Bengal. Essential preliminary borings at the proposed crossing are also being carried out by the Eastern Bengal Railway, and the results are awaited."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis asked :—

Working expenses of railways.

10. "(*a*) Is it a fact that the percentage of working expenses has increased to an abnormal extent on some of the railways, a return upon the capital of which is guaranteed either by the Secretary of State or by the District Boards? If so, to what is this high percentage due?

(*b*) Do Government propose to direct that the periodical Director's Report shall contain a full explanation regarding any rise in working expenses and any fall in the revenue of the railways subsidised either by the State or District Boards?"

[*Sir Arthur Anderson; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; Sir William Vincent; Mr. W. M. Hailey.*] [1ST MARCH, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied:—

"(a) Having regard to the circumstances of the times Government are not aware of any increases which could be called abnormal in the working expenses of lines such as those referred to.

(b) The programme of revenue expenditure on such lines is scrutinised by Government before being sanctioned, and any marked discrepancy would require explanation. Government do not propose to issue directions such as those suggested by the Hon'ble Member, but the point raised by him will be brought to the notice of Boards of Directors."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma asked:—

Revocation of orders against proprietors of printing presses.

11. "Do Government propose to consider the advisability of revoking or securing the revocation of orders issued against proprietors of printing presses and editors and publishers of newspapers requiring them to furnish securities in provinces where it has not been already done?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied:—

"The matter is one in which it is for Local Governments to exercise their discretion, and the Government of India do not propose to interfere with that discretion."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma asked:—

Annual increase in the expenditure under salaries and pensions in certain services.

12. "What is the annual increase in the expenditure under (a) salaries, and (b) pensions in the several services, Imperial and Provincial, in respect of which orders have been passed by the Secretary of State?"

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey replied:—

"(a) The approximate cost per annum of the increases of pay sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the several Imperial and Provincial Services is as follows:—

I will give the details in lakhs.

(i) Indian Civil Service	36,00,000
(ii) Provincial Civil Service	25,00,000
(iii) Indian Police Service	13,00,000
(iv) Provincial Police Service	1,00,000
(v) Indian Medical Service	25,00,000
(vi) Indian Forest Service	4,50,000
(vii) Indian Educational Service	10,00,000
(viii) Provincial Educational Service	6,00,000
(ix) P. W. D. Imperial and Provincial Services	25,00,000
(x) Railway Department, Imperial Engineers	1,00,000
(xi) Geological Survey of India Department	1,00,000
(xii) Indian Mines Department	15,000
(xiii) Northern India Salt Revenue Department	50,000
(xiv) Bengal Pilot Service	20,000

The estimates given above of the cost of the revision of the pay of the Provincial Civil Service and the Provincial Educational Service are no more than very rough approximations, as Local Governments have still to work out their detailed schemes within the maximum limits approved by the Secretary of State.

(b) The increase under pensions is estimated roughly at Rs. 3,00,000 per annum."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma asked:—

Publication of the Services re-organization Committee's report.

13. "Do Government propose to publish the report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of the re-organization of the Indian Medical Services and give this Council an opportunity of discussing the same before final orders are passed thereon?"

[1ST MARCH, 1920.] [*His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; Sir Thomas Holland; Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz Bhutto; Sir George Barnes; Mr. N. F. Paton.*]

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied :—

"The Secretary of State has approved the publication of the Report; this will be done as soon as the recommendations of the Army in India Committee on the subject dealt with have been received by the Secretary of State. It is not possible to say at present whether an opportunity can be afforded for discussion in Council of the Report."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma asked :—

14. "What steps do Government propose to take or to suggest to the Local Governments to take with a view to appoint conciliation boards or boards of arbitration to prevent and settle disputes between labour and capital? Do Government propose to undertake the necessary legislation on the subject?" **Appointment of conciliation boards or boards of arbitration.**

The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland replied :—

"The Government of India have gathered as much information as possible regarding experience obtained in other countries, and this is now under consideration with a view of consulting Local Governments as to the practicability of devising means in India to prevent and to settle labour disputes. It is not possible, therefore, at present to say whether legislation will be necessary."

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz Bhutto asked :—

15. "Do Government contemplate the possibility of opening the port of Karachi for the P. and O. Mail steamers in the near future?" **Opening of the port of Karachi for the P. & O. Mail Steamers.**

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"There is no intention at present of making Karachi a port of arrival and departure for the P. and O. mail steamers."

The Hon'ble Mr. N. F. Paton asked :—

16. "(*a*) Is it a fact that Parliament recently decided against Premium Bonds being issued in England, for the reason that they might *inter alia* primarily result merely in the transference of large investments in Government securities, etc., already made? **Premium Bonds.**

(*b*) Was it represented (1) that there are now about 20,000,000 individual holders of British Government securities, as against 343,000 before the war; (2) that £200,000,000 have been invested in War Savings Certificates; and (3) that the deposits in Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks have increased from under £300,000,000 in 1914 to nearly £1,800,000,000 at the end of 1919?

(*c*) Have Government considered to what extent, if any, the arguments, which are preventing Premium Bonds in England, have application to India?

(*d*) Will Government be pleased to say—

(*i*) How many individual holders there are in India of Indian Government securities;

(*ii*) How many of these are holders of Post Office War Certificates;

(*iii*) What is the total sum now invested in Post Office War Certificates; and,

(*iv*) What is the total sum now deposited in Government Savings Banks?

(*e*) Having regard to the acting Finance Member's reply in Council to my question on 23rd September last, to the effect that it was probably a fact that very large quantities of silver rupees are being hoarded throughout India,

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have Government determined on the adoption of any measures calculated to bring into circulation this dormant wealth ?

(*f*) Are Government now prepared to consider issues of Premium Bonds with the view that our hoards of idle money may be drawn into circulation and that an opportunity for the investment of savings may be given to persons of small means to whom the existing opportunities afford no attraction ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey replied :—

" (*a*) The reason mentioned by the Hon'ble Member was certainly put forward by opponents of the motion in the House of Commons on December the 1st last, but a perusal of the report of the debate does not warrant the impression that it was the principal ground on which the House acted in negativing the motion.

(*b*) The figures quoted by the Hon'ble Member do not appear to have been put forward in the debate and Government are unaware whether any such figures were placed before the Select Committee in 1918; but figures somewhat similar to these were quoted in the press at the time.

(*c*) Government have not specifically considered the application to India of the arguments adduced by opponents to the introduction of premium bonds in the United Kingdom.

(*d*) The information desired by the Hon'ble Member in respect of points (*i*) and (*ii*) is not available. As regards (*iii*) the balance invested in Post Office Cash Certificates on the 31st January last was 614 lakhs, and as regards (*iv*) the balance in the Government of India Post Office Savings Bank on the same date was 20 crores and 53 lakhs.

(*e*) The Hon'ble Member is no doubt aware of the steps taken by Government to popularize its loans and thereby encourage the investing habit.

(*f*) The Government of India are at present considering the advisability of allowing an experiment to be made in the issue of premium bonds by local bodies and considering the terms on which such issue can be allowed."

The Hon'ble Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal asked :—

New Arms Act rules.

17. "(*a*) Do the new Arms Act Rules take away from provincial gazetted officers and honorary magistrates the privilege of exemption which they have enjoyed uninterruptedly from the very inception of the Indian Arms Act ?

(*b*) Is Government aware that this has caused dissatisfaction among such officers and magistrates ?

(*c*) Do Government propose to consider the question of amending the rules further with a view to continue the exemption to these persons ?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

" (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Government believe that some dissatisfaction exists, but it has not been brought directly to their notice.

(*c*) The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the Government of India (Home Department) Resolution No. 2125-C, dated the 21st March 1919, in which the new policy in administering the Indian Arms Act is stated. One of the essential features of that policy, which was deliberately adopted after consideration of the opinions of Local Governments and the recommendations of a committee of official and non-official Members of this Council, is the rigid restriction of the number of exempted persons. Provincial gazetted officers and Honorary Magistrates are only two among many classes from which the privilege of exemption has been withdrawn by the application of the new Rules, and Government see no reason for making an exception in their favour."

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The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

18. "Do Government propose to co-operate with the people of India and help them in securing development in Indian conditions as early as possible, and if so, how ?" *Development in Indian conditions.*

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied :—

"Government will always be ready to play their part in promoting the political development of India, but they draw the Honourable Member's attention to the expression of Parliament's opinion in the preamble of the Act to the effect that progress in such matters must depend on the co-operation received from those on whom new opportunities of service will be conferred, and the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

19. "Will Government be pleased to state whether they propose for the information and guidance of the new Legislative Councils and public generally to lay down, in the rules to be made under the new Act, definite principles governing the revision of the list of the Transferred Subjects from time to time within ten years ?" *Transferred Subjects.*

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member has apparently overlooked the preamble to the Government of India Act of 1919, in which the principles he desiderates are set out in the clearest possible manner. In this preamble Parliament has indicated that progress will depend upon the operation of factors at present unknown Consequently, the Government of India do not propose to attempt to formulate the rate or conditions of the further transfer of subjects in the rules to be made under the Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

20. "(*a*) Is it a fact that the Government of Bombay have not yet given full effect to the local self-government Resolution of the Government of India, in so far as such effect could be given by executive orders, particularly in matters relating to the increase in the number of elected members, election of Presidents and lowering of qualification for votes ? *Action taken by the Government of Bombay on the Government of In[illegible]lution on Local Self-Government.*

(*b*) Is it true that as things stand at present, the lists of voters for the elections of the new Legislative Council will be based on qualifications lower than those for the Municipal and Local Board elections ?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied :—

"(*a*) The question is one which might suitably be asked in the local Legislative Council. The Hon'ble Member is referred to the speech made by His Excellency the President of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay on the 10th December 1919, to paragraph 22 of Resolution No. 8969, dated the 27th October 1919, of the Government of Bombay, and to paragraph 31 of Resolution No. 9449, dated the 11th November, 1919, of the same Government.

(*b*) The qualifications proposed in the case of the Bombay Legislative Council, for classes other than the wage-earners in the city of Bombay, are shown in the Appendices to the Report of the Franchise Committee. Those for rural areas are much lower than the qualifications now in force for elections to Local and District Boards. Those for urban areas also appear to be lower than the qualifications in force for elections to the Presidency Corporation and to the District Municipalities, but as the basis adopted is not identical in the two cases, the Government of India are unable to say what the precise difference is, and would suggest that the Hon'be Member should ask the Bombay Government for this information. As regards wage-earners in the city of Bombay the Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to his question on the 20th February."

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The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Issue of Press Communique in connection with the Royal Proclamation.

21. "Do Government propose to consider the desirability of issuing a Press Communiqué, for the information and guidance of their officers, that in the new era they will follow strictly the letter and the spirit of the Royal Proclamation in dealing with the people of India ?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"The Government have no reason to apprehend that any of their officers will fail to follow the letter and the spirit of the Royal Proclamation in dealing with the people of India. Such a proclamation has an inherent authority and influence which no Government orders can supplement."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel :—"I beg to put a supplementary question, my Lord. Does the Government consider the action of Mr. Hamilton, the District Magistrate of Jullundur, in refusing to renew licences under the Arms Act, on the ground that the applicants attended the Indian National Congress, consistent with the letter and spirit of the Royal Proclamation ?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"The Government of India have no official information on the point raised by the Hon'ble Member, and it is a matter for interrogation in the local Legislative Council."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1920-21.

11-14 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey** :—"In your speech delivered on the opening day of this session, your Lordship referred to the great services which Lord Meston had rendered in the cause of Indian Reforms; I may be permitted here to-day to add an expression of regret that his guiding mind is no longer at the disposal of India at a time when her finances present so many complicated problems; that this Council will no longer have the benefit of that happy gift of lucid exposition, which could render interesting the most complicated questions of finance and seemed able to endow with a spirit of life the dry bones of our statistical tables. That happy gift I cannot pretend to emulate; but I will venture to pay my distinguished predecessor the compliment of attempting to imitate the method adopted by him last year in introducing the Financial Statement. I will not read out to Council the necessarily lengthy Statement which I shall shortly place on the table, but will give as briefly and as clearly as possible the salient features of interest in it.

"I shall deal first with the facts and figures of the financial year now drawing to a close. While for our partner nations in the great War it has been a year of demobilisation, a year in which they have been able to devote their efforts to making a beginning in the reorganisation of their social and industrial forces, we have had troubles of our own which, if small in comparison with what Europe has endured during the last four years, have nevertheless had a dominant influence on our finances. But for the Afghan war and Waziristan campaign, there was nothing in the history of the year which would have been likely to disturb our budget anticipations. Scarcity conditions, resulting from the monsoon failure of 1918, persisted through the earlier months of 1919, and before June famine had been formally declared in twelve British districts and certain Native States. But though the area affected by the scarcity was unusually wide, the maximum number of persons on famine relief was less than one-tenth of the number on relief in 1900. All apprehension of really severe famine conditions was relieved on the arrival of the monsoon. Somewhat late in coming and at first ill-distributed, it declared itself in strength towards the end of July and finally gave a rainfall such as India had not seen for many years past. It is true that, though the monsoon relieved the immediate actual

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scarcity, it did little to reduce the prevailing and widespread stringency due to high prices, which has caused and is still causing great distress to all classes on fixed wages and fixed incomes. We have witnessed the inevitable reaction in strikes and threatened strikes throughout the country; the temporary provision made in the shape of allowances to lower paid Government servants has already added seriously to our expenditure, and both the Imperial and Provincial Governments have had to include in the figures for the coming year large provision for the revision of their subordinate establishments. But if many of the poorer classes were suffering from the stress of prices, the general economic conditions were undoubtedly favourable to trade. With the gradual improvement in freightage and traffic facilities both imports and exports have increased. There has been a marked improvement in the balance of trade in favour of India. That balance in the first nine months of the year amounted to 64 crores as against 35 in the previous year, and an adverse balance of 5 crores in 1917. A further proof of the growing prosperity, and a clear evidence of the extent to which India has accumulated capital during the war, was afforded by the remarkable growth of company flotations during the year. We may take somewhat divergent views of some aspects of this extensive flotation of capital issues; for the present I only adduce it as encouraging evidence of India's increased interest in the economic use of money and her obvious ability to finance an era of industrial expansion.

"Up to this point, with the exception of the strain caused by the Afghan war and the internal pressure of high prices, the financial history of the year has presented no unusual features. There is, however, another side to the narrative of more peculiar interest to-day, and one with which I know the Council will wish that I should deal in some detail: I mean the history of currency and exchange during the year. We fortunately had no such violent currency crisis as that which Lord Meston described so graphically last year. Though we have used up the great bulk of the bullion secured to us by the Pittman Act, and which saved us from inconvertibility last year, we have now a reasonably strong holding of silver coin. In October it stood at 35 crores, the highest since 1915; it stands to-day at over 28 crores. Strong as our holdings are, we shall not be in calm water till we can be assured of laying our hands on fresh supplies to replenish the gradual process of absorption now taking place—a difficult matter in the present state of the world's markets. We have, therefore, reluctantly been obliged to retain the restrictions on the free encashment of notes at our district treasuries; and to maintain the check on the movement of silver by train. But if the silver position has not caused us any great anxiety, the movement of exchange has been of engrossing interest during the year. Lord Meston explained last year how the rise in exchange followed the breaking away of silver from its pre-war level. That process has continued, and the further changes which have been made in the rates for Council drafts have as before been dictated by the threat of a heavy loss on coinage and the danger to our silver currency caused by the premium on the export of rupees.

"The closing fortnight of the last financial year introduced a new factor into the problem, which has rapidly grown to dominate every other feature. In March last official support of the American exchange with England was withdrawn: the dollar exchange, weighted down by the indebtedness of Europe and the balance of trade against her, commenced to fall; and the American price of silver ceased to be the one dominating factor in determining the rupee sterling exchange. The rate at which India could acquire silver for coinage no longer depended solely on the price of silver in dollars, but was adversely affected by the smaller number of dollars that could be obtained for the pound sterling. Moreover, the rising price of silver itself received a new impetus early in the current year, through the removal in May of control in America. The lower exchange value in America of the pound sterling, and the rapid rise in the price of silver in American currency, necessarily entailed the raising of the exchange value of the rupee, if we were not to see our silver coins smuggled out of the country and our currency notes made inconvertible. In May the rate for Council drafts, which had remained stationary at 1s. 6d. for over a year,

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advanced to 1*s*. 8*d*. and this was followed by further rises till in December the rate stood at 2*s*. 4*d*.

"To counteract as far as possible inconvenience to trade from the instability of exchange, Council and sterling drafts have been offered for sale as freely as our resources in India or at home, as the case may be, have permitted. During the first nine months of the year the demand for Councils persisted with varying degrees of urgency, until January when a complete reversal of the position occurred. The Currency Committee had just completed their sittings and their conclusions were awaited. The export trade at the time was not urgently calling for finance, and the uncertainty as to the future led a number of remitters to take advantage of the 2*s*. 4*d*. rate then prevailing. A demand for sterling drafts arose and during January Reverse Councils to the extent of 5¼ million were sold. This recital of the changes which the year 1919 has witnessed in the exchange value of the rupee brings me to a consideration of the new orientation which has recently been given to our policy, with the acceptance by the Secretary of State of the recommendations of the Indian Currency Committee. We have accepted without qualification the Committee's conclusions, which are substantially on the lines which we ourselves recommended in October last. It is possible that the Secretary of State's decisions on certain of the Committee's recommendations may be the subject of discussion or legislation in this Council. For the present, I will merely indicate the two outstanding features of the Committee's recommendations; these are, firstly, the linking of the rupee to gold, and secondly, the adoption of a ratio therefor equivalent to one-tenth of the gold contents of the sovereign.

"On the first point, I think it may fairly be said that there is a strong body of opinion that the Committee's conclusion was inevitable Linked to sterling, the rupee would share with the latter all its fluctuations of fortune. Every rise of prices in sterling-using countries would inevitably, by the mechanical linking of the rupee to the pound, communicate to this country the same shrinkage in the purchasing power of money, and until sterling regained its parity with gold, India would be saddled with an unstable and fluctuating standard of value. We should continue to share with the United Kingdom all the evils of inflated prices. It would be impossible to give any definite gold value to the rupee, or to say what amount of silver a rupee could purchase in America; while restrictions on the movements of the precious metals would have to be continued indefinitely.

"As regards the second point, the actual rate to be adopted for the ratio between the rupee and gold, the matter is more controversial; and fears have been expressed in some quarters that the rate of R10 to the gold content of the sovereign is too high, and may inflict injury upon our export trade. I will only emphasise two considerations, bearing on the choice between a high and a low rate, which seem to me to outweigh all others. The first is that, if the high prices now prevailing in most foreign countries are to be brought into relation with Indian prices on an exchange basis for the rupee at anything approaching the old level of 1*s*. 4*d*., then the consequences to the people of this country would be little short of disastrous; the present level of internal prices would be stereotyped, or, as is more probable, would advance to heights even now unthought of. The interests of the many millions of consumers in India, whose margin of subsistence is at the best none too large, must come before those of any other class. Secondly, a return to a low exchange would very seriously imperil all chance of maintaining the convertibility of the note issue. If the rupee were linked on to gold at a rate of 15 rupees to the gold content of a sovereign, it would be impossible to maintain our silver currency unless the price of silver in America remained below 92 cents. At 10 rupees to the sovereign we can purchase silver and coin rupees therefrom up to an American price of 138 cents, which is well above the melting point of the currency of almost every other country.

"Unfortunately (and I come now to the fact which will be most prominent in the minds of Council and the public to-day in this connection because the

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result of the working of these theories is, perhaps, of more interest than the actual theories themselves), at about the time that the Report was published the dollar-sterling exchange, which had already fallen heavily, took a further downward plunge. In these circumstances, the linking of the rupee to gold necessarily caused its exchange value as expressed in sterling to rise by several pence. The demand for reverse Councils became unprecedentedly great and the exchange markets could have absorbed considerably more than the £11 million of reverse Councils which we sold during February. This fact resulted in a considerable divergence between the gold rate at which, following the Currency Committee's policy, we have been selling reverse Councils and the actual market rate. Speculators and profiteers have not been slow to take advantage of the situation. The effect of the heavy remittances made, accompanied by a sudden attempt to realise assets, was sensibly to tighten money. The present situation is one that requires caution in handling, and we have been in continuous communication with the Secretary of State in the matter. The general lines of the legislative measures which with the sanction of the Council we propose to take, have been explained in a public announcement made on February the 23rd. The object of these measures is to provide for the continued sale of reverse Councils with the minimum embarrassment to the market through the withdrawal of funds, and I do not think I need say any more on the subject on the present occasion. But I must add a warning that a prolonged continuance of the present conditions would inevitably react upon our whole ways and means programme for next year, which is now, by reason of its very magnitude, far more dependent than formerly upon Indian money conditions.

"This account of the course of exchange, and of the measures which have now been taken to adjust our policy to the changed conditions of the time, brings me to a matter which is of considerable importance in dealing with our revised estimates and our budget anticipations, and to which I must devote some explanation. Our accounts have throughout the year continued to be kept on a 1*s.* 4*d.* basis and the Secretary of State has decided that, for the purpose of this Financial Statement, the conversion of rupees into sterling and *vice versâ* should be effected at the old level. This results in a number of complications, particularly as regards our capital and remittance transactions, to which I shall refer in due course. In order that the Council may judge of the aspect of our budget on the 2*s.* basis, which the Secretary of State has decided to adopt for all our accounts and statistics with effect from the 1st April next, I have had a separate statement prepared showing the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the next year as recast on the new basis. The matter with which I am more immediately concerned is the method by which we propose in the revised and budget estimates to treat our gain by exchange. We estimate that during the current year the net gain, that is, the gain after deducting the loss on rupee coinage and on gold purchases, acquisitions and sales, will amount to R11¾ crores.

"Now it will be at once obvious to Hon'ble Members that in this "gain" there is a great element of artificiality, and that it would not be correct to assume that whenever our accounts show a gain on exchange, this represents a real accretion to our resources, for the so-called gain we obtain every time we transfer a million pounds to the Home Treasury is liable to be turned into a loss if the amount has to be retransferred to India. There are, however, certain of our operations, the exchange gain in respect of which we are entitled to regard as real and permanent. Most of our capital outlay on railways consists of the purchase of machinery and stores in Europe or America. We have decided therefore, in view of the large sums involved, that our capital accounts should properly get the benefit of the higher rate of exchange prevailing. Accordingly, out of our total gains by exchange of R11¾ crores in the current year, R7½ crores will be credited to the railway, irrigation and Delhi capital accounts.

"There remains, then, R4¼ crores to be dealt with, and when considering how this should be treated we are met by another fact of capital importance. The definite abandonment for accounts purposes of the 1*s.* 4*d.*

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rate, and the adoption therefor of a rate of 2s. to the rupee, will result in our accounts showing, what after all is merely an accomplished fact, a serious capital loss on our sterling holdings, more particularly on those which form the sterling portion of the Paper Currency Reserve. Without entering here into the details on which the calculation is based, I may say that the deficiency in our Paper Currency Reserve, assuming a revaluation on a 2s. basis, may ultimately amount to nearly R40 crores.

"I wish to emphasize very strongly that the making up of this deficiency is not a matter which can be postponed indefinitely, or can be regarded as of theoretical rather than of practical importance. Quite apart from any question as to our legal responsibilities under the Paper Currency Act, the circulation of our currency notes rests ultimately upon public confidence, and we cannot contemplate with equanimity a position in which the amount of the securities held in the Reserve is patently insufficient to cover the circulation. The importance of adopting speedy measures to supply this deficiency is obvious; it is equally obvious that this object should have the first call upon the gain by exchange, seeing that they are both due to one and the same cause. After consultation with the Secretary of State, we have decided to earmark the residue of the current year's exchange gain, amounting to R4½ crores, for meeting this deficiency.

"I have now finished with the greater part of the technical matter and I can come to an account of our actual incomings and outgoings.

"I will first deal with the ordinary heads of revenue and expenditure. In framing his estimate of revenue for the current year, Lord Meston was faced with a very obscure situation; but he took an optimistic view; and events have justified his optimism. Both Railways and Customs show a response to the improved economic conditions of the year; and income-tax has also exceeded our budget expectations. The net result will be that our Imperial revenue will be R1,35½ crores against an estimated total of 1,29½ crores. Our ordinary heads of expenditure (excluding for the moment the Military Services) will show a nearly corresponding excess. Taking the whole ordinary expenditure (excluding Military) the total will amount to R69 crores against an anticipated total of R64 crores: and the position as between revenue and expenditure is a great tribute to the accuracy of the estimates prepared last year by Lord Meston and Mr. Howard. It is when we come to take count of the figures of Military expenditure that the result assumes an aspect entirely contrary to their anticipations. They expected a surplus of £600,000; I have to announce a deficit of £14⅓ million. The Budget provided for a total Military expenditure of £41¼ million, which included £8¾ million representing the current year's instalment of the additional war contribution. In respect of this last item we will actually pay only £1½ million; on the other hand, the Afghan war and the Frontier operations are estimated to have cost us £14¾ million, while the ordinary military expenditure shows an excess of £8¼ million, the net result being an excess of no less than £15¾ million. That is a result for which, I know, the Council will to some extent be prepared, but which nevertheless requires some justification.

"In presenting the Military estimates for the current year, it was assumed that the year 1919-20 would be one of demobilisation. Unfortunately, as the Council are well aware, this anticipation has not been realised. We were compelled not only to postpone the disbandment of considerable bodies of additional troops which were raised in India in 1918, but also to adopt every expedient which economises human life at the expense of mechanical contrivances and which makes life more comfortable on field service. High prices ruled everywhere and these affected not only the cost of material but the cost of our Indian recruits, including followers. But the expenditure was unavoidable; when it is a question of war, purely financial considerations must necessarily give way. So much for our direct expenditure on the Frontier operations; but apart from this the general military expenditure in the current year is as I have said estimated to exceed the specific provision in the budget by £8¼ million. The occurrence of this excess expenditure, in addition to the direct liabilities of the Frontier operations, has engaged our anxious attention for some time past, and

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in November last, a Sub-Committee of the Executive Council was appointed to investigate the causes contributing to the excess demand. In the result, while steps were taken to enforce every practicable economy, extra expenditure to the amount now stated has been found to be inevitable. The detailed figures will be found in the Financial Statement; the excess is explained partly by the cost of the war gratuities and by the increase in the pay of personnel; partly the execution of items, ahead of programme, which, though adjustable for accounting reasons against the ordinary estimates, are more or less directly attributable to the Afghan war. In short, regrettable as the excess of ordinary military expenditure may have been, it was obligatory, and much of it is of a kind which will be of permanent value.

"So much for the details of revenue and expenditure, leading up to our deficit of £14⅓ million. But the financial history of the current year is not yet quite complete, for I must refer briefly to the manner in which we have financed ourselves during the year, a question dealt with in that portion of our budget known as the Ways and Means section. I do not think I need enter into great detail here. One fact I may state by way of preface. We now no longer suffer from the difficulties which caused so much embarrassment to Sir William Meyer and Lord Meston, by the fact that so much of our cash balances were locked up in London. It has now become possible for the Secretary of State to retransfer his surplus balances to us by means of remittances of gold; and the difficulties of the future are likely to arise not from the *locale* of our resources but from their amount. Neglecting for the present the Secretary of State's transactions, we have had to provide finance in India for 130 crores. Allowing for receipts of gold and from reverse Council Bills, amounting together to 80 crores, we have had to find 50 crores by other means. It is the method by which this sum has been provided which will interest the Council. Our rupee loan realised 21¼ crores. We made no attempt on this occasion to repeat the special propaganda associated with the two war loans; we had in 1917 and 1918 dipped heavily into the pockets of the investing public; and in the present year we had, competing with us, a very large number of new Company issues. The result of our loan therefore is, as I think the Council will agree, of hopeful augury for the future.

"Leaving on one side, as of minor account, the figures of cash certificates and savings bank deposits, I come to a source of finance which has become of increasing importance—if occasionally also of some anxiety to us—our Treasury Bills. Lord Meston entertained the hope of being able, during the course of 1919-20, to reduce our treasury bill outstandings by about R22 crores. These hopes were defeated by the large outgoings due to the Afghan war and the frontier operations, which had to be financed mainly by fresh sales of bills; the extent to which this was necessary will be gathered from the fact that at one period in October our outstandings had grown from 49¼ crores on April 1st to no less than 68 crores. In September our treasury position was one of particular difficulty and, I know, was viewed with anxiety by Mr. Howard. There were heavy maturities of bills to meet, and very high military issues, while the Secretary of State was drawing on us for Councils at the rate of about a crore a week. The proceeds of the loan were speedily exhausted, and our balances remained so low that all possible sources of assistance had to be exploited. In the first place, as in the preceding year, the Presidency Banks were able to come to our help, and, all told, their advances to us amounted to 18½ crores. Secondly, we were obliged to obtain from the Council legal authority to increase our fiduciary issue of notes by 20 crores.

"In December (a month in which little revenue is collected and when our treasury balances are at the best of times always low) we had no less than 26½ crores of treasury bill maturities to meet. During December it seemed from day to day that we should have to fall back on our increased powers of note issue, but events happily took a more favourable turn; we were not driven to that final extremity, and we managed to turn the corner till, at the beginning of January, our revenue began to come in. Since then our position has been one of comparative ease; and we anticipate that we shall be able to reduce our treasury bill outstandings by the end of the

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year to the figure at which they stood at the beginning of April last, while the whole of the ways and means advances will have been repaid to the Presidency Banks.

"But we have been sailing very near the wind, and the moral is obvious. Anything approaching 50 crores of treasury bill outstandings, to say nothing of the 68 crores reached in October last, is a dangerous amount of floating debt for India to carry. We must do all in our power to reduce our floating debt to more manageable proportions. In so far as this is not effected by funding in our long term loans, we must aim at utilising any surplus, arising from our ordinary revenues, to strengthen our ways and means position and to make us less dependent on the particular form of finance with which I have been dealing.

"So much for the history of the year that is ending; I now turn to the budget for the coming year. I do not propose to trouble the Council with many details of our anticipations under the various heads of revenue and expenditure. Broadly speaking, these are based upon the belief that there will be no set-back in general prosperity and that our revenues will continue to show that same expansion which has been exhibited in the current year.

"As regard Customs we are budgeting for R25½ crores, representing an increase of over R3 crores on the expected revenue of the current year. Under Railways we have taken an increase of R4 crores over the R80 crores budgeted for the current year. As regards the gains from exchange, I will confess at once that it is difficult to frame a reliable estimate of what this figure is likely to be next year; on the best estimate we are able to frame, our total gain during the year will amount to about R30¾ crores. Of this amount R12¾ crores will be credited to our capital accounts; we propose to earmark R12 crores towards meeting the deficiency in the Paper Currency Reserve, leaving R6 crores to be credited to our revenue account.

"If these anticipations be realised, our total Imperial revenue will be £92¼ million (R1,38¾ crores). The estimate assumes the discontinuance of the Excess Profits Duty which was imposed as a temporary measure in March last.

"On the expenditure side, there is little to bring to the notice of Council. Altogether our expenditure under the ordinary heads is expected in the aggregate to exceed that of the current year by £3 millions. The most important item, however, if of course our military expenditure. We are entering a total figure of £40 million, as against £41½ million in the current year's budget and the £57 million which we are expecting will actually be incurred; but I would ask the Council to bear in mind that whereas out of our figure of £41½ million last year only £32½ million was meant to be available for the effective service of the army, our figure for next year gives £38½ million as so available. The question of military expenditure for the coming year has caused us no less anxious consideration than that of the excess expenditure during the year drawing to a close. The matter is being specially examined by the Sub-Committee of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council, to which reference has already been made, and the problem with which they have to deal is one of unusual difficulty. But I may say at once that, if India is to maintain in an efficient state an army of the strength required for the adequate defence of her frontiers, the cost of the military services will in future be much in excess of the sum which we have been accustomed to allot in our budget for this purpose. We obviously cannot revert to the pre-war standard of equipment, since it would be neither right nor humane to deny to our soldiers the advantage which an improved equipment ensures, and the new equipment is extremely expensive both in initial cost and cost of maintenance. I can give the Council a guarantee that the very full data collected by the Army authorities have been exhaustively scrutinised; every feasible economy has been effected, and the provision of £40 million is the least which can safely be inserted in the Budget.

"I have given the major details both of revenue and expenditure; and I now come to the net result; and it is the net result which will after all have most interest for the Council this morning. The net result is that we

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anticipate a total expenditure of £90½ million resulting in a surplus of £2 million. This is somewhat higher than that for which we usually budget, but if I have carried the Council with me in the remarks I made just now regarding the grave necessity for keeping down our floating debt, it will appreciate our reason for going somewhat beyond the usual figure. But what the Council will also desire to know most, is whether we hope to attain this surplus without increased taxation; and I will not keep them in suspense on the subject.

"In only one direction do we propose to modify our present scale of taxes. The present super-tax on the undivided profits of companies and firms has been the subject of considerable criticism in the past. In the speech which he made last year on the Excess Profits Duty Bill Lord Meston gave on behalf of Government an undertaking that the question of so readjusting our taxation on incomes as to meet these objections would be considered as soon as the excess profits duty ceased to be levied. That time has now arrived. On the best estimate we have been able to frame we conclude that, if we relieve the undivided profits of companies and firms of the super-tax at present imposed, which runs up to 3 annas in the rupee, we shall lose about R1,76 lakhs. We therefore propose to replace this by a new form of super-tax, which will be assessed at the flat rate of 1 anna in the rupee upon the total income of each company in excess of R50,000. The new super-tax on companies is estimated to bring us in about R44 lakhs more than we lose. We should have been glad of course to have utilised this surplus in regrading the lower stages of the ordinary income-tax in order to relieve the poorer taxpayer and to make the stages more symmetrical. But we have felt it unsafe to do so at present in view of the necessity, to which I have already referred, of making provision for meeting our temporary debt and short term liabilities

"I have one more explanation to give in connection with the estimates of revenue and expenditure, and it is an important one. Both in our revised estimates and our budget for the coming year provision has been made for the payment of certain portions of India's further contribution towards the cost of the war offered to His Majesty's Government in pursuance of the Resolution passed in this Council in September 1918. These entries have been made only provisionally, since the Resolution contained a reservation that the offer of this further contribution should be subject to the conditions and safeguards indicated in Sir William Meyer's speech. Those conditions were that the payment would be reconsidered in the event of two contingencies occurring,—firstly, our having to fight on our own frontiers and to incur large expenditure in that connection, and secondly, our being faced with serious financial burdens in other respects such as a famine or great currency crisis. The Council will probably agree with me that the second contingency has not arisen. But the expenditure of about £15 million involved by the Afghan war and frontier operations of 1919 clearly makes the first condition operative. Whether we should stand on that condition, or should agree to waive it, wholly or in part, is a matter which must be left to the verdict of the non-official Members of the Council. There are considerations of weight on both sides. I will not attempt to balance these here, but in order to provide Honourable Members with the material necessary for forming an opinion on the merits of the case, I have appended to the Financial Statement a special note on the subject, in which I have endeavoured to state impartially the financial aspects of the case.

"I will now deal with the demands which we anticipate will fall on our cash resources during the coming year. The most important item is our capital outlay on railways, irrigation and Delhi. We hope to continue the progressive railway policy initiated last year and are budgeting for a railway capital expenditure of £18 million in England and 4½ crores in India as compared with the £18 million in England and *nil* in India budgeted for the current year. For irrigation we are budgeting for £580,000, which is all that the Public Works Department can spend until some of the large new projects now begun or under contemplation reach a more developed stage. For Delhi we are entering £800,000, which is however reduced to £736,000, by a credit for

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gain on exchange. Another very important item is the entry of £13 million for discharge of debt. From 1920 onwards our various series of War Bonds, issued in 1917 and 1918, will mature, and for some years their repayment will make a severe call on our resources; on August 15th next we have to find over 19 crores for this purpose.

"Next, we hope to apply 9 crores in making up the deficiency in the Paper Currency Reserve; and finally, we have to meet heavy drawings by the provinces on their balances amounting to over 5½ crores, largely required to finance increases in the pay of subordinate establishments. Altogether, then, we have to meet liabilities amounting to £38¾ million. This is a heavy liability, and our power to incur the capital outlay proposed will depend to a large extent on the measure to which we can count on obtaining money through our rupee loan. We assume, for the present, that the Indian public will be prepared to take up our loan with something of the freedom shown in the current year and have felt justified in taking a figure of 15 crores. Should we be disappointed in this, we shall be obliged, however reluctantly, to curtail our capital programme. With the remainder of the details making up the total of £38¾ millions I need not now trouble Council.

"I have now summarised the revenue and expenditure and the ways and means forecasts for the coming year; and I can conclude a narrative which I am afraid must have already proved too long for the patience of many here. But before I do so, I must allude to one financial consideration of engrossing interest to most members of this Council. I promised a week ago a statement regarding the extent of the finances which will be at the disposal of the reformed governments under the new classification of accounts. The Joint Report of 1918 anticipated an Imperial deficit of 13½ crores, that deficit being made up by contributions from the provinces. This would have left the provinces in the aggregate with a net surplus of about 2 crores. After considering the effect of the present budget as arranged on a 2 shilling basis, we now feel justified in assuming for the present a reduction of the Imperial deficit to 6 crores, and we have provisionally indicated this figure to Lord Meston's Committee on Financial Relations as the basis of their inquiry into the apportionment of contributions We have further indicated that we propose to assume the liability for extinguishing these contributions within a measurable time. The result will be that, adopting the figures of the provincial budgets for next year, as at present known to us, the Local Governments will be 11 crores a year better off than under the present division of revenues between the Government of India and themselves.

"Let me now add a few words as to our general position, in the present and immediate future. It would indeed have been a grateful task had I been able, in presenting to the Council the revised estimates of the present year, to exhibit a result more in keeping with the anticipations expressed by Lord Meston on the 1st March last year. But if the Afghan war has involved us in a heavy deficit, the picture is not entirely devoid of brighter features. Our revenue has more than fulfilled the expectations formed last March; our silver reserves stand reasonably high; and we have managed to finance ourselves up to the present without utilising the power taken last September to increase the fiduciary note issue. For the coming year we take, and experience shows that we are justified in taking, an optimistic view of the growth of our major revenue heads. Our estimate of expenditure is of course dominated by the high figure which we have been obliged to insert on the Military account, but we hope to finance the increased demands on our resources, both civil and military, without any additional burden to the country other than that involved in the rearrangement of the super-tax to which I have already alluded. On the capital side we contemplate a liberal railway programme; and we look forward to meeting the repayment of the 19 crores of War Bonds which fall due in August next. Let me again emphasise the fact that this programme can only be realised if India gives a liberal response to our rupee loan in the coming year.

"As for the future, the revenues of India are steadily and surely expanding; and their expansion affords a guarantee, in my opinion, of their adequacy to

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meet such problems of development as immediately confront the administration of the country. Our pre-occupations lie rather in the provision of ways and means to meet our capital liabilities. Our outstanding liabilities are not light; we are still carrying nearly 50 crores of Treasury Bills; and between 1921 and 1928 we have to meet 72 crores of short term securities. Meanwhile, our railways will not cease to demand fresh provision of capital money and we have heavy irrigation projects in view. The solution of the problems of the future depends therefore on the growing accumulation of capital wealth in India, and the interest which the Indian money market evinces in our loan issues. We had evidence during the war of what India could invest under the inspiration of patriotic motives; the response to our last year's issue afforded a proof that business India accepted our loan as a sound and profitable security. With such proofs before us, and in the belief that the social and material development of the country will carry with it an increased sense of responsibility for the economic use of its expanding resources, we need not hesitate to look on the future with a full measure of confidence and trust."

Narrative of the Finance Member

INTRODUCING THE

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1920-21.

Introductory.

"The procedure for dealing in Council with the Financial Statement will be the same as in the past two years. A general debate upon it will take place on the 8th instant; the detailed discussion will follow, ending on the 13th and I hope that the Budget will be presented in its final form on the 22nd. In this narrative describing the financial events of the current year, and our proposals for the next year, I cannot do better than follow the general sequence and arrangement adopted by my distinguished predecessor. A full explanation of the details of revenue and expenditure under the various heads will be found in the Secretary's Memorandum which will as usual be laid before Hon'ble Members.

SECTION I.—THE YEAR 1919-20.

A.—General characteristics.

"2. In dealing with the financial year 1918-19 Lord Meston pointed out that the year fell into two sharply divided periods, and described the change which came over business and financial conditions generally on the sudden collapse of the German resistance in November 1918. The financial year with which we have now to deal has witnessed the conclusion of the major peace negotiations, the ratification of the peace treaties with Germany and Austria, and the inauguration of that great conception, the League of Nations, on the success or failure of which so much of the future of civilisation depends. But, while the other partner nations of our Empire have been able to demobilise their armies, and to make some beginning on the uphill task of repairing the industrial and economic havoc caused by four years of war, here in India, though happily spared from many of the consequences which the war has brought to the nations of Europe, we have nevertheless had to face troubles peculiarly our own. The peace, which for a generation has existed on our borders, has been broken; and the armies of India returned home from France, Mesopotamia and Palestine only to find laid upon them the further task of defending the soil of India from a threatened invasion from Afghanistan. That peril averted, they have had to face a prolonged campaign, and in the most arduous conditions, in reducing the Mahsud and Wazir tribes. Nor need I add that the effect of these operations is written large over the financial history of the year, and has roughly disturbed the anticipations which Lord Meston felt justified in making.

"3. But for this, my task to-day would have been limited to recording the history of a year, not indeed uneventful, but of fair harvests, of growing revenues, and, save for the continuance of high prices, of general prosperity. It fell to Lord Meston to record the failure of the 1918 monsoon, with the resulting scarcity which, although happily less intense than had been known on many previous

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occasions of drought, nevertheless affected an unusually wide area. This year we are fortunately able to look back on a monsoon such as India has not enjoyed for many years past. It was, it is true, late in declaring itself. The Arabian Sea current appeared in the Peninsula at about the normal date, while the Bay current arrived in Northern India about a week before the usual time. But up to the middle of July, both currents were fitful and were deflected to an unusual extent to the Central Provinces and the adjoining districts to the east; north-western India accordingly suffered, and in that part of the country, as those who followed the movements of our troops on the frontier know only too well, intense hot weather conditions prevailed. By the end of the second week in July, however, the monsoon began to penetrate into Northern India and before the end of the month had spread over practically the whole area. Throughout August, it was well above its average strength, and although it weakened considerably in September, it returned at the end of the month with a force which caused great destruction of life and property in Eastern Bengal. It was somewhat fitful in October, but gave good rain in November and December. Altogether the total monsoon rainfall of the year was 9 per cent. in excess of the normal.

"4. The failure of the 1918 monsoon, and the widespread epidemic of the autumn, had their effect on the spring harvest of 1919, and scarcity conditions continued till late in the summer. In 1918 famine had been recognized as prevailing in certain parts of the country; the early months of 1919 saw famine declared in four districts in the Bombay Presidency, three districts in Bihar and Orissa, three districts in the Central Provinces, one district in each of the Bengal and Madras Presidencies, three districts in Hyderabad, and in certain parts of Central India and Rajputana. The number of persons on relief of all kinds rose to a maximum in June of 589,535. This figure is less than one-tenth of the maximum number on relief in 1900, although the failure of the monsoon of 1918 was certainly no less widespread than that of 1899. Scarcity of fodder continued during the greater part of the year in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay, Rajputana and Bengal, and the special concession rates for its carriage by rail remained in force in the affected tracts during this period. Apart from large grants for distribution in affected areas in the shape of agricultural loans and advances, a sum of R1,00,000 was given to the Punjab Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund to assist the opening of cheap grain shops in that Province, and grants in relief of local distress aggregating R7,30,500 were made to various provinces by the Indian People's Famine Trust. As the monsoon declared itself conditions improved rapidly towards the end of the year, and at its conclusion all relief operations had practically ceased. Fortunately, the gradual cessation of famine conditions was not accompanied by any general recrudescence of the epidemic of influenza which ravaged India in the autumn of 1918. In certain cities sporadic outbreaks occurred, but they were confined to specific localities, and the epidemic had none of that devastating effect on the rural economy of the country which marked its course in 1918.

"5. I wish it were possible for me to record that the monsoon of 1919 had resulted in a marked reduction in the high prices which have brought so much distress upon the labouring classes and those with fixed incomes. The autumn harvest was good, yet the price of millets, which form the staple food of the people in many parts of India, remained abnormally high; while in spite of the prospect of a good wheat crop, and of the fact that exports are rigorously restricted, the price of wheat is still in the neighbourhood of 6 seers to the rupee. The Council is already aware of the remedial measures which we have taken in this respect, and which from time to time have been described by my Hon'ble Colleagues in the Revenue and Commerce Departments. I will only offer three brief reflections upon this subject, at once the most difficult and the most anxious of the problems which we have now to face. The first consideration is an obvious one—the effect upon the public expenditure. The burden of high prices has been felt in a special degree by the large number of low-paid Government servants, and both the Central and Provincial Governments, in common with other employers of labour, have been obliged to give large increases of pay, either in the form of allowances or of a general revision of emoluments. The process of revising the pay of our establishments still continues and will be responsible for a heavy increase of expenditure in the coming year. Secondly, it must be remembered, as was pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Mant in the interesting

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debate on prices which we had at the September session, that after a serious failure of the monsoon it generally takes several years of good harvests before prices approach their former level. Thirdly, and most important of all, there are factors in existence, external to this country, which have operated and are still operating to keep prices high, and it is questionable whether, even if there had been no failure of the monsoon in 1918, the prices of many commodities would not have risen almost to their present height. I refer to the enormous increase in world prices, which is the most striking economic effect of the great war, and has been caused, partly by the inflation of credit and consequent depreciation of money in the belligerent countries, and partly by the decrease in productive output resulting from the war. I need not weary the Council with what, after all, are only economic truisms. It is sufficient to say that, unless India were shut off from all commercial intercourse with foreign countries, prices here must have been affected by the enormous enhancement experienced in the rest of the world. Sooner or later, it was inevitable that the general decrease in the purchasing power of money elsewhere should react upon the purchasing power of the rupee. I shall return to this subject later when discussing the recently published recommendations of the Indian Exchange and Currency Committee, whose report bears witness to the high importance which they attached to the necessity for mitigating for the people of India the economic evils which have fallen upon most of the nations of Europe.

"6. General trade conditions have been somewhat unsettled. The upward tendency of exchange during the whole of the year induced caution among merchants engaged in foreign trade, while the shortage of tonnage during the first half was, generally speaking, adverse to business. The net result, however, has been a well-marked increase in the value of imports and exports of private merchandise, although it is of course necessary to remember that a steady rise in prices of commodities imported and exported frequently obscures an actual falling off in the volume of trade. The total value of imports during the first nine months of the year showed an increase of over R16 crores, or 13 per cent., as compared with the corresponding period of 1918, and the total exports, including re-exports, increased by R53 crores, or 28 per cent. The balance of trade, so far as is shown by the statistics of merchandise, treasure, Council Bills and similar remittances was R64,20 lakhs in favour of India as against R35,03 lakhs in 1918, while in the same period of 1917, the balance was against India to the extent of R5,00 lakhs. In imports, the principal increases in the first nine months of the financial year were in sugar, iron and steel, mineral oils, machinery and millworks, railway plant and rolling stock, all of which show a rise of over R2 crores in value. A heavy decrease occurred in the import from April to December of cotton manufactures, amounting to nearly R11 crores. This may be partly explained by difficulties in the export of goods from Lancashire and partly by reduction in demand arising from the height of prices. Conditions have however altered in the last few months, which have witnessed a very marked revival. In the export trade, there has been an increase in the shipment of all staple articles, with the exception of rice and wheat which have been rigidly controlled in view of the shortage of foodstuffs in India. The increase of exports has been particularly marked in the case of raw and manufactured cotton, hides and skins, both raw and tanned, raw jute, oilseeds and tea. The tonnage available for India's trade increased gradually throughout the year. The first indication that the available tonnage was sufficient to cope with the cargoes that offered occurred about October last. During the nine months April to December 1919, the net tonnage of vessels entering ports in British India with cargoes from foreign countries and British possessions amounted to 3,632,440 tons, as against 2,730,937 tons during the corresponding period in 1918, and the tonnage cleared during the same period amounted to 4,373,975 tons, as against 3,734,651. Freight rates, which had dropped as a result of the Armistice, steadied at the opening of the year and rose gradually until December, since when they have been somewhat easier. Trade and Commerce.

"7. During the year it has been found possible to free trade of a number of the restrictions imposed during the war; and in July and August last all special restrictions on trade with ex-enemy countries were removed. All restrictions on the export of hides and skins, raw jute, oils and oilseeds and a number of other articles have also been removed. On the other hand, it has been found necessary, owing to the general shortage of foodstuffs, to prohibit the export of a number of food-grains from India. Restrictions on trade.

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Company promotion.

"8. An outstanding feature of the year has been the continuance and expansion of company-promotions. During the eight months April to November 1919, 535 new companies, with an aggregate authorised capital of nearly R166½ crores, were registered in British India and Mysore. The number of companies floated during the corresponding period of the previous year amounted only to 158, with an authorised capital of about R6¾ crores. Widely different views have been expressed regarding this remarkable increase in company flotations. Many people regard it as evidence of our financial strength and of hopeful augury for a great industrial expansion. Others of more cautious temperament are inclined to shake their heads at what they would describe as the prevalent investment mania and predict a severe reaction, accompanied by financial crises, crashes in the share markets and widespread loss. There is, I think, room for both optimism and caution. The war has indicated numerous directions in which India can profitably extend her industrial activity. Our industries generally have made large profits during the last four years and so long as war conditions continued, there was little outlet for their investment; while the difficulty of obtaining new machinery or expert labour made it practically impossible either to start new or to extend enterprises. It is only natural therefore that the conclusion of the war should have been followed by an extension of capital issues, and most people will agree that the readiness with which these have been subscribed affords encouraging evidence of India's ability to finance an era of industrial expansion. There is of course another side to the picture, although I would deprecate this side being given undue prominence. As in the case of all such booms, there is always the danger that, along with a large number of thoroughly sound and well managed concerns, others are brought into existence which are of doubtful soundness. That is inevitable; and sooner or later there will no doubt be what Americans call a "shake-out"; it would require a greater power of prophecy than I can pretend to command to estimate its direction or extent; but there is at present no evidence to show that it is likely to be such as to embarrass the banks or to shake credit generally. Another disturbing sign is the tendency to inflate the shares of perfectly sound and well managed companies to an extent which is not justified by their dividend-earning capacity. In part of course, this is justifiable by the increase in the actual capital value of the plant, which could not now be replaced at pre-war prices; for the rest, it is a speculative movement the adjustment of which need not necessarily involve any widespread crisis. It is not a sound or productive process; but its net result is a transfer of money rather than a destruction of capital.

B.—Currency and Exchange.

Absorption of rupees.

"9. I now turn to those particular problems with which it is my special function to deal. We fortunately have not to record a currency crisis such as that graphically described by Lord Meston last year. In 1918-19 the total absorption of silver coin by the public amounted to no less than R45 crores; in the current year the absorption up to the middle of February has been about R22 crores. September last was the first month for two years during which, taking the whole of India together, there was not an actual outgoing of rupees. The Madras and Rangoon currency circles alone have shown an aggregate net return up to date, but there has been a marked curtailment in the absorption in the Lahore and Bombay circles. I hesitate to draw the conclusion that this result indicates an approach to saturation, though we may regard with satisfaction this substantial slackening in India's demand for silver, coupled as it has been with a very decided diminution in the discount at which currency notes have circulated in the districts. As a result of the lower absorption, our stocks of rupees steadily increased, until at the end of October they reached their maximum of R35½ crores, the highest since 1915. Here, again, it would be premature to argue that this decreased absorption indicates that we have turned the corner and that our currency troubles are over. The increase in our stocks of rupees has been due to the fact that the output of the mints was at last able to overtake the issues. This has been effected, however, at the expense of using up a great deal of our stock of bullion. As the Council knows, in 1918 we were only saved from inconvertibility by the passing of the Pittman Act, which enabled us to procure 200 million ounces of silver from the United States. The last consignment of that silver arrived in India last summer, and until we can see before us the prospect of a regular replenishment of our stocks of silver whenever necessary, the

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position will not be safe. It is out of the question therefore to contemplate at present any return to the free and unrestricted issue of rupees at district treasuries throughout the country. That is a conclusion which no one will regret more than Government. Sir William Meyer had done much to extend the facilities for the encashment of our notes; the maintenance and increase of those facilities is a cardinal principle of our currency policy: and nothing but the practical impossibility of obtaining ready supplies of silver in the present condition of the world's markets would justify our maintaining the existing restrictions.

"10. While, however, there has been nothing sensational to record regarding the currency events of the year, exchange presents a different story. The history of Indian exchange and the establishment of the gold exchange standard, subsequent to the closing of the mints, has always had a fascination for economic writers and students. It seems likely that, when future text-books are written or present ones are brought up to date, the year 1919 will, like 1893, stand out as marking the close of one well-defined period and the commencement of another. At this time last year the rate for Council drafts stood at 1*s.* 6*d.* per rupee for immediate telegraphic transfers. The era of a stable exchange had, temporarily at least, passed away, but the rise of exchange in its earlier stages gave little indication of the rapidity with which exchange was to soar away from its old standards during the year. Lord Meston explained last year how the rise in exchange followed the breaking away of silver from its pre-war level. That process has continued, and the further changes which have been made in the rates for Council drafts have as before been dictated by the threat of a heavy loss on coinage and the danger to our silver currency caused by the premium on the export of rupees. Rise in exchange during 1919.

"11. The closing fortnight of the last financial year introduced a new factor into the problem, which few people, and certainly not we in India, had had reason to foresee, and which has rapidly grown to dominate every other feature. On March the 21st, 1919, official support of the American exchange with England, originally introduced as a war measure, was withdrawn, and the dollar exchange, weighted down by the indebtedness of Europe and the balance of trade against her, commenced to fall. England had ceased to be a free gold market and the pound sterling no longer fetched in exchange the 4 dollars and 86 cents which represent the equivalent of the gold sovereign. From 486 the dollar sterling exchange dropped to a level of about 450 at the end of June, and then steadily declined in succeeding months until now it stands in the neighbourhood of 340. The American price of silver ceased therefore to be the one dominating factor in determining the rupee sterling exchange. The rate at which India could acquire silver for coinage no longer depended solely on the price of silver in dollars, but was adversely affected by the smaller number of dollars that could be obtained for the pound sterling. Moreover, the rising price of silver itself received a new impetus early in the current year, through the removal in May of control in America. The price of silver, which then stood in the neighbourhood of 101 cents per fine ounce, at once rose by some 10 cents and, stimulated by the firm and long drawn demand of China, continued to rise until it passed the melting point of the dollar and stands now at about 130. The lower exchange value in America of the pound sterling, and the rapid rise in the price of silver in American currency, necessarily entailed the raising of the exchange value of the rupee, if we were not to see our silver coins smuggled out of the country and our currency notes made inconvertible. In May the rate for Council drafts, which had remained stationary at 1*s.* 6*d.* for over a year, advanced to 1*s.* 8*d.* and this was followed by further rises of 2*d.* each in August, September, November and December till the rate stood at 2*s.* 4*d.* Depreciation of sterling. Rise in price of silver.

"12. These briefly are the causes leading to the changes made in the rates for Council drafts up to the time of the issue of the Currency Committee's report. I will turn for a moment to the effects these changes have had upon trade. The rate for Council drafts necessarily has a considerable determining influence on the rates at which export and import transactions are financed. The purchase of Councils enable the Exchange Banks to transfer back to India the funds which otherwise would accumulate in England owing to the heavy excess in normal years of exports over imports. An alternative method of so transferring funds is afforded by the import of gold and silver. During the greater part of the current year the embargo Effect on Exchan markets.

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on the import of silver has remained in force. The import of gold has, however, been permitted, subject to acquisition by Government at rates notified from time to time, which were ultimately based on the rates adopted for Council drafts; and since June last, when the embargo on the export of gold from America was removed, the banks have to some extent availed themselves of this method of putting themselves in funds in India. But, whether funds are transferred by the purchase of Council drafts or by the import of gold, the rate at which money can be laid down in India, and consequently the rate at which export bills can be bought and outward remittances sold, has been largely governed by the rate for Council drafts. The variations in these rates, and speculation as to further probable variations, have accordingly introduced an element of instability into exchange which has at times hampered the freedom of business operations. Banks were naturally shy both of remitting to London, by the purchase of export bills in excess of their sales of sterling, funds which they might have to re-transfer to India at a higher rate of exchange, and also, on the other hand, of drawing on their balances in London, by their sales of sterling in excess of their purchases, to an extent which might necessitate their remitting funds home at a loss, should exchange fall. Throughout the year therefore their policy has been largely that of the "even keel"; when indications seemed to point to a rise in the Council rate, they were bad buyers of export bills, and when the opposite condition held, bad sellers of sterling.

"13. To counteract as far as possible inconvenience to trade on this account, Council and sterling drafts have been offered for sale as freely as our resources in India or at home, as the case may be, have permitted. In April last the sale of Council drafts, which had for some months been suspended, was re-introduced to meet the demand arising from the fact that the export bills calling for finance were more than could be covered by the demand for outward remittance. During the first nine months of the year the demand for Councils persisted with varying degrees of urgency. In general, throughout the year a rise in exchange tempted out remittances and checked bills, thus reducing the demand for Councils, until the gradual decline of the dollar sterling exchange and the rise in the price of silver (suggesting that a further raising of the rate for Councils was due) had the reverse effect, and made the demand for Councils more insistent. This see-saw motion continued until January when a complete reversal of the position occurred. The Currency Committee had just completed their sittings and their conclusions were awaited. The export trade at the time was not urgently calling for finance, and the uncertainty as to the future led a number of remitters to take advantage of the 2*s.* 4*d.* rate then prevailing. A demand for sterling drafts arose and during January Reverse Councils to the extent of £5·4 million were sold.

The Currency Committee's Report.

"14. The above recital of the great changes which the year 1919 has witnessed in the exchange value of the rupee brings me to a consideration of the new orientation which has recently been given to our policy, with the acceptance by the Secretary of State of the recommendations of the Indian Currency Committee. The Committee's report, and the announcement of policy made by the Secretary of State thereon, have been in the hands of the public for the past month. I shall not attempt here any repetition or paraphrase of that portion of the Report which describes with admirable lucidity the issues involved in the problem before the Committee or the considerations which led them to formulate their recommendations. The Government of India have accepted without qualification the Committee's conclusions, which are substantially on the lines which we ourselves recommended in October last, after considering the events of the preceding few months. It is possible that the Secretary of State's decisions on certain of the Committee's recommendations may be the subject of discussion or legislation in this Council. For the present, I will merely indicate the two outstanding features of the Committee's recommendations and suggest to the Council a few brief reflections thereon. These are, firstly, the linking of the rupee to gold, and, secondly, the adoption of a ratio therefor equivalent to one-tenth of the gold contents of the sovereign.

Fixation of rupee in relation to gold.

"15. On the first point, I think it may fairly be said that there is a strong body of opinion that the Committee's conclusion was inevitable. The Indian currency system has hitherto been based on the axiom that the unit of British currency, namely, the pound sterling, could at all times purchase the amount of gold contained in the sovereign. But the unfortunate divergence between

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the pound sterling and the amount of gold contained in the sovereign, which became so marked during last summer and has subsequently still further increased, gave rise to a set of conditions which, in the opinion of most people, has rendered it imperative to give to the rupee some foundation less shifting than the sterling to which it had hitherto been linked. Otherwise, by inexorable natural laws, results of serious consequence to this country might ensue. Linked to sterling, the rupee would share with the latter all its fluctuations of fortune. Every rise of prices in sterling-using countries would inevitably, by the mechanical linking of the rupee to the pound, communicate to this country the same shrinkage in the purchasing power of money, and until sterling regained its parity with gold, India would be saddled with an unstable and fluctuating standard of value. We should continue to share with the United Kingdom all the evils of inflated prices. It would be impossible to give any definite gold value to the rupee, or to say what amount of silver a rupee could purchase in America; while restrictions on the movements of the precious metals would have to be continued indefinitely. There is no policy that is without its disadvantages, and it must of course be admitted that the result of linking the rupee to gold is that the rupee-sterling exchange must fluctuate in the same manner as does the dollar-sterling exchange; it cannot be denied that this introduces an uncertain element into that large portion of the trade of India which is with sterling-using countries. Nevertheless, we have to look to the interests of the country as a whole rather than to those of the smaller, though highly important, section which is engaged in foreign trade; and we think that there can be no doubt that the economic interests of India's huge population will be better served by giving the rupee an absolute stability in gold—the ultimate standard of value—than by assigning to it a stability relative to a standard which is itself markedly unstable.

"16. As regards the actual rate to be adopted for the ratio between the rupee and gold, fears have been expressed in some quarters that the rate of R10 to the gold content of the sovereign is too high, and may inflict injury upon our export trade. I will not repeat here the reasons, given in the Committee's Report, which decided them not to yield to the influence of such fears. I will only emphasise two considerations, bearing on the choice between a high and a low rate, which seem to me to outweigh all others. The first is that, if the high prices now prevailing in most foreign countries are to be brought into relation with Indian prices on an exchange basis for the rupee at anything approaching the old level of 1*s*. 4*d*. then the consequences to the people of this country would be little short of disastrous; the present level of internal prices would be stereotyped, or, as is more probable, would advance to heights even now unthought of. The interests of the many millions of consumers in India, whose margin of subsistence is at the best none too large, must come before those of any other class. Secondly, a return to a low exchange would very seriously imperil all chance of maintaining the convertibility of the note issue. If the rupee were linked on to gold at a rate of 15 rupees to the gold content of a sovereign, it would be impossible to maintain our silver currency unless the price of silver in America remained below 92 cents; if the rate were 12 rupees to the sovereign, the corresponding silver parity would be 115 cents. At 10 rupees to the sovereign we can purchase silver and coin rupees therefrom up to an American price of 138 cents, which is well above the melting point of the currency of almost every other country. I need not point the obvious moral of this important fact. Only one alternative has been suggested for staving off inconvertibility—the debasement of the rupee or the issue of a debased two rupee piece. In all the press comments on the Committee's report I have seen nowhere any support of a proposition fraught with such obvious political and economic dangers. Rate adopted.

"17. Unfortunately, at about the time that the Currency Committee's Report was published and the announcement made of the Secretary of State's acceptance of the main principles underlying the Committee's recommendations, the dollar-sterling exchange, which had already fallen heavily, took a further downward plunge. In these circumstances, the linking of the rupee to gold necessarily caused its exchange value as expressed in sterling to rise by several pence. The much greater amount of sterling that could be purchased by a given number of rupees naturally provided a great incentive to people, with accumulated funds in India, to remit these to England. The demand for reverse Councils became unprecedentedly great and the exchange markets could have absorbed considerably more than the £11 million of reverse Further depreciation of sterling and rush for remittance to London.

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Councils which we sold during February. This fact resulted in a considerable divergence between the gold rate at which, following the Currency Committee's policy, we have been selling reverse Councils and the actual market rate. Speculators and profiteers have not been slow to take advantage of the situation. The effect of the heavy remittances made, accompanied by a sudden attempt to realise assets, was sensibly to tighten money. I ought to point out to the Council that such monetary stringency as has existed has not been due to any withdrawal by Government of funds from the market, since the proceeds of our sales of reverse Councils have up to date remained in the balances of the Presidency Banks. At the same time a word of caution is called for. The extent to which the Secretary of State's ordinary cash balances can be drawn on to meet reverse Council payments necessarily has a limit, and for the time being that limit has been reached. Further sales will be effected through the medium of the Paper Currency Reserve, but this process would, in the absence of special measures, ordinarily involve some locking up of funds withdrawn from the market. Inflation of currency and credit, as most belligerent countries are now finding to their cost, brings serious consequences in its train, but the evils of an unduly rapid deflation may quite easily be no less serious. The present situation is one that requires caution in handling, and we have been in continuous communication with the Secretary of State in the matter. The general lines of the legislative measures which with the sanction of this Council we propose to take, have been explained in a public announcement made on February the 23rd. The object of these measures is to provide for the continued sale of reverse Councils with the mininum embarrassment to the market through the withdrawal of funds, and I do not think I need say any more on the subject on the present occasion, except to give a warning that a prolonged continuance of the present conditions would inevitably react upon our whole ways and means programme for next year, which, as the Council will gather when I come to speak of our financial operations in the current year, is now, by reason of its very magnitude, far more dependent than formerly upon Indian money conditions.

C.—Gain by Exchange.

Retention of accounts on 1*s*. 4*d*. basis.

"18. The foregoing account of the course of exchange, and of the measures which have now been taken to adjust our policy to the changed conditions of the time, brings me to a matter which is of considerable importance in dealing with our revised estimates and our budget anticipations, and to which I must devote some explanation, if my subsequent remarks regarding the estimates are to be intelligible. Lord Meston mentioned last year the large credit from gain by exchange which arose from the fact that our accounts were still prepared on the basis of 1*s*. 4*d*. to the rupee. That was at a time when the actual exchange rate was no more than 1*s*. 6*d*. Our accounts have throughout the year continued to be kept on a 1*s*. 4*d*. basis and the Secretary of State has decided that, for the purpose of this Financial Statement, the conversion of rupees into sterling and *vice versâ* should be effected at the old level. This results in a number of complications, particularly as regards our capital and remittance transactions, to which I shall refer in due course. There is, however, this advantage in still retaining the 1*s*. 4*d*. basis for the purpose of our revised estimates, namely, that it is possible to compare the actual results with the anticipations made last year. In order that the Council may judge of the aspect of our budget on the 2*s*. basis, which the Secretary of State has decided to adopt for all our accounts and statistics with effect from the 1st April next, I have had a separate statement prepared (Appendix I) showing the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the next year as recast on the new basis.

Treatment of gains exchange.

"19. The matter with which I am more immediately concerned is the method by which we propose in the revised and budget estimates to treat our gain by exchange. We estimate that during the current year the gross gain, without taking account of certain deductions which I will explain presently, will amount to no less than R22½ crores, as compared with R13½ crores realised in 1918-19. Two months ago indeed it looked as if the figure would be very much higher, but the large sales of reverse Councils which have been and are being made have considerably reduced the total anticipated for the year.

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"From the gross gain of R22½ crores have to be deducted certain losses which arise from the same causes that have contributed to the higher exchange value of the rupee, *viz.*, a loss of 4¼ crores on rupee coinage and another of 6½ crores on gold purchases, acquisition and sales, the latter arising from the premium over sterling parity at which the Secretary of State's purchases of gold have been made. After making these deductions, the exchange gain in the current year will stand at 11¾ crores.

"20. The first question that arises about these gains is how they actually accrue, what they actually consist of, and how far they represent a real windfall which we can devote to such objects as we think desirable. Putting the matter very broadly, the gain arises over our remittance transactions, and its unprecedented amount at the present time is due to the fact that we are still keeping our accounts on a basis which is now out of accordance with actual facts. This will be clear from a simple example. Every time that the Secretary of State draws on us, through his sales of Council Bills, to the extent of a million pounds, our accounts shew that we have paid out in India R150 lakhs, although, in point of fact, with the rupee-sterling exchange at, say, 2*s.* 8*d.*, we have actually paid out only R75 lakhs; the remaining R75 lakhs accordingly appears in our accounts as gain by exchange. *Per contra*, when we are selling reverse Councils, our accounts will show a credit of R150 lakhs for every million sterling we have sold, whereas the actual payments made to us by the purchasers of the reverse drafts only amount to R75 lakhs, the difference being debited as loss on exchange. In a similar way a gain or loss, as the case may be, accrues on every other transaction which effects a transfer of funds from or to India, such as the expenditure which we incur in India on behalf of His Majesty's Government and is repaid to us in London, on which there is a gain, or the issue of sterling money orders on London, on which our accounts will show a loss.

"21. It will be obvious therefore to Hon'ble Members that in these "gains" there is a great element of artificiality, and that it would not be correct to assume that whenever our accounts show a gain on exchange, this represents a real accretion to our resources, for the so-called gain we obtain every time we transfer a million pounds to the Home Treasury is liable to be turned into a loss if the amount has to be retransferred to India. In illustration of this statement, I need only point to our experience in the last two months. Up to the end of December, the Secretary of State sold £29 million of Council Bills on India, on which we realised a gain of 11¼ crores; during January and February, we expect to have sold £16½ million of reverse Councils on which we will incur a loss of 12 crores. There are, however, certain of our operations, the exchange gain in respect of which we are entitled to regard as real and permanent. Most of our capital outlay on railways consists of the purchase of machinery and stores in Europe or America. For every million pounds expended on such purchases the actual cost to the Indian taxpayer is now very considerably less than previously, and it would clearly not be right to charge the capital accounts of our railways with amounts which are fictitiously inflated, and have not actually been spent thereon. We have decided therefore, in view of the large sums involved, that our capital accounts should properly get the benefit of the higher rate of exchange prevailing. Accordingly, out of our total gains by exchange of R11¾ crores, in the current year R7¼ crores will be credited to the railway, irrigation and Delhi capital accounts. Gains from exchange on capital outlay.

"22. There remains, then, R4½ crores to be dealt with, and when considering how this should be treated we are met by another fact of capital importance. The definite abandonment for accounts purposes of the 1*s.* 4*d.* rate, and the adoption therefor of a rate of 2*s.* to the rupee, will result in our accounts showing, what after all is merely an accomplished fact, a serious capital loss on our sterling holdings, more particularly on those which form the sterling portion of the Paper Currency Reserve. We hold in our Paper Currency Reserve British securities, mostly consisting of British Treasury Bills, to the value of about £55 million. Up to the present, in the shifting exchange conditions and general uncertainty of the past year, and pending the completion of the Currency Committee's enquiry, our paper currency accounts have remained on a 1*s.* 4*d.* basis and have continued to show these sterling securities as representing 82½ crores of rupees, whereas, when valued on a 2*s.* basis, they are Deficiency in Paper Currency Reserve.

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only worth R55 crores and the loss thereon will therefore be 27½ crores. We expect however that if the demand for reverse Councils continues, £13 million of securities will have been withdrawn by the Secretary of State before the close of this year for meeting reverse drafts, leaving still a holding of £42 million of sterling securities in the Reserve, the loss on revaluation of which will amount to 21 crores. There will also be in due course a substantial loss in respect of the gold held in the Reserve, seeing that this is at present held at the rate of R15 to the sovereign and will in future be held at the rate of R10. Altogether, the deficiency in our Paper Currency Reserve, assuming a revaluation on a 2*s.* basis, may ultimately amount to nearly R40 crores.

Importance of making up this deficiency.

"23. I wish to emphasize very strongly that the making up of this deficiency is not a matter which can be postponed indefinitely, or can be regarded as of theoretical rather than of practical importance. Quite apart from any question as to our legal responsibilities under the Paper Currency Act, the circulation of our currency notes rests ultimately upon public confidence, and we cannot contemplate with equanimity a position in which the amount of the securities held in the Reserve is patently insufficient to cover the circulation. Nor is this by any means entirely a matter of sentiment. These sterling securities consist, as I have said, mainly of British Treasury Bills, which are continually maturing and being renewed. It is on these that the Secretary of State, when he is once more able to resume purchases of silver, or has to meet from the Currency Reserve his purchases of gold or his payments of reverse Councils, will have to depend, and it is clear therefore that any serious deficiency in the amount of securities forming part of the Currency Reserve must be a matter of great concern when looked at from the point of view of the available backing to our currency notes. Ultimately the home portion of our Paper Currency Reserve must be brought back to India in the form of gold or silver, or utilised, through the medium of reverse Councils, to retire notes in India. Whenever that is done, the capital loss at once becomes apparent, since the sterling part of the Reserve turns into fewer rupees than the amount at which it is held in the accounts.

"24. The importance of adopting speedy measures to supply this deficiency is obvious; it is equally obvious that this object should have the first call upon the gain by exchange, seeing that they are both due to one and the same cause. After consultation with the Secretary of State, we have decided to appropriate the residue of the current year's exchange gain, amounting to R4½ crores, for meeting this deficiency, and we are accordingly opening a suspense head in our accounts to which this amount will be credited. For next year, as I shall mention later, we may reasonably expect a higher exchange gain seeing that the rupee sterling exchange will probably stand at a much higher average than in the current year; we estimate the residue of the gain, after credit to the capital account, at 18 crores, of which we allocate 6 crores to revenue and 12 crores to suspense for application in due course to meeting the deficiency referred to above. I need not remind the Council that as soon as this deficiency in our Currency Reserve has been made up, our revenues will obtain the full benefit of the very substantial savings in our annual home charges resulting from the higher level of exchange. Such savings may not improbably amount to R11 or 12 crores a year, and it is solely because of this prospective accrual to our revenues that, as I shall mention later, we have felt justified, not only in making a very large reduction in the amount of the contribution to be taken from the provinces under the Reforms Scheme, but in contemplating its entire extinction within a measurable time.

D.—Revised Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, 1919-20.

"25. I have now cleared the way for the consideration of our actual incomings and outgoings. The Council will realise of course, from what I have said, that when I speak of a revenue or expenditure of so many millions, rupees have been converted into sterling at the old ratio of R15=£1, though whenever I can do so without inaccuracy, that is, whenever the figures relate to revenue or expenditure raised or incurred wholly in India, I shall speak only of rupees. I might further explain that I do not propose to discuss the details of the revenue and expenditure of the provinces which, as Lord Meston pointed out, are now-a-days more properly the subject of discussion and criticism in the provincial

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Councils, and I shall accordingly confine my remarks to the revenue and expenditure of the Central Government.

"26. I will first deal with the ordinary heads of revenue and expenditure. In framing his estimate of revenue for the current year Lord Meston was faced with a very obscure situation, since it was impossible to forecast the rate at which our main heads of revenue would recover from the traffic and other restrictions consequent on the war. He took, however, an optimistic view. Many must have felt that he had been somewhat sanguine in anticipating a Customs revenue of R20 crores in 1919-20 against a revised estimate of R18½ crores in 1918-19, and a gross traffic receipt from Railways of R80 crores, which was no less than R3½ crores in excess of that anticipated in the revised estimates for the previous year. But events have justified his optimism. At one time it looked as though the revenue from both Customs and Railways would fall materially short of anticipations; railway receipts in particular showed a distinct set-back, mainly on the North-Western Railway as a result of the Punjab disturbances. During the last few months, however, there has been a remarkable recovery, so much so that we now expect that the gross traffic receipts will fall short of the estimate of R80 crores by only R75 lakhs; and this small decrease in estimated receipts is more than counterbalanced by a reduction in working expenses, due to the fact that the home stores issued for expenditure on revenue account have been less than anticipated owing to slow arrivals and have also cost less in consequence of the rise in exchange. The result on the balance is that the net railway receipts will be about R45 lakhs over the estimate. We expect a much larger increase under Customs; the estimate of R20 crores will be actually exceeded by R2¼ crores. There is likely to be an increase in respect of all the more important tariff heads, particularly the import duties on piece-goods and petroleum, and the export duty on jute, the only head which shows any material falling off from the figure taken in the Budget being sugar. The new export duty on hides is anticipated to bring in just under R1 crore.

Railways.

Customs.

"In regard to direct taxation, we now expect that the ordinary income-tax will bring us in R1,59 lakhs more than the budget figure, and the Excess Profits Duty just over the budget estimate of R9 crores, of which however R62 lakhs will actually be collected in 1920-21.

Income Tax.

"The heads which at present we share with the provinces show smaller variation; we estimate that Stamps will bring Imperial revenues R85 lakhs and Excise about R42 lakhs more than we expected.

Stamps and Excise

"The budget estimate anticipated a receipt of R1½ crores under exchange, but as I have already stated, it is now proposed to credit under a suspense head the net gain in the current year estimated at R4½ crores.

Exchange.

"27. The net result will be that our Imperial revenue will be R1,35½ crores against an estimated total of R1,29¼ crores. Our ordinary heads of expenditure (excluding for the moment the Military Services) will show a nearly corresponding excess, the largest increases occurring under interest charges on debt and refunds and drawbacks. On the other hand, Famine Relief, for which a provision of R1,62 lakhs was made, has fortunately cost us 64 lakhs less. Taking the whole ordinary expenditure (excluding Military) the total will amount to R69 crores against an anticipated total of R64¾ crores: and the position as between revenue and expenditure is a great tribute to the accuracy of the estimates prepared last year by Lord Meston and Mr. Howard. It is when we come to take count of the figures of Military expenditure that the result assumes an aspect entirely contrary to their anticipations. They expected a surplus of about £600,000; I have to announce a deficit of £14⅓ million. I shall subsequently devote a special section of this narrative to the revised and budget estimates for Military expenditure, and I need only mention here the broad results as regards the current year. The budget provided for a total expenditure of £41¼ million, made up of £32½ million for ordinary expenditure and £8¾ million representing the current year's instalment of the additional war contribution. In respect of this last item we will actually pay only £1½ million, so that there is a saving on this account of £7¼ million. On the other hand, the Afghan war and the frontier operations are estimated to have cost us £14¾ million, while the ordinary military expenditure shows an excess of £8¼ million, the net result being an excess of no less than £15·8 million.

Military expenditure.

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Provincial Revenues.

"28. All that I need say as regards the provincial estimates is that the provinces, taking them all together, had budgeted for a deficit of nearly R3 crores. In the result, the total provincial revenues are likely to coincide almost exactly with the provincial expenditure. The provinces have had to incur very large additional charges in the shape of allowances or increases of pay to their establishments to meet the present high scale of prices, but this has been more than counterbalanced by the continued growth in their revenues.

E.—Ways and Means, 1919-20.

Removal of previous difficulty due to *locale* of resources.

"29. The Financial Statements of the last few years brought out clearly the problems which we had then to face in order to find money for our disbursements in India, and both Sir William Meyer and Lord Meston explained the great difficulties caused, not so much by the shortness of our total cash resources, as by the fact that much of these were locked up in London. We had accordingly the result that, although at certain times the Secretary of State held very high resources at home, we in India were hard put to it to find the funds necessary to meet not only our own outgoings and the Secretary of State's Council drawings, but also the very heavy disbursements which we had to make during the war on behalf of His Majesty's Government, and for which we received payment in London. As Hon'ble Members know, we were forced, in order to keep our Indian treasuries in funds, to make successive increases in the fiduciary portion of the Currency Reserve and from time to time to finance ourselves by taking large advances from the Presidency Banks and by raising large sums by the issue of Indian treasury bills. With the cessation of military operations in Europe and the gradual removal of war restrictions, it has now become possible for the Secretary of State to re-transfer his surplus balances to us by means of remittances of gold, and that particular aspect of our difficulties which arose from the lock up of our resources in England is I think now at an end. The difficulties of the future are likely to arise, as I shall show when dealing with our ways and means outlook for next year, not from the *locale* of our balances, but from their total amount.

Liabilities and assets in England and India combined

"30. I will first explain briefly the liabilities we have had to meet and the resources from which we have met them, taking our sterling and rupee resources combined; and for this purpose of course our various remittance transactions, which represent a transference of our cash balances from India to England or from England to India (such as Councils and reverse Councils) will cancel each other. The following statement shows our liabilities and assets in a condensed form :—

Liabilities.		(£ million.)	*Assets.*	(£ million.
Capital outlay—			Reduction of cash balances	4·8
Railways	10·2		Rupee loan	14·2
Irrigation	·3		Net receipts from Treasury Bills	·2
Delhi	·3		Withdrawal from Special Reserve	6·9
	—	10·8	Silver paid for in last year brought to account in current year	11·2
Discharge of debt (including Railway debentures)		2·0	Net gain on exchange and gold operations held in suspense for meeting deficiency in Paper Currency Reserve	3·0
Imperial and Provincial loans		·9	Miscellaneous items	—·2
Payment of balance of war loan proceeds to Home Government in reduction of £100 million contribution		8·8		
Imperial deficit		14·4		
Refund to War Office of amount recovered in excess in previous year		3·0		
		39·9		39·9

I will discuss the more important of the above items very shortly when I come to speak of our financial operations in India; I need here, in connection with our combined position, only point out that our total cash balances, in India and

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England together, were £26 million at the beginning of the year, and we expect to close the year with balances of £21½ million. The Council will observe that the special reserve of £20 million, which we had built up during the war when our balances were locked up in London, is expected by the end of this year to have been completely used up, £7 million having been used in the current year and £13 million in 1918-19.

"31. As regards the operations at the home treasury in London, it is sufficient for me to say that, excluding the Gold Standard Reserve, the Secretary of State started the year with an ordinary cash balance of £8·7 million, together with £6·9 million in the special reserve. We expect that at the end of the year his ordinary balance will have been reduced to £7½ million and that the special reserve will, as I have said, have been entirely used up. The outgoings which he has had to meet have amounted to about £113½ million, inclusive of £32 million paid for gold purchased for shipment to India and £24¾ million for payment of reverse Councils sold in India. These he has met by drawing Councils to the extent of £31¼ million, by his large recoveries from the War Office of £61 million in respect of payments made by us in rupees on their behalf, by using £8 million from his cash balances and the special reserve, and by disposing of investments in British Treasury Bills made on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve during the war period to the extent of £13 million. His operations are shown very briefly as follows :—

(In millions of £.)

Liabilities.		*Assets.*	
Net expenditure chargeable to revenue	23·3	Reduction of cash balances	1·2
Capital outlay	12·9	Withdrawal from special reserve	6·9
Payments for silver	6·9	Transfer to Home treasury from investments on behalf of Paper Currency Reserve	13·1
" gold	32·1	Recoveries from War Office	61·0
Payment of war loan proceeds to Home Government	8·8	Council Bills	31·2
Sterling transfers on London	24·7		
Miscellaneous items	4·7		
	113·4		113·4

"32. For ourselves the main interest naturally lies in the position in India, *i.e.* the various calls on our rupee resources and the various financial operations in which we have been engaged in order to keep ourselves in funds. The nature of these transactions will be apparent from the following summary which shows the actual rupee transactions in India after eliminating adjustments for exchange as far as possible :—

(In crores of rupees.)

Liabilities.		*Assets.*	
Recoverable war expenditure	67·3	Reduction of cash balances	5·0
Council Bills	34·5	Credits from silver purchased by the Secretary of State	22·7
Transfers to Currency against withdrawals by the Secretary of State of British Treasury bills held in Reserve	19·7	Credits from gold purchased by the Secretary of State	38·8
Net discharge of Cash Certificates	2·3	Sterling drafts on London	18·4
Capital outlay	3·1	Excess of revenue over expenditure	13·6
Discharge of debt	2·2	Proceeds of rupee loan	21·3
Imperial and Provincial loans	1·3	Net receipts from treasury bills	·3
		Savings Bank, etc., deposits	3·6
		Miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions	6·7
	130·4		130·4

It will be seen that the amount of funds which we have had to find during the year has been R130 crores, of which 67 crores represent expenditure on behalf of the Home Government incurred in India and repaid at home, 34½ crores were for payment of the Secretary of State's Council drawings and 19¾ crores for transfers to

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the Currency Reserve in India against withdrawals of British treasury bills from the Reserve by the Secretary of State in order to enable him to meet our sales of reverse Councils. One way in which these liabilities have been financed has been by remittances of gold and silver, amounting to 61½ crores, which the Secretary of State has sent to India, while R18½ crores will have been received by us in payment for reverse Councils. To the extent of 80 crores, therefore, our needs in India have been met by drawings against our home balances. I now turn to the means adopted to provide the further 50 crores required.

F.—Government's Financial Operations.

"33. The financial operations undertaken by us in India illustrate at once the strength which the Indian money markets have attained, and the difficulty of the problems which we have had, and shall have, to face. Foremost among these operations was the rupee loan. In our estimates framed last year, we provided for the raising of a loan in India of R15 crores. During July and August we opened for subscription a 5 per cent. income-tax free loan, without limit of amount and repayable in 1945-55. The receipts amounted to R21½ crores, of which R61½ lakhs were received through the Post Office, while over R2 crores of the total amount was tendered in the form of War Bonds which we had agreed to accept in payment for the loan. We made no attempt on this occasion to repeat the special propaganda associated with the two war loans; we had in 1917 and 1918 dipped heavily into the pockets of the investing public; and in the present year we had, competing with us, a very large number of new Company issues. The result of our loan therefore, exceeding as it did the forecast which Lord Meston felt justified in framing this time last year, is of hopeful augury for the future.

Rupee loan.

"34. These figures do not include Cash Certificates. In the absence of any special loan propaganda this form of investment has not received a stimulus similar to that administered in 1918-19 by the Second Indian War Loan. Against the net payment of R69 lakhs last year, we estimate a net payment of about R225 lakhs in the current year. The monthly figure for new investments, which during the earlier months of the year stood at from 8 to 9 lakhs, may now be taken at about 6 lakhs, but that for withdrawals has shown a progressive fall during the year and we may now hope to count on these being on a smaller scale. The number of weak holders has been reduced, and investors have a greater inducement to hold their certificates, in order to reap the benefit of the gradually improving interest earned as a certificate approaches maturity.

Cash Certificates.

"In the last three months of the previous financial year there had been a very marked increase in the net deposits in the Post Office savings banks. This improvement continued until the end of November last, since when there has been some excess of withdrawals over deposits, possibly due to European depositors taking advantage of the high rate of exchange to remit their deposits home. We anticipate that on the balance the net deposits during the year will amount to R1,70 lakhs, the same as last year, against the R2½ crore budget estimate for this year.

Savings Banks deposits.

"35. Lord Meston entertained the hope of being able, during the course of 1919-20, to reduce our treasury bill outstandings by about R22 crores. These hopes were defeated by the large outgoings due to the Afghan war and the frontier operations, which had to be financed mainly by fresh sales of bills; the extent to which this was necessary will be gathered from the fact that at one period in October our outstandings had grown from 49½ crores on April 1st to no less than 68 crores. During April, May and June our sales had been slightly in excess of the discharges, and during July and August, while the 5 per cent. loan was open to subscription, they were of course discontinued, so that by the end of August our outstandings had been reduced to about 44 crores. In September, however, our treasury position was one of very considerable difficulty. There were heavy maturities of bills to meet, and very high military issues, while the Secretary of State was drawing on us for Councils at the rate of about a crore a week. In consequence, the receipts

Treasury Bills.

[1ST MARCH, 1920.] [*Mr. W. M. Hailey.*]

from the loan were used up soon after it had closed, and at the beginning of September we were obliged to re-introduce the sale of treasury bills and to give what, considering the time of the year, were very tempting rates. Even so, our balances remained so low that all possible sources of assistance had to be exploited. In the first place, as in the preceding year, the Presidency Banks were able to come to our help, and, all told, their advances amounted to 18½ crores. Secondly, we were obliged to obtain from the Council legal authority to increase our fiduciary issue of notes by 20 crores. This method of keeping ourselves in funds was admittedly undesirable, but there seemed every likelihood that we should have to resort to it.

"36. Altogether, throughout the first nine months of the year, the treasury position was a difficult one, and from August onwards of continual anxiety. Our payments of Council Bills during those nine months amounted to 30 crores, and the net military expenditure to over 96 crores. The treasury bills sold in excess of those discharged came to about 5 crores only, and the result of our being forced to issue 3 months' Bills in September at favourable rates was that in December (a month in which little revenue is collected and when our treasury balances are at the best of times always low) we had no less than 26½ crores of treasury bill maturities to meet. During December it seemed from day to day that we should have to fall back on our increased powers of note issue, but events happily took a more favourable turn, and with the help of large shipments of gold made to us by the Secretary of State, we managed to turn the corner till, at the beginning of January, our revenue began to come in. Since then our position has been one of comparative ease, and we anticipate that we shall be able to reduce our treasury bill outstandings by the end of the year to the figure at which they stood at the beginning of April last, while the whole of the ways and means advances will have been repaid to the Presidency Banks.

Difficulty of keeping Treasuries in funds.

"37. But we have been sailing very near the wind, and the moral is obvious. Anything approaching 50 crores of treasury bill outstandings, to say nothing of the 68 crores reached in October last, is a dangerous amount of floating debt for India to carry. We have learnt much during the war; in particular we have learnt to finance ourselves in ways that previously would have been thought impossible. But the experience of the last two years has taught us that we must not count on being able throughout the year to keep "floating" an amount of treasury bills so large as has been outstanding during the current year. The slightest tightness in the money markets results in our maturities running off without being replaced by fresh sales, and we have lived continually under the apprehension that we may at any time have to inflate the currency by increasing the fiduciary issue of notes in order to repay our treasury bill maturities. It is imperative, therefore, that we should now do all in our power to reduce our floating debt to more manageable proportions. In so far as this is not effected by funding in our long term loans, we must aim at utilising any surplus, arising from our ordinary revenues, to strengthen our ways and means position and to make us less dependent on the particular form of finance with which I have been dealing. I desire to apply the same remarks to the large ways and means advances which we have from time to time been obliged to take from the Presidency Banks. The financing of public expenditure by means of bank advances is, when made use of to any large extent, no less to be deprecated than a large amount of floating debt, seeing that it is represented merely by an entry in the Banks' books and is therefore in effect a direct inflation of credit. And we have a particular responsibility as regards these ways and means advances, since, unless promptly repaid, they handicap the Presidency Banks' ability to meet demands for money from the business public at a time of busy trade; we have in consequence to be prepared to repay these rapidly whenever a strong demand for money arises, as has been the case during the last few weeks. Lord Meston on March 1st last warned Council of the necessity for regularising our position in respect of our floating debt and temporary advances; the events of the year have justified that warning; and if we are to be in a position to finance the more rapid development of the country, both moral and material, and to meet the many calls on our resources to which the quickening pulse of the nation will give rise, we must endeavour to safeguard ourselves against a recurrence of the embarrassments which I have described.

Necessity for reducing floating debt.

[*Mr. W. M. Hailey.*] [1ST MARCH, 1920.]

SECTION II.—THE YEAR 1920-21.

A.—Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure.

"38. This is the last occasion on which the budget will be framed on the existing division of revenue and expenditure between the Central and the Provincial Governments. The inauguration of the Reforms Scheme involves the abolition of the present divided heads of revenue and expenditure; and under the new financial arrangements the revenue and expenditure pertaining to each particular subject of administration will follow the administrative division. I shall deal subsequently with the broad effect which the new arrangements will have on the respective resources of the Government of India and the provinces. Meanwhile, our budget anticipations are of some importance as affording the latest available information on the manner in which the new arrrangements will affect the finances of the Central and Provincial Governments. I do not propose to trouble the Council with many details of our anticipations under the various heads of revenue and expenditure. Broadly speaking, these are based upon the belief that there will be no set back in general prosperity and that our revenues will continue to show that same expansion which has been exhibited in the current year.

"39. *Customs.*—I have already mentioned that during the current year we expect to realise a total Customs revenue of about R22½ crores. We may reasonably expect that next year freight difficulties will have largely disappeared; on the other hand, we cannot expect that the producing power of European countries will reach anything like the pre-war level, and we can hardly count on that heavy inrush of commodities which might otherwise be expected with the full return of peace conditions. Nevertheless, there seems no reason to anticipate that the steady growth shown in our Customs returns of the current year will not continue, and we are consequently budgeting for R25½ crores, representing an increase of over R3 crores on the expected revenue of the current year. This figure assumes no change in our Customs tariff other than the recently announced abolition of the import duty on silver.

"*Railways.*—Under Railways we are budgeting for a continuance of that steady growth in traffic receipts which has been so marked for some years, and we have taken an increase of R4 crores over the R80 crores budgeted for the current year. On the other hand, we anticipate a considerable rise in working expenses in order to continue the renewals and replacements necessitated by the forced neglect during the war, and altogether we expect that the net receipts will be R31 crores or the same as in the current year.

"*Exchange.*—I have already explained the complications arising from the large credit which we get in our accounts from gains by exchange. I will confess at once that it is difficult to frame a reliable estimate of what this figure is likely to be next year. No one can predict the extent to which the pound sterling may depreciate or appreciate during the next twelve months, and it is impossible to say what variations may take place in the rupee sterling exchange which, under the policy recently inaugurated, must rise or fall according as the pound sterling falls or recovers in terms of gold. And apart from the question of the actual rate, it is equally impossible to forecast the actual volume of our remittance transactions in either direction. From the remarks I have already made on this matter earlier in this narrative, it will be clear that a few millions more or less of Councils or reverse Councils will make a very large difference in the total of the so-called gain. We have assumed that the average rate for the rupee sterling exchange will not be below *2s. 6d.*; on the best estimate we are able to frame, our total gain during the year will amount to about R30¾ crores. Of this amount R12¾ crores will, for the reason which I have already given, be credited to our Railway, Irrigation and Delhi capital accounts. We propose to earmark R12 crores (as against R4½ crores in the current year) towards meeting the deficiency in the Paper Currency Reserve, leaving R6 crores to be credited to our revenue account.

"If these anticipations be realised, our total Imperial revenue will be £92¼ million (R1,38⅜ crores). The estimate assumes the discontinuance of the Excess Profits Duty which was imposed as a temporary measure in March last.

[1ST MARCH, 1920.] [*Mr. W. M. Hailey.*]

"40. On the expenditure side, the only marked variations which we anticipate under the ordinary heads are—(1) An increase of over £1½ million over the current year's expenditure on *Posts and Telegraphs*, due to the inclusion of large provisions for increases of pay to subordinates and for outlay on stores. (2) Payments of *civil furlough* and *superannuation* allowances are expected to rise by £¾ million. (3) Under the '*Miscellaneous*' head there is an increase of about £¼ million representing the provision which we have entered for expenditure in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and (4) Under *Public Works* there is an increase of £318,000 due to the necessity for a somewhat heavier programme of works as the result of enforced economy during the war period. Set off against these are savings of—(1) £263,000 which we anticipate under *Interest* due to a reduction in our liability to the Home Government in respect of the £100 million contribution, and (2) of £275,000 under *Political* mainly in respect of special political expenditure incurred in Persia. Altogether, our expenditure under the ordinary heads is expected in the aggregate to exceed that of the current year by £3 million. The most important item, however, is of course our military expenditure. This I am dealing with separately, and merely mention here that we are entering a total figure of £40 million, as against £41¼ million in the current year's budget and the £57 million which we are expecting will actually be incurred. The net result is that we anticipate a total expenditure of £90⅛ million (R1,35¾ crores), resulting in a surplus of £2 million. This is somewhat higher than that for which we usually budget, but if I have carried the Council with me in the remarks I made just now regarding the grave necessity for keeping down our floating debt, it will appreciate our reason for going somewhat beyond the usual figure. And I hope that I shall make this still further apparent when I come to deal with the heavy ways and means liabilities which lie before us. *Expenditure.*

"41. During the war we were obliged to ask the provinces not to draw on their balances and to keep their expenditure strictly within the income of the year. This restriction was relaxed for the current year, and the provinces were allowed to budget for deficits aggregating nearly R3 crores, although as I have already mentioned, their revenues have on the whole actually been equal to their expenditure. For next year, although budgeting for revenues materially larger than those of the present year, they anticipate drawing on their balances to the extent of no less than R5¾ crores. A great part of these deficits is accounted for by large schemes of non-recurring expenditure which were necessarily held up during the war, but there is also a striking increase in the budgeted recurring expenditure, due to the very large revisions of the pay of subordinate establishments necessitated by the present scale of prices. *Provincial Budgets.*

"42. We hope to attain the results outlined in the preceding forecast without any substantial addition to our Imperial taxation. In only one direction do we propose to modify our present scale of taxes. The present super-tax on the undivided profits of companies and firms has been the subject of considerable criticism on grounds of principle. It is urged that the tax is an incentive to companies to distribute more in dividends than is justified by their real financial position, and penalises those concerns which desire to strengthen their reserves. We have been told that Government would have done better to have levied a tax at a moderate rate on the whole income of companies, instead of applying the ordinary super-tax to companies' undivided profits. In the speech which he made last year on the Excess Profits Duty Bill Lord Meston gave on behalf of Government an undertaking that the question of so readjusting our taxation on incomes as to meet these objections would be considered as soon as the excess profits duty ceased to be levied. That time has now arrived. On the best estimate we have been able to frame we conclude that, if we relieve the undivided profits of companies and firms of the super-tax at present imposed, which runs up to 3 annas in the rupee, we shall lose about R1,76 lakhs. We propose to replace this by a new form of super-tax, similar to the "corporation" or "companies" tax levied in certain other countries, which will be assessed at the flat rate of 1 anna in the rupee upon the total income of each company in excess of R50,000. This will, of course, like the present super-tax, be in addition to the ordinary income-tax, and there will be no refunds. The present super-tax on individuals will remain as at present. The new super-tax on companies is estimated to bring us in about R2,20 lakhs a year, *i.e.*, R44 lakhs more than we lose. We should have been glad to have utilised this surplus in regrading the lower *Alterations in super-tax.*

[*Mr. W. M. Hailey.*] [1ST MARCH, 1920.]

stages of the ordinary income-tax in order to relieve the poorer taxpayer and to make the stages more symmetrical. But we have felt it unsafe to do so at present in view of the necessity, to which I have referred, of making provision for meeting our temporary debt and short term liabilities. We shall in any case have relieved industry of the present burden of the Excess Profits duty, and this is as far as we are justified in going at present.

India's further contribution to the war.

"43. I have one more explanation to give in connection with the estimates of revenue and expenditure, and it is an important one. The Council will notice, from the detailed information given in a later section that, in both our revised and budget estimates of military expenditure, provision has been made for the payment of certain portions of India's further contribution towards the cost of the war offered to His Majesty's Government in pursuance of the Resolution passed in this Council in September 1918. I would explain that these entries have been made provisionally; their retention will depend on the view which the Council takes as to India's liability in this matter. The Resolution contained a reservation that the offer of this further contribution should be subject to the conditions and safeguards indicated in Sir William Meyer's speech. Those conditions were that the payment would be reconsidered in the event of two contingencies occurring,—firstly, our having to fight on our own frontiers and to incur large expenditure in that connection, and secondly, our being faced with serious financial burdens in other respects, such as a famine or a great currency crisis. The Council will probably agree with me that the second contingency has not arisen. It cannot be said that there has been a grave currency crisis since the Resolution was passed. It is true that there was a serious failure of the monsoon in 1918, but the account which I have given of our revenue and expenditure during the current year will have shown that any loss which we have sustained on this account has been counterbalanced by our prosperity in other directions. But the expenditure of about £15 million involved by the Afghan war and frontier operations of 1919 clearly makes the first condition operative. Whether we should stand on that condition, or should agree to waive it, wholly or in part, is a matter which must be left to the verdict of the non-official Members of the Council. There are considerations of weight on both sides. I will not attempt to balance these here, but in order to provide Hon'ble Members with the facts regarding the amount of the additional contribution and with other material necessary for forming an opinion on the merits of the case, I have appended to this Financial Statement a note on the subject (Appendix II); in that note I have not attempted to draw any conclusions, but have merely endeavoured to set forth what appear to me to be the financial issues involved. Should the Council decide to withdraw, either wholly or partially, from the offer made to His Majesty's Government in September 1918, the necessary corrections will be made in the estimates before the Budget is finally presented.

B.—Ways and Means, 1920-21.

Capital outlay.

"44. I will now deal with the demands which we anticipate will fall on our cash resources during the coming year. The most important item is our capital outlay on railways, irrigation and Delhi. We hope to continue the progressive policy initiated last year in the matter of developing our great and profitable railway estate, and are budgeting for a railway capital expenditure of £18 million in England and 4½ crores in India as compared with the £18 million in England and *nil* in India budgeted for the current year. For irrigation we are budgeting for £580,000, which is all that the Public Works Department can spend until some of the large new projects now begun or under contemplation reach a more developed stage. For Delhi we are entering £800,000, which is however reduced to £736,000 by a credit for gain by exchange. I shall give a further explanation shortly of our capital programme under these three heads. Meanwhile, I must draw attention to the fact that we have here one of those awkward complications which arise from the conversion of rupees into sterling at 1*s.* 4*d.* In the statutory statements appended hereto the figure for railways totals £14·6 million only, in spite of the fact that we anticipate an outlay in England alone of nearly £18 million. This is one of those anomalies which are inevitable with the figures prepared on a basis which is now obsolete, the reason being, as I have already explained when dealing with the

[1ST MARCH, 1920.] [*Mr. W. M. Bailey.*]

treatment of the gain by exchange, that the capital account has to receive a credit which in the case of Railways amounts to nearly 10 crores. When the rupee and sterling figures are then combined upon a 1*s.* 4*d.* basis, the result is £14·6 million. The best way of comparing the railway capital budgets for the current and next years is to say that, while the former was calculated to cost the Indian tax payer 24 crores, the latter will cost him about 19 crores at the rate of exchange of 2*s.* 6*d.* the rupee.

"45. Another very important item is the entry of £12·9 million for discharge of debt. From 1920 onwards our various series of War Bonds, issued in 1917 and 1918, will mature, and for some years their repayment will make a severe call on our resources; on August 15th next we have to find over 19 crores for this purpose. I may mention that we are doing what we can to work out such administrative measures as will enable the holders of these War Bonds, many of whom are quite small people living in remote towns and villages, to get repayment with the minimum of formality and inconvenience to themselves, and for this purpose the Securities Bill now before the Council will, when passed into law, be of great assistance in enabling us to waive many of the formalities necessitated under the existing law. Repayment of War Bonds.

"46. I have already mentioned that in the current and next year we are placing in suspense 4½ and 12 crores, respectively, towards meeting the deficiency in the Paper Currency Reserve. These amounts are, of course, for the time being held in our general balances, but we hope during the course of next year actually to apply 9 crores or £6 million in making up that deficiency. Making up of deficiency in Paper Currency Reserve.

"Finally, we have to meet heavy drawings by the provinces on their balances amounting to over 5½ crores. Altogether, then, we have to meet liabilities amounting to £38·6 million.

"47. These are heavy liabilities, and our ability to incur the capital outlay proposed will depend to a large extent on the measure to which we can count on obtaining money through our rupee loan. We assume, however, that the Indian money market and the investing public generally will be prepared to take up our loan with something of the freedom shown in the current year. Should this not prove to be the case, we shall be obliged, however reluctantly, to curtail our capital programme. I now turn to the steps by which we propose to meet the liability of £38·6 million. We have, to start with, an anticipated Imperial surplus of £2 million, while we propose to reduce our cash balances during the course of the year by £3·2 million. Next, we assume a loan of 15 crores or £10 million. We hope to receive credits, in respect of stores charged to the War Stores Suspense account, to the extent of £7 million, and to recover £2·7 million from the War Office in respect of cash balances in Mesopotamia which will be transferred to the new administration of that country. As already stated, we hope to obtain a credit of £8 million from exchange gain, and the balance of our requirements will be found from Savings Bank deposits and other miscellaneous transactions. These transactions are summarised in the statement below:— Assets.

Liabilities.		(In millions of £)
Provincial deficit		3·8
Capital outlay :—		
Railways	14·6*	
Irrigation	0·6	
Delhi	0 7	
		15·9
Discharge of debt		12·9
Appropriation for deficiency in Paper Currency Reserve		6·0
		38·6

Assets.	(In millions of £)
Reduction of cash balances	3·2
Imperial surplus	2·0
Rupee loan	10·0
Savings Bank, etc., deposits and cash certificates	2 1
Net gain on exchange and gold operations held in suspense for meeting deficiency in Paper Currency Reserve	8·0
Credits for issues of Stores charged to Suspense Account	7·0
Recovery from War Office in respect of cash balances in Mesopotamia to be transferred to new Administration	2·7
Miscellaneous items, (appropriation from Famine Insurance grant for reduction of debt, deposits, etc.)	3·6
	38 6

*Made up of:

Indian outlay	4,51 lakhs.
Adjustment for exchange	—9,74 „
Home outlay	£18,188,000

[*Mr. W. M. Hailey.*] [1st MARCH, 1920.]

"48. I have already tried to explain the difficulty of making a reliable estimate of our probable remittance transactions between England and India during the coming year, and I do not think, therefore, that it will serve any useful purpose for me to go into any details here as to the probable ways and means positions in England and India separately. All I will mention is that we expect that the Secretary of State's disbursements will amount to about £46 million, and that he will be able to meet these from the recoveries which he will make from the War Office in respect of payments made by us in India on their behalf and by selling Council Bills for £8½ million.

SECTION III.—NOTES ON CERTAIN SPECIAL HEADS.

A.—Military Services.

Financial results of the year.

"49. The net military expenditure (*i.e.*, deducting receipts) was £44½ million in 1918-19. The budget estimate for 1919-20 was £41,195,000. This figure included a provision for the payment to His Majesty's Government of an additional war contribution of £8,695,000. In the Revised estimate a sum of £1,541,700 has been included provisionally on account of this additional war contribution, the amount being made up as follows :—£246,700 for the effective charges of the additional body of Indian troops, being the equivalent at £1=R15 of an instalment of £500,000 of the special contribution ; £995,000 for war pensionary charges of Indian troops and their British officers; £300,000 for war pensionary charges of British troops. The grounds for the reduction of the contribution for effective charges to a payment on account of £500,000 are explained in paragraph 6 of the Appendix dealing with this special contribution. Omitting these special payments, the net expenditure in 1919-20 is now expected to amount to £55,475,000 against a Budget estimate of £32,500,000. The increase over the Budget estimate thus amounts to £22,975,000. The Budget, however, also included a reserve of £871,000 under the Army head to meet unforeseen expenditure. The excess over the specific provision is therefore £23,846,000. Of this, £14,736,000 represents the cost of the operations against Afghanistan and the tribes on the North-West Frontier.

Nature of the war expenditure in the current year.

"50. In presenting the military estimates for the current year, it was assumed that the year 1919-20 would be one of demobilisation. Unfortunately, as the Council are well aware, this anticipation has not been realised. The details of the campaigns on our frontier are known to the Council and I need not dilate on them, other than to emphasise the fact that the crisis arose at a time when the resources of India, both in men and material, had been sorely taxed by the Great War. Owing partly to deficiencies due to this cause and partly to the insistence, by present day public opinion, on a higher standard of efficiency in the military organisation, and of comfort for the fighting personnel, expenditure on a scale hitherto unprecedented in India had to be undertaken immediately. We were compelled not only to postpone the disbandment of considerable bodies of additional troops which were raised in India in 1918, but also to adopt every expedient which economises human life at the expense of mechanical contrivances and which makes life more comfortable on field service. Our total bill of £14¾ million includes special rations and special clothing for the effective personnel of the army; special hospital equipment and diet; the provision of ice plants, electric fans and lights, mobile water filtration plants, and pure water-supply; the provision of huts for troops where in previous campaigns tents sufficed; the provision of mechanical transport and their workshops, motor ambulance convoys, additional animal transport required to carry the special war material entailed by modern requirements; the construction of roads, in localities where construction is specially expensive; the provision of ambulance trains and special rolling stock for troop movements; the survey and construction of special railways; the installation of ropeways; the provision of lethal munitions of modern character, heavy guns, machine guns approximating to the scale adopted in the Western theatres of war, armoured motor batteries, aeroplanes and their fighting equipment; improved equipment for defences involving heavy expenditure on barbed wire and defensive posts. The cost of all this has been higher than it

[1ST MARCH, 1920.] [*Mr. W. M. Hailey.*]

might otherwise have been. We were at the end of 5 years of war; high prices ruled everywhere, and these affected not only the cost of material but the cost of our Indian recruits, including followers. But the expenditure was unavoidable; when it is a question of war, purely financial considerations must necessarily give way.

"51. Apart from special war contributions and the cost of the operations on the Frontier, the expenditure in the current year is estimated to exceed the specific provision in the budget by £9,110,000. The occurrence of this excess expenditure, in addition to the direct liabilities of the Frontier operations, has engaged our anxious attention for some time past, and in November last a Sub-Committee of the Executive Council was appointed to investigate the causes contributing to the excess demand. In the result, while steps were taken to enforce every practicable economy, extra expenditure to the amount now stated has been found to be inevitable. It is due in the main to two well-defined causes. Firstly, a very large proportion, amounting to over 7 crores of rupees, consists of items which can best be described as residuary obligations arising out of the great war. Secondly, the operations on the North-West Frontier reacted directly or indirectly on the ordinary heads of expenditure. The clearest example of the former category is an item of £2,800,000, which is required to pay the war gratuity admissible under the Royal Warrant to our permanent complement of regular British officers and soldiers for service in India during the period of the war. This represents an element in the contribution which we make to His Majesty's Government under the arrangement whereby we undertook to bear the cost of the normal garrison in India. It is a non-recurring charge, the liability for which was not known at the time of the preparation of the budget for 1919-20. The gratuity payable to our Indian soldiers for their service overseas in the great war has been provided for, but it does not appear in the present account, since the cost is chargeable to His Majesty's Government. Then, again, we had to face an all round increase in the pay of the personnel of the army. The process was initiated by His Majesty's Government at home with effect from 1st July 1919, and we, as a necessary consequence, have conceded a similar increase in the pay and furlough pay of British officers and soldiers serving in India. The cost of this will amount to about £2 million inclusive of medical services and miscellaneous British personnel. As a corollary to this, we have found it necessary to continue the grant to Indian troops of the increase of pay represented by the six-monthly bonus sanctioned in 1918. For the present, the increase is a temporary measure, which will require to be reconsidered in the light of the proposals which may be put forward by the Army in India Committee for the future organisation of our Indian Army. So long as the six-monthly bonus was paid for the specific purpose for which it was first granted, namely, the stimulation of recruitment for overseas forces, its cost was chargeable to His Majesty's Government, but its continuance in the circumstances which I have stated will now involve an expenditure of £270,000 from Indian revenues. We have also granted rewards consisting of cash grants and grants of land to Indian officers and men who have rendered distinguished service during the war, and have sanctioned increases of pay to various Indian establishments including followers. The cost of these measures will amount to £130,000. We have also had to meet obligations entailed by the higher standard of military equipment necessitated by the experience gained during the great war. We have added permanently to our establishment 6 Ford Van companies, together with workshops for repairing motor vehicles. It has been necessary to provide more animal transport units, and to make certain additions to the cadre of the Supply and Transport Corps, consequential on the grant of free rations to Indian troops and the development of transport services, and in the Army Veterinary Services and other administrative establishments. These various undertakings are estimated to cost about £460,000. Food charges account for an increase of £550,000 owing to continued high prices; the cost of the Aden Operations will exceed the budget estimates by £110,000; the expenditure on certain services, *e.g.*, Port defences, Coastal patrol service, etc, by £150,000; the railway charges for military traffic and the hire of bullock transport by £280,000; and the expenditure on the purchase of stores in India for the Royal Air Force and for mechanical transport by £70,000. An additional sum of £600,000 will also have to be paid to the War Office in respect of the non-effective charges of British troops serving in India, partly owing to a rise in the rates of pensions and partly in connection with the settlement of certain claims which the War Office has against us on account

Excess of ordinary military expenditure.

War gratuity.

Increases of pay.

Rewards.

Improvement of equipment.

[*Mr. W. M. Hailey.*] [1ST MARCH, 1920.]

of the ordinary charges of British troops with previous Indian service whose ordinary pensions did not mature owing to death or disability in the Great War.

"52. The expenditure on Military Works will exceed the budget estimates by £1,315,300. The excess consists very largely of items which, though adjustable for accounting reasons against the ordinary estimates, are more or less directly attributable to the Afghan war. Thus, the increase of Air Force establishment involved the provision of buildings for the accommodation of the extra personnel and for housing the valuable equipment which an Air Force requires. The works will, however, be of permanent utility and accordingly it would not be correct to charge their cost to the operations. The same is the case with the expenditure on Frontier roads (£180,000) and mechanical transport workshops (£133,000). Apart from this quasi-war expenditure, we have been compelled to provide accommodation on an enhanced scale for families of British units arriving from England at a cost of £140,000. This measure has been taken under the direct advice of His Majesty's Government. At the same time considerable expenditure has been incurred on reconstructing and improving the lines of Indian troops and on providing the buildings necessitated by the provision by Government of free rations for Indian troops.

Budget, 1920-21. "53. The budget provision for next year has been taken at £40 million. Out of this sum £1·45 million has been provisionally earmarked for payment of instalments of the additional contribution to His Majesty's Government, namely, £·25 million being the equivalent at R15=£1 of a second instalment of £·5 million for effective charges and £1·2 million for non-effective charges and the balance of £38·55 million will be available for the services of the army. The detailed grants working up to this figure have not yet been definitely settled, the reason for this being that the disturbed conditions which still prevail in India and the Middle East have rendered it equally impossible to obtain any clear assessment of our normal military liabilities in the future or to guarantee immediate reduction to any peace standard it may be decided to adopt. This matter also is being specially examined by the Sub-Committee of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council, to which reference has previously been made, and the problem with which they have to deal is one of unusual difficulty. But I may say at once that, if India is to maintain in an efficient state an army of the strength required for the adequate defence of her frontiers, the cost of the military services will in future be much in excess of the sum which we have been accustomed to allot in our budget for this purpose. In dealing with the revised estimates I have mentioned a number of the new permanent liabilities which have been brought upon us by the European war and the only point which I desire once more to emphasise is that we obviously cannot revert to the pre-war standard of equipment, since it would be neither right nor humane to deny to our soldiers the advantage which an improved equipment ensures: and the new equipment of which aeroplanes, improved artillery and mechanical transport may be taken as the most conspicuous examples, is extremely expensive both in initial cost and cost of maintenance. It is recognised, on the other hand, that the extended employment of up-to-date weapons and war material generally should render feasible certain reductions of personnel and every possible economy of this kind is being carefully studied. The object in view will be the possession of an army of the minimum strength compatible with safety, but fully mobile and equipped with all the requisites of war, well paid, well housed, and well clothed. But much still remains to be done to establish our army on this basis and in the ensuing year our expenditure will be specially high owing to the fact that we must incur a certain amount of initial outlay on the purchase of new equipment of various kinds, on the construction of hospitals and barracks and other important military requirements. Initial outlay of this character will so far as possible be spread over more than one year, but the extent of this process is limited by certain vital considerations, and it will be clear that until we can feel greater confidence in regard to possible dangers threatening us from the Middle East, our military expenditure will necessarily represent more than the cost of the army we hope to maintain in settled peace conditions. The very full data collected by the Army authorities have been exhaustively scrutinised; every feasible economy has been effected, and the provision of £40 million is the least which can safely be inserted in the budget. And I must warn the Council that if the operations on the frontier should continue into the ensuing year, even the provision now proposed will not suffice.

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B.—Railways (Capital Outlay).

"54. The Railway Capital expenditure on State-owned lines included within the Railway Programme, including both open lines and lines under construction, amounted to £1,978,700 in 1916-17, £2,529,300 in 1917-18 and £4,154,500 in 1918-19. In the Budget for the current year provision was made for £17·7 millions which, owing to failure of English supplies, it has not been possible to utilise fully. The latest estimate of expenditure is placed at £14·5 millions, which will be reduced to £10,211,000 by gains on exchange.

"55. I have already mentioned that next year it is proposed to raise the provision to £18 millions for home and 4½ crores for Indian expenditure. The major portion of this sum will be devoted to works of improvement on existing lines and especially to provision of traffic facilities to enable railways to meet the increased demand on their resources which has followed the revival of trade. It is also hoped to make a beginning in replacement of the lines which it was necessary to dismantle during the war, and a sum of £212,000 has been allotted for this purpose. Progress in this respect is, however, directly dependent on the supply of materials, unfortunately still limited. In view of the pressing necessities of open lines it is not possible to provide at present for any considerable amount of new construction, but a sum of £630,000 has been allotted to enable a start to be made on some of the more urgent projects held in abeyance during the war

"56. Detailed figures showing the Capital outlay on all State lines up to the end of each year from 1916-17, and the net return obtained after deducting working expenses and interest charges will be found in the Secretary's memorandum. The return on railway capital (excluding interest charges) was estimated in the current year's Budget at 5·51 per cent. We now estimate it at 5·68 per cent. in consequence of the small increase in net railway earnings resulting from the gain by exchange creditable to the railway revenue account. For next year we put it at 5·51 per cent. The charges for interest in the current and ensuing years work out to 3·82 and 3·85 per cent. respectively on the capital outlay, so that the final net profit on railways is 1·86 and 1·66 per cent. respectively. These interest charges include certain annuity and sinking fund payments which really go towards the discharge of debt.

C.—Irrigation (Capital Outlay).

"57. Details regarding the financial position of our great irrigation undertakings will be given in the Secretary's memorandum, which will bring up to date the information given in connection with previous Financial Statements. The percentage of net profit on productive works was 6·08 in 1918-19, and is calculated at 7 in 1919-20. In the coming year we calculate it as 7·17.

"58. The total length of main and branch canals and distributaries of State irrigation works of all classes in operation during the year 1918-19 was 66,120 miles which was 644 miles greater than the mileage in operation in 1917-18. It is expected that an additional length of 425 miles will have come into operation before the close of the year 1919-20. The total culturable area commanded by these canals amounted to nearly 52 million acres of which nearly 25 million acres were irrigated in 1918-19, and it is anticipated that during the current year the canal irrigated area will aggregate 26¾ million acres. During 1918-19 no new works of any importance were opened for irrigation. Irrigation on the Punjab triple canal system, *i.e.*, the Upper Jhelum, Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab canals has developed satisfactorily. The area irrigated during the current year is estimated at 1·7 million acres which is 363,000 acres in excess of that irrigated in 1918-19. The total irrigable area contemplated in the project estimate is 1¾ million acres, and it will thus be seen that this acreage has practically been attained. Besides the canals actually in operation, there are 35 schemes which are either under construction, awaiting sanction or being examined by the technical experts. It is estimated that if all schemes under consideration or projected are eventually carried out, they will extend the benefits of canal irrigation to an additional area of about 10 million acres; their estimated cost amounts approximately to £40 millions sterling, from which a return of about 7 per cent. is anticipated.

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"59. Progress of work on canals under construction has been maintained satisfactorily, though it has been limited by shortage of officers, large numbers of whom were absent on military duty and have only recently returned. It is anticipated that the new permanent headworks of the Ganges Canal will be completed during the ensuing year. Of the more important schemes, that for the Sarda Kichha Feeder has received the sanction of the Secretary of State, and the local Government is now making arrangements for the execution of the work. A modified project for the Sarda canal for Oudh, of which the Sarda Kichha Feeder forms a part, is under preparation by the local Government. The Grand Trunk canal project in Bengal which is designed to connect Calcutta with Eastern Bengal and Assam has recently been submitted to the Secretary of State for sanction. It is proposed to finance this work, which is estimated to cost R3,09 lakhs, from capital funds. A detailed project for the irrigation of the Sind Sagar Doab is now under consideration; as now designed, the scheme will provide for an annual irrigation of about 2 million acres; the total cost of the project is estimated at 9,28 lakhs and the net revenue, after deducting working expenses, is estimated at R91½ lakhs a year. This scheme, if carried out, will bring prosperity to a desert tract with a very low rainfall, and it is believed that it will at the same time bring in a return of nearly 10 per cent. to the State. Of the other large schemes described last year as under investigation, those for the Sukkur barrage and the Bhakra dam are still under investigation and projects are being framed by the Governments of Bombay and the Punjab. The Sutlej Valley project referred to last year has moved a stage forward; the scheme was discussed by representatives of all parties concerned in December last, and a detailed project is now being prepared.

D.—New Delhi.

"60. The outlay for the year 1919-20 under this head, after allowing for a credit of R1 lakh for gain by exchange, is expected to amount to R50 lakhs as compared with a budget grant of R45 lakhs, an additional sum of 6 lakhs having been allotted in order to push on with the preparation for next year's work. It was pointed out last year that the recurring expenses of the present make-shifts were adding appreciably to the cost of the New Capital of India. Fortunately it is now possible to contemplate a programme which will enable the main buildings in the New City to be completed by the end of 1924, and in pursuance of this programme the grant for 1920-21 has been fixed at R1,10 lakhs, after allowing for a credit of R10 lakhs for gain by exchange. Sir E. Lutyens and Mr. H. Baker came out from England towards the end of 1919 and have been busy in connection with the scheme. Among the more prominent projects on which they have been employed are the chambers for the new Legislative Councils, the Medical Research Institute, the War Museum and the proposed memorial arch to the soldiers of the Indian Army who fell in the Great War.

Conclusion.

Reform finance; the Imperial deficit.

"61. As I have said before, this is the last occasion on which we shall present a budget based on the combined accounts of the Provincial and Central Governments; and next year will see the introduction to the new Legislative Assembly of a purely Imperial budget. We are now engaged in working out the many changes in rule which will be required in order to give the provinces the financial independence which the new order of things demands. If the supervision of finance and the control of expenditure by the Central Government have seemed at times to have been unduly rigid, too careful of the established rule and canon, I would ask our critics to cast their memory back to the days, not so long past, when our resources were inelastic, when a single season's scarcity could produce a financial crisis, when Indian capital came forth with reluctance to support our loans. We have succeeded to days of gradually swelling revenues, of somewhat easier ways and means; but I think that the Standing Committees of the new Councils and their new Finance Members will do well if they exercise their powers with something of the caution which has marked our expenditure control of the past. There is no

[1ST MARCH, 1920.] [*Mr. W. M. Hailey.*]

truer canon of finance than the old axiom, sanctified by the experience of ages, *magnum vectigal est parsimonia.* The extent of the finances which will be at the disposal of the reformed governments is, I know, a subject of live interest to this Council. The Joint Report of 1918 anticipated an Imperial deficit of 13½ crores, that deficit being made up by contributions from the provinces. This would have left the provinces in the aggregate with a net surplus of about 2 crores. We have reconsidered the position in the light of the probable gains from exchange, and have done so in only one spirit, the genuine desire to reduce the contributions to the lowest possible figure consistent with safeguarding the requirements of the country as a whole. There is no question of Government of India finance against provincial finance; the provinces are no less interested than is the Central Government in the maintenance of our great Imperial services; the Central Government is equally concerned that provincial reform and provincial development should not be strangled by inadequate finance. After considering the effect of the present budget as arranged on a 2 shilling basis, we think that we are justified in assuming for the present a reduction of the Imperial deficit to 6 crores, and we have provisionally indicated this figure to Lord Meston's Committee on Financial Relations as the basis of their inquiry into the apportionment of contributions. We have further indicated that we propose to assume the liability for extinguishing these contributions within a measurable time. The result will be that, adopting the figures of the provincial budgets for next year, as at present known to us, the Local Governments will be 11 crores a year better off than under the present division of revenues between the Government of India and themselves.

Summary; The current year.

"62. It would indeed have been a grateful task had I been able, in presenting to the Council the revised estimates of the present year, to exhibit a result more in keeping with the anticipations expressed by Lord Meston on the 1st March last year. He looked forward to a moderate surplus, and to the extinction of some 22 crores of temporary debt. The Afghan war has involved us in a heavy deficit, and our Treasury Bill liability shows no reduction on the figure outstanding at the beginning of the year. But the picture is not entirely devoid of brighter features. Our revenue has more than fulfilled the expectations formed last March; our silver reserves stand reasonably high; and we have managed to finance ourselves up to the present without utilising the power taken last September to increase the fiduciary note issue. For the coming year we take, and experience shows that we are justified in taking, an optimistic view of the growth of our major revenue heads. Our expenditure will be swollen by the provision which we have had to make for the revision of establishments due to the continued prevalence of high prices; but the dominant feature on the expenditure side of our budget is the high figure which we have been obliged to insert on the Military account. I have already explained at length the circumstances under which we have made this provision. I do not desire to base it on any defined threat or menace from the Middle East; but no one cognisant of the facts can be free from apprehension of the consequences which may ensue to the peace of India from the sinister movements now on foot in that quarter; and it would be little short of criminal if, in the circumstances, we failed to provide during the coming year the finance essential to keep our Army up to the necessary standard of efficiency. The sum we have provided is, I am persuaded, the bare minimum required. But apart from the special requirements of the coming year, I would again remind the Council that modern armies, with their demands for latter day equipment, for mechanical contrivances and technical establishments, are bound to be more expensive than the armies of the pre-war era. It is unnecessary to quote European analogies; but the Council will be interested to know that Japan has made a provision for its military expenditure in 1920 which is more than three times that of 1918. We hope, however, to finance these increased demands on our resources, both civil and military, without any additional burden to the country other than that involved in the rearrangement of the super-tax to which I have already alluded. On the capital side we contemplate a railway programme which will, we hope, satisfy those who are interested in the development of this great asset that we are not failing in our duty to repair the deficiencies of the years of war; and we look forward to meeting the first of the heavy liabilities involved by our short-term loans, namely, the repayment of the 19 crores of War Bonds which fall due in August next. As I have already reminded the Council this programme can only be realised if India gives a liberal response to our rupee loan in the coming year.

The year 1920-21.

[1ST MARCH, 1920.] [*Mr. W. M. Hailey.*]

Future liabilities. "63. As for the future, the revenues of India are steadily and surely expanding; and their expansion affords a guarantee of their adequacy to meet such problems of development as immediately confront the administration of the country. Our pre-occupations lie rather in the provision of ways and means to meet our capital liabilities. The provinces will be drawing on their accumulated balances; and they will before long be asking for a share in the Imperial loans, or raising loans themselves Our outstanding liabilities are not light. We have to meet twenty-five crores of war bonds in 1921, eleven crores in 1922, over two in 1923, and our terminable loan of five crores also falls due in that year. We have a breathing space in 1924; but in 1925 we have further payments to make of four crores and in 1928 we have to face a heavy maturity of twenty-five crores. Meanwhile, our railways will not cease to demand fresh provision of capital money, and we have heavy irrigation projects in view. The solution of the problems of the future depends therefore on the growing accumulation of capital wealth in India, and the interest which the Indian money market evinces in our loan issues. We had evidence during the war of what India could invest under the inspiration of patriotic motives; the response to our last year's issue afforded a proof that business India accepted our loan as a sound and profitable security. With such proofs before us, and in the belief that the social and material development of the country will carry with it an increased sense of responsibility for the economic use of its expanding resources, we need not hesitate to look on the future with a full measure of confidence and trust."

INDIAN INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL.

11-50 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey :**—" I beg, my Lord, for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918.

" It is a matter, I think, on which I need detain the Council for a short time only. The Statement of Objects and Reasons very clearly explains the nature of the Bill; its nature really is that of amending the Act only. Two of the sections refer purely to matters of definition; and one section is a remedying section. It is designed to remedy the anomaly which occurs under the existing Act, when an assessee with an income just in excess of one of the stages in Schedule I and, therefore, liable to pay income-tax at a higher rate than if his income were just below that stage, finds himself, after the payment of the tax, worse off than he would have been had his total income been below that stage. The provision included in this clause is adapted from the English Law.

" We also propose to repeal certain sections; the most important of these is the existing provision to the effect that any salary not exceeding five hundred rupees per mensem received by any member of His Majesty's Forces or of His Majesty's Indian Forces, as the pay of an appointment which is ordinarily reserved exclusively for members of those Forces, should be relieved from taxation. The concession has always appeared anomalous, and now that the rates of pay have been generally enhanced, its retention seems undesirable.

" That, my Lord, is the purport of the Bill, and I seek only at this stage for leave to introduce it. I shall subsequently ask that it may be published and this will give Members of Council a full opportunity for studying it before I bring in a motion that it should be referred to a Select Committee."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey :—" My Lord, I introduce the Bill, and beg for leave to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

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SUPER-TAX BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey :—"My Lord, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the Super-Tax Act, 1917. I have already in the course of my Financial Statement explained the reasons for the introduction of this Bill. The taxation it seeks to introduce is in the nature of a companies or corporation tax such as is in force in other parts of the world, and its object is to secure the imposition of a flat rate of one anna in the rupee on the income of companies over Rs. 50,000, in place of the existing super-tax on undivided profits. Here again, my Lord, I merely seek for leave to introduce the Bill, and subsequently I shall ask that it shall be published in the Gazette of India. 11-54 A.M.

"I shall not seek at this stage for any further action on the part of the Council, since it is right that it should have full opportunity to study the Bill before I move that it should be brought before a Select Committee."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey :—"My Lord, I now beg to introduce the Bill, and to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY-TOWNS INSOLVENCY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—"My Lord, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909. This Bill is supplementary to the Provincial Insolvency Act, which was passed by the Council the other day. It merely seeks to add to the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act the disqualifying provision which we inserted in the Provincial Insolvency Act by one of the last sections." 11-58 A.M.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—"My Lord, I beg to introduce the Bill, and to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey :—"My Lord, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to constitute an Imperial Bank of India and for other purposes. 12 P.M.

"This Bill provides for the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay under the name of the Imperial Bank of India. On this motion, I do not propose to detain the Council at any length. There will be an opportunity for fuller discussion on the second reading next week, when I shall move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, and when I shall explain the details rather more fully. I do not ask that we should to-day proceed to the next stage of the Bill, since Hon'ble Members have so far had no opportunity of studying its provisions. The Council will not, however, I

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hope, think that this has been due to any wish to push this Bill through with insufficient consideration. The scheme for the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks was mentioned to the Council by Mr. Howard in the interesting debate which we had last September on the question of a State Bank. Subsequently, the actual scheme was embodied in circular letters from the Directors of the three Banks to their shareholders, and was published in all the newspapers. Finally, a lengthy despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, setting forth very fully the main lines of the scheme, and the reasons which led Government to welcome it as promising to be of great importance to the interests of the country, was published in February, and copies were sent to each Hon'ble Member.

"The Bill itself merely gives effect to the scheme as so published. Its drafting, however, has been a somewhat difficult matter, in view of the large number of small, though very technical, details which have had to be provided for, and it has unfortunately not been possible to get the Bill ready for circulation earlier.

"I do not, therefore, ask the Council to-day to commit itself to any unqualified acceptance of the terms of the Bill. When the time comes for me to ask the Council to agree to its reference to a Select Committee, Hon'ble Members will have had time to study its provisions, and to form an opinion as to the way in which the Bill seeks to give effect to the main principles of the scheme already published. We have designedly appended a very full Statement of Objects and Reasons, in order to explain clearly to Hon'ble Members exactly what the Bill seeks to effect. All I will do on the present occasion is to emphasise one or two of the most important features of this scheme.

"The scheme does not merely represent an ordinary banking amalgamation. It has an important aspect in that connection ; but if it stopped there, it would be little more than what in England would be called a 'private' Bill. But it seeks to go further. It will increase the resources of the three Banks by handing over the whole of our balances to them ; and seeks in return to make use of the amalgamated institution as a means of furthering the banking development of which this country stands so much in need. The Bank will have a definite obligation to open 100 new branches in five years. It is on this account, and not merely because it is a bank amalgamation, that the Bill has aroused considerable public interest, and in some quarters criticism. I am far from regretting that the public has evinced so much interest in the scheme ; for I feel strongly that the more this matter in our Bill is ventilated, the more likely is it to meet with the acceptance of all those who are anxious to see a real beginning made to remedy what is admittedly one of the great defects from which India is now suffering. We set forth the position clearly in our Despatch of the 25th June, 1919. In that Despatch the Government of India described the urgent necessity for an increase in banking facilities, if the proper development and progress of this country is to be secured. It stated that, in their opinion, an indispensable preliminary to any widespread growth in banking was the establishment of a strong Central Bank, in intimate relation with Government, and with a large number of branches throughout the country. If the Council will allow me, I will read the following extract from the Government of India's Despatch to the Secretary of State dealing with this matter :—

'We doubt if, in the present conditions in which there are three separate Banks working independently, any further substantial increase in the number of branches is to be looked for, owing mainly to considerations of territorial limits and of profit and loss. The Presidency Banks have now undertaken, as part of the present amalgamation scheme, to establish 100 new branches within five years, and we have every reason to hope that the progressive policy thus initiated will be continued, until at least in every district, and eventually at every town of importance, a branch of the Imperial Bank is established. We do not claim that this widespread extension of branches will work a sudden miracle, or will immediately prove itself the long sought talisman to charm the wealth of India from its hoards. We do not look for rapid or dramatic results. But a beginning must be made, and we think that the mere appearance in a district of a bank which conducts Government's Treasury and Public Debt business, as to whose stability there can be no question, and from which local traders and dealers in

[*Mr. W. M. Hailey.*] [1ST MARCH, 1920.]

produce can obtain advances on reasonable terms, must in due course inevitably have an appreciable effect upon the local mental attitude towards banking in general, and in course of time we shall expect to see the new branches of the Imperial Bank attract a large amount of deposits from the general public in such localities.'

"That is one important aspect of the case, to which I wish to invite the attention of Hon'ble Members; the opportunity for the extension of banking facilities which this amalgamation offers. I have now to turn to another one, which will, I think, be equally in the minds of Hon'ble Members. It need hardly be said that if a Bank of this sort is to be a success, if it is to play its full part in the development of the country, it must have its roots in the soil; an exotic will never bear the fruit which we look for. One of the principal reasons why banking on modern lines has not made greater progress in India is because, with a few notable exceptions, the only trained bankers available have been Europeans. I am glad to say that more recently Indians have been taking to banking in greater numbers, more particularly on the Bombay side. I could name more than one striking example of conspicuous success on that side of India; the name of Mr. Pochkhanawala has already been brought before this Council by Mr. Howard. Nevertheless, progress on the whole has so far been slow, and we ourselves look to the Imperial Bank as likely to stimulate very considerably the training and employment of Indians as bankers. Let me again read an extract from what the Government of India said on this matter in their Despatch to the Secretary of State:—

'For such development, moreover, and equal necessity is a sufficient supply of men trained in modern methods of banking. The mere staffing of a large number of new branches of the amalgamated bank will necessarily involve the training and employment of Indian agency to a very much greater extent than at present, and the demand for and training of such men by the Imperial Bank should have a valuable influence in stimulating their supply for other banking institutions, just as the requirements of our Public Works Department have undoubtedly stimulated the growth of the engineering profession in India.'

"Our hope, therefore, is that the new Bank will grow up to be a really national institution. I feel that I must here repudiate, in the strongest possible terms, suggestions that have been made in some quarters that the object of the scheme is to preserve a European monopoly. We look to the new Bank to have a wide and beneficent sphere of influence; and any scheme of constitution which gave it a definite racial colour, whether European or Indian, would inevitably doom it to failure. A purely European concern, however successful its operations might be in the seaports and larger cities, could never be successful in carrying banking facilities over the extended area which we contemplate as the field of operations for the new Bank. On the other hand, an institution under purely Indian management would not, I believe, command for many years to come a sufficient supply of expert banking knowledge to enable it to take that position in the economy of the country which we wish to see the new Bank occupy. This is pre-eminently one of those matters which urgently call for co-operation between Europeans and Indians, and if, as I hope and believe, that co-operation will be forthcoming, the Imperial Bank should prove a most useful factor in promoting the economic interests of the country.

"These remarks bring me to the third point; also a point which has attracted the attention of the public—the question of control. The controlling body of the Bank, that is the Governors, will consist of the presidents, vice-presidents and secretaries of the three Banks, with two managing Governors appointed by the governing body. These are the representatives of the shareholders. In addition, we propose to place on the governing body an official, the Controller of Currency, who will represent primarily Government interests and will have certain well defined powers in this respect. We have been told by certain critics that if the governing body is limited to the constitution I have described, this institution will have what the writers are pleased to call an entirely European character. I must delay the Council while I examine this objection. In one of the constituent Banks—the Bank of Bombay—Indian shareholders are already in a majority, and three out of the six Directors of that Bank are Indians, one of whom, besides being one of the leaders of industry in this country, is a

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prominent member of this Council. I am again glad to hear that the Bank of Madras has recently invited an Indian gentleman to join its directorate. The Council will, I think, agree that it is not for Government to dictate to the shareholders whom they should or should not elect as directors, and I can see no justification for any attempt to legislate in the direction of compelling the shareholders to exercise their choice in favour of members of one class of the community rather than another. But we desire to see the new Bank start under the most favourable auspices. We desire that there should remain no doubt or suspicion, justifiable or otherwise, that the interests of the general taxpayer, who will contribute a considerable portion of the Bank's resources in the shape of Government balances, are not sufficiently represented. While, therefore, we do not intend any dictation to the shareholders regarding their own representatives on the governing body, we have decided to take power in the Bill for the Governor General in Council to nominate two additional members to the governing body of the Bank. These members will be non-officials; they will be nominated for a year, but can be re-nominated; and the provision will, as I hope the Council will agree, amply meet the desire that the interests of the general taxpayer will be sufficiently represented.

"There remains a final point to bring before the Council. It is again a point in which the proposals have been criticised; and I think it right to bring any point of criticism before Council at the earliest opportunity. It has been urged that we should not seek, as we do seek, to exclude the Imperial Bank from taking part in ordinary exchange operations. It is a point of detail rather than principle; but I can dispose of it without delaying the Council. The Banks themselves, who are mainly concerned, have acquiesced in this proposal; they have done so for the reason that they now hold in many cases the balances of the Exchange Banks, and they could not expect those Banks to leave their balances with them if they were rivals in the matter of exchange operations.

"I have now, my Lord, explained the main lines of the Bill; and have, I hope, met in advance some of the criticisms which have been levied at the proposals and which will no doubt be in the minds of many members here to-day. It remains for me now only to put the motion, and I do so believing that the majority of members of this Council will agree that this measure, a long deferred measure, will not only meet a standing want in the country, is not only sound in principle, but is conceived on lines which will prove of real benefit to India."

The motion was put and agreed to

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey :—"My Lord, I now beg to introduce the Bill and to move that the Bill, together with the statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned till Wednesday, the 3rd March, 1920 at 11 o'clock.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

DELHI :
The 10th March, 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915.
(5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.)

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Wednesday, the 3rd March, 1920.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble SIR GEORGE LOWNDES, K.C., K.C.S.I., Vice-President, *presiding*, and 48 Members, of whom 42 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma asked:— 11-3 A.M.

1. "What is the number of raids into the North-West Frontier Province from across the border, the number of thefts, the value of property stolen and the number of men carried off during the last one year? How many of them were Hindus and how many have been ransomed?" Raids, etc., in the North-West Frontier Province.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs replied:—

"The total number of raids and offences committed by trans-border offenders in British districts during the year 1919 was about 507. One hundred Hindus and 231 others were kidnapped, and animals valued at about 3 lakhs and other property worth about 3 lakhs were stolen. Of those kidnapped, ten Hindus and ten others were ransomed, and 37 Hindus were released without ransom.

The above figures are approximate. It is probable that many more persons kidnapped have returned to their homes than the number given, as cases of return of kidnapped persons are often not reported by the local officers."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma asked:—

2. "(*a*) Will Government state whether sufficient facilities exist at present for the speedy carriage of food-stuffs by the railway from one locality to another, or whether any inconvenience and delays are experienced owing to Priority to be given for the carriage of food-stuffs.

[*Rao Bahadur B N. Sarma; Sir Arthur Anderson; Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz Bhutto; Sir George Barnes; Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea; Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi.*] [3RD MARCH, 1920.]

shortage of rolling stock? (*b*) If sufficient facilities do not exist, do Government propose to provide priority for the carriage of food-stuffs until the deficiency is made up?"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied:—

"(*a*) Railways, with their depleted resources, are at present being called upon to handle an abnormal traffic, particularly coal, much of which should ordinarily go by sea, and a certain amount of inconvenience and delay to traffic is inevitable, until such time as the shipping position improves, and the new locomotives and rolling stock now on order have been placed in running.

(*b*) Every care is being taken to avoid delay to food-stuffs, and whenever it is found necessary to accelerate transport to any particular locality special arrangements are made for this to be done."

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz Bhutto asked:—

The Aerial Mail Service, between Karachi and Bombay.

3. "Do Government propose to consider the desirability of retaining the Aerial Mail Service which is now carried on between Bombay and Karachi, as a permanent measure?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied:—

"The Aerial Mail Service between Bombay and Karachi was only established as a temporary and experimental measure, with a view to ascertaining among other things the cost of running such a service. The Government of India have already decided that this experimental service should be discontinued in consequence of the small amount of support which the public have given to it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea asked:—

Export duty on raw Cotton.

4. "Do Government propose to consider the advisability of levying an export duty on raw cotton as in the case of raw hides and skins as a part of the financial operations of the coming year?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied:—

"As the Hon'ble Member will have observed from the speech of my Hon'ble colleague Mr. Hailey introducing the Financial Statement, it is not proposed to levy an export duty on raw cotton."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked:—

Decision to treat Bengal as a surplus Province.

5. "(*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to starred Question No. XIV asked by the Hon'ble Babu Bhabendra Chandra Roy at a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council held on the 19th November, 1919, in which reference was made to certain conflicting statements of the Government of India and the Government of Bengal in regard to the decision to treat Bengal as a surplus province in the matter of rice last year?

(*b*) Did the Government of Bengal repudiate the authority of Mr. Beadel to speak on their behalf in giving an estimate of the rice-stocks in Bengal, as indicated in their reply to clauses (*d*) and (*g*) of the question referred to?

(*c*) Will Government make a full statement explaining their point of view in the matter?

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(*d*) How far was the estimate given by Mr. Beadel reliable, in view of the statements made by the Government of Bengal in reply to clauses (*h*) and (*i*) of the said question, and what steps were taken to test its accuracy before it was acted upon by the Government of India?"

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied:—

"(*a*) The attention of Government has been drawn to the question referred to.

(*b*) The Government of Bengal stated that Mr. Beadel was not requested or authorised to represent the views of that Government.

(*c*) The Government of India were only concerned to ascertain the amount of rice available for export from Bengal to deficit provinces and they accepted the estimate made by Mr. Beadel in his capacity as Director of Civil Supplies.

(*d*) The estimate was the best that could be obtained at the time from available sources. In the circumstances it was necessary to act promptly in order to relieve the food shortages in other provinces, and there was no time for detailed inquiries which were subsequently instituted into the position of stocks in each province."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

6. "(*a*) Is it proposed to define 'residential qualification' required for candidates and voters in the new constitution in the Bombay Presidency? **Residential qualification.**

(*b*) Under the existing Regulations in Bombay does residential qualification mean merely that a candidate must have a place of residence in his constituency?

(*c*) Do the recommendations of the Franchise Committee accepted by Lord Selborne's Committee on this question empower the Bombay Government or the Government of India to so define 'residential qualification' as to mean that a candidate must be actually residing in his constituency?

(*d*) Did the Bombay Government, in submitting their view to the Franchise Committee on this question, merely recommend that a candidate must have a place of residence in his constituency?

(*e*) Is it a fact that in connection with the preparation of the electoral roll Mr. Seddon, the special officer appointed by the Government of Bombay, has already instructed his subordinates to interpret the words 'has a place of residence' to mean actual residence?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. P. Muddiman replied:—

"(*a*) The qualifications, including residential qualifications, for candidates and electors will be defined in rules to be made under section 7 of the Government of India Act, 1919; but the Government of India have not yet received the detailed proposals of the Government of Bombay.

(*b*) The rules relating to the election of members of the Bombay Legislative Council by Municipilities and District Boards provide that the candidate must have a place of residence in the group for which he seeks election. Those relating to election by the Muhammadan Community provide that a person can only be nominated as a candidate for the division in which he resides.

(*c*) The Government of India do not regard the recommendation of the Joint Committee as imposing any restriction regarding the definition to be adopted.

(*d*) No. They recommended that a candidate should have had a place of residence in the constituency for 12 months.

(*e*) The Government of India have no information on the subject."

[Mr. V. J. Patel; Mr. A. P. Muddiman; Sir William Vincent.] [3RD MARCH, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Seats on the Legislative Assembly to be allotted to Bengal.

7. "(a) Is it proposed to allot to representatives from Bengal the largest number of seats on the Legislative Assembly, as compared with other provinces?

(b) If so, will Government state their reasons for such a course?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. P. Muddiman replied :—

"(a) and (b) In determining the number of seats to be assigned to each province the Government of India have endeavoured to give due weight to all the relevant factors, including population, political development, and commercial importance. They consider that on this basis Madras, Bombay and the United Provinces should be allotted the same number of seats, and that Bengal is entitled to one seat over and above this number."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Elective seats on the Legislative Assembly to be allotted to Delhi.

8. "(a) How many elective seats on the Legislative Assembly were recommended for Delhi by the Franchise Committee?

(b) Did Lord Selborne's Committee make any change in the proposal?

(c) Do Government propose to consider the desirability of allotting at least two elective seats to Delhi on the Legislative Assembly?

(d) Do the recent proposals of the Government of India on this question make any provision for the representation of Delhi on the Legislative Assembly? If not, why not?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. P. Muddiman replied :—

"(a) One.

(b) As the Hon'ble Member will see from their report on clause 19 of the Bill the Joint Committee did not deal with questions relating to the constituencies for the Legislative Assembly. They confined themselves to recommending that the members of the Assembly should be directly elected, and that the Government of India should be instructed to work out on this basis proposals, which, as embodied in the draft rules, would be subject to examination by the Committee.

(c) and (d) The Government of India adhere to the view, stated in paragraph 36 of their fifth despatch, that it would be disproportionate to reserve one elected seat for Delhi, the interests of which when necessary, like those of any other minor administrations, could be sufficiently met by nomination."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Training of medical students in the vernacular.

9. "What action, if any, has each of the Local Governments and Administrations taken on the Resolution of this Council suggesting the advisability of establishing institutions for the purpose of giving medical students a special course of training in the vernacular so as to qualify them for ordinary medical practice in rural areas?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"The proposal to establish such institutions was abandoned as Local Governments were unanimously opposed to it. Moreover, the Government of India considered that the object aimed at by the Resolution would be more effectively secured by increasing the number of medical schools so as to provide for more students, by raising the pay of sub-assistant surgeons, and by granting scholarships in medical schools. These measures were suggested to Local Governments for adoption."

[3RD MARCH, 1920.] [*Mr. V. J. Patel; Sir J. B. Wood; Sir Claude Hill; Sir William Vincent.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

10. "Which of the Indian States have introduced free and compulsory primary education, and a system of separation of the Judicial from the Executive in their States?" Compulsory education in Indian State, etc.

The Hon'ble Sir J. B. Wood replied :—

"The Government of India understand that free and compulsory education has been introduced in the Baroda and Kolhapur States. A statement* giving the information on this subject available from the Administration Reports of other States is placed on the table. The Government of India are not aware that any Indian States have introduced a system of separation of the judicial from the executive."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel :—"May I ask a supplementary question? Is Government aware that Baroda has already introduced the system of separation of the executive from the judicial?"

The Hon'ble Sir J. B. Wood :—"The Government of India have no information to this effect, so far as I am aware. It may be in some of the papers that we have received, but it is not in the Administration Reports which have been examined."

DOURINE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill :—"Sir, I beg to move that the Bill to amend the Dourine Act, 1910, be taken into consideration. As no criticisms, suggestions or amendments have been received, I do not think it is necessary for me to repeat the observations I made when moving for leave to introduce the Bill. I hope the Council will accept the motion." 11-13 A.M.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill :—"Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

GLANDERS AND FARCY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill :—"Sir, I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the law relating to Glanders and Farcy be taken into consideration. The same remarks apply to this motion as to the last."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill :—"Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

WORKMAN'S BREACH OF CONTRACT (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"Sir I beg, to move that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859, be taken into consideration. I do not 11-14 A.M.

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* *Vide* Appendix.

[*Sir William Vincent; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; The Vice-President.*] [3RD MARCH, 1920.]

think I need address the Council on the Bill now, because the only changes of importance which have been made by the Select Committee are the subject of specific amendments."

The motion was put and agreed to.

11-15 A.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:**—"Sir, I beg to move as an amendment that to clause 1 the following be added:—

'The Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859, as amended by this Act, shall be in force till the 31st March, 1923 . . .

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"Sir, I rise to a point of order which really involves a principle of some importance. I submit that this amendment does not arise out of the Bill. We have a Bill here amending a permanent Statute in certain minor particulars. An amendment limiting the duration of the whole Act does not in my judgment arise out of the Bill before the Council."

The Vice-President:—"I must rule that the amendment is out of order, as it does not arise upon the Bill before the Council."

11-16 A.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:**—"Sir, I move as an amendment that in clause 3 the words 'get performed' wherever they occur in new section 2(*1*) be omitted.

"If my amendment be carried the operation of this Act will be confined to cases where labourers, artificers or workmen receive advances for the purpose of doing work themselves. Under the law as it stands, or as it is proposed should stand, workmen who contract to procure labour in addition to their own and thereby assist in any trade and receive advances can be proceeded against under this Act. Now, the question is, has the time not yet arrived when we should not, prior to repealing the whole Act, greatly reduce and curtail the operation thereof by confining it for the time being to workmen or artificers who may fraudulently and dishonestly refuse to perform the work they have to do themselves? It is a matter for very great regret, Sir, that on account of opposition from certain quarters and the conservative habits of the people in general, who do not assert their rights, the Government have not seen their way to repeal the whole Act or radically modify it. Without disclosing any secrets of the Select Committee, I think it is my duty to state to the Council that I had no reason to complain of the attitude of the Government or of the Hon'ble the Home Member with regard to the many questions which arose in considering the provisions of this new Bill. The real point is as to whether public opinion in India is sufficiently strong to enable the Government to repeal the Act immediately or at the earliest possible moment, or so amend the Act as to reduce the harmfulness of its operations still further. I do not mean that the Government have arrived at any definite conclusion as to whether this Act should be repealed in the immediate future or not; but I think they cannot be averse to doing so if public opinion is strong, and I have ventured to bring forward this amendment to take the opinion of the Council, if the Government should permit such an attitude being adopted by the members of this Council.

"Sir, in these days, when labour is asserting its own, and legitimately so, and is even being enthroned in high places, it is rather awkard that we in India should still insist upon antediluvian restrictions on freedom of labour which might, perhaps, have been justified in the year 1859 when this Bill was passed into law. The point does pertinently arise as to whether it is necessary, in the interests of society, that the performance of certain kinds of contracts which workmen enter into should be safeguarded by penal provisions. My humble submission is, that the provisions of the Penal Code relating to cheating and fraudulent breaches of contract amply safeguard the interests of the public wherever such interests have to be safeguarded. Sections 490, 491 and

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492 of the Penal Code make it criminal to break a contract of service during a voyage or journey, to attend and supply the wants of helpless persons and to serve at distant places to which a servant is conveyed at the master's expense. Inasmuch as this clause, as it stands, is defended on the ground that persons may make advances and take people to a distance may be otherwise cheated. I submit the object has been achieved already. I may be permitted to read the scope of section 492, which says:—

'Whoever, being bound by lawful contract in writing to work for another person as an artificer, workman or labourer, for a period not more than three years, at any place to which by virtue of the contract he has been or is to be conveyed at the expenses of such other, voluntarily deserts the service of that other during the continuance of his contract or without reasonable cause refuses to perform the service which he has contracted to perform, such service being reasonable and proper service, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding . . . etc.'

and if a person receives money by way of advance promising to perform a contract never intending to do so, he is clearly guilty of cheating and is punishable under section 415. My submission, therefore, is that the Penal Code amply safeguards the interests of the public where such interests have to be safeguarded. Act XIII of 1859 seems to have been primarily introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council at the instance of the Trades Association of Calcutta and to safeguard the interests of the tradesmen in the Presidency-towns. We find that both from the discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council as well as from the preamble to the Act. The wording of the preamble is—

'Whereas much loss and inconvenience are sustained by manufacturers, tradesmen and others in the several Presidency-towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and in other places, from fraudulent breach of contract on the part of artificers, workmen and labourers who have received money in advance on account of work which they have contracted to perform; and whereas the remedy by suit in the Civil Courts for the recovery of damages is wholly insufficient and it is just and proper that persons guilty of fraudulent breach of contract should be subject to punishment . . .'

"It is only the last section of that Act which provides for the extension of the Act to other places.

'This Act may be extended by the Governor General of India in Council, or by the executive Government of any Presidency or place, to any place within the limits of their respective jurisdictions. In the event of this Act being so extended, the powers hereby vested in a Magistrate of Police shall be exercised by such officer or officers as shall be specially appointed by Government to exercise such powers.'

"Then in the course of the proceedings in the Imperial Legislative Council, we find that the Hon'ble Mr. Currie said:—

'This Bill was introduced at the instance of the Calcutta Trades Association, who had complained of the pecuniary loss to which they were subjected by the fraudulent conduct of their workmen in wilfully failing to perform work for which they had received advances.'

"Mr. Harington said:—

'The amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Member for Bombay, if carried, would greatly change the character of the Bill. If he rightly understood the Bill, the object chiefly aimed at in its introduction was the protection of the tradesmen at the Presidency-towns from pecuniary loss.'

"So I am safe in saying, I think, that the original object of the Bill was to provide for the safety of the tradesmen in the Presidency-towns. I believe, Sir, it might have fulfilled its purpose in the good old days, but I do not think any one from the cities of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay seriously asks for the retention of this clause. It is people elsewhere who, I think, are clamorous about the retention of the provisions of this Act on the Statute-book.

"Then what is it that I ask? I allow that every workman or artificer, who dishonestly refuses to perform the work he has to do himself, may be punished. I am not touching that section, but I am only saying that where a workman receives an advance, hoping or expecting that he will be able to induce his brother-workmen to work along with him and then fails to do so, he should not

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be penalised or exposed to the penalties of this Bill. There seems to be an impression in certain quarters that sub-contractors and others can be proceeded against. I believe that the rulings of the several High Courts, including that in 41, Madras, distinctly show that sub-contractors who may have entered into contracts will not come within the purview of this Act, unless they are themselves workmen. Therefore, the real question at issue is, I think, whether we should expose a workman who receives an advance thinking that he would be able to induce his brother-workman to work along with him but fails to do so, to the penalties of this clause. My submission is that we should not encourage that system at all. It is absolutely wrong that these imprudent workmen should receive advances and tie themselves down for considerable periods of time. It is economically unsound and it is economically wrong, I think, for the law to encourage such contracts. I submit that we cannot believe in this vicarious form of punishment. The man himself is willing to work. The man himself may say 'Yes, I have given the money to my brother-workman who has promised to work with me, but he fails to keep up his promise and wants to cheat me. I am willing to work'. Still in such cases he is exposed to the risk of being hauled up before a Magistrate and taken to long distances and punished. Of course, the partial answer may be 'Oh, you cannot expect the Magistrate to be so unreasonable as to convict a man if he can show satisfactorily to the Magistrate that his brother-workman refused to work along with him after receiving an advance'. My submission is, Sir, are we to convert the Criminal Court into a Tribunal for the purpose of settling civil disputes? Are we to ask these workmen, artificers or labourers, who are admittedly ignorant men, to undertake the burden of proving affirmatively that they advanced the money to 20 coolies of whom 12 are ready to come and 8 have refused and that therefore he is not able to fulfil the contract? In the first place, it entails enormous expenditure on a workman to prove that, and secondly, I think, we should not encourage the risk of exposing him to the certainty of a conviction because of his general incapacity to defend himself. The result would be that the Magistrate would have no option but to punish, at the instance of the employer, the workman, though it may be that there is a failure owing to the default of others. Then, again, I do not see why you should punish these workmen simply because they happen to belong to the lower classes and are ignorant men, when a sub-contractor, who occupies a higher social status and who is supposed to be intellectually and morally better fitted to keep his word than a workman, is allowed to escape except in so far as the civil law may prove sufficient.

"My submission is, Sir, that if a workman who undertakes to supply labour and to do work is to be punished, then there is no justification in allowing others who break their contracts fraudulently being left unpunished.

"The provisions of the Indian Penal Code extend to all classes alike, and I do not see any basis on which discrimination can be defended.

"My submission is, Sir, that in this advanced age it is impossible to justify distinctions between class and class. Nor do I think that it would serve any useful purpose because we are retaining for the time being the power to proceed against workmen which they have to do and that is sufficient law. If you think the time has not come yet for repealing the whole Act, the law may remain for some time on the Statute-book as modified now. But why extend it to artificers and workmen who are generally unable to prove before a Magistrate that they have really disbursed the advance but failed to perform or complete a contract through no fault of their own?

"I submit, Sir, that I know of several people speaking on behalf of the Public Works Department—I do not propose to make this question a racial one—who feel that this Bill enables the check to the present system to be removed. The time has come for that system to shape itself to more reasonable surroundings, and rather than that a workman should be tied down by this advance being made, it is better, I think, that we should not do so.

"May I submit, Sir, that we are not dealing with the question of planters in the various parts of Assam. They have got Acts of their own bearing on

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the question of planting, and I submit that these points should be borne in mind when we come to a decision in determining what our attitude ought to be as regards the Workman's Breach of Contract Act.

"I, therefore, hope the Council will agree with me that this part of the clause should be amended in the manner I propose."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"Sir, the Government have 11-34 A.M. decided to accord to all officials absolute freedom in the matter of voting and speaking on this amendment. I think I have already made that clear to various members of this Council. I now turn to the merits of the amendment. The Hon'ble Member began his speech by an attack on the whole Act, a very justifiable attack, I dare say, from his point of view, but, as it seemed to me, a little outside the scope of the particular amendment he was introducing. I believe indeed that two-thirds of his speech was directed against the general principle of the Act as a whole, and theoretically I dare say there is much to be said for this view and that the repeal of the Act would be an ideal proposition. I hope the Hon'ble Member will believe that I have a great deal of sympathy with him on this matter. But we must look at the facts from a practical point of view.'

"We are dealing here with very large interests and I feel my responsibility in regard to this Bill to-day to be greater, because two members who could have given us very great assistance from their knowledge and experience of the working of the Act, the Hon'ble Mr. Allen and the Hon'ble Mr. Crum, are unfortunately unable to attend this Council to-day owing to illness. I will, therefore, ask the Council to bear with me if I give some figures which have been supplied to me by Mr. Allen about the tea industry which is so much affected. He has pointed out to me that the population affected is considerably over a million altogether. The number of actual labourers in Assam is 552,000 as opposed to a quarter of a million in all the cotton mills. The area affected is about 406,000 acres.

"I do not know how far this particular amendment which the Hon'ble Member proposes would necessarily affect this industry. The point I want to make to the Council is this, that this amendment, which is of great importance, has never been ventilated or submitted to the public.

"I hope the Hon'ble Member will not think that I am betraying a confidence if I repeat what I said when he proposed the amendment in Select Committee, namely, that if he liked to bring forward a separate Bill on this point he might do so; but that it was unwise to delay the passing of a beneficial measure by introducing at the last moment new matter which would render it necessary for the Government to reconsider its position, in respect of the Bill and might further delay the passing of the Bill which we have before the Council and which, I believe, will be of great benefit to all workmen and labourers concerned. The Hon'ble Member suggested that planters in Assam have a separate Act of their own which protects planters against breach of contract by labourers. So far as I am aware, there is no law on this point in force in Assam, except Act XIII of 1859. I speak subject to correction. The question which the Hon'ble Member has raised, namely, the exemption from the provisions of the Act of all persons who contract to get work performed, is one of great difficulty. When he suggested, however, that what we are doing at present is to penalise civil breaches of contract by such persons, it is my duty again to point out to this Council that this is not so. The only person who is penalised in any way under the Act is the person who breaks a contract fraudulently. Otherwise the person who has taken an advance does not come within the mischief of the Act at all. He cannot be penalized for the default of others, but only if he acts fraudulently himself. It is not, therefore, a question merely of civil disputes as he alleges. He has suggested further that the Government have acted wrongly in not including sub-contractors within the scope of the Act. Now, Sir, the answer is very simple . . . .

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The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"May I rise to a point of order? I am not complaining; I simply stated facts."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"The suggestion was that the Government acted unfairly in including within the scope of the Act, persons who get work done because sub-contractors are not also so included. I believe that he is correct in his interpretation of the law, and that sub-contractors do not come within the mischief of the Act unless they are also labourers or workmen themselves, but the reason for not extending the scope of the law to other sub-contractors is very simple. The Government is anxious in every way not to extend the provision of this Act but to restrict it as far as possible.

"All the Members who sat on the Select Committee will bear me out when I say we have done so Again I should like to invite the attention of the Hon'ble Member to the different opinions that have been expressed on this particular amendment. Here is one very important opinion from Bombay in which it is said:—

'Large advances are given by the contractors for these works to their workmen, and I understand that in many, if not in most, cases Rs. 300 would be much below the advances demanded and granted. Without these advances workmen or groups of workmen (and it may be noted that the Act has been held to apply to contractors to supply the labourers when the contractor is a workman) will not come to the works, while if such are given of an amount exceeding Rs. 300, the remedy provided by the Act is lost.'

"There are some similar observations in the opinions from Madras. Therefore there are certain Local Governments who would have to be consulted on this particular amendment if it was accepted by the Council, before the Bill could be passed, and that would mean delay in the passing of the present Bill. I hope, therefore, that the Council, although I have given freedom to officials to vote as they like, will not delay a beneficial measure in order to introduce a new amendment of this kind. As a mere technical point also, I was a little surprised to find that the Hon'ble Member, who is a lawyer, proposed to omit these words from one section of the Act, but is oblivious of the fact that the same words appear in two other sections. He has studied the previous proceedings with great care, but has apparently omitted to examine the rest of the Act itself; if he had done so, he would have seen that the same words occur in section 1 and section 3. What the exact effect of omitting the words from the one particular section as he has proposed would be I do not know, but I could not accept responsibility for a Bill so drafted. The acceptance of this amendment would mean that I should be unable to proceed further with the Bill at present, not only for this reason however, but for the more important reason that the amendment which he proposes has never been adequately considered by the very large interests affected."

11-42 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. G. F. S. Christie**.—"Sir, it is with great hesitation that I venture to address this Honourable Council. Correspondence shows that each province has its own difficulties in connection with this Bill, and it is with the special object of discussing its bearing on my own particular province that I now venture into this arena. I may add that it has seemed in some quarters that the voice of Burma has recently been hardly sufficiently audible. The great trouble that we feel, and always have felt, in Burma is the want of an adequate supply of labour. Though we have been able to induce people to go over from India for a couple of years or more, and in some cases to settle down with their wives and families in the country, we have never yet been able to secure an adequate amount of labour The statistics show that the average number of persons who migrate from Calcutta to Rangoon in the year is about half a million, and the Committee which was appointed recently to inquire into the conditions of accommodation provided by the British India Steamship Navigation Company showed the very great hardships that coolies had to endure in their passage. If we could only induce

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men to settle down in the country in Burma, we could provide that factor which is so vital and necessary to the development of our province, we could abolish all this inconvenience, this hardship, and this expense consequent on the constant journeys backwards and forwards from Calcutta to Rangoon, and we could secure for the province the wages which at present are taken away and distributed elsewhere outside our province. The supply of labour is artificially restricted, labourers are bound down to the soil and to the place in which they were born and if we intend to liberate them from their fetters, we must provide them with adequate means for migration; not a temporary migration where a man can be taken from one province to a distant province under another master, to serve out his term and pay off the advance which he obtains, and then return to his own province, to his old master to continue a further term of servitude, but a permanent migration, a permanent migration, Sir, to a land which, if it does not flow with milk and honey, at all events provides a standard of comfort and an abundance of foodstuffs which are not dreamed of in his philosophy. It is this dependence on the maistries and this system of advances which prevent the free employment of labour and deprive it of its proper remuneration, and, if we could only do away with these, the price of labour would be determined in the ordinary way, as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma said, by the laws of supply and demand, and we should enable men to stay in the place where they are really wanted instead of being taken away to dwell in a place to which custom, aided by legislation, has decreed that they are permanently to return. Certain industries, Sir, are artificially fostered, and we have land very much congested in India, while there are immense areas in Burma which are crying aloud for labour for their development. There are in one district in Bengal, (Dacca), 3,000 square miles with a population of about three million. Mergui District in my division has an area of 10,000 square miles with a population of barely 100,000 people. This Act, Sir, is one which Pericles would have condemned as one of expediency, which is economically unsound and one which fosters the idea that if people can work, there is no necessity for them to save; and we know that the human tendency is that a person when he is in good health imagines that he will be able to work for an indefinite term.

"For these reasons I hope that the Act will be repealed in the not very distant future, but I recognise that this course would be attended at present with the greatest danger and would imperil the economic structure. Labour cannot go forward where it is wanted at present without initial advances, and there are industries, and many of them, which owe their prosperity to an adequacy of labour, and these industries would be crippled and in many cases compelled to close down altogether if this supply was withdrawn. I would, therefore, suggest that we follow the very sage advice which was given by the Hon'ble Home Member the other day in discussing the Hindu Marriage Law, '*festina lente*,' he said. One of the essential products of the Empire during the war and one of the key industries is wolfram, the largest supply of which in the Empire comes from the Tavoy District of the Tenasserim Division. In the year 1916 and part of 1917 we imported over 5,000 Chinese coolies and a large number of men from Hazaribagh and other places in India. In the year 1918, there were upwards of 92 cases under the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, and in the year 1919, there were upwards of, so a telegram which I have just received says, 870 cases, besides those cases which were withdrawn before they came to a Magistrate, and though in only one case out of those 92 was an order passed against the respondent, yet Deputy Commissioners have been unanimous in their opinion that without this Act, the output of wolfram would have been very considerably diminished.

"We regard these words 'get performed' as unnecessary. The conditions under which labour is maintained on the plantations in Madras and other places are set out in the letter received from the Government of Madras, which has been received since the meeting of the Select Committee. With these conditions I have no personal acquaintance, but I would point out that if the words be retained, Burma will continue to suffer for want of labour, and it will be impossible for employers to engage their own servants in

the place of contractors. So far as Burma is concerned, we do not need this. But it has been alleged that Burma will suffer very much if this Bill becomes law. The principal firms, who have been consulted, say that they are in the habit of making large advances of upwards of Rs. 2,000 (very much above the limit which was suggested by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Crum in a paper which I have received). Messrs. Mcgregor and Company say that even now the Act is of no use to them and that it needs strengthening and not weakening in the interests of employers. The Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation—these are two of the biggest timber firms in Burma—referred to the Act as one intended to secure them in their dealings with petty contractors, but the Act, as has already been pointed out, refers to artificers, workmen and labourers, and there is no mention of vicarious employment.

"As to the rulings quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, I think I have them in my mind. One is the case of Caluram *v.* Chengappa and the other is the case of Devappa Ramappa Naik *v.* King Emperor and in these cases it has been laid down that the Act does not apply in the case of petty contractors unless there is a guarantee to render personal labour. There is no justification, therefore, for supposing that this Act will apply to petty contractors in the same way as to ordinary labourers.

"I, therefore, agree that this Bill proposed by the Hon'ble the Home Member should be passed, and it has my wholehearted support."

1-52 A.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:**—"Sir, I understand that the attitude of the Government will be that they are indifferent to the fate of this particular amendment but that they are not in a position to proceed with this Bill finally if the amendment should be carried by the free vote of this Council. . . . . .

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"May I explain, Sir; I should rather put it in this way that I should have to consider my position further in regard to this Bill if the amendment is carried. I may have put it too strongly before."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"Certainly. Of course the Hon'ble the Home Member must be very cautious in the employment of his language and I can readily appreciate it, but I know where it will lead to, and I do not want that any benefit which workmen may receive under this Act should be indefinitely postponed on account of any particular clause. The Hon'ble Member has promised to favourably consider the introduction of another Bill or rather to facilitate the progress of any Bill that may be introduced for the purpose of modifying or repealing this particular Act, and with that assurance I think we must rest satisfied.

"Sir, may I just point out one or two things before I sit down. The Hon'ble the Home Member referred to Coorg and Madras as places where opinion does not seem to be very favourable to me. Of course, with regard to Coorg, one can readily understand their anxiety to have this labour force even if considerable inconvenience be caused to labour. I do not think the same can be said of Madras. I hold the Madras opinion to be that the Planters' Act is agreed to be repealed in case the Workman's Breach of Contract Act is modified in a way suitable to the wishes of Madras planters. So that has really no bearing now upon the present controversy, and I do not think the view of Madras can be quoted against me at all.

"Then, there is another point. The Hon'ble the Home Member said that I was assuming in a way that if this Bill should include workmen contractors, it should also include others. I never suggested its expansion and I shall fight against it. What I said was that there is no reason by which we can defend its application to one class if we exempt another class. Inasmuch as a large class of sub-contractors who may dishonestly commit a breach of contract are exempted from the operation of this Act, and rightly, too, I hope that the Hon'ble the

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Home Member may see his way to bring in another Bill himself to get the whole Act repealed or modified in a substantial manner.

"Sir, I shall not take any risks and I shall not, therefore, press my amendment."

The amendment was, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

The Vice-President:—"The next amendment in the list, No. 8,* stands in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Crum. As I am informed that Mr. Crum is absent owing to illness, I propose to adjourn the final discussion of this Bill in order to give him a chance of moving his amendment. He returned from Calcutta for this purpose, and I imagine the Council would like to hear him. I will, therefore, go on with Mr. Sarma's amendment and finish the Bill as far as it is possible, leaving this one amendment over."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"Sir, I beg to move that in clause 3 to the proviso to new section 2 (*1*) the following be added at the end:— 11-56 A.M.

'Or (*c*) if the artificer, workman or labourer tenders the amount advanced and an additional sum of fifty per cent. of the said amount for payment to the complainant.'

Clause 3 (*2*) would read thus:

The Magistrate may proceed and pass orders under clause 2 (*1*)

'Provided that no such order shall be made—

(*a*) unless the complaint was brought within three months of the neglect or refusal; or

(*b*) if it is proved that the complainant has, on any previous occasion, obtained an order under this sub-section against such artificer, workman or labourer; or

(*c*) if the artificer, workman or labourer tenders the amount advanced and an additional sum of fifty per cent. of the said amount for payment to the complainant.'

"I submit, Sir, that the modification I suggest is an extremely reasonable one and I hope the Hon'ble the Home Member will not be compelled to assume the same attitude towards this amendment as he was on general considerations obliged to assume towards the previous amendment. You accuse a man of taking an advance and not doing the work. You say he has committed fraud in promising to do a certain piece of work and then not doing it. You give the Magistrate the option of directing either the performance of the work or the payment of the money advanced. My position is that you may give him that option, but if the workman or the workman sub-contractor comes forward and says 'Look here, I am not able to do the work; I am willing to repay the advance and I am willing also to pay a penalty in order to escape the rigour of this Act; kindly let me go', you ought to permit him to go without any trial. I would ask what is the peculiar quality of work which a labourer can be compelled to perform against his wishes under this clause 2 (*1*) which the policy of the Act requires that he should be compelled to perform, although he is prepared to return the whole of the advance and also pay a certain amount by way of a penalty. Fraud consists in a man receiving the money and running away without repaying the advance, and, inasmuch as in some cases the men are poor, if you ask that the employer should go to a civil court, he may be without any remedy. I make a provision for that. I say there can be no question of fraud whatsoever if the labourer or sub-contractor himself comes forward and repays the advance with a heavy penalty. All that you can say is that the man is unwilling to work for some reasons which he may not be able satisfactorily to explain to the court. The master may have illtreated him or there may have arisen circumstances which he cannot disclose to the court or which he cannot prove to the court and which might aggravate his offence if he were to suggest them in court. Therefore he says 'I cannot work; let me off,' and what I submit is, why should you give the discretion to the Magistrate in such a case to compel the man to go to work

* The Hon'ble Mr. Crum to move as an amendment that in clause 3, proviso (*b*) to new section 2(*1*) be omitted.

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"There is no use telling me that a Magistrate would not be so foolish in passing orders when he could understand that the workman is reasonably unwilling to work. As I have suggested, although it may be said to the credit of the magistracy that they are able in a good many cases to hold the scales even between the employers and the labourers, it is not surprising that in some instances, and not in a few, people have no confidence and they think that the employers on account of friendship or other causes will be able to secure their own in some courts. Now, why should you expose the Government and the magistracy to this unnecessary charge when the men themselves are willing to say 'We will repay the am unt'? In the case of a workman contractor, who undertakes to bring a arge number of coolies, but who is unable to bring in the whole—in 39 Mad. I think he undertook to bring 18 and brought only 8—he may be sent to jail. Well, the man says 'I will pay back the advance'. Why don't you allow him to do so? I know it has been suggested that 50 per cent. would be really no remedy because in some cases these employers will have spent per coolie much larger sums than the 50 per cent. additional may cover. My submission is that we are immediately introducing into the discussion the question of proprietory right for a period in the labourer, that is, that the employer has got a proprietory right to the extent of say Rs. 300 or 200 which he must have incurred by way of general expenses on the labourer, and consequently it should not be 50 per cent. but the amount per head which the employer may be considered to have expended upon the whole labour force as a class. That is one of the grounds that was urged against the acceptance of this amendment. My submission is that there is absolutely no force in that we cannot recognise any proprietary right, full, semi, or partial, or any semblance of a proprietary right in labour. It was suggested that this had nothing to do with labour in Assam. I find, subject to correction, that since 1901 the Act is in force in Assam subject to certain modifications, and the Madras Act I of 1903 is in force, as modified, in Madras. I am not sure whether that is so or not; but, if so, there would be no need for us to consider those questions dealing with this particular amendment; but even assuming for a moment that they have a bearing, remote or present, upon that question, my submission is that the workman should be allowed to go free without being harassed by a trial if he can bring the money into court and tender it before a Magistrate."

12-1 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:**—"Sir, the Hon'ble Member began by asking me whether I would oppose this amendment on the same general considerations that weighed with me in the case of the previous amendment. I cannot say on this occasion that there are consequential amendments of the same nature as those to which I referred in the last case. Though, if I may be allowed to refer to those for a minute, I cannot remember that in his reply the Hon'ble Member gave us any explanation of his reason for omitting to consider the consequential amendments which I mentioned, but that is, perhaps, scarcely relevant to the present discussion, in which official members will as before speak and vote as they like.

"Turning to the particular point, which was raised by the Hon'ble Member, I must confess that when he proposed this amendment, as he will remember, in Select Committee, I was at first prepared to consider it favourably; and it was only when the real dangers of it were exposed by those unfortunately not present to-day, who have very much more knowledge than I have, at any rate, of the conditions of labour in Assam and of the working of the Act, that I saw where the mischief of the proposal lay; and I think that all Hon'ble Members of the Select Committee, except perhaps Mr. Sarma, whom it is always difficult to convince, were satisfied of the validity of the reasons which led the Government to refuse to accept this amendment. The real point is this, that if you allow the labourer the option of repaying the advance made *plus* 50 per cent., you encourage what is the most dangerous of all practices, this traffic in labour. If there has been

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one thing, as I understand, more injurious to the tea industry than another, it is this process of enticing labour from one garden to another. What the Hon'ble Member's amendment presupposes is that the amount of money which labour costs to get to a garden is limited to the advance which a labourer receives It is not so at all according to my information. The advance to the labourer, *i.e.*, money that he gets in his pocket may be a very small sum, say Rs. 20 or 30; but to take a labourer to Assam costs his employer something like, I am told, Rs. 140 to Rs. 180; and I want Council to consider what the position of the planter would be, if the amendment was accepted. This is not a question of European or of Indian planters. Indeed Indian planters, I may say, are very much stronger in their opposition to this amendment of the Act than many Europeans. What is the position of the planter? He has imported a man up to Assam to work for a certain period, and the man is perfectly willing to fulfil the contract; the employer has spent Rs. 140 or Rs. 180, of which Rs. 20, or possibly Rs. 30, has been given to the labourer as an advance. The labourer is deliberately enticed away to another garden by a dishonest employer next door, and he can do so if this amendment is passed by paying Rs. 40 *plus* Rs. 50 per cent. or Rs. 20, a total of Rs. 60, thus securing for his garden a labourer who has cost the original employer Rs. 140 to Rs. 180. If this amendment is accepted, it would, I should think, involve the money spent in getting up a labourer now given free, being all put down to advance, because the planter will say 'I am not going to give you anything which you will not repay by working for me.' Indeed, it might be that the whole cost of importing a labourer would be treated as an advance. In such circumstances, the amendment would be to the injury of the labourer. It has, therefore, two definite disadvantages. It would definitely encourage enticement of labour from one employer to another, and if there has been one thing that is more fatal to the tea industry than another it is that. In the second place, it would tend to more money being debited against the labourer as an advance than is at present the custom. The Hon'ble Member has put before us a somewhat lurid picture of the way in which the Act is administered. But I am assured by Mr. Allen that in Assam at least the Act is worked very leniently; that nearly all the amendments which we have suggested in our Bill have been anticipated in practice by the magistracy there. The figures which the Hon'ble Mr. Christie produced before the Council now also, I think, support that view A contract can only be enforced under this Act if it is broken fraudulently, or to use the language of the Act, wilfully and without reasonable cause; and I cannot see why a labourer, who has entered into a deliberate contract of that kind and afterwards fraudulently breaks it, should not be made to perform that which he has undertaken to do. The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma suggests that it would be quite sufficient to make him repay merely the advance that he has taken *plus* 50 per cent., *i.e.*, to give him this option for the Magistrate can now order a labourer to repay the advance and escape any penalty under the Act. That is really to deprive the Magistrate of all discretion to make this man perform the solemn contract into which he has entered. For these reasons I hope that the Council will not accept this amendment.

"There is only one point more which I would like to mention, and that is, the Hon'ble Member's reference to the Assam Immigration Act of 1901. That there are certain penal provisions in that Act I am well aware but, to the best of my recollection, the enforcement of those provisions was abrogated in that province many years ago, I believe."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.—"Sir, I am sorry the Hon'ble the Home Member has not seen his way to accept this amendment. I am fortified now more than ever that it would be rather difficult for the Government to weigh the advantages of the people as against the advantages of the planters. Let us look at the arguments adduced. The argument is, a man is brought into Assam or into the unhealthy climate of Wynad from a distance on various representations made to him and a sum of about R150 on 12-12 P.M.

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the average is expended on him. If he is permitted not to do work paying R20 or R30 advance which he may have actually received, there is a danger of freedom of labour movement within Assam and Wynad. The labourers will not be tied down like the Panchamas in Madras to the estates to which they have been wedded. There is a danger of other planters enticing those who have been taken there perhaps on extremely cheap terms. Let us analyse the position further If the labourer on an estate is paid his rational wages, I mean the wages prevailing in that neighbourhood or which can be paid by the tea planters consistently with enormous profits to their business, how can his brother planters entice away the labourers without suffering loss. It is because this abnormal system of assisting these planters by artificial help is enforced that some planters perhaps are able to make more profits than is legitimately their own, and the labourers will not get their wages to which they are reasonably entitled. How can a brother planter entice this labourer unless the latter is paid more. The labourer will not be a fool to go to a neighbouring estate unless he is given a much larger wage than he was promised in the former case, or unless the treatment in the former case was absolutely unsufferable. Then I submit, Sir, in cases where labourers are ill-treated, there must be some chance of escape for them ; and where he can get a larger wage consistently with his returning the advance, he should be permitted to do so, and labour will come in its own in the province of Assam as elsewhere. We are asked as to whether there is not the danger of these Rs. 150 also being tacked on to the advance given to the labourers. We seem to have here the repetition of the Indenture system which the Government of India have tried to abolish in other places enforced here with a vengeance. Cannot the law ensure to the poor labourer that only such advance as he receives yearly would be credited to his account and not the average cost to the planter by reason of disbursing the whole expenditure on his establishment amongst the coolies. I submit, Sir, that is an absolutely meaningless argument. I submit there is no such real danger to the coolie if the law would take care of the coolie. Of course, if the law does not take care of the coolie so long as these Acts are in force, then certainly there may be a danger. But if the law does take care of the coolie so long as this semi-indenture system continues, I submit there is no harm

"I am glad to hear that the penal provisions under the Assam Labour Act have been abolished or rather they have been suspended by notification, and I can see, therefore, the anxiety on the part of the planters to tighten up this Act as much as possible. Of course the Government wish to meet them as much as possible. I can quite realise that, and that is a reasonable attitude also. But my submission is, do not make the whole of India suffer by these provisions which cannot be defended either by arguments on principle or by expediency; do not let the whole of India suffer simply because you must have special provisions with regard to some particular tract for some years to come. If you want to have the Workman's Breach of Contract Act applied to particular tracts, like the Nilgiris and Wynad, I have not the slightest objection to those provisions being limited to those particular localities. But I submit, Sir, that on general principles the labourer must be absolutely free to dispose of his labour in any way he chooses at the best possible market-rate and on returning the advance that he takes, and that he should not be tied down by any law to being compelled to serve for a particular period. On the essential question as to what type of labour it is which Government wish to guard and which cannot be procured otherwise than by tendering proper wages, the Hon'ble Member in charge has given no answer. If the labourer can be offered sufficient wages to attract him in the normal course of things, it is well and good, but if it is to be at the expense of sweated labour, I think it is time for the legislature to interfere, and I submit, Sir, the labourers in Assam and Assam must have absolute freedom to leave the estates so long as they do not cheat their masters of the advances which they receive."

The motion was put and negatived.

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The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"I ask for a division, Sir."

The motion was put and the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes—11.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Sastri.
" Mr. R. Ayyangar.
" Mr. B. N. Sarma.
" Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur.
" Mr. V. J. Patel.
" Raja Sir Rampal Singh.
" Raja of Kanika.
" Chaudhri Mohamed Ismail Khan.
" Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan.
" Mr K. V. Reddi.
" G. S. Khaparde.

Noes—32.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill.
" Sir George Lowndes.
" Sir George Barnes.
" Sir William Vincent.
" Mr. Shafi.
" Sir Arthur Anderson.
" Sir Thomas Holland.
" Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis.
" C. F. Dela Fosse.
" Mr. A. H. Ley.
" Sir William Marris.
" Major Genera Sir Alfred Bingley.
" Mr. E. Burdon.
" Sir Sydney Crookshank,
" Sir John Wood.
" Surgeon General W. R. Edwards.
" R. B. L. M. Chatterjee.
" Mr. H. Moncrieff Smith.
" Mr. A. P. Muddiman.
" Mr. C. A. Barron.
" Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks.
" Sir Dinshaw Wacha.
" Mr. N. F. Paton.
" Mr. K. C. De.
" Mr. L. F. Morshead.
" Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz, Bhutto.
" Mr. P. J. G. Pipon.
" Mr H. A. Casson.
" Mr. A. E. Nelson.
" Mr. G. F. S. Christie.
" Maung Bah Too.

The amendment was accordingly rejected.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill:—"Sir I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society. 12.27 P.M.

"In laying this motion before the Council, I wish very specially to ask for the indulgence of the Council, because I am in a peculiarly unprotected position. Though I am a Member of the Executive Council, this is a private Bill, and I am, therefore, in the same position as any private member of this Council, and it is up to me to justify before the whole Council the merits of the motion which I have to submit.

"The position might perhaps be described as being that of the big boy who is accustomed to discipline others of a lesser size within the sanctum of his studio and who finds himself on the play-ground surrounded by a very large

[*Sir Claude Hill.*] [3RD MARCH, 1920.]

number of smaller boys and entirely at their mercy. I therefore hope to be able to appeal to this Council and to ask that they will support the motion to introduce this Bill entirely on its merits. In view of the novelty of the nature of the proposed legislation, as well as the novelty of the circumstances in which it is introduced, the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to it has been drawn up at considerable length and much more fully than is usual. At the same time, I am afraid I must supplement what is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons by giving to the Council, as briefly as I can, the history of the circumstances that led up to the preparation of this Bill.

"Now in August, 1914, when the great war broke out, India, of all the countries belligerent on that occasion, found herself destitute of any machinery of a humanitarian character with which to supplement the carrying out of measures, ameliorative measures, connected with the sickness and suffering arising out of the war. It was necessary to improvise everything that should be done, and the late Sir Pardey Lukis—and India has never had a better friend—devoted himself to the task of that improvisation. He took the only organisation which existed in India at the time, namely, the St. John's Ambulance Association, and on the model of what was being done in England he grafted upon that an organisation designed to resemble the organisation of the British Red Cross Society, and brought into being a branch of the Joint War Committee in England. With that organisation, which of necessity was largely official in character because, as I say, India had had no machinery before to deal with such a crisis as had then arisen, with that machinery Sir Pardey Lukis managed to organise arrangements by which he was able to discharge, or rather the Joint War Committee in India, was able to discharge, as agents of the English Joint War Committee the task of alleviating sickness and suffering arising out of the war. But, on the financial side, in spite of the generous response from time to time made by individuals in the cause of providing money for the relief of suffering, to a very large extent India had to rely upon the moneys transmitted from the British Joint War Committee, and administer them out here through the agency of the Joint War Committee. It was not till December the 12th, 1917, that India took her proper place in respect of administering this relief. As a result of an appeal made by His Excellency the Viceroy and with the 'Our Day' organisation administered by Mr. Buck, there was an enormous response, a great rally in India to the cause of the relief of sickness and suffering arising out of the war. The provinces co-operated in the most hearty manner and as a result of the appeal initiated by His Excellency a sum of over a crore of rupees was collected to the credit of the Joint War Committee for purposes analogous to those administered by the British Red Cross Society. From the 12th of December 1917, which can be taken as our day of emancipation in India, India was able not only to administer the Red Cross work in her own borders, but to take over the Red Cross Commission in Mesopotamia and to assist Red Cross operations in Egypt, Palestine and elsewhere, wherever Indian troops were employed. Now, one has never had an opportunity before publicly of recording the obligation which, I think, India owes, and which certainly the Government of India feel, to those who had so generously responded to His Excellency the Viceroy's appeal and to those who worked so hard to develop the organisations, Provincial as well as at Headquarters, for the proper administration of the funds so collected, and I am very glad to have this opportunity of expressing the appreciation which the Joint War Committee themselves feel for all that has been done, and the generous response which India made in that matter. It would be inappropriate here to mention the names of the living; they are in fact far too numerous to mention, but I do believe this Council would wish that I should on their account endeavour to place on record the appreciation which we must all feel for the efforts, the self-sacrificing efforts of our late friend Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, who unquestionably hastened his end by his self-sacrificing labours in the cause of humanitarianism in India.

[3RD MARCH, 1920.] [*Sir Claude Hill.*]

"Now with an access of funds it became necessary for the Joint War Committee to re-organise itself, if possible, on a more popular basis, and also to visualise the future. This process was undertaken during the year 1918. The constitution of the Joint War Committee itself was liberalised and very largely Indianised, the methods of procedure and work were altered so as to give provinces a greater degree of autonomy, and as far as possible there was no interference with the procedure which provinces chose to adopt in administering the funds which they themselves had collected and which were at their credit; and, with reference to the future, after August the 8th, 1918, when it became apparent that we were going to win the war within a reasonable limit of time, the Joint War Committee began to consider what should be done with such balances of the funds collected on 'Our Day' which might remain to their credit at the cessation of hostilities. In connection with that question it became imperative (because it is to be remembered that we were still, and are still to-day, technically a branch of the English Joint War Committee) to refer the question home to London. In doing this the Joint War Committee suggested to Headquarters in London that the proper course would be to tie up the capital sum which might be at the credit of the Joint War Committee at the end of the war, ensuring that it should only be expended in the ways originally desired by the donors to that fund, namely, for the purpose of relief of sickness and suffering in time of war. But it was also felt that, particularly in order to keep in being the organisations which had been created during the war for the relief of suffering and for helping the humanitarian work generally, in order to keep that organisation in being, it would be well to have a perpetual activity, which should be financed by the interest accruing from the capital sum which might stand to our credit at the close of the war. This suggestion was put to London, and it was very gratifying to find not only that they approved of our suggestion, but that it tallied in all respects precisely with what was happening in England. The Joint War Committee in England simultaneously came to the same conclusion that we had come to, and determined so to re-organise the British Red Cross Society as to enable it, primarily an organisation for war, to undertake philanthropic work during peace times, and to expend upon that civil philanthropic work the moneys which had been collected for the relief of sickness and suffering during the war. With this end in view the British Red Cross Society took steps to have its charter altered and amplified, and I shall have occasion directly to refer to the revised terms of that charter.

"But the outstanding event of the year 1919, so far as my present purpose is concerned, is this that in that year, at the instance of the British Red Cross Society primarily, there was brought into being the International League of Red Cross Societies, which League, immediately on its formation, issued an invitation to India to join as an affiliated member in all respects on a par with, and with the same authority and autonomous independence as, the British Red Cross Society. That invitation was issued at a time when I happened to be in England and the Joint War Committee out here, with His Excellency's approval, telegraphed authorising me on their behalf to accept the invitation on behalf of India. Well, I think, this Council will agree that it was a very satisfactory position, from the point of view of India's pride, in which India found herself. India found herself recognised, in respect of this Red Cross work, as being in all respects on a par with other nations so far as Red Cross work went. But with that sense of pride must necessarily follow a sense of responsibility, and as soon as that invitation had been provisionally accepted at the instance of the Joint Committee out here, it became obvious that we must take steps to create an Indian Red Cross Society which did not till then exist. On the 29th of November last, with this end in view, I issued what I am afraid was a very long letter, with His Excellency the Viceroy's approval, to all provincial centres explaining, much as I have endeavoured to explain to this Council, the steps which had led up to the project for inaugurating a Red Cross Society, and inviting their opinions upon the organisation which was most proper for carrying it effectively into being.

[*Sir Claude Hill.*] [3RD MARCH, 1920.]

The replies received were most encouraging; there was not a dissentient voice from the whole of India or from any provincial branch. All were agreed that legislation was desirable to give effect to the project of linking India up on a level with the other nations in respect of this great work. With my letter of the 19th of November I was able to issue to Local Governments also a letter from Sir Arthur Stanley to County Associations at Home in the course of which he shows what the purposes are which the British Red Cross Society intends to further during peace time in the future, and they include the following:—

'The matters which we hope to bring under the immediate attention of he Joint Council are—

(1) the care of the sick and wounded men of His Majesty's Forces whether still on the active list or demobilised;
(2) such care as may still be necessary for prisoners of war;
(3) the care of those suffering from tuberculosis, having regard, in the first place, to soldiers and sailors whether they have contracted the disease on active service or not;
(4) child welfare;
(5) work parties to provide the necessary garments, etc., for hospitals and health institutions in need of them;' (I wish to lay particular stress on that);
'(6) assistance required in all branches of nursing, health and welfare work, ancillary to the Ministry of Health;
(7) Red Cross War and Peace Hospital Library;
(8) Home Service Ambulance work.'

Simultaneously, also I was able with that letter to circulate an agreement which had been come to in England between the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem by which the Order of St. John of Jerusalem agreed to co-operate with the Red Cross Society in their enlarged sphere of activity. To any one who knows the rivalry which existed at the commencement of the war between those great societies, it is impossible to exaggerate the significance of the agreement arrived at between them, and those who were sufficiently interested to read my letter of November the 29th, which was published in the press, will have seen that the whole of the organisation suggested to provinces is based on the supposition that there will be the same co-operation out here in India between St. John's Ambulance Association and the future provincial branches of the Red Cross Society.

"Now, Sir, I would ask Members of Council to turn for a moment to section 7 of the draft Bill before the Council, which has been so drafted as to endeavour to give effect to the purposes I have described. It says:—

'Notwithstanding anything contained in any appeal for subscriptions or gifts, to or for the purposes of the Committee, the Managing Body of the Society may in its discretion apply—

(*a*) either the corpus or the income or any part of such corpus or income of any property vested in it under clause (*b*) of section 6 for the relief of sickness, suffering or distress caused by the operation of war in India or in any other country in which Expeditionary Forces from India may from time to time be employed and for purposes cognate to that object and in maintaining Red Cross Depôts for military purposes;

(*b*) in accordance with the provisions of section 8 the income only of any such property but not the corpus or any part thereof for the relief of sickness or suffering in India, whether due to the operation of war or not, or in pursuance of any of the objects set forth in the First Schedule.'

"If Hon'ble Members will turn to the First Schedule of the Bill they will see that there is a remarkable resemblance between the objects to which the funds of the Society may be applied, as specified there, and those which I have read out from Sir Arthur Stanley's letter to County Committees.

"I now, Sir, turn back for a moment to the title of the Bill which is 'A Bill to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society.' Now, I am aware that it has been suggested, and in some quarters apprehended, that that title possesses a sectarian character and possibly a sectarian significance, and, since that is not the case, I have thought that it would be well to explain precisely what the Red Cross in reference to the Red Cross Society really connotes. I have no doubt that many members of this Council are aware of

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the circumstances under which, after the Geneva Convention, which followed upon the Battle of Solferino, the Red Cross Societies first came into being, and are familiar with the fact that, in taking the Red Cross as their emblem, they were taking the emblem of the Republic of Switzerland, and that the Red Cross Societies were in fact christened Red Cross Societies because of the Red Cross which was the Swiss national emblem, and thereby recorded the fact that the convention had been arrived at at Geneva. That was the whole of the significance of the Red Cross title assumed by the Society. But, since that may not be held to be a complete reply to the suggestion, I have been furnished with an extract from the Encyclopædia Britannica, 11th edition, from which I would like to read a short extract :—

'From its simplicity of form the cross has been used both as a religious symbol and as an ornament, from the dawn of man's civilisation. Various objects, dating from periods long anterior to the Christian era, have been found, marked with crosses of different designs, in almost every part of the old world. India, Syria, Persia and Egypt have all yielded numberless examples, while numerous instances, dating from the later Stone Age to Christian times, have been found in nearly every part of Europe. The use of the cross as a religious symbol in pre-Christian times, and among non-Christian peoples, may probably be regarded as almost universal, and in very many cases it was connected with some form of nature worship.'

"But, after all, I prefer to rely upon the *facts* connected with the Red Cross Societies, as at present universally in being, rather than upon any encyclopædic description. And what are the facts? Every civilised country in the world has a branch, in nearly all cases utilising the name of Red Cross Society, and every civilised country has as members of that Red Cross Society, or whatever it is called, countless numbers of members of all races, creeds and religions throughout the world. There is nothing to cavil at either in regard to the title or to the operations of the Red Cross Society. And I would remind Council of what was said in a report, which many members may have seen, by a Committee which was despatched to Mesopotamia to investigate the operations of the Red Cross Commission. At the end of their report they observe :—

'To the Red Cross a sick man is a sick man,'

thereby implying that it was catholic in all respects. I think, therefore, that the Council will agree that the question of the title of the Bill is subsidiary to the main humanitarian purpose for which this Bill is framed, and in regard to that purpose I have no doubt whatever as to the sympathy of this Council and of India at large. Proceeding now to clause 2 of the Bill, it is provided that the first members of the Society 'shall be nominated by persons who immediately before the commencement of this Act were members of the Joint War Committee Indian Branch of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England and the British Red Cross Society at a meeting to be summoned and held for that purpose in accordance,' etc. Well the reason for that is very simple. It is that they are the body of persons who are responsible as a matter of fact to the original subscribers of the Our Day Fund, and it is on them, in the first instance, that the responsibility for initiating the indianisation of the Indian Red Cross Society must lie.

"Under clause 4 it will be seen that within six months rules and regulations have to be made by the managing committee dealing with certain obvious requirements.

"I do not think I need go in detail through all the other sections, but under clause 8 provision is made for the constitution in the various 'provinces, States and other parts of India' specified in the Second Schedule branch committees consisting of members of the Society and 'subject to the requirements of the managing body of the Society for the purpose of clause (*a*) of section 7 and any provision for expenses of management,' the income of the property which has been vested in the Society under clause (*b*) of section 6 shall be distributed annually among such branch committees in the proportion shown in the said Schedule, to be expended by them at their discretion upon all or any of the objects referred to in clause (*b*) of section 7. Those proportions, I wish to

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explain, as is clear from the Statement of Objects and Reasons, have been arrived at on a consideration of the precise sums contributed to the Central Fund by the different provinces in the first instance, and it is proposed to give back precisely in that proportion the annual income, as a matter of right, to the contributing provinces.

"I think it may be relevant and will interest the Council if I read an extract from the new Charter of the British Red Cross Society. After reciting the reasons for enlarging, adding to and varying the ordinances of the said charter, it proceeds :—

'We are graciously pleased to grant, ordain and declare as follows, namely :—' In addition to the primary object as defined in the said charter the objects and purposes of the said Society shall include the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.' It also gives to the Society power 'to affiliate to the said Society any Society or organisation which is carrying on in any part of the world, work similar to any work for the time being carried on by the said Society or any local Branch of such Society or organisation, and to enrol members, etc.'

"I think it will be agreed that the breadth of the objects of the Charter of the new Red Cross Society in England are so extensive that our Bill cannot be said to go too far.

"I should like also, if I may, to say that in the preparation of this Bill I have been greatly assisted by an informal committee of Hon'ble Members of this Council who have been of the greatest possible help. They have represented the various provinces interested in the development of this scheme; they have all given their cordial support to it, and they concluded their second meeting by agreeing, unanimously that 'the Bill with the amendments proposed would be suitable for the purposes in view and should be passed into law.' Further, I am happy to be able to say that I had an opportunity when the Princes' Conference was held here last November of consulting some of the Princes as to the possibility of extending Red Cross activities in the States of India; and I had the most satisfactory response from them. I was invited to meet them and an informal meeting of the conference recorded its sympathy and intention to support the movement as soon as it was inaugurated.

"I may now summarise the main purposes which we have in view. They are threefold :—

firstly, the preservation of the capital sum subscribed in response to the 'Our Day' appeal for war work and its reservation for expenditure on the relief of sickness and suffering arising out of the war;

secondly, to give authority for the extension of the purposes to which the interest on that fund may be expended on general humanitarian work and improvement of civil hospitals throughout India, and

thirdly, to bring into being, or rather to secure the continuance of those organisations which have come into being, during the war, and which we hope will not be allowed to relapse into non-existence during peace, but which we hope will divert their energies to an interest in hospital conditions, civil as well as military, throughout India.

"For the benefit of provincial representatives, I should like to say that the Bill has been drawn with a full appreciation of the desire of provinces to have autonomous control of their own funds, and the informal committee to which I have referred gave me the greatest possible assistance in altering the Bill in such a way as to secure that it should be free from the criticism or suggestion that the Central Indian Red Cross Society desire in any way to interfere with the discretion of provincial branches when this scheme comes into existence. I suggest, Sir, that this Bill should appeal to this Council as one bringing into being an organisation in all respects consonant with India's aspirations for self-realisation, that it will bring into existence a body, essentially Indian, controlled in India, and operating as an equal member with similar bodies representing the Dominions and Great Britain, and that as

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such it should appeal to the *amour propre* of India, and receive the cordial support of representatives of India.

"I shall not have another opportunity, Sir, and I hope therefore the Council will bear with me if I take this opportunity of expressing my personal thanks to all those members of the Joint War Committee, and the many helpers outside the Central body of the Joint War Committee, for the assistance they have rendered in the very difficult task of administering the work of the Joint War Committee during the past two and a half years Again, it is impossible to mention individuals by name; they are too numerous; but I cannot let this occasion pass without making the Council acquainted with how much India owes to the efforts of Colonel Ross and Major Coldstream who, for various periods have officiated as Secretaries of the Joint War Committee, and who during the great war and again during the Afghan War were instrumental in rendering help of the very greatest value, as has been testified to by General Officers Commanding, to Indian troops in the field.

"I have very nearly done, Sir, but there is one question that may be asked and to which I would suggest an answer. It may be asked 'Well, why should this Society enter upon the campaign of ameliorating civil hospital conditions and of alleviating sickness and distress not due to war?' Conditions are very different in India in this respect from conditions in England. In England the magnificent hospitals which are available for the treatment of sufferers are preponderatingly private institutions subscribed by private philanthropy. In India, on the other hand, medical relief is very largely and preponderatingly supplied by Government, and hitherto there has perhaps been less interest taken non-officially in the administration of medical relief from the philanthropic side than has been the case in most countries. But it is hoped that by this Bill an organization will come into being which will remedy this defect and will automatically bring about an interest on the part of the non-official public in the amelioration of hospital conditions throughout the country. That these conditions need amelioration hardly requires argument. I take it that I am not alone in this Council in being familiar with the conditions obtaining in the average up-country civil hospital. Now I do not for a moment suggest a reflection either on Local Governments or on medical officers. It is not. Obviously, Government have their limitations, financial and otherwise, in regard to the amount which they can spend upon medical relief and upon the strength of their establishments. Nevertheless, the facts are that, leaving aside the large civil hospitals at the district headquarters, the average civil hospitals in smaller centres, taluka headquarters and so forth, can only be described in many cases as repellent institutions. They have been described to me as consisting of 'four walls and a charpoy,' and not a single comfort of any sort, kind or description is to be found within those four walls. Now the aim of the Indian Red Cross Society, when established, should be, and I hope, through provincial branches, will be, to bring into being Presidency, Provincial, Divisional, District and Tahsil Committees of the society, whose interest it will be not only to visit and organize comforts for the inmates in the hospitals, but to familiarise their fellow-subjects with the need for uplift in this respect and for facilitating the collection of money in aid of developments of this character for the provision of greater comforts to sufferers. We want to get over the state of affairs in which it is possible for people, as it is possible at present in some places upcountry, to prefer to die quietly in their homes rather than go to the hospitals, and that is essentially the reason why the Joint War Committee are so anxious that this Bill should speedily become law in order that action in that direction may be taken with the least possible delay. Sir, this Bill is the direct outcome of the War, and may we not say with Tennyson and share his trust that 'somehow good may be the final goal of ill.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea:—"Sir, I desire to assure the Hon'ble Member that this Bill which he has introduced does appeal, and very strongly appeals, to the sympathies of this Council and that for 1-5 P.M.

[*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea; The Vice-President; Sir Dinshaw Wacha.*] [3RD MARCH, 1920.]

several distinct reasons. In the first place, it is a humanitarian measure. The object of this Bill, I take it, is to place upon a sound and legal footing an organization which had done admirable work during the crisis of the war. It seeks to do something more It seeks to prolong the beneficent activities of that organization by placing it upon a legal basis. That, in itself, would appeal to all Indians. For, Sir, we are all partial to institutions of charity, beneficence and philanthropy. That has been the immemorial characteristic of our people from the dawn of human history, and that instinct is not yet dead. Therefore, I do say that upon the ground of humanity the Bill does appeal very strongly, and it also appeals to us for another reason which is of modern origin I understand, as the Hon'ble Member has told us, that this institution is to be a part and parcel of the League of Red Crescent Societies all over the world. Sir, we have been admitted and India is a member of the League of Nations, and we desire also to have a place in this League of Red Crescent Societies, and this League will spread the blessings of humanity, charity and beneficence throughout the world g . .f

The Vice-President:—"The Hon'ble Mover said Red Cross Society."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea:—"And this is to be a branch, a part of the Red Cross League.

"Then, Sir, lastly, my Hon'ble friend has assured us that the provincial organizations will all be autonomous in their character. That again is in conformity with one of those instincts which have been developed in us within the last few years. For these reasons, I am perfectly certain that this Bill will meet with the unstinted sympathy and support of this Council and I desire to commend it to the acceptance of my countrymen at large, subject to the consideration of the details of the Bill. And, Sir, the objects of the society will not be confined to operations which are organized during war time, but the society will continue its activities during times of peace for the improvement of health, for the relief of suffering and the mitigation of sickness. Therefore, on all these grounds, I desire to commend this Bill to our people.

" Sir, before I sit down I think it is my duty as a member of this Council and as representing my Indian friends that we should express the gratitude and the admiration that we feel for Sir Claude Hill whose retirement is now approaching. His great ability, his deep sympathy with Indian aspirations, of which a notable illustration is afforded in the evidence that he gave before the Joint Committee, his grasp of details, his rare capacity for solving difficulties had made him, I venture to say, not only one of the most useful members of the Executive Council of the Government but also of this Council. I am sure his retirement will not only be regretted in this Legislative Council, but also by his numerous friends and admirers, and in the course of time when the secrets of the Executive Council come to be known, by an admiring, and grateful posterity, and I feel it my duty to give expression to these sentiments not only on behalf of myself, but also on behalf of my Indian friends ."

1-10 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha**:—" Sir, I cordially welcome the Bill which Sir Claude Hill has introduced this morning with so much lucidity and fulness of detail and which, I think, will commend itself to all members of this Council.

" This Bill is really one of the beneficent outcomes of the war, and I suppose we must congratulate not only the original Red Cross Society in London, but also its Branch here for the good work they contemplate to accomplish. So far as the proposed legislation is concerned, we hope that the future administration of the Red Cross Society in India will prove a great success.

"Afterall the elaborate arguments and reasons which have been put before us I have nothing particular to say; but I also wish to heartily associate myself

[3RD MARCH, 1920.] [*Sir Dinshaw Wacha; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur; Raja Sir Rampal Singh.*]

with my friend Mr. Banerjea on the views he has expressed about the admirable manner in which Sir Claude Hill has introduced this Bill. I am quite sure that even in times of peace, the Red Cross Society now instituted, or which is going to be instituted, will be a most beneficial instrument for good for the relief of suffering humanity in respect of which India, I regret to have to say, is at the present time very backward.

"Influenza and plague epidemics and other fatal diseases have distressed us for a very long time, and I fully believe that this Society will prove a beneficent harbinger of India's good health in the future.

"My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea, has paid a deserving compliment to my Bombay friend, Sir Claude Hill, and I, as a Bombay-man, cordially join in the appreciation that has been expressed by him before this Council in reference to the arduous, useful and most honourable work which Sir Claude Hill has performed from time to time not only in Bombay, but in this Council for the last five years with credit to himself and to the Government to which he belongs.

"With these few words, Sir, I heartily commend this Bill to all the Members of this Council, and I hope that it will be passed without delay so that we may begin to reap those benefits which it intends to confer on the country."

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—"Sir, although this Bill has been introduced by my Hon'ble colleague, Sir Claude Hill, it is really a private Bill, and as the Member in Charge of that Department with which it is chiefly concerned, it falls to me to support the views of the Government in regard thereto. 1-13 P.M.

"As the Bill will be published in the Gazette of India with a view to eliciting public opinion, I am prepared to support its introduction on the understanding that in their eventual attitude towards the Bill, the Government must be guided by the opinions of those interested in the measure.

"I am also authorised to say that it is really a private Bill and the official Members of this Council will be free to speak and vote in regard to it as they please, and if, Sir, at this moment I may introduce a few personal words I desire to say how whole-heartedly I support this measure, as brought forward by my Hon'ble friend Sir Claude Hill. I wish it all success and I believe that in time to come we shall all wonder how it was that India was for so long unprovided with any organization of the kind and, consequently, lacking in the opportunity, which the proposed Indian Red Cross Society will give us, of showing sympathy for those less fortunate than ourselves, and of rendering personal and practical service in the alleviation of sickness and suffering by the systematic improvement of our hospitals."

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur:—"Sir, with your permission I beg to welcome this measure on behalf of the Muhammadan Members of this Council and of the community. I may also be allowed to join with my friends, Mr. Banerjea and Sir Dinshaw Wacha, in the expression of appreciation which they have accorded to the Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill in connection with this Bill. I do so, also on behalf of Madras." 1-15 P.M.

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh:—"Sir, in the absence of my brother colleagues, the representatives of the United Provinces the pleasant duty of according my cordial and most enthusiastic support to the Bill which has been introduced by my Hon'ble friend Sir Claude Hill falls upon me. 1-16 P.M.

"Sir, there can be no two opinions about the desirability of constituting a Red Cross Society; and putting it on a legal basis. It would not be out of place to say that we are under a deep debt of gratitude to the Joint War Committee whose activities in affording relief to the people in need have been most praiseworthy. It is a matter of great gratification that India responded

[*Raja Sir Rampal Singh; Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis; Mr. K. V. Redi; Sir Claude Hill.*] [3RD MARCH, 1920.]

to the appeal of this War Committee in a generous way, and it is a matter of great pride to me, Sir, that the United Provinces headed the list when the 'Our Day' Fund was opened. I have every hope that my Province will try its best to maintain its position in this philanthropic work. With these few words I most cordially support the Bill and the motion that has been put before the Council."

1-17 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis**:—"Sir, I beg to support the principles of the Bill for which leave to introduce has been asked by Sir Claude Hill I am sure it will be the means of continuing in times of peace the good work done during the war by the Red Cross Society. I would also like to associate myself, on behalf of the Central Provinces, with the sentiments expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea in his euology of the work performed by Sir Claude Hill in this Council and outside and our regret at his approaching departure."

1-18 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Reddi**:—"Sir, I wish to join in the support that has been given to this Bill, on behalf of the non-Brahmin community of Madras. By this Bill, Sir, the non-Brahmins of Madras are twice blessed, because they are members of the Army that is supplied from that part of the country, and also because among them are included the lower classes who mostly suffer from epidemics and diseases to which this country is subject. To them therefore it is a double blessing.

"I should also like to associate myself with the just meed of praise that has been offered to Sir Claude Hill We know the support that has been given to us non-Brahmins of Madras in the famous despatch to the Secretary of State in which the Government of India supported our demand for separate representation. We know that if it had not been for Sir Claude Hill and other members of the Government of India, we should never have had that concession given to us, so easily.

"In any case, as a Member of the Government of India, I hank Sir Claude Hill on behalf of the non-Brahmins of Madras, and I cordially join in the praise that has been given to him."

The motion was put and agreed to.

1-19 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill**:—"Sir, I feel, in view of the kind words that have fallen from the lips of various members, that I need say but little on the Bill itself; and even from my friend, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the tepidity of the water which has been thrown officially on the Bill is more than made good by the warmth of his personal support. But I was totally unprepared to find that the present occasion would be made one for so much kind reference to myself and I feel, Sir, that I may perhaps be allowed to say how grateful I am to the very kind friends who have referred to me personally in connection with this Bill.

"I beg to move the motion which stands in my name that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to Monday, the 8th March at 11 o'clock.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

DELHI:
The 13th March, 1920.

APPENDIX.

[*Referred to in Answer to Question No. 10.*]

Statement showing the States which have introduced free and compulsory education.

Name of State.	Education free and to what extent	Education compulsory and to what extent.	Education free and compulsory.
Bombay.			
Aundh	......	Compulsory.	
Bajana	Free	......	......
Bansda	Free	......	......
Bariya	Primary and secondary education free.	......	......
Bhor	Primary education free	......	......
Cambay	Free in village schools. Girl schools, Madrassas and Sanskrit schools also free.	......	......
Chhota Udepur	Free	......	......
Chuda	Primary education free	......	......
Daphlapur	Free	......	......
Dharampur	Primary and secondary education free.	......	......
Dhrangdhara	Free	......	......
Gondal	......	Primary education for girls compulsory.	......
Idar	Free	......	......
Jamkhandi	Primary education free	......	......
Janjira	Education free up to III standard.	......	......
Jasdan	Free	......	......
Jath	Free	......	......
Jawhar	Free	......	......
Kolhapur	......	......	Free and compulsory.
Kurundwad (Senior)	Free	......	......
Do. (Junior)	Free	......	......
Lakhtar	Primary and secondary education free.	......	......
Limbdi	Free throughout	Primary education made compulsory in most of the village schools.	......
Manavadar	Primary and secondary education free.	......	......
Miraj (Junior)	Primary education up to standard IV, free.	......	......
Morvi	......	Compulsory	......
Mudhol	Primary education free	......	......
Muli	Ditto	......	......
Navanagar	Free	......	......
Phaltan	Primary education free	Compulsory in the municipal area.	......
Rajkot	Except in the city proper primary education is free.	......	......
Ramdurg	Primary education free	......	......
Sachin	Free	......	......

Name of State.	Education free and to what extent.	Education compulsory and to what extent.	Education free and compulsory.
Savantwadi	Only one free primary school. Boys and girls belonging to the depressed classes are taught free.	......	......
Sunth	Free	......	......
Tan-Lakhtar	Primary and secondary education free.	......	......
Wadhwan	Free	......	......
Wankaner	Primary education free throughout the State.	......	......
Bengal.			
Hill Tippera	Free	......	......
Central India.			
Ali Rajpur	Free	......	......
Barwani	......	......	Free and partially compulsory.
Chhattarpur	......	Compulsion is limited to certain classes, and is in reality nominal.	......
Nagod	Free	......	......
Narsingarh	Free	......	......
Ratlam	Elementary education free.	......	......
Madras.			
Puddukkottai	Except for the boys at the capital, elementary education is free throughout the State.	......	......
Punjab.			
Bahawalpur	No fees are charged in village primary schools.	......	......
Kalsia	Free	......	......
Kapurthala	......	Scheme for compulsory education sanctioned.	......
Rajputana.			
Jhalawar	Free	......	......
Karauli	Free	......	......
Shahpura	Free	......	......
Sirohi	Free	......	......
United Provinces.			
Rampur	Free	......	......
States in direct relations with the Government of India.			
Baroda	......	......	Free and compulsory.
Jammu and Kashmir	Primary education entirely free.	......	......
Mysore	......	Education compulsory.	......

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 4th March 1920, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. There was between the 1st and 3rd March local rain or snow in Kashmir, with a few falls in Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. Rainfall was of daily occurrence in Assam from the 28th February and extended occasionally to deltaic Bengal. Some rain also fell on the south Burma coast during the week.

2. *Burma.*—The only station that reported rain during the week was Mergui, where 1·67" fell.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—In Assam rainfall was nearly general on the 28th February and 2nd March, and occurred locally or at a few stations on three other days. In Bengal rain fell at Narayanganj, Berhampore and Mymensingh during the week. Over the rest of the division there was no rain.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—The week was rainless.

Northwest India.—In Kashmir rain or snow fell locally on the 2nd March and at a few stations on two other days. Over the rest of the division rain or snow was limited to a light fall at Quetta, and a moderate fall at Murree and Parachinar.

The Peninsula.—There was no rain.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows :—

February	28th.	Mergui 1·04", Dibrugarh 1·40" and Sibsagar 1·19".
,,	29th.	Mergui 0·49", Cherrapunji 7·25", Silchar 1·67" and Dibrugarh 0·40".
March	1st.	Dibrugarh 1·08", Silchar 1·51", Parachinar 0·47" and Quetta 0·20".
,,	2nd.	Sibsagar 1·82", Gauhati 2·16", Cherrapunji 2·04", Narayanganj 2·22", Murree 0·40" and Sonamarg 0·51".
,,	3rd.	Dibrugarh 0·63", Sibsagar 0·45", Gauhati 1·32", Cherrapunji 1·99", Silchar 0·64" and Berhampore 0·62".

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in Lower Burma, Assam and Bengal; and was 20 per cent or more in defect in Upper Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana East, Central India East, Berar, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Malabar and the Madras Coast North. It was normal in the Bay Islands. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Rajputana West, Gujarat, Central India West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Madras Southeast and the Madras Deccan.

The rainfall from the 28th November to date is 20 per cent or more in defect in Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana West, Central India East and the Central Provinces East; and is 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, Assam, the Punjab Southwest, the North-West Frontier Province, Gujarat, Central India West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North, Mysore and the Madras Presidency. It differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent in the remaining divisions.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 4th March 1920.			Rainfall data from 28th November 1919 to 4th March 1920.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0·1	0·1	0	17·8	10·8	+7·0	+65	+65
Lower Burma	0·2	0·1	+0·1	2·0	1·5	+0·5	+33	+39
Upper Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	1·7	1·1	+0·6	+55	+70
Assam	2·8	0·3	+2·5	4·7	3·1	+1·6	+52	—32
Bengal	0·3	0·2	+0·1	1·9	1·6	+0·3	+19	+14
Orissa	0	0·1	—0·1	1·2	1·9	—0·7	—37	—38
Chota Nagpur	0	0·2	—0·2	1·1	2·5	—1·4	—56	—52
Bihar	0	0·1	—0·1	1·0	1·4	—0·4	—29	—28
United Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·8	1·9	—1·1	—58	—60
United Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	1·7	2·8	—1·1	—39	—37
Punjab, East and North	0	0·2	—0·2	3·2	3·7	—0·5	—14	—9
Punjab, South-West	0	0·1	—0·1	2·3	1·8	+0·5	+28	+35
Kashmir	0·3	0·7	—0·4	7·4	8·0	—0·6	—7	—3
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·2	—0·2	4·6	2·7	+1·9	+70	+84
Baluchistan	0	0·2	—0·2	3·0	4·0	—1·0	—25	—21
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	0·6	0·9	—0·3	—33	—25
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0·2	0·8	—0·6	—75	—75
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·9	1·0	—0·1	—10	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0·8	0·1	+0·7	+700	+700
Central India, West	0	0	0	2·2	0·4	+1·8	+450	+450
Central India, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·1	2·1	—2·0	—95	—95
Berar	0	0·1	—0·1	1·5	1·3	+0·2	+15	+25
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	1·4	1·5	—0·1	—7	0
Central Provinces, East	0	0·2	—0·2	0·3	2·0	—1·7	—85	—83
Konkan	0	0	0	1·2	0·1	+1·1	+1100	+1100
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·9	0·4	+0·5	+125	+125
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	—0·1	1·9	0·8	+1·1	+137	+171
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	—0·1	0·6	0·7	—0·1	—14	0
Mysore	0	0	0	1·2	0·8	+0·4	+50	+50
Malabar	0	0·1	—0·1	6·1	2·5	+3·6	+144	+154
Madras, South-East	0	0	0	15·5	7·3	+8·2	+112	+112
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	1·9	0·8	+1·1	+137	+137
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	4·2	2·6	+1·6	+62	+68

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 4th March 1920.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 11th March 1920, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. A disturbance which passed into the extreme north towards the latter half of the previous week, gave on the 4th local falls of snow in Kashmir and rain in the hills of the north Punjab. Two disturbances entered northwest India during the week. The first of them gave between the 6th and 9th nearly general rain in the Punjab-Kumaon hills and the north Punjab plains, and local falls of snow or rain in Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province. The second disturbance caused local falls of rain in Baluchistan on the 9th and 10th. In northeast India widespread rain generally associated with thunderstorms fell almost daily throughout the week, and there were occasional extensions of rain into Upper Burma. Rainfall occurred also in Tenasserim and on the Arakan coast between the 4th and 6th, and in Mysore on the 4th and 5th.

2. *Burma.*—Local rain fell in Lower Burma on the 6th and in Upper Burma on the 7th; there were a few falls in the latter area on two other days and in the former area on three other days.

Northeast India including Orissa.—Rainfall was nearly general in Bengal on the 5th and 6th, in Orissa on the 5th and in Chota Nagpur on the 5th and 8th; it occurred locally or at a few stations during the rest of the week in Bengal, on three other days in Orissa and on two other days in Chota Nagpur. Local rain fell in Assam on the 4th, 5th, 6th 9th and 10th, and in Bihar on the 5th and 6th, and there were a few falls on two other days in both these areas.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There was nearly general rain in the Kumaon hills between the 7th and 9th. Over the rest of the division the week was rainless except for a light fall at Cawnpore and Jagdalpur.

Northwest India.—In Kashmir there was local rain or snow on the 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th. In the hills of the Punjab nearly general rain or snow fell on the 7th and there were local falls on the 4th, 6th and 8th; in the Punjab plains rainfall was nearly general in the northern districts on the 7th, while a few falls occurred in the eastern districts on the succeeding day. In Baluchistan local rain fell on the 9th and 10th, while in the North-West Frontier Province rain was limited to a few falls during the week. Over the rest of the division the weather was dry.

The Peninsula.—A few falls of rain occurred in Mysore, Malabar, the hills of south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast; over the rest of the division there was no rain.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows :—

March 4th. Mergui 0·98″, Dibrugarh 1·37″, Silchar 0·61″, Cox's Bazar 1·42″, Chittagong 0·80″, Narayanganj 0·63″, Jessore 0·54″, Mymensingh 0·61″, Naya Dumka 0·43″, Sonamarg 1·44″ and Murree 0·80″.

„ 5th. Tezpur 0·85″, Silchar 0·97″, Cox's Bazar 0·91″, Chittagong 1·50″, Narayanganj 1·39″, Barisal 1·10″, Jessore 2·13″, Burdwan 2·21″, Berhampore 0·64″, Balasore 0·37″, Cuttack 0·25″, Sambalpur 1·26″, Ranchi and Hazaribagh each 0·18″, Purnea 0·21″, Patna 0·26″, Gaya 0·24″, Cawnpore 0·23″, Jagdalpur 0·25″, Mysore 0·45″ and Gopalpur 0·27″.

„ 6th. Tavoy 1·60″, Lashio 0·30″, Sibsagar 0·40″, Cox's Bazar 1·15″, Chittagong 0·93″, Narayanganj 1·49″, Barisal 0·72″, Jessore 0·76″, Calcutta and Burdwan each 0·61″, Berhampore 0·75″, Dinajpur 0·46″, Balasore 0·60″, Ranchi 0·38″, Purnea 0·56″, Darbhanga 0·57″, Sonamarg 0·91″, Murree 0·25″, Drosh 0·20″ and Vizagapatam 0·37″.

„ 7th. Lashio 0·73″, Myitkyina 0·67″, Simla 0·30″, Rawalpindi 0·80″, Murree 1·09″, Sonamarg 0·98″, Cherat 0·48″ and Ootacamund 0·62″.

„ 8th Jessore 1·08″, Calcutta 2·09″, Burdwan 3·11″, Berhampore 0·44″, Bogra 0·56″, Balasore 0·65″, Hazaribagh 1·22″, Naya Dumka 0·83″, Srinagar 1·49″, Sonamarg 3·46″, Simla 0·80″, Dharampur 0·70″, and Trivandrum 0·45″.

„ 9th. Dibrugarh 1·43″, Jessore 1·09″, Calcutta 1·36″, Saugor Island 1·40″, Burdwan 0·41″, Balasore 0·62″, Quetta 0·24″, and Kalat 0·46″.

„ 10th. Dibrugarh 1·87″, Tezpur 1·61″, Silchar 1·32″, Mymensingh 0·50″, Chaman 0·24″ and Dalbandin 0·50″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in exces in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Kashmir and Mysore; and was 20 per cent or more in defect in the Bay Islands, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Madras Southeast and the Madras Deccan. It was equal to the normal in Baluchistan, Malabar and the Madras Coast North. No rain usually falls at this time of year in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan.

The rainfall from the 28th November to date is 20 per cent or more in defect in Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana West, Central India East, the Central Provinces East and Hyderabad South; and is 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, Assam, Bengal, the Punjab Southwest, the North-West Frontier Province, Gujarat, Central India West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North, Mysore and the Madras Presidency. It differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent in the remaining divisions.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 11th March 1920.			Rainfall data from 28th November 1919 to 11th March 1920.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·1	−0·1	17·8	10·9	+6·9	+63	+65
Lower Burma	0·4	0·2	+0·2	2·4	1·7	+0·7	+41	+33
Upper Burma	0·4	0·1	+0·3	2·1	1·2	+0·9	+75	+55
Assam	2·3	0·6	+1·7	7·0	3·7	+3·3	+89	+52
Bengal	2·8	0·3	+2·5	4·7	1·9	+2·8	+147	+19
Orissa	1·0	0·4	+0·6	2·2	2·3	−0·1	−4	−37
Chota Nagpur	0·9	0·4	+0·5	2·0	2·9	−0·9	−31	−56
Bihar	0·7	0·2	+0·5	1·7	1·6	+0·1	+6	−29
United Provinces, East	0	0·1	−0·1	0·8	2·0	−1·2	−60	−58
United Provinces, West	0	0·2	−0·2	1·7	3·0	−1·3	−43	−39
Punjab, East and North	0·2	0·3	−0·1	3·4	4·0	−0·6	−15	−14
Punjab, South-West	0·1	0·2	−0·1	2·4	2·0	+0·4	+20	+28
Kashmir	1·6	0·8	+0·8	9·0	8·8	+0·2	+2	−7
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·4	−0·4	4·6	3·1	+1·5	+48	+70
Baluchistan	0·3	0·3	0	3·3	4·3	−1·0	−23	−25
Sind	0	0·1	−0·1	0·6	1·0	−0·4	−40	−33
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	−0·1	0·2	0·9	−0·7	−78	−75
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	−0·1	0·9	1·1	−0·2	−18	−10
Gujarat	0	0·1	−0·1	0·8	0·2	+0·6	+300	+700
Central India, West	0	0·1	−0·1	2·2	0·5	+1·7	+340	+450
Central India, East	0	0·1	−0·1	0·1	2·2	−2·1	−95	−95
Berar	0	0·1	−0·1	1·5	1·4	+0·1	+7	+15
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	−0·1	1·4	1·6	−0·2	−13	−7
Central Provinces, East	0·1	0·2	−0·1	0·4	2·2	−1·8	−82	−85
Konkan	0	0	0	1·2	0·1	+1·1	+1100	+1100
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·9	0·4	+0·5	+125	+125
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	−0·1	1·9	0·9	+1·0	+111	+137
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	−0·1	0·6	0·8	−0·2	−25	−14
Mysore	0·2	0·1	+0·1	1·4	0·9	+0·5	+55	+50
Malabar	0·1	0·1	0	6·2	2·6	+3·6	+138	+144
Madras, South-East	0	0·1	−0·1	15·5	7·4	+8·1	+109	+112
Madras Deccan	0	0·1	−0·1	1·9	0·9	+1·0	+111	+137
Madras Coast, North	0·1	0·1	0	4·3	2·7	+1·6	+59	+62

C. W. B. NORMAND,
for Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 11th March 1920.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 6th March 1920.

Burma.—The week was rainless. Plucking of tobacco in two districts of Lower Burma is proceeding. In Upper Burma cultivation of spring rice and island crops continues. Harvesting of miscellaneous dry crops is proceeding. Standing crops are generally satisfactory. Cattle are generally healthy. In the Amherst district the number of persons on relief works remains unchanged at 1,100. The price of unhusked rice in Rangoon remains stationary at Rs. 180 which is the maximum of control price and much above normal. The market for white rice is firm at Rs. 445 for specials.

Assam.—The weather is generally rainy and beneficial to agricultural operations. Harvesting of mustard and pulses is approaching completion. Pressing of sugarcane, pruning of tea, harvesting of tobacco, preparation of land for jhuming and ploughings for autumn and winter rice and jute are in progress. Transplantation of spring rice has been finished. Sowing of autumn rice and jute is going on. The outturn and prospects of crops are generally fair. Cattle disease is reported from five districts. The price of common rice has risen slightly.

Bengal.—Moderate to heavy rain fell in several districts mostly in Eastern Bengal. Some damage reported from Pabna, Dacca and Noakhali. Preparation of lands for jute and autumn paddy is progressing. Sowings for these crops have commenced in low-lying tracts of the eastern and northern districts. Standing crops are, on the whole, doing well. The average price of common rice for the Province has fallen by 2·27 per cent.

Bihar and Orissa.—During the week rain was general over the Province, the fall being light to moderate. Pressing of sugarcane still continues in some districts. Harvesting of spring crops and preparation of lands for the next season's crops are in progress. Standing crops are generally doing well. Slight damage by hail is, however, reported from parts of Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, the Santal Parganas and Sambalpur. The price of common rice has risen in four districts, fallen in six and remained stationary in the remaining districts as compared with that of the preceding week. The average price of local common rice at head-quarters was 6·43 seers a rupee against 6·40 seers in the preceding week and that of maize was 7·67 seers against the same figure of the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from four districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is good.

United Provinces.—The rainfall during the week was insignificant. Sowing of sugarcane, irrigation of poppy and extra crops and harvesting of spring crops continue. Preparation of land for and pressing of sugarcane are nearing completion. Extraction of opium has begun. Standing crops are doing well. Prospects are favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are falling slightly.

Punjab.—Except for light showers in parts of some districts the weather remained dry. Rain is wanted. The condition and prospects of irrigated wheat and other spring crops are generally good and of unirrigated crops average. Sowings of extra spring crops continue to a normal extent. Germination is good. Pressing of sugarcane continues in some districts. The yield is normal to good. Sowings of sugarcane for the next harvest have commenced in a few districts. Cattle are healthy. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices are generally stationary and above scarcity rates. Price of wheat :—Rawalpindi 6½, Ambala 7½, Ferozepur and Lyallpur 7¼ and Lahore 7¾ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—Slight rain fell in places. Harvesting of sugarcane is in progress with outturn average. The condition of standing crops is generally average. Wheat is selling in Peshawar at 7¼ and in Dera Ismail Khan at 6½ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. There is no marked fall in prices. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The week was generally snowy and cold. Cattle disease prevails in Gurez. Prices are fluctuating.

Rajputana.—The weather is clear and generally warm. Harvesting has commenced in two States. The condition of standing crops and their probable outturn are fair. The condition of agricultural stock is good except in Kotah and Bharatpur where cattle disease is prevailing. Prices are steady with slight fluctuations both ways.

Central India.—The rainfall during the week was partial in Baghelkhand. Harvesting of spring crops in Malwa and picking of cotton in Gwalior have been nearly finished. Land is being prepared for autumn crops in the Southern States. Sowing and pressing of sugarcane continue in Gwalior. Spring crops are being harvested except in Bhopal. The condition of standing crops is fair to good except in Indore where it is not satisfactory. Damage is reported in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Malwa. Agricultural stock is generally good except for cattle disease in Gwalior, Indore, the Southern States and Baghelkhand. Prices are high. Watering of poppy continues in Gwalior and tapping has commenced in Indore.

Central Provinces.—The weather continues to be clear with occasional clouds Days are getting hot, but nights and mornings are still cold. Harvesting of spring crops is in full swing and threshing is proceeding in places. Standing spring crops are in good condition and prospects are excellent. Cattle disease continues in sporadic form in parts of several districts. There is no deficiency of fodder and water anywhere. Prices of food grains show a slight downward tendency.

Feudatory States.—Harvesting of spring crops continues.

Bombay.—Standing crops have been slightly injured by frost in parts of Sind and are flourishing elsewhere. Harvesting is generally in progress. Cotton picking continues in parts of Gujarat, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Preparation of lands is generally in progress. Fodder and water are adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and good. Prices of food grains are high, but generally steady.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of spring crops is progressing, but the crops are reported to have been damaged by insects in parts of the Raichur and Nalgonda districts. The late rice crop is fair to good but has been damaged by insects in parts of the Medak and Warangal districts. Stocks of fodder are sufficient and the water supply is generally fair except in parts of the Parbhani and Nander districts. Cattle disease is reported in six districts. Prices of grains continue to be high. *Juar* is selling at 4 seers per rupee.

The weekly report on famine for week ending 28th February is as follows:—Famine conditions are still prevalent. Number of workers on relief is increasing. Cheap grain shops in Karimnagar and Mahbubnagar still continue. Prices of grains show an upward tendency. Rice is selling at 3 seers and *juar* at 6½ seers per rupee. Number on relief in thousands:—works 7, gratuitous 3, total 10.

Mysore.—The week was rainless. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available. Prices of food grains are high and fluctuating. Prospects of the season are good. Harvesting of rice, *ragi* and sugarcane is proceeding with outturn fair.

Coorg.—The weather during the week was dry. Threshing of rice and picking of coffee are nearing completion. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is generally fair. Prices of food grains are high.

Madras.—The week was generally rainless. Standing crops are fair generally. The outturn of the harvested paddy and dry crops is generally fair. Fresh sowing of paddy and dry crops is progressing. The condition of cattle is good generally. Water is generally sufficient. Pasture and fodder are sufficient generally. Prices are generally steady with a tendency to fall. Prospects are fair generally.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Indian States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 7th February 1920.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				BRITISH PROVINCES.						
	BURMA.									
	Amherst	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	18
	Total Burma	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	18
				INDIAN STATES.						
	Hyderabad	10,005	2,199,228	6,539	...	3,779	3,779	10,318	...	...
	Total Hyderabad	10,005	2,199,228	6,539	...	3,779	3,779	10,318	...	...
	Total of British Provinces	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	18
	Total of Native States	10,005	2,199,228	6,539	...	3,779	3,779	10,318	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES AND INDIAN STATES.	10,005	2,199,228	8,839	...	3,779	3,779	10,318	...	18

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Statement showing the number of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in the Districts of British Provinces and in Indian States affected by famine or scarcity in India.

For the week ending 14th February 1920.

No.	Name of District or State.	AREA UNDER FAMINE RELIEF.							TRACTS UNDER "SCARCITY" AND "OBSERVATION AND TEST."	
		Area affected in square miles.	Estimated population of area in column 3.	Number of persons employed on relief works.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON GRATUITOUS AND SPECIAL RELIEF. Dependants of relief-workers, relieved on works.	Relieved in villages, kitchens, poor-houses, etc.	Total.	Grand total on relief.	Number of persons on test works.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				BRITISH PROVINCES.						
	BURMA.									
	Amherst	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	13
	Total Burma	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	13
				INDIAN STATES.						
	Hyderabad	10,005	2,199,228	7,024	...	2,951	2,951	9,975	...	...
	Total Hyderabad	10,005	2,199,228	7,024	...	2,951	2,951	9,975	...	...
	Total of British Provinces	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	13
	Total of Native States	10,005	2,199,228	7,024	...	2,951	2,951	9,975	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL OF BRITISH PROVINCES AND INDIAN STATES.	10,005	2,199,228	9,324	...	2,951	2,951	9,975	...	13

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

Delhi, the 12th March 1920.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 28th February 1920 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	15	12
		Thana District	5	5
	Central	West Khandesh District	87	56
		East Khandesh District	307	191
		Satara District	60	48
		Poona Town	4	3
		Nasik District	12	5
		Sholapur District	1	...
	Southern	Kolaba District	30	21
		Belgaum District	8	8
		Dharwar District	76	36
		Bijapur District	7	3
	Political Charges.	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	69	55
		Kathiawar Agency	19	15
		Mundra Port	5	2
		Cutch State	1	1
		TOTAL	706	461
MADRAS.	..	Anantapur District	4 (a)	8 (a)
		North Arcot District	132 (b)	94 (a)
		Bellary District	63	39
		Coimbatore District	51 (c)	45 (c)
		Madura District	163 (d)	121 (c)
		Tellicherry Port	...	1
		TOTAL	413	308
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Patna	Patna Town	2	2
		Patna District	105	70
		Gaya Town	28	28
		Gaya District	43	20
		Shahabad District	191	140
	Tirhut	Saran District	124	104
		Champaran District	17	15
		Muzaffarpur District	63	59
		Darbhanga Town	25	24
		Darbhanga District	180	151
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	12	12
		Monghyr District	116	85
		Bhagalpur District	5	5
	Ranchi	Hazaribagh District	3	2
		TOTAL	914	717

(a) One imported. (b) Four imported. (c) Three imported. (d) Two imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Rohilkhand	Pilibhit District	1	1
	Allahabad	Cawnpore City	1	1
		Cawnpore District	14	14
		Fatehpur District	16	16
		Allahabad District	14	14
	Benares	Mirzapur District	13	4
		Ghazipur District	140	127
		Ballia District	321	313
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	361	199
		Basti District	175	148
		Azamgarh District	176	159
	Lucknow	Rai Bareilly District	43	26
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	49	38
		Sultanpur District	12	12
		Partabgarh District	8	8
		TOTAL	1,339	1,075
Punjab.	Amballa	Rohtak District	49	30
	Lahore	Gujranwala District	4	6
	Rawalpindi	Jhelum District	7	3
	Multan	Multan District	30	18
		Muzaffargarh District	1*	1*
		TOTAL	100	58
Burma.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	54	50
		Insein District	7	7
		Hanthawaddy District	1	1
		Tharrawaddy District	8	6
		Pegu District	6	4
		Prome District	57	55
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	10	10
		Bassein District	5	3
		Henzada District	29	29
		Maubin District	2	2
		Pyapon District	16	17
	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	7	7
		Moulmein Town	4	3

* Imported.

In the return for the week ending 21st February 1920, the following additions should be made :—

United Provinces— { Cawnpore District, *add* 10 cases, 10 deaths.
Sultanpur District, *add* 22 cases, 11 deaths.

Punjab— { Hissar District, *add* 64 cases, 34 deaths.
Gujranwala District, *add* 4 cases, 3 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA—*contd.*	Magwe	Minbu District	11	11
		Magwe District	8	8
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	121	117
		Katha District	6	6
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	9	9
		Sagaing District	6	5
		Lower Chindwin District	41	27
	Meiktila	Yamethin District	6	7
	Native States.	Southern Shan States	27	24
		TOTAL	441	408
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	7	7
		Nagpur District	261	133
		Bhandara District	38	27
		Wardha District	32	28
		Chanda District	3	2
		Balaghat District	30	28
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	83	81
		Jubbulpore District	260	229
		Saugor District	64	37
		Damoh District	30	28
		Seoni District	16	13
		Mandla District	4	3
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	53	47
		Narsinghpur District	1	1
		Betul District	17	15
		Chhindwara District	117	59
	Berar	Amraoti District	55	37
		Yeotmal District	16	13
		Akola District	40	25
		TOTAL	1,127	813
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	25	23
		Bangalore City	3	1
		Bangalore District	14	14
		Mysore City	6	7
		Mysore District	34	18
		Hassan District	11	7
		Kadur District	1	2
		Shimoga District	4	2
		Chitaldroog District	4	3
		Tumkur District	4	...
		Kolar District	10	8
		TOTAL	122	85

In the return for the week ending 21st February 1920, the following corrections should be made :—

Burma . { Bassein Town *read* 6 deaths *for* 8 deaths.
{ Yamethin District *read* 9 cases, 5 deaths *for* 4 cases, 4 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Aurangabad District	2	1
		Parbhani District	83	66
		Nander District	73	50
		Gulbargah District	36	36
		Raichur District	25	23
		Usmanabad District	175	156
		Bidar District	439	369
		Medak District	41	30
		Mahbubnagar District	51	38
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	1 001	837
		Hyderabad Residency Bazars	31	23
		Warangal District	5	2
		TOTAL	1,962*	1,6[illegible]*
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Bhopal City	140	83
		Bhopal State	197	130
		Ujjain District	15	14
		Shajapur District	10	10
		Rewah State	5	5
		TOTAL	3[illegible]	242
		GRAND TOTAL	7,491	5,798

* Includes previous weeks. The actual numbers of cases and deaths during the week ending February 28th were 1,261 and 1,050, respectively.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

DELHI :
The 11th March 1920.

The following statement of reported deaths from cholera and small-pox in India during the weeks ending 31st January and 7th February 1920.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns	CHOLERA. Week ending 31st January 1920.	CHOLERA. Week ending 7th February 1920.	SMALL-POX. Week ending 31st January 1920.	SMALL-POX. Week ending 7th February 1920.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	...	...	2	5
		Ahmedabad District	...	...	...	2
		Kaira District	...	..	...	1
		Surat District	...	...	...	1
	Central	Poona District	...	...	[illegible]	7
	Southern	Belgaum District	..	...	2	2
		Kanara District	...	...	3	1
		Bijapur District	...	...	6	2
	Sind	Karachi District	..	...	12*	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...	26†	14
		Sukkur District	..	...	6(a)	3
		Larkana District	..	...	26‡	1
		Nawabshah District	..	...	5(a)	...
		TOTAL	...	...	94	39
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Anantapur District	...	...	4	...
		North Arcot District	104	165	..	...
		South Arcot District	114	160	...	...
		Bellary District	...	4	1	...
		Chingleput District	84	36	..	2
		Chittoor District	16	9	...	4
		Coimbatore District	84	51	2	3
		Ganjam District	11	..	7	9
		Godavari District	..	...	22	3
		Guntur District	5	8	...	...
		South Kanara District	15	35	..	2
		Kistna District	9	...	8	12
		Kurnool District	...	...	10	...
		Madura District	135	44	...	3

* Including 8 deaths for week ending 27th December 1919.
† „ 1[illegible] „ „ „ „
‡ „ 27 „ „ „ „
(a For week ending 27th December 1919.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera.		Small-pox.	
			Week ending 31st January 1920.	Week ending 7th February 1920.	Week ending 31st January 1920.	Week ending 7th February 1920.
Madras Presidency.	...	Malabar District	30	16	5	7
		Nellore District	5	...	...	...
		Nilgiris District	1	...	5	...
		Ramnad District	36	47	...	4
		Salem District	181	1[illegible]5	2	...
		Tanjore District	272	1[illegible]6	...	...
		Tinnevelly District	33	33	...	...
		Trichinopoly District	275	143	...	1
		Vizagapatam District	6	...	8	2
		Madras Town	...	1	2	...
		Total	1,416	1,0[illegible]3	76	52
Bengal Presidency.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	14	20	6	14
		Birbhum District	13	...	11	...
		Bankura District	...	2	9	8
		Midnapore District	76	74	15	35
		Hooghly District	5	3	7	3
		Howrah District	8	11	28	25
		Serampore District	...	4	21	16
	Presidency	24-Parganas District	112	89	58	27
		Calcutta	22	17	227	215
		Nadia District	...	17	...	48
		Murshidabad District	3	4	17	8
		Jessore District	...	17	...	8
		Khulna District	12	3	5	3
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi District	...	6	11	9
		Dinajpur District	...	5	...	11
		Jalpaiguri District	1	...	19	10
		Rangpur District	...	...	11	8
		Bogra District	...	...	19	12
		Pabna District	2	...	29	26
		Malda District	...	...	...	9
	Dacca	Dacca District	...	40	...	62
		Mymensingh District	...	128	...	...
		Faridpur District	14	18	26	44
		Bakarganj District	7	1	16	15
		Chittagong District	...	...	...	4
		Tippera District	...	87	...	196
		Noakhali District	...	12	...	8
		Total	289	553	537	819

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 31st January 1920.	Cholera. Week ending 7th February 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 31st January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 7th February 1920.
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Bihar Town	...	...	...	3
		Patna District	...	...	...	31
		Gaya Town	...	2	11	11
		Gaya District	...	...	29	21
		Shahabad District	...	...	84	9
	Tirhut	Saran District	...	...	1	...
		Muzaffarpur Town	...	...	...	3
		Madhubani Town	...	...	10	...
		Darbhanga District	...	...	18	7
	Bhagalpur District.	Monghyr Town	...	...	2	...
		Bhagalpur District	1	9	1	...
		Purnea District	...	...	3	44
		Santhal Parganas District	...	...	...	1
	Orissa	Cuttack District	117	194	71	44
		Balasore District	51	35	15	19
		Puri Town	6	7	8	9
		Puri District	36	24	36	59
		Sambalpur District	4	...	2	2
	Ranchi District	Hazaribagh District	...	...	3	8
		Ranchi Town	...	...	1	1
		Ranchi District	...	...	7	6
		Palamau District	...	...	25	16
		Manbhum District	...	1	6	1
		TOTAL	215	272	333	295
United Provinces.	Meerut	Saharanpur District	...	...	...	1
		Meerut City	...	...	1	...
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh District	...	...	2	...
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	10	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	Partabgarh District	7	...	...	...
		TOTAL	17	...	3	1
Punjab.	Ambala	Simla Town	...	...	1	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	...	...	...	1
	Rawalpindi	Gujrat District	...	...	1	...
		Shahpur District	...	...	1	...
	Multan	Jhang District	...	...	...	1
		TOTAL	...	...	3*	2*

* For important Municipal towns only, figures for districts not being available

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 31st January 1920.	Cholera. Week ending 7th February 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 31st January 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 7th February 1920.
Burma.	Pegu	Rangoon Town and Port	1	...	9	5
		Hanthawaddy District	..	3	..	2
		Prome District	1	..	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	...	8	18
		Bassein District	11	...	9	13
		Henzada District	2	1	...	...
		Myaungmya District	19	3	...	...
		Maubin District	15	22	...	...
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	..	...	5	14
		Thaton District	...	3	1	4
		Moulmein Town (Port)	1	...	...	1
		Amherst District	6	...	2	11
		Mergui District	...	4	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay District	...	...	7	...
		Myitkyina District	..	...	4	..
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	...	...	1	...
		Sagaing District	10	...	..	...
		Lower Chindwin District	1	7	[illegible]	..
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	25	...	7	5
		Magwe District	2	..	...	3
	Meiktila	Yamethin District	.	...	3	...
		Myingyan District	...	...	...	1
		Total	94	43	50	83
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Bhandara District	...	1	...	2
		Wardha District	...	...	1	...
		Balaghat District	16	...	...	..
	Jubbulpore	Seoni District	..	..	1	6
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	...	...	...	1
	Berar	Amraoti District	...	...	...	2
		Yeotmal District	...	...	1	...
		Total	16	1	3	11
Assam.		Sylhet District	43	9	25	24
		Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	...	...	...	1
		Total	43	9	25	25
North-West Frontier Province.	...	Peshawar District	...	...	6	2
		Hazara District	...	..	20*	2
		Bannu District	...	...	4	2
		Dera Ismail Khan District	...	...	5	17
		Total	...	...	35	23
		Grand Total	2,090	1,891	1,165	1,349

*For the week ending 24th January 1920.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Simla:
The 5th March 1920.

The following statement of reported deaths from cholera and small-pox in India during the weeks ending 7th and 14th February 1920 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera.		Small-pox.	
			Week ending 7th February 1920.	Week ending 14th February 1920.	Week ending 7th February 1920.	Week ending 14th February 1920.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern	Bombay City		...	5	10
		Ahmednagar District	...	...	2	...
		Kaira District	...	...	1	...
		Surat District	...	...	1	...
	Central	Poona District	...	...	7	7
	Southern	Belgaum District	...	...	2	2
		Kanara District	...	...	1	2
		Bijapur District	...	...	2	1
	Sind	Karachi District	...	...	...	2
		Hyderabad District	...	...	14	8
		Sukkur District	...	...	3	2
		Larkana District	...	...	1	...
		Total	...	...	39	34
Madras Presidency.	...	North Arcot District	165	147	...	...
		South Arcot District	160	126	...	...
		Bellary District	4	...	...	2
		Chingleput District	86	85	2	...
		Chittoor District	9	5	4	...
		Coimbatore District	51	39	3	2
		Ganjam District	...	...	9	1
		Godavari District	...	6	3	16
		Guntur District	8	2	...	...
		South Kanara District	35	6	2	9
		Kistna District	...	1	12	1
		Madura District	44	22	3	...
		Malabar District	16	29	7	8
		Nilgiris District	...	...	...	1
		Ramnad District	47	12	4	...
		Salem District	185	125	...	1
		Tanjore District	126	201	...	...
		Tinnevelly District	83	18	...	8
		Trichinopoly District	148	132	1	...
		Vizagapatam District	...	1	2	9
		Madras Town	1	...	...	2
		Total	1,013	972	52	55

O

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 7th February 1920.	Cholera. Week ending 14th February 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 7th February 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 14th February 1920.
Bengal Presidency.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	20	...	14	...
		Bankura District	2	...	8	...
		Midnapore District	74	93	33	35
		Hooghly District	3	2	3	6
		Howrah District	11	9	25	5
		Serampore District	4	1	16	8
	Presidency	24-Parganas District	89	70	27	57
		Calcutta	17	27	215	242
		Nadia District	17	6	48	58
		Murshidabad District	24	...	8	22
		Jessore District	17	...	8	...
		Khulna District	3	14	3	...
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi District	6	...	9	3
		Dinajpur District	5	...	11	1
		Jalpaiguri District	...	...	10	8
		Rangpur District	...	...	8	17
		Bogra District	...	...	12	26
		Pabna District	...	...	26	26
		Malda District	...	...	9	8
	Dacca	Dacca District	40	82	62	104
		Mymensingh District	128	...	...	...
		Faridpur District	13	29	44	23
		Bakarganj District	1	11	15	27
		Chittagong District	...	...	4	4
		Tippera District	87	172	196	77
		Noakhali District	12	10	8	7
		TOTAL	553	516	819	792
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Gaya Town	2	...	...	16
		Gaya District	...	...	...	24
		Shahabad District	...	...	...	25
	Tirhut	Saran District	...	...	...	4
		Muzaffarpur Town	...	...	...	1
		Darbhanga District	...	2	...	30
	Bhagalpur District.	Monghyr Town	...	...	...	1
		Bhagalpur District	9	...	...	1
		Purnea District	...	...	44	65
		Santal Parganas District	...	...	1	4

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	CHOLERA. Week ending 7th February 1920	CHOLERA. Week ending 14th February 1920.	SMALL-POX. Week ending 7th February 1920.	SMALL-POX. Week ending 14th February 1920.
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Orissa	Cuttack District	194	224	44	58
		Balasore Town	...	1	...	...
		Balasore District	35	28	19	48
		Puri Town	7	8	9	7
		Puri District	24	84	59	63
		Sambalpur District	...	...	2	4
	Ranchi Districts	Hazaribagh District	...	...	8	3
		Ranchi Town	...	...	1	...
		Ranchi District	...	...	6	4
		Palamau District	...	...	16	30
		Manbhum District	1	...	1	...
		Singhbhum District	...	7	...	1
		TOTAL	272	304	295	398
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Saharanpur District	...	...	1	...
		Meerut City	...	...	...	1
	Fyzabad	Sultanpur District	...	1	...	...
		TOTAL	...	1	1	1
PUNJAB.	Lahore	Amritsar City	...	...	1	...
	Multan	Jhang District	...	...	1	1
		TOTAL	...	...	2*	1*
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town and Port	...	...	5	4
		Hanthawaddy District	3	..	2	...
		Pegu District	...	...	...	1
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	...	18	21
		Bassein District	...	...	18	8
		Henzada District	1	...	...	...
		Myaungmya District	3	4	...	...
		Maubin District	22	7	...	1
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	...	...	14	9
		Thaton District	3	4	4	...
		Moulmein Town (Port)	...	...	1	...
		Amherst District	...	...	11	...
		Tavoy Town (Port)	..	4	...	...
		Mergui District	4	1	...	...

* For important Municipal towns only, figures for districts not being available.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 7th February 1920.	Cholera. Week ending 14th February 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 7th February 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 14th February 1920.
Burma.	Sagaing	Sagaing District	...	1	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	7	1	...	...
		Upper Chindwin District	...	5*	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	...	5	4
		Magwe District	...	...	3	...
		TOTAL	48	27	82	48
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Bhandara District	1	...	2	...
		Wardha District	...	...	...	3
	Jubbulpore	Seoni District	...	...	6	2
	Nurbudda	Hoshangabad District	...	...	1	...
	Chhattisgarh	Raipur District	...	...	...	1
	Berar	Amraoti District	...	...	2	1
		Yeotmal District	...	...	...	2
		TOTAL	1	...	11	9
Assam.	...	Sylhet District	9	23	24	35
		Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	...	...	1	1
		TOTAL	9	23	25	36
North-West Frontier Province.	...	Peshawar District	...	...	2	...
		Hazara District	...	...	2	...
		Bannu District	...	...	2	4
		Dera Ismail Khan District	...	...	17	2
		TOTAL	...	...	23	6
		GRAND TOTAL	1,891	1,843	1,380	1,344

* Including 3 deaths for weeks ending 31st January 1920.

SIMLA :
The 8th March 1920.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Abstract of Vital Statistics for British India for the quarter ending 31st March 1919.

DELHI PROVINCE.

Births.—Delhi city population 225,471. 2,298 births recorded against 2,552 in the first quarter of 1918. The number of births recorded in this quarter corresponds to an annual rate of 40·8 per 1,000. 44 still-births were registered as compared with 74 in the corresponding quarter of 1918.

In the district with a population of 191,185, 1,673 births were registered against 2,016 in 1918. The number of births corresponds to an annual rate of 35 per 1,000.

Deaths.—In Delhi city 2,227 deaths were registered against 2,340 in the first quarter of 1918. The number of deaths corresponds to an annual rate of 39·5 per mille. In the district 1,350 deaths were recorded against 1,200 in the first quarter of 1918. Calculated on this figure the annual death rate would be 28·2 per 1,000.

The chief causes of deaths were—

	City.		District.
Small-pox	4	...	31
Fevers	1,018	...	990
Respiratory diseases	950	...	286

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Births.—In the 72 towns with a population of 10,000 or over and an aggregate population of 2,618,159, 14,437 births were recorded. This figure corresponds to an annual rate of 22·05 per 1,000 of population.

In the districts, exclusive of the above towns, 368,207 births were registered corresponding to an annual rate of 34·5 per 1,000 of population.

Deaths.—In the 72 towns 26,083 deaths were recorded and in the districts 480,202.

These figures correspond to annual rates of 39·8 and 44·9, respectively.

The principal causes of deaths were—

	Towns.	Districts.
Cholera	2,989	40,921
Small-pox	1,015	4,469
Fevers	8,534	377,609
Respiratory diseases	5,182	2,542

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Births.—In 56 towns, with an aggregate population of 1,194,785, 7,717 births were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 25·84 per 1,000.

The still births numbered 206 or 2·7 per cent. of live-births.

Districts.—In a population of 33,295,061 the births numbered 273,046, corresponding to an annual rate of 32·8 per 1,000.

The number of still-births was 8,382 or 3·1 per cent. of live-births.

Deaths.—Towns.—The registered deaths numbered 8,889 or 1,172 in excess of the births.

The annual death rate on this figure would be 29·7 per 1,000.

Districts.—353,178 deaths or 80,132 in excess of the births were registered.

The annual death rate would be 42·4 per 1,000.

Principal causes of death—

	Towns.	Districts.
Cholera	574	9,222
Dysentery and diarrhœa	509	8,326
Small-pox	105	1,726
Plague	668	11,204
Fevers	4,864	267,622
Respiratory diseases	816	2,386

January was the month with the highest mortality, but cholera and small-pox were on the increase in March.

ASSAM.

Births—Towns.—In 24 towns, with an aggregate population of 140,699, 1,160 births were registered, compared with 1,299 in the corresponding quarter of 1918. The annual birth rate calculated on this figure would be 32·9 per 1,000.

Districts.—In the districts, with a population of 6,105,631, the number of births registered was 55,646 against 61,473 in the first quarter of 1918. This figure corresponds to an annual rate of 36·4 per 1,000.

Deaths—Towns.—1,389 deaths were recorded against 634 in the corresponding quarter of 1918. This figure is equivalent to an annual death rate of 39 4 per 1,000.

Districts.—83,981 deaths were registered against 36,991 in the first quarter of 1918.

The annual death rate would be 55·02.

The principal causes of deaths were—

	Towns.	Districts.
Cholera	303	8,581
Small-pox	2	227
Fevers	161	32,131
Respiratory diseases	416	27,843

There was evidently an epidemic of a disease causing deaths from respiratory trouble. During the corresponding quarter of 1918 only 2,055 deaths from respiratory diseases were recorded.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Births—Towns.—In 83 towns, with an aggregate population of 2,872,132, 24,270 births were recorded as compared with 27,841 in the first quarter of 1918.

The births registered during this quarter correspond to an annual rate of 33·8 per 1,000.

Still-births numbered 444 against 692 in 1918. The percentage of still to live births is 1·8.

Districts.—In a population of 43,948,424, 331,577 births were registered against 448,883 in the corresponding quarter of 1918. The births registered are equivalent to an annual rate of 30·1 per 1,000 of population.

Still-births numbered 4,283 against 6,883 in 1918. The percentage of still to live births is 1·3.

Deaths.—In the towns 25,008 deaths were registered as compared with 41,314 in 1918. The figure this year is equivalent to an annual rate of 34·8 per 1,000.

In the districts 643,930 deaths were recorded against 509,158 in 1918. The corresponding annual rate is 58 6 per 1,000. Over half the deaths occurred in January, a relic probably of the influenza epidemic.

The excess of deaths over births is 738 in towns and 312,353 for districts.

Principal causes of deaths :—

—	Towns.		Districts.	
	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
Cholera	64	34	767	119
Dysentery and diarrhœa	1,889	1,491	1,780	785
Small pox	72	1,636	250	1,382
Plague	7,970	181	126,045	10,582
Fevers	17,862	11,044	325,512	586,884
Respiratory diseases	5,482	4,181	2,957	3,041

PUNJAB.

Births.—Towns.—In 17 towns, with an aggregate population of 899,275, 8,952 births were registered against 8,599 in the corresponding quarter of 1918. The annual birth rate calculated on this figure would be 39·8 per 1,000.

The number of still-births registered was 315 or 3·5 per cent. of live-births, as compared with 282 in 1918.

Districts.—The population concerned is 18,437,871.

168,091 births were recorded, or 19,579 fewer than in 1918.

The annual birth rate would be 36·4.

1,872 still-births were registered against 2,562 in 1918. The percentage on live-births is 1·1.

Deaths.—Towns.—6,543 deaths were recorded as compared with 10,215 in 1918. The annual death rate calculated on this figure would be 29·1 per 1,000 of population.

Districts.—123,059 deaths were registered against 179,336 in 1918. The annual death rate would be 26·6 per 1,000.

The main causes of the excess mortality in 1918 were plague, fevers, and respiratory diseases.

Causes of mortality—

	Towns.		Districts.	
	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
Small-pox	111	549	249	2,910
Fevers	3,556	2,520	106,512	90,244
Plague	2,260	27	34,835	2,893
Respiratory diseases	2,034	1,819	11,079	7,826

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

Births.—In the 13 towns and notified areas, with an aggregate population of 191,245, 1,639 births were registered against 1,681 in the corresponding quarter of 1918. These figures correspond to annual rates of 34·2 and 35·1 per 1,000, respectively.

In the districts 13,937 births were recorded against 13,802 in the first quarter of 1918. These figures correspond to annual birth rates of 30·1 and 29·8, respectively.

Deaths.—In the towns 1,316 deaths were recorded against 1,385 in the corresponding quarter of 1918, and corresponding to annual rates of 27·5 and 28·9 per 1,000, respectively.

In the districts 14,194 deaths were registered against 13,795 in the first quarter of 1918. The figures correspond to annual rates of 30·7 and 29·8, respectively.

January was the month of maximum mrotality.

The principal causes of deaths were :—

	Towns.	Districts.
Small-pox	76	35
Fevers	702	12,934
Respiratory diseases	223	93

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Births.—Towns.—In 110 towns, with an aggregate population of 1,277,721, 9,920 births were registered against 12,060 in the corresponding quarter of 1918.

The annual birth rate on this figure would be 31·05 per 1,000.

199 still-births were reported against 273 in 1918; the percentage of still to live births is 2.

Districts.—The population in the districts is 12,638,587.

The number of births recorded was 102,088, which corresponds to an annual rate of 32·3 per 1,000. In the first quarter of 1918 153,115 births were registered.

Still-births numbered 1,900 as compared with 3,090 in 1918.

The percentage of still to live births is 1·8.

Deaths.—Towns.—11,446 deaths were registered, which corresponds to an annual rate of 35·9 per 1,000. In the first quarter of 1918 13,678 deaths were recorded.

Districts.—123,901 deaths occurred : the annual death rate on this figure would be 39·2 per 1,000. In the corresponding quarter of 1918 113,339 deaths were registered. The excess in 1919 is due to heavy mortality in January, probably the tail of the influenza epidemic of 1918.

Principal causes of death.

—	Towns.		Districts.	
	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
Cholera	0	99	15	951
Small-pox	88	566	478	2,008
Plague	3,791	724	5,472	728
Fevers	2,949	3,745	54,117	78,495
Respiratory diseases	1,907	1,655	12,708	8,758

The interesting points are—(*a*) Excess this year in cholera and small-pox.
(*b*) Diminished prevalence of plague.
(*c*) High mortality from fevers, especially in January.
(*d*) High mortality from respiratory diseases in 1918.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Births—Towns.—In 73 towns, with an aggregate population of 2,783,373, 22,463 births were registered against 22,488 in the first quarter of 1918.

The annual birth rate calculated on this figure would be 32·2 per 1,000.

The still-births numbered 743 against 840 in 1918. The percentage of still to live births is 3·3.

Districts.—In a population of 37,263,178 201,938 births were recorded against 224,033 in the first quarter of 1918.

The annual birth rate calculated on this figure would be 21·7 per 1,000.

The still-births numbered 1,546 against 2,092 in 1918. The percentage of still to live births is 0·7.

Deaths—Towns.—In the 73 towns 30,031 deaths were registered against 30,567 in the first quarter of 1918. The deaths exceeded the births by 8,104. The number of deaths corresponds to an annual rate of 43·1 per 1,000.

Districts.—248,564 deaths were registered as compared with 268,681 in the first quarter of 1918. The deaths exceed the births by 40,626.

The annual death rate calculated on the deaths registered in the quarter would be 26·7 per 1,000.

Principal causes of death.

—	Towns.		Districts.	
	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
Cholera	1,980	2,254	30,043	30,627
Dysentery and diarrhœa	3,802	4,341	17,559	14,069
Small-pox	2,162	1,959	16,833	13,252
Plague	1,681	723	7,087	1,960
Fevers	3,275	3,790	74,876	85,481
Respiratory diseases	2,497	2,624	12,730	9,141

January was the most unhealthy month, and the chief cause of sickness and mortality was cholera.

COORG.

Births.—1,241 births were registered during the quarter, which is equivalent to an annual rate of 28·3 per 1,000.

Deaths.—1,012 deaths were recorded, corresponding to an annual rate of 23·1 per 1,000.

Principal causes of death.

Cholera	26
Small-pox	119
Measles	23
Fevers	647
Influenza	30

The influenza mortality was confined to January.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Births—Towns.—In 57 towns, with an aggregate population of 1,992,464, 12,171 births were recorded. This corresponds to an annual birth rate of 24·4 per 1,000 of population. The still-births numbered 703 or 5·7 per cent. of live-births. This high percentage is due to Bombay City, where the percentage of still to live births was 9·5.

Districts.—In a population of 16,723,883 118,666 births were registered, which corresponds to an annual birth rate of 28·3 per 1,000 of population.

The still-births numbered 1,331 or 1·1 per cent. of live births.

Deaths—Towns.—In the 57 towns 21,696 deaths were registered, or 9,525 in excess of the births. 13,641 of the deaths were registered in Bombay City. The deaths registered correspond to an annual rate of 43·5 per thousand of population. In Bombay City the deaths registered correspond to an annual rate of 56·6 per 1,000, and in mofussil towns to an annual rate of 31·3 per 1,000.

Districts.—133,244 deaths were recorded, exceeding the births by 11,548. This figure corresponds to annual death rate of 31·8 per 1,000 of population. The death rates in mofussil towns and the districts are comparable.

Principal causes of death.

—	Bombay City.	Mufassil Towns.	Districts.
Cholera	8,194	277	4,234
Small-pox	235	181	1,243
Plague	127	391	1,561
Fevers	1,124	2,355	79,519
Dysentery and diarrhœa	1,124	268	3,519
Respiratory diseases	5,863	700	15,879

There was a serious epedemic of cholera in Bombay City during January and February. The chief causes of mortality in the Districts were "Fevers" and Respiratory diseases. These diseases were especially prevalent in January and were probably due to the tail of the influenza epidemic.

BURMA.

Births.—In 62 towns, with a total population of 1,134,948, the number of births registered during the quarter was 8,063, which is equivalent to a ratio of 28·42 per thousand per annum. The still births numbered 123 or 1·5 per cent. of live births.

In the districts, excluding towns, the number of births was 70,646 or 32·46 per mile of population. No still births were recorded in the districts.

Deaths.—The deaths registered in the towns numbered 14,968 or 6,905 in excess of births. The annual death rate calculated on this figure equals 52·75 per thousand of population.

In the districts the total number of deaths, which fell from 31,228 in January to 18,635 in March, was 70,284, equal to an annual death rate of 32·27.

The deaths registered from principal causes were as follows :—

Cholera	477	2,573
Small-pox	1,062	277
Plague	1,693	843
Fevers	3,227	37,409
Dysentery and diarrhœa	776	1,459
Respiratory diseases	1,807	961

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

SIMLA :
The 2nd March 1920.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

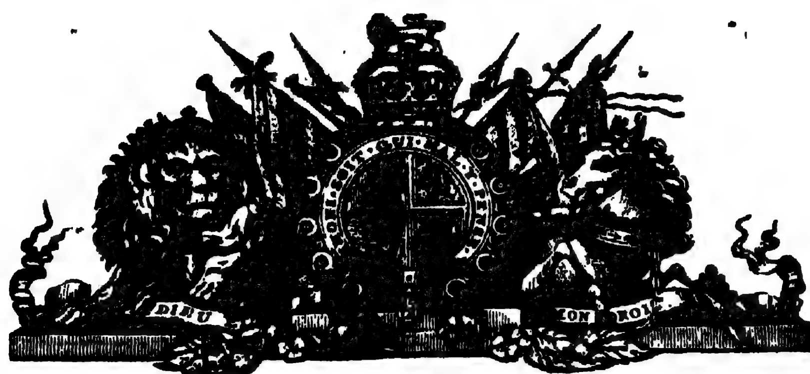
N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings* audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week: During official year 1918-19.	Mean mileage worked: 1914.	Mean mileage worked: 1919.	Mean mileage worked: 1920.	Total earnings for week ending: 27th February 1914.	Total earnings for week ending: 28th February 1919.	Total earnings for week ending: 28th February 1920.	Earnings per mean mile worked for week: 1914.	Earnings per mean mile worked for week: 1919.	Earnings per mean mile worked for week: 1920.	Total earnings from 1st April to— 27th February 1914.	Total earnings from 1st April to— 28th February 1919.	Total earnings from 1st April to— 28th February 1920.	Compared with corresponding period, 1913-14, +1 day: Increase.	Compared with corresponding period, 1913-14, +1 day: Decrease.	Compared with corresponding period, 1918-19: Increase.	Compared with corresponding period, 1918-19: Decrease.	Serial Number.
State Railways.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	443	2,669	2,695	2,695	8,88,766	12,17,281	12,97,000	333	452	481	3,78,04,160	5,43,08,259	5,88,46,000	2,10,41,840	...	45,37,741	...	1
Bezwada Extension	481	21	21	21	9,717	11,920	8,400	463	568	400	3,56,921	4,65,443	4,68,000	1,11,079	...	2,557	...	2
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,008	993	1,002	1,002	7,51,410	10,47,412	11,86,000	753	1,045	1,184	3,19,05,812	4,74,71,387	4,79,02,000	1,59,96,188	...	4,30,613	...	3
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	470	1,576	1,591	1,631	7,05,493	7,32,395	8,60,000	448	463	527	3,45,36,876	3,49,71,945	4,02,55,000	57,18,124	...	52,83,055	...	4
East Indian	991	2,571	2,613	2,615	21,87,223	27,40,161	27,62,000	851	1,049	1,056	9,41,31,502	12,39,68,812	11,92,69,000	2,51,37,498	...	...	46,99,812	5
Great Indian Peninsula	875	2,537	2,621	2,621	21,15,121	19,52,193	27,10,000	834	745	1,034	7,67,57,504	10,71,96,269	11,33,22,000	3,65,64,496	...	61,25,731	...	6
Agra-Delhi Chord	679	126	126	126	45,767	91,659	98,500	364	730	782	20,62,875	39,57,314	41,11,000	20,48,125	...	1,53,686	...	7
Baran-Kotah	88	40	40	40	4,058	2,650	4,200	101	66	105	1,55,475	1,66,220	1,77,000	21,525	...	10,780	...	8
Bhopal-Itarsi (British Section)	1,789	*57	12	12	*30,394	17,330	18,500	533	1,443	1,542	*14,70,436	9,83,018	9,58,000	...	5,12,436	...	25,018	9
Cawnpore-Banda	[illegible]	33	76	76	1,889	6,993	7,500	57	79	99	58,125	2,86,711	3,45,000	2,86,875	...	58,289	...	10
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	409	2,553	2,550	2,550	7,08,922	11,34,708	10,74,000	313	445	421	3,35,15,377	4,91,39,803	5,10,33,000	1,75,17,623	...	18,93,197	...	11
North Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	599	4,012	4,090	4,115	16,31,422	25,14,983	28,00,000	497	629	680	7,89,43,151	11,38,74,775	11,01,42,000	3,11,98,849	...	...	37,32,775	12
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal, 3 3⅜" link)	398	1,600	1,592	1,592	4,62,496	6,16,093	6,04,000	289	387	379	2,15,83,487	2,97,06,751	2,74,28,000	58,44,513	...	...	22,78,751	13
Aden	...	...	...	22	...	...	2,000	...	...	91	...	...	2,85,000	2,85,000	...	2,85,000	...	14
Assam-Bengal	174	813	893	893	1,57,844	2,10,980	2,23,000	196	247	250	63,08,651	71,65,589	91,46,000	28,37,349	...	19,80,411	...	15
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	451	1,838	1,839	1,839	6,68,558	8,88,928	9,78,000	366	483	532	2,68,75,748	3,87,65,852	3,81,04,000	1,12,28,252	...	...	6,61,852	16
Burma	377	1,342	1,342	1,342	5,84,597	5,75,242	6,80,000	435	427	507	1,99,98,691	2,36,88,435	2,65,96,000	65,97,309	...	29,07,565	...	17
Burma Extensions	262	187	187	187	58,821	59,876	70,000	315	320	374	18,70,329	22,49,433	23,74,000	5,03,671	...	1,24,567	...	18
Southern Shan States	132	23	70	70	1,109	8,124	9,000	48	116	129	28,258	4,48,534	4,82,000	4,53,742	...	33,466	...	19
Dhone-Kurnool	89	32	32	32	3,821	3,659	3,200	88	114	100	1,11,365	1,33,966	1,52,000	40,635	...	18,034	...	20
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	294	124	124	124	22,639	33,703	32,200	181	272	260	11,94,936	17,19,683	14,60,000	2,65,064	...	...	2,59,683	21
Lucknow-Bareilly	196	304	313	317	45,103	60,709	68,100	148	194	215	19,59,894	29,09,734	25,98,000	6,38,106	...	...	3,11,734	22
Mysore	205	*411	401	261	*76,464	85,118	61,200	186	212	234	*34,62,808	38,72,633	35,63,000	1,00,192	...	...	3,09,633	23
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	432	1,454	1,587	1,587	5,55,494	6,96,237	7,35,000	382	439	463	2,55,04,347	3,23,29,399	3,63,26,000	1,08,21,653	...	40,05,601	...	24
Travancore Branch	199	108	146	146	16,774	31,477	33,300	155	216	228	8,24,252	13,64,203	16,88,000	8,63,748	...	3,23,797	...	25
Tirhoot	255	785	819	809	2,28,055	3,19,559	2,35,000	291	[illegible]	290	93,16,506	96,71,956	1,00,39,000	7,22,494	...	3,67,044	...	26
Broach-Jambusar	104	...	30	30	...	4,298	3,800	...	143	127	...	1,43,253	1,45,000	1,45,000	...	1,747	...	27
Jorhat (Provincial)	66	32	33	33	2,663	2,396	2,100	83	73	64	1,17,737	1,06,180	1,16,000	...	1,737	9,820	...	28
TOTAL	549	26,235	26,745	26,788	1,20,52,507	1,49,74,789	1,65,67,000	459	560	618	51,08,55,223	69,10,56,557	70,73,30,000	19,64,74,777	...	1,63,73,443	...	
All other Railways.																		
Amritsar-Patti	183	56	56	56	12,780	12,049	14,000	228	215	250	6,72,498	4,67,283	5,05,000	...	1,67,498	37,717	...	29
Bhopal-Itarsi (Native State Section)	579	...	45	45	...	21,612	22,000	...	490	489	...	11,93,614	11,50,000	11,50,000	...	...	43,614	30
Bhopal-Ujjain	251	114	114	114	35,163	43,978	42,500	220	385	373	9,96,535	12,47,997	15,80,000	5,83,415	...	3,32,003	...	31
Bina-Goona-Baran	65	148	149	149	15,910	10,226	11,800	108	69	79	5,38,186	4,41,767	4,62,000	...	76,186	20,233	...	32
Delhi-Umbala-Kalka	367	192	239	239	53,743	78,977	85,200	280	330	356	28,56,859	41,35,178	45,76,000	17,19,141	...	4,40,822	...	33
Hardwar-Dehra	398	32	32	32	8,419	10,601	10,100	263	331	316	4,29,127	5,83,531	6,17,000	1,87,878	...	33,469	...	34
Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	153	16	16	16	1,657	2,610	2,000	104	163	125	1,05,223	1,13,548	98,800	...	6,423	...	14,748	35
Jullundur-Mukerian	76	...	45	45	...	4,532	5,800	...	101	129	...	1,51,760	1,91,000	1,91,000	...	39,240	...	36
Khanpur-Chachran	24	22	22	22	786	901	1,100	36	41	50	33,760	26,108	31,300	...	2,460	5,192	...	37
Kolar Gold Fields	315	...	10	10	...	3,355	3,400	...	336	340	...	1,48,661	1,54,000	1,54,000	...	5,339	...	38
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	201	79	79	79	20,110	22,226	18,300	255	281	234	8,21,745	7,43,775	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	...	39
Mandi-Bhaun	61	...	47	47	...	2,434	4,400	...	52	94	...	1,36,444	1,32,000	1,32,000	...	...	4,444	40
Nagda-[illegible]	233	34	33	33	8,288	14,636	10,800	242	444	327	2,79,739	3,44,831	3,88,000	1,08,261	...	43,169	...	41
Nizam's Guaranteed State	450	334	334	334	1,23,007	1,51,186	1,48,000	365	453	443	53,40,863	68,29,212	73,80,000	15,39,137	...	5,50,788	...	42
Petlad-Cambay	238	34	34	33	6,328	9,964	9,600	186	293	291	2,69,837	3,69,628	3,85,000	1,15,163	...	15,372	...	43
Phagwara-Rahon	103	...	47	47	...	5,051	6,700	...	107	143	...	2,22,876	2,35,000	2,35,000	...	12,124	...	44
Rajpura-Bhatinda	493	108	108	108	47,982	52,210	52,200	444	483	483	17,93,505	25,61,652	18,91,000	97,495	...	...	6,70,652	45
Salem District Board	165	...	4	4	...	1,137	1,800	...	284	450	...	27,483	65,400	65,400	...	37,917	...	46
Sara-Sirajganj	155	...	53	53	...	10,035	19,600	...	189	370	...	3,82,688	7,80,000	7,80,000	...	3,97,312	...	47
Sialkot-Narwal	114	...	38	38	...	4,000	6,000	...	105	158	...	2,03,399	2,17,000	2,17,000	...	13,601	...	48
Southern Punjab (Main Line)	412	425	428	428	1,45,857	1,57,624	1,46,000	343	368	341	52,03,425	84,71,081	64,82,000	12,78,575	...	...	19,89,081	49
Jullundur-Doab	62	103	133	133	4,955	10,919	13,700	48	82	103	2,30,923	3,81,415	4,26,000	1,95,077	...	44,585	...	50
Ludhiana Extension	168	155	155	155	29,388	33,302	34,000	190	208	219	12,15,339	11,98,868	11,52,000	...	63,339	...	46,868	51
Sutlej Valley (a)	...	208	...	...	13,476	...	...	65	...	...	5,98,988	...	...	...	5,98,988	...	...	52
Tapti Valley	247	155	156	156	41,734	46,378	51,700	268	297	331	14,11,170	17,70,321	19,56,000	5,44,830	...	1,85,679	...	53
Tenali-Repalli	99	...	22	22	...	2,429	2,400	...	110	109	...	91,825	1,05,000	1,05,000	...	13,175	...	54
Ahmedabad-Dholka	89	34	34	34	2,233	3,964	2,300	66	117	68	1,13,788	1,39,526	1,51,000	37,212	...	11,474	...	55
Ahmedabad-Parantij	96	89	89	89	8,673	10,239	11,300	98	115	127	3,54,492	4,10,835	4,57,000	1,02,508	...	46,165	...	56
Bengal and North-Western	230	1,239	1,246	1,244	2,00,011	2,80,232	2,93,000	161	225	236	97,06,586	1,34,00,393	1,27,19,000	30,12,414	...	...	6,81,393	57
Bengal-Dooars	223	153	158	158	34,459	28,721	29,900	225	182	189	15,21,427	17,27,921	16,86,000	1,64,573	...	...	41,921	58
Bezwada-Masulipatam	141	52	52	52	7,957	9,346	8,900	153	180	171	3,21,012	3,40,166	4,05,000	83,988	...	64,834	...	59
Bhavnagar State	212	227	249	206	33,596	58,577	42,500	148	236	206	13,61,710	24,62,600	22,99,000	9,37,290	...	...	1,63,600	60
Cooch Behar State	187	33	33	33	6,912	7,581	8,400	209	230	255	2,67,567	2,87,333	3,39,000	71,433	...	51,667	...	61
Dhrangadra	...	...	...	40	...	...	5,300	...	...	132	...	...	83,300	83,300	...	83,800	...	62
Dibru-Sadiya	308	86	86	86	28,542	30,875	38,600	332	353	449	12,31,332	12,41,433	13,10,000	78,668	...	68,517	...	63
Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kaloi Kadi)	130	184	209	209	16,947	29,036	29,300	92	139	140	7,14,459	12,82,173	12,04,000	4,89,541	...	...	78,173	64
Gondal	201	211	231	231	39,007	61,709	46,200	185	267	200	12,50,519	21,74,465	21,67,000	9,16,481	...	...	7,465	65
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	235	442	441	441	1,28,575	1,17,717	1,45,000	291	267	329	39,10,447	46,73,229	58,58,000	19,47,553	...	11,84,771	...	66
Jaipur State	73	73	122	122	7,385	9,663	10,200	101	79	84	2,79,268	4,11,194	4,32,000	1,52,732	...	20,806	...	67
Jamnagar	176	54	54	54	6,804	8,831	12,000	126	164	222	2,60,665	4,47,590	4,49,000	1,88,335	...	1,410	...	68
Jodhpur-Bikaner	150	1,030	1,106	1,106	99,509	1,79,440	1,72,000	98	162	156	49,24,799	76,44,140	70,14,000	20,89,201	...	...	6,30,140	69
Junagad State	141	113	136	136	20,625	34,390	22,400	183	253	165	5,53,656	8,87,892	9,37,000	3,83,344	...	49,108	...	70
Kolhapur State	282	29	29	29	9,159	8,915	8,000	316	307	276	3,02,820	3,79,424	3,72,000	69,180	...	...	7,424	71
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	60	100	100	100	4,749	7,963	7,800	47	80	78	3,01,453	2,75,252	3,14,000	1,12,547	...	38,748	...	72
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2' 6" gauge)	209	93	93	93	15,225	31,451	26,200	164	338	282	7,07,933	13,17,203	11,47,000	4,39,067	...	...	1,70,203	73
Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar	115	...	101	101	...	12,743	27,000	...	126	267	...	5,43,619	8,52,000	8,52,000	...	3,08,381	...	74
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj (b)	216	55	56	...	9,546	11,085	...	173	200	...	4,60,489	5,80,048	6,14,000	1,53,511	...	33,952	...	75
Mysore-Arsikere	71	...	103	243	...	18,742	45,400	...	182	187	...	3,24,617	11,81,000	11,81,000	...	8,56,383	...	76
Podanur-Pollachi	149	...	25	25	...	3,702	4,300	...	148	172	...	1,75,001	2,22,000	2,22,000	...	46,999	...	77
Rohilkund and Kumaon	186	268	270	270	37,057	41,956	50,200	138	155	186	18,79,414	24,19,125	22,52,000	3,72,586	...	...	1,67,125	78
Sangli State	230	5	5	5	975	1,137	1,200	195	225	240	35,080	54,599	59,200	24,120	...	4,601	...	79
Secunderabad-Gadwal	64	...	103	103	...	4,884	7,100	...	47	69	...	3,12,200	3,27,000	3,27,000	...	14,794	...	80
Shoranur-Cochin	263	65	65	65	13,551	18,267	19,300	208	281	297	5,94,925	8,01,982	8,85,000	2,90,075	...	83,018	...	81
Tanjore District Board	152	103	112	135	17,956	17,450	20,400	174	154	151	8,94,499	8,02,249	9,83,000	88,501	...	1,80,751	...	82
Udaipur-Chitorgarh	97	67	67	67	7,399	7,711	8,100	110	115	121	2,77,445	2,94,751	3,83,000	1,05,555	...	88,249	...	83
Barsi	166	116	117	118	37,344	25,491	28,200	322	210	239	11,45,029	8,98,117	14,34,000	2,88,971	...	5,35,883	...	84
Bilimora-Kalamba	45	...	35	35	...	2,004	2,500	...	57	74	...	73,283	93,500	93,800	...	20,517	...	85
Bodeli Chhota Udaipur	50	...	23	23	...	1,548	1,500	...	69	65	...	52,147	61,100	61,100	...	8,953	...	86
Champaner-Shivrajpur	78	20	32	32	1,778	3,297	3,600	89	103	112	79,567	1,14,832	1,44,000	64,433	...	29,168	...	87
Dhond-Baramati	89	...	27	27	...	2,214	1,900	...	82	70	...	1,11,534	1,96,000	1,96,000	...	84,466	...	88
Ellichpur-Yeotmal	126	48	139	139	2,663	23,911	28,800	56	172	207	50,701	8,91,771	11,11,000	10,60,299	...	3,09,229	...	89
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	111	142	183	187	15,099	27,647	21,800	106	147	117	5,85,785	9,52,516	9,66,000	3,80,215	...	13,484	...	90
Godhra-Lunavada	61	24	25	25	784	1,724	2,100	33	69	84	8,256	69,573	70,400	62,144	...	1,027	...	91
Jacobabad-Kashmor (c)	34	...	76	...	...	2,630	...	...	35	...	...	1,19,792	24,900	24,900	...	...	94,892	92
Khulna-Bagerhaut	46	...	20	20	...	974	1,400	...	49	70	...	(d) 49,280	67,900	67,900	...	27,620	...	93
Kolar District (including Bangalore-Chick-Ballapur)	57	11	102	102	520	7,741	6,300	47	76	62	4,335	2,67,894	3,12,000	3,07,665	...	44,106	...	94
Kosamba-Zankhvav	36	26	26	26	497	1,169	1,100	19	45	42	22,871	48,042	52,300	29,429	...	4,258	...	95
Nadiad-Kapadvanj	141	28	28	28	2,331	4,663	4,900	84	167	175	91,656	1,85,326	1,93,000	1,01,344	...	7,674	...	96
Pachora-Jamner	47	...	25	35	...	1,743	4,400	...	70	126	...	51,437	1,47,000	1,47,000	...	95,563	...	97
Petlad-Vaso	92	...	19	19	...	2,202	2,000	...	146	105	...	82,559	78,200	78,200	...	...	4,359	98
Rajpipla State	80	37	39	39	3,332	3,461	3,400	89	89	87	1,12,028	1,49,603	1,44,000	31,972	...	...	5,603	99
Darjeeling-Himalayan	516	51	51	51	27,008	17,701	18,900	530	348	371	10,93,926	12,57,346	12,73,000	1,79,074	...	15,654	...	100
Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions	84	...	100	100	...	9,723	10,700	...	97	107	...	3,83,312	4,20,000	4,20,000	...	36,688	...	101
Pipar-Bilara	23	25	25	25	434	732	600	17	29	24	23,745	27,725	34,300	10,555	...	6,575	...	102
TOTAL	203	7,548	8,871	8,906	14,07,218	19,06,497	19,69,700	186	215	221	5,86,41,455	8,37,42,919	8,57,15,900	2,70,74,445	...	19,72,981	...	
GRAND TOTAL	463	33,783	35,616	35,694	1,34,59,725	1,68,81,286	1,85,36,700	398	474	519	56,94,96,678	77,47,99,476	79,30,45,900	22,35,49,222	...	1,82,46,424	...	

*Include figures for Native State Section.

(c) The booking of all traffic stopped.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*



The Calcutta Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Political Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3207P.—The 13th March 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section (*1*) of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a leaflet in Bengali, headed in Arabic and Bengali "Bismullahir Rahma-nir-Rahim (Arabic), Ali Jonab (Bengali), Assalam Alaikum" (Arabic); consisting of a preamble signed by Mohammad Akram Khan and a statement containing eight resolutions, and ending with the words "Ei prostab grahan karen", and all copies of all other documents containing the matter of the said leaflet, on the ground that the said leaflet contains statements which have a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt the Government established by law in British India and to excite disaffection towards the said Government, and therefore appears to the Governor in Council to contain words which are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (*1*), clause (*c*) of the said Act.

H. L Stephenson,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Printed at the Printing Office, and published at the Book Depôt of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings in the City of Calcutta, on the 13th March 1920.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1920.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th November 1919.

On and after 15th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi, Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India."

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India.*

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

'alcutta, the 13th March 1920.

CORRIGENDUM.

The following entry which appeared in the Notification published by this office in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 25th November 1916, under the heading "Cessation of Exclusive Privileges" is hereby cancelled:—

1911—355. (Print Weave Co.)

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

March 1.

5370. J. Symington. *Anti-hookworm movable latrine seat.*
5371. Mia Mahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani. *Improvements in railway sleepers.*
5372. J. M. Banerji. *Improved automatic fan mechanism.*

March 2.

5373. N. Waterhouse. *An improved wedgelock buckle for leaf springs.*

March 3.

5374. K. D. Banerjee. *Self-regulating cock for variable discharges.*
5375. M. S. Moore and B. L. Jenkins. *Improvements in and relating to building block moulding machines.*

March 5.

5376. C. S. J. Crutchfield. *Improvements connected with water closet pans and seats.*
5377. J. Tweedie. *Improvements in portable electric lamps.*
5378. J. Cunningham and Dickson and Mann, Limited. *Improvements in and relating to hand brakes for railway vehicles.*
5379. J. H. Bean. *Improvements in the manufacture of bodies or coachwork of motor cars and other vehicles.*
5380. S. S. Guy. *Improvements in internal combustion engines.*
5381. S. S. Guy. *Improvements in V-type internal combustion engines.*
5382. S. S. Guy. *Improvements in V-type internal combustion engines.*
5383. D. M. Gauld, G. Wilson and P. and W. MacLellan, Limited. *Carriage and wagon screw coupling buckle.*
5384. B. Raeder and A. S. Zink. *Furnace for the production of zinc.*
5385. J. M. Johansen. *Apparatus for tightening of leakages in and about boiler tubes and the like.*
5386. H. W. Crane and J. W. Walker. *Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of a food for live stock.*
5387. J. C. Mahindra, J. L. Reid, and C. J. Dench. *Deep well pump.*

March 6.

5388. E. S. Luard. *Improvements in hose pipes.*
5389. The Infinitely Variable Gear Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in speed-changing mechanism.*
5390. A. Bagnulo. *Internal combustion and hot air engine.*
5391. J. Denz. *Improvements in vises.*
5392. Aktieselskapet Turbo Separator. *Indicator of speed for centrifugal separators.*
5393. Federal Snap Fastener Corporation. *Improvement in snap buttons.*
5394. Federal Snap Fastener Corporation. *Improvements in snap fasteners and the process of making same.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

4562. C. R. Keeran. *Improvements in pencils.*
4622. S. Fisher. *Improvements in mounting and feeding rock drills.*
5009. F. Bown. *Adjustable mirror attachments.*
5013. D. R. Karkaria. *An improved oil press.*
5033. H. S. Reece. *An improved key or tapper switch for electric signalling.*
5035. J. J. Hood, J. Clark and P. G. Clark. *Improvements in the dicolourizing and purification of saccharine materials.*
5061. J. J. Daniels. *Improved automatic safety train control apparatus.*
5062. N. P. Roe. *Improved railway signallers reminder lever lock.*
5206. L. C. Sen Gupta. *Double thread lock bolt.*
5251. W. C. Acfield, P. H. Johnson, and Railway Supplies Co., Ld. *An improved device for securing points on railways.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, Council House Street, Calcutta, at annas eight each.

4335. N. B. Ghadially. *Improvements in vacuum pipe couplings for railway vehicles.*
4460. J. S. Stokes. *Improvements in the manufacture of moulded printing plates, matrices therefor, and blanks or mats from which the plates and matrices are made.*
4985. F. G. Lynde. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of concrete slabs.*
4992. G. F. Rose. *Improvements in or relating to sieves for tea breaking or cutting machines.*
5007. L. D. Mote. *A device for supporting and carrying invalids or patients.*
5090. W. Gibson and H. I. Roberts. *Improvements in patterns for making the moulds in which metals are cast.*
5091. W. Gibson and H. I. Roberts. *Improvements in or in connection with fire bars.*
5104. R. Morrison. *An improved device for use in the attachment of slings and the like to the hoisting means.*
5106. F. V. Adams. *An improved strainer funnel for benzine and other liquids.*
5123. V. E. Neilly. *Improvements in coin counting and stacking apparatus and in cartons for carrying stacked coin.*
5162. L. W. Williams, O. R. Williams, and D. D. Williams. *Improvements in or relating to fish plates for railway and like purposes.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

4193. Larson.
4540. Bowden-Smith and Baker.
4889. Hanson.
4976. Wells.
4981. Stables.
4984. Launder.
4989. Jorgensen.
4994. Culshaw.
4999. O'Brien.
5002. Williams.
5003. Wells.

PATENTS SEALED.

3850. General Electric Co.
4251. Lane.
4550. Duchesne and Garcau.
4608. Richards.
4669 Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaelstofaktieselskab.
4757. Norsk-Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaelstofaktieselskab.
4783. Zuniga.
4853. Jenkins.
4854. Aktiebolaget Kvafveindustri.
4876. The Owens Bottle Co.
4877. Gibbons.
4878. Larsen.
4879. Sestini and Rondelli.
4942. Wells.
4943. Van der Meersch.
4953. Handley Page and Handley Page, Ld.
4954. Handley Page.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

117 of 1908. Cowell. (To 28 April 1921.)
373 of 1908. Akbur Ali. (To 4 March 1921.)
556 of 1909. Ashford and anr. (To 6 June 1921.)
194 of 1911. Grob. (To 9 April 1921.)
355 of 1911. Print Weave Co. (To 15 August 1921.)
401 of 1911. Societe Anonyme Eletrometallurgique Procedes Paul Girod. (To 21 February 1921.)
143 of 1912. Ormandy and anr. (To 18 March 1921.)
308 of 1912. Mayo. (To 17 June 1921.)
822 of 1913. Price. (To 10 March 1921.)
950 of 1913. Tarrant and anr. (To 13 May 1921.)
1728 of 1914. Briscoe. (To 19 June 1921.)
2018 of 1915. Copeman. (To 10 February 1921.)
2119 of 1915. Hollandsche Residugas-Maatschappij, Systeem Rincker-Wolter. (To 28 April 1921.)
2465 of 1916. Grimshaw and anr. (To 4 February 1921.)
2520 of 1916. Freeman. (To 13 March 1921.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

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2390. (Barry and anr.) 2393. (Bachmann.) 2395. (Industrie A. G. Zweiseitige Kettenstich.)

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Qualified Telugu Teachers.

GODAVARI.—M. R. Ry. V. Subba Rao, Stewartpetta, Pithapuram, Godavari District.
NELLORE.—K. Subrahmanya Sarma, Telugu Pandit, A. B. M. Girls' High School, Nellore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teachers whose names are preceded by a cross (†) are out of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th February, 1920.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(Corner of Hare Street and Strand Road, Calcutta.)

Open on { Week-days and Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
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The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. QUININE can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their Districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms. CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms and CINCHONIDINE can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta. QUINOIDINE or *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid* and *Residual Alkaloid* or *Amorphous Cinchona Alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance but private purchasers may use the V. P. P. system*, and are obtainable from the SUPERINTENDENT, JUVENILE JAIL, ALIPORE.

The rates for these drugs from 16th May 1919 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities 60 lbs. and above in one delivery	Rs. 24 per lb.
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. but below 60 lbs. in one delivery.	,, 25 ,,
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	,, 26 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	,, 12 ,,

(Only small quantities available when in stock.)

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 5 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	,, 6 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 6 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	,, 7 ,,
QUINOIDINE in non Tablet form (when in stock) and Residual Alkaloids.	,, 4 ,,

QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 6 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. in one delivery (when in stock) .	,, 7 ,,

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb., 4-lb., and 6¼-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 1-lb., 5-lb. and 10-lb. boxes.
Quinoidine is available in 1-lb. box.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. box.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V. P. Post. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

[For ½ lb. 4 As.; ¾ lb. 5 As.; 1 lb. 8 As.; 1½ lb. 11 As.; 2 lbs. 14 As.; 2½ lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3 lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 4 lbs. Re. 1 As. 7; 4½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 10; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 13; 6 lbs. Rs. 2; 6½ lbs. Rs. 2 As. 3.]

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab: 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	0
Quinoidine tab: 2 lbs. Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	2	0	0
Quinoidine tab: 3 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage	3	0	0

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 10th March 1920.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th March 1920.

Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve.													Remarks.
			Coin and Bullion.										Securities (Purchase Price).		Total.	
			In India.			In England.		In His Majesty's Dominions.	In transit between India, England, and His Majesty's Dominions.		In the U. S. A. and in transit therefrom.					
In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
94,87,000	56 81,06,264	57,75,93,264	7,88,90,150	9,15,45,669	6,47,66,164	...	...	..	3,66,95,375	...	...	...	(a) 15,59,54,946	(b) (c) 83,49,89,338	1,25,28,41,630	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 of rupee paper & R5,89,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills.
...	11 84 35,064	11.84 35 064	3,10.57,950	51,52,087							...	...			3,62,10,037	
...	12 14,67,717	12,14,67,717	1,82,79 108	1,90,67,302		.	..	...	...		..	...			3,73,46,410	(b) Nominal value—R83,77,65,001.
1,05,035	47,19,57,749	47,20,62,784	11,43,63,474	29,21,38,859	2,10,27,592	.	...	...		..	..	...		.	42,75,29,925	
	8,09,13,457	8,09,13,457	86,93,882	22 56,712			...	...	..		...	...	..	..	1,09,50 594	(c) Includes Treasury Bills purchased under section 3, Act XI of 1917, as amended by Act VI of 1918 and Act II of 1919.
48,52,120	21,09,84 343	21,58,36,463	3,52 93,325	62,50,537			...	...		—	...	...	.	.	4,15 48,862	
...	25,40,75,255	25,40,75,255	1,39 96 243	39,86,133		...		...			...	..		.	1,79,82,376	
1,44,44,155	1,82,59 39 849	1,84,03,84,004	30 05,79,132	42,03 97 299	8,57,93,756	...	...	...	3,66,95,375	...	..	...	15 59 54 946	83,49,89,338	1,82,44,09 834	

Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittances to Circles of Issue . 1,59,74,170

Deduct—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another ...

TOTAL CIRCULATION 1,82,44,09 834

TOTAL RESERVE R 1,82,44,09,834

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th March 1920.
There was no gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 7th March 1920.

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 29th February 1920.

PARTICULARS	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1842-43.	of 1854-55	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	4 PER CENT. Terminable Loan of 1915-16.	Conversion Loan of 1916-17.	INDIAN WAR LOAN. 5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922.	2ND INDIAN WAR LOAN. 5½ per cent War Bonds 1921.	5½ per cent War Bonds 1923.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1925.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928.	TOTAL.
Balance of 15th February 1920	24,14,700	76,36,700	3,43,36,700	1,38,48,800	48,26,800	15,35,900	6,400	40,07,700	80,350	21,750	9,79,525	2,975	1,200	13,400	7,59,950	7,04,72,850
Add—																
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 21st February 1920 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 29th February 1920 . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	2,000
	24,14,700	76,36,700	3,43,36,700	1,38,48,800	48,26,800	15,35,900	6,400	40,07,700	80,350	21,750	9,79,525	5,075	1,200	13,400	7,59,950	7,04,74,950
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	1,23,500	3,92,100	1,85,900	2,28,800	41,00	...	...	3,000	800	...	...	...	...	...	9,75,100
Balance on 29th February 1920	24,14,700	75,13,200	3,39,44,600	1,36,62,900	45,98,000	14,94,900	6,400	40.07,700	77,350	20,950	9,79,525	5,075	1,200	13,400	7,59,950	6,94,99,850

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Dec. 1919 Enfaced from India 12,514 lakhs, re-transferred from London 13,126 lakhs.
„ 1st Jan. 1920 „ 15th Jan. 1920 ditto ... ditto 11 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 31st „ „ ditto ... ditto 8 „
„ 1st Feby. „ „ 15th Feby. „ ditto 1 ditto 21 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 29th „ „ ditto ... ditto 10 „

12,515 13,176

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 5th March 1920.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th March 1920.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up					2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0				
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below* .	25,00,000	0	0				
					1,75,00,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments . .					25,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	8,81,33,996	11	11				
Public Deposits at Branches	2,09,60,975	2	4	}	10,90,94,971	14	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . . .					31,17,74,407	5	1
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .					23,01,638	5	1
Sundries					46,46,912	10	2
RUPEES .					46,78,17,930	2	7

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities . .					7,71,82,523	0	0
Other authorized Investments .					1,33,46,880	0	
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .					12,95,14,701	11	
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities					5,70,84,518	11	1
Bills discounted and purchased .					3,90,12,243	10	8
Balances with other Banks .					85,94,514	5	8
Bullion					...		
Dead Stock					28,99,077	11	9
Stamps					14,559	14	0
Sundries					5,06,222	1	7
					32,81,55,236	1	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	7,47,02,755	14	9				
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	6,49,59,938	2	1	}	13,96,62,694	0	10
RUPEES .					46,78,17,930	2	7

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value Rs 97,732 8 0

† Do. do. do. „ 3,12,675 0 0

Rs. 4,10,407 8 0

By the order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 11th March 1920.

C. M. TALLACK,
Chief Accountant.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 32·65.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Commerce Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1920.

No. 921-*Com*.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (7) of section 4 of the Indian Non-ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918 (XVII of 1918), the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that a licence has been granted under sub-section (3) of that section to Messrs. Bhagat Brothers, Limited, Calcutta, to carry on the business of winning, extracting, smelting, dressing, refining or dealing by way of wholesale trade in aluminium, copper, lead, tin and zinc in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

A. MARR,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Preliminary Examination in Law in July, 1920, will be held on Monday, the 5th July, 1920, and following days.

The Intermediate Examination in Law in July, 1920, will be held on Monday, the 12th July, 1920, and following days.

The Final Examination in Law in July, 1920, will be held on Monday, the 19th July, 1920, and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the Examinations should reach the Office of the Controller of Examinations on or before the 5th June 1920.

A. C. BOSE,
Controller of Examinations.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 6th March 1920.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that on or about the 1st February 1920 the undermentioned treasure valued at Rs. 56-0-0 was found in the garden behind the house of Ponranga Naicken of Karanaipuducheri and forming part of S. No. 293-1 village site poramboke in the village of No. 7 Karanaipuducheri, Chingleput taluk, Chingleput district, by one Ponranga Naicken of the said village. All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby requested to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chingleput district at 11 A.M., on Friday the 23rd July 1920, in view of the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

1.	Old gold coins about the size of a quarter anna	2
2.	One gold (bent) ring	1
3.	Serpent shape ear ornament in two pieces	2
4.	Pieces of gold leaves	4
		9

CHINGLEPUT DT. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Saidapet, dated the 22nd February 1920.

R. B. WOOD,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 (VI of 1878), that on or about the 4th February 1920 a treasure consisting of 68 whole rupees and 11 half-rupees of the time of the Nawab of Arcot approximately valued at Rs. 73-8-0 was discovered while demolishing a wall in the house of one Dhanabagya Ammal of Konnur village, Villupuram taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office in Cuddalore on Saturday the 7th August 1920 in order to have the matter enquired into and determined according to law.

SOUTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated the 1st March 1920.

J. K. LANCASHIRE,
Ag. Collector.

CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, 1ST (PESHAWAR) DIVISION.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 4th March 1920.

No. 592.—Jiwan Dass Wadhwa, a 6th grade clerk of the Office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 1st (Peshawar) Division, having been convicted of an offence under Sections Nos. 409/109 and 477-A, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment by the Additional District Magistrate, Peshawar, is dismissed from the service with effect from the 31st October 1919.

He is not a desirable person for re-employment in Government Service.

M. E. WATTS,
Controller of Military Accounts, 1st (Peshawar) Division.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 8th March 1920.

No. 1422-*C. & I.*—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current in Delhi Province are published for information :—

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the head-quarters of the Delhi District at the close of the half month ending the 29th February 1920.

(Seers of 80 tolas only.)

Items	Amount per Rupee Srs.	Chts.	Items	Amount per Rupee Srs.	Chts.
Wheat, white	6	8	Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	6	8
Barley	9	0	Maize	...	
Rice { Best sort	1	12	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál). { Cawnpuri	3	0
Rice { Best sort	2	6	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál). { Desi	3	8
Rice { Common sort	3	4	Firewood	35	0
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	9	0	Salt (Sambhar) { Wholesale	..	
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	8	4	Salt (Sambhar) { Retail	13	8
Mandwa (Eleusine Coracana)	...		Gur (Lawar)	4	1
Kangni (Setaria Italica)	...		Cotton (unginned)	...	
			Bejhar	9	0

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the head-quarters of the Delhi District during the fortnight ending the 29th February 1920.

WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND OF 82⅔ LBS. OR 40 SEERS OF 80 TOLAS EACH

Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees Rs.	A.	P.	Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees Rs.	A.	P.
Rice { unhusked	...			Cotton (cleaned)	32	0	0
Rice { husked, Rangoon	7	8	0	Cotton seed	4	2	0
Wheat, white	5	15	0	Ghi	80	0	0
Barley	4	1	0	Flour (wheat)	7	0	0
Oats	7	0	0	Tobacco leaf (dry)	8	0	0
Jowár	4	4	0	Turmeric (unground)	17	0	0
Bájra	4	12	0	Salt (Sambhar)	2	11	0
Maize	...			Raw hides (cow)	80	0	0
Gram	5	15	0	Bran	4	0	0
Arhar Dál { Cawnpuri	12	4	0	Grass (dry)	3	0	0
Arhar Dál { Desi	10	8	0	Bhusa (white)	1	4	0
Linseed	15	0	0	Jowár stalks	0	13	0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	10	0	0	Bengal coal	1	4	0
Poppy-seed	...			Kerosine oil (per tin), Sovereign mark	4	6	0
Til (Jinjili seed), white	13	0	0	Plough bullocks, per pair	400	0	0
Sugar (raw), gur (Lawar)	8	12	0	Sheep, per score	...		

The 9th March 1920.

No. 1454-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 28th February 1920 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and Chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi .	225,471	63	82	145	75	58	133	...	...	...	34	8	61	...	30	...	24	21	45	33·44	30·67
	Notified Area	3,673	1	1	2	1	1	2	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	28·31	28·31
	Total .	229,144	64	83	147	76	59	135	...	...	.	36	8	61	...	30	...	24	21	45	33·36	30·63

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 2nd March 1920.

No. 678-*R*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriages Act, 1872 (XV of 1872) as amended by Act II of 1891, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to license the Revd. W. Siberton Baker, Wesleyan Chaplain, Quetta, an ordained Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, to solemnise marriages in British Baluchistan.

By order,
H. D. G. LAW,
Secretary.

IN THE COURT OF J. COLDSTREAM, ESQ., I.C.S., DISTRICT JUDGE AT DELHI.

CITATION.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Mr. Tehmurus Naoroji Kapadia, son of Naoroji Rustomji Kapadia of Delhi, who died at Delhi on the 22nd day of January 1920.

Whereas Mr. Naoroji Rustomji Kapadia, Manager of Ralli Brothers Office, Delhi, father of the above named deceased, has applied for grant of Letters of Administration of the estate of the said deceased, who died at Delhi on the 22nd January 1920 and whereas the 9th day of April 1920 at 10 A.M. has been fixed for hearing the said petition, this citation is issued in terms of Section 250 of Act X of 1865 to all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the deceased to come and see the proceedings in this Court before the grant is made.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court, this 9th day of March 1920.

J. COLDSTREAM,
District Judge, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 1st March 1920.

No. 664-R.—On the termination of his special duty as an Additional Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, sanctioned in this office notification No. 483-R., dated the 10th February 1920, L. Tola Ram, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, was placed on special duty and posted as Assistant Director, Civil Supplies, Baluchistan, with effect from the 19th February 1920.

By order,
H. D. G. LAW,
First Assistant.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 4th March 1920.

No. 2707-An.—Mr. S. W. Patwardhan, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade temporary, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 6th (Poona) Division, is granted privilege leave for 4 months in extension of the leave granted to him in Military Accounts Department Notifications Nos. 2019-An., and 2255-An., dated the 5th and 16th February 1920 respectively.

No. 2708-An.—Mr. Gurmukh Singh, Accountant, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.* in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 1st (Peshawar) Division, is appointed as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade temporary, in that office, with effect from the 19th February 1920.

The 9th March 1920.

No. 2819-An.—Mr. A. W. Hastings, Military Accountant, 2nd class, is granted, with effect from the 26th February 1920, privilege leave for 3 months and 14 days in combination with furlough on average salary for 4 months and 16 days.

No. 2820-An.—Captain E. L. Young, I.A.R.O., attached to the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division, is granted privilege leave for 30 days, with effect from the 1st March 1020.

B. N. MITRA,
Military Accountant General.

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, the 8th March 1920.

No. 75.—Mr. P. M. Debbarman, Assistant, Botanical Survey of India, is granted an extension of privilege leave up till end of March 1920 in continuation of the leave already granted in this Department Notification No. 74 of 25th February1920.

By order,
C. C. CALDER,
Offg. Director, Botanical Survey of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th March 1920.

No. 847.—Major M. O'C. Tandy, O. B. E., D. S. O., R. E., Deputy Superintendent, is granted, provisionally, with effect from the 17th September 1919, privilege leave for 2 months and 9 days under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined with commuted furlough on full average salary for 5 months, and 21 days, and ordinary furlough for 5 months, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, resolution No. 1514-C. S. R., dated the 29th December 1919.

C. H. D. RYDER, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Controller of Currency on the 31st December 1919, deposited under Article 67(a), Government Securities Manual, and under Section IV of the Indian Life Insurance Companies' Act VI of 1912.

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	3½ per cent, 1842-43	3½ per cent, 1854-55	2½ per cent, 1865	3 per cent, 1879	3½ per cent, 1900-01	3 per cent, 1896-97	4 per cent 1915-16	4 per cent 1916-17	5 per cent, 1929-47	5 per cent 1945-55	5½ per cent, 1920	5½ per cent, 1921.	5½ per cent, 1922	5½ per cent, 1923	5½ per cent, 1925	5½ per cent, 1928.	Debentures and Railway shares.	TOTAL.	[illegible]
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes received from civil officers in direct account under Article 67(a), Government Securities Manual.																			
Ajmer																			
Lala Kesri Lal, District Nazir			...				...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara		...	2,000			...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	
Lala Keshoo Saran, Sub-Treasury Clerk, Nasirabad	...	...	500		...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...		...	...	500	Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.
Lachmi Narain, Head Accountant, Ajmer Treasury			2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	2,000	
Har Prasad, Head Accountant, Ajmer Treasury			...	...	...			...	...	2,000			...	...	...	...	...	2,000	
Abu and Anadra Dispensary Fund			5,000	...		...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	Agent, Governor General, Residency Surgeon, and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana.
Ajmer Dispensary Fund		...	4,000		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	Commissioner of Ajmer.
Edward Haris Gold Medal Fund	...	2,000		...		...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	
Ajmer Government College	...	200	2,400	...	...	...		...			...	...	...	...		...	...	2,600	Commissioner of Ajmer and Principal, Government College, Ajmer.
Carried over	...	2,200	15,900		...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	5,000		...	...	...	...	25,100	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	3½ per cent., 1842-43	3½ per cent, 1854-55	3½ per cent., 1865.	3½ per cent 1879.	3½ per cent., 1900-01.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	4 per cent 1915-16	4 per cent., 1916-17.	5 per cent., 1929-47.	5 per cent, 1945-55	5½ per cent, 1920	4½ per cent., 1921.	5½ per cent, 1922.	5½ per cent, 1923.	5½ per cent, 1925.	5½ per cent, 1928.	Debentures and Railway shares.	TOTAL.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward	...	2,200	15,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	25,100	
Ajmer—*contd.*																			
Ajmer Government College Scholarship Fund	...	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1,400	Commissioner. Director of Public Instruction, and the Principal, Government College, Ajmer.
Ajmer Government College Endowment Fund	...	...	41,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	41,100	
Ajmer General Hospital	...	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.
Deolia Dispensary Fund	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	
Meywar Bhil Corps	...	10,500	9,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	Commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps, Ajmer.
Jeypore College Fund	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	Agent. Governor General, Rajputana, and the Resident at Jeypore.
Endowment of Sir Elliot Colvin medal	...	...	...	...	200		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	200	Commissioner of Ajmer and the Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.
Jankibai Khandakar Scholarship Fund, Ajmer Government College	2,000	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	
Endowment of a Scholarship in the Ajmer Government College	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Abu Municipal and Sanitary Committee	...	...	7,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	Magistrate and Secretary, Municipal and Sanitary Committee, Abu.
Kotra Dispensary Fund	...	...	2,200	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200	Assistant Political Superintendent, Hill Tracts, Meywar.
Mayo College Fund	...	...	5,63,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,57,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,20,600	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Principal, Mayo College.

Lala Shanker Lal Naib Nazir	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	Commissioner of Ajmer.
Lala Prabhu Dayal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	200	...	...	...	...	...	500	
Pirthi Sing, Kamdar	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
B. Ramlal, Accountant Police Office, Ajmer	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Famine Charitable Relief Fund	...	...	...	500	25,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,000	Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and the President, Ajmer Famine Charitable Fund.
Ramsar Dispensary Fund	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.
Masuda Dispensary Fund	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	
Ajmer Victoria Hospital Fund	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	
Reserve Fund for Hospital Assistants	...	...	63,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,800	Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana.
Sett Champa Lal, Rai Bahadur, Sadar Khajanchi, Ajmer	...	...	10,000	50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,000	Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.
Raj Narain, Naib Nazir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500	
Lala Madan Lal, Naib Nazir	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	
Dargah Committee, Ajmer	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	Commissioner of Ajmer and President, Dargah Committee.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Rajputana Agency	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	First Assistant to the Agent, Governor General, Rajputana.
General Establishment Fund	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	...	...	...	...	9,000	General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer.
Rameswar Sing of Bhandwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,500	...	...	...	...	7,500	
Mayo College Boarding House Fund	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,500	
T. Madho Sing, Minor of Sadara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,500	...	...	...	...	7,500	
Charitable Relief Fund	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara.
Todgarh Dispensary Fund	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.
Carried over	2,500	38,700	7,47,200	50,500	27,200	...	...	3,000	1,57,600	2,000	5,300	5,700	22,000	...	...	...	...	10,61,700	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment: 3½ per cent., 1842-43.	3½ per cent., 1854-55.	3½ per cent., 1865.	3½ per cent., 1879.	3½ per cent., 1900-01.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	4 per cent., 1915-16.	4 per cent., 1916-17.	5 per cent., 1929-47.	5 per cent., 1945-55.	5½ per cent., 1920	5½ per cent., 1921.	5 per cent., 1922.	5½ per cent. 1923.	5½ per cent., 1926.	5½ per cent., 1928.	Debentures and Railway share.	Total.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward	2,500	38,700	7,47,200	50,500	27,200	...	...	3,000	1,57,600	2,000	5,300	5,700	22,000	...	...	...	...	10,61,700	
Ajmer—contd.																			
Chowkidary Fund	...	5,000	5,000	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	Commissioner and District Magistrate, Ajmer-Merwara.
Walterkrit Rajputana Hitkarini Local Sabha	500	1,500	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	Assistant Commissioner, Rajputana, and President, Walterkrit Rajputana Hitakarini Local Sabha.
Walterkrit Rajputana Hitkarini Shabha, Mount Abu	...	500	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,500	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana and the President, Walterkrit Rajputana Hitkarini Sabha, Mount Abu.
Pandit Kailash Nath, Sham Nath, Scholarship Fund	5,000	800	...	...	200	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	Commissioner of Ajmer, Principal, Government College, Ajmer, and Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.
Kekri Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	11,000	Chairman, Municipal Committee, Kekri.
Abu Aglo-Vernacular School Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,800	Magistrate, Abu.
Baghelkhand.																			
Collector of Shahabad, Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Maharaj Bahadur of Dumraon, Trustees of Maharaj Kumar of Rewah	...	...	1,28,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,225	...	...	...	1,34,925	Bank of Bengal, Allahabad, for credit to H. H. the Maharaj-kumar of Rewah

Security Deposit of Treasurer, Rewah State	...	...	27,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,000	Political Agent, Baghelkhand.
Dutta, P. C., Lease holder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Bagdad.																			
British Cemetery Fund	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	Political Resident and Residency Surgeon, Bagdad.
Bhopal.																			
Bani Madho Scholarship Fund Sehore School	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Bayley Memorial Scholarship Fund	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	
Bhopal Water Works Endowment Fund.	...	...	3,37,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,37,800	
" Dispensary Fund	...	...	6,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,800	
" Boundary Settlement Fund	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	
" Local Fund	...	...	17,500	...	...	40,000	...	33,000	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,500	
Kincaid Scholarship Fund for Sehore Girls' School	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	
Sehore Boys' School Fund	...	...	36,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,200	
Sehore Girls' School "	...	...	3,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,700	
Security Deposit of Sett Gyan Chand Treasurer, Bhopal Political Agency	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	
" Sett Gyanchand, Treasurer, Sehore Treasury	...	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,500	
" Dabbi Badrilal Nathumal Treasurer	5,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,200	
Sehore Leper Asylum	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	
Ramvallab, Minor	3,200	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,700	
Mohamedgarh State	...	...	10,900	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,900	
Daria Kheri Jagir	...	...	10,800	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	4,200	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	25,500	
Khan Bahadur Harmasji Manecji, Abkari Contractor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	
Carried over	16,400	54,000	13,74,100	50,500	32,400	43,000	...	47,000	1,60,400	6,200	18,300	9,700	22,500	6,225	...	...	...	18,55,725	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent., 1842-43.	3½ per cent., 1854-55.	3½ per cent., 1865.	3½ per cent., 1879.	3½ per cent., 1900-01.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	4 per cent., 1915-16.	4 per cent., 1916-17.	5 per cent., 1929-47.	5 per cent., 1945-55.	5½ per cent., 1920.	5½ per cent., 1921.	5½ per cent., 1922.	5½ per cent., 1923.	5½ per cent., 1925.	5½ per cent., 1923.	Debentures and Railway Share.	TOTAL.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward	16,400	54,000	13,74,100	50,500	32,400	43,000	...	47,000	1,80,400	6,200	13,300	9,700	22,500	6,225	...	...	...	18,55,725	
Bhopal—*contd.*																			
Mahmuda Karahya Jagir	...	...	3,100	...	5,100	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	9,700	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Kurwai State	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,500	1,62,000	...	53,700	...	...	17,100	...	...	53,000	...	2,99,300	
Deniskanabialal Memorial Prize Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	
Calcutta.																			
Northbrook Medal Prize Fund	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta, and the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.
Pollock Prize Medal Fund	...	...	6,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,200	Accountant General, Central Revenue.
Security Deposit of Krishna Das Mookerjee, Cashier	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
" Indra Nath Roy, Cashier	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
" Hara Kali Pal, Cashier	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
" Sattya Churun Dey, Asst. Cashier	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	
" Gopinath Sen, Treasurer, Currency Office	26,400	500	46,100	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,000	Deputy Controller of Paper Currency.
" Treasurers' subordinates	8,800	9,200	20,200	1,100	48,600	97,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200	1,89,900	
" Mint Bullion-keeper	...	...	50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta.
" Nagendra Nath Ganguly, Store-keeper	300	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	
" Krishna Lal Roy, Contractor	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
" Browne, J. J., Melter	...	...	1,500	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600	
" Baker, H. J., 1st Asst. Melter	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	

"	Medal Contractor, Army Department .	...	...	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000 Secretary, Government of India, Army Department.
"	Nibaran Chandra Chatterjee, Superintendent . .	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
"	Krishna Nanda Chatterjee, Bank Sircar .	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 Administrator General, Bengal.
"	LeFrane, S. H., Store-keeper.	500	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
"	Ananga Mohan Chaudhuri, Contractor	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
"	Gulab Singh and Sons, Contractors . .	...	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000 Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta.
"	Pulin Behari Banerjee, Stationery-keeper .	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
"	Trilochon Chowdhury, Cashier . .	1,000	2,000	6,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
"	Bepin Behary Mukerjee, Store-keeper .	...	...	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
"	Nerode Behary Bose, Cashier . .	500	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
"	Jugal Kishore Sen, Stamp Store-keeper.	...	...	2,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
"	Banerjee, B. N. Contractor . .	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
"	Naffer Chandra Kolay, Contractor . .	..	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000 Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps.
"	Balmer, Lawrie & Co. Managing Agents, Bengal Paper Mill .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,400	..	86,000	8,700	...	...	...	...	...	1,53,100
	Bengal Paper Mills Co., Ltd. . .	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,500
"	Callarman, J., & Co.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
"	Banerjee, M. L. " .	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
"	Dino Nath Dass & Co., Contractors . .	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
	Carr'ed over .	55,400	96,800	17,29,100	51,700	1,03,100	1,41,800	13,500	2,09,000	2,38,800	60,400	1,01,000	18,400	40,600	6,225	...	53,000	4,200	29,23,025

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent., 1842-43.	3½ per cent., 1854-55.	3½ per cent., 1865.	3½ per cent., 1879.	3½ per cent., 1900-01.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	4 per cent., 1915-16.	4 per cent., 1916-17.	5 per cent., 1929-47.	5 per cent., 1945-55.	5½ per cent., 1920.	5½ per cent., 1921.	5½ per cent., 1922.	5½ per cent., 1923.	5½ per cent., 1925.	5½ per cent., 1928.	Debenture and Railway shares.	Total.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward	55,400	96,800	17,29,100	51,700	1,03,100	1,41,800	13,500	2,09,000	2,38,800	60,400	1,01,000	18,400	40,600	6,225	...	53,000	4,200	29,23,025	
Calcutta—*concld.*																			
Security Manager Krishna Cutlery Works, Wazirabad	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps.
„ Elahi Buksh Patwar, Contractor	...	...	1,300	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	
„ Ganges Rope Co., Ld.	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	
„ Gooptu, F. N. & Co., Contractors	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	600	
„ J. Devidson & Co., Agents Kilburn & Co.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
„ Deposit of Heilgers, F. W., & Co., Contractors	16,500	57,500	15,200	5,000	32,700	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,23,300	...	...	...	...	...	3,52,900	
„ Jadu Nath Pan & Co., Contractors	...	500	...	...	2,500	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	
„ Kanai Lal Kanji Dass, Contractors	...	...	300	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	
„ Seymour Hale, E. Contractor	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	
„ Mangi Lal Mohan Lal Contractor	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	
„ Upper Indian Couper Paper Mills, Ld., Lucknow	...	10,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000	
„ Jean Bufford, Head Clerk	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	Librarian, Imperial Library.
„ Suresh Chandra Roy, Cashier	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	Director, Zoological Survey of India.
„ Srish Chandra Bose, Cashier	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	Director, Geological Survey of India.
„ Tara Pada Roy Chowdhuri, Assistant Cashier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000	Official Trustee of Bengal.

Security Deposit of Ahindra Kumar Gunguly, Cashier	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	Administrator General, Bengal.
" Krishna Mohan Mookherjee, Assistant Cashier	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	
Coorg.																			
District Board Coorg, Mercara	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	Chief Commissioner of Coorg and President, District Board, Coorg.
Somvarpet Municipality	...	...	500	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Somvarpet Municipality.
Fraserpet School Endowment Fund	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	Commissioner of Coorg and Inspector of Schools Coorg.
Mercara School Endowment Fund	...	...	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	
Thomson Prize Fund	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	
Mercara School Endowment Plantation Fund	...	...	26,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,500	
Virajpet Municipality	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Virajpet Municipality.
Coravanda Bollavva Nanjappa's Charity Fund	...	5,000		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	Commissioner of Coorg.
Kodandera Thangamma Prize Fund	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Messrs. Parry & Co., Abkari Contractors	2,500	2,000	5,000	1,000	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,500	
Proclamation Jubilee Prize Endowment Fund for Secondary Schools, Virajpet	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
(Held on account of minors.)																			
Shivachar Siddalingappa	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	District Judge, Coorg and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Kallana, Ramappa and Ammaka	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	
Linganna of Palur	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	
Kambera Uttane	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
Iramma and Parappa	...	...	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700	
Carried over	74,400	1,81,300	17,92,700	57,700	1,42,900	1,49,600	13,500	2,09,000	2,38,800	60,400	1,01,000	2,41,400	40,700	6,225	...	53,000	6,200	33,68,825	

AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	3½ per cent., 1842-43.	3½ per cent., 1854-55.	3½ per cent., 1865.	3½ per cent., 1879.	3½ per cent., 1900-01.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	4 per cent., 1915-16.	4 per cent., 1916-17.	5 per cent., 1929-47.	5 per cent., 1945-55.	5½ per cent., 1920.	5½ per cent., 1921.	5½ per cent., 1922.	5½ per cent., 1923.	5½ per cent., 1925.	5½ per cent., 1926.	Debentures and Railway Shares.	TOTAL	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward	74,400	1,81,300	17,92,700	57,700	1,42,900	1,49,600	13,500	2,09,000	2,38,800	60,400	1,01,000	2,41,400	40,700	6,225	...	53,000	6,200	33,68,825	
Coorg—*contd.*																			
Nangaru Subbayya	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	
Bora and others	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300	
Ganapati and Belliappa	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	
Venkata Subayya and five others	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	
Kenchamma and three others	...	...	5,100	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,400	
Biddandra Ponnappa and Carriappa	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Manjamma and Gouramma	...	...	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	
Ramakka	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Kumari	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	
Pupumma and Basamma	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	
Alapandra Muttanna and Ganapatty	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	
Kedambadi Chinnappa and Subbaraya	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Brahmin Ramakrishnaya Sitaranya and Annaya	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	
Santayya and Doddayya	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	
Anasliamma and Elizabeth	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	
Irappa of Sidapur	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	
Security Deposit of Areyada Subbaiya, Shanbogue	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
Security Deposit of Avaremadanda Muddaiya, Shanbogue	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
Security Deposit of Bachettira Muttanna, Shanbogue	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Security Deposit of Balla Chandra Apachu Parpatigarh	...	...	300	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	

Security Deposit of Bopaiya, M., Assistant, Shanbogue	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
" Chendrimada Madappa, Nadclerk	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	
" Chotteya Pandra Kunjappa, Shanbogue	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	
" Chottira Chengappa, Shanbogue	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	
" Chiyakapuvandra Machaiya, Parpatigarh	200	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	
" Kanganandra Chengappa, Shanbogue	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	
" Kalluchandra Karimbayya Parpattagara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	400	
" Kakamada Madappa, Assistant, Shanbogue	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
" Kunchetti Subbaiya, Shanbogue	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	
" Kangamandra Ganapati, Sheristadar	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" Kodandera Modappa, Parpatigarh	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	
" Katoli Chengappa, Subedar	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	
" Kongandra Subbaiyya, Treasurer, Coorg Sadar Treasury	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	
" Mandida Belliappa, Assistant, Shanbogue	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
" Mukkatira Machaiya, Shanbogue	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	
" Mukkati Ganapati, Shanbogue	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	
" Mallachira Achaiya, Assistant, Shanbogue.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
" Mandipandra Appachu, Parpatigarh.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	
Carried over	74,600	1,81,900	18,19,900	57,700	1,43,600	1,51,800	13,500	2,09,000	2,38,800	60,400	1,01,000	2,41,400	41,100	...	6,225	58,000	6,200	34,00,125	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent., 1842-43.	3½ per cent., 1854-55.	3½ per cent., 1865.	3½ per cent., 1879.	3½ per cent., 1900-01.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	4 per cent., 1915-16.	4 per cent., 1916-17.	5 per cent., 1929-47.	5 per cent., 1945-55.	5½ per cent., 1920.	5½ per cent., 1921.	5½ per cent., 1922.	5½ per cent., 1923.	5½ per cent., 1925.	5½ per cent., 1928.	Debentures and Railway Shares.	Total.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward	74,600	1,81,900	18,19,900	57,700	1,43,600	1,51,800	13,500	2,[illegible]9,000	2,38,800	60,400	1,01,000	2,41,400	41,100	...	6,225	53,000	6,200	34,0[illegible],125	
Coorg—*concld.*																			
Security Deposit of Mandipandia C. Bojayya, Nadclerk	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" Nayada Ponnappa, Assistant, Shanbogue	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" Palekanda Chengappa, Subedar	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" Puttichandra Madappa, Assistant, Shanbogue	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" Subbaraya, C. N., Subedar	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" Vamana Boliga, B., Subedar	500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	2,000	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" Kabbinahithlu Venkapayya, Contractor	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	Forest Divisional Officer, Coorg.
Delhi.																			
St. Stephen's Mission College, Delhi	...	...	2,34,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,34,400	Chief Commissioner, Delhi.
Jadu Nath, Civil Nazir	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	Additional Judge, Delhi.
Harman Das, District Nazir	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.
Sisganj Gurdwara	300	5,000	...	...	28,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,300	Audit Officer, Delhi Province, Delhi.
Ram Rich Pal, Cashier	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	Assistant Comptroller General, Delhi.
King Edward Memorial Garden	...	1,28,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,000	Chief Commissioner, Delhi.
Gwalior.																			
Silloo Fund	6,900	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,900	Resident at Gwalior.
Jagirdar of Tappa	2,000	...	7,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	Resident at Gwalior.
Thakur of Bhadaura Estate	500	500	10,100	...	...	...	...	8,100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,200	Resident at Gwalior.

ewan of Sirsa State	...	...	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	
arone Estate	...	...	14,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,400	
arandia State	...	...	6,600	...	500	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,100	Resident at Gwalior.
aja of Khania Dhana State	...	...	15,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,500	
algarh State	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	19,000	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	31,200	
Hyderabad (Deccan).																			
amanna, R. Cantonment Shroff, Bolarum	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Bolarum.
ecunderabad Cantonment Drainage Scheme	...	...	2,07,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,07,900	
ecunderabad Civil Hospital	...	...	...	...	7,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,300	
ing Edward Memorial Fund, Secunderabad	...	...	1,33,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,33,500	First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.
ecurity Deposit of Stamp Store-keeper, Hyderabad Residency	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	
ssistant Treasurer, Residency Office	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	
. B. Sarpotdar, Jailor	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad and the Inspector General of Jails, Hyderabad.
esidency Bazar, Hyderabad	1,700	1,000	1,900	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	Joint Civil Judge.
Indore.																			
hhota Bar Khera Estate	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	
ara Bar Khera State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,700	
otria Estate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,900	
athiwar State	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	
ali Baori Estate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	
achhi Baroda Estate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,000	Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India, Manpur.
imkhera Estate	...	...	8,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,100	
atanmal Estate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,900	
Carried over	90,500	3,16,400	24,85,300	57,700	1,79,800	1,55,500	13,500	3,25,900	2,87,500	60,400	1,01,000	2,41,900	41,600	6,225	...	57,000	6,200	44,26,425	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent., 1842-43.	3½ per cent., 1854-55.	3½ per cent., 1865.	3½ per cent., 1879.	3 per cent., 1900-01.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	4 per cent., 1915-16.	4 per cent., 1916-17.	5 per cent., 1929-47.	5 per cent., 1945-55.	5½ per cent., 1920.	5½ per cent., 1921.	5½ per cent., 1922.	5½ per cent., 1923.	5½ per cent., 1925.	5½ per cent., 1928.	Debentures and Railway shares.	TOTAL.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward	90,500	3,16,400	24,85,300	57,700	1,79,800	1,55,500	13,500	3,25,900	2,87,500	60,400	1,01,000	2,41,900	41,600	6,225	...	57,000	6,200	44,26,425	
Indore—*contd.*																			
...curity Deposit of Rai Sahib Sett Pannlal, Treasurer, Political Agency, Bhopawar	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...olitical Agent in the Southern States of Central India, Manpur
...ctoria Charitable Hospital, Sirdarpur	500	7,500	9,000	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...una Agency Local Fund	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...asury Officer, ...ndore.
...dore Residency Bazar Fund	...	...	10,200	...	...	10,000	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...ent, Governor-...eneral, Central ...dia, Indore.
...ibia Scholarship Fund	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...how Church of England Mission Fund	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...reasury Officer, Indore.
...curity Deposit of Treasurer, Indore Treasury	15,000	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	Extra Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Central India.
...aly College	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	Principal, Daly College, Indore.
...ady O'Dwyer's Girls' School Committee	2,000	1,000	11,800	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,800	Extra Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, Indore.
...ocal Additional Clergy Society Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	Resident at Indore.
...ing Edward Memorial Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,600	Administrative Medical Officer, Central India, Indore.
" Hospital Medical School Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,500	12,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,100	
" Hospital and Medical School Building Fund	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,93,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,93,400	

Kalat.																			
Bolan Bazar Fund . .	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	Political Agent, Kalat.
Mir Yacoob Khan and Mir Ayub Khan of Las Beyla .	...	...	20,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,600	
Loralai.																			
Allah Bakhash, minor . .	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	Political Agent, Loralai.
Sirdar Shah Ghazi Khan, minor	9,600	...	2,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,500	
Ismail . .	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	
Ishaq . .	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	
Abdur Rahman, minor . .	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	
Rozak " . .	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	
Sohrab Khan " . .	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	
Bahram Khan " . .	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	
Dad Khan . .	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	
Wasi minor . . .	...	...	13,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,500	
Mirkhan " . . .	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	
Loralai Town Fund . .	...	...	5,100	...	...	...	...	...	5,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,200	
Mhow.																			
Mhow Cantonment Fund .	...	...	9,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,400	President, Cantonment Committee, Mhow.
Malwa.																			
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Malwa Agency . .	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	Political Agent, Malwa.
Rai Sahib Sett Kissori Singh Chand Mal, Treasurer, Panth Piploda Estate . . .	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	
Nepal.																			
Security Deposit of Reati Prasad, 5th Clerk and Treasurer, Nepal Residency .	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	Resident in Nepal.
Mussamat Luchmi Kumari .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	
Carried over .	1,17,600	3,25,900	26,14,100	59,200	1,89,800	1,65,900	13,500	5,51,400	3,10,100	60,400	1,01,000	2,41,900	41,600	6,225	...	57,000	6,200	48,61,825	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT. 3½ per cent., 1842-43.	3½ per cent., 1854-55.	3½ per cent., 1865.	3½ per cent., 1879.	3 per cent., 1900-01.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	4 per cent., 1915-16.	4 per cent., 1916-17.	5 per cent., 1929-47.	5 per cent., 1945-55.	5½ per cent., 1920.	5½ per cent., 1921.	5½ per cent., 1922.	5½ per cent., 1923.	5½ per cent., 1925.	5½ per cent., 1928.	Debentures, and Railway shares.	TOTAL.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward	1,17,600	3,25,900	2,614,100	59,200	1,89,800	1,65,900	13,500	5,51,400	3,10,100	60,400	1,01,000	2,41,900	41,600	6,225	...	57,000	6,200	48,61,825	
Neemuch.																			
Neemuch Cantonment Fund	...	10,000	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,000	Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Neemuch.
Nowgong.																			
Victoria Famine Insurance Fund	...	...	26,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,300	
Prince of Wales' Recovery Fund	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	
Rao Bahadur Rosung Singh	...	...	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,50,000	
King Edward Memorial Fund of the Bundelkhand Agency	...	...	12,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,400	
Security Deposit of Shew Charan Lal, Treasurer, Bundelkhand Agency	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	Political Agent, Bundelkhand.
" Lala Mulchand, Treasurer, Sarila State	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
" Sukh Lal, Treasurer, Nowgong, Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	
" Abdul Alum, Court Nazir	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	Cantonment Magistrate Nowgong.
Port Blair.																			
Security Deposit of U. Murugasam, Head Store-keeper	...	...	300	...	...	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Port Blair.
" K. Mooneswamy Moodliar, Treasurer, Port Blair Treasury.	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	Treasury Officer, Port Blair.

C. R. Vijai Bargam Moodliar, Head Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Andamans.
Quetta.																			
Abdul Rahim, Minor	...	1,000	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200	Political Agent, Quetta Pishin.
Quetta Municipality	...	...	35,000	...	...	...	...	...	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,000	
Pishin Sadar District Bazar Fund	...	...	39,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,400	Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.
Nazar Mahammad, minor	...	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	
Abdul Hakim, minor	...	...	8,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,400	
Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,500	20,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,200	
Sambhar.																			
Magan Mal, Copper Coin Contractor	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar.
Lala Bhaicom Bux Contractor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	
Magan Mal, Treasurer, Sambhar Treasury	..	...	30,000	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000	
Sibi.																			
Baluchistan Coal Mining Co., Ltd.	...	500	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	Political Agent, Sibi.
Barnes School Scholarship Fund	...	...	3,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, Sibi.
Female Dispensary at Sibi	...	...	10,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,800	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.
Harnai Bazar Local Fund	...	...	6,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,900	Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, Sibi.
Simla.																			
Qamaruddin, Stationery-keeper	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	Superintendent, Government Press, Simla.
Carried over	1,19,700	3,37,400	29,62,350	59,300	1,89,800	1,70,100	13,500	5,58,900	3,70,800	71,400	1,11,000	2,41,900	41,600	6,225	...	57,000	6,200	53,17,125	

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent., 1842-3.	3½ per cent., 1854-55.	3½ per cent., 1865.	3½ per cent., 1879.	3½ per cent., 1900-01.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	4 per cent., 1915-16.	4 per cent., 1916-17.	5 per cent., 1929-47.	5 per cent., 1945-55.	5½ per cent., 1920.	5½ per cent., 1921.	5½ per cent., 1922.	5½ per cent., 1923.	5½ per cent., 1925.	5½ per cent., 1928.	Debentures and Railway shares.	TOTAL.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward	1,19,700	3,37,400	29,62,300	59,300	1,89,800	1,70,100	13,500	5,58,900	3,70,800	71,400	1,11,000	2[illegible],900	41,600	6,225	...	57,000	6,200	53,17,125	
Ulwar.																			
[illegible]lwar Municipal Committee	...	60,000	1,33,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,93,100	Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, [illegible]haratpur.
Jhob.																			
[illegible]ountess of Dufferin Hospital Fund	...	500	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	Political Agent, Zhob.
[illegible]ort Sandeman Bazar Local Fund	...	...	...	...	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	...	...	...	...	16,000	Political Agent, Zhob.
[illegible]otal Civil Officers in direct Account	1,19,700	3,97,900	30,97,600	59,300	1,97,800	1,70,100	13,500	5,58,900	3,70,800	71,400	1,11,000	2,41,900	49,600	6,225	...	57,000	6,200	55,28,925	
[illegible]ndemnity deposit of lost Promissory Notes:—																			
[illegible]ppu Raw, S.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	
[illegible]ohon Rai Dolat Rai	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	
[illegible]. V. Venkataramana Ieyengar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	400	
[illegible]amal Kamini Dassi	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	
[illegible]am Kumar Basu	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	
[illegible]iridhari Lal Roy	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	
[illegible]albhadra Das	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	
[illegible]apoorjee, S. J.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	
[illegible]handjo Yeshavant dole	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	
[illegible]ani Bala Debi	...	...	...	...	700	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	
[illegible]akhawat Hussain	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,800	
[illegible]ari Das Bhattach[illegible]	...	...	...	...	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	
[illegible]ya Ram	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	
[illegible]hundun B[illegible]asini Dhor	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	

Government Promissory Notes held on account of the following Funds.																		
Bengal Christain Family Pension Fund	...	...	5,27,000	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000	...	...	3,000	2,000	...	2,000	...	5,38,000
Hindu Family Annuity Fund	...	...	11,96,500	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000	...	12,41,500
Mysore Railway Debenture Loan Sinking Fund	10,51,900	7,22,200	56,59,200	1,600	21,56,100	10,66,100	...	3,50,000	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,10,07,100
iotic Fund	...	...	2,54,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,54,500
sian Famine Relief Fund	...	...	14,000	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	14,000
DEPOSITS HELD ON ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS.																		
East Indian Railway Company.																		
Colliery Benefit Fund	...	200	4,300	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	7,800
Fine Fund	10,700	17,500	44,800	3,000	34,800	700	...	...	100	...	30,800	13,000	10,200	4,000	...	...	...	1,69,600
Hill School Endowment Fund	...	...	2,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
Mutual Guarantee Fund	17,300	...	32,700	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,100
Savings Bank	...	...	3,28,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	14,400	7,600	17,000	...	2,500	30,000	...	4,09,500
Stephenson Memorial Fund	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.																		
Provident Fund	4,41,200	10,52,000	5,21,600	37,700	6,05,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	49,25,000	75,82,500
SECURITIES OF THE FOLLOWING RAILWAYS PROVIDENT FUNDS TAKEN OVER BY GOVERNMENT.																		
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,03,000	14,63,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,01,900	2,78,16,400
East Indian Railway.	13,06,500	52,94,000	3,21,300	79,200	21,54,000	...	...	...	33,16,000	...	3,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,50,45,400	99,68,300
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	4,20,800	4,64,400	2,19,000	1,10,700	3,32,000	2,85,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,87,92,000	2,06,73,900
Assam-Bengal Railway.	22,300	2,51,500	1,20,000	100	1,24,000	...	50,800	2,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,32,100	18,00,800
Carried over	32,70,700	78,06,500	94,61,300	2,32,300	54,65,900	13,56,500	2,55,800	20,23,700	33,33,400	2,000	3,45,200	23,600	30,200	16,000	12,900	42,000	4,80,96,400	8,17,74,400

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.																		Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1842-43.	3½ per cent., 1854-55.	3½ per cent., 1865.	3½ per cent., 1879.	3½ per cent., 1900-01.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	4 per cent., 1915-16.	4 per cent., 1916-17.	5 per cent., 1929-47.	5 per cent., 1945-55.	5½ per cent., 1920.	5½ per cent., 1921.	5½ per cent., 1922.	5½ per cent., 1923.	5½ per cent., 1925.	5½ per cent., 1928.	Debentures and Railway shares.	TOTAL.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward	32,70,700	78,06,500	94,61,300	2,32,300	54,65,900	13,56,500	3,55,800	20,23,700	33,33,400	2,000	3,45,200	23,600	30,200	16,050	12,900	42,060	4,80,96,400	8,17,74,400	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	1,90,500	91,000	1,75,500	1,00,000	5,66,000	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	41,00,500	52,23,500	
Burma Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,22,400	...	400	...	...	...	...	2,03,000	19,44,000	37,69,800	
Deposits held on account of Indian Life Insurance Companies under Sec. 4 of Act VI of 1912.																			
Gujarat Parsee Mutual Death Benefit Fund, Surat	...	27,500	7,000	1,000	75,000	...	...	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,26,500	
Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ld., Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,41,000	...	29,000	...	30,000	...	...	...	...	2,00,000	
India Equitable Insurance Co., Ld., Calcutta	...	...	...	...	4,000	96,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	
National Indian Life Insurance Co., Ld., Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000	
National Insurance Co., Ld.	...	30,000	20,000	15,000	1,35,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000	
Mutual Help Association, Simla	...	...	20,000	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	
Independent Order of Rechabites, Allahabad	...	20,000	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	
Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society, Ld., Gujranwala	1,000	9,600	57,300	3,000	...	64,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,35,000	
Unique Assurance Co., Ld., Calcutta	...	25,000	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,600	
Bharat Insurance Co., Ld., Lahore	5,800	84,200	55,000	...	55,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000	
Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ld., Bombay	12,000	53,000	14,000	2,000	1,14,000	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000	
British Indian Insurance Co., Ld., Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	34,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,100	

Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Ld., Bombay	18,000	35,500	...	...	14,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,500
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ld., Bombay	65,000	...	1,35,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
United India Life Assurance Co., Ld., Madras	17,300	41,400	19,800	4,300	22,100	95,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ld.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
All-India United Insurance Co., Ld., Bombay	...	11,000	...	25,000	37,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,000
Christian Mutual Provident Fund, Ld.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,500	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,500
Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ld., Bombay	45,100	10,000	1,900	5,000	15,000	10,000	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,000
Bengal Mercantile Life Insurance Co., Ld., Calcutta	1,000	...	2,000	...	...	27,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,300
General Assurance Society, Ld., Ajmer	600	70,600	43,700	...	85,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund, Madras	50,000	...	34,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,000
Co-Operative Assurance Co., Ld., Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
Popular Assurance Co., Ld., Rawalpindi	32,500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,000
Light of Asia Insurance Co., Ld., Calcutta	100	800	100	...	...	29,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
Tinnevelly Widows' Fund, Madras	...	4,000	45,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,000
Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Bombay	30,600	23,500	8,000	...	15,500	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,600
Arya Insurance Co., Ld., Cachar	15,000	5,000	2,000	...	3,000	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,000
Asian Commercial Assurance Co., Ld., Bombay	52,000	1,000	47,000	...	92,500	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
Indian Life Assurance Co., Ld., Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
Zenith Life Insurance Co., Ld., Bombay	2,000	38,000	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,000
Carried over	38,09,200	83,87,600	1,01,49,100	3,87,600	67,06,100	19,55,200	2,60,800	21,03,200	57,16,800	5,000	3,74,600	23,600	60,200	16,000	12,900	2,45,000	5,41,40,900	9,43,53,800

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.																		Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent. 1842-43.	3½ per cent. 1854-55.	3½ per cent. 1865.	3½ per cent. 1879.	3½ per cent. 1900-01.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	4 per cent. 1915-16.	4 per cent. 1916-17.	5 per cent. 1929-47.	5 per cent. 1945-55.	5½ per cent. 1920.	5½ per cent. 1921.	5½ per cent. 1922.	5½ per cent. 1923.	5½ per cent. 1925.	5½ per cent. 1928.	Debentures and Railway shares.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward	38,09,200	83,87,600	1,01,49,100	3,87,600	67,06,100	19,55,200	2,60,800	21,03,200	57,16,800	5,000	3,74,600	23,600	60,200	16,000	12,900	2,45,000	5,41,40,900	9,43,53,800	
Deposits held on account of Indian Life Insurance Companies under Sec. 4 Act VI of 1912.																			
Associacao Goana De Mutuo Auxillio, Ld., Bombay	...	35,000	19,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,000	
Bombay Zoroastrian Mutual Death Benefit Fund, Bombay	5,000	25,000	8,000	11,000	77,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,26,000	
Provincial Insurance Co., Ld., Calcutta	...	25,000	...	...	...	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,200	
Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ld., Calcutta	2,500	18,000	12,300	...	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,300	
Western India Life Insurance Co., Ld., Satara	4,000	1,000	22,100	1,000	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,100	
Indian Christian Provident Fund, Madras	4,400	6,500	1,100	...	17,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,000	
East and West Insurance Co., Ld., Bombay	1,000	4,500	1,000	...	48,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,000	
Britannia Life Assurance Co., Ld.	...	2,000	7,000	...	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Rajputana-Malwa Railway Zoroastrian Association, Bombay	12,000	12,000	9,000	...	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,500	...	...	...	...	55,500	
Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ld.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000	
Indian Allied Life Insurance Co., Ld., Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	
Himalaya Assurance Co., Ltd.	...	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	
Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ld., Singapore	2,000	73,500	20,000	2,000	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	

hina Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ld., Shanghai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000	...	2,00,000
ew India Assurance Co., Ld., Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000
OTAL OF CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY TRUST ACCOUNT	38,40,100	86,15,100	1,02,48,600	4,01,600	69,05,600	19,82,400	2,60,800	21,03,200	59,16,800	5,000	3,99,600	23,600	66,700	16,000	12,900	4,45,000	5,41,40,900	9,53,83,900
OTAL CIVIL OFFICERS IN DIRECT ACCOUNT	1,19,700	3,97,900	30,97,600	59,300	1,97,800	1,70,100	13,500	5,58,900	3,70,800	71,400	1,11,000	2,41,900	49,600	6,225	...	57,000	6,200	55,28,925
GRAND TOTAL	39,59,800	90,13,000	1,33,46,200	4,60,900	71,03,400	21,52,500	2,74,300	26,62,100	62,87,600	76,400	5,10,600	2,65,500	1,16,300	22,22 5	12,900	5,02,000	5,41,47,100	10,09,12,825

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.							
	3 per cent., Loan.	Various 3½ per cent., Loans.	Various 4 per cent., Loans.	5 per cent., Loans.	5½ per cent., Loans.	Post Office cash certificate.	Debentures and Railway Shares.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Trust Account Investment held under Articles 67B and 70, Government Securities Manual.								
DEPOSITS ON ACCOUNT OF LOST CURRENCY NOTES.								
Abdul Shakur and Shaik Kallu	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	300
Abdul Hye, A. K. M.	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	500
Azim Miah	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	300
Baborali Sirkar	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100
Bankim Chandra Guha	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	200
Bell, J. W.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Bilash Roy and Sew Dutt Roy	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100
Bissessur Saraswati	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	700
Charles Claph	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100
Chunder Kanto Bose	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	200
Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	700
Commissioner of Paper Currency, Rangoon	...	400	...	4,000	...	...	...	4,400
Dwarkanath Debendra Nath Saha	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	200
Gopi Nath Maity, Rai Bahadur	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
Gourhari Banik and Mohesh Chandra Banik	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	200
Government Agency Balance	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	500
Govind Ram and Dalchand	...	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	1,700
Grindlay Groom & Co.	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	200
Gudar Mollah	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	200
Gulab Chand Shahu	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
Guru Charan Sarkar	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
Ismail Miah and Ibrahim Miah	...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
Jadu Nath Goswami	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100
Jane, widow of Chowhari Deen	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
Kadi Karikar	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	200
Kallan Khan and Saiduddin Khan	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
Kharidar Jeet Bahadur	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	300
Khoob Lall Shahu	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Kishan Lal Malpani	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
Mahomed Amin of Pendra Road	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
Moulvi Ahmed Ali	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	800
Mulraj Bhabra	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
Munshi Yar Mahomed Bepari	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	300
Naruddin Sircar	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100
Carried over	...	15,800	1,300	5,600	200	...	...	22,900

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.							
	3 per cent., Loan.	Various 3½ per cent., Loans.	Various 4 per cent., Loans.	5 per cent., Loans.	5½ per cent., Loans.	Post Office cash certificate.	Debentures and Railway Shares.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward	...	15,800	1,300	5,600	200	...	...	22,900
Panchanan Singh	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	300
Pran Nath Chowdhuri	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	200
Parmmapantha Agarwala	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100
Pundit Rama Sanker Misr, S. C. S.	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	400
Pyari Mohun and Nanda Mohun Shaha	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	400
Rai Charan Dutta	...	100	...	.	...	...	...	100
Ram Saran Ram	500	...	...	...	..	...		500
Ram Peary Kuer	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100
Rakhal Dasi Debi	...	...	...	800	.	...	...	800
Ram Sukh Bhakat and Ram Ratan Bhakat	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	200
Rajendra Narain Singh, Deo	...	...	...	...	10,500	...	...	10,500
Ramani Mohun Dutt	...	...	...	300	..	.	...	300
Rana Sir Sheo Raj Singh, K.C.I.E.	...	...	...	14,300	...	...	...	14,300
Rai Sahib Kundun Lal Dube	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	400
Riplal Mahto	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	200
Sarbananda Das	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sital Prosad Agarwalla	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100
Srimatti Sarat Kumari Dassi	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100
Srikanto Shah Chowdury	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	300
Syed Mahomed Ibrahim Hossain Khan and Syed Akbar Ali Khan	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
Tokhram Agarwalla and Rama Nand Agarwalla	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	200
Thiroovengada Swamy Naicker	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	300
Tikari Raj	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100
Vyse, J. C.	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100
Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway shares	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,900	59,900
TOTAL TRUST ACCOUNT	500	19,600	1,300	21,400	10,700	...	59,900	1,13,400
Government Promissory Notes held under Civil officers i direct account. Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.								
Security Deposit of Abdul Rashid	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
Do. Doctor Sharif Hussain	...	...	...	...	...	650	...	650
Do. Pundit Anant Ram	1,500	...	...	...		...	...	1,500
Do. G. Kanahiya Lal	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Do. Lala Jai Narain.	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Do. Malik Lal Din	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
Carried over	2,500	1,000	...	..	...	650	...	4,150

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.							
	3 per cent., Loan.	Various 3½ per cent., Loans.	Various 4 per cent., Loans.	5 per cent., Loans.	5½ per cent., Loans.	Post Office cash certificate.	Debentures and Railway Shares.	TOTAL.
	₨	₨	₨	₨	₨	₨	₨	₨
Brought forward	2,500	1,000	...	...	...	650	...	4,150
Security Deposit of Lakshman	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
Do. Munshi Suraj Narain	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
Do. Syed Mohamed Irtiza Wahidi	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
Do. Laxmi Narain Gupta	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Do. Syed Jaffer Hussain	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Do. Shamlal Brijmohun Lal	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Do. Dwarka Prasad	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Do. Balbhadar	...	...	...	...	...	1,940	...	1,940
Do. Kunja Behari Lal	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
Do. Azir Hussein, M.	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Do. Amir Mirza	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
Do. Kuri Ram, P.	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Do. Tarini Prosad Singh	...	...	...	...	...	650	...	650
Do. Nur Ilahi, H.	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	500
CONTROLLER OF PRINTING, STATIONERY AND STAMPS.								
Security deposit of Upper India Couper Paper Mills Co., Limited.	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Do. Tittagarh Paper Mills, Company Limited	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Do. A. P. Ghosh	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Do. Sherman & Co.	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
Do. Fanindra Nath Gupta	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	400
Do. Jadu Nath Pan & Company	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Do. Mohamed Hossain Khoda Bux Contractor	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	600
SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING.								
Abdus Samad, Contractor	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	600
Messrs. B. K. Mukerjee	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
Carried over	4,900	10,800	...	...	2,500	3,240	...	21,440

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.							
	3 per cent., Loan.	Various 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent., Loans.	5 per cent., Loans.	5½ per cent, Loans.	Post Office cash certificate.	Debentures and Railway Shares.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward	4,900	10,800	...	...	2,500	3,240	...	21,440
Gwalior.								
Bhadaura Estate	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	400
Dewan of Lalgarh	...	...	...	...	...	6,200	...	6,200
Dewan Jaswant Singh of Sirsi	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	...	2,100
Lachman Singh of Karandia	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	900
Thakur Bhim Singh of Tappa	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	900
Thakur Rai Singh of Patharia	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	250
Quetta.								
Quetta Municipality	...	...	...	33,400	...	...	...	33,400
Calcutta.								
Medical Store-keeper to Government	300	700	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Officer-in-charge Medical Distribution Government of India; Army Department, Calcutta	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	500
TOTAL CIVIL OFFICERS IN DIRECT ACCOUNT.	5,200	11,500	..	33,400	3,000	13,990	...	67,090
TOTAL TRUST ACCOUNT	500	19,600	1,300	21,400	10,700	...	59,900	1,13,400
GRAND TOTAL	5,700	31,100	1,300	54,800	13,700	13,990	59,900	1,80,490

Besides the above the following Government Promissory Notes were received but not converted into Book Debt Certificate during the year 1919.

			R
Case No.	285	E. I. Railway Fine Fund	1,500
" "	299 & 307	E. I. Railway Savings Bank	2,000
" "	338	E. I. Railway Colliery Benefit Fund	3,000
" "	295	India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.	1,00,000
" "	296	Gujarat Parsee Mutual Death Benefit Fund	10,000
" "	297	Britannia Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay	1,000
" "	302	New Era Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay	25,000
" "	313	New India Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay	1,75,000
" "	316	Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Rajputana-Malwa Railway Zoroastrian Association, Bombay	7,000
" "	344	Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay	1,10,000
" "	298	Mysore Railway Debenture Loan Sinking Fund	1,37,400
" "	312	Patriotic Fund	7,000
" "	293	Deputy Controller in charge, Paper Currency	2 400
" "	326	Master of Mint	200
" "	336	Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara	500

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, 9th March, 1920.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 3rd March 1920.

No. 16.—Mr. F. C. Pavry, Executive Engineer, is granted under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, and Government of India, Finance Department, letters Nos. 168-C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919 and 1514-C.S.R., dated the 29-30th December 1919, combined leave for 8 months, *viz.*, privilege leave due and furlough on average salary for the remaining period, with effect from the 1st March 1920 or subsequent date.

2. This office Notification No. 11, dated the 13th February 1920, is hereby cancelled.

No. 17.—In this office Notification No. 8, dated the 3rd February 1920, for "2 months" read "4 months" as the period of "furlough on average salary" portion of the leave granted to Mr. R. W. Watts, Assistant Engineer.

S. P. FLOWERDEW,

for Agent, North Western Railway.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 10th March 1920.

No. 19.—In continuation of the Railway Board's Notification No. 1546E.-19, dated the 2nd August 1919, Major R. S. Muter, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of leave on private affairs for seven months with effect from the 6th February 1920.

No. 20.—In supersession of this office Notification No. 15, dated 26th November 1919, Mr. L. W. VanSomeren, District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway is granted under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, letters Nos. 168-C.S.R., dated 24th February 1919, 1514-C.S.R., dated 29th/30th December 1919 and 79-C.S.R., dated 23rd January 1920, combined leave for nine months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 5 months and 12 days and furlough on full average salary for the remaining period, with effect from the 20th January 1920.

The 11th March 1920.

No. 21.—Mr. E. Lane, Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted, under Articles 233, 260 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department No. 168 C. S. R., dated 24th February 1919, combined leave for two years, *viz.*, privilege leave due and furlough for the remaining period with effect from the 10th March 1920, or any subsequent date.

J. H. WHITE,

Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Raisina, the 5th March 1920.

No. 2870-*E*.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to sanction the creation, with effect from the 1st April 1920, of an independent Sub-Division in the 2nd Circle of Superintendence to be known as the "Stoneyard Sub-Division."

The Stoneyard and Quarries (III) Sub-Division of the VI Project Division is abolished with effect from the same date.

No. 2873-*E*.—Mr. W. B. Cairns, Assistant Central Buildings, is transferred from the VI Project Division to the Stoneyard Sub-Division, 2nd Circle, with effect from the 1st April 1920.

The 8th March 1920.

Leave.

No. 3004-*E*.—Mr. J. Bonar, Temporary Engineer, attached to the III Project Division, Delhi, is granted privilege leave for 2 months under Articles 242 (*a*) and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 6th March 1920, or such subsequent date as he is relieved of his duties.

C. A. BARRON,

Chief Commissioner.

REPORTS OF DESERTION

Report of an Absentee without leave from the 93rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Kirkee, this 3rd day of March 1920.

Rank and Name—Gunner Henry Crawford.
Age—19 years 9 months.
Height—5 feet 4 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, black; eyes, dark brown.
Trade—Soldier.
Date of Enlistment—12th February 1920.
Place of Enlistment—Madras.
Where born—Bangalore.
Date of absence—22nd February 1920.
Place of absence—Kirkee.
Birthmark on left upper arm behind. Scar below angle of L. Scapula. Large circular Birthmark above Pulic arch.
On leave in Bangalore.
Under 6 months' service.

P. G. M. ELLES, Captain for Major,
Commanding 93rd Battery, R. F. A.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment, dated at Trimulgherry, Deccan, India, this 5th day of March 1920.

Number, Rank, and Name—32531, Private, Cockayne, L.
Date of Enlistment—3rd April 1916.
Date and Place of Desertion or Absence—5th January 1920. Agra, India.
Left the Attach Section (1-R. W. Kent Regiment) on 5th January 1920 to join Unit at Secunderabad.
Under 4 years' service.

C. H. CUMBERLEGE, Major,
Commanding 2nd Bn., Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regt.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Devonshire Regiment, dated at Quetta, this 29th day of February 1920.

Number, Rank, and Name—41147, Private, Lowe, George Ernest.
Age—25 years.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Trade—Messenger.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Date and Place of Enlistment—22nd April 1913. Leicester.
Parish and County in which born—Salford, Manchester.
Date and Place of Desertion or Absence—24th February 1920. Quetta
Marks—Scar left wrist. Tattooing on both forearms. 1 tooth missing on right side of mouth, both feet turn in slightly and is a little bandy-legged.
Has been known to pass by the name of Bentley. His wife calls herself Mrs. Bentley and resides in Calcutta.
Under 7 years' service.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Devonshire Regiment, dated at Quetta, this 29th day of February 1920.

Number, Rank, and Name—55503, Private, Green, Harry (2-5th Som. L. I. attd. 2 Devons).
Age—25 years.
Height—5 feet 9 inches.
Trade—Brass Caster.
Colour of—Complexion, fair, hair, fair.
Date and Place of Enlistment—29th January 1914. Lichfield.
Parish and County in which born—St. Lukes, Warwick, England.
Date and Place of Desertion or Absence—24th February 1920. Quetta, Baluchistan.
Marks—Chest, arms and hands covered with Tattoo.
Very bandy-legged. May be wearing brown leggings and light khaki drill breeches. Talks with a Lancashire accent.
Under 7 year's service.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Devonshire Regiment, dated at Quetta, this 29th day of February 1920.

Number, Rank and Name—32407, Private, Millgate, Albert Edward.
Age—23 years 11 months.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Trade—Labourer.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, brown.
Date and Place of Enlistment—12th January 1915. Hereford.
Parish and County in which born—Maidstone, Kent.
Date and Place of Desertion or Absence—24th February 1920. Quetta.
Marks—Vaccination marks on left arm. Scar on left side of face near eye.
Slightly bald.
Hair parted in centre.
Under 6 years' service.

J. P. LAW, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 2nd Devonshire Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 3rd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles, dated at Dehra Dun, this 11th of day March 1920.

Name—Martin, Lieut. D. D. Age—22 years. Height—5 feet 4 inches.	Officer left Peshawar February 10th to join 1/66th Punjabis, Manmad, and has not yet joined. Slimly built, complexion fair, hair fair and brushed back off forehead, slight fair moustache but almost clean-shaven.

A. H. ARBUTHNOT, Major,
Commanding 3rd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Report of an Absentee without leave from the Highland Light Infantry, dated at Deolali, this 5th day of March 1920.

Number, Rank, and Name—12473, Private, Joyce, H.	Date of absence—29th February 1920.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the British Concentration Camp, dated at Deolali, this 11th day of March 1920.

Number, Rank, and Name—1227, Private (R. S. M.) Beattie, J.	Date of absence—11th March 1920.

Officer Commanding British Concentration Camp.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 33 OF 1920.

Dated the 9th March 1920.

Re Nabadwip Chandra Shaha, Rai Mohan Shaha and Monmohan Shaha, all residing at and lately carrying on business in Jute at No. 45, Balaram Mazumder Street, in the town of Calcutta, under the name and style of Nabadwip Chandra Rai Mohan Shaha but all at present without employment.

Ex parte the debtor. Haripada Dutt—Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 2nd day of March 1920 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 35 OF 1920.

Dated the 8th March 1920.

Re Girwar Narain Sharma, residing at No. 16, Bonfield's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and formerly carrying on business as a Kaviraj, but at present doing nothing.

Ex parte the debtor. K. N. De—Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 6th day of March 1920 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 36 OF 1920.

Dated the 10th March 1920.

Re James Henry Badger, residing at No. 9-1, Khairu's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, a Guard on the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Ex parte the debtor. Debtor—In person.

On the 6th day of March 1920 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

G. McD. FALKNER,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 156 OF 1918.

Rangoon, the 24th February 1920.

In the matter of M. Haroon Johary, Rice Miller, of 29th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said M. Haroon Johary, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 24th day of February 1920.

CASE No. 96 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 23rd February 1920.

In the matter of Sena Pena Pina Alagappa Konar, formerly residing at Thakkuba Village Kaw Township, Pegu District.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Sena Pena Pina Alagappa Konar, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 23rd day of February 1920.

CASE No. 121 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 23rd February 1920.

In the matter of Razak Khan, of No. 74, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court, adjudging the said Razak Khan, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 23rd day of February 1920.

CASE No. 20 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 27th February 1920.

In the matter of R. Kandasawmy Pillay, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by R. Kandasawmy Pillay, Ship Dubash of No. 69, Palidhanee Street, Ahlone, Rangoon, on the 25th day of February 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 27th day of February 1920 against the said R. Kandasawmy Pillay.

CASE No. 21 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 27th February 1920.

In the matter of P. V. Kurien, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by P. V. Kurien, of No. 34, 37th Street, Rangoon, on the 27th day of February 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said P. V. Kurien.

CASE No. 22 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 27th February 1920.

In the matter of Ah Paing, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ah Paing of No. 93 A Upper Pazundaung, Rangoon, on the 27th day of February 1920, an order of adjudication of Insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ah Paing.

CASE No. 23 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 1st March 1920.

In the matter of Saker Rowether, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Saker Rowether, of No. 15, China Street, Rangoon, on the 1st day of March 1920, an order of adjudication of Insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Saker Rowether.

E. W. W. XAVIER,
Offg. Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT DELHI.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

The 10th March 1920.

Notice is hereby given under Section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907 that the undermentioned person has applied to this Court to be adjudged an Insolvent and that his application, having been admitted, will be heard on the date specified in column 4 of the statement below. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear on the date fixed either in person or by pleader.

1	2	3	4
Number of the Case.	NAME, PARENTAGE, OCCUPATION AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF THE — Petitioners.	NAME, PARENTAGE, OCCUPATION AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF THE — Creditors.	Date fixed for hearing the application.
8 of 1920 .	Indra, son of Zakha of Delhi, Paharganj.	Sardari Mal and 5 others of Delhi City.	19th March 1920.
5 of 1920 .	Hiralal, son of Ramjilal of Delhi, Vallipura.	Sayed Muzuffarali Khan rais of Jenesath, Dist. Muzaffarnagar and Mohamad Yusuff of Delhi, son of Azizuddin.	9th April 1920.

RAM CHANDRA,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE COURT OF L. RAMCHANDRA, M.A., M.B.E., INSOLVENCY JUDGE, DELHI.

Delhi, the 2nd March 1920.

Notice is hereby given under Section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the undermentioned persons have applied to this Court to be adjudicated Insolvents and their applications, having been admitted, will be heard on the dates specified in column 4 of the statement below. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear on the date fixed either in person or by pleader.

Number of the case.	NAME, PARENTAGE, OCCUPATION AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF THE — Petitioners.	NAME, PARENTAGE, OCCUPATION AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF THE — Creditors.	Date fixed for hearing the application.
1	2	3	4
7 of 1920	Mahmud Beg, son of Inayatullah Beg, caste Moghal of Pahan Imli, Delhi.	Gauri Shanker Govindpershad and 15 others of Delhi.	12th March 1920.
2 of 1920	F. Jiaram Ramchand of Delhi Katra Choban.	Master Surat Ram Beg Raj and 45 others of Delhi and Bhuwani.	Do.

Delhi, the 2nd March 1920.

In the matter of Insolvency of Jankidass Murli Dhar debtors of Delhi.

To The Creditors Sardari Mal Joti Pd. and 79 others.

Take notice that Kidarnath, son of Jotram proprietor of the firm of Jotram Kidarnath of Bombay, has applied for his debt to be proved and his name to be entered in the Schedule as a creditor and this Court has fixed 26th March 1920 for hearing the said application.

RAM CHANDRA,
Judge, Small Cause Court, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 575 OF 1918.

Dated the 2nd March 1920.

Re Messrs. Jethabhai Raghowji & Co., a firm up to recently carried on business in Bombay as Merchants and Commission Agents in Hessian and Gunny bags, etc.; Adjudged Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 12th day of December 1918 against the said Insolvents has been this day annulled.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Acting Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) :—

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of the presentation of petitions			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
110—1920	Keshowji Kooverji Lohana	Hindu	Mandvi, Vadgadi, Bombay	Formerly broker in Grocery and now servant in the employ of Govindji Bhanji and Mulji Arjun.	1st	March	1920	2nd	March	1920
111—1920	Soma Kana Bhingarwani	"	Lower Parel, Bombay	Sweeper in the B., B. & C. I. Railway, Lower Parel Station.	2nd	"	"	"	"	"
112—1920	John Thomas Pereira	East Indian	Ramnar in Bandra	Clerk in the General Department Secretariat	"	"	"	"	"	"
113—1920	Dwarka Soopal Pardesi	Hindu	Parel, Bombay	Workman in the Century Mills Ltd.	"	"	"	"	"	"
114—1920	Alghooram Narayen Pardesi	"	Jacob Circle, Bombay	Hawker in the parched grains	3rd	"	"	3rd	"	"
115—1920	Kasiram Balooji Patel	"	Elphinstone Road, Bombay	Moulder in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co, at Parel.	"	"	"	"	"	"
116—1920	Nandlal Vithalji *alias* Velji Bhup.	"	Dadar, Bombay	Lately trading in the name of Wishwanath Velji and Nathubhai Mohanji as dealer in shares of different Joint Stock Companies and now unemployed.	6th	"	"	6th	"	"
117—1920	Bapubhai Vithaldas Merchant	"	Girgaum Back Road, Bombay	Lately estate Broker and now unemployed	8th	"	"	8th	"	"
118—1920	Michael Moses Nagaokar	Jew	Babula Tank Road, Bombay	Clerk in the Office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, B., B. & C. I. Railway.	"	"	"	"	"	"
120—1920	Puran Khandoo Ahir Gowli	Hindu	Chambeli Wadi, Delisle Road, Byculla, Bombay.	Hawker in Milk	"	"	"	"	"	"
121—1920	Ahmed Sumar Lohar	Mahomedan	Umarkhady, Bombay	Lately Iron-Smith and now unemployed	"	"	"	"	"	"
119—1920	Narsi Ramji Surira	Hindu	Khoja Street, Bombay	An Extra Carpenter	"	"	"	"	"	"
122—1920	Gheverchand Hastimal Nemani	"	Bhuleshwar, Bombay	Formerly a Speculator and Commission Agent in Linseed, Cotton, etc. at Mumbadevi and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 8th day of March 1920.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled.

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address.	Description.	Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.
1—1918	Bhawoo Gangji Katkar	Hindu	Fergusson Road, Bombay	A Jobber in the Trikamdas Mills Ltd.	7th	January	1918
201—1918	Hirji Virji Khatri	"	Kaji Molla, Bombay	A Carpenter	1st	May	"
203—1918	Moolshankar Hurjiwan Joshi	"	Barbhai Molla, Bombay	Lately a Hawker in Cloth and Sundries and now a servant in the employ of Jamnadas Harakji.	3rd	"	"
205—1918	William Ellison	Anglo-Indian	Dadar, Chaukar Wadi, Bombay	A Mechanic in the G. I. P. Railway, Matunga Workshop.	6th	"	"
206—1918	Bhanooshankar Manishanker Bhut	Hindu	Mandir, Bhat Bazar, Bombay	Lately a dealer in Cloth and now a servant in the employ of Oomer Rohimtoola Memon.	7th	"	"
208—1918	Bapubhai Vithaldas Merchant	"	Girgaon Back Road, Bombay	Lately an Estate Broker and now unemployed	9th	"	"
209—1918	George Arnold Fernandez	Anglo-Indian	Watson's Hotel, Bombay	A Commission Agent	10th	"	"
210—1918	Jehangir Dossabhoy Doopatawala	Parsee	Lower Parel, Bombay	A Fireman in the G. I. P. Railway Co.	10th	"	"
212—1918	Esamudin Shaik Dawood Muguai	Mahomadan	Bagalpura, Doongri, Bombay	A Fitter in the employ of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ltd.	13th	"	"
213—1918	James Harry Brown	Anglo-Indian	Fitzgerald Hotel, Bombay	A Telegraphist in the Government Central Telegraph Office. Bombay.	"	"	"
215—1918	Cherubind Henry D'Souza	East Indian	Bandra	A Clerk in the employ of Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., situated at Wallace Street, Fort.	14th	"	"
216—1918	Bhagoo Ratanji Khalasi	Hindu	Parel, Bhoiwady	A Fitter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company	15th	"	"
218—1918	Jetha Dalichand Sha and Sesmal Dalichand Sha.	"	Doongri	Lately doing business as Shroffs in partnership with Jeroop Dalichand Sha and Gulabchand Motichand Sha in the name of Dalichad Dewa & Co., and now both servants in the employ of Dewa Pana & Co.	16th	"	"
219—1918	Framji *alias* Franeroz Dadabhai *alias* Dorabji Taddywala.	Parsee	Grant Road, Bombay	A Fitter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company, Parel Workshop.	17th	"	"
222—1918	Hiralal Narotum Sha	Hindu	Girgaum No. 11, Bombay	Lately a Speculator in shares of different Companies and now unemployed.	20th	"	"
223—1918	Ramchandra Vithal Chandolkar	"	Jacob Circle, Bombay	A Servant in the employ of Bombay Boot and Shoe Co., Limited, Fort.	21st	"	"
227—1918	Shaik Ebrahim Abdulrehman	Mahomedan	Mortand Road, Bombay	A hack Victoria Driver	29th	"	"
229—1918	Darabshaw Merwanji Oomrigar	Parsee	New Force Road, Bombay	Carrying on business as Dealer in Motor Cars and also a Motor Mechanic in partnership with Nasarwanji Mancherji Channa under the name of Channa and Oomrigar and Company	30th	"	"

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, Bombay, this 8th day of March 1920.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th March 1920.

No. 212—66-2.—The combined leave for 4 months and 10 days granted to Mr. Atulananda Das, late Assistant Instructor, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, in this Office Notifications Nos. 179 and 341, dated 24th February 1919 and 17th April 1919, respectively, is commuted into privilege leave for the whole of that period.

G. S. HART,
Inspector General of Forests.

RESIDENT AT BARODA.

NOTIFICATION.

Baroda, the 9th March 1920.

No. 2986.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5, sub-section (i) and section 6 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890 (Bombay Act IV of 1890), as applied to the Cantonment of Baroda by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 162-I.B, dated the 28th January 1913, the Resident at Baroda is pleased to appoint the Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency, to be the Inspector General of Police, and the District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, to be the District Superintendent of Police, for the said Cantonment.

Notification No. 8826, dated the 11th June 1903, is hereby cancelled.

C. J. WINDHAM, Lt.-Col.,
Resident at Baroda.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1920.

No. 973-*T.G.*—Mr. J. E. Locke, Superintendent of post offices, Traffic, Punjab and N.-W. F. Circle, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 27th January 1920.

Mr. P. C. Peck, who was officiating in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch, *vice* Mr. A. G. Moore, continued to officiate in that division, with effect from the 27th January 1920, *vice* Mr. Locke.

No. 976-*T.G.*—Mr. P. C. Peck, who was officiating as Superintendent of post offices, Traffic, Punjab and N.-W. F. Circle, *vice* Mr. A. J. Williams, continued to officiate from the 19th December 1919 to the 15th January 1920, *vice* Mr. A. G. Moore.

No. 979-*T.G.*—Mr. T. Egan, Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, has been appointed to officiate in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Superintendent of post offices, Traffic, Bihar and Orissa Circle, with effect from the 8th January 1920.

The 6th March 1920.

No. 988-*T.G.*—Mr. W. D. M. Rawkins, who was officiating in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch, reverted to his substantive rank of Telegraph Master, with effect from the 20th January 1920.

Mr. G. Augustine, who was officiating in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch, *vice* Mr. C. A. Dodd, continues to officiate in that division, with effect from the 20th January 1920, *vice* Mr. H. Sur.

No. 991-*T.G.*—Mr. W. D. M. Rawkins, who was officiating in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch, *vice* Mr. S. W. Bunyan, continued to officiate in that division with effect from the 24th December 1919 in the arrangements, *vice* Mr. C. D. deV. Babington.

The 8th March 1920.

No. 559-*F.A.*—Mr. C. Lawton, Chief Electrician, is granted privilege leave for three months and twenty-five days, combined with furlough on full average salary for two months and five days, with effect from the 26th February 1920.

The [illegible] March 1920.

No. 569-*F. A.*—Mr. J. J. Harvey, Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, is granted privilege leave for twenty-nine days combined with leave on medical certificate for two months and one day, with effect from the 2nd February 1920.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 11th March 1920.

No. 599-*T.H.*—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 26th February 1920 to 10th March 1920.

Name of Office	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Delhi Havelock Square	Punjab	7th February 1920	Opened.
Kamptee Gora-Bazar	Central Provinces	22nd " "	"
Kanke	Bihar and Orissa	15th " "	"
Karachi Bunder Road	Bombay	16th " "	"
Pindi Bahauddin	Punjab	18th " "	"
Simla Weather	"	1st July 1919	"
Tatanagar	Bihar and Orissa	16th February 1920	"
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Nilao	North Western Railway	1st October 1919	Opened.
Nokehak	" " "	" " "	"
Padag	" " "	" " "	"
Painmal	" " "	" " "	"
Pishok	" " "	" " "	"
Sarmal	" " "	" " "	"
Yadgar	" " "	" " "	"

The following alteration in the name of a Government Telegraph office is notified :—

"Nellakota (Nilgiri)" instead of "Nellakota".

J. D. MACRAE,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 9th March 1920.

No. 562-*F. A.*—Mr. M. N. Crawford, Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, is granted privilege leave for four months and twenty-two days combined with furlough on average salary for three months and eight days, with effect from the 2nd March 1920.

Camp Delhi, the 10th March 1920.

No. 173-*C.F.A.*—The furlough for three months sanctioned to Mr. W. D. MacGregor, Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, in this Department Notification No. 884-S.E.-E., dated the 13th June 1919, is commuted into furlough on full average salary for two months and eight days.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

REGISTERED No. C. 606.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 206916 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs 500, originally standing in the name of Bhola Nath Ghosh, Administrator of Radhamoni Dassi, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—BHOLA NATH GHOSH.

Residence—Nauli Village, Siddhipassa P O.
(Khoolna).

LOST.

The lower halves of the Government Promissory Notes Nos F 008853, H 000032 and H.000036 of the 5 per cent Loan of 1945-55 for Rs 500, Rs. 5,000 and Rs 5,000, respectively, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to the Allahabad Bank, Ld , the proprietors by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LD.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{4590P.}{F.-1}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1920, for Rs. 1,000 originally issued in the name of Hussain Shah, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—SAYED HUSSAIN SHAH,
son of FATEH DARYA SAYED.

Residence—Rajoya, Tahsil Chiniot, District Jhang.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes as detailed below (War Bond of 5½ per cent.) of 1921 No. E.029621 for Rs. 200, War Bond of 5½ per cent. of 1920 No. 092225 for Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of Ganpatdass Chhogmal, and last endorsed to nil, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—GANPATDASS CHHOGMAL.

Residence—Village Napasar, Bikaner State.

Estate W. K. D. Bignell, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late William Kyd D'Oyley Bignell of 4, St. Augustine's Mansions, Vincent Square, Middlesex, who died at 14, Horbury Crescent, Notting Hill Gate, Middlesex, on 26th October 1917, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 22nd March 1920 next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. E. VALLANCE.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th January 1920.

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED.

The Allotment Letter No. 306-M. 1 Rs. 500, 306-M. 3 Rs. 200, 306-M. 3, Rs. 200, of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1929-47 for Rs. 900 (Rs. nine hundred), originally issued in the name of Phyllis Helen Vincent Gompertz, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietress. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—PHYLLIS HELEN VINCENT GOMPERTZ,

Residence—Glendon Hall, Northants, England.

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Note No. 194063 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) only, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Sarda Ram, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been partially destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—DIWAN CHAND, DHIAN CHAND, Rai Sahib, ISHAR DASS, } sons of the late LALA SARDA RAM.

Residence—Kucha Dhamman Hathar Bazar, Lahore.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No F-013935 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1921 for Rs. 500 (five hundred only) originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, United Provinces, and last endorsed to Babu Bishnath Singh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—Babu BISHNATH SINGH,

Residence—Manager, Badri Estate, Tahsil Kunda, District Partabgarh.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{3815\text{-P.}}{\text{F.-1}}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 400, originally issued in the name of Sarpat Singh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—P. JIWA RAM, Attorney General of S. SARPAT SINGH, Jagirdar.

Residence—Village Ladhran, Tahsil Samrala, District Ludhiana.

The 20th September 1919.

LOST.

The Allotment Certificates Nos. $\frac{2520}{1 \,\&\, 2}$-Bombay of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 1,500, originally issued in the name of Gopaldas Jhamatmal, Trustee, Anand Sing's estate, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Allotment Certificates and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

BHERUMAL KHUBCHAND,

Trustee, Anand Sing's Estate.

HYDERABAD, SIND;
Dated 30th January 1920.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{\text{686-B. \& O.}}{\text{F.-1}}$ of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1920 for Rs. 500, originally issued in the name of Surendra Prasad Sukul, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favor of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—SURENDRA PRASAD SUKUL.

Residence—Zamindar, Kanhowlie, P.O. Mahuwa, Dt. Mozafferpore.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 050058 of the 5½ per cent Loan of 1922 for Rs. 300, (three hundred only), originally standing in the name of Hira Nand, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—HIRA NAND, son of GUR SAHAI,

Residence—Sarai Nihmat Khan, Hazara District.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{\text{1405-P.}}{\text{F.-1}}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 100, originally issued in the name of Ishar Singh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above allotment letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—ISHAR SINGH,
C/o LACHMAN DAS, Pleader, Sirsa.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. D002894 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1921 for Rs. 100 (one hundred), originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Punjab, and last endorsed to Banarsidas, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—BANARSIDAS,
Residence—Beri Tahsil Jhajjar, District Rohtak.

NOTICE.

The Final General Meeting of the Sugar and General Works Co., Ld., Delhi, which is under Voluntary Liquidation for some time, will be held on 18th April 1920, Sunday, 10 A.M. at the house of Baboo Jugal Kishore, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Musjid Khajoor, Delhi, in accordance with the provision of Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, to lay before it the accounts of the Liquidator with a view to dissolution of the said Company.

BHAGWANT KISHORE,
Voluntary Liquidator.

DESTROYED.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{\text{728-Bom.}}{\text{F. 1}}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bond 1920 for Rs. 200, originally issued in the name of Sadashiv Nimji Gujar, the proprietor, by whom $\frac{\text{it was}}{\text{they were}}$ never endorsed to any other person, having being lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above $\frac{\text{Allotment Letter}}{\text{Note}}$ and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—SADASHIV NIMJI GUJAR,
Residence—Kharda (Budruk), Taluka Sherpur, District West Khandesh.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 11.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1920.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

COTTON PRESS RETURN.

No. 10 OF 1919-20.

PREFATORY NOTE.

THE COTTON SEASON, 1919-20.

The final estimate of the cotton crop of 1919-20 is 5,845,000 bales on an area of 23,063,000 acres, as compared with 3,978,000 bales on an area of 21,038,000 acres, the final estimates of last year. There is an increase of 47 per cent in the outturn. The estimate for British provinces (including Indian States situated within provincial boundaries) is 4,565,000 bales, an increase of 54 per cent over last year's figures. There were 1,299,000 bales of cotton pressed in the pressing factories, and 203,000 bales of unpressed cotton received in the spinning mills in British provinces, from 1st September, 1919, to 31st January, 1920, as against 848,000 bales and 205,000 bales, respectively, during the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of 53 per cent in the case of presses, and a decrease of 1 per cent in the case of mills. Too much stress, however, should not be laid on the accuracy of these returns as a means of checking the forecast estimates of outturn, as there is at present no system in vogue of furnishing complete returns from all presses and mills in India.

I.—Cotton Press Return for India in the half-month ending 31st January, 1920.
(Season 1919-20, *i.e.*, from 1st September, 1919, to 31st August, 1920.)

Province or State	Total estimated outturn of cotton crop (bales of 400 lbs each) (a)	Percentage to total for India	Total number of presses in the Province or State	Number of presses for which returns have been received for the half-month	Quantity of cotton pressed in the half-month (bales of 400 lbs each)	Total quantity pressed from 1st September, 1919, to 31st January, 1920 (bales of 400 lbs each) — Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bombay (including Indian States)	1,503,000	25·7	187	25	28,878	179,266	72,410
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States)	1,285,000	22·0	163	108	119,937	691,975	481,115
Madras	413,000	7·1	63	55	(b) 8,699	132,225	61,292
Punjab (including Indian States)	673,000	11·5	92	15	14,719	63,512	42,049
United Provinces	442,000	7·6	83	32	20,235	156,626	98,588
Sind	83,000	1·4	15	5	13,709	36,207	48,432
Burma	76,000	1·3	(e) 19	4	6,898	33,652	(f) 38,223
Bihar and Orissa	21,000	·4	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	25,000	·4	3	3	1,098	2,512	1,503
Assam	14,000	·2	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	6,000	·1	1	1	...	...	843
Ajmer-Merwara	24,000	·4	5	1	857	3,126	3,830
Delhi	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES (c)	4,565,000	78·1	632	249	215,030	1,299,101	848,285
Hyderabad	749,000	12·8	44	...	...	...	...
Central India	291,000	5·0	35	...	...	...	...
Baroda	127,000	2·2	18	...	...	...	10,782
Rajputana	95,000	1·6	10	...	...	65	(f) 1,936
Mysore	18,000	·3	(f) 2	...	...	2,433	1,722
TOTAL INDIAN STATES (d)	1,280,000	21·9	109	...	...	2,498	14,440
GRAND TOTAL	5,845,000	100	741	249	215,030	1,301,599	862,725

(a) The figures in column 2 are the final estimates for 1919-20.
(b) Figures for the weeks ending 24th and 31st January, 1920. In Madras the cotton pressing season commences in February and these figures therefore relate to the crop of the preceding season.
(c) Including Indian States situated within provincial boundaries.
(d) Excluding States situated within provincial boundaries.
(e) Of this number 7 presses worked during the half-month.
(f) Revised figure.

II.—Return of Cotton received in the Mills in India in the half-month ending 31st January, 1920. (Season 1919-20, i.e., from 1st September, 1919, to 31st August, 1920.)

Province or State	Total number of mills in the Province or State	Number of mills for which returns have been received for the half-month	Quantity of cotton received in the half-month (bales of 400 lbs each)	Total quantity received from 1st September, 1919, to 31st January, 1920 (bales of 400 lbs each)	
				Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay (including Indian States)	161	24	11,855	95,545	103,555
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States)	10	8	2,716	46,446	49,045
Madras	13	12	(a)320	4,026	5,820
Punjab	3	1	990	7,437	476
United Provinces	18	...	...	3,213	6,243
Sind	1	...	...	...	...
Bengal	10	9	3,816	34,641	34,032
Ajmer-Merwara	2	1	2,602	4,203	3,911
Delhi	2	2	745	5,822	2,114
Total British Provinces (b)	220	57	23,044	203,333	205,196
Hyderabad	3	...	...	1,831	1,402
Central India	5	...	...	9,113	5,458
Baroda	4	...	...	...	375
Mysore	2	...	...	476	318
Total Indian States (c)	14	...	...	11,420	7,553
GRAND TOTAL	234	57	23,044	214,753	212,749

Note.—This statement shows the quantity of *unpressed* cotton received in the mills, the quantity of pressed cotton coming through the presses not being taken into account, as this is included in statement I.

(a) Figures for the weeks ending 24th and 31st January, 1920. [See footnote (b) to Statement I.]

(b) Including Indian States situated within provincial boundaries.

(c) Excluding States situated within provincial boundaries.

III.—Total quantity of cotton pressed in the Pressing Factories and of unpressed cotton received in the Spinning Mills, from 1st September, 1919, to 31st January, 1920, in *British Provinces (including Indian States within provincial boundaries)*.

Province	Total estimated outturn of cotton crop (bales of 400 lbs each) *	Quantity of cotton pressed up to 31st January, 1920 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Quantity of unpressed cotton received in spinning mills up to 31st January, 1920 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Total of columns 3 and 4 (bales of 400 lbs each)	Percentage ratio of col. 5 to col. 2 *
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay (including Indian States)	1,503,000	179,266	95,545	274,811	18·3
Central Provinces and Berar (including Indian States)	1,285,000	691,975	46,446	738,421	57·5
Madras	413,000	132,225	4,026	136,251	33·0
Punjab (including Indian States) } North-West Frontier Province } Delhi }	679,000	63,512	13,259	76,771	11·3
United Provinces	442,000	156,626	5,213	161,839	36·6
Sind	83,000	36,207	.	36,207	43·6
Burma	76,000	33,652	...	33,652	44·3
Bengal } Bihar and Orissa } Assam }	60,000	2,512	34,641	37,153	61·9
Ajmer-Merwara	24,000	3,126	4,203	7,329	30·5
Total	4,565,000	1,299,101	203,333	1,502,434	32·9

Note.—This table contains the totals of tables I and II, excluding Hyderabad, Central India, Baroda, Rajputana, and Mysore.

* *See* footnote (a) to Statement I.

Department of Statistics, India;
March 6, 1920.

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the eleven months, April to February, of									
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Sea Customs—Imports										
Special duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	4,58	4,70	5,83	6,03	5,04	5,15	6,90*	4,21*	4,31*	3,78*
Coal, coke, and patent fuel (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	12	34	20
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	7,27	7,31	8,11	7,93	6,36	5,00	6,14	4,46	4,54	6,05
Spirits and liqueurs	96,93	1,02,01	1,02,25	1,08,93	1,02,98	98,40	1,04,94	96,06	92,90	1,12,20
Wines	5,16	5,27	5,24	5,27	4,10	4,18	5,19	3,77	4,22	5,79
Opium	7	6	6	6	4	4	6	3	3	2
Petroleum	52,52	71,75	62,82	61,82	84,08	65,38	42,15†	33,16†	12,45†	73,86†
Silver—										
Silver bullion and coin (b)	1,54 21	94,99	95,83	81,61	1,39,05	91,96	13,79	17,04	4, 1	3
„ manufactures (c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,35	2,39	1,79	1,54
Sugar, all sorts (d)	57,97	48,74	67,52	87,35	40,91	50,93	1,20,90‡	1,28,63‡	1,59,01‡	1,17,97‡
Tobacco	26,26	23,22	25,09	26,56	[illegible],23	26,41	42,54	56,61	72,21	81,04
Duty at 2½ per cent										
Machinery (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,92	8,50	10,09	17,13
Metals—Iron and Steel	9,10	10,10	10,78	15,16	9,87	8,42	16,85	15,32	23,11	40,86
Railway plant and rolling stock (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,52	1,37	4,06	12,12
Other articles	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,66	3,86	3,45	2 83
Duty at 7½ per cent										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar and vinegar) (e)	22,55	25,49	26,96	28,06	26,70	28,11	48,82	49,57	50,69	62,42
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured (f)	14,51	14,93	17,06	14,63	14,37	13,97	34,66	36 49	35,29	51,03
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—										
Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	23,04	25,33	28,34	33,52	23,86	22,10	37 65	32,68	43,20	51 01
Metals, other than Iron and Steel	21,91	19,11	16,17	27,00	19,61	8,46	10,33	16,42	21,22	54,24
Cotton manufactures—										
Piecegoods, grey	53,45	61,91	79,69	79,07	66,87	56,95	51,20	1,[illegible],58	1,71,29	1,18,43
„ white	29,38	34,53	41,04	44 86	35 49	33,34	39,21	1,02,89	82,89	1,02,51
„ coloured	36,69	39,87	46,71	60,06	36,10	27,20	49,02	1,23,75	59,30	86,81
Other goods	7,23	7,65	8,20	11,27	5,64	4 11	8,01	12,79	10,65	15,61
Yarn and textile fabrics (other than cotton manufactures) (g)	32,46	35,96	39,59	42,08	26,54	26,59	57,02	48,15	53,84	70,76
All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured (h)	72,81	78,20	86 21	97,71	70,78	80,09	1,57,19	1,62,58	1,70,25	2,02,07
Miscellaneous (i)	8,22	8,11	10,32	9,38	6,97	7,71	23,57	20,37	27,27	34,63
Total Imports	7,37,82	7,19,24	7,83,88	8,48,40	7,50,39	6,64,52	8,96,86	11,09,82	11,48,41	13,60,20
Sea Customs—Exports										
Hides and skins, raw (j)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73,74
Jute (a)—										
Raw	—	—	—	—	—	—	54,52	45,10	62,28	1,26,79
Manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	46,72	1,20,49	1,33,64	1,16,01
Rice	1,00,61	1,06,11	1,17,[illegible]	1,00,83	68,47	59,88	74,63	85,27	1,06,20	80 80
Tea (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,41	39,74	40,27	51,26
Total Exports	1 00,61	1,06,11	1,17,65	1,00,83	68,47	59,88	2,17,28	2,90,60	3,42,39	4 28,60
Sea Customs—Miscellaneous (k)	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,97	9,19	7,69§	8,81§
Land Customs (l)	9,34	10,94	12,11	12,90	13,22	12,44	4,93	7,17	4,84	6,16
Excise duty on cotton manufactures	33,94	41,80	45,18	43,51	39,68	37,72	35,94	67,52	1,32,36	1,39,57
„ „ on motor spirit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,05	33,97	39,05
Warehouse and wharf rents (k)	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	25	38	33
Miscellaneous (l)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,87	3,22	6 59	11,59
GRAND TOTAL	8,81,21	8,78,09	9,58,82	10,05,64	8,71,76	7,74,56	11,65,11	15,12,82	16,76,63	19,94,34
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	2,28,86	2,52,04	2,66,10	3,00,70	2,59,53	2,39,72	3,12,35	4,34,39	4,50,24	5,32,14
Bengal — Exports	17,37	21,86	24,06	15,36	8,76	3,67	1,41,63	2,05,23	2,40,07	3,70,42
Bihar and Orissa — Imports	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa — Exports	—	—	1,13	96	21	...	...		.	...
Bombay — Imports	3,29,09	2,73,36	3,09,01	3,11,75	3,01,92	2,49,19	3,37,86	4,00,09	4,27,17	4,99,70
Bombay — Exports	1,97	1 42	1,88	2,29	2,44	2,47	6,09	9,37	9,65	15,59
Sind — Imports	63,63	70,29	73,52	81,77	63,89	60,54	84,61	1,06,58	1,00,85	1,28,35
Sind — Exports	2,11	2,08	2,37	3,31	2,61	3,22	4,43	4,98	3,20	18,79
Madras — Imports	55,95	60,02	61,15	70,42	67,18	55,59	81,08	90,53	81,42	91,36
Madras — Exports	6,30	7,04	6,34	8,14	9,56	12,39	13,05	9,85	5,98	5,22
Burma — Imports	59,79	63,53	74,10	88,76	57,87	59,48	80,96	78,28	88,73	1,08,65
Burma — Exports	72,86	78,71	81,92	70,77	44,89	38,13	52,08	61,17	83,43	23,58

(a) Not subject to duty prior to March, 1916
(b) Exempt from duty since 2nd February, 1920
(c) Figures prior to March, 1916, are included with "All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured"
(d) Figures prior to March, 1916, were shown under "General Import Duties" of the old tariff
(e) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 include vinegar
(f) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 are exclusive of raw silk, raw hemp, and raw flax, which are included with "Yarn and textile fabrics"
(g) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 include raw silk, raw hemp, and raw flax, but exclude haberdashery and millinery
(h) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 include haberdashery and millinery and coral
(i) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 represent articles imported by post only
(j) Subject to duty from 11th September, 1919, the figure against this item in the last column represents duty collected during the period from 11th September, 1919, to the end of February, 1920
(k) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 are included under "Land Customs"
(l) Figures for the years previous to 1916-17 represent the old combined head "Land Customs and miscellaneous"
* Exclude the duty collected on explosives, namely, blasting gun powder, etc., at 7½ per cent *ad valorem*
† Exclude the duty collected on petroleum which has its flashing point at or above 150°F. or 200°F. at 7½ per cent *ad valorem*
‡ Exclude the duty collected on confectionery at 7½ per cent *ad valorem*
§ Include indigo cess

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



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EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 15th March 1920.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 486.—The following despatch by His Excellency General Sir Charles Carmichael Monro, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., A.-D.-C., Commander-in-Chief in India, on operations during the Third Afghan War, May to August 1919, is published for general information :—

Dated Simla, the 1st November 1919.

From—GENERAL SIR CHARLES CARMICHAEL MONRO, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M G., A.-D.-C., Commander-in-Chief in India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, ARMY DEPARTMENT.

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of the Government of India, an account of the recent operations against Afghanistan.

INTRODUCTORY.

2. For the proper consideration of these operations, it is necessary to refer briefly to the conditions prevailing in India at the time hostilities broke out. As the Government of India are aware, the standard of military preparation in this country was regulated by the instructions of the War Committee of the Cabinet received through the Secretary of State for India in 1916, *viz.*, that operations on the Indian frontier were to be of a defensive nature, and that, should the offensive be forced upon us, it was to be strictly limited in scope. The Field Army maintained for this purpose, namely, four divisions, three frontier brigades and four cavalry brigades, had necessarily suffered from the demands made upon it to supply additional units and draft reinforcements for overseas theatres, and this had to a certain extent affected its efficiency; moreover, many of its best qualified officers were employed out of India, and there was considerable deficiency in medical and engineer personnel which could

not be made good from home. Since the commencement of the war in 1914, India had been engaged in providing personnel, material and munitions of war to many overseas theatres. As a result of this drain upon her resources, stocks of electrical and railway plant and other stores, only procurable from the United Kingdom, had been reduced to the lowest ebb, and, owing to shortage of shipping, deficiencies could not be replaced. Thus the signing of the Armistice in November 1918 found India grappling with the problem of meeting urgent demands on her greatly reduced resources, and with the machinery for carrying on her internal administration weakened by the withdrawal from all her civil departments of large numbers of officers for military duty.

3. Following on the Armistice came the demand for demobilisation. Every effort was made to release such men as were urgently required either at home or in India, and this necessitated a considerable reduction in establishments and imposed a severe strain on all branches of the service, especially in those employing skilled artisans and mechanics.

4. Such was the military situation when the outbreak of internal disturbances supervened in April 1919. To quell these disturbances and to protect communications, it was found necessary to divert large bodies of troops from their normal peace stations, to detain others which were awaiting demobilisation or embarkation to the United Kingdom, and to recall a large number of Indian troops who had proceeded to their homes on leave. We were particularly fortunate in having at hand so valuable a reinforcement as the British troops *ex*-Mesopotamia awaiting demobilisation. It was only with great reluctance that I sanctioned their retention at a time when they had every reason and right to expect their early release from military service; but my confidence in the loyalty of the British soldier was not misplaced, and I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the fine military spirit he displayed in shouldering this additional burden. It was a keen and natural disappointment also to the Indian soldier to be deprived of the furlough which he had earned so well, but he too accepted this burden in a spirit of cheerful resignation for which we owe him a deep debt of gratitude; his conduct, throughout this period, has been worthy of the highest praise.

5. Before passing on to a narrative of the operations, I propose briefly to review the work of the various administrative services and departments, for the campaign was essentially one in which administrative organisation played the leading part. At one time the strength of the force employed trans-Indus amounted to 340,000 men and 158,000 animals, and it will readily be understood that the maintenance of these numbers, with depleted means of transportation, was a problem of considerable difficulty. Fortunately, much attention had been paid in recent years to the improvement of frontier communications; new mechanical transport roads at a cost of approximately one million sterling had been constructed in the North-West Frontier Province alone during the past four years. Considerable improvements had also been effected in existing roads, the most important being those between Jamrud and Landi-Kotal, Kohat and Parachinar, Bannu and Miranshah, Dera Ismail Khan and Tank, and the Bolan road from Sibi to Quetta, on each of which a large number of girder bridges had been provided, spanning the main waterways. With the exception of the Bolan these roads have all been subjected to heavy and continuous motor traffic throughout the operations, and have stood the test well.

6. As regards railways, the situation was somewhat abnormal when concentration was ordered. Civil traffic had been considerably curtailed and serious damage caused at certain outlying stations during the internal disturbances in the Punjab. Nevertheless, thanks to the efforts of the North-Western and other railways, military requirements were fully met, and though the protection of Peshawar necessitated some divergence from the schedule, concentration was completed in advance of the pre-arranged time-table. During the month of May, 637 military special trains were run over the North-Western Railway system. Early in the concentration period a number of specially fitted ambulance trains were located at convenient forward stations

such as Peshawar and Rawalpindi, and special services were arranged for the conveyance of ice, fruit, and vegetables in insulated railway vans, both to hospitals and the troops in the field.

7. Major-General H. F. E. Freeland, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., R.E., who was at this time a member of the Railway Board, earned the gratitude of the army by his zealous and unremitting efforts in developing the capacity of the railways in respect of military requirements. His wide and varied experience in dealing with military traffic problems proved of inestimable value. I had also the advantage of obtaining the valuable services of Brigadier-General C. L. Magniac, C.M.G., C.B.E., R.E., who had recently returned from France and was appointed Director of Movements.

8. The position of the Supply and Transport Services had been influenced considerably by the calls made upon them from overseas during the course of the great war. The resources of India in animal transport had been exploited to the utmost and the reserve of animals left in the country was reduced to the lowest ebb; indeed, the supply of mules had been completely exhausted and recourse was had to ponies. These latter, though they proved themselves a fairly satisfactory substitute, were greatly inferior to the mule in general utility and endurance. The ravages of *surra*, combined with continued and heavy demands made by the operations in Persia, had seriously crippled the supply of camels; and the liability of the bullock transport to epidemic diseases limited the degree of reliability which could be placed upon it. In spite of these difficulties, the animal transport available on the outbreak of war was sufficient to equip and maintain the Field Army under the conditions referred to in paragraph 2 above.

9. The mechanical transport at my disposal was employed at the outset on convoy work through the Khaibar; but later, when reinforced by locally purchased vehicles and a number of Ford chassis received from America in March and equipped locally with van bodies, it was used to supplement the animal transport with units and field formations and for the transportation of such perishable commodities as ice, milk, fresh fruit and vegetables. The British ranks of the Heavy Mechanical Transport companies were considerably below establishment and the proper complement of drivers could not be provided for the vehicles available. In spite of the strain on their endurance, these men carried out their duties with a fortitude and efficiency which deserves unstinted praise, and proved themselves equal to the task of moving all the tonnage required for the maintenance of the forces in the field. It may here be mentioned that upwards of 500 tons of supplies and stores were transported daily from Peshawar and Jamrud through the Khaibar, a figure which was only reduced during the period of the Afghan threat on the Kurram, when a portion of the mechanical transport was diverted to that area from the Khaibar.

10. The reserves of supplies in position on the outbreak of war proved ample for the needs of the army; the standard laid down was sixty days' stocks, of which half had been placed in forward positions west of the Indus, and half in the base depôt at Lahore and at the ports of Bombay and Karachi. Within three days of mobilisation being ordered, the reserves at the ports had been despatched, according to a pre-arranged schedule, to Lahore and the forward areas. New field service scales of rations were introduced in this campaign and have proved highly satisfactory from a dietetic point of view; the items additional to the old scale include condensed milk, tinned or dried fruit, fresh fruit, cigarettes and sweets for British troops; and fresh meat, condensed milk, tobacco, cigarettes, sweets, and ground nuts for Indian soldiers.

11. In previous frontier campaigns, units had been left to make their own arrangements for canteen supplies; but the system of relying on *bunniahs* and the peace canteen contractors of British units was unsatisfactory. The War Office were unable, however, to accede to my request that the Expeditionary Force Canteen organisation should take the matter in hand, and a general contract was therefore made with a Calcutta firm of large experience and reputation, to whom special railway and transport facilities were given. This arrangement

proved satisfactory on the whole and was certainly an improvement on the former arrangement; but I hope that in future a system may be devised which will enable us to ensure the provision on mobilisation of Field Force Canteens fully equipped with personnel and supplies.

12. In order to provide rest and refreshment for troops moving by rail and to mitigate the hardships inseparable from a journey across India during the summer months, rest camps were established at Peshawar, Nowshera, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Ambala, Quetta and Chaman, and the number of "Monro Soldiers' Canteens" (which had been established at all the principal railway stations) was increased to meet the additional demands made upon them. Tea rooms were also opened for the special use of Indian troops, not only at the chief railway stations, but also at all standing camps within the forward areas. Messes for British officers and for warrant and non-commissioned officers travelling in small parties or independently of their units, were organised and equipped at seventeen of the main halting places, in advance of railheads, on the various lines of communication.

13. The requirements of the Veterinary Service necessitated the formation of three Camel Veterinary Hospitals for 500 camels each, a Camel Convalescent Depôt and Horse Convalescent Depôt for 1,000 animals each, as well as additional Field and Mobile Veterinary Sections and Base Depôts of Veterinary Stores. The creation of these units imposed a severe tax on available sources of recruitment, and some difficulty was experienced in obtaining personnel of the right stamp. But, on the whole, the existing organisation stood the test well. The mortality among animals was never excessive, amounting to a weekly average of ·2 per cent. in the case of horses and ponies, ·04 in the case of mules, ·3 in the case of bullocks and ·3 in the case of camels, as compared with ·2, ·06, 1·6, and ·1 per cent respectively during the period May to September, 1918, in Mesopotamia. The evacuation of sick animals was on the whole well carried out, but there was a tendency to maintain too many ineffective animals with units; this fault was corrected in course of time. Considerable inefficiency was caused by the incidence of foot and mouth disease and rinderpest in bullocks. The organisation of the Remount Service stood the test well and calls for no comment.

14. I was fortunate in obtaining two Ordnance Mobile Workshops, complete with personnel, from Mesopotamia. These were pushed up to Peshawar to supplement the heavy workshops established in the Ordnance depôt there immediately on the outbreak of war. A number of R. A. O. C personnel were obtained from among the troops awaiting demobilisation, and these rendered invaluable service in the Ordnance depôts in the forward areas. In other respects the existing Ordnance organisation proved sufficient for the needs of the army. An ample reserve had been provided of special stores such as heavy tents, hand fans, mosquito nets, sun goggles, etc., which experience has shown to be necessary for the health and comfort of the troops during a summer campaign.

15. As regards the Medical Service, the number of regular R. A. M. C. and I.M.S. officers available in India was short of our requirements for complete mobilisation. The source of recruitment of these categories in India is small and it had been found impossible to make good the deficiency from home. I was fortunate, however, in obtaining the services of 107 officers and 1,280 other ranks of the R. A. M. C. who happened to be in India *en route* from Mesopotamia to the United Kingdom. The field medical units of the Field Army were already partially mobilised with personnel when the outbreak of war occurred and the equipment of other field medical units and of 21 General Hospitals was held ready for issue in medical mobilisation stores. The number of mobilised medical units employed during the campaign amounted to 29 Field Ambulances, 12 Casualty Clearing Stations, 53 Staging Sections, 15 Sanitary Sections, 8 Advanced Depôts of Medical Stores, 1¼ Base Depôt Medical Stores and 16,000 beds in General Hospitals, *i.e.*, 5,000 for British and 11,000 for Indians. The General Hospitals were established at Landi Kotal, Peshawar, Nowshera, Rawalpindi, Gharial, Kuldana, Kohat, Bannu, Dardoni, (near Miranshah), Dera Ismail Khan, Tank, Manzai, and Quetta. In addition to these,

convalescent camps provided accommodation in the Murree Hills for 1,200 British at Upper Topa and Lower Gharial, and for 3,000 Indians at Kohat and Rawalpindi. Medical transport included two British and eight Indian broad gauge ambulance trains, one combined British and Indian narrow gauge ambulance train and over a hundred specially fitted railway ambulance coaches for use with the ordinary passenger services.

16. The two outstanding features of the campaign from the medical point of view were, firstly, an outbreak of cholera of unusual severity, and, secondly, the abnormal climatic conditions under which the troops were called upon to operate. An epidemic of cholera seldom equalled in extent and severity during the past ten years was raging among the civil population of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province during the period of the operations. It first made its appearance among the troops in the forward areas at Hangu on June 1st, and at Jamrud on June 4th, but though it spread rapidly in both the Kohat and Khaibar areas and for a time gave rise to grave anxiety, it was successfully stamped out by June 20th, an achievement for which the Medical Service deserves the greatest credit. A severe epidemic also occurred in Derajat and the Tochi Valley and cases continued intermittently from the middle of June till the close of the operations.

17. Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, a heat wave of remarkable severity occurred over the whole of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, the daily shade temperatures registered at Peshawar in May, June and July being 5 to 7 degrees Fahrenheit above the daily average of the past 20 years. The Government of India will appreciate how great a strain was imposed on the troops when called upon to operate under these conditions in such areas as the Khaibar, the Kurram, the Derajat and Waziristan.

18. In spite of these conditions, the incidence of sickness was not excessive. The total admissions during the period 5th May to 9th August amounted to 10,882 British and 45,774 Indians, giving a daily admission ratio per thousand of 4·98 British and 2·97 Indians. This compares not unfavourably with admission ratios in Mesopotamia which, in 1917, were 5·04 and 2·11 and, in 1918, 3·48 and 2·27 respectively.

19. The foregoing brief review of the administrative problems presented by this campaign will, I hope, serve to illustrate some of the chief difficulties with which we had to contend. India, and especially the frontier region, is a country ill-provided with those amenities of civilization which, in Western Europe, go so far to mitigate the discomforts of a campaign; and, coming as it did at the hottest season of the year and at a time when the army was sorely in need of rest and recreation, this campaign inevitably imposed severe hardships on the troops employed. Nevertheless, from personal inspection, I am able to assure the Government of India that everything possible was done with the means at our disposal to alleviate the discomfort of the troops, and I desire to place on record my high appreciation of the work of the administrative services and departments which contributed so largely to that end.

20. I now turn to the conduct of the operations. The distribution of the Afghan army at the end of April is believed to have been as follows. On the northern line, including Kabul, were stationed 7½ regiments of cavalry (2,800 sabres), 29 battalions (16,500 rifles), and 110 guns, of which about 2,000 rifles and 4 guns were located between Kunar and Asmar on the Chitral border. On the central line, including Ghazni, were 3 cavalry regiments (1,100 sabres), 17 battalions (9,150 rifles) and 60 guns; and, on the southern line, 1 cavalry regiment (460 sabres), 10 battalions (5,250 rifles) and 24 guns. The Afghan garrisons in Herat, Farah, and Mazar-i-Sharif, and in the Maimana and Badakshan districts, are not included in the above, and amounted to about 2,700 sabres, 11,100 rifles and 70 guns. The force at the Amir's disposal thus comprised about 7,000 sabres, 42,000 rifles and 260 guns; but it should be noted that at least half of his guns were either immobile or obsolete.

21. But the Amir's real strength lay, not in his regular army (which, of itself, is of small account), but in the potential fighting value of the frontier tribes on either side of the border. Expert in all forms of guerilla warfare and amounting in the aggregate to some 120,000 men, armed with modern rifles

many of which are provided from Kabul, these tribes are the outstanding factor in the Indian frontier problem, and it was on their co-operation that the Afghan plan of campaign was based. As far as can be judged, this plan contemplated operations on three fronts, *viz.*:—

(*a*) From Jalalabad on the Khaibar and Mohmand sector;

(*b*) From Gardez on the Kurram and Waziristan border, utilizing the Khost salient;

(*c*) From Kandahar on the Chaman border.

A secondary operation from Asmar on Chitral, supported by a demonstration made by the Badakshan garrison, was to be supplementary to (*a*) above, while, subsidiary to the action on the Kandahar front, troops were to be moved up from Girishk and Farad to threaten the Seistan border and our communications in East Persia. Each of the above fronts formed a separate command, and the general idea appears to have been to push forward in the first instance detachments of Afghan regular troops, whose function was to raise the tribes on both sides of the border with the cry of *Jehad*. Arms and ammunition were to be distributed amongst the tribesmen, and the detachments of Afghan regulars would serve as a stiffening to the tribal lashkars and as an earnest of the Amir's support. On the Khaibar sector, which was evidently looked upon as the main battle front, the intention appears to have been to hold back the bulk of the regular troops until the tribal offensive had developed. This tribal offensive was, in fact, the basis of the whole plan; and the line of action to be taken by the main Afghan army depended entirely on the extent to which the tribes consented to co-operate and on the subsequent success of their operations. It was probably realised that both as regards command and maintenance, the Afghan regular army was, of itself, incapable of undertaking sustained operations and that their best and only chance of success lay in securing the co-operation of the tribes and in co-ordinating their efforts. The looseness of our political control over a large portion of the border territory makes it a promising field for such an enterprise. The Amir appears to have anticipated that the presence of bodies of tribesmen on the flanks and rear of our main forces would compel us to dissipate our strength and create a favourable opportunity for striking a blow with his regular troops

22. Our plan of campaign was to undertake the offensive towards Jalalabad with our main striking force, our object being to divide the Mohmands and Afridis (two of the most influential tribes upon our border) and to cut them off from Afghan influence and support; to strike at any Afghan concentration within reach; and to induce the withdrawal of Afghan forces from our tribal borders elsewhere, for the purpose of covering Kabul. It was proposed to maintain an active defence on other portions of our front. In the Tochi and Derajat areas we were prepared, if necessary, to evacuate temporarily those portions of the country which lay between the administrative and political borders and which were held by militia garrisons; for their retention in the face of opposition would have involved us in a series of sieges, necessitating measures for their relief and consequent dissipation of transport.

23. To carry out this plan, the army was originally organised in two forces, *viz.*, the North-West Frontier Force, commanded by General Sir A. A. Barrett, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.-D.-C., and the Baluchistan Force, commanded by Lieutenant-General R. Wapshare, C.B., C.S.I., the latter including the troops allotted to the defence of the Nushki extension railway and our line of communication through East Persia to Meshed. As the operations developed, however, it was decided to effect a further decentralisation, and on May 30th the troops allotted to the Bannu and Derajat areas were separated from the North-West Frontier Force, and placed under the command of Major-General S. H. Climo, C.B., D.S.O. This new command was designated the Waziristan Force. The force at Meshed under Major-General W. Malleson, C.B., C.I.E., must also be considered as part of the general organisation, for though charged with no offensive rôle in relation to the operations on the Indian frontier, the duty fell upon it of intervening, if necessary, in any attempt by the Turkistan Bolsheviks to send armed assistance into Afghanistan.

24. As constant references would be made to the Government of India and to Army Headquarters regarding the conduct and direction of the operations, and as in any case officers of sufficient status were not available to form a separate General Headquarters, it had been decided in advance that the functions of the latter were to be performed by Army Headquarters.

25. I need refer but briefly to the sequence of events which precipitated the outbreak of war. Towards the end of April, Saleh Muhammad Khan, the Afghan Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Dakka with an escort of two companies of infantry and two guns for the ostensible purpose of inspecting the Afghan frontier. On May 3rd, the usual militia escort to the caravan proceeding through the Khaibar was confronted by piquets of armed Afghans on the disputed zone between Tor Khan and Landi Khana, and that night five coolies employed at the water-works were killed by tribesmen. On May 4th large numbers of copies of a *farman*, signed by the Amir and concluding with an unmistakable exhortation to *Jehad*, were distributed in Peshawar city through the agency of the Afghan Post-office there; and on the same day the Afghan postmaster arrived from Jalalabad with a motor car load of leaflets printed at Kabul, announcing that the Germans had resumed war and that India and Egypt had risen. On May 5th, the Field Army received orders for mobilisation.

26. The operations which followed fall naturally under three heads, *viz.*, those of the North-West Frontier Force, the Waziristan force, and the Baluchistan Force, respectively, and I propose to deal with them in three separate narratives. The chief features of the operations, viewed as a whole, can be summarised as follows. Our main effort was directed to the Khaibar front, with Dakka as the first objective. After defeating the Afghan covering troops in the vicinity of Landi Khana, our troops occupied Dakka on May 13th, *i.e.*, within eight days of mobilisation being ordered; and, following a successful action on May 17th the Afghan main army dispersed and, for the time being, practically ceased to exist as an organised force. A pause was now necessary for the purpose of accumulating supplies preparatory to a further advance. All arrangements for the advance had been completed and the troops were ready to move when the Amir's request for negotiations rendered any further forward movement politically inexpedient. On the Waziristan front, we were prepared, as explained above, to evacuate certain positions with the object of reducing detachments, avoiding embarrassing commitments, and concentrating as large a force as possible at the decisive point. The evacuation became necessary and was carried out under arrangements concerted between General Sir A. A. Barrett and the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province. Suitable dispositions were made to meet the situation thus created. On the Baluchistan front, the only operation of importance was the attack and capture of Fort Spin Baldak. The close proximity of this fort to the Baluchistan border was a threat to our position at Chaman and it served as a screen behind which the enemy could concentrate preparatory to an attack on Chaman itself, or against the flank of our position at Bogra. It was accordingly carried by assault on May 27th.

27. During the course of the war our troops were engaged on a front extending along the whole length of the Afghan frontier from Chitral on the north-east to Seistan on the south-west, a total distance of about 1,000 miles; indeed, the fighting front may be said to have extended still further, for our line of communication defence troops on the 300 miles of road between Robat and Rui Khaf were kept constantly on their guard against raids from across the border, and were at one time directly threatened by a small Afghan force which was detached from Herat towards the Persian frontier. Never before have simultaneous operations been undertaken on the frontier of India which have covered so wide an extent of front.

28. There are other important points of difference between this and previous campaigns on the Indian frontier. In the first and second Afghan wars and in the Tirah campaign, the initiative lay with the Government of India; India was enjoying internal tranquillity, and the Government was able to mature its plans and move in its own time during the cool season of the year

On the present occasion, Afghanistan was the aggressor, certain districts of internal India were still under martial law, the time chosen was the hottest season of the year, and the invasion contemplated a rising in Peshawar. In 1878 and 1897, eight weeks elapsed between the issue of orders to concentrate and the advance of our forces up the Khaibar and into Tirah respectively; in 1919, two weeks only elapsed between the receipt of information of the impending Afghan attack and the disposal of the main Afghan army on the Jalalabad plain and within four weeks Amir Amanullah had sued for an armistice. The promptitude of this advance through the Khaibar and the consequent menace to Jalalabad, prevented an Afghan-tribal combination against us, and saved India the long and costly war which would have resulted from the loss of the Khaibar.

29. Two other features of the campaign may be mentioned as exercising an appreciable influence on the course of the operations. The first is the failure of the system of tribal militias. With certain notable exceptions (which are referred to in their place) the outbreak of war was followed almost immediately by wholesale desertions from militia units, necessitating the complete disbandment of one and the reduction of others to a small fraction of their proper establishment. The defection of these units at a time when the Field Army was concentrating in rear of them constituted a grave danger and this danger is one which, in my opinion, we cannot afford to accept in the future.

The other feature to which I refer is the great disadvantage from which the troops suffered as the result of the political situation. From the granting of the armistice at the beginning of June to the signing of peace on August the 8th, the Amir failed to exercise complete control over his own tribesmen and the agents whom he had deputed to raise the tribes within the British border. Consequently, throughout this period, the whole length of the frontier was threatened and constant raiding occurred.

30. The formations at my disposal at the outbreak of war (excluding units allotted to area defence) comprised two divisions and two cavalry brigades on the Khaibar line, one brigade in the Kohat-Kurram area, two brigades in Waziristan, and one division and one cavalry brigade on the Baluchistan front, with one division, one cavalry brigade and two mixed brigades in central reserve. During the course of the operations, seven additional brigades and one cavalry brigade were formed, increasing the total force employed at the signing of peace to the equivalent of about seven divisions and four cavalry brigades, with one cavalry and five infantry brigades in reserve.

OPERATIONS OF THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER FORCE.

31. News of the proclamation of *Jehad* by the Amir of Afghanistan, together with the move of Afghan troops towards the Khaibar and Kurram, reached Peshawar on the 3rd May. I immediately ordered General Sir A. A. Barrett, who was at that time on inspection duty in Delhi, to proceed at once to Peshawar to control the military measures necessary in the North-West Frontier Province. He was directed to assume command of the North-West Frontier Force, the troops at his disposal comprising the 1st and 10th Cavalry Brigades, the 1st and 2nd Divisions, the Internal Security Troops of the Peshawar area and the Kohat, Bannu and Derajat Brigades, together with Corps Troops and Frontier Militia. In view of the paramount importance of safeguarding the Peshawar district, which was already threatened by Afghan forces and which is surrounded by powerful independent tribes, General Sir A. A. Barrett directed the 2nd Division into the Peshawar area in support of the 1st Division.

32. Prior to his arrival in Peshawar, the situation on the Khaibar line had developed rapidly. On the morning of the 4th May, Afghan troops supported by large bodies of tribesmen, were reported to have taken possession of the Bagh and Tangi springs, near Landi Khana, and to be on the Spinatsuka and Tor Sappar ridges to the north of Landi Kotal. On the following day a small column, which had been ordered to hold itself in readiness at Peshawar, was despatched by the General Officer Commanding, 1st Division, in motor

lorries to Landi Kotal to support the Khaibar Rifles. It was essential that the Afghans should be driven from the springs as quickly as possible, as on one of them depended the principal water supply of Landi Kotal, and until the springs were in our possession no large force could be concentrated at that place. Troops were therefore pushed up the Khaibar as rapidly as possible, and on the 8th the 1st Infantry Brigade with one battalion of the 2nd Infantry Brigade and 14 field and mountain guns, under the command of Brigadier-General G. D. Crocker, were concentrated at Landi Kotal, other troops of the 1st Division moving up the Khaibar in support. Troops of the 2nd Division were meanwhile arriving continuously in the Peshawar area.

33. On the morning of the 9th, General Crocker, reinforced by another battalion of the 2nd Infantry Brigade, attacked the enemy and secured the Tangi springs and water works; but he encountered stubborn opposition, and the force at his disposal was insufficient to drive the Afghans from their strong position, in difficult mountainous country, covering the Bagh springs. Next day the remainder of the 2nd Infantry Brigade, together with a mountain battery and a machine gun company, reinforced the troops at Landi Kotal, where Major-General C. A. Fowler, C.B., D.S.O., commanding the 1st Division, had assumed command.

34. On the 11th May, the headquarters and one and a half battalions of the 3rd Infantry Brigade reached Landi Kotal, and an entirely successful attack was made on the Afghans on the Khargali heights dominating the Bagh springs. Infantry, guns, machine guns, and aeroplanes worked in close co-operation, and the enemy, who again resisted stubbornly, fled in disorder, leaving behind him six guns which fell into our hands. Our casualties were happily slight. The Royal Air Force not only co-operated in the action, but also systematically bombed Dakka, where the Afghan transport had been collected. The material and moral effect of this bombing was very great. Major-General Fowler brings to notice the excellent work of the 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, the 1st Gurkha Rifles, and No. 8 Mountain Battery, R. G. A., on this occasion. On the following day a reconnaissance disclosed the Afghans still holding Spinatsuka and a hill near Tor Sappar, but these localities were found evacuated on May 13th.

35. On May 10th, I authorised General Sir A. A. Barrett to advance to the vicinity of Dakka in order the more effectively to deter the tribes from hostilities by threatening their rear and preventing their maintenance from Kabul with arms and ammunition. On the 13th May a cavalry force, consisting of the 1st Cavalry Brigade and one regiment of the 10th Cavalry Brigade, which had been concentrated in readiness at Jamrud, advanced through the Khaibar and occupied Dakka without opposition. This force was followed next day by the headquarters and two battalions of the 1st Infantry Brigade, and on the 16th, by the remaining two battalions of the 1st Infantry Brigade, a mountain battery and a company of sappers and miners. A reconnaissance on the morning of this date from Dakka towards Hazarnao disclosed the Afghans in large numbers and our troops were closely followed up during their withdrawal to camp. Fighting took place at close quarters, the British squadrons executing several charges before the enemy was successfully beaten off. The enemy now established himself on the hills above Robat Fort to the west of the camp, but was unable to advance into the plain. On the following morning, Brigadier-General Crocker attacked with the 1st Infantry Brigade, supported by aeroplanes and the fire of horse artillery, mountain, and machine guns. As in the previous actions, the enemy held stoutly to his position along the crest of precipitous hills. During the action, two battalions of the 3rd Infantry Brigade with field and mountain howitzers arrived from Landi Kotal under the command of Major-General A. Skeen, C.M.G., and finally forced the enemy to retreat with heavy loss. The manner in which the attack was carried out reflects great credit on the Commander and troops employed, and the results of the action were far-reaching; for the enemy retreated in great disorder, losing large numbers by desertion, and it was long before he was able to reorganise his units. The value of high explosive shell, and particularly of the 3·7 inch mountain howitzer, in dislodging an enemy from an inaccessible position in mountainous country, was well demonstrated

in this action; indeed, these weapons have been of the greatest service throughout the operations.

36. While these operations had been taking place, the state of unrest prevailing in the Peshawar area had given cause for much concern. On the 8th May, Peshawar city was quickly and successfully surrounded by a cordon of troops, and several leaders of the anti-British party, including the Afghan Postmaster, were arrested. It was found necessary to institute martial law and to keep a large body of infantry permanently on duty in the city. Raiding into the Peshawar Cantonment and in the district was at this time very prevalent, and communications up the Khaibar, particularly in the neighbourhood of Ali Masjid, were subjected to constant sniping and attacks by tribesmen. The Khaibar Rifles, in whose hands the guarding of the road through the Pass had at first been left, became unreliable, and after frequent desertions had occurred they were replaced by regular troops, the corps being disbanded. Additional posts were also established in the lower Khaibar, and this, and other measures taken by Major-General Sir C. M. Dobell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding the 2nd Division, quickly resulted in the security of the communications. On the 15th and 16th May, the 6th Infantry Brigade carried out operations near Ali Masjid to secure the heights south of the Khaibar stream and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. By the 19th May the 2nd Division was holding the line from Landi Kotal to Peshawar, with the 1st Division, less two field batteries, concentrated at Dakka and Landi Khana, two of the three Infantry Brigades being at the former place, where the force was temporarily under the command of Major-General Skeen. On May 12th I placed the 16th Division from the Central Reserve at General Sir A. A. Barrett's disposal, and on the 14th I directed him to make preparations for a forward move of four marches from Dakka.

37. In the north, successful operations had been carried out by the Chitral garrison in conjunction with the Chitral Scouts and His Highness the Mehtar's Bodyguard. On the 12th May, the Afghans occupied Arnawai in the Chitral Valley and advanced rapidly up the river. On the 14th the Chitral Scouts drove back the enemy's advanced parties near Kauti. On the 20th, Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. S. Samborne-Palmer, Commanding at Chitral, moved down the Chitral River with a small mobile column, and on the 23rd the column and scouts attacked and drove the enemy from Arnawai, destroying the force opposed to them and capturing four guns. The 11th Rajputs particularly distinguished themselves in this action. The mobile column returned to Drosh on 5th June. During the remainder of this month successful raids into Afghan territory were made by the Chitralis, resulting in the capture of a large quantity of live stock.

38. For some days prior to the 20th May, reports had been received of the presence of Afghan troops on the Mohmand-Afghan border, and on the evening of that day they were reported to have reached Ghalanai in Mohmand country to the west of Shabkadr. A brigade of the 16th Division, with some of the divisional troops of the 2nd Division, under the command of Brigadier-General W. M. Southey, C.M.G., was despatched from Peshawar to Shabkadr and Michni for the defence of that portion of the frontier. The Afghans did not advance, nor did the Mohmand gathering assume large proportions; and after being bombed on two days by aeroplanes the enemy withdrew.

39. The 31st Squadron, Royal Air Force, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Minchin, D.S.O., M.C., Commanding the 52nd Wing, carried out concentrated bombing raids on Jalalabad on the 17th, 20th and 24th May with marked effect; large portions of the military quarter of the town were burnt out, including the Afghan headquarters, and on one occasion a parade of 2,000 Afghan troops was bombed with good results. In the panic which followed these raids the neighbouring tribesmen entered the town and secured large quantities of loot in the shape of arms, ammunition and treasure. On the 24th, Captain Halley, R. A. F., in a Handley-Page machine, performed a notable feat by bombing Kabul; and there is little doubt that this raid was an important factor in producing a desire for peace at the headquarters of the Afghan Government.

40. Meanwhile, preparations for an advance from Dakka were nearing completion, but unofficial overtures, begun on May 15th, for a cessation of hostilities, culminated on May 31st in a formal request from the Amir for the conclusion of an armistice. The Government of India were desirous of avoiding any action which might serve to prejudice the negotiations, and I therefore issued orders that, though preparations for an advance on Jalalabad were to continue without interruption, no further advance was to be made without previous reference to me. The period of inaction which followed was one of great hardship to the troops, for the success of their efforts had led them to expect an early termination of the war, and they were looking forward eagerly to their long delayed leave or demobilisation. The situation was met, however, in that spirit of willing self-sacrifice which we have learnt to expect from the British and Indian Armies, and I desire to express here my appreciation of the high sense of duty they displayed during this period.

41. Turning now to the operations of the force in the Kohat-Kurram area (which, as explained above, formed part of General Sir A. A. Barrett's command), the situation had remained quiet during the first fortnight of May: there had been no unusual raiding from tribal territory and no information was received of any Afghan concentration in Khost. On May 5th, Major-General A. H. Eustace, C. B., D.S.O., Commanding the Kohat area, ordered a column of all arms to proceed from Thal to Parachinar in support of the Kurram Militia. On the 14th, information was received that two Afghan battalions had arrived at Peiwar Kotal, and that there were three battalions with guns at Ali Khel. A detachment of the Kurram Militia, with two guns, was accordingly moved to Peiwar, and four additional battalions and a mountain battery to Kohat. As units became available at Kohat, they were moved up to Thal and Parachinar, and on the 26th the force at the latter place consisted of two battalions, one squadron, and four mountain guns. Having regard to the requirements of the Khaibar line, it was impossible at this time to despatch aeroplanes to the Kohat and Waziristan areas; arrangements were, however, made to despatch a flight to Bannu from which the bombing of Matun in Khost could be undertaken.

42. On the evening of the 24th May information was received at Thal that General Nadir Khan, the Afghan Commander in Khost and *ex*-Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan army, intended to advance either into the Tochi or the Kurram and it was reported from Spinwam that Afghan troops were moving on that post. Major-General Eustace accordingly proceeded to Thal and ordered one more battalion and two more mountain guns to rail from Kohat to Thal. On the arrival of these units, the garrison of Thal comprised 4 battalions, 4 mountain guns, one squadron, and one company of sappers and miners. On the 27th a considerable force of Afghan troops with a large following of tribesmen advanced on Thal and occupied Thal city and the hills to the south-west of the posts. The enemy's guns and the majority of his regular troops were on the south bank of the Kurram river which, at this season, is liable to sudden floods. The fort and camp were subjected to considerable shelling, two of the guns used being German howitzers of 3·8″ calibre. On the morning of the 28th, General Sir A. A. Barrett ordered the immediate despatch to Kohat by rail from Peshawar of a field battery of the 2nd Division, and a battalion of the 45th Infantry Brigade, to be followed by the remaining units of that brigade under the command of Brigadier-General R. E. H. Dyer. C.B. The headquarters of the 16th Division were also ordered to proceed to Kohat from Lahore, instead of to Peshawar as previously ordered. These troops began to arrive at Kohat on the morning of the 29th, and were followed in quick succession by two additional battalions and the 46th Brigade from Ambala which I had also ordered to Kohat.

By the afternoon of the 30th May, Brigadier-General Dyer had concentrated his force by rail and road at Togh from which place he marched 18 miles towards Thal on the early morning of the 31st. On the 1st June he entered Thal with little opposition. The hills to the south-east were then cleared of the enemy. The following day the operations were continued to the west of Thal but the enemy retreated hurriedly, leaving behind him his camp equipment and a large

quantity of cordite ammunition. During the advance of General Dyer's column on Thal, the extreme heat had made the long marches exceedingly arduous and exhausting; but the march discipline and spirit of the men were excellent and the commander and troops deserve great credit for the manner in which the operation was carried out. A flight of aeroplanes based on Thal co-operated throughout, and contributed largely to the enemy's hasty retreat.

43. General Nadir Khan's enterprise was a move which, had it met with a greater measure of success, might have compromised our plan of campaign. The salient of Afghan territory which reaches out between the Tochi and Kurram valleys enabled him to concentrate on the flank of two of our main communications through tribal country. An attack on the Kurram undoubtedly promised more important results, for had Nadir Khan succeeded in raising the Orakzai and Afridi tribes against us the effect would have been felt in our operations in the Khaibar.

44. On the 2nd June the regular troops and Kurram Militia from Parachinar, where Brigadier-General E A. Fagan, C M.G., D.S.O., was in command, attacked the Afghan force near Kharlachi, captured the Afghan post at that place and destroyed six villages The Kurram Militia also carried out several minor operations in which they were invariably successful. Throughout the whole period of the operations the behaviour of this corps has been deserving of the highest praise.

45. As already mentioned, cholera appeared at Hangu in the Kohat area on the 1st June and spread rapidly, appearing a few days later in the Khaibar also. As the transport drivers were chiefly affected, the movement of animal transport up the Khaibar was suspended; all camels from the stages up to Landi Kotal were withdrawn to Nowshera Thana, and did not return to the Khaibar until the end of June. Outbreaks of foot and mouth-disease and glanders also seriously affected the Bullock Corps on the Khaibar line, so that it became necessary for some time to rely almost exclusively on mechanical transport.

46. After the operations in the neighbourhood of Thal, the troops in the Kohat area were reorganized, the 46th, 60th and 65th Infantry Brigades being located at Kohat, Parachinar and Thal respectively. The 16th Divisional Headquarters and the 45th Infantry Brigade were withdrawn to Nowshera, and the 66th Infantry Brigade was formed at Mardan as the third Infantry Brigade of the 16th Division. On the 19th and 20th of June our cavalry at Dakka succeeded in ambushing parties of Mohmands and inflicting on them considerable losses. The Dakka camp was sniped nightly from the left bank of the Kabul river and telegraph lines were constantly cut. Considerable raiding continued in the Peshawar area, and on the night of the 6th to 7th June the village of Badhber was surrounded by a column and several arrests made. A similar operation against Utmanzai village was carried out later in the month, and drives by columns of all arms, including armoured cars, were carried out to clear the Kajuri plain of hostile gangs.

47. At the beginning of July the activities of the Afghan Commander at Asmar near the Chitral border, and the arrival of reinforcements, indicated the probability of renewed Afghan attempts to invade Chitral, notwithstanding the Amir's orders to the contrary. To meet this threat the Officer Commanding, Chitral, made suitable dispositions, and, while retaining his regular troops at Drosh and Chitral, placed a central striking force of Chitral Scouts at Ayun. In the middle of the month Afghan troops occupied certain passes on the border, and an attack down the Bumboret valley was made by a mixed force of Afghan regulars and tribesmen. This was driven back in disorder by the Chitral Scouts, whose behaviour throughout the operations has been excellent. On July the 24th an enemy gathering of about 1,200 was reported to have assembled about six miles south of Ziarat near the Lowari pass with the object of attacking the post at that place. A force of Chitral Scouts, Bodyguard, and Levies delivered a most successful attack which drove the enemy from a series of positions. Heavy rain and sleet during the night completed his discomfiture, and he dispersed with a loss of 60 men in killed alone, including a well-known leader. Towards the end of the month Afghan troops from Faizabad advanced towards the Dorah pass, but no attack was made from this direction.

48. On the 13th of July piqueting troops from Dakka experienced considerable opposition in taking up a position on the hills in the direction of Ghuzgai. The tribesmen were in strength and, offering favourable targets to our gun fire, suffered severely. In spite of the armistice conditions, Afghan officials were everywhere busy endeavouring to incite the tribesmen to rise. This culminated on the 16th July in a large gathering in the Bazar valley, estimated to be 10,000 strong. On the 18th, Ali Masjid was threatened and attacks were made on piquets in the Khaibar, one of which was rushed after stubborn resistance. The following night determined but unsuccessful attacks were made on the piquet line from Ali Masjid to Shagai, and as a result of the losses he had suffered in this fighting the enemy retired into the Bazar valley where he was bombed by aeroplanes and finally dispersed on the 19th. The General Officer Commanding, 2nd Division, brings to special notice the 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, for their capture of a ridge to the south of Ali Masjid on the 16th May, and for their defence of the same ridge on this occasion, as well as for consistently good work. On the early morning of the 22nd July a drive was carried out by a force of all arms of the 2nd Division across the Kajuri plain, by which gangs of Afridis harbouring in the plain were driven into the hills. On the 23rd a small action against a tribal gathering west of Dakka resulted in considerable enemy casualties. During the month of July the strength of the Mohmand lashkars at Hazarnao and Busawal varied in strength, but rose at one time to as many as 6,000 men. After a flying bridge across the Kabul river to Lalpura had been established, the sniping of Dakka camp practically ceased.

49. Major-General Skeen had assumed command of the Kobat-Kurram force on the 22nd of June. During July there was continuous sniping on the Peiwar front and parties of enemy, both regular and tribesmen, were constantly infringing the frontier. Occasional raids occurred in the Kurram and Miranzai valleys which were easily dealt with. These included an attack on a convoy near Sadda on the 9th, an attack on Shinawari post on the night of the 21st-22nd, and another on Badama on the 30th. In the Kurram area punitive operations were undertaken during the period 16th to 20th July by a column under Brigadier-General C. O. O. Tanner against the Kabul Khel villages near Shewa and Biland Khel. With a view to undertaking offensive operations against Khost, should the negotiations break down two additional battalions and a pioneer battalion were despatched into the Kohat-Kurram area during July, bringing the number of infantry units to 16. To meet the same eventuality, the field batteries of the 1st Division, which had hitherto not proceeded up the Khaibar, were sent to Dakka, where all the transport necessary for an advance was also concentrated. On the 24th July the Afghan peace delegates arrived at Dakka and left the same day for Rawalpindi. No operations of any importance occurred on the Khaibar line between that date and the 8th of August, when peace was signed.

OPERATIONS OF THE WAZIRISTAN FORCE.

50. In the Waziristan area no movement of troops from their normal stations had taken place before 21st May, though information had been received prior to that date of movements of Afghan troops towards the Upper Tochi and in the direction of Wana, and of a concentration in Khost. Major-General N. G. Woodyatt, C.B., Commanding in Waziristan, had been directed not to despatch troops up the Gomal to Wana or to operate beyond Miranshah in the Upper Tochi valley, as the troops available in the area were considered insufficient for any widely extended operations.

51. Owing to the threatened approach of Afghan regular troops to the Upper Tochi and Wana, the probability of their presence resulting in a general rising of the Mahsuds and Wazirs, and the impossibility of despatching troops to support the militia posts in the Gomal, General Sir A. A. Barrett decided (in view of the uncertain behaviour of the Khaibar Rifles even when closely supported by regular troops) that it would not be possible to trust the Waziristan Militias when left unsupported. He therefore issued orders to Major-General Woodyatt on 21st May that, should Afghan regulars advance

nto the vicinity of Wana and be joined by the tribes, Wana and the Gomal posts were to be evacuated, the British officers withdrawing with such men as remained loyal. Similar orders applied to the garrisons in the Upper Tochi.

52. On May 24th, the General Officer Commanding the Bannu Brigade, desiring to reassure the tribes of the Upper Tochi, ordered the movable column which is held permanently in readiness at Dardoni (the new cantonment of Miranshah) to move to Muhammad Khel; but, in consequence of information received that General Nadir Khan in Khost was preparing to move either against Thal or Miranshah, General Sir A. A. Barrett ordered its return to Dardoni, where he considered it would be more suitably placed to meet the threatened attack. On receipt of this order, the General Officer Commanding the Bannu Brigade decided to evacuate the Upper Tochi posts, as in his opinion the withdrawal of the movable column would inevitably be followed by the defection of the militia. On learning of the evacuation of these posts, the Political Agent at Wana decided to evacuate the Southern Waziristan Militia posts as well, as he considered that a general rising of the Mahsuds would be the immediate outcome of events in the Tochi.

53. The withdrawal of these garrisons was an operation of extreme difficulty and danger. The loyal elements of the militia, led by a small but gallant band of British officers who carried their lives in their hands and paid dearly for their devotion, made their way by forced marches to Murtaza and into Zhob. The route was infested by tribesmen who clung to the rear of the party and made it impossible to give the men a rest on the way. Desertions to the enemy were numerous. It was not till the arrival of the party at Moghalkot, forty miles from Wana, that it was possible to call a halt, and by this time the men were utterly exhausted by heat, thirst, and their continued exertions. Up to this point casualties had been comparatively few but when issuing from Moghalkot in an attempt to reach Mir Ali Khel, the party was heavily attacked and lost four British officers killed and two wounded out of a total of eight. Marching continuously for a further twenty-four hours, the survivors reached Fort Sandeman in the early morning of the 31st. Regarded merely as a feat of endurance, the withdrawal of this party was, of itself, a fine achievement; but taking into consideration the almost insurmountable difficulties which beset them on the road and the dangers through which they emerged, the exploit stands out as one of the finest recorded in the history of the Indian frontier. The success of the operation was due in large measure to the personality of Major G. H. Russell, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, who conducted the withdrawal with remarkable skill, courage and endurance, and set a fine example to those under him. The steadfast fortitude of these men in circumstances before which most would have quailed, is a stirring example of the height to which the devotion of the British officer can rise.

54. On May 26th, I issued orders for the move of headquarters and two battalions of the 43rd Infantry Brigade and a mountain battery to Bannu. The troops of the Derajat Brigade were ordered to concentrate at Murtaza, where a squadron of cavalry successfully engaged a body of Mahsuds on the 30th. On May 27th, Major-General S. H. Climo, C.B., D.S.O., assumed command of the Waziristan Force (Major-General Woodyatt having been transferred to the command of the 4th Division), and on June 1st, the force was separated from General Sir A. A. Barrett's command and came directly under my orders. The situation on this date was briefly as follows:—

55. (*a*) *Bannu Area.*—Communication by road between Bannu and Dardoni, which had been interrupted since 26th May, was not yet restored. A column under Brigadier-General J. G. Clarke, C.M.G., Commanding the 43rd Infantry Brigade, was assembled at Bannu to move up the Tochi. There were persistent reports of the presence of Afghan troops in the Upper Tochi and near Pai Makhmad, 8 miles north-west of Miranshah, and strong lashkars of Wazirs and Mahsuds, assisted by Daurs from the Upper Tochi, were reported to be in the neighbourhood of Miranshah and to be threatening Idak. Spinwam had been occupied by Afghan detachments after its evacuation by the militia, and the Bannu Movable Column had been moved out to Kurram

Garhi to watch the approaches to Bannu from the north and north-west. On the 1st June, reliable information was received that the Afghan detachments had withdrawn and the Bannu Movable Column was accordingly recalled to Bannu.

(b) *Derajat.*—Consequent on the evacuation of the Gomal militia posts and the considerable quantity of booty which had fallen into the hands of the Wazirs, the Mahsuds had become very restless, and thinking probably that it was our intention to evacuate Jandola, had assembled in large numbers around that place. A force under Brigadier-General P. J. Miles, C.B., had begun to assemble at Khirgi on the 29th May when it became known that communication with Jandola was interrupted. Other posts had also been threatened by Mahsud and Sheranni lashkars, notably Murtaza, Gomal, Manjhi and Zarkani, and many urgent demands for military assistance for posts held by frontier constabulary were received from the civil authorities.

56. There were therefore two problems which demanded immediate solution :—

(a) The opening up of the Tochi from Saidgi to Miranshah and the re-establishment of our posts evacuated by the North Waziristan Milita.

(b) The reinforcing of Jandola.

Major-General Climo decided to deal with the Tochi first, as with the troops at his disposal, he did not consider that both operations could be carried out simultaneously in view of a possible repetition of an Afghan concentration at Spinwam or in the Lower Tochi, of a Mahsud incursion into British territory from the Khaisora and Shaktu direction, and of the possibility of encountering strong opposition in the Shinki and Hinnis Tangi defiles. The troops available in Bannu for the first operation were three squadrons of cavalry, one section of Indian mountain artillery, one section of sappers and miners, two battalions of Indian infantry, and details of two other battalions which were at Dardoni. Major-General Climo therefore decided to await the arrival of the two battalions of the 43rd Infantry Brigade which were already *en route* for Bannu. Meanwhile, he strengthened the garrison at Saidgi (which was held by the North Waziristan Militia) with a detachment of Indian infantry.

57. On the 1st June, as considerable lashkars were found in occupation of the hills to the south and west of Miranshah, the Dardoni Movable Column moved out and fought a successful action. The enemy was put to flight with a loss of about 90; and certain towers, from which he had been sniping Miranshah post, were destroyed. On the 2nd June, the Tochi Column, under Brigadier-General J. G. Clarke, moved from Bannu to Saidgi without incident. On the 3rd it got through to Idak, accompanied by a large convoy, without any serious opposition, and on the 4th it opened up communication with Dardoni.

58. Punitive measures against the lower Daurs were then undertaken by columns operating from Dardoni under the orders of Brigadier-General F. G. Lucas, C.B., D.S.O. These operations were to some extent limited by the necessity of keeping the troops ready to concentrate rapidly for co-operation with the Kohat Kurram Force, but the villages of Spalga, Anghar, and Tughri were burnt, and fines were inflicted on others which had not been so deeply implicated in the looting of the Tochi posts. It is probable that, had there been any immediate military object in doing so, it would have been possible at this stage to have re-occupied the Upper Tochi posts with little opposition, as the tribes were thoroughly frightened.

59. Meanwhile the situation in the Derajat had not improved. A number of posts, including Manjhi, Gomal, Luni, and Zarkani, held by Frontier Constabulary, were seriously threatened and communication with Jandola was cut. Kulachi and Draband also reported lashkars of Sherannis and Wazirs in their vicinity. A force despatched to the relief of Gomal post succeeded, however, in evacuating the garrison, and Draband and Kulachi were occupied by mixed detachments on the night of 1st-2nd June. On the 3rd June a lashkar of about 400 was driven into the hills with a loss of 30 men, and on the same day

Manjhi post was reinforced by a column from Tank after some fighting. On the 4th, a lashkar of 500 Mahsuds which was threatening Girni post was successfully dealt with and the garrison of the post reinforced. Jandola, though the water supply had been cut and the post was surrounded by the enemy, had not been seriously assaulted. The garrison had supplies up to the 24th June and water storage for 15 days. Wholesale desertions had occurred from the Frontier Constabulary at Domandi, Moghalkot, Drazinda and Luni. Chaudhwan was attacked on the night 4th-5th June and partially looted by about 200 Sherannis, and Bigwam Shumala near Paharpur was raided by a gang of Mahsuds.

60. With the arrival of three Indian infantry battalions from the Tochi, Major-General Climo ordered a column to march to Jandola on the 9th June to clear up the situation. No opposition was met with on the march, though the tribesmen attempted to prevent the restoration of the water supply after the column had reached its destination. After re-victualling the post and changing the garrison, the column returned to Khirgi on the 11th June.

61. About the 9th June reports were received and were subsequently confirmed that, in spite of the terms of the armistice, an Afghan force of about 300 men with 2 guns had reached Wana. This detachment appears to have been given a purely passive rôle and to have confined its activities mainly to anti-British propaganda amongst the tribes.

62. On the 11th June, on receipt of reliable information that the village of Drazinda was serving the purpose of a supply depôt for the various raiding gangs in the vicinity, an air raid was carried out against it and a number of bombs dropped. The effect of this raid was considerable and, for a time the activities of the tribesmen showed a marked decrease. On the 13th June, Raghza village was destroyed for complicity in attacks on Gomal and Manjhi posts, and a large amount of fodder removed to Murtaza. The following day Parwara, in the Sheranni country, was bombed. On the 18th June, arrangements were made for the re-establishment of the Luni and Zarkani posts with militia garrisons. These two posts had been partially destroyed by the tribesmen, but were repaired and occupied on the 28th June with the object of checking the recrudescence of cattle stealing in the neighbourhood and of enabling work to be resumed on the Gomal river head-works at Kotazam and Diwan Shah. On the 25th June, four squadrons of cavalry and a section of mountain artillery, with 2 aeroplanes co-operating, undertook punitive operations against Drazinda, on supplies from which the Sheranni and Wazir gangs of raiders were dependent. The village was destroyed and over 500 head of cattle captured.

63. Early in July, Major-General Climo concentrated a small force of all arms at Dardoni with the object of co-operating with the Kohat-Kurram force in an advance into Khost, should the peace negotiations fall through. The concentration of this force appears to have been interpreted by the tribes as preparatory to an advance into the Upper Tôchi, and on the 7th July a lashkar, reported at over 1,200 Mahsuds and Wazirs, was seen entrenching and sangaring a position at Boya. Next day a half hearted attack was made on the North Waziristan Militia piquets as they moved out from Isha, and on the 14th a cleverly organised attack on the aerodrome at Bannu was carried out by a band of 60 or 70 Shabi Khel Mahsuds. The aerodrome, which is situated about five miles out of Bannu on the Tochi road, was guarded by a platoon of Indian infantry. The enemy made a determined attempt to break into the hangar but were counter-attacked and driven off with loss. No damage was done to the machines.

64. On the 24th July, consequent upon the capture o one of our convoys at Kapip in Zhob, Major-General Climo concentrated at Murtaza a force of one squadron of cavalry, one section of mountain artillery, and one and a half battalions of Indian infantry, his intention being to give the impression that preparations were on foot for an advance up the Gomal, and thereby to draw the Wazir lashkars back to oppose him. The ruse was completely successful.

65. During the latter half of July, Vihowa was attacked several times by Wazirs; on the 18th July they succeeded in getting away with some loot, but otherwise did no important damage.

66. Several minor enterprises were carried out by the tribesmen against our piquets in the Tochi between 28th July and the 8th August. On the 29th July a North Waziristan Militia piquet at Khajuri was ambushed by about 70 Mahsuds; on the 3rd August piquets south of the road between Isha and Miranshah were engaged all day with tribal lashkars and suffered some casualties; on the 8th August our troops moving out to piquet the road between Saidgi and Shinki were ambushed by 200 Abdulai Mahsuds and suffered somewhat heavily. These incidents can be attributed to lack of experience in frontier warfare, and a failure to recognise the necessity for constant vigilance when dealing with expert enemies like the Mahsuds and Wazirs.

67. Although no major operations were carried out by the Waziristan Force during the period under review, there were few days on which troops on some part of this wide front were not engaged. The elusiveness of the enemy with whom they had to deal necessitated constant readiness and in many cases long and rapid marches. Escort duties were heavy; piqueting was continuous; and the troops were subjected to frequent sniping by night. The heat during June and July was abnormal even for that part of the frontier. I cannot speak too highly of the cheerful manner in which all hardships were borne. Whenever the tribesmen were met, all ranks shewed that desire to get to close quarters and use their bayonets which is the true spirit of the offensive; and this is especially gratifying in troops who for the most part were young and without previous war experience. Major-General Climo brings to notice the following units as especially deserving of mention :—

27th Light Cavalry.

31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

41st Dogras.

55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

2-2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

OPERATIONS OF THE BALUCHISTAN FORCE.

68. When mobilization was ordered, the troops at the disposal of the General Officer Commanding the Baluchistan Force consisted of :—

(a) the 4th Division (of which the two field batteries were located in their peace station at Hyderabad, Sind; one British battalion was temporarily employed at Lahore in connection with disturbances in the Punjab; and two Indian battalions were on detached duty at Chaman and Peshin respectively);

(b) the 12th Mounted Brigade;

(c) two Indian battalions and one regiment of Indian cavalry, and the Zhob Militia, in Zhob and Loralai;

(d) a force of two squadrons, two companies of sappers and miners and three battalions, together with about 1,500 levies, allotted as line of communication defence troops on the Nushki extension railway, and the 650 miles of road between railhead and Meshed.

Only two aeroplanes were immediately available on mobilization, as the bulk of No. 114 Squadron was employed in connection with internal disturbances.

69. At the outbreak of war the enemy forces in southern and western Afghanistan were estimated at 16 battalions (of which one formed the garrison of Fort Spin Baldak), 11 batteries of artillery and 5 regiments of cavalry. The number of tribesmen which it was estimated could co-operate with these regular troops amounted to about 40,000 men.

70. On May 8th Lieutenant-General R. Wapshare, C.B., C.S.I., assumed command of the Baluchistan Force in addition to the command of 4th Division; on the 28th he handed over command of the latter to Major-General N. G. Woodyatt, C.B., transferred from Waziristan. Lieutenant-General Wapshare was informed that the policy of the Government of India in regard to the Baluchistan area was to show a bold front and, to carry out this policy, I authorised him to make any reconnaissances which might be necessary. There was no indication at this time of any hostile force moving on Chaman, and the nearest enemy troops were these garrisoning Fort Spin Baldak. Reports were soon received, however, of large gatherings of Afghan troops at Wazikhwa on the Zhob border. These troops had arrived from Ghazni and Kabul, and their probable intention was to overawe the Ghilzais and force them and other tribes to join in the *Jehad* with the object of attacking the Fort Sandeman area, or of invading the upper Zhob valley. The Achakzais, who live half in Afghan and half in British territory, were also becoming restless.

71. Lieutenant-General Wapshare considered that it would be strategically unsound to detach a force to reinforce the Zhob at this juncture, and that his best plan of action would be to take the offensive and attack Fort Baldak. The capture of Fort Baldak would have the immediate effect of diverting the attention of the troops threatening the Zhob, and a successful offensive from Chaman would have a great moral effect on the tribesmen, more especially on the Achakzais. On May 5th I authorised Lieutenant-General Wapshare to attack and destroy at his discretion any Afghan force which might advance to Spin Baldak, and directed that the fort should, if captured, be razed to the ground. Owing to shortage of rolling-stock, which delayed the arrival of the divisional howitzer battery from Hyderabad, the attack on the fort was postponed till the 27th. The troops employed consisted of the 4th Division (less 10th Infantry Brigade), assisted by some units of the 12th Mounted Brigade. To ensure secrecy, no preliminary reconnaissance was made by the cavalry, but the necessity of this was obviated to a great extent by the simplicity of the terrain; reconnaissances of the fort had also been carried out daily from the air. The attack involved considerable preliminary preparation. A large number of light scaling ladders were issued to the assaulting columns, as also were rafts for use in the event of the ditch being found to have been filled in. A train of water-kegs on camels was also organized, as the water supply of Fort Baldak was derived from outside sources 12 miles distant and under the control of the enemy.

72. In the early morning of May 27th, the cavalry moved forward in two columns with the object of skirting both sides of the fort, forming a cordon in rear astride the two roads leading to Kandahar, and thus making the escape of the garrison impossible. A white flag was then sent from Chaman to demand the surrender of the fort, and, failing acceptance, to inform the Commander that if there were any women in the fort they could be sent out with an escort of twelve men under safe conduct. The white flag was fired on, and Lieutenant-General Wapshare therefore ordered the attack to proceed.

73. After a bombardment lasting two and a half hours, the artillery had reduced the towers of the fort to a crumbling condition, and the parapet had been breached in several places. While this bombardment was in progress, about two hundred of the enemy broke out of the fort and made for the hills to the north. They were caught under heavy rifle and machine gun fire, and also attacked by the cavalry; it is improbable that more than thirty of the party reached the hills. The fort was assaulted by the 1-22nd Punjabis, whose leading company entered the main gate, and by good use of their Lewis guns quickly secured the first foothold. The 4th Gurkha Rifles simultaneously stormed the south-east face by means of scaling ladders, and in a few minutes the fort was in our hands. The Duke of Wellington's Regiment captured the ridge and towers in a most gallant style, gaining their objectives a few minutes before the main defences had been scaled. The only organized resistance now remaining was from a *sangar* which held up the advance of the Royal West Kent Regiment. The Duke of Wellington's Regiment worked round in rear of the *sangar* with bombs, and not a single man escaped from it.

74. The enemy had shown the greatest bravery throughout the operation, and when the assaulting columns reached their objectives the survivors continued a hand to hand fight. The mopping up parties had to clear the numerous cellars with bombs and bayonets. Out of the garrison of about 600 men, 169 were taken prisoners, about 30 escaped, and the remainder were either killed or buried in the ruins. Daud Shah, the Commander, was among those who escaped, but he was severely wounded.

75. The fall of Fort Baldak had the desired effect of relieving the situation in Zhob, but the evacuation of the Tochi and the retirement of the remnants of the Wana garrison through Zhob produced an atmosphere of unrest among the tribesmen in the Fort Sandeman area. The Zhob Militia were employed to help the Wana garrison into Mir Ali Khel by piqueting a portion of the route between that place and Moghalkot, but the loss of a British officer killed was the signal for wholesale desertions, and only about one-sixth of the corps could be counted on during the remainder of the operations. A mobile column was accordingly formed in Zhob, under the command of Brigadier-General de C. O'Grady, C.I E., Commanding the 10th Infantry Brigade. While this column was concentrating, a detachment of 200 Gurkhas, proceeding as a reinforcement to Fort Sandeman and accompanied by a small detachment of Zhob Militia Cavalry, was attacked in the vicinity of Fort Sandeman and suffered heavy losses before reaching its destination. Communication with Fort Sandeman was interrupted and for a time attacks on the various posts on the Loralai-Fort Sandeman road were of frequent occurrence. Brigadier-General O'Grady reached Kapip, near Fort Sandeman, on the 20th June and remained in the area for some time carrying out punitive measures.

76. In the meantime the situation on the Chaman front had developed rapidly. Enemy forces amounting to about eight battalions, four regiments of cavalry, twenty-six guns, and twenty machine guns under the command of General Abdul Qudus, had concentrated in the Takht and Murgha-Chaman areas, with advanced detachments at Tsagai springs and Sheroba. On our side, a strong line of defence, covering a length of twelve miles and consisting of a series of lunettes at intervals of 600 yards, had been completed between New Chaman and Bogra water-works; and, in addition to this, New Chaman and the mobilization camp there were protected by a separate encirclement of strong points and wire fencing.

77. In dealing with the situation thus created, Lieutenant-General Wapshare was faced with a problem of considerable difficulty. Within striking distance of his main force at Chaman, and concentrated within a comparatively small area, lay the bulk of the Afghan southern army. Each group of Afghan regulars had its following of armed tribesmen, who, though lacking cohesion and organization, were fired by the spirit of *Jehad* and threatened to become formidable adversaries under the elation of success. In ordinary circumstances, Lieutenant-General Wapshare's course of action would have been clear, *viz.*, to attack and destroy the force opposed to him; but the political situation precluded him from adopting this obvious solution. Moreover, the difficulty of his position was aggravated by anxiety in regard to the Zhob, for Afghan agents, whether by accident or design, had succeeded in arousing the hostility of the tribes all along the Baluchistan border and in creating a situation in Zhob, which at one time threatened to develop into general insurrection. Great political importance attached to the maintenance of the line stretching from Peshin, through Hindu Bagh, Kila Saifulla, Gwal Haiderzai and Murgha Kibzai, to Musa Khel; for on this depended our ability to prevent the Afghan and British border tribes from penetrating the rich districts of Loralai and Sibi and from gaining contact with the Marris, a tribe which, had they risen, would have added seriously to our embarrassments by harassing our communications with India. He was thus faced with two conflicting considerations, *viz.*, to maintain his striking force at Chaman at sufficient strength to attack and disperse the Afghan army opposed to him, should the peace negotiations break down; or, alternatively, to accept the risk of reducing his striking force, with the object of restoring and maintaning order in Zhob. It appeared to me clear that the

strong inducement to dissipate our strength should be resisted as the governing factor in the situation was our ability to strike hard and quickly at such Afghan forces as lay within reach. I was of opinion that a heavy blow dealt at Abdul Qudus's force on the Chaman front would react quickly along the Baluchistan border, and produce the desired solution to the problem in Zhob. I, therefore, directed Lieutenant-General Wapshare to maintain his striking force at Chaman at full strength and with the highest possible degree of mobility.

78. Lieutenant-General Wapshare accordingly recalled Brigadier-General O'Grady from Zhob, together with as many troops as could be spared from that area. I had been able to despatch a reinforcement of three battalions and one mountain battery to the Baluchistan area, and with these Lieutenant-General Wapshare was able to complete the concentration of the 4th Division at Chaman and secure the Loralai-Fort Sandeman road for the time being. In spite of the terms of the armistice, the enemy continued to encroach near the British border, and sniping was of daily occurrence. To complete his preparations to meet a possible breakdown of the negotiations, Lieutenant-General Wapshare moved the 10th Infantry Brigade, less two battalions but strengthened by the addition of a mountain battery and a detachment of cavalry, to the top of the Bogra pass, in order to deny the Toba plateau to the enemy as well as to secure the Bogra water-supply and his own railway communications.

79. Numerous reliable reports were received about this time of hostile activity on the border north of Hindu Bagh, which appeared to indicate that the enemy intended to make a determined advance into the upper Zhob. The situation at Fort Sandeman was also disquieting. The withdrawal of Brigadier-General O'Grady's force had been followed by a concentration of Wazirs and Mahsuds who were joined by disaffected parties of Mando Khel and Sheranni tribesmen. A wireless party and a section of mountain guns marching from Babar to Fort Sandeman under escort of two companies of Gurkha Rifles and a small detachment of Zhob Milita were attacked at Kapip on July the 6th by about 300 Wazirs and local tribesmen who held sangared positions across the road. The enemy resisted the advance of our column with great determination, but were eventually driven off, leaving 37 dead including their leader. On July the 14th an unsuccessful attack on Lakaband was followed immediately by an attack on a convoy moving to Fort Sandeman. An escort, consisting of a section of mountain guns, 225 men of the 1st Gurkha Rifles and 75 Zhob Militia, was sent from Fort Sandeman to Babar in relief of the escort which had accompanied the convoy from Lakaband, but was itself attacked on the return journey near Kapip by a force of Wazirs and Sherannis estimated at between 1,200 and 2,000 men, who had collected from a great distance and with great secrecy. A gallant attempt was made to clear the tribes on either side of the road, but this was only partially successful, and several commanding points remained in the hands of the enemy. From these points he poured a heavy fire into the column, inflicting numerous casualties on men and animals; and, while holding up the advance of the column, repeatedly attacked the flanks and rear guard. The troops resisted with great bravery, but they were altogether outnumbered, and at nightfall the tribesmen rushed the convoy in overwhelming strength. Fierce hand to hand fighting ensued in which the escort was gradually overpowered and swept away, with the loss of the two mountain guns and practically the whole of the transport. The remnants made their way to Fort Sandeman in small parties.

80. This incident had the inevitable result of raising the tribesmen's morale, and the local situation was seriously aggravated. It became imperative to organize another mobile column in the Zhob, but, in order to do so, Lieutenant-General Wapshare was faced with great difficulties in regard to transport, for his railhead at Harnai was 170 miles from Fort Sandeman and the road traversed a difficult and mountainous country. Hired transport refused to move beyond Loralai under any circumstances. He was, therefore, compelled to transfer one of his camel transport corps from Chaman to the Zhob, and this reduced his radius of action against the Afghan forces concentrated against

him on the Chaman front. The concentration of the column was also much delayed by heavy rains which breached the road and railway, and it was not ready to move from its base at Murgha till August 12th, by which date reports indicated that the Wazir and Mahsud *lashkars* were dispersing to their homes. The main objective of the column, therefore, became the re-rationing of Fort Sandeman and the re-establishing of the road posts.

81. In the meantime news had been received that a *lashkar* of 500 men, mainly Zhob Militia deserters and, therefore, well-armed, had occupied Murgha Fakirzai and the hills immediately north of Hindu Bagh. In attempting to deal with these, the Hindu Bagh garrison had suffered appreciable loss. Reinforcements, including an armoured motor battery, were accordingly sent to Hindu Bagh. The enemy attempted to intercept the battery which was acting as escort to a convoy, but were quickly driven off after heavy losses had been inflicted on them.

82. No important operations occurred on the Nushki extension railway or the line of communication in East Persia. The line was well organized and the troops soundly disposed. Armoured trains were also improvised and proved a great deterrent to raiders. A small column was concentrated in Seistan, consisting of 4 mountain guns, an infantry battalion, and 300 mounted levies, but no serious raid took place.

CONCLUSION.

83. It now only remains for me to express my appreciation of the manner in which commanders, staffs, troops and administrative services faced and overcame the difficulties of this campaign. The enemy rarely gave the troops an opportunity of meeting him in open fight, but when he did so, our superior discipline, training and leadership enabled us to overcome opposition with much ease. I have already referred to the fine military spirit in which the troops accepted the burden of this campaign; this spirit was fully maintained in the field, and all ranks, British and Indian, showed themselves to be animated by that determination to close with the enemy which is the surest guarantee of success. No greater testimony of this spirit could be adduced than the cheerfulness with which all ranks endured the trying climatic conditions prevailing and the discomforts inevitable in the opening stages of a campaign. The lot of the troops and administrative personnel detailed to posts on the lines of communication was a particularly hard one, for communications with the frontier pass through a belt of country possessing a climate of exceptional severity and scanty facilities for providing comfort or recreation. Nevertheless, this spirit of cheerfulness was nowhere more in evidence than among these posts.

84. The work of the Royal Air Force under the direction of Brigadier-General N. D. K. McEwen, C.M.G., D.S.O., was carried out under peculiarly difficult and dangerous conditions. The machines could only be used during the heat of the day at considerable risk, but pilots and observers unhesitatingly answered every call made upon them and rendered invaluable service throughout. The same may be said of the workshop personnel who laboured untiringly under most trying climatic conditions.

85. The units of the Machine Gun Corps were used for the first time in frontier operations during this campaign, and have amply proved their value. The work of the Armoured Motor Batteries has emphasized the great utility of this weapon in frontier fighting.

86. The Signal Service has performed its duties to my entire satisfaction. In spite of many difficulties of ground and constant interruption by the enemy, communications have been quickly established and efficiently maintained. The service has been handicapped by the lack of British reinforcements to replace evacuations, and it is greatly to the credit of the officers and men who remained at duty that so high a standard of efficiency was maintained. I am also much indebted to the Indian Postal and Telegraph Departments for their assistance and for the readiness which they have met demands on their already strained resources.

87. The duties of the Engineer and Works Services have been particularly onerous. The construction, upkeep or repair of roads, railways, bridges, and defences; the provision of barracks, camps and hospitals, water supplies, ice factories, and electric installations; the erection of a ropeway through the Khaibar; these and various other projects have necessitated the employment of a large number of sapper and miner units, field and railway companies, pioneer battalions and labour units. I desire to express my high appreciation of the devotion which have characterised the work of these units and which has contributed so largely to the comfort and welfare of the troops.

88. As already stated, I have had every reason to be satisfied with the work of the Veterinary, Remounts, Ordnance, Supply and Transport Services, the latter of whom were the chief sufferers during the cholera outbreak. The energy and promptness displayed in dealing with this outbreak reflects the greatest credit on the Medical Service, whose work throughout has been deserving of the highest praise. I desire also to express the gratitude of the army to the Nursing Sisters whose devotion under most trying conditions has done much to mitigate the suffering of patients in hospitals. The spiritual welfare of the troops has been in capable hands.

89. My special thanks are due to the Red Cross Association, under the direction of their Commissioner the Honourable Mr. W. M. Hailey, C.S.I., C.I.E., for their immediate and continued ministrations to the comfort not only of those in hospital, but wherever help was needed; to the Comforts for the Troops Fund, who brought the whole of their admirable organisation into play to ameliorate the conditions under which the troops were serving; and to the number of devoted ladies and gentlemen who contributed with unremitting zeal to the welfare of the troops. The work of the Y. M. C. A. was also of great value.

I take this opportunity also of tendering my thanks for the services rendered by the Railway Administration throughout India, and especially to the North-Western Railway for the admirable manner in which they have met the heavy calls made upon them and for the unremitting energy which made it possible to concentrate and maintain so large a force. The success of the arrangements for concentration was due in large measure to the cordial co-operation of the Railway Board.

90. The advice and assistance of the Hon'ble Sir A. H. Grant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., and the Hon'ble Mr. Denys Bray, C.I.E., who successively held the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department during the period of the operations, of the Hon'ble Sir George Roos-Keppel, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., late Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, and of the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, C.S.I., C.I.E., late Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, have been of the greatest value throughout. I am also much indebted to the political officers attached to the headquarters of the forces in the field.

91. I desire also to express my gratitude and appreciation of the assistance which the Ruling Princes and Chiefs have generally rendered in this emergency. It will be remembered that before the close of the Great War, the Alwar and Bharatpur Darbars offered their Imperial Service Troops for incorporation in the Indian Army, and that five other Darbars, namely, Bikanir, Dholpur, Jodhpur, Kolhapur and Patiala, agreed to the formation in their States of new battalions of the Indian Army. The units thus incorporated in the Indian Army were retransferred to the Darbars on the conclusion of the Great War and the newly raised regiments were disbanded; but on the outbreak of war on the frontier, every Darbar possessing Imperial Service Troops once more placed them at the disposal of the Government of India, notwithstanding that many of these units had only just returned from active service overseas. Contingents of cavalry, infantry, artillery, sappers and miners and transport from nineteen States were employed either with the Field Army or on garrison duty. Many offers of personal services were also received, and appointments on the staff in the field were held by the Rulers of Patiala, Dholpur, Rutlam, and Baria, the two brothers of His

Highness the Maharaja of Patiala and the two sons of the Nawab of Loharu. Many offers of motor cars, camels and money were also received and accepted.

92. I further wish to express my grateful thanks to the Nepal Government for their generous assistance and co-operation. In spite of serious climatic difficulties His Excellency the Prime Minister of Nepal again sent to our aid a contingent of Nepalese troops accompanied by two generals of. the Nepalese army. The two battalions forming the contingent were a welcome addition to our resources.

93. Finally, I desire to express my high appreciation of the services rendered by the three Force Commanders.

General Sir A. A. Barrett commanded the North-West Frontier Force with the military skill and instinct associated with his name. His profound experience of frontier warfare and his sagacious advice were at all times of the greatest value to Army Headquarters.

Lieutenant-General R. Wapshare, Commanding the Baluchistan Force, gave evidence of his military qualities by the manner in which the attack on Spin Baldak was executed. The small number of casualties sustained is a testimony to the thoroughness of his preliminary arrangements. His high powers of organisation were displayed in the measures taken to ensure the health and well-being of those under his command.

Major-General S. H. Climo, Commanding the Waziristan Force, dealt with the many difficult situations which arose within his area with marked ability, and has shown himself as skilful in the handling of troops as in ordering the administrative arrangements necessary for their comfort.

94. I attach a list of those whose services have been of particular value and whose assistance and work I desire to bring specially to notice.

NOTE.—*The list of mentions referred to in para. 94 of the despatch is not yet ready for publication.*

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

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ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 18th March 1920.

SPECIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 487.—The Governor-General in Council desires to place on record the names of British and Indian Officers of the Indian Army and Royal Indian Marine and members of the civil and other Government services in India, who have served as officers in His Majesty's Forces and who have died in the Great War.

They went forth from India to fight in divers lands the battles of the King-Emperor and of his rightful cause. They gladly laid down their lives for this noble purpose. But their names shall endure. For in Victory they died that others might live and that justice might prevail in the world, sacrificing themselves for the loyalty that was in them and for their love toward suffering mankind. Through such heroes the world had peace; and on them too be peace.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PART I.

BRITISH OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN ARMY AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

Brigadier-General Sir Harry Townsend Fulton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., Commanding 3rd New Zealand Rifle Brigade.
Brigadier-General Sir Rollo Estouteville Grimston, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops.
Brigadier-General Orlando George Gunning, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding 36th Infantry Brigade.
Brigadier-General John Arthur Hannyngton, C.M.G., D.S.O., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Brigadier-General George Benjamin Hodson, C.B., D.S.O., Assistant Quartermaster General, 3rd Division.
Brigadier-General Fredrick Aubrey Hoghton, Commanding 17th Indian Infantry Brigade.
Brigadier-General Francis Aylmer Maxwell, V.C., C.S.I., D.S.O., Commanding Infantry Brigade.
Brigadier-General Vincent Alexander Ormsby, C.B., Commanding 127th Infantry Brigade.
Chief Engineer Frederick Featherston Pickard, Royal Indian Marine.
Brigadier-General Gerard Beechey Howard Rice, Commanding 35th Infantry Brigade.
Brigadier-General A. R. C. Sanders, Royal Engineers.
Brigadier-General Lewin Barlow Walton, 26th Punjabis.
Colonel Herbert Clifford Bernard, Indian Army (retired) attached 10th Battalion, The Royal Irish Rifles.
Colonel C. B. Collins, D.S.O., Royal Engineers.
Colonel Aurther Percy Archibald Elphinstone, Indian Army (retired) attached 22nd Battalion, The Northumberland Fusiliers.
Colonel Blenman Buhot Grayfoot, C.B., Indian Medical Service.
Colonel Frank Murray, D.S.O., 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Colonel Geoffrey Davies Pike, M.C., 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Colonel Ernest Robert Rainier Swiney, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Colonel Gervase Francis Newport Tinley, C.B., C.M.G., Commandant Base, Marseilles.
Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Heathcote Allenby, Indian Army (retired) attached 7th Battalion, The Royal Scots Fusiliers.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lawrence Anderson, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charley Blair Baldock, 108th Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Beadon, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant-Colonel George Henry Bell, 27th Punjabis.
Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Emerson Bousefield, 123rd Outram's Rifles,
Lieutenant-Colonel William Bovet, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Rae Brakspear, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Xavier Britten, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Richard Inglis Chitty, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Codrington, 120th Rajputana Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Arthur Cooke, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse.
Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Wilson Cruddas, 41st Dogras.
Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Clare Elliot-Lockhart, D.S.O., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant-Colonel Claude Cambridge Fenner, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Francis Ferguson-Davie, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant-Colonel John Fortescue Finnis, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Oswald Arthur Gerald Fitzgerald, 18th King George's Own Lancers.
Lieutenant-Colonel Pulteney Charles Gabbett, Indian Medical Service.
Lieutenant-Colonel Bertram Robert Graham, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's), Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Grattan, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant-Colonel George Herbert Griffith, Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Walter Gilbert Griffith, 32nd Lancers.
Lieutenant-Colonel Ewing Wrigley Grimshaw, 62nd Punjabis.
Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Samuel Hamilton, Indian Army (retired) attached 14th Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Lambert Alfred Graham Hanmer, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).
Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Hastings Harington, 84th Punjabis.
Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Newton Heale, 121st Pioneers.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Hingston, Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant-Colonel James Clinton Holloway, Indian Army (retired), attached Staffs.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Henry Horton, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Elrington Duncan Davidson Houston, D.S.O., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Alfred Russell Howell, Supply and Transport Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Malcolm Hughes, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver Goldsmith Ievers, Indian Army (retired) attached Censorship Staff.
Lieutenant-Colonel Cyril Compton Jackson, 103rd Marhatta Light Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Augustus Jacques, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
Lieutenant-Colonel Arnold Henry Grant Kemball, Indian Army (retired) attached Canadian Forces.
Lieutenant-Colonel James Robert Kennedy, 96th Berar Infantry.
Engineer Captain Thomas Henry Knight, C.I.E., Royal Indian Marine.
Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Lawrie, Indian Medical Service.
Commander George A. Lee, Royal Naval Reserve.
Lieutenant-Colonel Harold Lewis, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).
Lieutenant-Colonel James Atkinson Longridge, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, General Staff, 1st Division, British Expeditionary Force.
Lieutenant-Colonel Frederic Charles Kendall MacMullen, 27th Light Cavalry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Clive Victor Martin, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
Lieutenant-Colonel Eustace Lockhart Maxwell, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).
Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey Maxwell Morris, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Henry Moorhead, Indian Medical Service.
Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Ralph Nethersole, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm Robertson Pocock, 28th Punjabis.
Lieutenant-Colonel John James Patrick Quinn, 117th Marhattas.
Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Bassett Cockburn Raban, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).
Lieutenant-Colonel Haldane Burney Rattray, D.S.O., 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Rennick, 40th Pathans.
Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Campbell Renton, 98th Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel James Cosmo Russell, D.S.O., 9th Hodson's Horse.
Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred George Sargent, Indian Medical Service.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Cecil Archibald Sillery, Indian Army (retired) attached 20th Battalion, The Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Cecil Hamilton Smithett, 76th Punjabis.
Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Graham Stainforth, C.M.G., 4th Cavalry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Repton Stevens, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Oliver Swanston, D.S.O., 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.
Commander Walford Charles Taylor, Royal Indian Marine.
Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick William Thomas, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Ivan Frank Ross Thompson, 26th Punjabis.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Walter Tribe, C.M.G., 41st Dogras.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hamilton Fyers Turner, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Alan Vallings, 29th Punjabis.
Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Edwin Venour, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Augustus Vivian, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Holberton Whitehead, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest de Laynes Wintle, 12th Cavalry.
Major Bernard Henry Alderson, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.
Major Harry Allardice, 36th Jacob's Horse.
Major Macclesfield Heptinstall Anderson, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.
Major Pundit Piaraylal Atal, Indian Medical Service.
Major Frederic St. John Atkinson, D.S.O., 9th Hodson's Horse.
Major Gilbert Bailey, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.
Major Robert Geoffery Baker, D.S.O., 82nd Punjabis.
Major Carew Barnett, Indian Army (retired) attached 6th Battalion, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
Major Henry Keith Barr, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse.
Major Edward Egerton Barwell, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Major Hedley Morton Battye, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Major Ernest Bird Barratt, 128th Pioneers.
Major Henry Sullivan Becher, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Major Charles Bliss, C.I.E., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Major Arthur Louis Bickford, C.I.E., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Major George Henry Bittles, Indian Ordnance Department.
Major William George Blanford, Royal Garrison Artillery, Indian Mountain Artillery.
Major Reginald Edwin Bond, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.
Major Cyprian Edward Borton, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Major Bernard Maynard Lucas Brodhurst, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Major Frank Douglas Browne, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Major Harry Kendal Walpole Bruce, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Major Jonathan Maxwell Bruce, 107th Pioneers.
Major John Elliot Lidderdale Bruce, Royal Garrison Artillery, Indian Mountain Artillery.
Major Stanley Malcolm Bruce, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).
Major David Greig Bryce, 76th Punjabis.
Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) Arthur Robert Berton, 94th Russell's Infantry.
Major William Kenneth Hamilton Campbell, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).
Major John Rutter Carden, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
Major Richard Lloyd Carnegy, Indian Army (retired) attached The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment).
Major Maxwell Montague Carpendale, 36th Jacob's Horse.
Major Herbert Augustine Carter, The 101st Grenadiers.
Major Earnest Herbert Stuart Chapman, 31st Duke of Cannaught's Own Lancers.
Major Claud Fitzroy Clarke, 20th Deccan Horse.
Major Edward Colson, 41st Dogras.
Major Frederick Copeland, 1st Battalion, 69th Punjabis.
Major Hugh William Fothergill Cooke, 24th Punjabis.
Major Reginald David de la Cour Corbett, 48th Pioneers.
Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) Edwin Christian Corbyn, 18th King George's Own Lancers.
Major John Beaumont Corry, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Major Horace George Thomson Costley, 44th Merwara Infantry.
Major Herbert Joseph Cotton, 99th Deccan Infantry.
Major Andrew Galbraith Cowan, 74th Punjabis.
Major William Raymond Daniell, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Major William Hastings La Touche Darley, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment)
Major W. O. C. Dawson, Civil Veterinary Department.
Major George Clarke Denton, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).
Major Arthur Thomas Searle Dickinson, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Major Frederick Alexander Don, Supply and Transport Corps.
Major Eric Grey Drummond, Indian Army (retired) attached 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Major Richard Ducat, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
Major Francis Taylor Duhan, 19th Punjabis.
Major Ernest Elliott Edlmann, Royal Garrison Artillery, Indian Mountain Artillery.
Major James Boswell Egerton, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).
Major Reginald Williams Sidney Elliott, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Major Robert Cuthbert Fergusson-Pollok, 32nd Lancers.
Brevet Major Arthur Forbes, 128th Pioneers.
Major Arthur Ion Fraser, D.S.O., 9th Hodson's Horse.
Major D'Arcy Mackenzie Fraser, 75th Carnatic Infantry.
Major William Cotton French, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Major Ivan Hugh Gordon, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Major Douglas Moncrieff Govan, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Major George Humphrey Irving Graham, 44th Merwara Infantry.
Major John Gwynne Griffith, 32nd Lancers.
Major Richard Scorer Molyneux Harrison, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Major Irvine William Bagot Harte, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
Major B. J. Haslam, D.S.O., Royal Engineers.
Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) Percy Macclesfield Heath, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Major Arthur Francis Henderson, 27th Light Cavalry.
Major Hardinge Monteith Hogg, 32nd Lancers.
Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Hyla Napier Holden, D.S.O., 5th Cavalry.
Major T. J. Holland, Indian Army (retired) attached 9th Battalion, The King's (Liverpool Regiment).
Major Bernard Henry Howard, 47th Sikhs.
Major Frederick Lee Hughes, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis) attached South Waziristan Militia.
Major Dashwood William Harrington Humphreys, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Major Gerard Byron Corrie Irvine, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Major Eric Conway Irwin, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
Major Gerald Alister Jamieson, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Major John Gilberdale Jennings, 66th Punjabis.
Major John Noble Jephson, Indian Army (retired) attached The Royal Munster Fusiliers.
Major Lewis Jeremy Jones, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Major George Henry Fitzmaurice Kelly, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Major Henry Newton Kelly, 33rd Punjabis.
Major Percival Ernest Knapp, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Major Ronald Edward Elliott Kriekenbeek, 128th Pioneers.
Major Guy Neal Landale Labertouche, 122nd Rajputana Infantry.

Major Augustus Oliver Lash, Indian Army (retired) attached 7th Battalion, The Royal Irish Rifles.
Major Oswald Head Lawson, 26th Punjabis.
Major Paul Lupus Leared, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Major J. T. Lewis, South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles, attached 6th Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment.
Major Lionel Stuart Logan, Supply and Transport Corps.
Major Charles Buxton Loring, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).
Major Kenneth Lee Warner Mackenzie, 62nd Punjabis.
Major George Reade MacMullen, Indian Army (retired).
Major Bertie Stedman Joseph McMurray, 108th Infantry.
Major Donald Waller MacPherson, 62nd Punjabis.
Major Neil MacPherson, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Major Robert Nasmyth MacPherson, 40th Pathans.
Major Henry Mackinnon Mactier, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Major B. H. B. Magrath, late Indian Army attached 8th Battalion, The East Lancashire Regiment.
Major Bertie Wilmote Mainprise, Royal Engineers, Faridkot Imperial Service Troops.
Major Frederick Manners-Smith, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Major William Leigh Maxwell, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.
Major Augustus Blair Mayne, Indian Army (retired) attached Royal Air Force.
Major Vere Gordon Menzies, 97th Deccan Infantry.
Major John Elliot Moir, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse).
Major Charles Arthur Gilbert Money, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).
Major Noel Campbell Kyrle Money, 22nd Punjabis.
Major Sidney Morton, 24th Punjabis.
Major Hugh Elliot Moule, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Major Samuel Paynter Musson, Supply and Transport Corps.
Major George Newcome, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).
Major Basil Rice Nicholl, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Major Herbert Cleland Nicolay, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Major William Hurst Nicolson, 37th Dogras.
Major John O'Leary, Indian Medical Service.
Major Edward Havelock Oliphant, 96th Berar Infantry.
Major William Herbert Pennington, 12th Cavalry.
Major Aeneas Charles Perkins, 40th Pathans.
Major (*acting* Lieutenant-Colonel) Gustavus Arthur Perreau, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Major Charles Louis Perrin, 76th Punjabis.
Major Arthur Langston Pilleau, Indian Army (retired) attached 10th Battalion, The Hampshire Regiment.
Major Henry William Ros Potter, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Major George Geoffrey Prendergast-Humphreys, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.
Lieutenant Commander Vivian Franklyn Lyon Rose Price, Royal Indian Marine.
Major Eyre Walter Molyneux Purvis, 16th Cavalry.
Major Bertram Seymour Raymond, 97th Deccan Infantry.
Major Henry William Felix Ricketts, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Major Henry James Riddell, 48th Pioneers.
Major Edward William Crawford Ridgeway, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Major Archibald Roberts, Indian Army (retired) attached Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire) Regiment.
Major Charles Eugene Barnes Robinson, 117th Mahrattas.
Major Giles Rooke, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Major Edric Crawford Ogilvie Ross, 44th Merwara Infantry.
Major Fleetwood George Cambell Ross, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Major (*acting* Lieutenant-Colonel) Thomas Corrie Rutherfoord, Indian Medical Service.
Major Percy Garrett Shewell, Indian Army (retired).
Major Robert George Shuttleworth, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Major John Jocelyn Doyne Sillery, Indian Army (retired) attached 11th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment.
Major William Hugh Simpson, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Major Oliver St. John Skeen, 62nd Punjabis.
Major Norman Chalmers Sparling, 54th Sikhs Frontier Force).
Major Harold Hamer Grey Stansfeld, 74th Punjabis.
Major James Pearson Stockley, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.
Major Alexander George Stuart, 40th Pathans.
Major George Dighton Probyn Swinley, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
Major Spencer Maxwell Tahourdin, 12th Cavalry.
Major Guy Hastings Taylor, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Major Harold Tatum, The 101st Grenadiers.

Major Frank Robinson Teesdale, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).
Major L. G. Thorpe, Indian Army (retired), attached 6th Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment.
Major Tudor Henry St. George Tucker, 21st Punjabis.
Major Robert George Antony Trail, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Cavalry.
Major Charles Herbert Villiers-Stuart, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Major Hugh St. Aubyn Wake, M.V.O., 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Major William Archibald Smail Walker, 46th Punjabis.
Major Warren Henry Wardell, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Major Denis Daly Wilson, M.C., 17th Cavalry.
Major George Godfrey Massy Wheeler, V.C., 7th Hariana Lancers.
Major Charles Hugh Tempest Whitehead, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Major H. W. Williams, Army Veterinary Corps.
Major James Woods, Indian Medical Service.
Major Arthur Young, 2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Major David Coley Young, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Marmaduke John Norman Abbay, 87th Punjabis.
Captain (*temporary* Major) Reinhold Meitzen Adams, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Captain William Finlay Adair, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Captain Harry Lawrence Ainsworth, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Alister Ralph Speris Alexander, Indian Medical Service.
Captain Alexander Claimonte Anderson, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Captain John Victor Cortlandt Anderson, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.
Captain Walter Andrews, 95th Russell's Infantry.
Captain Alister Dare Staveley Arbuthnot, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Captain David Arthur, Indian Medical Service.
Captain Reinfred Tatten Arundell, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
Captain William Noel Atkinson, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Walter Guy Ayscough, M.C., 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
Captain Walter Greville Bagot-Chester, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Hubert Baines, 75th Carnatic Infantry.
Captain Alan Henry Bald, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Hugh Laments Chenevix Baldwin, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain Richard D'Albini Sykes Banks, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Captain Percy D'Aguilar Bangs, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.
Captain Oriel William Erskine Bannerman, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).
Captain Gerald Herbert Johnson Barrett, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Captain L. A. Bartlett, Royal Engineers, attached Headquarters, Meerut Division.
Captain Francis Hewson Barton, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Captain Maurice Gordon Bean, 81st Pioneers.
Captain Percy Beattie-Crozier, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.
Captain Arthur Thomas Grafton Beckham, 32nd Sikh Pioneers.
Captain Malcolm Arthur Russell Bell, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Captain Harold Bennett, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Caradoc Trevor Davis Berrington, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).
Captain Rustam Hormasji Bharucha, Indian Medical Service.
Captain Claude Arthur Bignell, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.
Captain Robert Inglis Binning, Indian Medical Service.
Captain William McMillan Black, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain Hugh Seymour Blane, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).
Captain Baker Arthur Rawson Blewitt, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Francis Stephen Bowring, 22nd Punjabis.
Captain Arthur Edwin Bradshaw, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
Captain Ralph Montacute Brind, M.C., 37th Dogras.
Captain Christopher William Broderick-Birdwood, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Hugh Gordon Brodie, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
Captain Gerald Filose Broughton, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).
Captain Alan Moray Brown, M.C., 47th Sikhs.
Captain Frederick George Brown, The 101st Grenadiers.
Captain Wymyard Keith Brown, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain Charles Pierson Browne, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Cavalry.
Captain Maurice Browne, 92nd Punjabis.
Captain Claude Gray Buchanan, 35th Sikhs.
Captain Godfrey Hugh St. Pierre-Bunbury, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
Captain Howel Stephen Bulkley, 33rd Punjabis.
Captain Geoffrey Spencer Bull, 58th Vaughan Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain Edward Jerome Burdett, 11th Rajputs.
Captain Thomas Cambell Burke, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Captain Gerard William Burton, D.S.O., 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Captain Gordon Porter Cable, 7th Hariana Lancers.
Captain Ducan Alexander Cameron, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Cavalry.
Captain Graham Douglas Campbell, 40th Pathans.
Captain John Edward Gordon Carlisle, 107th Pioneers.
Captain E. D. Carr-Harris, Royal Engineers, attached Staff.
Captain Godfrey Lionel John Cavendish, 97th Deccan Infantry.
Captain Frederick James Chadwick, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.
Captain Gordon Humphreys Chapman, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Captain Percival Christian Chapman, Royal Garrison Artillery, Indian Mountain Artillery.
Captain Hugh Clevereaux Chaytor, 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry.
Captain Leonard de Lona Christopher, 40th Pathans.
Captain Charles Henry Mathew Churchill, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
Captain Wandril Maurice Churchill, 12th Cavalry.
Captain Richard John Clarke, 8th Rajputs.
Captain Claude Rex Cleaver, 29th Punjabis.
Captain Beauchamp Clerk, 82nd Punjabis.
Captain Cecil Hamilton Clibborn, 92nd Punjabis.
Captain Robert Frank Clothier, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).
Captain Lionel Francis Abingdon Cochran, 72nd Punjabis.
Captain Vincent Coldwell, 4th Cavalry.
Captain Phillip Conder, 19th Punjabis attached 24th Punjabis.
Captain James Robert Cook, 21st Punjabis.
Captain Gerald Haslam Cook, The 101st Grenadiers.
Captain William James Corridon, Indian Medical Department.
Captain John Gordon Craufurd, 37th Dogras.
Captain Aubrey Osborne Creagh, 120th Rajputana Infantry.
Captain Ubrey de St. Croix, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
Captain Wilfred Plassy Crookshank, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Captain Arthur Henry Prinsep Cruickshank, 32nd Sikh Pioneers.
Captain Francis Richards Cubbon, M.C., 72nd Punjabis.
Captain Eric Cummings, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Captain John Sweetland Dallas, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain John Francis Cecil Dalmahoy, 40th Pathans.
Captain Victor Louis Yate Dane, 22nd Punjabis.
Captain Hubert John Daniell, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
Captain Douglas Byers Davidson, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Arthur Irvine Dawes, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain James Lionel Cathcart Dempster, 66th Punjabis.
Captain George Henry Dempster, 35th Sikhs.
Captain Edward Massy Dennys, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Seymour Des Voeux, 36th Sikhs.
Captain Robert Foster Dill, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Captain Hugh Cathcart Dobbs, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infanty.
Captain Charles Gordon Dowding, M.C., 87th Punjabis.
Captain Hamilton Dunbar Drysdale, 26th Punjabis.
Captain Bernon Conrad Duberly, 17th Cavalry.
Captain David Dudley, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).
Captain Leonard Grey Dudley, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Captain Beauchamp Oswald Duff, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Captain Corlos Miguel Guillermo Dunhill, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Captain Robert Dunlop-Smith, 33rd Punjabis.
Captain Reginald Heber Marion Durand, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse.
Captain Francis Lloyd Dyer, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Captain William Françis Boucher Edwards, 24th Punjabis.
Captain Peter Douglas Colin Eliot, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
Captain Charles Howard Elliott, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain Henry Etlinger, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Captain George Gordon Everett, 67th Punjabis.
Captain Chetwode Percy Evill, M.C., Indian Army Reserve of Officers attached Faridkot Imperial Service Troops.
Captain Jasper Gilbert Fagan, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
Captain Edward Bertram Fawcett, 92nd Punjabis.
Captain Hedworth George Ailwyn Fellowes, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).
Captain Henry Crossley Fielding, 38th Dogras.
Captain Hunter Forbes, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Captain Ernle Lawrence Dingwall Fordyce, 84th Punjabis.
Captain William Meade Fowle, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Captain Charles Donnolley Frost, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Captain John Henry Middleton Fuller, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.
Captain John Kerwan Gatacre, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).
Captain John Charles Temple Gaskell, 69th Punjabis.
Captain Colin Hay Giffard, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Captain James Ponsonby Gilbert, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Captain Robert Crooks Gilchrist, 46th Punjabis.
Captain Morrell Andrew Girdlestone, 41st Dogras.
Captain H. F. Glacken, Royal Engineers.
Captain Alexander Goncaloes Glenday, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Captain Ronald Steuart Gordon, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain Annesley Charles Edward St. George Gore, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain William Arthur Gover, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
Captain John Doghton Grafton-Wignall, 82nd Punjabis.
Captain Allan Moir Graham, 6th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain J. A. Graham, Coorg and Mysore Rifles attached 7th Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment.
Captain Jones Graves, 36th Jacob's Horse.
Captain John Gray, 36th Sikhs.
Captain Julian Frederick Gray, Royal Engineers, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.
Captain (*temporary* Major) Frederick George Greenstreet, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
Captain Walter Greatwood, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Captain Harold George Greswell, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Captain Montagu Claude Gribbon, 67th Punjabis.
Captain Harry Hasting Grigg, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Harold Esmond Haddon, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
Captain William Alexander Hagger, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.
Captain Burton Howard Hall, 98th Infantry.
Captain Eustace Hammick, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).
Captain Percival Campbell Hampe-Vincent, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Captain (*acting* Major) William Guy Harington, D.S.O., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain Harry Thomas Hopkinson Harris, 92nd Punjabis.
Captain H. J. Hart, Railway Corps.
Captain Lawrence George Hart, 61st King George's Own Pioneers.
Captain Barry Hartwell, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Douglas Harvey, D.S.O., 31st Punjabis.
Captain Ernest Reginald Hayes-Sadler, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Robert Francis Hebbert, Indian Medical Service.
Captain (*Temporary* Major) George Willoughby Hemans, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
Captain Elmes Pollock Henderson, 106th Hazara Pioneers.
Captain Henry Waller O'Connell Hewett, 41st Dogras.
Captain John Rowley Lunell Heyland, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Henry Dennis Hickley, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain James Lawrence Higgin, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Arthur Charles Sinclair Hind, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Captain Francis Faith Hodgson, 84th Punjabis.
Captain Ivan Dayrell Meredith Hogg, The 101st Grenadiers.
Captain Wallace Derry Ayre Holland, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).
Captain Herbert Edward Hosking, 66th Punjabis.
Captain Percy Standish Hore, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Captain William Barras Hore, 120th Rajputana Infantry.
Captain Norman Eliott Howell, 82nd Punjabis.
Captain Leslie Vincent Hoyne-Fox, 120th Rajputana Infantry.
Captain Cecil Edwin Hunt, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Captain Frederick William Hunt, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).
Captain Atholl Gunning Hunter, 32nd Lancers.
Captain George Staunton Husband, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service.
Captain Kunwar Indarjit Singh, M.C., Indian Medical Service, attached 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain David Inglis, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Robert Alfred Jenkins, 97th Deccan Infantry.
Captain Percy Jones, Indian Army Reserve of Officers attached 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).
Captain Eustace Jotham, V.C., 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force) attached Northern Waziristan Militia.
Captain Andrew Monro Jukes, Indian Medical Service.
Captain Gilbert Stuart Kennedy, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Captain William George Stanhope Kenny, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Captain James Russell Landale, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
Captain Frank Nowell Lane, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Henry Byng Leapingwell, 97th Deccan Infantry.

Captain Otway Trevor McRitchie Leckie, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.
Captain Henry Norman Lee, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain Leonard Harry Lee, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Captain Gilbert Leslie-Smith, 24th Punjabis.
Captain Edward Hale Lewin, 46th Punjabis.
Captain Charles Stephen Lindsay, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain William Henry Aloysius Lloyd, 122nd Rajputana Infantry.
Captain John Thorton Lodwick, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Gerald Blunt Lucas, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse.
Captain Jasper Beverley Lynch, 12th Cavalry.
Captain Robert James McCleverty, 47th Sikhs.
Captain Kenelm Rees McCloughin, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
Captain Kenneth Buchanan McKenzie, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Captain Robert Basil Macan, 28th Light Cavalry.
Captain Henry Dobill MacCall, 33rd Punjabis.
Captain Colin MacDonald, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain James Stuart McEuen, 20th Deccan Horse.
Captain James Fergus MacKain, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Captain Frederick Obre MacKenzie, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
Captain George Neville Mackie, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Captain Frank Nairne MacLaran, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Alastair Fitzhugh Maclean, 33rd Punjabis.
Captain William Bannatyne Macleod, 121st Pioneers.
Captain Archibald William McRae, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
Captain William Macready, 120th Rajputana Infantry.
Captain (*acting* Lieutenant-Colonel) Erskine Magniac, 27th Punjabis.
Captain Bruce Edward Alexander Manson, 61st King George's Own Pioneers.
Captain Gilbert Howe Maxwell Marsh, 41st Dogras.
Captain Henry Francis Freke Marsh, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Captain Edward Waters Harbin Marsh, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).
Captain William Macandrew Mashall, 37th Dogras.
Captain Arthur Derisley Martin, 36th Sikhs.
Captain Cecil Stephen Bignold Martin, 1st Battalion, 90th Punjabis.
Captain Alexander Masters, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Captain George Dudley Matthew, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Captain (*temporary* Major) James Percy May, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.
Captain William Henry Miller, 74th Punjabis.
Captain Herbert Wardlow Milne, 74th Punjabis.
Captain R. E. Milner-Moore, Royal Engineers, attached Railway Corps.
Captain Ernest Kerr Molesworth, Royal Engineers, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.
Captain Henry Ironside Money, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Captain Duncan Blacket Morris, 1st Battalion, 90th Punjabis.
Captain Gerald Henry Walter Mortimer, 10th Jats.
Captain Augustus de Thierry Mouillot, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Captain William George Horace Mainwaring Mules, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).
Captain Kalyan Kumar Mukerji, Indian Medical Service.
Captain Charles Mylne Mullaly, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Captain Frederick Terence Hastings Mullaly, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain James Eric Murray, 87th Punjabis.
Captain Alexander Lionel William Neave, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.
Captain Craig Nelson, 3rd Brahmans.
Captain William Odell, M.C., 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Captain Wilton Stransham Oldham, 48th Pioneers.
Captain Guy Giffard Oliver, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.
Captain Milo Richard Beaumont Onslow, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).
Captain Edward Hornby Ovans, 125th Napier's Rifles.
Captain Wynne Owen, 38th Dogras.
Captain Rhodri Deane Owen-Jones, 36th Jacob's Horse.
Captain William Hamilton Padday, 36th Sikhs.
Captain Walter Gerald Palmer, 113th Infantry.
Captain Archibald Kenneth Park, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain James Wilfred Haynes Park, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).
Captain Mervyne Edmund Parnell, 36th Jacob's Horse.
Captain (*temporary* Major) De Lacy Wolrich Passy, 25th Punjabis.

Captain Alfred Henry Parsons, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Lindsay Peacock, 72nd Punjabis.
Captain Herbert Gredon Powers, M.C., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Captain Leopold Eliot Poynder, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Robert St. John Locke Price, 33rd Punjabis.
Captain James Edward Douglas Prothero, 1st Battalion, 90th Punjabis.
Captain Harvey St. George James Pulford, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.
Captain Ramsay Rainsford-Hannay, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Captain Lakshminaraynapuram Subramanier Ramier, Indian Medical Service.
Captain Mysore Seshagiri Rao Krishnaswami Rao, Indian Medical Service.
Captain Sorab Dhunjibhoy Ratnagar, Indian Medical Service.
Captain Michael Foster Reaney, Indian Medical Service.
Captain Talbot Reed, 67th Punjabis.
Captain Henry Gerrard Reed, 114th Mahrattas.
Captain John Stanley Richardson, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Captain Archibald William Robertson-Glasgow, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Captain C. F. Robinson, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Alan Stanley Clark Rogers, 61st King George's Own Pioneers.
Captain Herbert Charlton Rome, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
Captain Arthur Montague Rundall, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Henry Charles Sampson, Supply and Transport Corps.
Captain Arthur Hugh Rich Saunders, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles. (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Captain Walter Falconer Scott, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain Templer Henry Scott, 87th Punjabis.
Captain Albert Morton Senior, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).
Captain Cyril Trevor Shaw, 122nd Rajputana Infantry.
Captain Gerald Alexander Jaselee Shepherd, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain Atul Krishna Sinha, Indian Medical Service.
Captain Evelyn Henry Le Mesurier Sinkinson, 24th Punjabis.
Captain Harold Bazalgette Skinner, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
Captain Arthur Morris Slingsby, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain Hugh Sale Smart, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Captain Fleet Francis Shingleton Smith, Indian Medical Service.
Captain Sidney James Betton Sparling, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain Benjamin Charles Sparrow, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Captain Francis Chavasse Squires, 23rd Sikh Pioneers.
Captain Edward Hugh Bagot Stack, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Harold Ponsonby Steel, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Captain Harry Burnett Stevenson, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
Captain George Humbly Stevenson, 125th Napier's Rifles.
Captain Harold Steward, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.
Captain Christopher Codrington Stewart, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
Captain (*temporary* Major) Harry Francis Dundas Stirling, M.C., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain George Lawdon Boys Stones, 7th Hariana Lancers.
Captain Roy Thornhill Sweet, D.S.O., 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain John Bailey Tackaberry, Indian Medical Service.
Captain (*temporary* Major) Edward Charles Talbot, 47th Sikhs.
Captain (*acting* Major) Frederick Edward Thornton, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Captain James Farquhar Todd, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse.
Captain Geoffrey Tomes, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Captain John Elmsley Bourchier Torkington, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.
Captain Charles Gordon Loftus Tottenham, Royal Engineers, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.
Captain F. W. Townend, Royal Engineers, 35th (7th Meerut) Divisional Signal Company.
Captain George John Townsend, 66th Punjabis.
Captain Gerald Turner, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain Arthur Montague Twiss, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Captain Stephen Ussher, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Captain George Henry Vaughan-Sawyer, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Captain Dawyck Moberly Veitch-Veitch, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).
Captain Mark Hamilton Vincent, 33rd Punjabis.
Captain Richard Hope Waller, 38th Dogras.
Captain Otho Charles Ward, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Captain Frederick Charles Waterfield, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Captain Humphrey Weaver, 114th Mahrattas.
Captain Allan Bonville Hay Webb, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Captain George Lumley Whatford, 66th Punjabis.
Captain Leslie Sedgwick Whitchurch, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).
Captain Arthur Wilfred White, 117th Mahrattas.
Captain Edward Claude Whiteley, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Captain Hugh Richard Augustin Whytehead, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain John Theodore Cumberland Wilcox, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Captain Arthur Henry Wildman, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).
Captain (*acting* Lieutenant-Colonel) Arthur Lucuis Wilford, D.S.O., 5th Light Infantry.
Captain James Gerald Willoughby, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.
Captain Harold Gordon Wilmer, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
Captain Arthur Henry Maitland Wilson, 12th Cavalry.
Captain Herbert Raymond Wilson, 114th Mahrattas.
Captain James Herbert Gray Wilson, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
Captain John Graham Wilson, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Captain A. F. Wittkugal, South Persian Rifles.
Captain Phillip Wood, 89th Punjabis.
Captain Nigel Gresley Reginald Woodyatt, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Captain Hugh Stafford Northcote Wright, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Robert Charles Byam Yates, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Harold Agerup, Volunteer Artillery Battery.
Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) Arthur Patrick Algar, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 24th Punjabis.
Lieutenant William Allan, Supply and Transport Corps.
Lieutenant Colin Mcdiarmid Allardice, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
Lieutenant Hugh Hamilton Arbuthnot, 67th Punjabis.
Lieutenant George Pierce Armstrong, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Lieutenant James Armstrong, Royal Indian Marine, attached Inland Water Transport.
Lieutenant Geoffrey Howard Atkinson, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Lieutenant John Cyril Atkinson, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Alfred Ireland Aymer, M.C., 24th Punjabis.
Sub-Lieutenant Courtney Douglas Back, Royal Indian Marine.
Lieutenant Duncan Baillie, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Theodore Bailward, 26th King George's Own Cavalry.
Lieutenant Charles Hammond Baker, India Miscellaneous List.
Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) Clarence Moores Childe Barker, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.
Lieutenant Sydney William James Barron, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Frederick Oscar Baxter, M.C., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.
Lieutenant Rafe Langdon Beddy, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Ronald Mackenzie Benton, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Edward Fleetwood Berry, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant A. S. M. Best, Royal Engineers, 71st Field Company.
Lieutenant Arthur Doyle Bingham, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Army Veterinary Corps.
Lieutenant Edward Birkbeck, 128th Pioneers.
Lieutenant Morris Birbeck, 24th Punjabis.
Lieutenant Henry George Rodney Bowes-Scott, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 29th Punjabis.
Lieutenant Edward Clarence Braddyll, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse).
Lieutenant John Giblett Brewer, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Signal Service, Sappers and Miners.
Fourth Officer A. M. Brigtin, Royal Indian Marine.
Lieutenant Neville Harris Broadway, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).
Lieutenant Henry Richard Brookes, The 101st Grenadiers.
Lieutenant Oscar Brown, 7th Hariana Lancers.
Lieutenant Charles Stuart Browning, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Lieutenant William Arthur McCrae Bruce, V.C., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Charles Melvill Buck, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.
Fourth Officer A. C. Buddin, Royal Indian Marine.
Lieutenant Robert Stanley Bullock, 27th Punjabis.
Lieutenant Ralph Harry Burlton, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.
Lieutenant Henry Gardiner Burridge, 107th Pioneers.
Lieutenant John Gilbert Byrne, 37th Dogras.
Lieutenant George Edward Forman Campbell, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Hugh Featherstone Cameron Cannell, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).
Lieutenant Arthur Donald Dundas Carter, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Evelyn Anthony Cave-Penny, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.

Lieutenant Charles Cornwallis Chesney, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 117th Mahrattas.

Lieutenant Aviet Thadens Christian, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

Lieutenant Lawrence William Christie, Royal Indian Marine, attached Inland Water Transport.

Lieutenant Brian Lloyd Clarke, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Francis Leonard Courtney Clarke, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Lieutenant Ian Hay Steuart Clarke, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant John Greenshields Clarke, Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant Charles James Cockburn, M.C., 6th Jat Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Francis John Collins, Royal Indian Marine, attached Inland Water Transport.

Lieutenant William Campion Cooper, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Douglas Corlett, Royal Indian Marine, attached Inland Water Transport.

Lieutenant Wyndham John Coventry, 7th Hariana Lancers.

Lieutenant John McAdam Craig, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Donald Dunlop Crawford, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Railway Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant Leonard Francis Cremen, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Lieutenant Henry Richmond Crichton, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Harry Jackson Cummins, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant W. L. Curwen, M.C., Royal Garrison Artillery, attached 27th Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant John Pomeray Dalley, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.

Lieutenant A. E. Dawson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant Frederick Bradshaw Deane-Spread, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Thomas de Burgh, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

Lieutenant Roland Maund D'Ombrain, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Frank Alexander De Pass, V.C., 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.

Lieutenant John Rowe Dill, 1st Battalion, 69th Punjabis.

Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Harry Chester Wentworth Dillon, 26th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Geoffrey Francis Dixon, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Supply and Transport Corps.

Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Arthur Hugh Dobbs, 76th (attached 92nd) Punjabis.

Lieutenant Robert Alexander Sheridan Dobbin, Royal Garrison Artillery, Indian Mountain Artillery.

Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) Guy Doncaster, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force), (Lumsden's) Infantry.

Lieutenant Bryce Douglas, The 101st Grenadiers.

Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) John Dow, Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant Gustadji Shahpurji Engineer, Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant Richard Hellier Agard Evans, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Charles Exley, Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant Frederic Walter Langford Grantly Norton-Fagge, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

Lieutenant Cecil Olcher Feddon, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.

Lieutenant Michael Finn, Indian Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant Richard Apjohn Fitzgibbon, 128th Pioneers.

Lieutenant Maurice Alexander Ross Geraldine FitzMaurice, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Horace Justin Dillon Flynn, C.I.E., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached The 101st Grenadiers.

Lieutenant John Fraser Follitt, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).

Lieutenant Horace Vernon Fowler, Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant Louis Richard Fowle, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Lieutenant Henry James Fraser-Harris, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

Lieutenant Lionel Gaisford, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant William Alexander Galbraith, Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant Frederick Lee Gardiner, Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant Barre Herbert Goldie, 32nd Lancers.

Lieutenant Arthur Llewellyn Gorton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Owen Gough, 12th Cavalry.
Lieutenant Charles Alpe Grantham, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.
Lieutenant Thomas Molyneaux Graves, 76th Punjabis.
Lieutenant Henry Greene, 92nd Punjabis.
Lieutenant Elliot Blair Grasett, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 28th Punjabis.
Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Melville Grey-Smith, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Philip Norman Gurdon, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
Lieutenant G. D. M. Gwynne-Griffith, Royal Engineers, attached South Persia Rifles.
Lieutenant Walter Percy Hales, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Lieutenant Hubert James Tudor Hamer, 108th Infantry.
Lieutenant Noel Henry Franklin Hammett, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 9th Hodson's Horse.
Lieutenant Basil Brooas Hardman. Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Kalyanpur Hariharbhat, Indian Medical Service.
Lieutenant Wickham Leathes Harvey, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
Lieutenant Leslie Hastings, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers
Lieutenant John Campbell Haverfield, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 24th Punjabis.
Lieutenant Edwin John Berkeley Hayes-Sadler, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Lieutenant Herbert George Head, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 117th Mahrattas.
Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Wilfrid Hardinge Heinig, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant James Mortimer Hemsley, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 22nd Derajat Mountain Battery.
Lieutenant Arthur Alexander Heyland, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Douglas Hobart, 21th Punjabis.
Lieutenant George Chamberlain Hockin, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Donald Franklyn Hubert, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.
Lieutenant Guy Fergusson Hughes, Indian Army (Ret.), attached Royal Horse Guards.
Lieutenant Irvin John Hughes, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Robert Peyton Hughes, The 101st Grenadiers.
Lieutenant Tom Moreton Humphreys, Royal Indian Marine.
Lieutenant John Cayley Hutchinson, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Ian Charles Innes, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Lieutenant Christopher Theodore Corrie Irvine, 25th Punjabis, attached 1st Battalion, 69th Punjabis.
Lieutenant Wilfrid Flower Jackson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides. (Frontier Force), (Lumsden's) Cavalry.
Lieutenant Godfrey Julius Jeppe Johnston, 32nd Lancers.
Lieutenant George Bowden Keeling, Royal Indian Marine.
Engineer-Lieutenant Alexander Peter McLennan Keil, Royal Indian Marine.
Lieutenant Databcha Rustomji Kharas, Indian Medical Service.
Lieutenant Edward Enfield Lawford, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 20th Deccan Horse
Lieutenant Humphrey Richard Locke Lawrence, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Lieutenant John Wharton James LeMarchand, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Arthur Glynne Lewis, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).
Lieutenant Eugene Lancelot Erksine Lindop, M.C., 41st Dogras.
Lieutenant Eric Carr Liptrott, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Lieutenant Duncan Ian Bowen Lloyd, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Harold Clement Montagu Lucas, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Lieutenant Arthur Geoffrey Lucas, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.
Lieutenant Horace Lincoln Cyril McConnell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.
Lieutenant Charles Philpot MacDonald, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.
Lieutenant John Allen Mc Ghie, Royal Indian Marine.
Lieutenant John Mckay, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Vincent Walter Kenneth Mackinnon, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Farquhar Donald Mackinnon, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Lieutenant Stephen Alexander MacMillan, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Willian Calderwood McMillan, Indian Medical Department.

Lieutenant Duncan Stuart Ross MacPherson, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Archibald Henry Mankelow, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Lieutenant William John Grimstead Marsh, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.
Lieutenant George Edward Masters, 89th Punjabis.
Lieutenant Murray Chamberlain Gervase Mathew, 28th Punjabis.
Lieutenant Barton James Platt Mawdsley, 17th Cavalry.
Lieutenant Charles William Maxwell, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Richard John Frederick Philip Meade, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
Lieutenant Robert John Meharg, Royal Indian Marine, attached Inland Water Transport.
Lieutenant Dudley Gerald Mein, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.
Lieutenant John William Albert Merk, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant James Henry Milligan, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Hubert Charles Loder Minchin, 125th Napier's Rifles.
Lieutenant James Campbell Mitchell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Henry Stuart Moberly, 74th Punjabis.
Lieutenant Brian Ponsonby Fitzgerald Moore, 62nd Punjabis.
Lieutenant Herbert James Moran, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant William Paul Moran, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Kenneth Morfey, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).
Lieutenant Charles Francis Blayney Moggridge, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Lieutenant Lawrence Myer, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles),
Lieutenant Philip Henry Myles, 41st Dogras.
Engineer Sub-Lieutenant Francis William Nairn, Royal Indian Marine.
Lieutenant Guy Greville Napier, 35th Sikhs.
Lieutenant Arthur Hill Neale, 1st Brahmans.
Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) John Bell Nelson, attached 125th Napier's Rifles.
Lieutenant Timothy Nevill, 87th Punjabis, attached 69th Punjabis.
Lieutenant John Oliver Nicolls, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Edward Nunn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 119th Infantry (the Mooltan Regiment).
Lieutenant Brian Walton Onslow, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).
Lieutenant Dermot Patrick O'Shea, 69th Punjabis.
Lieutenant Cyril Hobart Deare Passy, 24th Punjabis.
Lieutenant Maneck Burjorji Patel, Indian Medical Service.
Lieutenant John Herbert Paterson, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), attached Royal Air Force.
Lieutenant Thomas Bond Paul, Indian Medical Service.
Lieutenant Percy Charles Peacock, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 125th Napier's Rifles.
Lieutenant John Pettigrew, General List, attached South Persia Rifles.
Lieutenant Ronald Leslie Piper, M.C., 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Reginald Frederick Desmond Plunkett, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Lieutenant Roderick Spicer Russell Porter, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 130th King George's Own Baluchis.
Lieutenant Charles Randolph Prendergast, 84th Punjabis, attached 28th Punjabis.
Lieutenant Colin Andrew Proudfoot, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Spencer Julian Wilfred Railston, 18th King George's Own Lancers.
Lieutenant Alexander Redmayne Raitt, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
Lieutenant Wynne Dudley Raymond, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).
Lieutenant George Reed, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Supply and Transport Corps.
Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Geoffrey Browning Reeves, 9th Hodson's Horse.
Lieutenant James Lestock Ironside Reid, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Lieutenant (*acting* Lieutenant-Colonel) Alexander Daniel Reid, Indian Army (Ret.) attached 1st Battalion, The Royal Irish Fusiliers.
Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Aubrey Spranger Townsend Reilly, 1st Battalion, 69th Punjabis.
Lieutenant Ralph Alec Reilly, 31st Punjabis.
Lieutenant Harold Leslie Rennison, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Benbow William Richard Reynolds, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
Lieutenant Garnet St. John Richardson, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
Lieutenant Edward Seton Rind, 24th Punjabis.
Lieutenant John Alexander Tower Robertson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Frank Harding Robertson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.
Lieutenant Patrick Joseph Roche, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Lieutenant Leonard Castel Campbell Rogers, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Neville Henry Rogers, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Thomas Roger, Supply and Transport Corps.
Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Harold Turner Rohde, 89th Punjabis.
Lieutenant John Haughton Rohde, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Lieutenant Francis Bernald Roseveare, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.
Lieutenant Lionel Bickerstith Rundall, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Lieutenant James Forteath Russell, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Robert William Ryall, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Guy Staniforth Wemyss St. George, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Tha Malaun Regiment).
Lieutenant Alan Edward Scarth, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant John Allan Mackay Scobie, M.C., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Arthur Penrose Selwyn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.
Lieutenant S. E. Sharp, Mechanical Transport.
Lieutenant Douglas Sinclair Shaw, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attachod 61st King George's Own Pioneers.
Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) James Shaw, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
Lieutenant Cuthbert William Short, M.C., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.
Lieutenant William Sinclair, Royal Indian Marine.
Lieutenant William Skinner, Royal Indian Marine.
Lieutenant Ernest Edwin Smith, Royal Indian Marine.
Lieutenant Gerald Cameron Southern, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Montague Douglas Spankie, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
Lieutenant Arthur Freer Spreckley, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant James Howard Stables, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant James Eliot Stephen, 19th Punjabis.
Lieutenant Charles Stiebel, Indian Medical Service.
Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) Terence Fuller Stokes, 82nd Punjabis.
Lieutenant Wilfred Harold Swift, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force)
Lieutenant Arthur Gilbert Vivian Taylor, 41st Dogras attached Royal Air Force.
Lieutenant Arthur Montague Taylor, 1st Brahmans.
Lieutenant James Norman Taylor, M C., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 33rd Punjabis.
Lieutenant Greville Wynne Thomas, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Arthur Thomasin, Royal Indian Marine.
Lieutenant Kenneth Sinclair Thomson, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) Daly's Horse.
Lieutenant Richard Edward John Thomson, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
Lieutenant Leslie Irvine Lumsden Thornton, 16th Cavalry.
Lieutenant Arthur Thurston, Indian Ordnance Department.
Lieutenant Richard James Killingworth Todd, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Lieutenant Hubert Curthoys Tovey, Royal Indian Marine.
Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Bertram Russell Townley, Supply and Transport Corps.
Lieutenant Alan Robert Lloyd Tucker, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
Lieutenant John Turner, Indian Ordnance Department.
Lieutenant Arthur Richard Waddams, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 44th Merwara Infantry.
Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Harold Walter Wade, 3rd Brahmans, attached 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Lieutenant Patrick Joseph Walsh, Indian Medical Service.
Lieutenant Frank Walshaw, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached The 101st Grenadiers.
Lieutenant Richard Crawhall Walton, 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Puhuzhi Raghava Wariyar, Indian Medical Service.
Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Charles Reginald Watson, 28th Punjabis.
Lieutenant Geoffrey Watson, 28th Punjabis.
Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) Noel Alick Watson, 55th Coke's Rifles. (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant John Charles St. George Welchman, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Lieutenant Alan Herbert Mainwaring West, 36th Sikhs.
Lieutenant Francis Gyrth Johnston Wetherall, 72nd Punjabis.
Lieutenant J. B. Whitfield, Royal Engineers, Agra Volunteer Rifles.
Lieutenant (*local* Captain) A. W. Will, Burma Mounted Rifles, attached South Persia Rifles.
Lieutenant Robert Lukyn Williams, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Frederick Williamson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant John Dawson Wilson, M.C., 38th King George's Own Central India Horse.
Lieutenant Thomas Percival Wood, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Reginald Courtenay Hutton Woodhouse, 56th Punjabi Rifles. (Frontier Force.)
Lieutenant Edward Seymer Woodward, 97th Deccan Infantry.
Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Oscar Wright, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 31st Punjabis.
Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) Eric Ralph Lovatt Wynne, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Arthur Meredyth Young, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 16th Cavalry.
2nd-Lieutenant Charles Aldis, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 112th Infantry.
2nd-Lieutenant Harry Frederick Cortlandt Anderson, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.
2nd-Lieutenant William Thomas Andrews, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
2nd-Lieutenant Geoffrey Angell, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
2nd-Lieutenant Gilbert Allen Henry Anscombe, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 36th Sikhs.
2nd-Lieutenant Robert Louis Irvig Arnott, Queen Vctoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.
2nd-Lieutenant Isaac John Ashforth, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).
2nd-Lieutenant Frederick Hubert Austin, Probationer, Indian Army.
2nd-Lieutenant Frederick Leslie Barry-Roberts, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
2nd-Lieutenant Edmond Leonard James Barstow, 35th Sikhs.
2nd-Lieutenant Thomas Oates Halliday Bates, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 89th Punjabis.
2nd-Lieutenant Edgar Norman Bath, 8th Rajputs.
2nd-Lieutenant Harold Birch, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 128th Pioneers.
2nd-Lieutenant Frank Roland Blakeley, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
2nd-Lieutenant Bernard Moore Blakeston, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
2nd-Lieutenant (*temporary* Lieutenant) John Henry Blewitt, 54th Sikhs. (Frontier Force).
2nd-Lieutenant Arthur Henry Borrett, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
2nd-Lieutenant Huyshe Arthur Bradshaw, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 112th Infantry.
2nd-Lieutenant Cecil Bright, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 93rd Burma Infantry.
2nd-Lieutenant Robert Bruce, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Supply and Transport Corps.
2nd-Lieutenant T. E. Bryden, Royal Engineers.
2nd-Lieutenant David Niel Griffiths Buchanan, 37th Dogras.
2nd-Lieutenant Leonard George Burgess, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
2nd-Lieutenant Douglas Burgoyne Burgoyne-Wallace, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
2nd-Lieutenant Newdigate Owen Burne, 40th Pathans.
2nd-Lieutenant Reginald Cooksey Burton, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
2nd-Lieutenant William Hamish Chalmers, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 19th Punjabis.
2nd-Lieutenant John Hosken Christopher, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 92nd Punjabis.
2nd-Lieutenant Thomas Eland Clatworthy, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 37th Dogras.
2nd-Lieutenant Percival Henry Clemes, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.
2nd-Lieutenant Carleton Lumley St. Clair Clery, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 4th Battalion, The King's (Liverpool Regiment).

2nd-Lieutenant Hugh Guy Daniel Clutterbuck, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant George King Hicks Cochrane, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

2nd-Lieutenant Vincent Henry Collins, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

2nd-Lieutenant H. T. Conroy, Labour Corps.

2nd-Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) John Duncan Home Cook, Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant Charles Stewart Cunningham, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 36th Sikhs.

2nd Lieutenant Duncan Flower Cunningham-Reed, Indian Army Reserve of Officers attached Royal Air Force.

2nd-Lieutenant Robert Davis, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant William Septimus D'Avrey, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 48th Pioneers.

2nd-Lieutenant Harold Frederick Dawn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 6th Jat Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Maurice Charles Day, 13th Rajputs (The Shekawati Regiment).

2nd-Lieutenant Richard de Beauvoir Delisle, 97th Deccan Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Harold Charles Des Voeux, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

2nd-Lieutenant Henry Goudie Dickson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 82nd Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Colin Edward Dunlop, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles. (The Sirmoor Rifles)

2nd-Lieutenant Harold Beecher Dwyer, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Alfred Tomlin East, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Sappers and Miners.

2nd-Lieutenant George Herbert Elsworth, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 62nd Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Joseph Steward Fayrer, 37th Dogras

2nd-Lieutenant Amiraux Silver Fletcher, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant Lachlan Ronald Fraser, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 69th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Charles Frisch, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 9th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant Stephen Gabriel Fry, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles. (The Malaun Regiment).

2nd-Lieutenant R. S Gamble, 7th East Lancashire Regiment, attached 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant Francis John Gardiner, 40th Pathans.

2nd-Lieutenant Alexander Anson Gardiner, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Sappers and Miners.

2nd-Lieutenant Wilfred Fletcher Garraway, 62nd Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant William Oakley Garrett, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Sappers and Miners.

2nd-Lieutenant John Garry, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

2nd-Lieutenant John Gatehouse, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 6th Jat Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Ronald Gibson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Charles Reginald Glyn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Philip Edgar Godwin, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 6th Jat Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Reginald Wilkie Gosney, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 76th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Henry Graham, 74th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Owen Perott Gwynne, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 92nd Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Arthur Hadden, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant John Lionel Harris, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).

2nd-Lieutenant Charles Noel Harris, 123rd Outram's Rifles, attached 125th Napier Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant Leonard John Harrison, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 2nd Battalion, The Lancashire Fusiliers.

2nd-Lieutenant Sidney Vandyke Hasluck, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 89th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Noel McDonall Hathorn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 76th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Harry Bentley Herbert, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

2nd-Lieutenant George Michael Fitzgerald Hewat, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 2nd Battalion, The South Staffordshire Regiment.

2nd-Lieutenant Cyril Francis Hodgson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry

2nd-Lieutenant Eric Godfrey Hodgson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 40th Pathans.

2nd-Lieutenant George Western Hornsby, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

2nd-Lieutenant Hugh Gilbert Howes, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant John Theodore Gordon Humphreys, 40th Pathans.

2nd-Lieutenant Eric Hamilton Hunter, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

2nd Lieutenant Alfred Irving, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

2nd-Lieutenant Andrew Herbert Irwin, 8th Rajputs.

2nd-Lieutenant Clive Armstrong Johnson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 6th Jat Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Edward William Keen, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant John Pearse Keene, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant Walter Ernest Kirby, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

2nd-Lieutenant Henry Alfred King, Supply and Transport Corps.

2nd-Lieutenant Gilbert James Laing, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 1st Battalion, The Royal Irish Fusiliers.

2nd-Lieutenant Charles Philip Lawrence, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 27th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Horace Martin Capar Ledger, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

2nd-Lieutenant Frederick George Lechlen, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 66th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Arthur Edward Le Mesurier, 27th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Clive LeMesurier, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.

2nd-Lieutenant Arthur Cuthbert Loch, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 104th Wellesley's Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant William Harper Lowrey, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 89th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Frederick Cyril Lyddon, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 4th Battalion, The King's (Liverpool Regiment).

2nd-Lieutenant James Lawton Macintosh, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 1st Battalion, The Highland Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant George Douglas Mackay, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant Gerald Mackintosh, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Supply and Transport Corps.

2nd-Lieutenant Thomas James Mander, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

2nd-Lieutenant Charles Claude Edmonstoune Manson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 4th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant A. T. Mason, 66th Labour Corps.

2nd-Lieutenant W. H. Mason, 88th Field Company, Royal Engineers.

2nd-Lieutenant Walter Herbert Mayes, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Sappers and Miners.

2nd-Lieutenant Walter Alexander Mays, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

2nd-Lieutenant Oliver Babington McCausland, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 1st Battalion, The Royal Irish Fusiliers.

2nd-Lieutenant J. McKinty, Indian Army Reserve of Officers

2nd-Lieutenant George John Mead, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 92nd Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Ernest Alexander Meldrum, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 8th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant Samuel Grant Mellis Smith, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 4th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant F. C. Mercer, Unattached List, Indian Army.

2nd-Lieutenant Maurice Neville Meredith, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Mysore Lancers.

2nd-Lieutenant John Richard Milligan, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant George Mitchell, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

2nd-Lieutenant John Harris Mitchell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 36th Sikhs.

2nd-Lieutenant Charles Cecil Morgan, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.

2nd-Lieutenant Malcolm Morham, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 120th Rajputana Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Cyril Owen Mortimer, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 6th Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment.

2nd-Lieutenant William Mowbray, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant George Wilson Muirhead, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 76th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Barry Wilkie Murdoch, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

2nd-Lieutenant Ernest Bertram Nelson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 8th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant Frederick Feirson Newbury, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 92nd Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Gordon Trevor Nicholson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 119th Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Charles Cecil Nott-Bower, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant R O'Donnell, 61st Labour Corps.

2nd-Lieutenant John Hamilton O'Donoghue, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Lindsay Ross Ogg, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Supply and Transport Corps.

2nd-Lieutenant Wilfred Bernard O'Shea, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant John Lawrence Young Ottley, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant Basil George Nicholas Benedick Partridge, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Raput Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant James Bruce Pearson, 93rd Burma Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant George Douglas Pechell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 108th Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant (*temporary* Lieutenant) Reginald Keith Peckover, 33rd Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Frederick Pittman, Royal Garrison Artillery, Indian Mountain Artillery.

2nd-Lieutenant (*temporary* Lieutenant) Raphael Joseph Power, 46th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Patrick Gerald Fitzroy Prunty, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 27th Light Cavalry

2nd-Lieutenant S. D. Reith, D.C.M., 2nd Battalion, 42nd Deoli Regiment.

2nd-Lieutenant Arthur Hugh Hamilton Rice, 114th Mahrattas.

2nd-Lieutenant James Riddell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant John Ernest Bate Roberts, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant George Bradley Roberts, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 1st Battalion, The Manchester Regiment.

2nd-Lieutenant William Vincent Robertson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers

2nd-Lieutenant Daniel George Mark Robinson, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 1st Battalion, The South Staffordshire Regiment.

2nd-Lieutenant Harold Leefe Robinson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant John Langley Robinson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 41st Dogras.

2nd-Lieutenant Roland Weymouth Robinson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 96th Berar Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant William Charles Robinson, 30th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Martin Rosse, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 53rd Sikhs, (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant Henry St. John Saunders-Jones, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Francis Vamdry Savage, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 94th Russell's Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Gordon Stanley Sawyer, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.

2nd-Lieutenant Bruce Eglinton Seton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant Arthur George Simmons, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 114th Mahrattas.

2nd-Lieutenant Ronald Christian Sundius Smith, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 2nd Battalion, The West Yorkshire Regiment.

2nd-Lieutenant Frederick William Sprott, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 92nd Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Robert Cecil Stables, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Sappers and Miners.

2nd-Lieutenant William Ian Stephen, 130th King George's Own Baluchis, attached 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant John Huntley Wickham Stevenson, 46th Punjabis, attached 26th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Joseph Charles Stewart, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 33rd Queen Victoria's Light Cavalry.

2nd-Lieutenant Arthur Cuthbert Stone, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

2nd-Lieutenant Stoneham, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, attached 1st Battalion, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment.

2nd-Lieutenant George John Lucas Stovin, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 37th Dogras.

2nd-Lieutenant Frederick Arthur Stratton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 82nd Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Morton Hollinshed Crawford Stuart, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant John Anthony Swainson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Phillip Ramsay Tahourdin, 47th Sikhs.

2nd-Lieutenant Walter Louis Tanburn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

2nd-Lieutenant Arthur William Thomas, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Sappers and Miners.

2nd-Lieutenant Geoffrey Thompson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Engineers.

2nd-Lieutenant Robert Dunham Tibbs, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

2nd-Lieutenant Percival Frederick Toogood, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 9th Gurkha Rifles

2nd-Lieutenant Henry Aurgrave Cecil Topham, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 1st Battalion, The Welsh Regiment.

2nd-Lieutenant Norman Paterson Tucker, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.

2nd-Lieutenant P. B. Tudor, Royal Field Artillery, Special Reserve, Indian Mountain Artillery.

2nd-Lieutenant Noel Cuthbert Turner, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.

2nd-Lieutenant William Turner, 61st Labour Corps.

2nd-Lieutenant Francis Twomey, 54th Sikhs.

2nd-Lieutenant John Tyson Tyson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant Hugh Canefield Underhill, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant Arthur Raymond Venis, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 48th Pioneers.

2nd-Lieutenant John Henry Lyons Walcott, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

2nd-Lieutenant Cyril Walter Wallace, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 47th Sikhs.

2nd-Lieutenant Louis Victor Webb, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

2nd-Lieutenant Reginald Brooke Holding Webb, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant Gilbert Henry Whitfield, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant Robert Edward Wilson, Indian Mountain Artillery.

2nd-Lieutenant Alfred Douglas Wingate, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 2nd Battalion, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

2nd-Lieutenant John Sendal Wood, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 44th Merwara Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant William James Wynne, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st Battalion, 90th Punjabis.

PART II.

MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICES IN INDIA.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dalzell-Walton, 8th Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Indian Police.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Gardiner, Royal Engineers, State Railways.

Commander Richard Henry Graves-Burton, Royal Naval Division, Royal Naval Reserve, attached Rangoon Port Trust.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Townshend Canynghame Hughes, Indian Army, Political Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Dunbar Walker, Royal Engineers, Railway Department.

Lieutenant-Commander Thomas Arthur Bassett, Royal Naval Reserve, Madras Port Department.

Major George Ellard Brand, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Public Works Department.

Major Duncan Donald Heron Campbell, M.C., Royal Garrison Artillery, Burma Military Police.

Brevet-Major (*temporary* Lieutenant-Colonel) Archibald Alderman Chase, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, Survey of India Department.

Major John Frederick Graham, Royal Field Artillery, Indian Finance Department.

Major D. H. Hammond, D.S.O., M.C., Royal Engineers, State Railways.

Major Francis de Berekem Hancock, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Political Department.

Major James Charles Jack, M.C., Royal Field Artillery, Indian Civil Service.

Major The Reverend Robert Mansell Kirwan, Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Major The Reverend James Ganda Mall, Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Major Ormstone Shaw Naylor, 13th Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry, Indian Police.

Major Walston Hubert O'Brien, Royal Engineers, Indian Works Department, Bengal Pilot Service.

Major William Searles Oldham, Royal Engineers, Public Works Department.

Major The Reverend Harvey Staunton, Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Captain R. L. Almond, Royal Engineers, Survey of India Department.

Captain Max Edward Alwyn Anderson, 14th The King's (Liverpool Regiment), Madras Police.

Captain Edward Carlton Baker, Royal Engineers, Survey of India Department.

Captain Cecil David Woodburn Bamberger, Royal Engineers, Public Works Department.

Captain Richard Lockington Birdwood, Indian Army, Political Department.

Captain Edward Bellasis Cardew, Royal Engineers, Survey of India Department.

Captain Frank William Croley, Royal Engineers, Agency Engineer, Kathiawar.

Captain Francis Charteris Davidson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached South Waziristan Militia, Indian Civil Service.

Captain Walter Cornelius Dennehy, Postal Unit, Indian Expeditionary Force "A," Indian Post Office.

Captain Donel Clamons Eberhardie, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Customs Department, Madras.

Captain Hugh Gordon Francis, Royal Engineers, Public Works Department.

Captain John Archibald Field, Royal Engineers, Survey of India Department.

Captain Louis Patrick Gagliardi, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), Punjab Police.

Captain Purefoy Gauntlett Huddleston, Royal Engineers, Survey of India Department.

Captain A. Izat, M C., Royal Engineers, State Railways.

Captain Richard Buller Kitson, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force), Burma Military Police.

Captain Henry Marshall McKay, Royal Engineers, Survey of India Department.

Captain D. F. Nelson, M.C., 1st Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment, Probationer, Imperial Forest Department.

Captain George Frederick Oakes, Royal Engineers, Survey of India Department.

Captain James Gabriel Lancaster Ranking, Indian Army, Political Department.

Captain William Henry Irvine Shakespear, C.I.E., Indian Army, Political Department.

Captain Oliver John Sykes, 23rd Siege Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, Indian Finance Department.

Captain Arthur Powys Wodehouse, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment), Indian Police.

Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) Philip Pipon Braithwaite, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 36th Jacob's Horse, Indian Educational Service.

Lieutenant Edward Nevinson Bell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1-70th Burma Rifles, Indian Civil Service.

Lieutenant Ernest Gilbert Bullard, Postal Unit, Indian Expeditionary Force "A," Indian Post Office.

Lieutenant Arthur Morton Stanley Burn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant V. D. B. Collins, 13th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Survey of India Department.

Lieutenant Arthur Francis Dickson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, Imperial Forest Service.

Lieutenant Edward Vezian Ellis, M.C., "Howe" Battalion, Royal Naval Division, Imperial Forest Service.

Lieutenant Francis William Finn, Calcutta Royal Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Indian Telegraph Department.

Lieutenant Richard William Formby, Royal Engineers, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant John Edward Gately, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), Indian Educational Service.

Lieutenant Geoffrey Gordon, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 12th Cavalry, Indian Civil Service.

Lieutenant George Hepburn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Engineers, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant Charles North Dalrymple Inglis, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 8th Gurkha Rifles, State Railways.

Lieutenant Maurice Richard Wheately Johnson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 21st Kohat Mountain Battery, Indian Civil Service.

Lieutenant John Mitchell Mackay, Royal Engineers, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant William Charles Milne, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 121st Pioneers, Imperial Forest Service.

Lieutenant George Ramsay Murray, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 13th Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, Indian Civil Service.

Lieutenant Arthur Nyton Peckham, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 112th Infantry, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant Ralph George Griffiths Robson, Royal Engineers, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant Charles Louis Amedee Rouillard, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 32nd Lancers, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant Hugh Southern, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 47th Sikhs, Indian Agricultural Service.

Lieutenant Harry Spottiswoode Trevor Edward Sheridan, Royal Engineers, State Railways.

Lieutenant Hugh Gordon Muschamp Vickers, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), Indian Civil Service.

Lieutenant Edward John Woodhouse, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 38th King George's Own Central India Horse, Imperial Department of Agriculture.

2nd-Lieutenant George Henry Alington, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 9th Gurkha Rifles, Imperial Forest Service.

2nd-Lieutenant William John Arbuthnot, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force), Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant Charles Edwin Bird, 5th Battalion, The Essex Regiment, Indian Finance Department.

2nd-Lieutenant Norman Bonham Carter, Reserve Household Battalion, Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant (*temporary* Lieutenant) Percy Chavasse, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force, Public Works Department.

2nd-Lieutenant Henry Thoreau Cullis, 12th Battalion, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant Charles Hugh Davies, The Welsh Regiment, Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant Doran, Royal Field Artillery, Indian Postal Service.

2nd-Lieutenant Nelson Downie, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant Alexander Bell Duncan, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 28th Light Cavalry, Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant Eric Lionel Finlay, 1-6th Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment, Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant Charles William Flint, 10th Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Port Commissioner, Rangoon.

2nd-Lieutenant T. O. Gerard, 4th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment, Probationer, Imperial Forest Department.

2nd-Lieutenant Eldred Rottinger Gordon, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 104th Wellesley's Rifles, State Railways.

2nd-Lieutenant Edwin Michael Graham, Duke of Connaught's Light Infantry, Indian Postal Service.

2nd-Lieutenant John William Henry Greig, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force), Civil Department.

2nd-Lieutenant Robert Prothero Hankinson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 30th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force), Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant Alfred Chalmers Hay, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Gordon Highlanders, Assam Police.

2nd-Lieutenant E. T. H. Hearn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Field Artillery, Land Revenue Department.

2nd-Lieutenant George Philip V. Horst, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 24th Punjabis, Mekran Levy, State Railways.

2nd-Lieutenant George Reginald Jeffrey, 20th Hussars, Imperial Forest Service.

2nd-Lieutenant (*temporary* Lieutenant) Thomas Joseph Kelly, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Mysore Imperial Service Troops, Madras Police.

2nd-Lieutenant Andrew Brooks Knowles, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Cavalry, Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant William Joseph Cornwall Laurie, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd Battalion, 124th Duchess of Cannaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry, Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant Michael John Lynch, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Customs Department, Madras.

2nd-Lieutenant Colin George Herbert Rawdon MacNamara, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force), (Lumsden's) Infantry, Customs Department

2nd-Lieutenant Alfred Reginald MacRae, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Basrah, Punjab Police.

2nd-Lieutenant Herbert Ernest Mallandaing, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 97th Deccan Infantry, Customs Department.

2nd-Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) John Hunter Manley, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force), State Railways.

2nd-Lieutenant John Dundas Manley, Royal Engineers, Special Reserve, Public Works Department.

2nd-Lieutenant George Wyndham Maunsell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners, Public Works Department.

2nd-Lieutenant Arthur Green Mumford, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Excise Department, Burma.

2nd-Lieutenant Hugh Farrar Northcote, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 41st Dogras, Public Works Department.

2nd-Lieutenant Christian Bingley Patterson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (the Malaun Regiment), Indian Forest Service.

2nd-Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Charles Russell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, Indian Educational Service.

2nd-Lieutenant Gordon Sanderson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Archæological Department.

2nd-Lieutenant Frank Thomas Seppings-Wright, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 6th Jat Light Infantry, Public Works Department.

2nd-Lieutenant Ralph Leslie Smith, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 126th Baluchistan Infantry, Customs Preventive Service.

2nd-Lieutenant Robert Balfour Steele, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force, Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant John George Swain, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 93rd Burma Infantry, Indian Police.

2nd-Lieutenant Thomas Norman Leslie Turner, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 48th Pioneers, State Railways.

2nd-Lieutenant Michael James Unger, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs, Customs Preventive Department.

2nd-Lieutenant Bruno Wolfgang Wahl, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 28th Light Cavalry, Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant H. M. Walker, Indian Volunteer Maxim Gun Battery, East African Force, Customs Department.

2nd-Lieutenant Edward Henry Wilsey, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 93rd Burma Infantry, Punjab Police.

2nd-Lieutenant James Patrick Wood, M.C., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment), Punjab Police.

2nd-Lieutenant Frederick James Wilson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Sappers and Miners, State Railways.

PART III.

INDIAN OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

Risaldar-Major Jharmal Singh, 20th Deccan Horse.

Subadar-Major Ali Nazar, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Subadar-Major Amir Ali, 66th Punjabis.
Subadar-Major Bahadur Khan, 83rd Punjabis
Subadar-Major Amir Ali Khan, 66th Punjabis.
Subadar-Major Bidan Singh Adhikari, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar-Major Chandarro More, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Subadar-Major Faquirullah, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar-Major Gopal Singh, 4th Labour Corps.
Subadar-Major Govindrao Chowan, The 101st Grenadiers.
Subadar-Major Jahan Khan, 125th Napier's Rifles.
Subadar Major Madat Khan, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Subadar-Major Malkhan Singh, 112th Infantry.
Subadar-Major Man Singh Thapa, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Subadar-Major Man Singh Bohra, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Subadar-Major Manikkam, 61st King George's Own Pioneers.
Subadar-Major Masin Khan, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
Subadar-Major Mahadeorao Khanvilkar, *Bahadur*, I.O.M., 114th Mahrattas.
Subadar-Major Muhammad Bakhsh, I.O.M., 93rd Burma Infantry.
Subadar-Major Poshalu, 61st King George's Own Pioneers.
Subadar-Major Thakur Singh, 36th Sikhs.
Subadar-Major Lal Singh, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
Risaldar Badan Singh, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
Risaldar Badlu Singh, V.C., 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
Risaldar Dargai Khan, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).
Risaldar Dayal Singh, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force), (Lumsden's) Cavalry.
Risaldar Gobind Rao Sawat, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.
Risaldar Harnam Singh, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.
Risaldar (*acting* Risaldar-Major) Indar Singh, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
Risaldar Malik Abdul Rahman Khan, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).
Risaldar Mehtab Singh, 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry.
Risaldar Mir Hidayet Ali, 20th Deccan Horse.
Risaldar Muaz-ud-din Khan, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.
Risaldar Muzaffaruddin Ahmed, 4th Cavalry
Risaldar Prem Sukh, I.O.M., 16th Cavalry
Risaldar Ramji Lal, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.
Risaldar Umrao Bahadur, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force).
Risaldar Yusaf Khan, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).
Risaldar Zaman Khan, I.O.M., 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry.
Ressaidar Abdul Gafur Khan, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.
Ressaidar Abdul Ghani Khan, 32nd Lancers
Ressaidar Abdullah Khan, I.O.M., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force), (Lumsden's) Cavalry.
Ressidar Badlu Singh, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers
Ressaidar Bahadur Khan, I.O.M., 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force).
Ressaidar Dalip Singh, I.D.S.M., 20th Deccan Horse.
Ressaidar Dost Muhammad Khan, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse.
Ressaidar Harditt Singh, I.D.S.M., 9th Hodson's Horse.
Ressaidar Harnam Sing, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse.
Ressaidar Isa Khan, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.
Ressaidar Mahbub Khan, I, 20th Deccan Horse.
Ressaidar Mahbub Khan, II, 20th Deccan Horse.
Ressaidar Maqbul Shah, I.D.S.M. 36th Jacob's Horse.
Ressaidar Mohan Singh, Supply and Transport Corps, attached Camel Corps.
Ressaidar Newal Singh, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
Ressaidar Raj Singh, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).
Ressaidar Ranjor Singh, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).
Ressaidar Saitan Singh, 32nd Lancers.
Ressaidar Sangat Singh, 4th Cavalry.
Ressaidar Sarwar Singh, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
Ressaidar Shiu Bakhsh Singh, 5th Cavalry.
Ressaidar Zalim Singh, 27th Light Cavalry.
Subadar Abdullah Khan, 76th Punjabis.
Subadar Abdullah Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, I.O.M., 106th Hazara Pioneers.
Subadar Adalat Khan, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Subadar Adam Khan, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.
Subadar Ahmed Din, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Subadar Ahmed Khan, 67th Punjabis.

Subadar Ajudhya Parshad Singh, 8th Rajputs.
Subadar Allah Dad Khan, 2-124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Subadar Allah Ditta, I.O.M., 30th Punjabis.
Subadar Allah Nur, 22nd Punjabis.
Subadar Amin Khan, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Subadar Amir Ali, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Subadar Amir Zaman Khan, Railway Sappers and Miners.
Subadar Amresar Singh, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).
Subadar Anandahang Limbu, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Atar Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Atar Singh, 84th Punjabis.
Subadar Attar Singh, 62nd Punjabis.
Subadar Azad Gul, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Subadar Babu Parab, 117th Mahrattas.
Subadar Bachan Singh, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.
Subadar Bahadur Singh, 8th Rajputs.
Subadar Bahadur Khan, 1-33rd Punjabis.
Subadar Bhairah Bahadur Khattri, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Baijnath Singh, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
Subadar Baijnath Singh, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Subadar Baijnath Tiwari, 119th Infantry (The Multan Regiment).
Subadar Bakhat Bahadur Adhikani, M.C., 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Bakhta Ram, 3-153rd Infantry.
Subadar Bakhtwar Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Balbahadur Limbu, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Balbahadur Singh Gussain, I.O.M., 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Subadar Baryam Singh, I.O.M., 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Subadar Basdeo Ghosh, Postal Department.
Subadar Bhagwan Singh, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Bhairab Sahi, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Bhan Singh, 47th Sikhs.
Subadar Bhau Malusre, 117th Mahrattas.
Subadar Binja Ram, 125th Napier's Rifles.
Subadar Bir Bahadur Rana, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Biria Gurung 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Subadar Bostan Khan, 82nd Punjabis.
Subadar Budhilal Gurung, Lakhimpur Military Police, attached 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Bukkan Singh 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Subadar Burhan Khan, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Subadar Buta Singh, I.O.M., 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Chabbe Singh, 38th Dogras.
Subadar Chenchal Singh, 89th Punjabis.
Subadar Chand Singh, 120th Rajputana Infantry.
Subadar Channan Singh, 66th Punjabis.
Subadar Chattar Singh, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.
Subadar Chattu Singh, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
Subadar Chet Singh Thapa, 2nd Battalion, King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Subadar Chothu Singh, I.D.S.M., 104th Wellesley's Rifles.
Subadar Chittar Ram, 122nd Rajputana Infantry.
Subadar Chuniram, 99th Deccan Infantry.
Subadar Dad Bahadur Pun, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Subadar Daji Rao Bhoslo, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Subadar Dalbir Rana, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Daulat Bhosle, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Subadar David Samson, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Subadar Deb Singh Mahar, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Subadar Dhanajatao Khanilkar, M.C., 114th Mahrattas.
Subadar Dhanbir Thapa, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Dharam Singh, 96th Berar Infantry.
Subadar Dharamdal Limbu, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Dhiyan Singh, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs
Subadar Dhondu Mane, The 101st Grenadiers.
Subadar Dhuman Khan, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Durga Gurung, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Essu Parab, 114th Mahrattas.
Subadar Faiz Ali Khan, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Subadar Fateh Jang, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Subadar Fateh Muhammad, 22nd Punjabis.
Subadar Fazal Dad, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Subadar Feroze Khan, 82nd Punjabis.

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Subadar Gajjarsing Thapa, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Subadar Gajjan Singh, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
Subadar Guludo, 40th Pathans
Subadar Gambhir Singh Khattri, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Ganga Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Gangi Gharti, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Gannu Mahadesar, 117th Mahrattas.
Subadar Ganpat Singh, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
Subadar Ghulam Haidar, I.O.M., 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).
Subadar Ghulam Muhammad, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluchis Light Infantry.
Subadar Ghulam Rasul, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.
Subadar Ghulam Rasul, 3-124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Subadar Girdhara Singh, I.D.S.M., 48th Pioneers.
Subadar Gopal Singh Rawat, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Subadar Gopi Singh, 125th Napier's Rifles.
Subadar Gajandhur Singh, 67th Punjabis.
Subadar Gul Muhammad, 1-69th Punjabis.
Subadar Gulaba, 41st Dogras.
Subadar Gurditt Singh, I O M., 28th Punjabis.
Subadar Gurditt Singh, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Gurditt Singh, I.O.M., 36th Sikhs.
Subadar Gurmukh Singh, I.O.M., 66th Punjabis.
Subadar Gurmukh Singh, 66th Punjabis.
Subadar Gurmukh Singh, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Subadar Hansarup Limbu, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Har-Narayan Singh, 112th Infantry.
Subadar Hari Singh, 74th Punjabis.
Subadar Harnam Singh, 36th Sikhs.
Subadar Harnam Singh, 47th Sikhs.
Subadar Harnam Singh, 48th Pioneers.
Subadar Harnam Singh, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Hazari Singh, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.
Subadar Hashmat Dad Khan, I D S.M., 107th Pioneers.
Subadar Hira, I.D.S M., 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
Subadar Hussain Khan, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).
Subadar Hassan Khan, 28th Punjabis.
Subadar Indar Singh, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
Subadar Indrabir Thapa, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Jagat Singh, 36th Sikhs.
Subadar Jangbir Singh, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Subadar (*acting* Subadar-Major) Jahan Shah, 125th Napier's Rifles.
Subadar Jai Chand, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Subadar Jai Chand Thakur, I O.M., 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Jaimal Singh *Bahadur*, 36th Sikhs.
Subadar Jaipal Singh, 98th Infantry.
Subadar Jaman Singh Rai, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Juthia Gurung, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Subadar Jehandad Khan Bahadur, 40th Pathans.
Subadar Jermukh Singh, Burma Military Police, attached 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
Subadar Jitbahadur Gurung, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Subadar Kahan Singh, I.O.M., 27th Punjabis.
Subadar Kapura, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
Subadar Kanha, I, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Subadar Kanha, II, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Subadar Karam Dad Khan, 84th Punjabis.
Subadar Karam Din, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Subadar Karam Singh, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Subadar Karbir Thapa, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Subadar Karbir Thapa, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Subadar Kaula Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Khan Baz Khan, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Khan Gul, I.O.M., 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Kharak Singh, 47th Sikhs.
Subadar Khema Jagdale, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Subadar Khiyali Sing Negi, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Subadar Khushal Singh, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Kishan Singh, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

Subadar Kishan Singh, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Subadar Kripal Singh, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
Subadar Kundan Singh, 94th Russell's Infantry.
Subadar Kuro Ram, 48th Pioneers.
Subadar Labh Singh, I.O.M., 30th Punjabis.
Subadar Lachman Singh, 30th Punjabis.
Subadar Lakha Singh, 13th Rajputs (The Shekawati Regiment).
Subadar Lakshmayya, I.D.S.M., 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.
Subadar Lal Khan, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Subadar Lalbir Thapa, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Subadar Lehna Singh, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Subadar Lekh Ram, 113th Infantry.
Subadar Lilaram Gurung, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Lakshman Rao More, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
Subadar Maghar Singh, 29th Punjabis.
Subadar Mahesh Singh, I.O.M , 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
Subadar Mainu, 40th Pathans.
Subadar Maluka, 76th Punjabis.
Subadar Manbahadur Thapa, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Maya Singh, 22nd Punjabis.
Subadar Manta Singh, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
Subadar Mohanlal Gurung, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Mohar Singh, I.D.S.M., 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Subadar Mehdi Khan, 19th Punjabis.
Subadar Mirchi Singh, 112th Infantry.
Subadar Marza Rustam Beg, 117th Mahrattas.
Subadar Mit Singh, 2-67th Punjabis.
Subadar A. K. Mitra, 49th Bengalis.
Subadar Mohammad Din, 67th Punjabis.
Subadar Mohammad Akul Khan, 84th Punjabis.
Subadar Mohammad Khan, I.D.S.M., 30th Punjabis.
Subadar Mohammad Khan, 1-69th Punjabis.
Subadar Mohsen, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).
Subadar Molar Singh Bahadur, I.O.M., 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Mota Singh, 47th Sikhs.
Subadar Muhammad Nur Khan, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.
Subadar Muhammad Zaman, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Subadar Muhammad Zaman, 66th Punjabis.
Subadar Muhammad Zaman, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Subadar Muzammal Khân, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Subadar Musa Raza, 64th Pioneers.
Subadar Nabi Bakhsh, 18th Infantry.
Subadar Narain Singh, 62nd Punjabis.
Subadar Narayan Singh, 92nd Punjabis.
Subadar Natha Singh, 25th Punjabis.
Subadar Natha Singh, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Subadar Narayan Khomme, 121st Pioneers.
Subadar Neki Ram, I, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Subadar Neki Ram, II, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Subadar Neki Ram 107th Pioneers.
Subadar Nizam-ud-Din, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).
Subadar Nur Hussain, 92nd Punjabis
Subadar Nur Khan, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Parbu Dayal, 69th Punjabis.
Subadar Pahal Singh Gurung, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Padmagej Rana, I O.M , 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Pahalsingh Karki, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Parman Singh Lama, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Partab Singh, I.O.M., 28th Punjabis.
Subadar Parmeshwar Singh, 97th Deccan Infantry.
Subadar Partab Singh, I.O.M., 92nd Punjabis.
Subadar Pat Ram, 99th Deccan Infantry.
Subadar Pertab Singh, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Subadar Phul Singh, 94th Russell's Infantry.
Subadar Phuman Singh, I.D.S.M., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Subadar Pehu Singh, 92nd Punjabis.
Subadar Parab Dayal, 1-69th Punjabis.
Subadar Prem Singh Thapa, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Pren Singh Negi, I.D.S.M., 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Subadar Raghubir Singh, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
Subadar Rahim Ali, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Subadar Rajbahadur Limbu, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Rajpal Din, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Rajpal Singh, 22nd Punjabis.
Subadar Rakam Din, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force), attached 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Subadar Ram Lal Dube, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Subadar Ram Sarn Rana, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Ram Singh, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Subadar Ram Singh, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Subadar Rumala, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.
Subadar Ramchander Rao Mohite, I.O.M., I.D.S.M., 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
Subadar Ramchander Hase, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Subadar (*acting* Subadar-Major) Ram Het, 3rd Battalion, 154th Indian Infantry.
Subadar Ramswami Naidu, I.O.M., 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Subadar Ranbahadur Rawal, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Roshan Khan, 27th Punjabis.
Subadar Rupdhan Pun, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Sahib Dad, 108th Infantry.
Subadar Sahib Nur, 24th Punjabis.
Subadar Saida Khan, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.
Subadar Sakharam Powar, M.C., 114th Mahrattas.
Subadar Sangram Singh Negi, M.C., 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Subadar Santa Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Santa Singh, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Subadar Sar Gul, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Subadar Sarbjit Gurung, I.O.M., 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Satiagar, 24th Punjabis.
Subadar Saudagar Singh, 47th Sikhs.
Subadar Sawan Singh, 24th Punjabis.
Subadar Shad Muhammad, 28th Punjabis.
Subadar Shaikh Abala, 117th Mahrattas.
Subadar Shaikh Abdul, 114th Mahrattas.
Subadar Shansher Singh Khawas, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Subadar Sharbat Khan, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Subadar Shuisahai Singh, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).
Subadar Shuinath Singh, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Subadar Sher Baz, 29th Punjabis.
Subadar Shib Singh Negi, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Subadar Siripershad Gurung, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Sis Ram, 94th Russell's Infantry.
Subadar Sispal Singh, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
Subadar Sivaji Rao Kale, The 101st Grenadiers.
Subadar Sohanu, 27th Punjabis.
Subadar Sublal Gharti, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Subadar Sucha Singh, 47th Sikhs.
Subadar Suhel Singh, I.O.M., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Subadar Sultan Khan, 67th Punjabis.
Subadar Sundar Singh, I.O.M., 30th Punjabis.
Subadar Sundar Singh, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
Subadar Sundar Singh, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Sayid Razak, I.D.S.M., 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Subadar Surat Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Tejganji Limbu, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Tekbahadur Gurung, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Subadar Thaman Singh, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Subadar Tirindhoj Limbu, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Tungal Khan, 17th Infantry.
Subadar Wahab Khan, 29th Punjabis attached 30th Punjabis.
Subadar Wariyam Singh, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Subadar Wazir Gurung, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Wazir Singh, 4th Labour Corps.
Subadar Zaman Shah, I.O.M., 89th Punjabis.
Jemadar Abdul Aziz, 64th Pioneers.
Jemadar Abdul Karim, Railway Department
Jemadar Abdul Latif, 82nd Punjabis.
Jemadar Abdul Samad Khan, 36th Jacob's Horse.
Jemadar Abdul Wahab, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Abdur Rahman, I, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.
Jemadar Abdur Rahman, II, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.

Jemadar Aita Singh Lama, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Akbar Ali, 1-33rd Punjabis.
Jemadar Alam Khan, 62nd Punjabis.
Jemadar Alam Khan, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Jemadar Ali Ahmad, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).
Jemadar Ali Khan, 22nd Punjabis.
Jemadar Amar Khan, 36th Jacob's Horse.
Jemadar Amir Khan, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Amir Ali, 1-33rd Punjabis.
Jemadar Amir Khan, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Amir Singh, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
Jemadar Anandrao Bhosle, The 101st Grenadiers.
Jemadar Anandrao Shinde, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Jemadar Anar Singh Thapa, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar M. Anthony, 64th Pioneers.
Jemadar Arjun Ram, I.O.M., 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Jemadar Arland, 81st Pioneers.
Jemadar Aseran Thapa, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Atar Singh, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
Jemadar Atma Singh, 2-124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Jemadar Atta Ullah Khan, I.O.M., 36th Jacob's Horse.
Jemadar Azim Ullah, Railway Sappers and Miners.
Jemadar Bachittar, Singh, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Bachint Singh, 1-33rd Punjabis.
Jemadar Badhawa Singh, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.
Jemadar Badlu Singh, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Jemadar Bahar Khan, 30th Punjabis.
Jemadar Bainta, 41st Dogras.
Jemadar Bakhatman Gurung, 6th Gurkha Rifles attached 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Bakhsh Singh, 120th Rajputana Infantry.
Jemadar Balu Ram, 120th Rajputana Infantry.
Jemadar Barme Thapa, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Barkhabahadur Rai, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Barkat Ali, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.
Jemadar Barkat Ali, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Baryam Singh, 47 Sikhs.
Jemadar Basanta Ram, 28th Light Cavalry.
Jemadar Bhag Singh, I.O.M , 20th Punjabis.
Jemadar Bhag Singh, 48th Pioneers.
Jemadar Bhagesor Limbo, 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Bhagwan Singh, 66th Punjabis.
Jemadar Bhagwan Singh, Railway Department.
Jemadar Bhagwan Singh, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).
Jemadar Bhan Singh, 35th Sikhs.
Jemadar Bharkur Bhandari, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Bhau Ranawde, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Jemadar Bhir Bhan Chand, 3-152nd Punjabis.
Jemadar Bhola Singh, 24th Punjabis.
Jemadar Bhur Singh, 32nd Lancers.
Jemadar Bhura Singh, 125th Napier's Rifles.
Jemadar Bir Singh, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
Jemadar Birbal Ram, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Jemadar Birkha, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Jemadar Bombahadur Gharti, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Birman Lama, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar A. K. Bose, Postal Department.
Jemadar Bostan Khan, 62nd Punjabis.
Jemadar Budhi Singh Negi, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Jemadar Budhibal Rana, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Budhibal Thapa, M.C., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Buta Khan, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Jemadar Chame Thapa, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Chanda Singh, 66th Punjabis.
Jemadar Chandar Singh, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Jemadar Chandra Singh Gharti, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Jemadar Chattar Pal Singh, Burma Mounted Rifles.
Jemadar Chauhaja Bakhsh Singh, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Jemadar Chuhar Singh, 47th Sikhs.
Jemadar Churaman Singh, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

Jemadar Dadibal Pun, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Dadu Nikam, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Jemadar Dalbahadur Thapa, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Jemadar Dale Rama, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
Jemadar Dalu Thapa, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Daryodhan, 40th Pathans.
Jemadar Dasru Ram, Indian Field Post Office.
Jemadar Daulat Rano Mole, I.O.M., 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
Jemadar Daulat Singh Ko Thiya, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles
Jemadar Daulat Singh Negi, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Jemadar Deb Singh Negi, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Jemadar Daulat Singh Rawat, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Jemadar Dewansing Gurung, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Dhanraj Gurung, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Jemadar Dharamsing Pun, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Dhanraj Thapa, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Daryo Singh, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
Jemadar Dhiyan Singh, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
Jemadar Dhiyan Singh, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
Jemadar Din Muhammad, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Jemadar Faqir Bakhsh Singh, 98th Infantry.
Jemadar Fateh Haider, I.O.M., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Jemadar Fateh Haider Shah, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.
Jemadar Fateh Khan, Burma Mounted Rifles.
Jemadar Fateh Sher, 130th King George's Own Baluchis.
Jemadar Fazal Dad, I.D.S.M., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Fazal Din, 28th Punjabis.
Jemadar Fazal Muhammad, 46th Punjabis.
Jemadar Feroze Khan, 22nd Punjabis.
Jemadar M. Francis, 81st Pioneers.
Jemadar Gajrup Limbu, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Gamar Sing Gurung, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Gamesha Singh, 35th Scinde Horse attached 36th Jacob's Horse.
Jemadar Gamir Sing Gurung, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Ganga Charan Dikshit, I.D.S.M., 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Jemadar Ganga Narain Sukul, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Jemadar Ghanda Singh, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Ganga Ram Bhaguji, 119th Infantry.
Jemadar Ganga Sing Gurung, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Ghamai Khan, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Ghantu Sing Bisht, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Jemadar Ghasi Ram, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.
Jemadar Ghulam Khawaja, 36th Jacob's Horse.
Jemadar Gobindia, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Gopal, 16th Cavalry.
Jemadar Gopola Powar, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Jemadar Gopi Thapa, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Jemadar Gore Limbu, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Govind Rane, The 101st Grenadiers.
Jemadar Gujar Singh, 66th Punjabis.
Jemadar Gul Akhmed, D.S.M., 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Gul Muhammad Khan, I.O.M., 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
Jemadar Gul Sher, 22nd Punjabis.
Jemadar Gulsahib, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Gul Singh, 3-154th Indian Infantry.
Jemadar Guman Singh, I.D.S.M., 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Jemadar Gurditta Mal, Postal Department.
Jemadar Hakam Singh, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse.
Jemadar Hakam Singh, I.D.S.M., 30th Punjabis.
Jemadar Handal Khan, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).
Jemadar Hakim Singh, 36th Sikhs.
Jemadar Harakbahadur Thapa, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Harishanker Gurung, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Hark Sing Thapa, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Harkhu Singh, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Harnukh, 120th Rajputana Infantry.
Jemadar Harman Singh, 26th Punjabis.
Jemadar Harnam Singh, 36th Sikhs.
Jemadar Harnam Singh, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.

Jemadar Harnam Singh, Burma Mounted Rifles.
Jemadar Harnam Singh, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.
Jemadar Harnatha, 42nd Deoli Regiment.
Jemadar Hayat Bakhsh, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers
Jemadar Hayat Mahomed Khan, 8th Cavalry.
Jemadar Hidayat Ullah, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Jemadar Hira Gurung, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Hira Nand, 69th Punjabis.
Jemadar Hira Ram, 125th Napier's Rifles.
Jemadar Hira Singh, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
Jemadar Hira Singh, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Hakmat Khan, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Hussian Ali Khan, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Jemadar Ilam Din, 67th Punjabis.
Jemadar Inayatullah, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Indar Singh, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Indramar Gurung, 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Ishar Singh, 47th Sikhs.
Jemadar Jabarbahadur Gurung, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Jodha Singh, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers
Jemadar Jaffer Ali, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Jemadar Jag Singh, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.
Jemadar Jagat Singh, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Jagdam Singh, 89th Punjabis.
Jemadar Jagjit Gharti, 2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Jemadar Jagrup Limbu, 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Jahan Singh, 20th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
Jemadar Jehan Dad Khan, 22nd Punjabis.
Jemadar Jairam Dalvi, 117th Mahrattas.
Jemadar Jamal-ud-Din, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force)
Jemadar Jan Mohamed, Postal Department
Jemadar Jawahir Singh Birwan, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Jemadar Jhanda Singh, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis)
Jemadar Jiwan Singh, 35th Sikhs
Jemadar Jehangar Khan, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Jemadar Jalal-ud-Din Khan, 129th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
Jemadar Jit Sing Negi, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Jemadar Juman, Railway Department.
Jemadar Kala Khan, 67th Punjabis.
Jemadar Kala Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Kala Singh, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Daly's Horse).
Jemadar Kadir Baksh, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Jemadar Kapur Singh, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Daly's Horse).
Jemadar Kapur Singh, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Kapur Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Karan Bahadur Khattri, I.O.M., 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Kukku, 40th Pathans
Jemadar Katha Singh, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Kehar Singh, I, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Kehar Singh, II, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Jemadar Kehar Singh, III, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Jemadar Kale Singh, 120th Rajputana Infantry.
Jemadar Khan Bahadur, 22nd Punjabis.
Jemadar Khan Muhammad, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Khan Muhammad Khan, 5th Light Infantry.
Jemadar Khanak Singh, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Kharahbir Thapa, I.O.M., 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Karim Khan, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Jemadar Khawas Shah, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.
Jemadar Khiwa Ram, 125th Napier's Rifles.
Jemadar Kehar Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Khushal Singh, 48th Pioneers.
Jemadar Khushal Singh, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Khuda Bakhsh, 26th Jacob's Mountain Battery.
Jemadar Kirpa Singh, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Kishan Bahadur Adhikari, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Kishan Singh, 1-33rd Punjabis.
Jemadar Kishen Singh, 90th Punjabis.
Jemadar Kishen Singh, Burma Military Police, attached 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Jemadar Kishan Singh, 22nd Punjabis.
Jemadar Krishna Upar, 116th Mahrattas.
Jemadar Kumar Muhammad Wajib Ali Khan, The 101st Grenadiers.
Jemadar Khusal Singh Danu, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Jemadar Khushal Takuli, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Jemadar Lachman Singh Thapa, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Lachman Singh, 47th Sikhs.
Jemadar Lal Khan, 82nd Punjabis.
Jemadar Lal Singh, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Jemadar Lalji, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Jemadar Lehna Singh, 40th Pathans.
Jemadar Mad Afzal, 24th Punjabis.
Jemadar Mahda Rawat, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
Jemadar Magar Singh, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Magha Singh, 47th Sikhs.
Jemadar Maghar Singh, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Jemadar Mahabir Rana, 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Mahala Singh, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Jemadar Meharwan Singh, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
Jemadar Mahfuz Khan, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).
Jemadar Mal Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Malahin, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry attached 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Jemadar Malik Ahmed Yar Khan, 36th Jacob's Horse.
Jemadar Man Singh Rana, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Manbahadur Gurung, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Jemadar Mangal Singh, 28th Punjabis.
Jemadar Mangta Ram, 48th Pioneers.
Jemadar Maniratan Burathuki, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Manrup Limbu, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Mansa Khan Thapa, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Mardan Ali, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Mandhoj Gurung, 2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Mastan Singh, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.
Jemadar Mathura, 51st Sikhs Frontier Force).
Jemadar (acting Subadar) Mehta Khan, 43rd Erinpura Regiment attached Labour Corps.
Jemadar Mewa Singh, 90th Punjabis
Jemadar Mir Rahmatulla, 61st King George's Own Pioneers.
Jemadar Mir Said, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Mirza Mushtaq Ali, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Jemadar Mahadeo Setge, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
Jemadar Mitter Singh Kaphot, 1-50th Kumaon Rifles.
Jemadar Mit Singh, 2-67th Punjabis.
Jemadar Mit Singh, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Muhammad Khan, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force)
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Jemadar Muhammad Bakhsh Khan, 5th Light Infantry.
Jemadar Mul Singh, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Jemadar Mohan Singh, 61st Camel Corps.
Jemadar Mota Singh, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Jemadar Motilal Thapa, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Muhammad Khan, I.O.M., 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry.
Jemadar Muhammad Khan, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Muhammad Sadin, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Jemadar Muhammad Umar Khan, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
Jemadar Mughli Khan, 17th Infantry.
Jemadar Makun Limbu, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Mula Singh, 35th Sikhs
Jemadar Mulu Singh, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Jemadar Munshi Khan, 18th Infantry, attached 5th Light Infantry.
Jemadar Munshi Singh, 84th Punjabis.
Jemadar Munshi Singh, 125th Napier's Rifles.
Jemadar Murti, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
Jemadar Muthusami, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.
Jemadar Nain Singh Rana, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Nakia Thapa, 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Nand Singh, 27th Punjabis.
Jemadar Nand Singh, 28th Punjabis.
Jemadar Nanig Ram, I.O.M, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Jemadar Nawal Singh, 97th Deccan Infantry.
Jemadar Naurang Khan, 2-107th Pioneers.

Jemadar Nek Muhammad, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Jemadar Neki Ram 97th Deccan Infantry.
Jemadar Niaz Gul, I.D.S.M., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Nikab Gul, 28th Punjabis.
Jemadar Nur Ahmed, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Nur Ali, 46th Punjabis.
Jemadar Nur Habib, 1-133rd Punjabis.
Jemadar Nur Khan, 76th Punjabis.
Jemadar Padumdhoj Chettri, Naga Hills Military Police, attached 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Pahlwan Khan, 30th Punjabis.
Jemadar Pahlad Singh, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
Jemadar Penchan Singh Rai, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Partab Sai, I.D.S.M., 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Jemadar Partab Singh, 47th Sikhs.
Jemadar Partab Singh, 14th King George's Own Ferozepur Sikhs
Jemadar Pati Ram Pun, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Jemadar Pem Singh, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.
Jemadar Pemnarain Thapa, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Prem Singh, I.O.M., 34th Sikh Pioneers.
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Jemadar Punjab Singh, I.O.M., 7th Hariana Lancers
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Jemadar Rajaram Powar, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
Jemadar Rajman Rai, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Rakhmat, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Ralla Singh, 28th Punjabis.
Jemadar Ram Charan, Survey of India Department.
Jemadar Ram Charan Singh, 8th Rajputs.
Jemadar Ram Karan, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry
Jemadar Ram Sarup, 76th Punjabis.
Jemadar Ram Singh, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse.
Jemadar Ram Singh, Indian Mountain Artillery
Jemadar Ram Singh, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Jemadar Ram Badan Singh, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
Jemadar Ramdayal Ram, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.
Jemadar Ramdhian Tiwari, 89th Punjabis, attached 9th Bhopals.
Jemadar Ramji Lall, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
Jemadar Ramlal Singh, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
Jemadar Ramrattan Singh, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).
Jemadar Ramsaran Singh, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).
Jemadar Ram Surat Misr, 89th Punjabis.
Jemadar Ranbir, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry
Jemadar Ranbir Thapa, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Jemadar Ranjit Singh, 66th Punjabis.
Jemadar Rankesar Thapa, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Rur Singh, 92nd Punjabis.
Jemadar Rur Singh, I, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
Jemadar Rur Singh, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Jemadar Sadhu Singh, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Jemadar Sahib Dad, 1-69th Punjabis.
Jemadar Sahib Din, Railway Department.
Jemadar Sahib Singh, I.D.S.M., 48th Pioneers.
Jemadar Sayyid Akhmad, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Said Zaman, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Jemadar Saida Khan, 76th Punjabis.
Jemadar Saidan Khan, 1-30th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).
Jemadar Saidan Shah, 2-107th Pioneers.
Jemadar Saidan Shah, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Jemadar Saidan Khan, 40th Pathans.
Jemadar Saifulla Khan, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).
Jemadar Samand Khan, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).
Jemadar Samand Singh, 9th Hodson's Horse.
Jemadar Samand Singh, 82nd Punjabis.
Jemadar Sankhaman Limbu, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Saman Singh Gurung, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Jemadar Sawan Singh, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Jemadar Shah Nawaz Khan, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.
Jemadar Shah Wali, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Shahib Singh, 48th Pioneers.
Jemadar Shaikh Amir, Indian Postal Services.
Jemadar Shaikh Hussain, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.
Jemadar Shaikh Muhammadi, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
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Jemadar Shamir Singh, 26th Punjabis.
Jemadar Sheolal Singh, 119th Infantry (The Multan Regiment).
Jemadar Sher Akhmed, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis), attached 40th Pathans.
Jemadar Sher Ali Khan, 92nd Punjabis.
Jemadar Sher Baz, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Jemadar Sher Dil, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Sher Muhammad Khan, 5th Light Infantry.
Jemadar Shiraz, 40th Pathans.
Jemadar Shiv Dayal, 41st Dogras.
Jemadar Shiuji Singh, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry
Jemadar Shiudayal Singh, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
Jemadar Sidh Nath Misra, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Jemadar Sikshan, Burma Military Police, attached 95th Russell's Infantry
Jemadar Sirdar Khan, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).
Jemadar Siri Ram, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
Jamadar Sirpati Nale, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
Jemadar Sitlbakhsh Singh, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
Jemadar Sobharam Singh, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers
Jemadar Sohan Singh, M.C., I.O.M., 24th Punjabis
Jemadar Sohan Singh, 47th Sikhs
Jemadar Suba Singh, I.O.M., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Suba Singh, I.O.M., 41st Dogras
Jemadar Suba Khan, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis), attached 40th Pathans.
Jemadar Sudhan Singh, I.O.M., 7th Hariana Lancers
Jemadar Sukh Lall, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Jemadar Sulla, 122nd Rajputana Infantry.
Jemadar Sultan Ahmed, 36th Jacob's Horse.
Jemadar Sundar Singh, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Jemadar Sundar Singh, 30th Punjabis.
Jemadar Sundar Singh, 48th Pioneers.
Jemadar Tahel Singh, 2-67th Punjabis.
Jemadar Tane Burathoki, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Tika Khan, 26th Punjabis.
Jemadar Tika Ram Kunjal, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Jemadar Tilbikram Mal, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Tilbir Thapa, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Udham Singh 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Uma Rawat, I.O.M., 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
Jemadar Umar Khan, 36th Jacob's Horse
Jemadar Umrao Singh, 99th Deccan Infantry.
Veterinary Jemadar Umrao Ali, 10th Mule Corps, attached 12th Mule Corps.
Jemadar Uttam Singh, 12th Cavalry.
Jemadar Wadhawa Singh, 47th Sikhs.
Jemadar Walayat Khan, 92nd Punjabis.
Jemadar Wali Dad, 27th Punjabis.
Jemadar Wali Dad, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Jemadar Wali Khan, 1-69th Punjabis.
Jemadar Wassah Singh, 1st Battalion, Hong Kong Regiment.
Jemadar Wazir Singh, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
Jemadar Wazir Singh, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Yar Dil, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Yenkatrao Kadam, 117th Mahrattas.
Jemadar Zaman Ali, I.D.S.M., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Zorawar Singh, 42nd Deoli Regiment.
2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Salig Ram, Indian Medical Department.

PART IV.

OFFICERS OF THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS AND FRONTIER MILITIA.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raghbir Singh, Kashmir Imperial Service Troops.
Commandant Farzulla Khan, Mysore Imperial Service Troops.
Major Mahommad Ali Mirza, Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops.
Major Gandharb Singh Bahadur, Kashmir Imperial Service Troops.
Major Lutif Ali Khan, Indore Imperial Service Transport Corps.
Major Thakur Dalput Sing, M.C., Jodhpur Imperial Service Troops.
Major Thakur Sheonath Singh Bahadur, Bikaner Imperial Service Campel Corps.
Major Yusaf Ali Khan, M.C., Patiala Imperial Service Troops.
Captain Narayan Singh, Alwar Imperial Service Troops.
Captain Thakur Ragunath Singh, attached Jodhpur Imperial Service Troops.
Lieutenant Kanwar Diji Raj, attached Jodhpur Imperial Service Troops.
Lieutenant Sadhu Narain, Kashmir Imperial Service Troops.
2nd-Lieutenant Abdul Majid Khan, Gwalior Imperial Service Transport Corps.
2nd-Lieutenant Rafatulla Shah, Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops.
2nd-Lieutenant Dattaji Rao Visnu Athavale, Gwalior Imperial Service Troops, 3rd Infantry.
2nd-Lieutenant Lakha Singh, Indore Imperial Service Transport Corps.
Risaldar A. Lingaraj Urs, I.O.M., Mysore Imperial Service Troops.
Risaldar Murtaza Mohamed Khan, Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers.
Risaldar T. Nanjaraj Urs, Mysore Imperial Service Troops.
Sub-Lieutenant Bishen Singh, Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops
Subadar Abdu Khan, Bikaner Imperial Service Camel Corps.
Subadar Asal Din, North Waziristan Militia.
Subadar Jaimal Singh, 1st Patiala Imperial Service Infantry
Subadar Jhagar Singh, Kapurthala Imperial Service Troops.
Subadar Khawas Khan, North Waziristan Militia.
Subadar Mobin Khan, South Waziristan Militia.
Subadar Samukh Singh, Jind Imperial Service Troops.
Subadar Shah Nawaz, North Waziristan Militia.
Subadar Zeri Gul, South Waziristan Militia.
Jemadar Abdul Razak Khan, Malerkotla Imperial Service Sappers
Jemadar Akbar Khan, Bharatpur Imperial Service Troops.
Jemadar Asu Singh, Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers.
Jemadar Bangal Shah, South Waziristan Militia.
Jemadar Jawala Singh, Bharatpur Imperial Service Troops.
Jemadar Khang Singh, Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers.
Jemadar Mangal Singh, Jind Imperial Service Troops.
Jemadar Mastan, South Waziristan Militia.
Jemadar Mohamed Alam Khan, Kashmir Imperial Service Lancers.
Jemadar Partab Singh, Jind Imperial Service Troops.
Jemadar Raja Ram, Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry.
Jemadar Rakhim Shan, South Waziristan Militia.
T. Jemadar Ram Singh, Patiala Imperial Service Troops.
Jemadar Rawat Singh, Jodhpur Imperial Service Troops.
Jemadar Sher Muhammad, South Waziristan Militia.
Jemadar Tota Singh, Patiala Imperial Service Troops.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 20th March 1920.

No. 1602-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India will leave Delhi by special train on the night of the 25th March 1920. His Excellency's departure will be private.

The Viceroy will visit Bombay, Gwalior, Sipri and Dehra Dun and arrive at Simla on the (0th April next. His Excellency's arrival at Simla will be private.

The party accompanying the Viceroy will be :—

Her Excellency the Lady Chelmsford, G.B.E., C.I.

S. R. Hignell, Esq., C.I.E, I.C.S., Private Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Verney, Military Secretary.

Bt.-Colonel R. Heard, M.D, I.M.S., Surgeon.

Major G. D. Ogilvie, Deputy Secretary, Foreign and Political Department. (Gwalior only.)

Captain E. R. Hoare, A.-D.-C.

Captain D. S. Frazer, A.-D.-C.

Captain A. L. B. Anderson A.-D.-C.

Captain the Hon'ble D. E. F. O'Brien, A.-D.-C.

Communications of an urgent nature intended to reach His Excellency and party during the tour should be addressed "Viceroy's Camp" without the addition of any post town; all others to the Headquarters of the several Departments at Delhi and Simla.

By Command,

R. VERNEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 15th March, 1920.

No. 35.—Mr. A. E. Brown, I.E.S., Bar-at-Law, is placed on special duty in the Legislative Department with effect from the 25th February, 1920.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 17th March 1920.

No. 522.—The services of Lala Balwant Rai, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, with effect from the 6th February 1920.

No. 526.—Mr. J. L. Maffey, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, is granted combined leave for one year, *viz.*, privilege leave for 3 months and 24 days, commuted furlough on full average salary for 4 months and 6 days and ordinary furlough for the remaining period in continuation with effect from the 23rd March 1920 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

PUBLIC.

The 13th March 1920.

No. 674.—Mr. W. F. Rice, C.S.I., is placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Home Department with effect from the forenoon of the 1st March 1920.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

JAILS.

The 18th March 1920.

No. 72.—The services of Major S. W. Jones, O.B.E., I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

JUDICIAL.

The 8th March 1920.

No. 545.—Mr. W. P. Barton, C.I.E., I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the 8th March 1920, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. H. V. Cobb, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., granted leave.

MEDICAL.

The 17th March 1920.

No. 243.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Needham, C.I.E., D.S.O., I.M.S., Deputy Director General, Indian Medical Service, is granted, with effect from the 19th March 1920, or any subsequent date on which he avails himself of it combined leave for 8 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 6 months and in continuation furlough on average salary for two months.

No. 244.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Ross, O.B.E., I.M.S., Assistant Director General, Indian Medical Service (Stores), is appointed to officiate as Deputy Director General, Indian Medical Service, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Needham, I.M.S., until further orders.

No. 245.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Gibbs, I.M.S., Medical Store-keeper to Government, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Director General, Indian Medical Service (Stores), with effect from the date he assumes charge of his duties.

The 18th March 1920.

No. 259.—Captain R. B. Lloyd, M.B., I.M.S., Resident Medical Officer, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Chemical Examiner, Bengal, and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, *vice* Rai Chuni Lal Basu Bahadur, retired, from the date he assumes charge of his duties and until further orders.

No. 261.—In the Home Department Notification no. 175, dated the 25th February 1920, regarding the grant of combined leave for eight months to Colonel P. C. H. Strickland, I.M.S. (Supernumerary), Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, for the words "privilege leave for six months" *read* "privilege leave for four months and two days".

POLICE.

The 19th March 1920.

No. 509.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 41 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no fee shall be payable by warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers in His Majesty's Army, British or Indian, or by warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Indian Defence Force, in respect of the grant of any licence in Form XIII under rule 20 of the said rules or of the renewal of any such licence.

PORT BLAIR.

The 18th March 1920.

No. 150.—Major F. A. Barker, M.B., O.B.E., I.M.S., Senior Medical Officer and Civil Surgeon, Port Blair, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Superintendent of the Cellular and Female Jails, Port Blair, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th January 1920, until further orders.

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg. Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

REFORMS OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 19th March 1920.

No. 265-G.—Rai Bahadur Prasanna Kumar Basu is appointed to be Registrar, Reforms Office, with effect from December 12, 1919.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Delhi, the 18th March 1920

No. 514-113.—Colonel J. Farmer, C I E., F.R.C.V S., Chief Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Punjab, is granted under Articles 233, 260 and 308(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations combined leave for eight months, *viz*, privilege leave for six months and furlough on average salary in continuation for two months, with effect from the 20th February 1920 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FORESTS.

The 17th March 1920

No. 141-D.—In this Department Notification No. 57-D, dated 14th January 1920, relating to the appointment of Mr C. G. Trevor as Conservator of Forests in charge of the temporary Working Plans and Sylvicultural Circle, United Provinces, *for* the words "afternoon of the 31st December 1919" *read* "forenoon of the 6th January 1920".

The 18th March 1920.

No. 144-D.—Mr. J. W. L. O'Hara, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Andamans, is granted privilege leave for 5 months and 11 days with effect from the 15th February 1920.

LAND SURVEYS.

The 18th March 1920.

No. 274- 10-2.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. T. Crichton, C.I.E., I.A., Superintendent, Survey of India, are replaced at the disposal of the Army Department with effect from the 8th March 1920, under the provisions of Article 613(*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 276—11-5.—Brevet-Colonel F. W. Pirrie, C.M.G, C.I.E., I.A., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, on deputation on field service, is promoted to be Superintendent, Survey of India, with effect from the 6th March 1920, *vice* Colonel T. F. B. Renny-Tailyour, C.B., C.S.I., R.E., Superintendent, retired

No. 277—11-5.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Turner, R E., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, on leave is promoted to be Superintendent, Survey of India, with effect from the 8th March 1920, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. T. Crichton, C.I.E., I.A., Superintendent, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Army Department from that date.

METEOROLOGY.

The 18th March 1920.

No. 512-17.—Dr. Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., F.R.S., Director General of Observatories, was granted privilege leave for 3 months and 28 days and in continuation furlough on average salary for 4 months and 1 day with effect from the 23rd April 1919.

Notification No. 590, dated the 25th April 1919, is hereby cancelled.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 15th March 1920.

No. 1042-Est. B.—The undermentioned officer was granted 135 days' combined leave with effect from the 19th June 1919, the first 60 days being special war leave and the following 60 days privilege leave :—

Captain A. F Logan, M.C., 21st P.A.V.O. Cavalry (Frontier Force) officiating Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport. Pension service 6th year commenced on the 15th August 1919.

The 16th March 1920

No. 1057-Est. A.—Lieutenant Colonel A. D. Macpherson, of the Political Department, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, with effect from the 26th February 1920, and until further orders.

No. 1059-Est. A.—The Hon'ble Mr P. J. G. Pipon, C I.E., M.C., of the Political Department, was granted privilege leave for five months and four days combined with commuted furlough on average salary for two months and twenty-five days under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th June 1919.

Notification No. 3407-Est. A., dated the 6th October 1919, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1063-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Luard, Political Agent in Bhopal, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent in Malwa in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 25th February 1920, and until further orders.

No. 1066-Est. A.—Mr. C. S. Harper, Indian Educational Service, is provisionally granted privilege leave for two months and seventeen days combined with special leave for three months and fourteen days under Articles 260 and 316, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st March 1920.

No. 1068-Est. A.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. S B Williams, Indian Medical Service, is granted privilege leave for six months combined with furlough for two months under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th March 1920.

The 18th March 1920

No. 1094-Est. B.—The undermentioned officer is granted 134 days' combined leave out of India with effect from the 20th September 1919, the first 90 days being privilege leave under paragraph 221, Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

Captain St. V. F. Hammick, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry. Pension service 18th year commenced on the 7th November 1918. The Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 3330-Est. B., dated the 29th September 1919, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1096-Est. A.—Mr. H. V. Cobb, C.S.I, C.I.E., C.B E., a Resident of the 1st class, is granted privilege leave for four months and seven days, combined with commuted furlough for four months and ordinary furlough for twenty four days, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th March 1920.

No. 1097-Est. A.—Mr. W. P. Barton, C.I.E., a Resident of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and Resident in Mysore, and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the 8th March 1920.

No. 1100-Est. A.—Captain A. F. Cook, Special Service Officer, Kashmir Infantry, is appointed temporarily to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Chilas, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 31st January 1920, and until further orders.

No. 1106-Est. A.—Major F. H. Humphrys of the Political Department, on reversion from duty with the Royal Air Force, was posted as Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, with effect from the 28th April 1919.

Notification No. 1928-Est. A., dated the 12th June 1919, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1122-Est. A.—Major G. D. Ogilvie, a provisional Deputy Secretary, Foreign and Political Department, is confirmed in that appointment.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 16th March 1920.

No. 615-G.—Subject to the confirmation of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Eishiro Nuida as Consul for Japan at Bombay.

No. 619-G.—Under section 3 of the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1907, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Major Edwin Morton Drower, on special duty unders the order of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to be a Judicial Assistant to His Majesty's Consul General for Fars and the Coasts and Islands in the Persian Gulf, *vice* Lieutenant A. S. Gilbert, I.A.R.O., with effect from the 1st January 1920.

No. 1053-Est. A.—Captain W. F. Q. Shuldham, 104th Rifles, was employed on special duty under the orders of the Deputy Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, for the period from the 26th November to the 16th December 1919, inclusive

No. 1061-Est. A.—The services of Lieutenant E. A. McManus, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 1st March 1920.

The 18th March 1920.

No. 1118-Est. A.—Lieutenant E. H. Rables-Rahbula, M.C., attached 2-12th Pioneers is placed on special duty under the orders of His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Sistan and Kain for employment with the Sistan Levy Corps, with effect from the 25th February 1920.

H. R. C. DOBBS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 11th March 1920.

No. 348-F. E.—The following promotions and reversions of Officers in the Indian Finance Department are notified :—

With effect from the 26th May 1919.

Messrs. N. V. Raghavan, T. H. Worgan and M. K. Mitra, to officiate in Class I of the General List.

With effect from the 27th May 1919.

The reversion of Messrs. F. A. C. Rebello and L. B. Ward to Class II and Class III, (old scale) officiating, respectively, of the General List, ordered from this date in Notification No. 1816-F. E., dated the 15th October 1919, are hereby cancelled.

Messrs. N. V. Raghavan and T. H. Worgan to revert to Class II of the General List.

With effect from the 31st May 1919.

The reversion of Mr. C. F. Cowie to Class II of the General List ordered from this date in Notification No. 1816-F. E., dated the 15th October 1919, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. F A. C. Rebello to revert to Class II of the General List.

Mr. L. B. Ward to revert to Class III (old scale) of the General List, officiating.

With effect from the 6th June 1919.

Mr. V. C. Scott O'Connor to be sub. *pro tem.* in Class I of Accountants General.

Mr. V. C. French to be sub *pro tem.* in Class II, but to continue to officiate in Class I of Accountants General.

Mr. U. L. Mazumdar to be sub. *pro tem.* in Class III, but to continue to officiate in Class II of Accountants General.

With effect from the 8th June 1919.

Mr. H. M. C. Trotter to be sub. *pro tem.* in Class II, but to continue to officiate in Class I of Accountants General.

Mr. J. C. Mitra to be sub. *pro tem.* in Class III, but to continue to officiate in Class II of Accountants General.

With effect from the 9th June 1919.

The officiating promotion of Mr. C. F. Cowie to Class I of the General List, ordered from this date in Notification No. 1816-F. E., dated the 15th October 1919, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. F. A. C. Rebello to officiate in Class I of the General List.

Mr. L. B. Ward to officiate in Class II (old scale) of the General List.

With effect from the 11th June 1919.

Mr. D. R. Matheson, I.C.S., to be sub *pro tem.* in Class I of Accountants General.

Mr. V. C. Scott O'Connor to cease to be sub. *pro tem.* in Class I of Accountants General, but to continue to officiate in that Class.

With effect from the 18th June 1919.

Mr. L. B. Ward to officiate in Class III (old scale) of the General List.

With effect from the 23rd June 1919.

Mr. V. C. French to revert to sub. *pro tem.* Class II of Accountants General.

Mr. U. L. Mazumdar to revert to sub. *pro tem.* Class III of Accountants General

The reversion of Mr. W. H. Scott to Class II of the Public Works List, ordered from this date in Notification No. 1816-F. E., dated the 15th October 1919, is hereby cancelled, and he is to continue to officiate in Class I of the General List.

Mr M. K. Mitra to revert to Class II of the Public Works List.

The promotion of Mr. D. R. Matheson, I.C.S., to sub. *pro tem.* Class II and officiating Class I of Accountants General, ordered from the 20th July 1919 in Notification No. 2177-F. E., dated the 19th December 1919, is hereby cancelled.

With effect from the 25th July 1919.

Mr. F. A. C. Rebello to revert to Class II of the General List.

With effect from the 26th July 1919.

Mr. J. C. Mitra to be sub. *pro tem.* in Class III of Accountants General

With effect from the 29th July 1919.

Mr. W. H. Scott to revert to Class II of the Public Works List.

With effect from the 21st August 1919.

Mr. J. S. Milne to be sub. *pro tem.* in Class III of Accountants General.

With effect from the 1st October 1919.

Mr. W. D. Woollam to be sub. *pro tem.* in Class III of Accountants General.

Mr. J. S. Milne to revert to Class III of Accountants General, officiating.

With effect from the 15th October 1919.

Mr. A. C. Badenoch, I.C.S., to be sub *pro tem.* in Class II of Accountants General.

Mr. V. C. French to revert to Class II of Accountants General, officiating.

Mr. W. D. Woollam to revert to Class III of Accountants General, officiating.

Mr. W. H. Scott to officiate in Class I of the General List.

With effect from the 20th October 1919.

Mr. J. Davidson to officiate in Class I of the General List.

With effect from the 23rd October 1919.

The promotions and reversions ordered from this date in Notification No. 2177-F. E., dated the 19th December 1919, are hereby cancelled, and the following revised promotions and reversions are ordered :—

Mr. A. A. L. Parsons, I.C.S., to be sub. *protem.* in Class I of Accountants General.

Mr. D. R. Matheson, I.C.S., to revert to sub. *pro tem.* Class II of Accountants General.

Mr. F. D. Gordon to officiate in Class II of Accountants General.

Mr. A. C. Badenock, I.C.S., to revert to sub *pro tem.* Class III of Accountants General.

Mr. J. C. Mitra to revert to Class III of Accountants General, officiating.

Mr. M. K. Mitra to officiate in Class I of the General List.

With effect from the 4th November 1919.

The reversion of Mr. F. P. B. Wood to Class II of the Public Works List, ordered from this date in Notification No. 2177-F. E., dated the 19th December 1919, is hereby cancelled, and he is to continue to officiate in Class I of the General List.

Mr. M. K. Mitra to revert to Class II of the Public Works List.

With effect from the 10th November 1919.

Mr. E. M. Cook, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be sub. *pro tem.* in Class I of Accountants General.

Mr. A. A. L. Parsons, I.C.S., to revert to sub. *pro tem.* Class II, but to continue to officiate in Class I of Accountants General.

Mr. D. R. Matheson, I C.S., to revert to sub. *pro tem.* Class III, but to continue to officiate in Class II of Accountants General.

Mr. A. C. Badenock, I C S., to revert to officiating Class III of Accountants General.

With effect from the 16th November 1919.

The reversion of Mr. T. H. Worgan to Class II of the General List, ordered from this date in Notification No. 2177-F. E., dated the 19th December 1919, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. F. P. B. Wood to revert to Class II of the Public Works List.

With effect from the 19th November 1919.

Mr. C. A. G. Rivaz to officiate in Class I of the General List.

Mr. J. Davidson to revert to Class II of the General List.

The reversion of Mr. L. B. Ward to officiating Class III (old scale) of the General List, ordered from this date in Notification No. 2177-F. E., dated the 19th December 1919, is hereby cancelled.

With effect from the 8th December 1919.

Mr. R. S. Ayyar to officiate in Class III of Accountants General.

Mr. F. P. B. Wood to officiate in Class I of the Public Works List.

With effect from the 24th December 1919.

Mr. E. M. Cook, C.I.E., I.C S., to revert to Class II of Accountants General.

Mr. A. A. L. Parsons, I.C.S., to be sub. *pro tem.* in Class I of Accountants General.

With effect from the 5th January 1920.

Diwan Bahadur J. S. Chakravarty to officiate in Class I of the General List

Mr. M. K. Mitra to officiate in Class I of the General List.

Messrs. T. H. Worgan and C. A. G. Rivaz to revert to Class II of the General List.

With effect from the 6th January 1920.

Mr. J. M. Hartley to officiate in Class III of Accountants General.

Mr. W. H. Scott to revert to officiating Class I of the General List.

With effect from the 21st January 1920.

Mr. A. A. L. Parsons, I.C.S., is promoted provisionally to Class III, but will continue to be sub. *pro tem.* in class I of Accountants General.

J. E. C. JUKES.

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

The 17th March 1920.

No. 376-F. E.—Mr. C. A. Peters, Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, has been granted combined leave for 8 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 3 months 11 days and in continuation furlough on average salary for the remaining period, with effect from the 8th March 1920.

No. 377-F. E.—Mr. P. N. Rajagopalan has been appointed a probationer in the General List of the Indian Finance Department with effect from the 2nd March 1920 and has been posted to the office of the Accountant General, Madras, from the same date.

No. 378-F. E.—Mr. Prafulla Chandra Ghose, Officiating Demonstrator in Chemistry, Presidency College, Calcutta, has been deputed to His Majesty's Assay Department for a period of six months and attached to the Assay Office, Calcutta, with effect from the 19th January 1920.

No. 379-F. E.—Mr. C. Bhasharaiya has been appointed a probationer in the General List of the Indian Finance Department with effect from the 6th March 1920, and has been posted to the office of the Accountant General, Madras, from the same date.

Mr. Malik Ghulam Mohammad has been appointed a probationer in the General List of the Indian Finance Department with effect from the 7th March 1920, and has been posted to the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, from the same date.

No. 380-F. E.—Mr. S. M. L. Bean, Deputy Accountant General, United Provinces, has been granted combined leave for seven months, *viz*, privilege leave for 5 months and 9 days and furlough on full average salary for the remaining period with effect from the 9th March 1920. Mr. Shyam Lal, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer in that office with effect from the same date and until further orders.

No. 381-F. E.—Mr. V. Narahari Rao, Assistant Accountant General, Madras, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 5th March 1920.

Mr. A. A. Kuppuswamy Ayyangar, a senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant General, Madras, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer in that office with effect from the same date, and until further orders.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Delhi, the 18th March 1920.

No. 908-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4650, dated the 10th September 1889, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For clause 35 of the said notification the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(35) To remit the fees chargeable on copies of documents furnished by a Court of Sessions or the High Court of Judicature at Bombay or the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind to a counsel or pleader appointed by the Court to defend a person accused of any offence punishable with death."

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

INCOME-TAX.

The 19th March 1920.

No. 927-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 44 of the Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall not, up to 31st March 1920, apply to the children allowance granted under Army Instruction (India), No. 160 of 1919.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Delhi, the 20th March 1920.

No. 2411-D.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 13th February 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,
BOARD OF TRADE,
GT. GEORGE STREET,
S. W. 1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 13th February 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued prior to the above date.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters, who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year, can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required, an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2*d.* per copy for each month or 2*s* for each additional copy to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to :—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,
Board of Trade,
Gt. George Street,
S. W. 1.

List A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (**A**) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (**B**) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (**B**) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 534.)
(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft. (*See*, however, page 534.)
Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.
(A) *Animals, living, for food (other than horses).
Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.
(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
(A) Armoured motor-cars.
(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.
(A) Bacon and Ham, including Tinned Bacon and Ham.
Banknotes, *see* Notes.
(A) Barley, barley flour and barley meal.
(A) Basic slag.
(A) Bayonets and their component parts.
Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Bread.
Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.
Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.
(A) Butter.
(A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following :—
Husk Meal ;
Linseed cake and meal ;
Maize germ meal ;
Maize meal and flour ;
(A) Calfskins.
(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts
(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifles and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, page 534.)
Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
(A) Cheese.
(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal. (*See*, however, page 533.)
(A) †Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatires thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives.
(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
(A) Cocoa raw.
(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.
Coin, *see* Gold ; Silver.
(A) Coke and manufactured fuel. (*See*, however, page 533.)
Combings, *see* Malt.
Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.
Corn offals, *see* Offals.
Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
Culms, *see* Malt.
(A) Dari.
Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, &c.
(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
(A) Dried figs.
(A) †Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.
(A) Eggs in shells.
Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
(A) Explosives. (*See*, however, page 534.)
(A) Figs, dried.
(A) Firearms and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 534.)
(A) Fish except the following :—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns, lobsters and fresh salmon.
(A) Salmon, tinned.
(A) Flax, raw.
Flour, *see* Barley ; Maize ; Rice ; Rye ; Wheat.
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, *e g.*, Cakes ; Hay, Oats, &c.
(A) Forage, green
Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
(A) Fruit, dried, the following :—
Figs.
Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
Sultanas.
(A) Fruit, preserved, other than dried fruits preserved in sugar.

*Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

†The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—

Dolly dyes. Drummer dyes.
Diamond dyes. Dixon's home dyes.
Maypole dyes.

Creosote oil and anthracene oil (green oil) containing no substance suitable for making dyes or explosives are not included under the coal tar, etc., heading, *vide* announcement in Board of Trade Journal, dated the 29th January 1920.

(A) Game.
(A) Gold, coin and bullion.
(A) Grains, brewers' and distillers'.
(A) Green forage.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine-guns.
(A) Hay.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
(A) Indigo, synthetic.
Jam, *see* Fruit preserved.
(A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
(A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Linseed.
Linseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Livestock, *see* Animals.
(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Maize.
(A) Maize germs.
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
Marmalade, *see* Fruit preserved.
Meals, *see* Barley; Cakes; Rye; Wheat.
(A) Meat, fresh and frozen, of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat and horse-flesh.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Milk, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Mines and their component parts.
(A) Nicotine and its compounds
*Notes of the Bank of France.
(A) Notes, Russian rouble.
(A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.
(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
(A) Quinine sulphate.
(A) Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Rice and rice flour.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.
Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
(A) Sausages, pork, except tinned pork sausages.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.
(A) Semolina.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.
(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, *see* Calfskins; Hides.
(A) Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
(A) Sultanas.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Tea other than green tea.
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo tubes.
Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.
Venison, see Game.
(A) Vessels of 15 tons gross and over.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.

Wool and Woollen Goods:—
(*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
(A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.
(A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.
Yarns, *see* Wool.
(A) Yeast.

*Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

LIST C.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B.
Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on list C (*see* above) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Bird Seed.
Blanc-mange powder.
Cake mixture.
Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cement for building and engineering purposes.
Chillies.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
Custard powder.
Gloy.
Horseflesh.
Koffiio.
Lactol.
Lactogol.
Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
Marmite.
Mincemeat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited
Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Paisley flour.
Paint, other than gold paint.
"Phosto" animal food.
Pudding powder.
Puddings.
Restorine.
Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January, 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see* list below), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry :—

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports . . .	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough inclusive.	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to Grimsby inclusive).	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports . . .	Mr. J. Melrandi, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport inclusive.	Mr. L R. Lewis, Cymrie Buildings, Cardiff.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVES, SMOOTH-BORE GUNS, AND MUNITIONS FOR USE THEREWITH.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of industrial explosives, smooth-bore guns, and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licnce Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).

French Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).

United States of America.

South America.

Japan and Korea.

Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and Iceland.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Arms Convention," all destinations in the prohibited areas set out in Article 6 will still require a specific export licence for all arms and ammunition.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—"Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO EXPORT REGULATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

INDEX TO COUNTRIES.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, London, E. C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

Austria, Hungary.

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czechoslovakia (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia*).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteinwegsbrücke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that Office. Goods may also be exported *viâ* any other available route.

Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Esthonia (principal port—Reval).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (*see* **Jugo-Slavia**).

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland*).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(a) *Northern District—approached viâ Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

(b) *Southern District—approached viâ the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in Turkey are accepted if they are fully addressed c/o "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are fully addressed, c/o "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna;" parcels must be *called* for at the British Post Offices.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case, in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant, the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.-1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment:—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.
Butter and cheese.
Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Seeds, oils, and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea and cocoa).
Seeds, oils, and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Ergot.
Quinine sulphate.
Caustic potash.
Potassium carbonate.
Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.
Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Delhi, the 20th March 1920.

No. 2360-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the monthly magazine entitled "Gale's Journal of Revolutionary Communism," published in Mexico by Linn A. E. Gale.

POST OFFICE.

The 20th March 1920.

No. 2455-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 (2) (*b*) of the Indian Post Office Act (Act No. VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For rule 122 (2) of the said rules under the head *Foreign Money Orders*, the following shall be substituted :

In the case of foreign sterling money orders, the rate of commission shall be the following, namely :—

For every sum of 5 shillings or fraction thereof . . . . Annas 4

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 19th March 1920.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 488.—Captain C. H. Stewart, Royal Army Veterinary Corps, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director of Veterinary Services, from the 29th August 1919 to the 9th September 1919.

No. 489.—Captain A. D. Derviche-Jones, D.S.O., M.C., The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade. Dated 21st February 1920.

No. 490.—Lieutenant R. Attoe, The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain. Dated 14th September 1919.

No. 491.—Lieutenant M. Wallington, M.C., The Royal Sussex Regiment, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain. Dated 7th November 1919.

No. 492.—Lieutenant W. A. Evans, 2nd Battalion, The Leicestershire Regiment, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Station Staff Officer, 1st class. Dated 1st December 1919.

No. 493.—Lieutenant M. Wallington, M.C., The Royal Sussex Regiment, is permitted to retain, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Brigade Major. Dated 4th January 1920.

No. 494.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. S. Cullen, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., Indian Army, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while holding an appointment as temporary Brigade Commander. Dated 25th February 1920.

No. 495.—Major W. B. White, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Adjutant General. Dated 20th December 1919.

No. 496.—Captain V. C. Cassidy, Supply and Transport Corps, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport. Dated 6th February 1920.

No. 497.—Lieutenant W. S. Barroll, 1st Battalion, 94th Russell's Infantry, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain, from the 3rd January 1920 to the 22nd February 1920.

No. 498.—Army Department Notification No. 3220, dated the 7th November 1919, in so far as it relates to Lieutenant William John Bennett Snell, attached 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force), is cancelled.

No. 499.—In Army Department Notification No. 3220, dated the 7th November 1919, against the name of Lieutenant Thomas Llewellyn Marshall Fuge, attached 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), *for* "27th August 1919" *read* "17th July 1919".

No. 500.—In Army Department Notification No. 274, dated the 13th February 1920, *for* "Lieutenant Ethelbert Samuel Hicks, Indian Army Reserve of Officers," *read* "Second Lieutenant Hubert Ernest Hicks, Indian Army, and *for* "dated 23rd June 1919" *read* "dated 1st January 1920".

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 501.—Honorary Captain Behram Pestonjee Sabawala, F.R.C.S.E., is granted subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Major whilst employed in the Marine Lines War Hospital, Bombay. Dated 27th August 1919.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

Calcutta University Infantry.

No. 502.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Second Lieutenants to be Captains.

Thomas Smith Sterling.
John Charles Kydd. } Dated 1st September 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

No. 503.—The following acting promotions and relinquishment of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant G. C. Farmer to be acting Captain whilst employed as Field Engineer, Headquarters Waziristan Force. Dated 5th October 1919.

Reserve Battalions.

Major F. J. C. Bonnyman, O.B.E., General List, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion. Dated 1st August 1919.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) F. J. C. Bonnyman, O.B.E., General List, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a battalion. Dated 29th August 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 504.—The following acting promotions and relinquishment of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant (acting Major) J. G. O. Whitehead relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company of Sappers and Miners. Dated 20th December 1919.

Captain A. G. Grant to be acting Major while commanding a company of Sappers and Miners. Dated 4th January 1920, *vice* Lieutenant (acting Major) J. G. O. Whitehead, vacated with effect from the 20th December 1919.

Lieutenant H. W. S. Husbands to be acting Major whilst in command of a company of Sappers and Miners. Dated 22nd November 1919.

1st Battalion, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).

Lieutenant E. Jacob, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company, from the 22nd September 1917 to the 7th February 1918.

2nd Battalion, 98th Infantry.

Lieutenant P. E. Larlham, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 27th February 1919.

Lieutenant T. H. Witherow, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 27th February 1919.

Lieutenant L. V. North, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 27th February 1919.

(Army Department Notification No. 2526, dated the 1st August 1919, in so far as it relates to Lieutenant P. E. Larlham, is cancelled).

99th Labour Corps.

Lieutenant E. J. Tavner to be acting Captain while commanding a Labour Corps. Dated 6th September 1919.

103rd Labour Corps.

Lieutenant W. A. S. Mathie, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a Labour Corps. Dated 9th January 1920.

120th Labour Corps.

Lieutenant J. L. Collins, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a Labour Corps. Dated 11th October 1919.

Indian Military Base Depôt, Rawalpindi.

Lieutenant H. A. Herbert, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while performing the duties of Draft Conducting Officer, from the 1st June 1919 to the 10th July 1919.

Lieutenant A. F. Medley, Indian Army (Temporary Commission), to be acting Captain while performing the duties of Draft Conducting Officer. Dated 25th July 1919.

Lieutenant W. B. G. Carmichael, Indian Army, to be acting Captain to complete establishment. Dated 1st August 1919.

Lieutenant N. W. E. McDermott, Indian Army, to be acting Captain to complete establishment. Dated 1st August 1919.

Military Works Services.

Lieutenant O. D. Hopps to be acting Captain whilst employed as Electrical Works Officer, Bannu. Dated 10th May 1919.

Lieutenant L. F. Powell to be acting Captain whilst employed as Personal Assistant to the Assistant Director of Works, Bannu. Dated 1st October 1919.

Lieutenant J. Smith to be acting Captain whilst employed as Adjutant to Commanding Royal Engineers, Tochi Column. Dated 6th October 1919.

Lieutenant R. Harvey Jones to be acting Captain whilst employed as Works Officer, Tochi. Dated 24th October 1919.

Lieutenant F. H. G. Stockdale to be acting Captain whilst employed as Field Engineer, Derajat Column. Dated 1st December 1919.

Lieutenant A. Saw to be acting Captain whilst employed as Electrical Works Officer, Dera Ismail Khan. Dated 17th December 1919.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

No. 505.—The following acting promotions are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Granger, C.M.G., to be acting Colonel while holding the appointment of Assistant Director of Medical Services, 1st Indian Cavalry Division (afterwards renamed 4th Cavalry Division), British Expeditionary Force, from the 3rd May 1916 to the 23rd March 1918.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Fleming, Indian Medical Service, to be acting Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Director of Medical Services. Dated 17th August 1919.

Captain R. K. Mallam, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a Combined Field Ambulance. Dated 12th March 1919.

Major A. A. McNeight, Indian Medical Service, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel whilst commanding a Combined Stationary Hospital, from the 28th May 1919 to the 2nd August 1919.

Temporary Lieutenant P. L. Whig, Indian Medical Service, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a Combined Casualty Clearing Station, from the 6th August 1919 to the 16th August 1919.

Temporary Lieutenant P. L. Whig, Indian Medical Service, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a Combined Casualty Clearing Station, from the 31st August to the 16th September 1919.

Temporary Lieutenant P. L. Whig, Indian Medical Service, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a Combined Casualty Clearing Station, from the 15th October 1919 to the 10th November 1919.

Captain H. L. Barker, Indian Medical Service, to be acting Major while Registrar of an Indian General Hospital, from the 26th July 1919 to the 22nd August 1919.

Captain C. H. Smith, O.B.E., M.D., Indian Medical Service, to be acting Major while Registrar of an Indian General Hospital. Dated 9th December 1919.

Captain H. H. Mulholland, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be acting Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services. Dated 27th December 1919.

Captain J. W. Jones, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service, to be acting Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services. Dated 14th January 1920.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMANDS.

No. 506.—Brevet Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) H. Isacke, C.S.I., C.M.G., The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), to be a Brigade Commander and to retain the temporary rank of Brigadier-Generals, subject to His Majesty's approval, while so employed. Dated 23rd February 1920.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 507.—The following officers of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers are admitted to the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Cavalry Branch.

To be Lieutenants.

James Hay Graham Knox. Dated 12th February 1920, but to rank from the 7th May 1917.

Cyril Danby Hearn Collinson. Dated 24th December 1919, but to rank from the 9th September 1918.

Roland Foster Gruar. Dated 25th November 1919, but to rank from the 1st March 1919.

Dudley George Clarke. Dated 17th December 1919, but to rank from the 26th October 1919.

Infantry Branch.

To be Captains.

Geoffrey Nares Rawlings, O.B.E. Dated 29th January 1920, but to rank from the 5th May 1919.

Wolfran Iveagh Lang. Dated 13th November 1919, but to rank from the 16th June 1919.

Albert Richards. Dated 12th February 1920, but to rank from the 30th July 1919.

Noel Howard Finglas. Dated 7th January 1920, but to rank from the 4th August 1919.

Frederick Arthur Lacey. Dated 15th December 1919, but to rank from the 20th August 1919.

Frank Balcombe Jones. Dated 6th December 1919, but to rank from the 20th August 1919.

George Edward Ingram. Dated 3rd November 1919, but to rank from the 20th August 1919.

Knightley Holler Coxe, M.C. Dated 24th December 1919, but to rank from the 27th August 1919.

Leslie Seymour Bell-Syer. Dated 21st November 1919, but to rank from the 4th September 1919.

Douglas Lillington Jenkins. Dated 9th January 1920, but to rank from the 18th September 1919.

George Ernest Crosby Flynn. Dated 29th December 1919, but to rank from the 8th October 1919.

Benjamin William Richards. Dated 7th January 1920, but to rank from the 22nd October 1919.

Walter Frederick Lutter. Dated 16th January 1920, but to rank from the 18th November 1919.

Edward Lawrence Murphy. Dated 14th January 1920, but to rank from the 11th January 1920.

To be Lieutenants.

Gordon Cedric Lorrayne-Wadley. Dated 25th September 1919, but to rank from the 22nd October 1916.

George Sutherland Mackay. Dated 28th May 1919, but to rank from the 15th January 1917.

Arthur Cresswell Lloyd. Dated 4th December 1919, but to rank from the 19th January 1917.

Claude William Austice Prideaux. Dated 20th December 1919, but to rank from the 23rd January 1917.

Edward Richard Botterill. Dated 16th January 1920, but to rank from the 12th February 1917.

Ralph Oliver Hamlet. Dated 18th November 1919, but to rank from the 25th February 1917.

Randolph Maurice Wyatt. Dated 14th February 1920, but to rank from the 9th April 1917.

Alfred James Hannah. Dated 19th December 1919, but to rank from the 20th April 1917.

Francis Temple Chevallier. Dated 4th December 1919, but to rank from the 23rd April 1917.

Frank Oswald Harris, M.C. Dated 9th January 1920, but to rank from the 2nd May 1917.

Thomas Fleming. Dated 1st December 1919, but to rank from the 2nd May 1917.

William Edward Skinner. Dated 14th January 1920, but to rank from the 27th August 1917.

Arthur James Moore. Dated 31st October 1919, but to rank from the 19th December 1917.

Maurice Edgar Musgrave Blackburn. Dated 23rd January 1920, but to rank from the 5th June 1918.

Wallace John Fry. Dated 10th February 1920, but to rank from the 6th June 1918.

John Finlay, M.B.E. Dated 24th February 1920, but to rank from the 7th July 1918.

Harold Stephen Collett. Dated 1st December 1919, but to rank from the 5th February 1919.

Arthur Ronald Gibbs. Dated 10th February 1920, but to rank from the 5th February 1919.

John Graham Parry. Dated 19th December 1919, but to rank from the 5th February 1919.

Thomas Henry Coles. Dated 7th January 1920, but to rank from the 2nd March 1919.

Charles Frederick Evans. Dated 28th November 1919, but to rank from the 6th April 1919.

Clement Lester Lewis. Dated 12th January 1920, but to rank from the 21st May 1919.

Albert Thomas Robert Harris. Dated 4th December 1919, but to rank from the 29th May 1919.

Cecil Gambling Burton. Dated 24th November 1919, but to rank from the 26th June 1919.

William Shaw. Dated 1st December 1919, but to rank from the 26th June 1919.

Harold Simmonds. Dated 10th January 1920, but to rank from the 9th July 1919.

Fred Hyde Frost. Dated 9th January 1920, but to rank from the 1st August 1919.

Bernard Gorwyn Angel. Dated 13th November 1919, but to rank from the 28th August 1919.

Frederick Arnold. Dated 20th December 1919, but to rank from the 28th August 1919.

William Vincent Dummbreck. Dated 15th November 1919, but to rank from the 28th August 1919.

Alfred Kelly. Dated 2nd December 1919, but to rank from the 25th September 1919.

Stanley Percy Wilkinson. Dated 5th January 1920, but to rank from the 15th October 1919.

Colin Roy Herman. Dated 23rd December 1919, but to rank from the 15th October 1919.

To be Second Lieutenants.

William Frederick Smallman. Dated 10th December 1919, but to rank from the 1st March 1919.

Robert Wallace Edmiston. Dated 12th February 1920, but to rank from the 1st March 1919.

Ernest Alfred Friend. Dated 28th January 1920, but to rank from the 2nd March 1919.

Henry Whitby Brown. Dated 20th November 1919, but to rank from the 7th March 1919.

Denis William Leonard. Dated 22nd December 1919, but to rank from the 7th March 1919.

George Frederick Martin. Dated 22nd November 1919, but to rank from the 15th March 1919.

Alan Davidson Brown. Dated 12th January 1920, but to rank from the 26th March 1919.

Arthur Bancroft Thompson. Dated 17th December 1919, but to rank from the 26th March 1919.

Ewart Stanley Newsam. Dated 15th November 1919, but to rank from the 26th March 1919.

William Charles Roberts. Dated 4th September 1919, but to rank from the 26th March 1919.

Alan Whiteside. Dated 22nd October 1919, but to rank from the 26th March 1919.

Tom Woodcock. Dated 22nd November 1919, but to rank from the 26th March 1919.

Harold Edgar Toon. Dated 29th January 1920, but to rank from the 10th April 1919.

Frederick John Sherman. Dated 26th December 1919, but to rank from the 19th July 1919.

Henry Charles Edward Smith. Dated 13th December 1919, but to rank from the 12th August 1919.

Thomas Lawrence Lahey Bean. Dated 25th November 1919, but to rank from the 23rd October 1919.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

Calcutta University Infantry.

No. 508.—The following appointments are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Major.

George Claus Rankin. Dated 1st September 1919.

To be Second Lieutenants.

William Alexander.
Francis Charles Turner.
Raymond Cullis Goffin.
} Dated 1st September 1919.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

1st Cossipore Brigade Mobile Artillery.

No. 509.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Tosh, V.D., is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on retirement. Dated 1st February 1920.

RETIREMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Army.

No. 510.—Supernumerary Commissary and Major Edward O'Donald is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 29th February 1920.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 511.—Major-General Sir G. F. MacMunn, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., British Service, to be Quartermaster-General in India, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir E. A. Altham, K.C B., C.M.G., British Service, vacated. Dated 18th February 1920.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 512.—The services of Major W. C. E. T. Fox-Male, M.C., Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

No. 513.—The services of Captain S. M. Wright, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province.

No. 514.—The services of Lieutenant D. M. L. Hennessey, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

No. 515.—The services of the Reverend H. C. B. Stone, M.A., C.B.E., Senior Chaplain, Church of England, Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras with effect from the date on which he resumed charge of his civil duties.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 516.—The undermentioned Indian military pupils, having passed their final examination, are admittted into the service as 3rd class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 3rd November 1919 :—

No. 500 Shankar Vasudeo Gadgil.
No. 501 Natvarlal Goverdhan Purani.
No. 502 Byramshaw Framji Kelawalla.
No. 503 Pandharinath Ramchandra Athavale.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 517.—The following promotions are made :—

23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Risaldar Muhammad Yakub Khan to be Risaldar-Major, with effect from the 7th October 1919 ; Jemadar Sultan Muhammad to be Risaldar, with effect from the 6th February 1920 ; Squadron Dafadar-Major Sant Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 7th October 1919 ; Dafadar Hira Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 6th February 1920 ; to complete the establishment.

31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

Jemadar Badhawa Singh to be Ressaidar, with effect from the 18th January 1920 ; to complete the establishment.

3rd Battalion, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) (Infantry).

Jemadar Hira Singh, I.D.S.M., to be Subadar, with effect from the 16th January 1920; to complete the establishment.

Railway Battalion, Sappers and Miners.

Havildar Diwan Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 8th January 1911; Havildar Gurbakhsh Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st May 1918; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

Havildar-Major Surjan Singh, Company Havildar-Major Chandar Singh, Havildars Ramu Singh, Rugha Singh and Shiunath Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 19th February 1920; to complete the establishment.

14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Subadar Jaimal Singh to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 5th February 1920; *vice* Sham Singh, *Bahadur*, I.D.S.M., transferred to the pension establishment.

2nd Battalion, 19th Punjabis.

Jemadar Nand Singh to be Subadar, and Company Havildar-Major Dhera Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 21st December 1919; Havildar Abdul Haq to be Jemadar, with effect from the 20th January 1920; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 22nd Punjabis.

Jemadar Indar Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st February 1920; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 26th Punjabis.

Jemadar Muhammad Ramzan Khan to be Subadar, Havildars Jagat Singh, Rup Lal, Fateh Chand, Havildar-Majors Rahmat Khan and Ghulam Haider Khan, Havildar Isan Khan and Quartermaster-Havildar Rattan Chand to be Jemadars, with effect from the 4th March 1920; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 27th Punjabis.

Jemadar Hira Singh to be Subadar, and Havildars Uttam Singh and Fazal Din to be Jemadars, with effect from the 24th February 1920; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 33rd Punjabis.

Jemadar Dhian Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 7th October 1919; Havildars Muhammad Khan and Lal Shah to be Jemadars, with effect from the 6th December 1919; Havildar-Major Kirpal Singh and Havildar Jaimal Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 13th February 1920; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

Havildars Kishn Singh, Mal Singh and Labh Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 1st February 1920; to complete the establishment.

45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Havildar Nawab Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 6th May 1919; to complete the establishment.

49th Bengalis.

Jemadar Rajendra Lal Mukerjee to be Subadar, with effect from the 18th November 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Basakha Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 18th December 1919; Havildar Moti Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 20th December 1919; Havildars Mota Singh, Sunder Singh and Kishen Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 21st January 1920; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 66th Punjabis.

Jemadars Aki Khan, Jawahir Singh and Kamal Khan to be Subadars, with effect from the 1st February 1920; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 69th Punjabis.

Havildar-Major Bahadur Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 25th February 1920; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 70th Burma Rifles.

Regimental Havildar-Major Maung Tin to be Jemadar, with effect from the 26th November 1919; Company Havildar-Major Myat Kya Zan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 2nd December 1919; Havildar Po Pe to be Jemadar, with effect from the 6th February 1920; and Havildar David to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st March 1920; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 72nd Punjabis.

Havildar Ali Akbar Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 24th February 1920; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 90th Punjabis.

Havildar Piran to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st February 1920; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, The 101st Grenadiers.

Jemadar Sakharam Gaikwad to be Subadar, with effect from the 4th December 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 107th Pioneers.

Company Havildar-Major Krishna Bhosle to be Jemadar, with effect from the 18th January 1920; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 109th Infantry.

Jemadars Murad Ali Khan and Genu Pawar to be Subadars, Havildar Jawahir Khan, Company Havildar-Major Bala Naik Apradh, Havildar Muhammad Ahsan, Quartermaster-Havildar Bhime Rao Sinde, Havildar Krishna Jadhow, Company Havildar-Major Ahmed Ali Khan and Havildar Narayen Chowan to be Jemadars, with effect from the 25th January 1920; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 128th Pioneers.

Jemadar Jeesukh Ram to be Subadar and Havildar Harde Ram to be Jemadar, with effect from the 17th June 1919, and Company Havildar-Major Mir Ghazan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st February 1920; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Havildar-Major Bakar Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 11th December 1919; to complete the establishment.

130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).

Havildar Ghulam Muhammad to be Jemadar, with effect from the 4th October 1919; Havildar Kamar Zaman to be Jemadar, with effect from the 23rd October 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 151st Sikh Infantry.

Havildar Jaswant Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 8th May 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Jemadar Ramu Thapa to be Subadar, with effect from the 17th November 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadars Dandabir Thapa and Bhadria Khattri to be Subadars, with effect from the 12th December 1919; Jemadar Budh Sing Gurung to be Subadar, with effect from the 20th December 1919; Temporary Havildar-Major Indrajit Ale and Company Havildar-Major Dalbir Chand to be Jemadars, with effect from the 12th December 1919; Havildar Azad Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 10th January 1920; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadars Harka Sing Gurung, Kasiram Thapa, Ransur Pun, Nain Sing Thapa and Indrabir Khan to be Subadars, and Havildars Lal Bahadur Rana, Birjalal Thapa, Rudrabir Pun, Dhanbar Gurung, Lalbir Thapa, Ganjabir Thapa and Tekbahadur Mal to be Jemadars, with effect from the 23rd December 1919; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 11th Gurkha Rifles.

Company Havildar-Majors Uttarsing Gurung and Premsing Thapa, Company Quartermaster-Havildar Chandrasing Gurung and Havildar-Major Ghane Gharti to be Jemadars, with effect from the 23rd February 1920; to complete the establishment.

Combined Labour Corps Depôt, Rae Bareli.

Havildar Bhawani Bhikh (1st Battalion, 9th Bhopal Infantry) to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st February 1920; to complete the establishment.

Combined Labour Corps Depôt, Lucknow.

Colour-Havildar Labh Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 24th October 1918; to complete the establishment.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 518.—No. 312 Troop Dafadar Allah Ditta, 4th Mule Corps, to be Jemadar to complete the establishment of No. 1 Mule Column, Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, with effect from the 15th December 1919, *vice* Jemadar Ghulam Rasool, struck off the strength.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 519.—The undermentioned 3rd class Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class, to be 2nd class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 4th March 1920:—

Christopher Francis Henry Quick.
Richard Henry Francis Parkinson, D.C.M.
Aloysius Herbert Vivian Barboza.
Arthur Octavius Taylor.
Lewis Alexander Jacob.
Albert Glen Leslie Fraser.
Hugh Wiltshire Toussaint.
Ferdinand Carroll.
Paul Vernon Casling.
Henry Evelyn Beaumont McLeavy.

JUDICIAL.

No. 520.—Under paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, notice is hereby given:—

First.—That information has been received by me of the death of the officer named and described in the subjoined table.

Secondly.—That there has been received by me, as the surplus of his property, the amount set opposite his name in the same table.

Thirdly.—That all claims by creditors against the property of the deceased are to be lodged with the official referred to in the column of remarks within two calendar months from the date of this notice.

Rank and name.	Corps or Department.	Place of death.	Date of death.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of surplus.	REMARKS.
Second Lieutenant T. J. Rogers.	20th Labour Corps.	Rawalpindi.	30th October 1918.	Testate	Rs. A. P. 4,175 11 4	Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

RESIGNATIONS.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Rifles.

No. 521.—Second Lieutenant J. S. Tritton resigns his commission. Dated 31st March 1917.

REWARDS.

No. 522.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following admission to the Order of British India, in recognition of distinguished conduct while serving with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force :—

To the 2nd class with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Jangia Rana, M.C., I.D.S.M., 1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

(This appointment will be supernumerary to the authorised establishment of the Order.)

No. 523.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of the following rewards for acts of gallantry or devotion to duty in the field while serving in the Dardanelles :—

Awarded the Indian Order of Merit, 2nd Class.

Jemadar Biraj Gurung, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

For conspicuous bravery on the 4th June 1915 in the operations round Krithia in the Dardanelles. During a retirement in the darkness this Indian officer showed great personal bravery when in command of the rear guard. Though practically surrounded by the enemy, he handled his men skilfully and kept up such a well directed fire that the main body was able to retire from a dangerous position without loss.

No. 4485 Naik Gangaraj Thapa, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

For conspicuous gallantry on many occasions during operations in the Dardanelles and particularly on the 4th June 1915 when he succeeded in bringing in the body of a British officer under very heavy fire from the enemy trenches a few yards distant. He was also brought to notice for his intrepid courage and coolness in several difficult situations which had an inspiring effect on the whole of his platoon.

No. 4799 Naik Birbahadur Thapa, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

For conspicuous gallantry on the 28th June 1915 during the operations in the Dardanelles. After the supply of bombs had failed this non-commissioned officer continued his advance down the enemy trench, killed several of the enemy with his kukri and drove the others back until the remainder of his company arrived to hold the trench.

No. 4130 Havildar (now Jemadar) Dandabir Thapa, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

For conspicuous courage and skill in handling his machine guns during operations in the Dardanelles and particularly on the 28th June 1915. Although his guns were constantly being hit and 75 per cent. of the gun teams were disabled he continued to work the guns to the last, and inflicted severe losses on the enemy.

Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

Subadar Patiman Rana, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar (now Subadar) Budhichand Bura, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Biraj Gurung ("A" Company), 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 4324 Naik Narbahadur Thapa, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 4929 Rifleman (now Naik) Shamsher Gurung, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 4159 Havildar (now Jemadar) Budhsing Gurung, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 4332 Havildar (now Jemadar) Lokbahadur Thapa, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 3694 Havildar Bahadur Sing Gurung, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 3712 Havildar (now Subadar) Kulbahadur Gurung, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 4878 Rifleman Balbahadur Gurung, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 4649 Rifleman Kamansing Gurung, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 4627 Rifleman Gopal Sing Pun, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 4769 Naik Bhairab Sing Gurung, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 4818 Naik Debiram Thapa, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 3756 Rifleman Rattan Sing Gurung, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 4220 Rifleman Manbir Roka, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 3807 Rifleman Mahabir Gharti, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

2nd Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shankar Lal, Indian Medical Department.

Awarded the Meritorious Service Medal (without annuity).

No. 4307 Naik Khamba Sing Thapa, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 524.—The following amendment is made to Army Department Notification No. 3, dated the 1st January 1920, *under* "Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal," *for* "No. 01193 Lance-Naik Somer Datta, No 8 Mechanical Transport Company, Supply and Transport Corps" *read* "No. 061193 Lance-Naik Sumir Datt, No. 8 Mechanical Transport Company, Supply and Transport Corps.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 525.—The honorary rank of Jemadar, is conferred, on retirement, on No. 367. Dafadar Indar Singh, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), with effect from the 1st February 1920

SPECIAL

No. 526.—With reference to paragraph 305, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the undermentioned officer, having been absent from military duty for 10 years, is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the date specified :—

Major Thomas Dalby Hutchison Hackett, Civil Employ. Dated 12th March 1920.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 527.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Second Supplement, dated the 9th February, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 6th February, 1920, pages 1657, 1660 and 1663.

War Office,
9th February, 1920.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts.:—

* * * * *

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Cl. X.—Temp. Lt.-Col. E. V. Gabriel, C.S.I., C.M.G., C.B.E., C.V.O., (Maj., Ind. Def. Force). 24th Nov. 1919.

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President, Area Quartering Committee, Cl. GG.—Col. H. James, C.B., ret., Ind. Army. 9th Nov. 1919.

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ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

R. A. M. C.—

* * * * *

The undermentioned temp. Capts. relinquish their commns :—

Michael Murphy, M.C., M.B., 9th Feb. 1920, on transfer to the Ind. Med. Service.

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INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

R. War. R.

Temp. Lt. I. Eastabrook to be temp. Lt. on ceasing to be probr., Ind. Army, 4 Nov. 1919, with seniority 1 July 1917, and precedence next below J. G. Dowie, M.C.

* * * * *

London Gazette, dated the 10th February, 1920, pages 1694, 1698 and 1699.

India Office,
10th February, 1920.

The KING has approved the promotion of the following officers of the * * Ind. Med. Service, and * * :—

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Temp. Lieut. to be temp. Captain.

S. N. Hayes. 10th Nov. 1919.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the appointment of the undermentioned officer to the Indian Medical Service :—

To be Captain.

Temp. Capt. Norman McConnell Boyce, R.A.M.C. 21st Aug. 1919.

The KING has approved the grant of the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service to the undermentioned gentleman :—

Sydney Nuttall Hayes, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond. 10th Nov. 1918.

NOTE.—In the notification in the Lon. Gaz. dated 23rd July 1919, granting temp. rank in the I.M.S. to certain gentlemen, for "6th July 1918," against the name of Yedatore Venkoba Krishnamoorthy, read "15th July 1918."

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NOTE.—*I. A. R. O.*—In the notification in the Lon. Gaz. dated 17th Oct. 1919, admitting certain officers to the Ind. Army Res of Officers on completion of probation, for "Walter Robert Haymes" read "Walter Robert Haynes;" and in the similar notification dated 6th Jan. 1920 for "R.A.S.C." against the name of Horace Reginald Davey, read "Gen. List."

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The KING has approved the resignation of the following officers :—

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INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Capt. N. McC. Boyce. 15th Nov. 1919.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the retirement of the following officers :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Major-General J. Hill, C.B., D.S.O. 1st Feb. 1920.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir G. O. Roos-Keppel, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. 19th Dec. 1919.

Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Maxwell. 10th Jan. 1920.

* * * * *

Major R. C. Harbottle, in consequence of ill-health. 21st Nov. 1919.
Major J. Livesay. 23rd Jan. 1920.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Major-General P. Hehir, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin. 8th Dec. 1919.

NOTE.—*I. A. R. O.*—In the notification in the Lon. Gaz. dated 23rd Jan. 1920 regarding the retirement of Capt. H. B. Bennett, I.A.R.O., after the words "in consequence of ill-health" add "and is granted the rank of Captain."

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Second Supplement, dated the 11th February, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 10th February, 1920, pages 1783, 1784, 1785 and 1786.

War Office,
11th February, 1920.

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AMENDMENTS.

The following are the correct descriptions of the undermentioned Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men whose names have recently appeared in the London Gazette for the award of the Military Medal and Meritorious Service Medal:—

* * * * *

Military Medal.

* * * * *

London Gazette, dated 2nd April 1918.
5497 Cpl. J. D. Garvan, Bombay, Baroda & Cent. India Vol. Rif.

* * * * *

London Gazette dated 23rd October 1919.
10612 Sjt. W. Fletcher, Ind. Unattd. List (formerly Notts. & Derby. R.).

* * * * *

Meritorious Service Medal.

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London Gazette, dated 22nd September 1919.

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S./Sjt. (A./Sub-Condr.) W. J. Kitson, S. & T. Corps.
S./Sjt. (A./Sub-Condr.) H. Young, S. & T. Corps.

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Third Supplement, dated the 11th February, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 10th February, 1920, pages 1787, 1788, 1791, 1792, 1793 and 1797.

War Office,
11th February, 1920.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * * *

The undermentioned appts. are made:—

* * * * *

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

Cl. GG.—Capt. L. H. Perch, Ind. Army Res. of Off. 3rd Dec. 1919.

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The undermentioned appts. are made at the War Office:—

G. S. Os., 2nd Grade.—Bt. Lt.-Col. F. S. G. Piggott, D.S.O., R.E. 1st Feb. 1920.

Bt.-Maj. P. C. S. Hobart, O.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., R.E., and to be temp. Maj. whilst so empld., *vice* Maj. J. C. More, D.S.O., Ind. Army. 21st Jan. 1920.

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ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

Maj. B. P. S. Rooke, ret., Ind. Army, relinquishes the temp. grading of Ord. Off., 3rd Cl., on ceasing to be empld., 4th Feb. 1920, and is granted the rank of Lt.-Col.

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MEMORANDA.

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Col. C. E. Baddeley, C.B., C.M.G., having attained the age limit, retires on an Indian pension. 7th July 1919.

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The undermentioned to be temp. Capts.:—

Whilst empld. with the Baghdad Rly. Control:—

* * * * *

Lt. E. C. Priestley, Ind. Army Res. of Off., from 15th Apr. to 15th Aug. 1919.

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INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

R. Lanc. R.

Temp. Lt. E. E. Aldworth is seconded on appt. as probr., Ind. Army. 5 Sept. 1918.

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TERRITORIAL FORCE RESERVE.

Yeomanry.

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Lt.-Col. J. Vans-Agnew (Lt.-Col, ret, Ind. Army), having attained the age limit, is retired, 12th Feb. 1920, and retains his rank, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform.

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Fourth Supplement, dated the 12th February, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 10th February, 1920, pages 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804 and 1805.

Chancery of the Order of
Saint Michael and Saint George,
Downing Street, 12th February, 1920.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, on the recommendation of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, for services rendered in connection with Military Operations in Southern and Central Kurdistan. Dated 15th November, 1919:—

To be an additional Member of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order.—

Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) William Hugh Wooldridge, Ind. Army.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S. W. 1,
12th February, 1920.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, on the recommendation of the General

Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, in recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with Military Operations in Southern and Central Kurdistan. Dated 15th November, 1919 :—

To be Officers of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

*　*　*　*　*

Collins, Capt. Hugh Michael, I.M.S.
Duncan, Maj. & Bt. Lt -Col Henry Clare, D.S.O., 1/9th Gurkha Rif, I A.
Faris, Maj John George, 1/7th Gurkha Rif., I.A.

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Holliday, Maj. & Bt. Lt -Col. John Cecil Hamilton, 122nd Rajputana Inf., I.A.
Maturin, Capt. Hugh Geoffrey, 61st Pnrs., attd 48th Pnrs., I.A.
Spitteler, Maj (A /Lt.-Col) Alfred, I.M.S.

To be Members of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order :—

*　*　*　*　*

Longstaffe, Lt. (A./Capt) John Walter, I.A.R.O., attd. S. & T. Co.
Ponder, Lt (A /Capt.) William Stanhope, 11th Lrs , I.A.

*　*　*　*　*

Turner, Lt. (A./Capt.) Noel Theodor Berwell, I.A.R O., attd. S. & T. Co.
Walker, Lt. Frederick Rutley, 31st Punjabis, I.A

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War Office,
12th February, 1920.

The KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned rewards, on the recommendation of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, for distinguished service in Southern and Central Kurdistan. Dated 15th November, 1919 :—

TO BE BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Maj. (T /Lt.-Col) C. J. E Auchinleck, O.B.E , D S.O , 62nd Punjabis, Ind Army.
Maj. (A./Lt.-Col) B. N. Carroll, 87th Punjabis, Ind. Army.

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Maj (A./Lt.-Col) F. G. E. Lumb, D.S O., M.C , 1/39th Garhwal Rif , Ind. Army.
Maj. C. H A. Tuck, 1/3rd Gurkha Rif , Ind. Army.

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Maj C. W. Watney, S. & T. Corps, Ind. Army.

TO BE BREVET MAJOR.

Capt. (A /Lt -Col.) R. H Dewing, D.S.O., M.C., R.E., attd. 13th Coy., S & M , Ind. Army.
Capt. (A./Maj.) F G. Drew, O.B.E , R E., attd 1st S & M., Ind. Army.

AWARDED A BAR TO THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER

Capt & Brevet Maj. Denis George Jocelyn Ryan, D.S O., 1/6th Gurkha Rif , I.A.
(D.S O. gazetted 25th August, 1915.)

AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Maj. (A /Lt -Col.) Charles Edward Morris, Corps of Guides, attd. 85th Burman Rif., Ind. Army.
Lt.-Col Charles Philip Wynter, 52nd Sikhs, Ind. Army.

AWARDED THE MILITARY CROSS.

T./Lt. (T/Capt.) Sydney Stephen Bond, Spec. List., attd. Political Dept.

Capt. Douglas Kerr Joseph Chisholm, 114th attd. 116th Mahrattas, I.A.

* * * * *

Lt. (A./Capt.) Francis Patrick Gordon Denehy, attd. 32nd Lrs., I.A.

Lt. Edward Lionel Wakefield Fox, attd. 39th Garhwal Rif., Ind. Army.

* * * * *

Lt. Arthur Wilmot Wadeson Holworthy, 1/3rd Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army.

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Lt. Claud Felix Pyett, I.A.R.O., attd. 1024 Burma M.T. Coy., R.A.S.C.

* * * * *

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Meritorious Service Medal, on the recommendation of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, to the following Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, in recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with the operations in Southern and Central Kurdistan. Dated 15th November, 1919 :—

* * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

S./Sjt. Bangs, F., Ind. Misc. List.

Asst. Surg. (4th Class) Boodrie, E.R.B., Ind. Med. Dept.

1163 Coy./S. M. Shepherd, G., Ind. Unattd. List.

Condr. Stuart, C. E. C. W., S. and T. Corps.

CENTRAL KURDISTAN.

The names of the undermentioned have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for valuable services rendered during the military operations in Central Kurdistan. Dated 15th November, 1919 :—

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Alexander, Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. E. C., C.I.E., D.S.O., 55th Coke's Rif., I.A.

Auchinleck, Maj. J. C. E., O.B.E., D.S.O., 62nd Punjabis, I.A.

Faris, Maj. J. G., 1/7th Gurkha Rif., I.A.

* * * * *

Fulton, Capt. J. D., M.C., 1/26th Punjabis, I.A.

Haviland, Maj. L. P., 13th Lrs., I.A.

Holliday, Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. J. C. H., 122nd Rajputana Inf., I.A.

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Landale, Capt. C. H., 16th Cav., I.A.

Lloyd, Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. C. R., D.S.O., S. and T. Corps, I.A.

Macdonald, Capt. D. T., M.C., 125th Napier's Rif., I.A.

Morris, Lt.-Col. and Bt. Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) G. M., C.B., D.S.O., 62nd Punjabis, I.A.

O'Leary, Capt. M. G., M.B.E., I.A.R.O.

* * * * *

Scott, Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. H. L., M.C., 1st Gurkha Rif., I.A.

Stewart, Lt.-Col and Bt. Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) J. H. K., D.S.O., 39th Garhwal Rif., I.A.

Whetstone, Sjt. P., C.M.S.C.

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Baillie, Lt. P. J. (I.A.R.O.)

* * * * *

Off. Fleming, 2nd-Lt. (A./Maj.) E.G. (I.A.R.O.)

* * *

AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.

Ormond, Sjt. J. (I.U.L.).

INDIAN ARMY.

CAVALRY.

Fraser, Capt. (A./Maj.) J. D., D.S.O., 32nd Lrs.
Shaikh Hussain, Risaldar, 32nd Lrs.
Buta Singh, 3584 Sepoy (A./L.-Naik), 7th Lrs., attd. Sig. Serv., I.A.
Sakawat Ali Khan, 3183 Dafadar Maj., 32nd Lrs.

ENGINEERS.

Dewing, Capt. (A./Maj.) R. H., D.S.O., M.C., R.E., attd. Sappers and Miners.
Dixon, Lt. G., I.A.R.O., attd. Sappers and Miners, I.A.
Fisher, 2nd Lt. A. W., R.E., attd. Sig. Serv., I.A.
Godding, Sjt. F., I.U.L., attd. Sig. Serv., I.A.
Gajan Singh, 510 Havildar, attd. Sig. Serv., I.A.

INFANTRY.

Bally, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) H. G., 3/9th Bhopal Inf.
Bredin, Maj. A. N., 6th Gurkha Rif.
Brown, Capt. E. C., 6th Gurkha Rif.
Carroll, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) B. M., 87th Punjabis
Eberhardie, Capt. (A./Maj.) R. C., 1/116th Mahrattas.
Hawkes, Capt. M. H., 12th Pnrs., attd. 1/48th Pnrs.
Henderson, Capt. (A./Maj.) G. B., 15th Sikhs, attd. 52nd Sikhs (F.F.).
Henry, Lt. M., 1-116th Mahrattas.
Jones, Lt. (A./Capt.) R. R., 87th Punjabis.
Maturin, Maj. H. G., 61st Pnrs., attd. 1/48th Pnrs.
Morris, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) C. E., Corps of Guides, attd. 85th Burman Rif.
Pughe, Capt. (A./Maj.) O. L., 72nd Punjabis, attd. 85th Burman Rif.
Ryan, Capt. and Bt. Maj. D. G. J., D.S.O., 6th Gurkha Rif.
Sandiford, Maj. (Lt.-Col.) V. V. V., 62nd Punjabis.
Tuck, Maj. C. H. A., 1/3rd Gurkha Rif.
Williams, Capt. J. H., D.S.O., 1/10th Gurkha Rif.
Bhura Singh, Subadar, 3/9th Bhopal Inf.
Fatteh Sher Khan, Jemadar, 3/9th Bhopal Inf.
Het Ram, Subadar, 12th Pnrs., attd. 1/48th Pnrs.
Serban Singh, Subadar, I.D.S.M., 87th Punjabis.
Gunpat Ram, 2898 Havildar-Maj., 87th Punjabis.
Mouldad, 698 Naik, 57th Wilde's Rif., attd. Sig. Serv.
Rur Singh, 1691 Havildar, 3/9th Bhopal Inf.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Morgan, Lt. E. J. L., I.A.R.O., attd. S. and T. Corps.
Watney, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) C. W.
Collins, 12161 A. H. C., 1/4th Bn., R. W. Kent R. (T.F.), attd S. and T. Corps.
Packman, 201833 L./C. E., 1/5th Bn., E. Surr. R. (T.F.), attd. S and T. Corps.
Smidt, 73693 Gnr. (T./Sjt.) P. C., R.G.A., attd. S. and T. Corps.
Arjan Singh, 658 Kot Dafadar, 14th Mule Corps.
Mezam Khan, 054910 Sepoy, 596th Coy., R.A.S.C.
Rahim Ali, 523 Kot Dafadar, 13th Mule Corps, attd. 2nd Coy., 14th Div. Train.
So Min, B./065277 Havildar, 784th Burma M. T. Coy.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Spitteler, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) A.
Stocker, (Capt. A./Maj.) C. J., M.C.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Branch.

Luxa, 4th Cl. Asst. Surg. J.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Branch.

G. B. Yemkanmurdi, Sub-Asst. Surg.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Greenhouse, Capt. and Bt. Maj. F. S., 94th Russell's Inf.
Masterman, Capt. E. G., Ind. Tel. Dept.
Soane, Maj. E. B., C.B.E.
Wickham, Capt. (T./Maj.) E. T. R , 39th Central India Horse.

LABOUR AND PORTER CORPS.

Fabien, T./Lt. (A./Capt.) R. L , 4th Bn., Lond. R.

SOUTHERN KURDISTAN.

The names of the undermentioned have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for valuable services rendered during the military operations in Southern Kurdistan. Dated 15th November, 1919 :—

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * * *

Cassels, Maj.-Gen. R. A., C.B., D.S.O., Ind. Army.
Duncan, Maj. and Bt Lt.-Col. H. C., D.S.O., 1/9th Gurkha Rif., I.A.
Jones, Capt H. V., 113th Inf., I.A.
Ryan, Capt. and Bt. Maj. D. G. J., D.S.O., 1/6th Gurkha Rif, I.A.
Stone, Maj. A. G., O.B.E., M.C., 3rd Gurkha Rif., I.A.

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Wilkinson, Capt. G. N , O.B.E., 1/39th Garhwal Rif., I.A.

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INDIAN ARMY.

CAVALRY.

Anderson, Maj. R. H., Probyn's Horse.
Carter, Capt. E. M., Probyn's Horse.

ARTILLERY.

Sham Singh, Jemadar.
Channan Singh, 79 Tptr.
Feroz Khan, 2844 Havildar.
Pala Singh, 2783 Gnr.

ENGINEERS.

Haines, Lt. W. E., I.A.R.O., attd. Sappers and Miners, I.A.
Sellick, Capt. (A./Maj.) H. D., I.A.R.O., attd. Sig. Serv., I.A.
Dharam Narayah Singh, 2473 Naik.
Jagarnath Tewari, 1826 Havildar.

INFANTRY.

Anderson, Maj. M. G., 1/7th Gurkha Rif.
Cattell, Lt.-Col. G. L., D.S.O., 1/7th Gurkha Rif.

Graham, Maj. D. S., 1/128th Pnrs.
Henstock, Capt. (A./Maj.) R. P., 7th Gurkha Rif., attd. 39th Garhwal Rif.
King, Lt. J. H. L., attd. 39th Garhwal Rif.
Lesster, Lt. L., 1/39th Garhwal Rif., attd. 126th Baluchistan Inf.
Lumb, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) F. G. E., D.S.O., M.C., 39th Garhwal Rif.
Price, Lt. H., Ind. Army, attd. 39th Garhwal Rif.
Stanley, Lt. D. R., attd. 1/128th Pnrs.
Wilson, Lt. W. L., 40th Pathans, attd. 126th Baluchistan Inf.
Wooldridge, Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) W. H.
Wynter, Lt.-Col. C. P., 52nd Sikhs (F.F.).
Bhawan Singh Rawat, Subadar, 39th Garhwal Rif.
Khudadad Khan Bahadur, Subadar-Maj., 1/113th Inf.
Raja Ram Singh, Jemadar, 1/8th Rajputs.
Sahim Din, Jemadar, 1/113th Inf.
Sohan, Jemadar, I.D.S.M., 52nd Sikhs (F.F.).
Amilal, 3766 Havildar, 1-113th Inf.
Binda Singh, 3650 Havildar, 1/128th Pnrs.
Chandra Bahadur Gurung, 3664 L./Naik, 1/7th Gurkha Rif.
Dad Mohammed, 6076 Sepoy, 126th Baluchistan Inf.
Dharam Singh, 4111 L./Naik, 1/128th Pnrs.
Durga Singh, 2629 L./Naik, 1/8th Rajputs.
Hakim Shah, 2622 Havildar, 52nd Sikhs (F.F.).
Hazar Khan, 4260 Sepoy, 126th Baluchistan Inf.
Jagnandan Singh, 3009 L./Naik, 1/8th Rajputs.
Kalyan Singh Rana, 2999 Rfn., 39th Garhwal Rif.
Kalyan Singh Rawat, 598 Rfn., 39th Garhwal Rif.
Lal Behari Singh, 3958 Sepoy, 1/8th Rajputs.
Meeya Singh, 4013 Naik (A./Havildar), 1/128th Pnrs.
Mohammed Azim, 5292 Sepoy, 126th Baluchistan Inf.
Mohammed Islam, 5764 Naik, 126th Baluchistan Inf.
Rahmet, 4213 Havildar, 1/113th Inf.
Sahib Din, 4208 Havildar, 1/113th Inf.

MACHINE GUN CORPS.

Gulab Khan, Jemadar.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Spiller, Capt. T. R., I.A.R.O., attd. S. and T. Corps.
Denny, S./Sjt. J. W.
McDermott, T./Sjt. (A./Sub-Condr.) W. E.
Mohamad Hyat, Jemadar.
Atta Mohammad, 1347 Dvr. (T./Naik).
Dhana Khrisna Mukerji, 5558 T./Vet. Asst.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Collins, Capt. H. M.
Hamilton, Lt.-Col. (T.-Col.) J. A., C.M.G.
Miller, T./Capt. W. G.
Purvis, Capt. (A./Maj.) M.

ARMY BEARER CORPS.

Ram Das Chattri, 14335 Naik (A./L./Havildar).

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leachman, Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. G. E., C.I.E., D.S.O., R. Suss. R.
Martin, T./Lt. (Local Capt.) W. G., M.G. Corps.
Rogers, 4118 Sjt. J. H., 13th Hrs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hunt, Capt., J. M., 87th Punjabis, attd. Assyrian Bn.

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Fifth Supplement, dated the 12th February, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 10th February, 1920, pages 1807, 1809 and 1816.

War Office,
12th February, 1920.

REGULAR FORCES.

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GENERAL LIST.

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Temp. Lt. A. A. Smith, from Ind. Army (on prob.), to be temp. Lt. 22nd Oct. 1919, with seniority from 22nd July 1915.

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TERRITORIAL FORCE RESERVE.
Yeomanry —

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Maj. F. C. Grant (Bt. Col., ret., Ind. Army), having attained the age limit, is retired, 18th Feb. 1920, and retains his rank, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform.

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London Gazette, dated the 13th February, 1920, pages 1834 and 1836.

India Office,
13th February, 1920.

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The KING has approved the grant of the temporary rank of Lieut. in the Indian Medical Service to the undermentioned gentleman :—

Rattan Chand Watts, 26th Sept. 1918.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the relinquishment of his commission in the Indian Army by the undermentioned officer, and the grant of rank as shown below :—

Lieut. M. Gordon, in consequence of ill-health, and is granted the rank of Lieut 5th Feb. 1920.

The KING has approved the resignation of the following officers : —

INDIAN ARMY.

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Lieut. J. S. Deakin. 20th Jan. 1920.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the transfer of the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army to the temp. non-effective list :—

Major J. G. Skene. 7th Feb 1920.

The KING has approved the transfer of the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army to the Supernumerary List on completing ten years in civil employ :—

Major A. E. J. Connell-McDowell. 25th Mar. 1918.

The KING has approved the retirement of the following officers, and the grant of rank as shown below :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Col. W. E. A. Blakeney, C.B.E. 14th Jan. 1920.

Lieut.-Col. D. J. C. Macnabb, C.S.I. 24th June 1919.

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INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt. B. E. H. Judkins in consequence of ill-health, and is granted the rank of Capt. 8th Feb. 1920.

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Supplement, dated the 13th February, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 13th February, 1920, pages 1905, 1906 and 1909.

War Office,
13th February, 1920.

REGULAR FORCES.

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CAVALRY.

* * * * *

Remt. Serv.

Dist. Remt. Officer.—The rank of Dep. Commy. and Maj. C. Goater, ret, Ind. Army Dept., is as now described, and not as in the Gazette of 17th Dec. 1919

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MEMORANDA.

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The undermentioned relinquish the temp. rank of Capt :—

Lt. W. H. Roberts, Ind. Army Res. of Off., on ceasing to be empld. as Adjt. and Qr.-Mr. of a Lab. Camp. 3rd Dec. 1919.

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A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 19th March, 1920.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 20.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Third Supplement, dated the 3rd February, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 30th January, 1920, page 1585.

War Office,
3rd February, 1920.

The names of the undermentioned have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for valuable services rendered with the Bushire Force in Persia during the period from 1st April 1918, to 31st March, 1919. Dated 3rd June, 1919 :—

* * * * *

Bowden, Comdr. A. St. C., R.I.M.

* * * * *

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The names of the undermentioned have been brought to the notice of the Government of India for valuable services rendered in India in connection with the war up to the 31st December 1918.

(*Supplementary to the list issued with the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 29th July 1919*)

Arur Singh, Sardar, C.I.E., *Sardar Bahadur*, Manager, Golden Temple, Amritsar.

Bernard, Mr. P., Recruiting Agent, Anglo-Indian Force

Buck, Mr E. J., C B.E., Honorary Secretary of "Our Day" Central Executive Committee.

Butler, Mr M S. D, C.B, C I.E., C V.O, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore.

Clifford, Captain W. J., India Miscellaneous List (retired), Recruiting Agent, Anglo-Indian Force.

Elphinstone, Mr T. G, Public Prosecutor in Sind.

Kamal Singh, Captain, Excise Commissioner, Patiala State and Secretary, Central Recruiting Board, Patiala.

Leonard, Mr. A. T., Recruiting Agent, Anglo-Indian Force.

Litster, Mr. W. J., O.B.E., Honorary Treasurer of "Our Day" Central Executive Committee, and Honorary Treasurer of the Joint War Committee

Lloyd D'Silva, Mr. H, Station Master, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Muhammad Bakhsh, Munshi, Chief Clerk and Accountant, Combined Labour Corps Depôt, Jubbulpore.

Murcutt, Mr. F., Recruiting Agent, Anglo-Indian Force

Robbie, Mr. C. T., General Secretary, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association.

Spencer, Captain J. G., late 1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, Recruiting Agent, Anglo-Indian Force.

Stather Hale, Mr W., Custodian of Enemy Property and Controller and Liquidator of Hostile Firms, Bengal.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following amendments are made to the list of persons brought to the notice of the Government of India for valuable services rendered in India in connection with the war, issued with the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 29th July 1919 :-

On page 474—

for Guthrie, Lieutenant (temporary Captain) W., 1st Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment,

read Guthrie, Lieutenant (temporary Captain) W., The Welsh Regiment.

On page 492—

for Johnson, Dr., Salvation Army, Anand,

read Johanson, Alfred H., M.D., The Salvation Army Hospital, Anand

On page 494—

for Birla, Rai Bahadur J. K. G. D, Merchant and Landowner, Calcutta,

read (*i*) Birla, Babu G. D, Merchant and Landowner, Calcutta, and

(*ii*) Birla, Babu J. K., Merchant and Landowner, Calcutta.

for Blandy, Mr. E. N., Indian Civil Service, Custodian of Enemy Property and Controller of Hostile Firms, Bengal,

read Blandy, Mr. E N., Indian Civil Service, Secretary, Provincial Recruiting Board, Bengal.

On page 510—

for Kalendar Khan, pensioned Subadar, late 31st Madras Infantry,

read Kalandar Khan, pensioned Subadar, 71st Coorg Rifles.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 18th March 1920.

No. 136-T.—19.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, and in pursuance of section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the Railway Board sanction the following rules made by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, Limited, under sub-section (1), clauses (*f*) and (*g*) of the said section, for and to be applicable to the Bengal and North-Western Railway System situate in British India or in Native States, for regulating the terms and conditions on which the Railway Administration will warehouse or retain goods at any station or depôt on the said Railway, on behalf of the consignee or owner, and for regulating the use of rolling stock, engines and trains on the said railway by the public.

THE BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

I. RULES FOR THE WAREHOUSING AND RETENTION OF GOODS.

Wharfage.

1. Wharfage should be calculated :—

(*a*) Where freight is levied on weight—upon such weight.

(*b*) Where freight is levied on the vehicle in or on which the goods are carried—upon the carrying capacity of such vehicle.

Circumstances.	Time allowed free.	Rate per maund or part of a maund per day or part of a day in excess of the free time.	REMARKS.
On goods for despatch waiting to be consigned, *i.e.*, consignments brought to station, but consignment notes not received.	Closing time of the day.	One anna . .	Goods will in all cases be at owner's risk until a receipt in the prescribed form has been granted duly signed by an authorised Railway servant.
On goods available for delivery Consignments not removed.	From time of arrival till closing time of the day following that on which consignments are made available for delivery.	Do. . .	The goods shall be warehoused either under cover or in the open as space may be available.

2. A consignee must take delivery of goods forming part of a consignment whenever they are available for delivery notwithstanding that the remaining goods are short or damaged or have not arrived at their destination or otherwise not available for delivery ; and, if the consignee does not take delivery of such goods forming part of a consignment as are available for delivery, they will be subject to wharfage charges if not removed within the time allowed for removal.

On Luggage and Parcels Available for Delivery.

3. For unclaimed booked luggage and parcels the following warehouse charge will be made if they are not removed from Railway premises within 48 hours from midnight of the day of arrival.

Rate per maund or part of a maund for 24 hours or part of 24 hours.	Minimum charge per package.
Re. A. P.	Re. A. P.
0 2 0	0 2 0

On Carriages, Motor Cars, and Palanquins.

4. (*a*) Carriages, motor cars and palanquins left on the Company's premises awaiting removal by consignee will, after the expiration of 24 hours from the time they are available for delivery, be subject to a wharfage charge of Rs. 2 per carriage or motor car, and Re. 1 per palanquin for each subsequent day or part thereof.

(*b*) A similar charge will be levied on all carriages, motor cars and palanquins left on the Company's premises awaiting despatch order from consignor after the expiration of 24 hours from the time they are brought to the station, but until a railway receipt is granted the Railway does not acknowledge any responsibility in respect to such carriages, motor cars or palanquins which must be at owner's risk.

On Birds, Poultry, and Animals.

5. For birds, poultry and animals charges may be made as follows after the expiry of 6 hours from the time they are available for delivery :—

Animals.—One anna per animal per hour or part of an hour.

Poultry.—One anna per head per hour or part of an hour.

Birds.—In baskets or crates, etc. One anna per cubic foot or part of a cubic foot per hour or part of an hour.

These charges to be in addition to any expenses entailed in feeding the birds, animals, etc.

Under any circumstances live animals should be removed from the Railway premises within 24 hours, from the time of their arrival at destination, failing which they may be disposed of under section 56, clause 2, Railway Act IX of 1890.

Notice of Arrival.

6. The Bengal and North-Western Railway Company do not undertake to send notice of arrival of goods and parcels to consignees; and the absence of such notice will not entitle consignees to claim exemption from wharfage or demurrage or storage charges if goods and parcels are not removed within the time allowed. Endeavours will, however, be made at receiving stations to advise consignees when practicable of the arrival of their goods and parcels. The cost of advices sent by post will be borne by the Company.

Treatment and Disposal of Unclaimed Goods and Parcels.

7. (*a*) Subject to the exception mentioned in Rule (*e*) below unclaimed goods, parcels, and luggage are kept on hand at the station to which booked for a period of not less than one month, during which time the notice prescribed in section 56, sub-section (1), of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890) will be issued if the owner of the goods or person entitled thereto is known.

(*b*) If not taken delivery of within a period of not less than one month after receipt at the station to which invoiced or way-billed, unclaimed goods, luggage and parcels will be sent to the unclaimed goods or Lost Property Office and dealt with as laid down in Rule (*f*) below.

(c) Unclaimed articles will be liable to the wharfage and demurrage charges hereinbefore referred to, as well as to all freight and special expenditure incurred by the Railway on account of their custody and disposal.

ere articles, such as arms, ammunition, explosives, intoxicating liquors, opium and its preparations, and hemp drugs, the sale of which by unlicensed persons is prohibited by law, are left unclaimed in the possession of the Railway, they will be made over to the Police or Excise authorities for disposal under the laws affecting the article. When not of a dangerous, perishable, or offensive character they will, however, be retained in the possession of the Railway for the same period as that prescribed for other unclaimed articles.

This rule, in so far as it relates to explosives, is supplemental to, and not in modification of, the rules made under the Indian Explosives Act.

(e) Perishable articles unclaimed or not taken delivery of will be disposed of by auction at owner's risk and expense by the Station Master of the station at which they may be left after the expiry of twenty-four hours or earlier if they are, or are likely to become, offensive.

(f) Public sales by auction will be held periodically of all unclaimed or lost property which has remained in the possession of the Railway over six months. At least fifteen days' previous notice of each auction will be given by advertisement in a newspaper.

(g) Any surplus proceeds arising out of sale of lost property or unclaimed consignments after payment of all charges and expenses due to the Railway will be paid to the person or persons thereto entitled.

Lost Property.

8. (a) Lost property found in Railway vehicles or on Railway premises will, subject to the exception mentioned in paragraph (e) above, be sent to the Lost Property Office after 48 hours, and will be dealt with in the same manner as unclaimed booked goods.

(b) Application for the recovery of lost property should be made to the nearest Station Master, and also to the District Traffic Superintendents concerned marked on the outside cover "Lost Property."

(c) The Lost Property Offices are situated at Sonepore, Gonda, Samastipur, and Benares.

(d) A fee of two annas for each article or package will be charged in addition to a storage charge of annas four per month or portion of a month during which it has remained in the possession of the Railway Company as lost property.

Left Luggage Offices or Cloak-rooms.

9. (a) Luggage may be placed for temporary custody in charge of the Station Masters at certain stations.

(b) A left luggage ticket will be given to any person depositing luggage or parcels for custody in a cloak-room; and delivery will be made to any person presenting such receipt ticket, after which all responsibility of the Railway Administration in respect of such luggage or parcels shall absolutely cease and determine. The person presenting the ticket must sign his name on the ticket and enter the date. An indemnity bond should be executed by the owner in all cases of lost of left luggage receipts.

(c) Before a left luggage ticket is given the luggage ticket issued at the forwarding station in the case of luggage received by Railway must be collected.

(d) A charge of two annas per package will be levied, for each 24 hours or part of 24 hours, during which the luggage or parcel remains in a cloak-room.

For the purpose of this rule Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day are not considered *dies non*. The charge will be calculated from the time the package is deposited in the cloak-room. This time will be marked on the left luggage ticket just below the date.

(e) The responsibility of the Railway Administration for articles left in a cloak-room shall be that of a bailee under sections 151, 152 and 161 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (IX of 1872).

(g) Articles deposited in cloak-rooms which are unclaimed will after a period of one month, be transferred to the Lost Property Office and be dealt with as prescribed in rules for unclaimed packages.

II. RULES FOR REGULATING THE USE OF ROLLING STOCK, ENGINES, AND TRAINS.

10. *Demurrage.*

Circumstances.	Time allowed free.	Rate per ton or part of a ton of carrying capacity per hour or part of an hour in excess of the free time.	REMARKS.
In Railway premises.			
On vehicles ordered and waiting to be loaded by senders, or detained for consignment note or otherwise owing to default of or at the request of the sender.	9 hours of day light from the time at which the vehicles are placed in position.	One anna.	
On loaded vehicles waiting to be discharged by owners.	9 hours of day light from the time at which the vehicles are placed in position for unloading.	Do.	The Railway Administration will at its option unload the vehicles and charge the consignee for doing so and will also charge wharfage on the contents under Rule I. The Railway Company reserves the right of unloading owner's loads at destination immediately on arrival or within 9 hours of day light after arrival. In such cases the cost of unloading will be borne by the Railway.
In Private sidings.			
On vehicles waiting to be loaded at a private siding.	9 hours of day light from the time at which the vehicles are placed within the limits of such a siding.	Do.	....
On loaded vehicles waiting to be discharged in a private siding.	9 hours of day light from the time at which the vehicles are shunted within the limits of such a siding.	Do.	..

Note.—Day light hours are reckoned as from 6 to 18 o'clock.

Demurrage will be charged for every hour, day or night in excess of the free time.

Demurrage Charge on Reserved Carriages.

11. When, for the convenience of passengers, reserved carriages are detained at stations, a charge of one rupee for an 8-wheeled carriage, twelve annas for a 6-wheeled and eight annas for a 4-wheeled carriage per hour or part of an hour will be made.

No. 317-E.—19.—Mr. B. N. Mukherjee, passed student of the Sibpur Civil Engineering College, is appointed to the Provincial service of the State Railway Engineers' Establishment as an Assistant Engineer, with effect from the 18th February 1920, and is posted to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 432-E.—20.—Mr. Akboury Bholanath, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is transferred from the North-Western Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 432-E.—2—20.—Mr. Zahiruddin Shamsie, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is transferred from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to the North-Western Railway.

No. 2039-E.—19.—The Hon'ble Sir A. R. Anderson, Kt., C.B.E., C.I.E., President, Railway Board, is granted combined leave for 11 months and 21 days, *viz.*, privilege leave for six months and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 27th March 1920 or subsequent date of relief.

The 19th March 1920.

No. 317-E.—20.—Mr. A. T Stowell, Traffic Manager (temporary), Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted combined leave for one year, *viz.*, privilege leave due, furlough on full average salary for four months, and furlough on half average salary for the remaining period, with effect from the 25th March 1920 or subsequent date of relief.

Railway Board's Notification No. 317-E.—20, dated the 27th February 1920, is hereby cancelled.

No. 389-T.—19.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, the Railway Board sanction, under clause (8) of the second schedule to the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the addition of "Zahir Mohra Khatai" to the said second schedule.

No. 506-E.—20.—Mr. A Watson, Deputy Traffic Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted combined leave for seven months, *viz.*, privilege leave due and furlough for the remaining period with effect from the 24th March 1920 or subsequent date of relief.

No. 509-E.—20.—Mr. H. F. Lockwood, District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in class II, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Traffic Manager in class I of that Establishment with effect from the 13th February 1920 and until further orders.

No. 1030-P.—16.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a reconnaissance survey being carried out by the agency of the Bengal Nagpur Railway for a line of railway on the broad guage, connecting the proposed South Karanpura Coalfield Railway with Manharpur, a station on the Bengal Nagpur Railway—a distance of about 200 miles.

2. The survey will be known as the Manharpur Coalfield Chord Railway reconnaissance survey.

No. 1553-E.—19.—Mr. P. H. Mallin, M.C., Executive Engineer, is, on his return from Military duty, posted to the North-Western Railway.

R. McLEAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 19th March 1920.

No. E.-823.—Mr. G. H. Thiselton-Dyer, Officiating Director of Industries, Bombay, is appointed Controller of Munitions, Bombay Circle, in addition to his existing duties, in succession to Mr. R. D. Bell, C.I.E., I.C.S., with effect from the afternoon of the 27th February 1920.

No. E.-1172.—The services of Lieutenant C. E. Webb, Machine Gun Corps, Superintendent, Government Tannery, Allahabad, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st March 1920.

EXPLOSIVES.

The 20th March 1920.

No. Min-59—4.—The services of Major J. S. Rush, I.O.D., Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India, are replaced at the disposal of the Army Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st March 1920.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,
Secretary, Board of Industries and Munitions.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Indian Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 was presented to the Indian Legislative Council on the 17th March, 1920 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 was referred, have considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. We have slightly modified the definition of "registered firm."

3. It has been pointed out that while the new section 14-A. introduced by clause 5 of the Bill gives relief in the case of a person who pays income-tax at a higher rate because his total income just exceeds a certain limit and who is therefore worse off than the person whose total income is just below that limit, the parallel case of the person who is liable to income-tax because his taxable income just reaches Rs. 2,000 is not provided for. We have therefore made an addition to clause 5 in order to remove this defect.

4. The Bill was published in the Gazette of India in English on the 6th March, 1920.

5. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

W. M. HAILEY.
G. R. LOWNDES.
FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
SITA NATH ROY.
H. MONCRIEFF SMITH.
W. E. CRUM.
E. M. COOK.
N. E. MARJORIBANKS.

The 17th March, 1920.

BILL No. 12 OF 1920.

[AS AMENDED BY SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[Words in italics indicate the amendments suggested by the Select Committee.]

A Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the
II of 1918. Indian Income-tax Act, 1918; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1920.

(*2*) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1920.

Amendment of section 2, Act VII of 1918.

2. In section 2 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), after clause (*12*) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

(*12A*). "Registered firm" means a firm constituted under *an* instrument of partnership specifying the individual shares of the partners *of which the prescribed particulars have been registered with the Collector in the prescribed manner.*"

Amendment of section 3, Act VII of 1918.

3. In sub-section (*2*) of section 3 of the said Act after clause (*ix*) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*x*) Agricultural income."

Amendment of section 14, Act VII of 1918.

4. For the proviso to sub-section (*2*) of section 14 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that, where the assessee is a company or a registered firm and the taxable income of such company or firm is two thousand rupees or upwards, income-tax shall be levied at the maximum rate specified in Schedule I."

Insertion of new section 14A in Act VII of 1918.

5. In Chapter I of the said Act after section 14 the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Reduction of tax when margin above a certain limit is small.

"14A. (*1*). Where owing to the fact that the total income of any person has reached or exceeded a certain limit, he is liable to pay income-tax at a higher rate, the amount of income-tax payable by him shall, where necessary, be reduced so as not to exceed the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(*a*) the amount which would have been payable if his total income had been a sum less by one rupee than that limit, and

(*b*) the amount by which his total income exceeds that sum.

(*2*) *The income-tax payable by any person shall in no case exceed the amount by which his taxable income is greater than two thousand rupees.*"

Repeals.

6. The sections of the said Act mentioned in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the second column thereof:

Provided that such repeal shall not affect the liability of any person to pay any sum due from him or any existing right of refund under the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section 6.*)

SECTIONS REPEALED.

Section.	Extent of repeal.
Section 4 . .	The whole.
Section 6 . .	The words—"(*i*) any salary not exceeding five hundred rupees per mensem received by any member of His Majesty's Forces, or of His Majesty's Indian Forces, as the pay of an appointment which is ordinarily reserved exclusively for members of those Forces; or (*ii*)."
Section 11 . .	The words "with the exception of agricultural income."
Section 18 . .	The words "salaries and,"
Section 53 . .	The second proviso.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to super-tax was presented to the Indian Legislative Council on the 17th March, 1920 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the law relating to super-tax was referred, have considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. The only amendment which we propose in the Bill is one of drafting. The word "prescribed" does not occur in the Bill, and the definition of the term is only required in the case of the applied sections of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918. We have therefore transferred the definition to clause 6 of the Bill.

3. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy pressed for an amendment in the Bill which would exempt shareholders in a company from payment of super-tax on their income derived from a company which had already paid the tax. The majority of us were of opinion that such a concession would be contrary to the principles of the tax proposed by the Bill.

4. The Committee considered various suggestions in connection with the taxation clauses. The first was one from Mr. Sita Nath Ray to the effect that the Hindu undivided family should be placed on the same footing as a company, namely, that it should pay super-tax at a flat rate of one anna in the rupee. The Committee were of opinion by a majority that the effect of this would be to place a Hindu undivided family in an unduly favourable position as compared with a company, inasmuch as the individual members of the family would not be liable to pay the ordinary super-tax on the distributed income, since such income would not be ascertainable. Mr. Sita Nath Ray then proposed a flat rate tax of one and a half annas ; the objection to which was that it would create a hardship in the case of the numerous smaller joint families. Mr. Sarma proposed a provision on the lines of section 20 of the English Income Tax Act, 1918, which enables partners, co-parceners and joint tenants in certain cases to make separate claims for relief. The Committee considered that the difficulty of ascertaining the shares of individual members of a joint Mitkashara family would be almost insuperable. It was finally agreed that those members who are particularly interested in this question should consider further possibilities and discuss them with the Finance Department of the Government of India. We have not proposed any amendment.

5. The Bill was published in the Gazette of India in English on the 6th March 1920.

6. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

W. M. HAILEY.
G. R. LOWNDES.
* FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
† SITA NATH ROY.
B. N. SARMA.
H. MONCRIEFF SMITH.
‡ W. E. CRUM.
E. M. COOK.
N. E. MARJORIBANKS.

The 17th March, 1920.

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* I sign this Report subject to a note of dissent.

It is inequitable that a man should have to pay twice and thrice super-tax in respect of the same income. I intend to move an amendment to prevent this anomaly.

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

† I sign this Report subject to my right of moving amendments.

S. N. ROY.

‡ I sign this Report subject to my right of moving amendments.

W. E. CRUM.

BILL No. 13 OF 1920.

[AS AMENDED BY SELECT COMMITTEE.]

(Words in italics indicate the amendments suggested by the Select Committee.)

A Bill to amend the law relating to super-tax.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to super-tax; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Super-tax Act, 1920;

(*2*) It shall have the same extent as the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1920.

Definitions.

2. (*1*) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"principal Act" means the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918;

"super-tax" means a tax imposed by this Act; and

"unregistered firm" means a firm which is not a registered firm.

(*2*) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, words and expressions used herein and defined in the principal Act shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Act.

Taxable income.

3. For the purposes of this Act taxable income shall be the taxable income computed in the manner laid down in Chapter I of the principal Act, subject to the following modifications, namely, that the proviso to section 7, sub-section (*2*) of section 12 and sub-section (*2*) of section 14 of that Act shall have no application, and that sub-section (*1*) of section 12 shall have application only in the cases of unregistered firms and Hindu undivided families.

Incomes chargeable to super-tax and rate thereof.

4. In addition to the tax imposed by section 14 of the principal Act, there shall, subject to the following provisions of this Act, be charged and recovered and paid in the year beginning on the first day of April, 1920, and in each subsequent year—

(*a*) by every individual subject to this Act, by every unregistered firm and by every Hindu undivided family, a super-tax on his or its taxable income at the rate specified in the Schedule, and

(*b*) by every company, upon the amount by which its taxable income exceeds fifty thousand rupees, a super-tax at the rate of one anna in the rupee.

Method of assessment.

5. The Collector shall assess the sum payable after considering the returns, if any, made under sections 16, 17 and 28 of the principal Act, and the result of any inquiry made by him under section 18 of that Act. In the cases mentioned in sub-section (*4*) of that section the Collector shall make the assessment to the best of his judgment.

Application of Act VII of 1918.

6. Sections 19 to 23, 25 to 27, Chapters IV and V, sections 42 and 45 to 52 of the principal Act shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of super-tax as if that tax and also, in the case of section 25, as if any tax due under the Super-tax Act, 1917, were income-tax chargeable under the principal Act: VIII of 1917.

Provided that in applying the said provisions the word "prescribed" *shall be deemed to* mean prescribed by rules made under this Act, or by rules made under the principal Act and applied with or without modification under the provisions of this Act.

Rules.

7. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act and may, subject to such restrictions and conditions as he may impose, delegate to a Local Government the power to make such rules so far as regards the territories subject to that Government.

(*2*) Any rules made under section 43 of the principal Act may be applied by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official gazette, as the case may be, to the purposes of this Act by the authority which made the same, with such modifications specified in the notification as may be necessary to facilitate their application to the said purposes.

(*3*) Rules made or applied under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India or the local official gazette, as the case may be, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Repeal of Act VIII of 1917.

8. The Super-tax Act, 1917, is hereby repealed: VIII of 1917.

Provided that such repeal shall not affect the liability of any person to pay any sum due from him under the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section 4.*)

In respect—

(1) of the first fifty thousand rupees of taxable income.	*Nil*
(2) of the next fifty thousand rupees of taxable income .	One anna in the rupee;
(3) of the next fifty thousand rupees of taxable income .	One and a half annas in the rupee;
(4) of the next fifty thousand rupees of taxable income .	Two annas in the rupee;
(5) of the next fifty thousand rupees of taxable income .	Two and a half annas in the rupee;
(6) of all taxable income over two and a half lakhs of rupees.	Three annas in the rupee.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 17th March, 1920:—

No. 18 OF 1920.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the enactments amending temporarily the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

II of 1910. WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the enactments amending temporarily the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and duration.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1920.

(2) It shall be in force up to the first day of October, 1920.

(Cf. s. 6 of XIX of 1917.) II of 1910.

Amendment of section 19, Act II of 1910.

2. Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) shall be construed as if after the words "the Governor General in Council" in that section the words "including any gold coin or bullion, held on behalf of the Governor General in Council by or under the control of the Government of any part of His Majesty's dominions for coinage or such other temporary purpose" were inserted.

(Cf. s. 7 of XIX of 1917.)

Amendment of section 21, Act II of 1910.

3. Section 21 of the said Act shall be construed as if after the words "the Secretary of State for India in Council" where they last occur in that section, the words "or to the Government of any part of His Majesty's dominions or from any such Government to the Governor General in Council" were inserted.

(Cf. s. 2 of XI of 1917.)

Amendment of section 22, Act II of 1910.

4. Section 22 of the said Act shall be construed as if for the words "one hundred and forty millions" in that section, the words "twelve hundred millions" were substituted and as if the proviso to that section were omitted.

(Cf. s. 3 of XIII of 1918.)

Power to direct that gold and silver, held in the United States of America or in transmission therefrom, may be deemed to be part of the paper currency reserve.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Act, the Governor General in Council may, by order in writing, direct,

(*a*) that gold or silver coin or gold or silver bullion, held in the United States of America on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Governor General in Council, shall be deemed to be part of the reserve referred to in section 19 of the said Act; or

(*b*) that gold or silver coin or gold or silver bullion, in course of transmission from the United States of America, which is at the commencement of such transmission or at any period thereafter held on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Governor General in Council for transmission to India shall, during the period it is so held, be deemed to be a part of the reserve referred to in section 19 of the said Act.

(Cf. s. 4 of XI of 1917.)

Power to include securities created by Government of India in reserve provided for by the said Act.

6. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the said Act, any securities created by the Government of India and issued to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency shall, for the purposes of the said Act, be deemed to be securities purchased by the Governor General in Council, and the market-price, on the day such securities are issued to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, of similar securities shall be deemed to be the price at which the securities so created were purchased; and all references to securities so purchased, wherever occurring in the said Act, shall be deemed also to refer to securities so created, and all references to sums expended in such purchases or to prices paid therefor shall be deemed, in the case of securities so created, to refer to such market-price, and the said Act shall be construed accordingly.

Repeals.

7. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 7.*)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1917	XI	The Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1917.	The whole.
"	XIX	The Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1917.	(1) In the title and preamble the words and figures "and the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1917," and (2) Sub-section (2) of section 1, and sections 2, 6, 7 and 9.
1918	XIII	The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1918.	The whole.
1919	XXVI	The Indian Paper Currency (Further Amendment) Act, 1919.	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

By a series of enactments ending with the Indian Paper Currency (Further Amendment) Act, 1919 (XXVI of 1919), the maximum limit up to which the currency reserve can be invested in securities was raised to Rs. 120 crores, of which Rs. 100 crores must be in British Treasury Bills, though it has been possible so far to avoid the actual utilisation of the additional investment power of Rs. 20 crores obtained in September last. The Indian Exchange and Currency Committee have made certain recommendations regarding the permissible limit of investment and its distribution as between rupee and sterling securities. It is not, however, practicable to give effect to these recommendations immediately, and as the enactments referred to above have temporary duration for the period of the war and six months thereafter, it would in any case be necessary to secure a limited continuance of the existing powers.

2. The present Bill goes further, and proposes to abolish the existing limitations as to the nature of the securities in which the investments may be made. This proposal is necessitated by the present demand for remittances to London and the impossibility of meeting these from the Secretary of State's treasury resources. If the demand for remittances continues, they will have to be met by the disposal of sterling securities held in the Paper Currency Reserve, and this involves the withdrawal and cancellation of currency notes in India to the extent of the rupee value at which the securities are held in the reserve. Thus, for every £1 million of sterling securities sold, it would be necessary to cancel 1¼ crores of currency notes. The withdrawal of currency notes from the money markets to the full extent of the sterling sales might produce serious monetary stringency, and it is proposed accordingly to take power to replace sterling securities withdrawn by the Secretary of State by *ad hoc* rupee securities in India. The creation of rupee securities for the purpose mentioned is an emergency measure, which will be resorted to only to the extent to which the state of the money markets renders necessary. Further, it is proposed that the present enactment shall have effect only till the 1st October, 1920, by which time it is expected that the Government of India will be in a position to formulate definite proposals regarding the limit to be imposed for investments on behalf of the reserve, and the composition of such investments.

3. The opportunity has been taken to consolidate and continue provisions in the temporary enactments mentioned above relating to the treatment as part of the Paper Currency Reserve of gold and silver held in the United States of America or in transit therefrom, as well as gold held in any part of His Majesty's Dominions for coinage or other temporary purpose or in transit to or from such dominions.

DELHI:
The 11th March, 1920.

W. M. HAILEY.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 17th March, 1920 :—

No. 19 OF 1920.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the suspension of sentences passed by Courts-martial under the Indian Army Act, 1911.

VIII of 1911. WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the suspension of sentences of imprisonment or transportation passed by Courts-martial on persons subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and construction.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Army (Suspension of Sentences) Act, 1920, and shall be construed as one with the principal Act.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "committed" means committed to prison or to confinement in military custody;

(*b*) "competent military authority" means a superior military authority, or any general or other officer not below the rank of field officer duly authorised by a superior military authority;

(*c*) "imprisonment" includes confinement in military custody;

VIII of 1911. (*d*) "principal Act" means the Indian Army Act, 1911;

(*e*) "sentence" means a sentence of transportation or imprisonment, whether originally passed on a person subject to the principal Act, or passed by way of reduction or commutation; and "sentenced" has the corresponding meaning; and

(*f*) "superior military authority" means the Commander-in-Chief in India or any officer empowered under the principal Act to convene general Courts-martial or summary general Courts-martial.

Suspension of sentences.

3. (*1*) Where a person subject to the principal Act is sentenced, the confirming officer when confirming the sentence, or, in the case of a sentence which does not require confirmation, the officer holding the trial or the President of the Court-martial when passing sentence may, notwithstanding anything in the principal Act, direct that such person be not committed until the orders of a superior military authority have been obtained.

(*2*) A superior military authority may, in the case of any such offender so sentenced,—

(*a*) direct that, until his orders have been obtained, such offender shall not be committed; and

(*b*) suspend the sentence whether or not the offender has already been committed.

(*3*) Where, in accordance with any order passed under sub-section (*2*), a sentence is suspended, the offender shall, whether he has been committed or not, forthwith be released.

Calculation of periods of sentence under suspension.

4. Any period during which a sentence is under suspension shall be reckoned as part of the term of such sentence.

Power to set aside suspension or order remission.

5. A superior military authority may, at any time whilst a sentence is suspended under this Act, order—

(*a*) that the offender be committed to undergo the unexpired portion of the sentence, or

(*b*) that the sentence be remitted.

Periodical review of suspended sentences.

6. Where a sentence has been suspended under this Act, the case may at any time, and shall at intervals of not more than four months, be re-considered by a competent military authority, and if, on any such re-consideration, it appears to such authority that the conduct of the offender since his conviction has been such as to justify a remission of the sentence, he shall, if he is not also a superior military authority, refer the case to a superior military authority.

Procedure on further sentence of offender whose sentence is suspended.

7. Where an offender, while a sentence on him is suspended under this Act, is sentenced for any other offence, then—

(a) if the further sentence is also suspended under this Act, the two sentences shall run concurrently;

(b) if the further sentence is for a period of three months or more and is not suspended under this Act, the offender shall also be committed on the unexpired portion of the previous sentence, but both sentences shall run concurrently; and

(c) if the further sentence is for a period of three months or less and is not suspended under this Act, the offender shall be committed on that sentence only, and the previous sentence shall (subject to any order which may be passed under section 5 or section 6) continue to be suspended.

Saving of section 112, Act VIII of 1911.

8. The powers conferred by this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any powers as to the mitigation, remission or commutation of sentences conferred by the principal Act, and a superior military authority shall, as regards persons subject to that Act, be an authority having power to mitigate, remit or commute sentences under section 112 of that Act.

Provision as to dismissal.

9. Where in addition to an other sentence the punishment of dismissal has been awarded by a Court-martial, and such other sentence is suspended under this Act, then, notwithstanding anything contained in the principal Act or in any rules made thereunder, such dismissal shall not take effect until so ordered by a superior military authority:

Provided that, if a sentence is remitted under this Act, the punishment of dismissal shall also be remitted.

Repeal of Act IV of 1917.

10. The Indian Army (Suspension of Sentences) Act, 1917, and the Indian Army (Suspension of Sentences) Amendment Act, 1918, are hereby repealed, and all sentences which are suspended thereunder at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been suspended under this Act, and the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly: IV of 1917. XVIII of 1918.

Provided that all such sentences shall, on the expiry of six months from the commencement of this Act, if still under suspension, be deemed to be remitted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is the preservation as a permanent measure of the power, which was taken as a temporary war measure by the Indian Army (Suspension of Sentences) Act, 1917, to suspend the execution of sentences of imprisonment or transportation passed by Courts-martial under the Indian Army Act.

2. The suspension of such sentences in cases worthy of the exercise of such clemency has proved so beneficial both to the offenders and to the service, that it is felt that the power taken as a temporary measure should be permanently retained.

3. The provisions in which the Bill differs from the Act of 1917 (apart from verbal alterations necessary in converting a war measure into a permanent Act) are—

(a) the termination of a suspended sentence on the date on which it would have terminated if served;

(b) all sentences on which a person has been committed will run concurrently;

(c) committal on previous suspended sentences is obligatory on a further conviction when the further sentence is ordered into execution, unless that further sentence is of less duration than three months;

(d) the elimination of the power to order an offender under a suspended sentence to serve in another corps or department.

C. C. MONRO, *General*,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

DELHI:
The 11th March, 1920.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 540.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(ESTABLISHMENTS.)

Delhi, the 19th March 1920.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. C. L. CORFIELD TO THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. C. L. Corfield who has been appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service, is, under the orders of the Governor General in Council, allotted to the Punjab.

2. The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, on arrival in Bombay, Mr. Corfield shall ascertain from the Resident Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay whether any orders as to his destination await him. In the absence of any such orders, he should proceed to Lahore and report himself to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information and guidance Also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that a copy be forwarded to Mr. Corfield.

H. McPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 849-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
Estimates and Accounts.

ADOPTION OF THE RATE OF RS. 10 TO THE £ IN ALL GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS AND STATISTICS FROM 1ST APRIL 1920.

RESOLUTION.

Delhi, the 15th March 1920.

In consequence of the acceptance of the recommendation of the Indian Exchange and Currency Committee that the exchange value of the rupee should be fixed at one-tenth of the gold content of a sovereign, the Government of India have, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, decided that the rate of R10 to the £ shall be adopted for the conversion of sterling transactions into rupees and *vice versâ* in all Government accounts and statistics with effect from the 1st April 1920. The Budget estimates for the year 1920-21 have been prepared on the basis of the 15 rupee rate, but they will be recast on the new basis as soon as possible after the 1st April.

2. The new rate of R10 to the £ will also be applied to the expression "sterling", as far as practicable, in all official documents and correspondence from the 1st April 1920. Gold coin and bullion, however, will continue until further orders to be valued at R15 per £ in all Government accounts and returns inclusive of the accounts of the Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves.

ORDERED that a copy be forwarded to the several Departments of the Government of India; all Local Governments and Administrations; the Financial Adviser, Military Finance; the Comptroller and Auditor General; the Controller of Currency; the Mint and Assay Masters, Calcutta and Bombay; all Accountants General and Comptroller, Assam; the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services; the Examiner of Press Accounts; the Examiner, Customs Accounts; all Chief Auditors and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts; and the Audit Officer, Delhi Province.

ORDERED, also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

E. M. COOK,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 18th March 1920, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1 The depression, which passed into northwest India towards the end of the previous week, in conjunction with an inflow of humid winds from the Bay, caused between the 11th and 14th general and locally heavy snowfall in Kashmir, and widespread rain in Baluchistan and in the whole area from the North-West Frontier Province to Assam. Rainfall continued at a few stations in Bihar and Chota Nagpur on the 15th, and locally in Assam on that and the succeeding day; a few falls occurred in Upper Burma on the 16th. Another depression from Persia entered India on the 16th and gave during the 16th and 17th fairly widespread rain in the North-West Frontier Province and northeast Baluchistan, and local snow in Kashmir, with a few falls of rain in the north Punjab

2. *Burma.*—A few falls of rain occurred in Upper Burma on the 16th; in Lower Burma there was no rain.

Northeast India, including Orissa —Rainfall was nearly general in Chota Nagpur and Bihar on the 14th, and occurred at a few stations on one other day in Chota Nagpur and on two other days in Bihar. Local rain fell in Assam on the 14th and 16th and in Bengal on the 14th, and a few falls occurred on two other days in the former sub-division and on one other day in the latter sub-division. In Orissa rain was limited to a light fall at False Point.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rainfall was nearly general in the Kumaon hills on the 13th and 14th; in the eastern districts in the plains of the United Provinces there was nearly general rain on the 14th and local rain on the 13th, while in the western districts only local rain fell on both these days Over the rest of the division weather was dry except for a light fall at Jubbulpore.

Northwest India —There was nearly general rain or snow in Baluchistan on the 11th, in the North-West Frontier Province on the 12th, in Kashmir on the 12th and 13th, and in the Punjab hills on the 13th and 14th; local falls occurred on four other days in the North-West Frontier Province, on two other days in Baluchistan and Kashmir, and on one other day in the Punjab hills In the Punjab plains rain fell locally on the 13th in the southwestern districts, and on the 13th and 14th in the eastern and northern districts; there were also a few falls in the north Punjab plains on two other days. Rainfall was local in east Rajputana on the 13th In Sind, west Rajputana and Gujarat the week was rainless

The Peninsula —The only rain reported was at Trivandrum where a moderate fall occurred on the 14th.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows :—

March 11th. Dibrugarh 0 80", Harnai 0 23", Quetta 0·73", Chaman 1·05", Kalat 0·29", Dalbandin 0 42", Pasni 0·32" and Panjgur 0 25".

,, 12th Rawalpindi 0·31", Murree 1 43", Srinagar 0·52", Sonamarg 3·15", Dras 1·07", Peshawar 0 42", Parachinar 0 60", Dera Ismail Khan 0·24", Cherat 0 92" and Chaman 0 35".

,, 13th Mukteswar 1·08", Mussooree 0 50", Benares 0·60", Meerut 0·75", Delhi 0 71", Ambala 0 53", Simla 0·56", Dharampur 0·40", Sialkot 0 59", Rawalpindi 0 68", Murree 1 72", Khushab 0·30", Lyallpur 0·26", Srinagar 0 51", Sonamarg 0 41", Dras 0·37", Peshawar 0·53", Cherat 1 39", Jaipur 0 52" and Ajmer 0·20".

,, 14th. Silchar 1·24", Narayanganj 1·77", Barisal 1 15", Berhampore 0 58", Dinajpur 0 40", Hazaribagh 1 07", Purnea 0 58", Darbhanga and Patna each 0 32", Gaya 1·00", Naya Dumka 0 59", Gorakhpur 0·26", Benares 0 72", Allahabad 0·33", Meerut 0 25", Roorkee 0 77", Dehra Dun 0·85", Mussooree 0 85", Chakrata 0 79", Ambala 0 50", Simla 1·04", Dharampur 0 64", Lahore 0 55", Sialkot 0 48", Srinagar 2·76", Sonamarg 0·95", Peshawar 0 22", Drosh 0·45" and Trivandrum 0·87".

,, 15th. Dibrugarh 0·97" and Naya Dumka 0 51".

,, 16th Myitkyina 0 32", Dibrugarh 1 90", Sibsagar 0 72", Silchar 1·54" and Parachinar 0·45".

,, 17th. Sonamarg 0·80", Peshawar 1 62", Drosh 0 25", Cherat 1 07", Quetta 0·18", Chaman 0·21" and Kalat 0·19"

4 The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces, the Punjab East and North, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Rajputana East; and was 20 per cent or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Orissa, the Punjab Southwest, Sind, Rajputana West, Central India East, Berar, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras Southeast, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North It was equal to the normal in Upper Burma, Bengal and Malabar. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Gujarat, Central India West, the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan.

The rainfall from the 28th November to date is 20 per cent or more in defect in Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, Sind, Rajputana West, Central India East, the Central Provinces East and Hyderabad South; and is 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the North-West Frontier Province, Gujarat, Central India West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North, Mysore, and the Madras Presidency. It differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent in the remaining divisions.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 18th March 1920.			Rainfall data from 28th November 1919 to 18th March 1920.				
							Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches	Excess or defect in inches	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·1	– 0·1	17·8	11·0	+6·8	+62	+63
Lower Burma	0	0·2	—0·2	2·4	1·9	+0·5	+26	+41
Upper Burma	0·1	0·1	0	2·2	1·3	+0·9	+[illegible]9	+75
Assam	1·4	0·7	+0·7	8·4	4·4	+4·0	+91	+89
Bengal	0·4	0·4	0	5·1	2·3	+2·8	+122	+147
Orissa	0·1	0·3	—0·2	2·3	2·6	—0·3	—12	—4
Chota Nagpur	0·5	0·3	+0·2	2·5	3·2	—0·7	—22	– 31
Bihar	0·7	0·1	+0·6	2·4	1·7	+0·7	+41	+6
United Provinces, East	0·4	0·1	+0·3	1·2	2·1	—0·9	—43	—60
United Provinces, West	0·4	0·2	+0·2	2·1	3·2	—1·1	—34	—43
Punjab, East and North	0·7	0·3	+0·4	4·1	4·3	– 0·2	—5	—15
Punjab, South-West	0·1	0·2	—0·1	2·5	2·2	+0·3	+14	+20
Kashmir	1·9	0·6	+1·3	10·9	9·4	+1·5	+16	+2
N.-W. Frontier Province	1·6	0·5	+1·1	6·2	3·6	+2·6	+72	+48
Baluchistan	0·7	0·3	+0·4	4·0	4·6	—0·6	—13	—23
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	0·6	1·1	—0·5	—45	—40
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	1·0	—0·8	—80	—78
Rajputana, East	0·2	0	+0·2	1·1	1·1	0	0	—18
Gujarat	0	0	0	0·8	0·2	+0·6	+300	+300
Central India, West	0	0	0	2·2	0·5	+1·7	+340	+340
Central India, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·1	2·3	—2·2	– 96	—95
Berar	0	0·1	—0·1	1·5	1·5	0	0	+7
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	1·4	1·7	—0·3	—18	—13
Central Provinces, East	0	0·3	—0·3	0·4	2·5	– 2·1	– 84	—82
Konkan	0	0	0	1·2	0·1	+1·1	+1100	+1100
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·9	0·4	+0·5	+125	+125
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	—0·1	1·9	1·0	+0·9	+90	+111
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	—0·1	0·6	0·9	—0·3	– 33	—25
Mysore	0	0·1	—0·1	1·4	1·0	+0·4	+40	+55
Malabar	0·3	0·3	0	6·5	2·9	+3·6	+124	+138
Madras, South-East	0	0·2	—0·2	15·5	7·6	+7·9	+104	+109
Madras Deccan	0	0·1	– 0·1	1·9	1·0	+0·9	+90	+111
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	4·3	2·8	+1·5	+51	+59

C. W. B. NORMAND,
for *Director General of Observatories.*

Dated the 18th March 1920.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 13th March 1920.

Burma.—Over one inch of rain fell in four districts of Lower Burma, while in eleven districts of Lower Burma and in eight districts of Upper Burma light showers were received. Plucking of tobacco in two districts of Lower Burma still continues. In Upper Burma harvesting of miscellaneous crops is progressing and plucking of cotton and gathering of groundnuts are still proceeding in two districts. Cultivation of spring rice and island crops is progressing normally. Standing crops are generally satisfactory. Livestock is generally healthy. In the Amherst district the number of persons on relief works remains unchanged at 1,100. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon remains stationary at Rs. 180 which is the maximum of control price and much above normal. The market for white rice is steady at Rs 450 for specials.

Assam.—The weather during the week was generally rainy and favourable for agricultural operations. Rain and hail stones have, somewhat, damaged the standing crops and interfered with ploughing in some districts of the Assam Valley. Ploughing of land for rice and jute, pressing of sugarcane, pruning of tea and preparation of land for jhumming in the hills continue. Prospects and outturn of mustard and pulses are fair to good. Sowing of autumn rice and jute has commenced in places. Cattle disease is reported from three districts. The price of common rice is stationary.

Bengal.—The rainfall during the week was general. In some places excessive rainfall caused damage to standing crops, though it facilitated ploughing operations generally. Harvesting of spring crops continues. The average price of common rice has fallen by 0·63 per cent.

Bihar and Orissa.—During the week rain fell in all districts of the Province, except in Saran and Puri, the fall being generally moderate in Bihar and Chota Nagpur and light and scattered in Orissa. Pressing of sugarcane still continues in some districts. Harvesting of spring crops and preparation of lands for the next season's crops are in progress. Standing crops are generally doing well. Slight damage by rain and hail is, however, reported from parts of Patna, Darbhanga and Monghyr. The price of common rice has risen in six districts, fallen in one and remained stationary in the remaining districts as compared with that of the preceding week. The average price of local common rice at headquarters was 6·33 seers a rupee against 6·43 seers in the preceding week and that of maize was 8·05 seers against 7·67 seers in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from seven districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is

United Provinces.—The rainfall during the week was scanty. Preparation of land for and sowing of sugarcane, irrigation of poppy and extra crops, harvesting of spring crops and extraction of opium continue. Pressing of sugarcane is nearing completion. Standing crops are doing well. Prospects are favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are falling slightly.

Punjab.—Light rain fell in nearly all the reporting districts and was useful. The condition and prospects of wheat and other spring corps are generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated areas, but slight damage to crops by hailstorm is reported in parts of some districts. Reaping of barley and rapeseed has commenced in parts of the southeast. The expected yield is below normal to normal. Spring crops are being sown in some districts to a normal extent. Germination is good. Sowings of sugarcane and ploughings for other autumn crops continue in a few districts. Cattle are healthy. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices show a slight downward tendency, and are generally above scarcity rates. Price of wheat:—Rawalpindi 6¼, Ambala 7¼, Ferozepore and Lyallpur 7¼ and Lahore 7¾ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain fell throughout the Province. Sowings of sugarcane and extra spring crops are in progress in one district. The condition of standing crops is generally average. Wheat in Peshawar is selling at 7¼ seers and in Dera Ismail Khan at 6½ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are stationary. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The week was generally cloudy. Cattle disease prevails in Gu[illegible]. Prices are fluctuating.

Rajputana.—The weather is clear and getting warm. Standing crops are being irrigated. Harvesting has commenced. The condition of standing crops and their probable outturn are fair. The condition of agricultural stock is good, except in Kotah and Bharatpur where cattle disease is prevailing. Prices are stationary or falling slightly.

Central India.—Rainfall *nil*. Spring crops are being harvested Picking of cotton continues in Indore Land is being prepared for autumn crops in Indore and the Southern States. Sowing for extra crops continues in Gwalior. Standing crops and their probable outturn are fair to good, except in Indore where they are not satisfactory Damage to crops is reported in Gwalior, Indore and Bhopal. Agricultural stock is generally good. Prices are high. Watering of poppy and collecting of opium in Gwalior and tapping of poppy in Indore continue.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been warm and cloudy but mornings and nights continue to be cold. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops are in progress and preparation of land for autumn sowings has begun in places. The condition of standing crops is generally satisfactory and prospects continue to be good. Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of most districts. Fodder and water are sufficient. With the harvesting of spring crops prices of food grains show the usual tendency to fall. Wheat in Saugor and Raipur and gram in Nimar and Balaghat is sold cheaper by 1 to 1¼ seers per rupee.

Feudatory States :—Spring crops are being cut

Bombay.—Standing crops are generally in good condition, except in three districts of Sind where they have been slightly damaged by frost. Harvesting of spring crops continues. Cotton picking continues in parts of Gujrat, West Khandesh, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Lands are being prepared for the next season. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and in good condition. Prices of food grains have fallen slightly in eight districts and are generally steady elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress but the crops are being damaged by insects in parts of the Gulbarga, Mahbubnagar and Warangal districts. *Rabi* crops are in fair condition and are being weeded. Water scarcity is reported in parts of the Aurangabad, Bir, Parbhani, Nander, Usmanabad, Bidar and Warangal districts. Stocks of fodder are poor in one taluka of the Nizamabad district Cattle disease is reported in six districts. Prices of grains continue to be high *Juar* is selling at 3½ seers per rupee in the Mahbubnagar district

The weekly report on famine for week ending 4th March is as follows :—Distress continues and the number of persons on relief is increasing. Prices of grains show an upward tendency. *Juar* is selling at 7 seers and rice at 3½ seers per rupee. Number on relief in thousands—Works 8, gratuitous 3, total 11.

Mysore.—The week was rainless. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy Water and fodder are available. Prices of food grains are high and generally steady. Prospects of the season are good. Harvesting of rice, *ragi* and sugarcane is proceeding with outturn fair.

Coorg.—The weather was dry. Threshing of rice and picking of coffee are nearing completion. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available The public health is generally fair. Prices of food grains are high.

Madras.—The week was generally rainless. Standing crops are fair generally. The outturn of the harvested paddy and dry crops is generally fair. Fresh sowings of paddy and dry crops are progressing. The condition of cattle is good generally. Water is generally sufficient. Pasture and fodder are sufficient generally. Prices show a tendency to fall. Prospects are fair generally.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

Delhi, the 19th March 1920.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 6th March 1920 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	4	4
		Thana District	8	5
	Central	West Khandesh District	165	107
		East Khandesh District	325	233
		Satara District	84	58
		Poona Town	1	...
		Poona District	8	3
		Nasik District	23	16
	Southern	Kolaba District	15	13
		Belgaum District	3	3
		Hubli Town	2	2
		Dharwar District	37	24
		Bijapur District	8	1
	Political Charges.	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	34	29
		Kathiawar Agency	9	9
		Mundra Port	4	3
		TOTAL	724	510
MADRAS.	..	Anantapur District	..	1
		North Arcot District	28 (a)	18 (a)
		Bellary District	62	51
		Coimbatore District	184 (b)	143 (b)
		Cuddapah District	2	2
		Guntur District	3	3
		Madura Town	1 (a)	..
		Madura District	41	26
		Salem District	10	4
		TOTAL	331	248
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Patna	Patna Town	6	7
		Patna District	211	156
		Gaya Town	36	36
		Gaya District	109	69
		Shahabad District	200	114
	Tirhut	Saran District	192	151
		Champaran District	5	6
		Muzaffarpur District	69	57
		Darbhanga Town	27	21
		Darbhanga District	249	200
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	140	105
		Bhagalpur Town	2	2
	Ranchi	Hazaribagh District	10	2
		TOTAL	1,256	926

(a) One imported. (b) Two imported.

In the return for the week ending 28th February 1920, the following addition should be made :—
Bengal Presidency—24-Parganas District, *add* 6 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Rohilkhand	Pilibhit District	5	5
	Allahabad	Cawnpore City	4	4
		Fatehpur District	35	29
		Allahabad City	1	1
		Allahabad District	23	23
	Benares	Mirzapur District	37	37
		Jaunpur District	4	4
		Ghazipur District	145	124
		Ballia District	295	301
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	98	49
		Basti District	268	213
		Azamgarh District	343	288
	Lucknow	Rae Bareilly District	47	38
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	40	37
		Gonda District	1	1
		Sultanpur District	5	3
		Partabgarh District	16	16
		TOTAL	1,367	1,173
PUNJAB.	Ambala	Hissar District	34	32
		Rohtak District	37	18
	Lahore	Gujranwala District	12	13
	Rawalpindi	Jhelum District	3	3
		Rawalpindi District	2	1
	Multan	Montgomery District	1*	1*
		Lyallpur District	4	2
		Multan District	69	33
		Muzaffargarh District	1	1
	Native States.	Patiala State	40	40
		TOTAL	203	144
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	61	57
		Insein District	3	3
		Hanthawaddy District	6	2
		Tharrawaddy District	7	7
		Pegu District	7	6
		Prome District	30	30
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	8	8
		Henzada District	35	33
		Maubin District	10	6
		Pyapon District	21	18
	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	11	11
		Thaton District	6	6
		Moulmein Town	4	4

* Imported.

In the return for the week ending 28th February 1920, the following additions should be made :—

United Provinces—Gonda District, *add* 2 cases, 2 deaths.

Punjab—Hissar District, *add* 15 cases, 45 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA—*contd.*	Magwe	Minbu District	15	15
		Magwe District	7	7
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	107	98
		Katha District	4	4
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	14	12
		Sagaing District	6	5
		Lower Chindwin District	26	25
	Meiktila	Yamethin District	6	6
	Native States.	Southern Shan States	...	1
		TOTAL	391	364
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	6	6
		Nagpur District	250	152
		Bhandara District	21	16
		Wardha District	47	40
		Chanda District	3	3
		Balaghat District	37	35
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	93	82
		Jubbulpore District	154	132
		Saugor District	113	88
		Damoh District	38	27
		Seoni District	2	4
		Mandla District	3	2
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	56	49
		Nimar District	1*	1*
		Nursinghpur District	7	4
		Betul District	20	13
		Chhindwara District	140	73
	Berar	Amraoti District	5	1
		Yeotmal District	19	13
		Akola District	61	48
		TOTAL	1,076	789
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	16	14
		Bangalore City	3	4
		Bangalore District	20	28
		Mysore City	3	3
		Mysore District	28	23
		Hassan District	9	4
		Kadur District	2	2
		Shimoga District	4	...
		Tumkur District	6	6
		Kolar District	9	7
		TOTAL	95	86

* Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 30,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
CENTRAL INDIA.	.	Bhopal City	163	108
		Bhopal State	156	205
		Narsingarh State	8	3
		Rajgarh State	21	16
		Rewah State	4	2
		TOTAL	451	334
		GRAND TOTAL	5 696	4 574

In the return for the week ending 28th February 1920, the following additions should be made :—

Central India { Gwalior State, *add* 53 cases, 40 deaths
Bagli State, *add* 8 cases, 3 deaths

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

DELHI :
The 18th March 1920.

The following statement of reported deaths from cholera and small pox in India during the week ending 14th and 21st February 1920.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 14th February 1920.	Cholera. Week ending 21st February 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 14th February 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 21st February 1920.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern	Bombay City	...	...	10	14
	Central	West Khandesh District	...	...	...	2
		Poona District	...	...	7	6
		Nasik District	...	...	...	2
		Sholapur District	...	...	...	1
	Southern	Belgaum District	...	1	2	5
		Kanara District	...	...	2	4
		Dharwar District	...	...	...	2
		Bijapur District	...	...	1	3
	Sind	Karachi District	...	...	2	1
		Hyderabad District	...	...	8	7
		Sukkur District	...	...	2	8
		Total	...	1	34	50
Madras Presidency.	...	Anantapur District	...	2	...	9
		North Arcot District	147	134	...	4
		South Arcot District	126	115	...	...
		Bellary District	...	...	2	3
		Chingleput District	35	20	...	2
		Chittoor District	5	4	...	...
		Coimbatore District	39	18	2	...
		Cuddapah District	...	2	...	1
		Ganjam District	...	...	1	4
		Godavari District	6	...	16	6
		Guntur District	2	5	...	...
		South Kanara District	6	...	9	1
		Kistna District	1	1	1	9
		Madura District	92	62	...	8

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 14th February 1920.	Cholera. Week ending 21st February 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 14th February 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 21st February 1920.
Madras Presidency.	...	Malabar District	29	21	8	7
		Nellore District	...	3	...	...
		Nilgiris District	...	...	1	...
		Ramnad District	12	27	...	...
		Salem District	125	153	1	...
		Tanjore District	201	136	...	...
		Tinnevelly District	13	2	3	...
		Trichinopoly District	132	110	...	1
		Vizagapatam District	1	4	9	3
		Madras Town	...	1	2	2
		Total	972	820	55	54
Bengal Presidency.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	4	...	17
		Birbhum District	...	13	...	10
		Bankura District	...	1	...	7
		Midnapore District	83	...	35	...
		Hooghly District	2	...	6	...
		Howrah District	9	24	35	30
		Serampore District	1	2	8	19
	Presidency	24-Parganas District	70	60	57	51
		Calcutta	27	16	242	265
		Nadia District	6	5	58	44
		Murshidabad District	...	...	22	14
		Khulna District	14	...	...	...
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi District	...	4	3	24
		Dinajpur District	...	10	1	19
		Jalpaiguri District	...	...	8	17
		Rangpur District	...	...	17	26
		Bogra District	...	...	26	41
		Pabna District	...	...	26	31
		Malda District	...	...	8	2
	Dacca	Dacca District	82	62	102	55
		Faridpur District	29	...	23	3
		Bakarganj District	11	89	27	12
		Chittagong District	...	4	4	2
		Tippera District	172	...	77	...
		Noakhali District	10	11	7	7
		Total	516	255	792	696

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 14th February 1920.	Cholera. Week ending 21st February 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 14th February 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 21st February 1920.
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna District	...	1	...	19
		Gaya Town	...	2	16	9
		Gaya District	...	...	24	30
		Shahabad District	...	...	25	59
	Tirhut	Saran District	...	...	4	3
		Muzaffarpur Town	...	...	1	...
		Madhubani Town	...	...	...	15
		Darbhanga District	2	12	39	7
	Bhagalpur District.	Monghyr Town	...	...	1	1
		Monghyr District	...	...	...	2
		Bhagalpur District	...	...	1	8
		Purnea District	...	...	65	25
		Deoghar Town	...	...	...	1
		Santhal Parganas District	...	...	4	9
	Orissa	Cuttack District	224	339	58	46
		Balasore Town	1	...	...	1
		Balasore District	28	14	48	42
		Puri Town	8	3	7	10
		Puri District	34	46	68	67
		Sambalpur District	...	...	4	15
	Ranchi District	Hazaribagh District	...	...	3	10
		Ranchi Town	...	...	...	1
		Ranchi District	...	...	4	3
		Palamau District	...	...	30	16
		Manbhum District	...	...	...	1
		Singhbhum District	7	...	1	...
		Total	304	415	398	399
United Provinces.	Meerut	Meerut City	...	...	1	...
	Jhansi	Jalaun District	...	...	...	10
	Lucknow	Rai Bareli District	...	5	...	...
	Fyzabad	Sultanpur District	1	...	...	...
		Partabgarh District	...	2	...	...
		Total	1	7	1	10
Punjab.	Jullundur	Jullundur City	...	...	...	1
	Rawalpindi	Gujrat District	...	...	...	2
		Shahpur District	...	...	...	1
	Multan	Lyallpur District	...	...	...	1
		Jhang District	...	...	1	1
		Multan District	...	...	...	1
		Total	...	...	1*	7*

* For important Municipal towns only, figures for districts not being available.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera.		Small-pox.	
			Week ending 14th February 1920.	Week ending 21st February 1920.	Week ending 14th February 1920.	Week ending 21st February 1920.
Burma.	Pegu	Rangoon Town and Port	...	...	4	5
		Insein District	...	1	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	...	...	...	1
		Pegu District	...	...	1	...
		Prome District	...	...	...	5
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	...	21	35
		Bassein District	...	...	8	7
		Myaungmya District	4	5	...	...
		Maubin District	7	3	1	...
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	...	...	9	16
		Thaton District	4	...	...	1
		Moulmein Town (Port)	...	1	...	7
		Amherst District	...	...	...	19
		Tavoy Town (Port)	4	...	...	...
		Mergui District	1	...	...	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	...	...	...	3
		Sagaing District	1	...	...	1
		Lower Chindwin District	1	...	...	...
		Upper Chindwin District	5*	1	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	...	4	6
		TOTAL	27	11	48	106
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur District	...	...	...	1
		Bhandara District	...	...	...	1
		Wardha District	...	...	3	1
	Jubbulpore	Seoni District	...	...	2	1
	Chhatisgarh	Raipur District	...	3	1	3
		Bilaspur District	...	24	...	...
	Berar	Amraoti District	...	...	1	...
		Yeotmal District	...	...	2	3
		TOTAL	...	27	9	10
Assam.	...	Sylhet District	23	15	35	17
		Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	...	...	1	...
		Lakhimpur District	...	4	...	...
		TOTAL	23	19	36	17
North-West Frontier Province.	...	Bannu District	...	...	4	3
		Dera Ismail Khan District	...	...	2	7
		TOTAL	...	...	6	10
		GRAND TOTAL	1,843	1,555	1,344	1,359

* Including 3 deaths for week ending 31st January 1920.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

SIMLA :

The 11th March 1920.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi*.

REGISTERED No. C. [illegible].



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1920.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th November 1919

On and after 15th November and until further notice Parts I IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi, Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government In the Circular Memorandum of this Department No 777—79 dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette* The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*

J. P HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India "

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1920.

CORRIGENDUM.

The following entry which appeared in the Notification published by this office in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 23rd August 1919, under the heading "Cessation of Exclusive Privileges" is hereby cancelled:—

1915—2154. (Sabatier & anr.)

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

March 9.

5395. A. T. Mirza. *Improved means for the reinforcement of rubber goods.*
5396. A. T. Mirza. *Improved paint keg.*
5397. A. T. Mirza. *Improved safety cap for bottles and other vessels.*
5398. A. G. McDonnell. *Bending machine.*
5399. L. Green. *Improvements in or relating to sleepers and rail chairs.*

March 10.

5400. N. N. Mookherjee. *Improved hygienic cooking apparatus, combining simultaneous cooking by steam and dry heat, baking, frying, and boiling water with portable adjustable chula.*
5401. Hall Research Corporation. *Improvements in and relating to translating sound variations.*
5402. P. W. Sieurin. *Improvements in friction couplings.*

March 11.

5403. Mistri Nawab Din. *Sugarcane mill.*

March 12.

5404. T. K. Rajkotvala. *Improvements in spinning.*
5405. Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Proprietary Limited. *Improvements in the electrolytic treatment of ores containing zinc, cadmium and copper.*

March 13.

5406. B. Heaton. *Improvements in handles fo r rubber stamps, seals and the like.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

4778. C. A. Subrahmanya Iyer. *Improved water lift.*
4965. Texas Company. *Improvements in or relating to the cracking of hydro-carbon oils.*
4979. T. Scott-Anderson. *A process for the complete and permament preservation of all iron, steel or wood in any shape and in any place.*
5073. Sirdar Raja Babu. *Improved cooker.*
5180. W. R. Lascelles. *Improvements in or relating to axlebox covers for railway and tramway vehicles and the like.*
5246. P. A. E. Armstrong. *Improvement in stable surface alloy steel.*
5262. R. H. Kirk. *Improvements relating to moulds for plastic and similar substances.*
5263. F. W. Marillier and C. O. Champeney. *Improvements in means for absorbing shock.*

5279. G. Le Mesurier. *Improved method of admitting the scavenging mixture to the cylinders of two stroke internal combustion engines.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, at annas eight each.

4929. G. V. Oordt. *Process for increasing the hardness and tenacity of metals and the ease of their working with cutting tools.*

5030. E. H. R. Hazel, J. C. W. Beadle and A. V. Pearson. *Insect pest collector.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

4142. Hettinger and Vandervell.
4209. McKay and Pollock.
4341. Nitrogen Products & Carbide Co., Ld.
4342. Nitrogen Products & Carbide Co., Ld.
4349. Sarma.
4582. P. & M. Co.
4955. (Mrs.) Fuhrhop.
4975. Wells.
5008. Dennett.
5011. Gillette Safety Razor Co.
5012. McKenzie, Holland and Westinghouse Power Signal Co., Ld.

PATENT SEALED.

4969. Trimmings.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

360 of 1909. Rawling and anr. (To 18 March 1921.)
476 of 1909. Ashford. (To 25 June 1921.)
636 of 1909. Gill. (To 24 March 1921.)
664 of 1911. Ashford. (To 4 June 1921.)
133 of 1912. Brownlie. (To 18 March 1921.)
1520 of 1914. Linden. (To 10 March 1921.)
2134 of 1915. Sabatier and anr. (To 10 May 1920.)
2151 of 1915. Alcock. (To 24 May 1921.)
2490 of 1916. Gammeter. (To 19 February 1921.)
2547 of 1916 C. L. Khannah & Sons and anr. (To 5 April 1921.)
2641 of 1916. North. (To 24 June 1921.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1910.

524. (Mikimoto.)

1912.

652. (van Calcar and ors.)

1913.

1346. (Sutcliffe.)

1915.

2396. (Schutte.) 2397. (Rankin.) 2402. (Woodman.)
2404. (Modi.)
2405. (Bishambar Nath.)

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) must be made in English and addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed and a full address given in all communications.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, together with current regulations and instructions. *These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.*

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs or on their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Models are not required unless specially asked for. Drawings must be on tracing cloth and the Rules and Instructions for the preparation of drawings as given in the Handbook should be strictly followed. A provisional patent cannot be secured under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

4. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India application should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

5. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission for which due allowance should be made. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

6. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs, etc.*, for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

7. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
,,	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
,,	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
,,	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
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DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
,,	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.
WASHINGTON (U.S.A.)	The Patent Office.

8. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and

other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, in the Record Office, Bombay, and in the Connemara Library, Madras.

9. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price	
		R	a.
(a)	Patent Office Handbook (Acts, Rules and instructions)	1	0
(b)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
(c)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi) . . . . each	0	2
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NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

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GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.
Development Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Rangoon, the 27th February 1920.

No. 11.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (7) of section 4 of the Indian Non-ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918 (XVII of 1918), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notify that a license has been granted under sub-section (3) of that section to the undermentioned to carry on the business of winning, extracting, smelting, dressing, refining or dealing by way of wholesale trade in metal or metallic ore to which the said Act applies in accordance with the provisions of the said Act:—

Serial No. of License.	Name of Applicant.
12	Ma Htaung Hpat, Mergui.
13	Ma Yôk Kyun, Mergui.

By order,
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LUDHIANA—
M. Kishori Lall Jethi, Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana.
M. Amar Nath Yogi, Professor of oriental languages, Ludhiana.
MADRAS—
M. Muhiddin Hussain Sahib, 15/16, Vathiar Chinniah Pillai Street, Royapettah, Madras.
Saiyed Mahmud Padshah, General Collins' Road, Vepery.
Saiyid Mazheruddin Ahmed, 15/16, Muktarunnisa Begam Street, Mount Road.
MEERUT—
M. Ahmad Bux, Regimental Munshi, 21st (Empress of India) Lancers.
M. Mohamed Sarwar, Regimental Munshi, 12th Brigade, R. H. A., Lalkurti Bazar.
M. S. Khurshad Ali, Mohalla Kaziwara, Hapur, P. O., District Meerut.
MHOW—
Mr. Thomas Shah, son of Shaikh Mahomed Shah, C/o Commandant, Machine Gun Centre, Mhow.
Mr. Syed Muhammad Umar, C/o Post Master, Mhow.
MOZUFFERPORE.—M. Mohd. Shuaib, Arabic Teacher, Zilla School, Mozufferpore.
MULTAN—
M. Sultan Mohammad, Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment.
M. Sher Ali Khan Rind, House No. 634, Sudder Bazar, Multan.
M. S. M. Ramzan Masrur, Cantonment School, Multan.
M. Sahibzada Dost Mohd. Khan, Durrani, Chahwala Hata of L. Jagannath, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantt.
*M. Din Mohd. Khan 'Talib,' Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, The Buffs, Multan Cantonment.
MURREE HILLS—
M. S. C. Bagchi, Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din, Regimental Munshi, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment (summer only).
M. Bodh Raj, Regimental Munshi (summer only).
M. Abdul Karim Khan, Regimental Munshi, 2/4th Borderers, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.
MUSSOORIE.—
NAGINA—M. S. M. Sharafat Ali, C/o S. Riyaz Ahmad, Mohalla Akabiran, P. O. Nagina, District Bijnore.
NAINI TAL.—
M. Faqir Ulla, St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.
M. Mahmud Hasan Israili, Talli Tal.
NASIK—
M. Mohd. Arif, Officers' School of Instruction.
M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat, Officers' School of Instruction.
*M. Mohamad Sharafat Ali, Officers' School of Instruction.
M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid, Officers' School of Instruction.
NASIRABAD.—M. S. Sadiq Ali, Munshi Fazil, C/o Peerjee Mohd. Ali, Sugar and Tea Merchant, Nasirabad (Rajputana).
NOWSHERA—
M. Sadal Mabud, Officers' Munshi, Nowshera City.
M. Ahmed Din, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Sudder Bazar.
PATNA.—†M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi, Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.
PESHAWAR—
M. Abdur Rahim, Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
M. Ajab Shah Anand, Officers' Munshi, Daki Nama, Peshawar City.
M. Kazi Ghulam Nabi, opposite General Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.

PESHAWAR—
M. S. Ali Hussain Shah, Garhi Hazrat Karim Shah Sahib Bukhari, Karimpura, Peshawar City.
M. H. S. Wajid Ali Shah, Mohalla Sayedan, Karimpura, Peshawar City.
POONA—
M. S. R. Kapur, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Bn., Warwickshire Regiment, C/o Pandit Diwan Chand, Accountant. M. W. S. Office, opposite Divisional Library, Poona.
M. S. Karim Baksh, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Bn., The Lincoln Regiment, Gharpuri, Poona.
QUETTA—
M. Mohd. Rahim Shah, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
Pt. Hirday Narayan, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. S. Abdul Aziz, The King's Regiment, Quetta.
M Syed Inam Ali, Mission Road, Quetta.
M Sher Mohamed, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. Sita Ram Mehta, Babu Muhalla, near Arya Samaj, Quetta.
M. Jawala Prashad, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
*M. S. Barkat Ali, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Dittu Ram, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Syed Hadi Hussain, Urdu Instructor, Cadet College.
M. Syed Aulad Husain, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Jiya Lall, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Ram Kishan, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Haji Ahmad Fakhriey, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Mohd. Sarwar Khan, Mirza, Persian Professor, Government High School, Quetta.
RAWALPINDI—
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi (winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Bodh Raj, Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi, C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq, C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Bukhsh Gyani, M. F., Professor of Oriental Languages, Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.
RISALPUR—
M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan, Regimental Munshi, Royal Flying Corps, Risalpur Cantonment.
M. Zafar Shah Bukhari, Head Clerk, Cantonment Magistrate's Office.
ROORKEE CITY.—M. Fazl-i-Haq, Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City
ROHTAK—
M. Mohammad Akeeluddin, Fort, Rohtak.
M. Abrar Ali, Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.
SAUGOR—M. Rameshwar Dayal, Officers' Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Saugor, C. P.
SATARA—M. I. B. Bhaldar, Officers' Munshi, C/o Ameeruddin Ustad, Kesarkar Peth, H. No. 21.
SIALKOT—
M. Abdul Hamid Khan, Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street, Sialkot.
M. Ghulam Rasul Syed, Raja Street, Sialkot.
SIMLA.—M. Abdul Latif, Urdu Instructor, C/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.
SUBATHU—
M. Amar Nath Varma, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Anand Swarup, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Khalil-ur-Rahman, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Miyan Khan Haidari, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
*M. Habib Ullah, Syed, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Mool Chand Saihgal, Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
WELLINGTON—
M. Abdul Majid Sharif Quraishi, Munshi, Cadet College.
S. Aftab Ali, Munshi, Wellington Market Post Office, Victoria Villa.
M. Mohd. Muslim, Victoria Villa, P. O. Wellington Market, Nilgiri Hills.
Muhammad Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Munshi, Cadet College.
Mr. E. M. Emmanuel, Munshi, Cadet College.

Qualified Bengali Teachers.

CALCUTTA.—Babu Suresh Chandra Chatterjee, 6, Muktaram Row, Calcutta.
RUNGPUR.—Babu Mukunda Lal Das Gupta, Kakina, District Rungpur.

Qualified Canarese Teacher.

BANGALORE.—M. R. Ry. K. Hanumantha Rao, No. 1, Main Road, Seshadripuram, Bangalore.

Qualified Malayalam Teachers.

ADICHANALLORE.—M. R. Ry. N. Sankara Pillai, First Assistant, H. G. E. School, Adichanallore.
KOTTAYAM.—M. R. Ry. A. I. Pothen, Malayalam Munshi, Basel Mission High School, Kottayam.

Qualified Marathi Teachers.

EAST KHANDESH.—Mr. Laxman Narayan Phandis, B.A., C/o. Mr. M. N. Phandis, Editor, Kavya Ratnawali, Jalgaon.
POONA CITY—
Mr. Govind Krishna Modak, Sanskrit Teacher, New English School, Poona City.
Mr. D. K. Pathak, 442, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.
Mr. V. L. Deshpande, 641, Budhwar Peth, Poona City.
Mr. Pandurang Shamrao Bawle, 847, Shukrawar Peth, Karaley's Wada, Poona City.
RATNAGIRI.—M. Waman Vishnu Vaidya, C/o Mr. R. K. Bal, B.A., LL.B., Sub-Judge, Malwan, District Ratnagiri.
SHOLAPUR.—Mr. Vishnu Anant Salgarkar, C/o Mr. Harichand Amichand Shah, Sholapur.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.—M. Muhammad Zafar Ali, Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

Qualified Tamil Teachers.

MADRAS—
M. R. Ry. K. Raghavachari, Senior Tamil Pandit, Wesley College, Royapettah.
M. R. Ry. A. M. Satakoparamanuja Acharya, Senior Tamil Pandit, National High School, Teppakulam Trichinopoly.

Qualified Telugu Teachers.

GODAVARI.—M. R. Ry. V. Subba Rao, Stewartpetta, Pithapuram, Godavari District.
NELLORE.—K. Subrahmanya Sarma, Telugu Pandit, A. B. M. Girls' High School, Nellore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teachers whose names are preceded by a cross (†) are out of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th February 1920.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(Corner of Hare Street and Strand Road, Calcutta.)

Open on { Week-days and Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Sundays and Holidays, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. QUININE can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their Districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms. CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms and CINCHONIDINE can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta. QUINOIDINE or *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid* and *Residual Alkaloid* or *Amorphous Cinchona Alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance but private purchasers may use the V. P. P. system*, and are obtainable from the SUPERINTENDENT, JUVENILE JAIL, ALIPORE.

The rates for these drugs from 16th May 1919 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities 60 lbs. and above in one delivery	Rs. 24 per lb.
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. but below 60 lbs. in one delivery.	,, 25 ,,
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	,, 26 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	,, 12 ,,

(Only small quantities available when in stock.)

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 5 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	,, 6 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 6 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	,, 7 ,,
QUINOIDINE in non Tablet form (when in stock) and Residual Alkaloids.	,, 4 ,,

QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 6 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. in one delivery (when in stock)	,, 7 ,,

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb., 4-lb., and 6¼-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 1-lb., 5-lb. and 10-lb. boxes.
Quinoidine is available in 1-lb. box.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. box.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.
Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V. P. Post. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

[For ¼ lb. 4 As.; ½ lb. 5 As.; 1 lb. 8 As.; 1½ lb. 11 As.; 2 lbs. 14 As.; 2½ lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3 lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 4 lbs. Re. 1 As. 7; 4½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 10; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 13; 6 lbs. Rs. 2; 6½ lbs. Rs. 2 As. 3.]

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab: 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	0
Quinoidine tab: 2 lbs. Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	2	0	0
Quinoidine tab: 3 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage	3	0	0

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1920

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th March 1920.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.														
				COIN AND BULLION.										SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).			
				In India.			In England.		In His Majesty's Dominions	In transit between India, England and H. M.'s Dominions.		In the U. S. A. and in transit therefrom.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	14,02,000	57,00,90,471	57,14,93,471	8,15,69,741	3,83,05,443	6,09,52,888	.	...	.	1,10,41,583	...	.		(a) 15,59,54,946	(b) (c) 82,49,99,541	1,22,33,24,142	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 of rupee paper and R5,89,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills. (b) Nominal value—R83,76,45,001. (c) Includes Treasury Bills purchased under section 3, Act XI of 1917, as amended by Act VI of 1918 and Act II of 1919.
Cawnpore	...	11,77,26,203	11,77,26,203	3,05,41,762	56,79,833			..				...	..			3,62,21,595	
Lahore	.	13,17,95,601	13,17,95,601	1,72,32,538	2,22,80,827	.				..	-	.	.		.	3,95,13,365	
Bombay	81,24,730	48,68,58,403	49,49,83,133	12,07,00,976	31,63,47,467	1,79,27,592		...				...	...	-		45,49,76,035	
Karachi	..	7,19,19,499	7,19,19,499	88,49,684	23,47,792	...		..		..		..	...			1,11,97,476	
Madras	42,47,970	19,39,50,066	19,81,98,036	3,73,33,994	68,34,225	...	.	...		.		..	...		.	4,41,68,219	
Rangoon	...	25,20,30,195	25,20,30,195	1,39,06,218	40,99,098	...	..			..		..	..		..	1,60,05,816	
	1,37,74,700	1,82,43,70,438	1,83,81,45,138	31,01,74,913	44,68,94,695	7,88,80,480		...	...	1,10,41,583	...	...	..	15,59,54,946	82,49,99,541	1,82,74,06,148	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittances to Circles of Issue			1,07,38,990	*Deduct*—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another												...	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			1,82,74,06,148											TOTAL RESERVE R		1,82,74,06,148	

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th March 1920.
There was no gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 15th March 1920.

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th March 1920.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund Rs. 2,00,00,000 0 0 Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below* . 25,00,000 0 0	1,75,00,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments	25,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 8,19,24,202 A. 13 P. 5 Public Deposits at Branches 1,67,94,471 5 7	9,87,18,674	3	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	31,56,54,035	2	3
Bank Post Bills, etc. . . .	40,07,002	2	0
Sundries	47,66,509	15	11
RUPEES .	46,31,46,221	7	2

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities . .	7,68,91,877	0	0
Other authorized Investments .	1,33,46,880	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .	12,82,66,879	8	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	5,89,39,928	4	1
Bills discounted and purchased .	3,91,97,616	7	5
Balances with other Banks .	87,31,177	4	6
Bullion	...		
Dead Stock	28,92,120	0	9
Stamps	14,020	8	1
Sundries	3,38,253	2	11
	32,86,18,752	4	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* Rs. 7,92,27,757 A. 15 P. 11 Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 5,52,99,711 2 7	13,45,27,469	2	6
RUPEES .	46,31,46,221	7	2

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value Rs 1,02,607 8 0

† Do do. do. .. 3,11,940 0 0

Rs 4,14,547 8 0

By the order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL. Calcutta, 18th March 1920.

C. M. TALLACK, Chief Accountant.

N. H. Y. WARREN, Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.

Percentage 31·79

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

THE TREASURY.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1920.

In continuation of this office notification dated the 13th December 1919, it is further notified that no Exchange Compensation Allowance will be admissible during the quarter commencing 1st April 1920 and that the rate of exchange at which contributions to the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund should be recovered during the period is 2*s.* 5$\frac{5}{8}\frac{1}{4}$*d.* per rupee. This rate shall also apply to the contributions to the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund and the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

W. ALDER,

Offg. Controller of Currency.

II B 2

Return of the Rupee Debt of the Government of India for 31st December 1919.

(Thousands of Rupees.)

PUBLIC DEBT BEARING INTEREST.

Particulars.	Date of issue.	Conditions of Repayment.	Amount outstanding.	TOTAL.
			R	R
RAILWAY LOANS—				
Maharaja Holkar, 4½ p.c	(1870-77)	After 101 years	1,00,00	
Maharaja Scindia, 4 p. c.	...	Perpetual	1,50,00	
Nawab of Rampur, 4 p.c.	(1892-93)	After one year's notice to be given on or after 1st Dec. 1917	47,00	
SPECIAL LOAN—				2,97,00
Gwalior, 4 p. c., 1887	...	By annual instalments of twelve lakhs	62,00	
FIVE AND HALF PER CENT—				62,00
War Bonds, 1928	15th Sept. 1918	On 15th September 1928 at 105 per cent	25,19,70	
War Bonds, 1925	Do.	Do. do. 1925 at 103 do.	4,18,87	
War Bonds, 1923	Do.	Do. do. 1923	2,15,26	
War Bonds, 1921	Do.	Do. do. 1921	24,77,38	
War Bonds, 1922	15th Aug. 1917	On 15th August 1922	11,32,91	
War Bonds, 1920	Do.	Ditto 1920	19,18,03	
FIVE PER CENT—				86,82,17
War Loan, 1929—47	Do.	On or before 15th August 1947, but not preceding 15th August 1929, with three months' previous notice	(b) 25,08,06	
Income Tax free Loan, 1945–55	15th Oct 1919	On or before 15th October 1955, but not preceding 15th October 1945 with three months' previous notice	21,28,31	
FOUR PER CENT TERMINABLE LOAN OF 1915-16	1st Dec. 1915	On or before 30th November 1928, but not preceding 30th November 1920, with three months' previous notice	4,99,86	46,36,37
Conversion Loan of 1916-17	1st Oct. 1916	On or before 1st October 1936, but not preceding 1st October 1931, with three months' previous notice	9,90,06	
THREE AND HALF PER CENT—				14,89,92
1842-43	1st Feb. 1843	On or after 1st August 1904, with three months' previous notice	20,90,03	
1854-55	30th June 1854	Do. do.	29,01,16	
" coupon (a)		Do. do	39,21	
1865	1st May 1865	Do. do.	33,98,24	
Reduced 1879	16th Jan 1879	Do do.	3,65,27	
1900-1	30th June 1900	On or after 31st December 1920, with three months' previous notice	31,11,01	
THREE PER CENT—				1,19,04,92
1896-97	22nd July 1896	On or after 31st Dec. 1916, with three months' previous notice	6,65,33	
POST OFFICE CASH CERTIFICATES	...	......	6,39,33	6,65,33
				6,39,33
TREASURY BILLS	...	.. ...	62,08,60	
				62,08,60
		TOTAL		3,45,85,64

PUBLIC DEBT NOT BEARING INTEREST.

Particulars.	Date of Discharge.	Amount
Cawnpore-Achneyra Ry. 4 p. c.	31st Mar. 1905	
Cawnpore-Achneyra Section of R. M. Ry. 4 p. c.	Do.	
Muttra Hattras 4 p. c.	1st July 1905	2
Stock Notes	24th Aug. 1908	6
	TOTAL	14

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 (VI of 1878), that on or about the 4th February 1920 a treasure consisting of 68 whole rupees and 11 half-rupees of the time of the Nawab of Arcot approximately valued at Rs. 73-6-0 was discovered while demolishing a wall in the house of one Dhanabagya Ammal of Konnur village, Villupuram taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office in Cuddalore on Saturday the 7th August 1920 in order to have the matter enquired into and determined according to law.

SOUTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Dated the 1st March 1920.

J. K. LANCASHIRE,
Ag. Collector.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th March 1920.

No. 22.—Mr. W. V. Butcher, Executive Engineer, is granted under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, Nos. 168-C. S. R., dated 24th February 1919, 562-C. S. R., dated 9th June 1919 and 1449-C. S. R., dated 15th December 1919, combined leave for six months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 4 months and 28 days and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 13th June 1919.

J. H. WHITE,

Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lucknow, the 10th March 1920.

No. 7.—Mr. R. C. Briggs, Executive Engineer, has been granted combined leave for eight months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 4 months and 25 days and furlough on half average salary for the remaining period, under Articles 233-260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C.S.R., dated 24th February 1919, with effect from the 6th April 1920.

Lucknow, the 15th March 1920.

No. 8.—Mr. G. C. Laughton, Executive Engineer, has been granted combined leave for eight months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 4 months and 7 days and furlough on full average salary for the remaining period, under Articles 233-260-308 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, and Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C.S.R., dated 24th February 1919 and Resolution No. 1514-C.S.R., dated 29th December 1919, with effect from the 15th March 1920 or subsequent date of relief.

F. J. HARVEY,

Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 9th March 1920.

No. 18.—Mr. D. H. Wilson, Executive Engineer, is granted, under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Deparment, letters Nos. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, and 1514-C. S. R., dated the 29/30th December 1919, combined leave for 1 year 5 months and 28 days, *viz.*, privilege leave (due) and furlough on average salary upto a total period of 8 months and ordinary furlough for the remaining period with effect from the 10th April 1920 or subsequent date.

Lahore, the 12th March 1920.

No. 19.—Mr. E. L. Manico, District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, is granted under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, and Government of India, Finance Department, letters Nos. 168-C.S.R. and 1514-C.S.R., dated respectively, the 24th February 1919, and 29th December 1919, combined leave for one year, *viz.*, privilege leave for 6 months, furlough on average salary for 4 months and the rest as ordinary furlough, with effect from the 18th February 1920.

2. This is in supersession of Agent's Notification No. 52, dated 19th December 1919.

S. P. FLOWERDEW,

for Agent, North Western Railway.

RESIDENT AT BARODA.

NOTIFICATION.

Baroda Residency, the 12th March 1920.

No. 3121.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 (5) of the Indian Income-tax Act, VII of 1918, as applied to the Cantonment of Baroda, the Resident at Baroda is pleased to appoint the Cantonment Magistrate, Baroda, for the time being, to be Collector of Income-tax, Baroda Cantonment.

C. J. WINDHAM, Lt.-Col.,
Resident at Baroda.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Raisina, the 10th March 1920.

TRANSFER.

No. 3089—26-*E.B.*—R. B. Bishan Singh, Temporary Engineer, is transferred from the V Project Division, which he left on the forenoon of the 23rd February 1920, to the VI Project Division, 2nd Circle, Delhi, which he joined at the same time.

No. 3092—26-*E.B.*—Mr. H. C. Hayes, Temporary Engineer, is transferred from the V Project Division, 2nd Circle, which he left on the afternoon of the 25th February 1920, to the I Project Division, 1st Circle, Delhi, which he joined at the same time.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

Raisina, the 11th March 1920.

No. 3169—26-E.B.—Mr. F. W. Levy is appointed as a Temporary Engineer and posted to the III Project Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd March 1920.

No. 3177—26-*E.B.*—Mr. T. H. O. Collings is appointed as a Temporary Engineer, and posted to the Central Office, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st March 1920.

Raisina, the 13th March 1920.

No. 3281—26-E.B.—Mr. J. B. F. Brown is appointed a Temporary Engineer and posted to the III Project Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 3rd February 1920, and took over Executive charge on the forenoon of the 23rd February 1920, from Mr. J. Bonar, who remains attached to the Division on special duty, pending his departure on leave.

Raisina, the 13th March 1920.

No. 3291—26-*E.B.*—Mr. G. H. Allison is appointed a Temporary Engineer and posted to the Central Office, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd March 1920.

Raisina, the 16th March 1920.

No. 3352—26-*E.B.*—Mr. A. R. C. Ottley is appointed a Temporary Engineer and posted to the VI Project Division, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th March 1920.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1920.

No. 40.—In continuation of Notification No. 39, dated 21st February 1920, Mr. Jiya Lal Sahgal, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted an extension of privilege leave for two months with effect from 4th March 1920, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

G. A. BEAZELEY, LT.-COL., R.E.,
Offg. Superintendent, Map Publication.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GEN IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 8th March 1920.

No. 740-*R*.—M. Ram Singh, a Tahsildar of the 1st grade and Tahsildar Sibi, was appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th grade, and posted as Revenue Assistant, Sibi, with effect from the 29th January 1920.

No. 741-*R*.—On relief by M. Ram Singh, M. Isa Khan, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, and Revenue Assistant, Sibi District, was placed on deputation and posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner and Indian Assistant to the Political Agent, Sarhad, with effect from the 14th February 1920.

No. 742-*R*.—On relief by M. Isa Khan, K. S. M. Sultan Hussain, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, and Extra Assistant Commissioner and Indian Assistant to the Political Agent, Sarhad, was placed on special duty under the orders of the Political Agent, Chagai, for the period from 14th to 22nd February 1920.

No. 743-*R*.—On the termination of his special duty sanctioned in this office Notification No. 742-R., dated the 8th March 1920, K. S. M. Sultan Hussain, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, was granted privilege leave for 2 months and 24 days with effect from the 23rd February 1920.

Quetta, the 10th March 1920.

No. 796-*R*.—On the expiry of the privilege leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 116-R., dated the 10th January 1920, R. B. L. Bhola Nath, M. B. E., an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade, was posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad, with effect from the 1st March 1920 (forenoon).

No. 797-*R*.—On relief by R. B. L. Bhola Nath, K. B. M. Juma Khan, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade, and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad, was permitted to retire from the public service with effect from the 1st March 1920.

Quetta, the 12th March 1920.

No. 847-*R*.—M. Mir Ahmad Shah, a Tahsildar of the 3rd grade (s. *p. t.* 2nd) and Tahsildar of Quetta is appointed as a temporary Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th grade, and placed on special duty in the Sibi District with effect from the date of taking over charge.

No. 849-*R*.—M. Abdur Rashid, a Tahsildar of the 1st grade, and officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th grade, and Personal Indian Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kalat, with effect from the date of taking over charge.

No. 850-*R*.—M. Sarbaland Khan, Mir Munshi, office of the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, at present employed in Foreign Service in the Kalat State, is temporarily reverted to British Service, and appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th grade, and posted as Personal Indian Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, with effect from the date of taking over charge.

By order,
H. D. G. LAW,
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 11th March 1920.

No. 937-*D*.—The Reverend K. C. Horwood, Chaplain of Mhow, is granted combined leave for 6 months (*i.e.*, privilege leave for 3 months and 2 days and furlough on medical certificate for 2 months 28 days under Articles 233, 584(*a*) and 593, Civil Service Regulations), with effect from the 19th December 1919.

By order,
H. V. BISCOE, Major,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 12th March 1920.

No. 1544-*Education*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 242 (1) (*f*) of the Punjab Municipal Act III of 1911, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to extend the provisions of Sections 165 and 197 of the said Act to the Notified Area of Shahdara in the Delhi Province.

The 15th March 1920.

No. 1614-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 6th March 1920 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and Chicken-pox.	Males	Females	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	75	76	152	77	62	139	...	...	...	48	3	65	2	21	...	16	17	33	34·53	32·06
	Notified Area	3,673	1	...	1	1	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·15	14·15
	Total .	229,144	76	76	152	78	62	140	...	1	...	48	3	65	2	21	...	16	17	33	34·49	31·77

Delhi, the 16th March 1920.

No. 1636-*Home*.—Mr. R. C. Bolster, I.C.S., was appointed and assumed charge of the duties of Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th March 1920, relieving Mr. H. A. Smith, I.C.S., transferred.

No. 1637-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10, sub-section (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, V of 1898, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. R. C. Bolster, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, to be a Magistrate of the 1st Class and to be District Magistrate of the Delhi District.

No. 1638-*Home*.—Mr. R. C. Bolster, I.C.S., District Magistrate, Delhi, is hereby invested under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, V of 1898, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

No. 1639-*Home*.—Mr. R. C. Bolster, I.C.S., District Magistrate, Delhi, is hereby invested with power to try summarily in the Delhi District the offences specified in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, V of 1898.

No. 1640-*Home*.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased, under the provisions of section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, V of 1898, to appoint Mr. R. C. Bolster, I.C.S., to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the Province of Delhi.

No. 1641-*Home*.—Under the provisions of Sections 1 and 3 of Act IX of 1860, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. R. C. Bolstor, I.C.S., with the powers of a Magistrate under the said Act, such powers to be exercised within the local limits of the Delhi District.

No. 1646-*Home*.—Assistant Surgeon Munir-ud-Din assumed collateral charge of the duties connected with the medical arrangements for Government of India clerks at Raisina with effect from the forenoon of the 18th December 1919.

The 17th March 1920.

No. 1687-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in the Province of Delhi during the half month ending the 29th February 1920 is published for information:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			15
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half months.	Total in present half month.	Deaths registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.			Remarks.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
P. S. Alipur	39	31	...	...	...	23	1	7	...	...	...	...	2	6	8	
Nangloi	27	30	...	...	...	27	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	
Najafgarh	27	22	...	...	...	10	1	8	...	...	3	1	2	5	7	
Subzimundi	...	4	...	.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mehrauli	31	24	...	...	...	10	...	13	..	...	1	...	2	5	7	
Raisina	10	24	...	...	...	23	...	1	...	...	...	..	2	3	5	
Shahdara	14	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	
New Cantonment	12	6	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	
Total of the District	160	154	...	...	...	114	2	34	...	...	4	1	11	32	43	

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 14th March 1920.

No. 157.—The next half-yearly examination in the Pashtu language by the Higher Standard will be held at Quetta in the Durbar Hall on Monday the 5th April 1920 and the following day commencing at 10-30 A.M. each day.

By order,
C. H. GIDNEY,
Second Assistant.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Ajmer, the 14th March 1920.

No. 291-*C*.—Mr. F. G. Marshall, a Superintendent of the United Provinces Police, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Administration, is appointed as Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Rajputana, with effect from the 25th February 1920, the date on which he assumed charge of that office.

By order,
H. G. RICHARDSON,
Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 8th March 1920.

No. 279.—Thakur Nasib Singh Katchwaha, Inspector, is appointed as an Officiating Superintendent from the 4th to the 6th January 1920, in the transit period of Mr. E. D. Bennett, Superintendent, and from the 7th January to the 10th February 1920 *vice* Mr. D. M. Smith, Superintendent, placed on deputation, the period Thakur Nasib Singh Katchwaha held charge of the Allahabad and Ghazipur circles.

(File 782 P. of 1919.)

The 9th March 1920.

No. 280.—In partial supersession of this office Notification No. 181, dated the 6th November 1919, the following promotions and reversions of officers in the Northern India Salt Revenue Department are ordered from the 27th to 30th September 1919 :—

Name.	From	To	Promotion or reversion.	With effect from
1. In the vacancy caused by the absence on military duty of Mr. A. V. Nash, Superintendent, from the 29th July 1915—				
M. Kasim Husain	Inspector on Rs. 125	Superintendent on Rs. 250.	Promotion provl. subs.	27th.
2. In the vacancy caused by the absence on 2 years 5 months and 21 days combined leave (leave without pay from 31st December 1918) of Mr. W. O. Davey, Superintendent, from the 10th July 1917—				
S. Hargobind Singh	Inspector on Rs. 125	Superintendent on Rs. 250.	Promotion sub. *pro tem.*	27th.
3. In the vacancy caused by the absence on 1 year's combined leave of Mr. E. D. Wilson, Superintendent, from the 18th October 1918—				
Mr. Raj Narain	Inspector on Rs. 125	Superintendent on Rs. 250.	Promotion	27th.
4. In the vacancy caused by the absence on military duty of Mr. R. N. Haygarth, Superintendent, from the 24th October 1918—				
M. Mahmud Hasan	Inspector on Rs. 125	Superintendent on Rs. 250.	Promotion sub. *pro tem.*	27th.
5. In the vacancy caused by the appointment as General Manager of Salt Mines of Mr. F. D. Reid, Assistant Commissioner, from the 27th February 1917—				
Mr. A. Gardner	Inspector on Rs. 125	Superintendent on Rs. 250.	Promotion provl. subs.	27th.
6. In the vacancy caused by the absence of Mr. H. H. Bryan, Superintendent, from the 13th July 1919—				
M. Muhammad Shafiq Khan.	Inspector on Rs. 60	Superintendent on Rs. 250.	Promotion	27th.
7. In the vacancy caused by the absence on 3 months and 13 days' privilege leave of Mr. G. W. C. Lisle, Assistant Commissioner, from the 16th August 1919—				
M. Muhammad Hamid Khan.	Inspector on Rs. 60	Superintendent on Rs. 250.	Promotion	27th.
8. In the vacancies due to the creation of the two temporary appointments in the grade of Superintendents sanctioned by the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, in their letter Nos. 705-D., dated the 11th December 1919, and 871-D., dated the 4th February 1920, for three years—				
M. Abid Husain	Inspector on Rs. 60	Superintendent on Rs. 250.	Promotion sub. *pro tem.*	27th.
M. Abdul Aziz Khan	Inspector on Rs. 76	Ditto	Ditto.	27th

J. C. FERGUSSON, I.C.S.,

Offg. Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

REPORTS OF DESERTION

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 114th Battery, R.F.A., dated at Allahabad, this 12th day of March 1920.

Number, Rank and Name—90899, Gunner, Keefe, J.
Age—33 years.
Height—5 feet 11 inches.
Trade—Labourer.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, blueish grey.
Date and Place of Enlistment—10th November 1910, No. 3 Depôt, R.G.A.
Parish and County in which born—Tralee, Ireland.
Date and Place of Desertion or Absence—2nd March 1920, Bombay.
Marks—*Nil.*
18, Francis Street, Tralee, Ireland.
Under 12 years' service.

E. HEYGATE, Major, R. F.A.,
Commanding, 114th Battery.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 19th (Q. A. O.) Royal Hussars, dated at Muttra, this 13th day of March 1920.

Number, Rank and Name—H-78767, Private, Harry Haynes.
Age—18 years 141 days.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Platelayer.
Date of Enlistment—20th August 1919.
Place of Enlistment—Birmingham.
Parish and County in which born—Ward End, Birmingham, Warwickshire.
Date of Desertion or Absence—13th March 1920.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Muttra, U. P.
Marks- Scar back right hand.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 19th (Q. A. O.) Royal Hussars, dated at Muttra, this 13th day of March 1920.

Number, Rank, and Name—H-75932, Private, Frederick James Carey.
Age—18 years 3 months.
Height—5 feet 5½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, fair; eyes, blue.
Trade—Carman.
Date of Enlistment—15th September 1919.
Place of Enlistment—Warley.
Parish and County in which born—Poplar. London, Middlesex.
Date of Desertion or Absence—15th March 1920.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Muttra, U. P.
Marks—*Nil.*

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 19th (Q. A. O.) Royal Hussars, dated at Muttra, this 13th day of March 1920.

Number, Rank, and Name—H-78679, Private, O. E. Swingill.
Age—18 years 174 days.
Height—5 feet 4¼ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment—14th August 1919.
Place of Enlistment—Birmingham.
Parish and County in which born—Olien Gatesm Smethwich, Birmingham, Warwickshire.
Place of Desertion—Muttra.
Date of Desertion—13th March 1920.
Marks—*Nil.*

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 19th (Q. A. O.) Royal Hussars, dated at Muttra, this 13th day of March 1920.

Number, Rank, and Name—H-80914, Private, Thomas Cox.
Age—21 years.
Height—5 feet 6½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Carter.
Date of Enlistment—23rd July 1919.
Place of Enlistment—Birmingham.
Parish and County in which born—St. Marys, Birmingham, Warwickshire.
Date of Desertion or Absence—13th March 1920.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Muttra, U. P.
Marks—Scar right side of neck.

A. U. PARSONS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding, 19th Royal Hussars.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, dated at Devlali, this 16th day of March 1920.

Number, Rank, and Name—2368, Private, Rhodes, H.
Date of Absence—15th March 1920.

Officer Commanding, British Concentration Camp.

Report of Deserters or Absentees without leave from the British Concentration Camp, dated at Devlali, this 15th day of March 1920.

Number, Rank and Name—
109701, Private, Bowers, E.R., A.S.C.,
149149, Sapper, Jones, T.E., Royal Engineers.
76240, Gunner, Fletcher, R.A., R.N.A.
69, Private, Vance, J., 1st Seaforths.

Date of Desertion or Absence—13th March 1920.
Place of Desertion or Absence—British Concentration Camp, Devlali.

Officer Commanding, British Concentration Camp.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Kotah, the 15th March 1920.

No. 104-C—1274.—In consequence of the transfer of the services of Lala Jai Gopal, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Ajmer-Merwara, to the Bikaner State, as Assistant Revenue Commissioner and pending the arrival of his successor, Lala Bal Kishen, from the Punjab, Choudri Fateh Mohamed, Inspector, Co-operative Societies, Merwara, held charge of the office of Registrar from the forenoon of the 9th February 1920 to the 23rd February 1920.

By order,

R. R. MACONACHIE,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th March 1920.

No. 14.—The services of 2nd Class Assistant Surgeon G. R. Fido, I.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Director, Medical Services in India, with effect from the 17th January 1920.

H. K. ROWNTREE, Capt., I.M.S.,

for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

The following is a statement of the cash balances at the Home Treasury of the Government of India on the last day of January 1920 and of the form in which they were held :—

	General Balance.	Gold Standard Reserve.
	£	£
Cash at the Bank of England	1,455,691	196
Treasury Bills	7,108,077	...
TOTAL	8,563,768	196
Total Home Treasury balances as shown in the accounts	8,563,964	

W. ALDER,

Offg. Controller of Currency.

THE TREASURY;

Calcutta, the 18th March 1920.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 11th March 1920.

No. 2895-*An*.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. W. Chandler, I. A., Controller of Military Accounts, Burma Division, is granted, with effect from the 18th February 1920, combined leave for one year (including 60 days Special War leave and 90 days accumulated privilege leave), on private affairs, under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army. Pension service 31st year commenced 4th December 1919.

No. 2896-*An*.—In Military Accounts Department Notification No. 1655-An., dated the 22nd January 1920, for " 12 days " read " 13 days. "

Delhi, the 15th March 1920.

No. 2978-*An*.—Lieutenant J. F. C. Dyer, 2nd Garrison Battalion, Manchester Regiment, attached to the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, was granted Special War leave for 33 days combined with privilege leave for 31 days, on medical grounds, with effect from the 6th October 1919.

No. 2979-*An*.—Mr. G. R. Tanapure, Officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 6th (Poona) Division, reverted to his own grade with effect from the 25th February 1920.

No. 2980-*An*.—In Military Accounts Department Notification No. 353-An.—Camp, dated the 26th November 1919, regarding the grant of leave to Major (then local Lieutenant-Colonel) G. W. Ross, D.S.O., for " 31 days' Special War leave " read " 34 days' Special War leave ".

No. 2981-*An*.—Lieutenant W. McQ. Steedman, attached to the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, was granted privilege leave, on medical grounds, for 41 days with effect from the 6th January 1920.

No. 2982-*An*.—Mr. E. H. D'Cruz, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, temporary in the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, has been granted privilege leave, on medical grounds, for 1 month and 27 days, with effect from the 19th January 1920.

No. 2983-*An*.—Mr. A. E. Court, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, was granted privilege leave for 30 days with effect from the 20th January 1920.

Delhi, the 17th March 1920.

No. 3067-*An*.—Mr. Niranjan Das, Superintendent temporary, in the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, was appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in that office, with effect from the 10th February 1920.

No. 3068-*An*.—The following have been appointed as Deputy Examiners, 2nd grade temporary, in the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, with effect from the dates shown against their names :—

Mr. Niranjan Das, Officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, from the 12th February 1920.

Mr. H. E. Allen, Superintendent temporary, from the 19th February 1920.
Mr. A. Pinto, Superintendent temporary, from the 19th February 1920.
Mr. Ghulam Rasul Sahib, Superintendent temporary, from the 2nd March 1920.
Mr. R. L. Simpson, Superintendent temporary, from the 2nd March 1920.
Mr. T. G. Kale, Superintendent temporary, from the 2nd March 1920.
Mr. M. N. Banerjee, Superintendent temporary, from the 2nd March 1920.
Mr. Ahmed Khan, B. A., Accountant 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.* from the 2nd March 1920.

B. N. MITRA,
Military Accountant General.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 123 OF 1920.

Dated the 8th March 1920.

Re Khursedji Dadabhoy Khansaheb & Co., a firm carrying on business in Salt at Old Kazi Mohla, otherwise known as Chukla Street, outside the Fort, Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte—Messrs. Kimatram Dharamdas, a firm, the Petitioning Creditors.

Whereas the abovenamed Khursedji Dadabhoy Khansaheb & Co., a firm, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) :—

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of the presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
124—1920	Raghunath Balaji Tele	Hindu	Lalwady	Lately a grocer and now unemployed	9th	March	1920	9th	March	1920
125—1920	Jessa *alias* Jasa Parsotam Soni	"	Bhuleshwar, Phofulwadi	A Goldsmith	"	"	"	"	"	"
126—1920	Rama Hanvanta Mabdi	"	Lower Parel	An Extra Jobber	"	"	"	"	"	"
127—1920	Dharsi Bhugwanji Sha	"	2nd Kumbharwada	Lately dealer in sweet oil and ghee, etc., and now unemployed.	10th	"	"	10th	"	"
128—1920	Charles Charleston	European	Clare Road, Byculla	Telegraph Master, Government Central Telegraph Office.	"	"	"	"	"	"
129—1920	Alexander Byron Vongeyer	Anglo-Indian	Byculla	Clerk in the employ of the Mill Machinery and General Stores, Ltd.	"	"	"	"	"	"
130—1920	Sunderrao Chintaman Rao	Hindu	Nos. 32 and 34 Newwadi	Clerk in the office of the Chief Clerk, Insolvent Debtors' Court, Bombay.	11th	"	"	11th	"	"
131—1920	Waman Tarimbak Ghowday	"	Memonwada	Clerk in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Co. at Carnac Bridge.	12th	"	"	12th	"	"
133—1920	Ramji Lakhmichand Sha	"	Parel, Lalwadi	Grocer	13th	"	"	13th	"	"
134—1920	Chhagon Mowji Khoja	Mahomedan	Parel	Lately a hawker in Kerosine Oil and now unemployed.	15th	"	"	15th	"	"
135—1920	Pandurang Janardhan Thakoor and Narayen Janardhan Thakoor	Hindu	Parel, Delisle Road	Lately Hotel-keepers and now the 1st Debtor unemployed and the 2nd Debtor a servant in the employ of Madhowrao Dajiba.	"	"	"	"	"	"
136—1920	Sheik Ahmed Noormahomed Surti.	Mahomedan	Sandhurst Road	A servant in the employ of Hasham Nathu	"	"	"	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the said real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 15th day of March 1920.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE COURT OF L. RAMCHANDRA, M.A., M.B.E., INSOLVENCY JUDGE, DELHI.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned person has applied to this Court to be adjudicated insolvent and that his application having been admitted shall be heard on the date specified in column 4 of the statement below.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear on the date fixed either in person or by Pleader.

Number of the case.	Name, parentage, occupation, and place of residence of the		Date fixed for hearing the application.
	Petitioner.	Creditors.	
5	Rahimuddin, son of Shaik Jewani of Delhi Muncha Bagaullah.	Bishan Sahai, son of Jawala and 4 others of Delhi City.	9th April 1920.

RAM CHANDRA,

Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned Insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said Insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the sasd Insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

Number of Petition	Date of Presentation.	Name, address and description of Insolvent.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of Public examination.
215 of 1919	19th December 1919	V. Peer Mohideen Rowther, residing at No. 5, Angappa Naicken Street, Madras.	19th December 1919	*Nil.*
12 of 1920	15th January 1920	M. Rahimtulla carrying on business under the name and style of Messrs. Robinson & Co., in Mount Road, Madras.	15th January 1920	*Nil.*
14 of 1920	21st „ „	K. S. Sundrachariar and K. S. Kesavachariar residing at No. 13, Venkataroyar Lane, Park Town, Madras.	21st „ „	2nd April 1920.
18 of 1920	27th „ „	O. M. Mohamed Mercoyar of the firm of V. M. Peer Mohideen Rowther residing at No. 5, Angappa Naicken Street, Madras.	27th „ „	*Nil.*
27 of 1920	17th February „	M. Padmanabham Naidy residing at No. 2, Swamy Pillai Street, Triplicane, Madras.	17th February „	16th April 1920.
37 of 1920	4th March „	N. Rathakrishna Pillay residing at No. 36, Venkatachella Naicker Street, Royapuram, Madras.	4th March „	„ „
39 of 1920	9th „ „	A. Manickachetty residing at No. 35, North Mada Street, Mylapore, Madras.	9th March „	30th „
41 of 1920	10th „ „	S. Mohideen Ahmed Khan residing at No. 8, Adam Street, George Town, Madras.	10th March „	*Nil.*

J. R. ATKINSON,

Deputy Registrar.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 20 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 27th February 1920.

In the matter of R. Kandasawmy Pillay, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by R. Kandasawmy Pillay, Ship Dubash of No. 69, Palidhanee Street, Ahlone, Rangoon, on the 25th day of February 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 27th day of February 1920 against the said R. Kandasawmy Pillay.

CASE No. 21 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 27th February 1920.

In the matter of P. V. Kurien, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by P. V. Kurien, of No. 34, 37th Street, Rangoon, on the 27th day of February 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said P. V. Kurien.

CASE No. 22 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 27th February 1920.

In the matter of Ah Paing, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ah Paing, of No. 93 A, Upper Pazundaung, Rangoon, on the 27th day of February 1920, an order of adjudication of Insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ah Paing.

CASE No. 23 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 1st March 1920.

In the matter of Saker Rowether, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Saker Rowether, of No. 15, China Street, Rangoon, on the 1st day of March 1920, an order of adjudication of Insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Saker Rowether.

CASE No. 24 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 9th March 1920.

In the matter of Maung Chit Khin, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Chit Khin, No. 22, 43rd Street, Rangoon, on the 4th day of March 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Chit Khin.

CASE No. 25 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 9th March 1920.

In the matter of V. Rajagopaul, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by V. Rajagopaul, No. 112, Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 4th day of March 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said V. Rajagopaul.

CASE No. 26 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 9th March 1920.

In the matter of Kaniyath Padmanabth Menon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Kaniyath Padmanabth Menon, No. 46, 37th Street, Rangoon, on the 6th day of March 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Kaniyath Padmanabth Menon.

CASE No. 27 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 9th March 1920.

In the matter of Hajan Khan, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Hajan Khan, now a civil prisoner in Central Jail, Rangoon, on the 9th day of March 1920, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Hajan Khan.

CASE No. 114 OF 1918.

Rangoon, the 4th March 1920.

In the matter of M. L. Parengiri Pather, Contractor, Pazundaung, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court,' adjudging the said M. L. Parengiri Pather, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 4th day of March 1920.

CASE No. 3 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 11th March 1920.

In the matter of A. V. Subramoney Iyer, No. 104, Fraser Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said A. V. Subramoney Iyer, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 11th day of March 1920.

CASE No. 70 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 4th March 1920.

In the matter of K. Peter, Mechanic, Hume Road, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said K. Peter, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 4th day of March 1920.

CASE No. 101 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the 10th March 1920.

In the matter of C. Ba Thoung, No. 25, 13th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said C. Ba Thoung, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 8th day of March 1920.

CASE No. 103 OF 1919.

Rangoon, the March 1920.

In the matter of T. Naranjee and M. Khetsee, Commission Agents of No. 16, 28th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said T. Naranjee and M. Khetsee, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 6th day of February 1920.

E. W. W. XAVIER,
Offg. Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

No. 109 OF 1916.

Dated the 15th March 1920.

Re Gyaprosad Chunder and another.

Ex parte the debtors.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtors having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 4th day of May 1920 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

No. 88 OF 1919.

Dated the 11th March 1920.

Re Arthur Bonaparte Mitchell.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 20th day of April 1920 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 37 OF 1920.

Dated the 16th March 1920.

Re Satyendra Nath Dutt, residing at No. 139, Cornwallis Street, in the town of Calcutta, at present having no employment, but lately employed as a Dramatic Director of "George Theatre" at No. 9, Beadon Street in Calcutta.

Ex parte the debtor. Babu K. B. Ghosh—Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 9th day of March 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 39 OF 1920.

Dated the 16th March 1920.

Re George Julian Carapiet, residing at No. 1, Dacre's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and employed as an Assistant in the Political Department of the Government of Bengal.

Ex parte the debtor. Babu S. C. Bysack—Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 10th day of March 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 40 OF 1920.

Dated the 16th March 1920.

Re Alfred Rupert Lewis, residing at No. 31-1, Sooterkin's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, formerly working as a Canvasser for Wines and Stores, but at present out of employment.

Ex parte the debtor.

On the 10th day of March 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 41 OF 1920.

Dated the 16th March 1920.

Re Sanat Kumar Ghosal, lately residing at No. 80, Sikdarbagan Street, in the town of Calcutta, and at present residing at No. 62, Sikdarbagan Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, formerly working as a clerk in the firm of Messrs. Charles Booth & Co., Ltd., of No. 5, Fancy Lane, in Calcutta aforesaid, but at present out of employment.

Ex parte the debtor.

On the 10th day of March 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 42 OF 1920.

Dated the 16th March 1920.

Re Hanumanmull Surana, formerly carrying on business in piece goods, under the name and style of Choggmull Hanumanmull at No. 158, Cross Street, in the town of Calcutta, and at present working as a broker in piece goods, residing at No. 140, Old China Bazar Street, in Calcutta aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor.

On the 11th day of March 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 44 OF 1920.

Dated the 16th March 1920.

Re Abani Kanta Lahiri, residing at No. 44, Shib Narayan Das Lane, in the town of Calcutta, now a prisoner in the Civil side of the Presidency Jail, now without occupation.

Ex parte the debtor.

On the 12th day of March 1920, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

G. McD. FALKNER,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1920.

No. 877-*Ap*.—Mr. Braj Bhushan Lal, Superintendent, R.M.S., 2nd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 15 days with effect from the 5th March 1920.

The 19th March 1920.

No. 895-*Ap*.—Mr. Nagendra Nath Mukerjee, Postmaster, Mymensingh, pay Rs. 300—400, is granted privilege leave for 12 days in combination with leave on private affairs for 2 months, with effect from the 21st March 1920.

Mr. Tarapada Mukerjee, Deputy Postmaster, Dacca, pay Rs. 200—300, is appointed to officiate as Postmaster, Mymensingh, during the absence on leave of Mr. Nagendra Nath Mukerjee, or until further orders.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1920.

No. 662-*T.H.*—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 11th March 1920 to 17th March 1920.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Bidasar	Rajputana	29th February 1920	Opened.
Michni	North West Frontier	8th March „	Closed.
Peshawar Islamia College	„ „ „	1st September 1919	Opened.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Bakhshapur	North-Western Railway	4th June 1919	Closed.
Dilmurad	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
Haibat Sahid	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
Kandhkot	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
Kashmor	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
Nao Thul	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
Unhar Wah	„ „ „	„ „ „	„

J. D. MACRAE,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1920.

No. 1096-*T.G.*—Mr. P. C. Peck, officiating Superintendent of post offices, Traffic, Punjab and N.-W. F. Circle, reverted to his substantive rank of telegraphist with effect from the 27th February 1920.

No. 1099-*T.G.*—Mr. W. P. Carr, Superintendent, Lahore telegraph office, retired from the service of Government with effect from the 25th February 1920.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1920.

No. 1113-*T.G.*—Mr. H. Sur, Superintendent, Madras Telegraph Office, has been granted privilege leave for five months with effect from the 15th January 1920.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1920.

No. 1127-*T. G.*—Mr. P. Hierlehey, who was officiating in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch *vice* Mr. V. A. Hughes, continues to officiate in that division with effect from the 7th February 1920, *vice* Mr. L. L. Rau.

No. 1130-*T. G.*—Mr. H. Sur continued temporarily in the first division of the Superior Traffic Branch with effect from the 24th December 1919, *vice* Mr. C. D. deV. Babington appointed Assistant Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

G. R. CLARKE,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th March 1920.

PARTICULARS	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS					4 PER CENT.		INDIAN WAR LOAN.			2ND INDIAN WAR LOAN.				TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	Terminable Loan of 1915-16.	Conversion Loan of 1916-17.	5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922.	5½ per cent War Bonds 1921.	5½ per cent War Bonds 1923.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1925.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928.	
Balance of 29th February 1920	24,14,700	75,13,200	3,39,44,600	1,36,62,900	45,98,000	14,94,900	6,400	40,07,700	77,350	20,950	9,79,525	5,075	1,200	13,400	7,59,950	6,94,59,850
Add—																
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	2,23,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,23,600
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201-A, dated 3rd November 1908 to 3½% Loan of 1900-01	...	...	...	...	...	34,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,800
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 4th March 1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 6th March 1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st to 15th March 1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	3,000
	24,14,700	75,13,200	3,41,68,200	1,36,62,900	45,98,000	15,29,700	6,400	40,07,700	77,350	21,050	9,81,025	5,075	1,200	13,400	7,62,950	6,97,62,850
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	40,600	1,60,100	3,03,100	1,93,200	90,400	58,500	...	...	500	...	5,475	...	...	...	5,000	8,56,875
Balance on 15th March 1920	23,74,100	73,53,100	3,38,65,100	1,34,69,700	45,07,600	14,71,200	6,400	40,07,700	76,850	21,050	9,75,550	5,075	1,200	13,400	7,57,950	6,89,05,975

NOTE.—

From 9th June 1867 to 15th Jan. 1920	Enfaced from India	12,514 lakhs,	re-transferred from London	13,137 lakhs.
" 16th Jan. 1920 " 31st " "	ditto	...	ditto	8 "
" 1st Feby. " " 15th Feby. "	ditto	1	ditto	21 "
" 16th " " " 29th " "	ditto	...	ditto	10 "
" 1st March " " 15th March "	ditto	3	ditto	9 "
		12,518		13,185

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 19th March 1920.

N. H. MATHESON,
Dy. Secretary and Treasurer.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED.

The Allotment Letter No. 306-M. 1 Rs. 500, 306-M. 3 Rs. 200, 306-M. 3, Rs. 200, of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1929-47 for Rs. 900 (Rs. nine hundred), originally issued in the name of Phyllis Helen Vincent Gompertz, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietress. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—PHYLLIS HELEN VINCENT GOMPERTZ,

Residence—Glendon Hall, Northants, England

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Note No. 194063 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) only, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Sarda Ram, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been partially destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—DIWAN CHAND, DHIAN CHAND, Rai Sahib, ISHAR DASS, } sons of the late LALA SARDA RAM.

Residence—Kucha Dhamman Hathar Bazar, Lahore.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. F.-013935 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1921 for Rs. 500 (five hundred only) originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, United Provinces, and last endorsed to Babu Bishnath Singh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—Babu BISHNATH SINGH,
Residence—Manager, Badri Estate, Tahsil Kunda, District Partabgarh.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{3815\text{-P.}}{\text{F.-1}}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 400 originally issued in the name of Sarpat Singh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—P. JIWA RAM, Attorney General of
S. SARPAT SINGH, Jagirdar.
Residence—Village Ladhran, Tahsil Samrala, District Ludhiana.

The 20th September 1919.

LOST.

The Allotment Certificates Nos. $\frac{2520}{1\ \&\ 2}$ Bombay of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 1,500, originally issued in the name of Gopaldas Jhamatmal, Trustee, Anand Sing's estate, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Allotment Certificates and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

BHERUMAL KHUBCHAND,
Trustee, Anand Sing's Estate.

HYDERABAD, SIND;
Dated 30th January 1920.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{686\text{-B. \& O.}}{\text{F.-1}}$ of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1920 for Rs. 500 originally issued in the name of Surendra Prasad Sukul, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favor of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—SURENDRA PRASAD SUKUL.
Residence—Zamindar, Kanhowlie, P.O. Mahuwa, Dt. Mozafferpore.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 050058 of the 5½ per cent Loan of 1922 for Rs. 300 (three hundred only), originally standing in the name of Hira Nand, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—HIRA NAND, son of GUR SAHAI,
Residence—Sarai Nihmat Khan, Hazara District.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{1405\text{-P.}}{\text{F.-1}}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 100, originally issued in the name of Ishar Singh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above allotment letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—ISHAR SINGH,
C/o LACHMAN DAS, Pleader, Sirsa.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. D002894 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1921 for Rs. 100 (one hundred), originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Punjab, and last endorsed to Banarsidas, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—BANARSIDAS,
Residence—Beri Tahsil Jhajjar, District Rohtak.

DESTROYED.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{\text{728-Bom.}}{\text{F. 1}}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bond 1920 for Rs. 200, originally issued in the name of Sadashiv Nimji Gujar, the proprietor, by whom $\frac{\text{it was}}{\text{they were}}$ never endorsed to any other person, having being lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above $\frac{\text{Allotment Letter}}{\text{Note}}$ and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—SADASHIV NIMJI GUJAR,
Residence—Kharda (Budruk), Taluka Sherpur, District West Khandesh.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 130646 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 600, originally standing in the name of Gopi Bhushan Sen, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—GOPI BHUSHAN SEN.
Residence—Professor, Hugli College, Chinsurah (Dt. Hugli).

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. F.011614, F.011615, D.035186 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1921 for Rs. 500—500 and Rs. 100 respectively originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Punjab and the first two notes were last endorsed to Sewagram and the other note was last endorsed to Atmaram the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—SOBHARAM HARDEODASS.
Residence—73 Cotton Street, Calcutta.

REGISTERED No. C. 696



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 12. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1920.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL (FORTNIGHTLY) PRICES

RETURN SHOWING the WHOLESALE and RETAIL PRICES of CEREALS, PULSES, OILSEEDS, SUGAR (RAW), SALT, ETC., in INDIA by DISTRICTS for the FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH FEBRUARY, 1920

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA } D. N. GHOSH,
March, 17 1920 } *Offg. Director of Statistics.*

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

PREFATORY NOTE.

Prices of Country Produce and Salt in the middle of February, 1920.

The first fortnight of February, 1920, as compared with the preceding fortnight.

The average wholesale prices of foodgrains and pulses in India in the first half of February, 1920, indicated a fall of 2 per cent, as compared with the preceding fortnight. Prices of rice fell by 1 per cent, of wheat, jawar, and arhar dál by 3 per cent each, of bajra by 4 per cent, and of barley by 5 per cent. On the other hand, there was a rise of 2 per cent in the case of maize. The price of gram showed little or no change. The average price of raw sugar (gúr) and of salt fell by 2 per cent each and that of ghi by 3 per cent.

The noticeable changes in provincial prices are a fall of 13 per cent in barley and 11 per cent in maize in Bihar and Orissa, and of 14 per cent in bajra and 11 per cent in jawar in Delhi. The price of arhar dál showed a decrease of 17 per cent in the United Provinces, of 14 per cent in the Madras Presidency, and of 12 per cent in the Central Provinces and Berar. Prices of maize increased by 28 per cent in Sind-Baluchistan and of gram by 16 per cent in Bihar and Orissa. The price of rice in Bengal remained the same as in the previous fortnight, but that of wheat in the Punjab fell by 2 per cent.

These fluctuations are shown in the summary table below :—

SUMMARY TABLE.

NO. 1.—WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnigh ending the 15th February 1920, as compared with the previous fortnight.

Index number of prices during the fortnight ending

Province	Rice, common (Oryza Sativa)		Wheat (Triticum Sativum)		Barley (Hordeum Vulgare)		Jawar (Andropogon Sorghum)		Bajra (Pennisetum typhoideum)		Maize (Zea Mays)		Gram (Cicer arietinum)		Arhar dál (Cajanus Indicus)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (Gur)		Salt	
	31st Jan. 1920	15th Feb 1920	31st Jan. 1920	15th Feb. 1920	31st Jan. 1920	15th Feb. 1920	31st Jan. 1920	15th Feb. 1920	31st Jan. 1920	15th Feb. 1920	31st Jan. 1920	15th Feb. 1920	31st Jan. 1920	15th Feb. 1920	31st Jan. 1920	15th Feb. 1920	31st Jan. 1920	15th Feb. 1920	31st Jan. 1920	15th Feb. 1920	31st Jan. 1920	15th Feb. 1920
Burma	100	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	105	100	102	100	93	...	...	100	98
Assam	100	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	99	100	104	100	101
Bengal	100	100	100	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	101	100	98
Bihar and Orissa	100	94	100	99	100	87	...	...	...	...	100	89	100	116	100	98	100	98	100	95	100	99
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	100	99	100	97	100	96	100	96	100	90	100	97	100	96	100	83	100	100	100	99	100	95
Delhi	100	100	100	94	100	95	100	89	100	86	100	105	100	94	100	100	100	96	100	92	100	100
Punjab	100	102	100	98	100	102	100	100	100	99	100	94	100	99	100	101	100	97	100	94	100	92
North-West Frontier Province	100	102	100	102	100	95	100	102	100	98	100	98	100	99	100	100	100	97	100	94	100	100
Sind and Baluchistan	100	98	100	99	100	92	100	94	100	100	100	128	100	101	100	106	100	94	100	95	100	100
Bombay	100	98	100	96	100	96	100	93	100	94	...	...	100	98	100	99	100	100	100	102	100	98
Central Provinces and Berar	100	103	100	94	...	...	100	98	...	...	...	...	100	97	100	88	100	97	...	...	100	99
Madras	100	94	...	...	...	...	100	103	100	104	...	...	100	100	100	86	100	96	100	104	100	100
Average, India — Unweighted.	100	99	100	97	100	95	100	97	100	96	100	102	100	100	100	97	100	97	100	98	100	98
Average, India — Weighted	100	98	100	97	100	95	100	97	100	97	100	94	100	99	...	...	...	...	100	98	...	...

TABLE NO. 2.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
Burma*—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	55·17	45·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	41·03	45·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	49·61	43·84	...	86·49	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	50·39	35·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	53·78	37·21	...	136·17	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Bassein			50·79	42·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada			52·46	35·75	...	112·28	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	
Toungoo		...	51·24	32·99	...		...	...						...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay			63·37	46·72	...	84·21			...	...	...	24·15			...
Pakôkku			64	54·7	...	...	...		...	...		...			...
Arakan—															
Akyab			63·37	36·36		...			...					...	...
Assam*—															
Surma—															
Balaganj (Sylhet)	40	27·5	65	42·5		...							...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	36·25	30	60	43·12	...	...		...			...	...		...	...
Gauhati	35	23·75	68·12	47·5	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	41·25	29·37	70	50	...		...	...						...	...
Dacca	43·75	30	72·5	56·25	75	...	...		...				...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	40	30	85	62·5	80	72·5	...		...	...			...	...	...
Western—															
Burdwan	43·75	30	70	57·5 / 60	75	...				...				...	...
Midnapore	38·75	28·75	70	55	80	50		...					...	...	
Northern—															
Pabna	41·87	33·75	70	56·27	66·87	...	...				...		...	...	
Rangpur	35	20	67·5	46·25	70	70	...					...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa*—															
Bihár, north—															
Bhágalpore	37·5	36·25	70	65	68·75	70	...	...	47·5	40	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	44·37	33·28	100	72·5	66·56	72·5	...	...	46·56	42·03	...	...	...	...	46·56
Bihár, south—															
Patna	30·78	30·31	58·75	56·87	61·56	61·56			40	40	66·56	66·25	67·19	...	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	33·28	23·44	75·62	60·94	87·5	94·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—															
(a) Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares	43·12	41·98	83·85	73·33	69·84	69·84	81·41	79·27	46·72	56·41	43·12	61·61	54·37	71·51	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	34·37	43·75	66·25	72·5	67·5	67·5	80	77·5	43·75	57·5	44·37	65	48·75	80	...
Jhánsi			83·28	71·09	69·53 and 72·76	74·37 and 77·97	...	...	53·28	53·28	48·44 and 5 ·03	66·56	52·5	...	...
Western—															
Meerut	...	...	69·53	69·29	66·56	73·12	72·81	76·56	46·72	53·12	43·12	63·75	43·12	80	...
Agra	...	60	133·33	91·82	69·53	73·18	83·12	82·86	44·43	59·06	42·08	64·11	48·44	83·38	...
Submontane, west—															
Shahjahánpur	43·28	46·25	69·53	76·75	64·01	70	72·71	77·5	38·07	54·37	40	...	43·23	69·37	...
(b) Oudh—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	87·5	69·53	61·41	69·53	78·75	80	43·91	53·33	44·22	...	45·78	...	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad†	...	...	...	80	...	65·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

† Figures have not so far been reported.

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district headquarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

[The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds]

RAGI	MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DÁL		OATS		COTTON SEED		LINSEED		MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		DISTRICTS
1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	139·13	..	..	...	..	...		..	..	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	130·61	...	...	...	.	..	.	.	..	.	Tavoy
...	...		103·23	68·82	103·23	66·67	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	91·43	...	120·75	101·59	90·14	94·12	...	...	...	...	.	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	106·67	136·17	106·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	..	91·43	...	106·67	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	..	...	68·08	136·17	130·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Henzada
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
.	25	..	87·67	62·75	114·29	75·29	...	83·12	..	..	..		..	..	Mandalay
.	...	...	...	...	100	86·49	...	...	..	.	...	.	...	.	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
	...	..	136·17	123·08	130·61	.	..	.	..	...	.	.			Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
.		.	...		...	..	...	..	.	.	...	...		.	Balaganj (Sylhet)
															Brahmaputra—
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	123·12	...	85	70	Goalpára
..	.	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	140	110	90	67·5	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
.	..	..	95	80	120	100	...	...	..	..	150	100	130	85	Chittagong
.	-	...	90	...	110	95	...	...	...	...	200	90	80	82·5	Dacca
															Deltaic—
	...	..	82·5	50	95	77·5	...	...	.	...	130	90	125	90	Calcutta
															Western—
	..	..	80	75	100	120	—	..	.	...	110 to 120	...	100	117·5	Burdwan
...			82·5 to 90	75 to 80	105 to 120	95 to 110	..			..	90	90	135	120 to 130	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	.	...	..	125	100	...	...	.	...	...	80	85	73·75	Pabna
..	.	...	80	95	...	100	...	...	...	..	...	.	90	80	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar, north—
...	47·5	52·5	90	55	112·5	80	57·5	60	..		150	90	105	85	Bhágalpur
	46·56	55	100	57·19	100	72·5	50	66·56	...	..	...		...	...	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	43·75	50	72·5	56·87	75	68·75	50	52·5		...	100	85	80	85	Patna
															Orissa—
	...	...	60·62	76·15	113·75	101·56	...	...	..		..	...	91·25	...	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) AGRA—
															Eastern—
	46·72	54·27	70·05	58·7	104·74	81·41	...		...	...	133·33	91·67	133·33	97·76	Benares
															Central—
...	45	57·5	66·72	65·62	102·5	87·5	...	...	40	42·5	112·5	80	112·5	83·75	Cawnpore
	...	57·19	64·01	63·91	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
															Western—
	46·72	57·19	63·75	59·69	93·75	69·22	...	...	—	...	133·28	80	133·28	84·06	Meerut
	47·03	55	68·28	61·15	63·96	91·35	...	...	47·03	46·2	200	78·75	115·42	97·76	Agra
															Submontane, west—
...	...	56·56	71·09	65	...	...	..	.	41·04	...	...	77·5	...	...	Shahjahánpur
															(b) OUDH
															Southern—
	45	65·16	70·78	66·67	.	..	.	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	...	53·44	...	61·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 2.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY—*continued*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Gur		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
Burma—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	..	.	...	800	...	...	25·1	35·75	.	..	...		...	...	...
Tavoy	.	...	1,066·67	640	...	...	22·86	28·57	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	.	...	800	711·11	...	...	34·41	31·68	..	.		.	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	.	...	533·33	914·29	...	...	29·77	33·16	...	.	.	.	...	...	...
Maubin	.	.	914·29	533·33	...	...	41·83	41·03	...	..		..	...	...	...
Bassein		.	1,066·67	640	..	...	28·57	45·71	...		.	.	..	.	.
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada		..	914·29	914·29	..	...	35·75	42·95	...		.		.	...	...
Toungoo			...	...	.	...	36·57	43·54	...	...	.	.	..	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay			1280	800	..	...	41·29	44·76	...			.	.	...	.
Pakokku		..	914·29	914·29	..	...	45·39	45·71	...	...	.	.	.	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab		..	1,2·0	914·29	...	.	43·24	36·36			...	.		..	...
Assam—															
Surma—															
Balaganj (Sylhet)			...	740	105	65	36·25	36·25	.	.		.		...	.
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára		..	820	650	120	82·5	35	37·5	.	.			..	...	...
Gauhati			840	660	103·75	85	36·25	38·75	..	..	.	.	.	...	...
Bengal—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong		..	1,000	750	100	80	30	31·25	...	...	.		...	...	...
Dacca	.	...	960	720	185	100	37·5	40		...	...	.	...		...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta		.	850	700	100	55	33·75	36·25	...	...	.		...	...	.
Western—															
Burdwan			930 to 940	700	80 to 90	60	32·5	35	.						...
Midnapur	.	.	1,000 to 1,150	700 to 760	95	65	33·75	35·62	..	.	.			..	
Northern—															
Pabna		..	...	615	86·87	80	40	36·25	..	.			.		.
Rangpur		.	800	660	80	80	40	40		..			.	..	..
Bihar and Orissa—															
Bihar, north—															
Bhágalpur	160	140	750	580	110	56·25	36·25	34·37	105	100	...	.		..	...
Muzaffarpur	.	.	800	640	100	50	31·87	31·87	266·56	200		...	.	..	...
Bihar, south—															
Patna	130	100	780	590	85	55	30·78	30·78	20	20	...	...	7·5	5	5
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	...	685·62	647·6	91·25	49·53	27·5	30·73	140·94	190·47	...	..	6·25	6·25	6·25
United Provinces—															
(*a*) AGRA—															
Eastern—															
Benares	146·67	133·33	938·59	690·26	[illegible]	74·74	31·93	38·59	...	.	...	.	.		...
Central—															
Cawnpore	160	130	913·91	650	92·5	67·5	30·73	24·58	150	140	145	140	...		...
Jhánsi	...	...	825·78	640	...	...	29·06	30	...	.	...	...	...	8·75	...
Western—															
Meerut	145·47	160	948·12	711·09	80	93·75	32·66	28·59		...	.	...	...		...
Agra	177·76	182·13	984·58	694·84	100	85·83	30·16	27·45	50	101·67	177·76	186·67	10	10·62	12·5
Submontane, west—															
Shahjáhanpur	...	...	790	621·65	80	...	29·37	30	250	180	140 and 150	140 and 200	...	...	...
(*b*) OUDH—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	920	720	90	...	30	32·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad†	...	..	...	620	...	70	...	30·62	...	...	...	...	...	6·25	...

† Figures have not so far been reported.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Coal (Bengal)		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil per tin		Districts
19	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·75	3·31	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	...	...			...	...	3·25	2·44	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	29·91	...	13·96	...	...		...	...	3·06	2·12	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	Manbin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	2·44	Bassein
															Pegu (Inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			3·5	2·37	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·02	9·18	...			...	...	3·19	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3·22	2·62	Balaganj (Sylhet)
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·31	2·87	Goálpára
...	...	...	...		...	...	8·75	8·75	...				2·25	2·56	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		3·06	2·37	Chittagong
...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	4·19	...	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...		...	8·75	5	...	...			3·94	3·12	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·87	5	...	...		...	3·12	...	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	4·12	3·27	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·19	3·62	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	4·25	2·77	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	...	45	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·33	2·77	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	10	10	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·36	2·69	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
5	...	...	15	10	32·5	35	...	...		...	...	...	2·98	2·98	Patna
															Orissa—
6·25	...	...	...	...	6·25	6·87	...	...	...		...	...	3·37	2·8	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	20	20	47·03	47·03	13·75	13·75	...	...	...	...	3·44	4·94	Benares
															Central—
...	...	...	14·37	17·5	44·37	41·25	8·75	8·75	81·67	65	...	...	4·2	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·75	...	...	...	...	4·41	4·5	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	...	...	18·28	20	48·44	46·87	15	15	...		...	...	4·37	...	Meerut
10·02	10	22·5	13·33	22·29	50	51·61	22·5	20	160	96·5	200	90·67	4·5	4·4	Agra
															Submontane, west—
...	...	...	10	15	...	...	10	10	90 and 150	90 and 120	50 and 200	50 and 150	4·37	4·87	Shahjahánpur
															(b) Oudh—
															Southern—
...	...	...	13·44	14·58	41·87	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	60	...	3·37	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 2.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY—*continued*.

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA		RAGI
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
Rajputana—															
Eastern—															
Ajmer†	...	26·67	.	...	...	92·86	...	...	...	75·57	...	...	...	94·6	...
Delhi—															
Delhi	...	...	75	72·5	63·75	70	72·5	90	45	57·5	42·5	62·5	47·5	82·5	...
Punjab—															
Southern—															
Ferozepur	43·28	55·16	106·72	94·06	57·19	66·72	64·06	80	40	47·03	55·62	...	57·19	...	...
Central—															
Lahore	43·28	55·16	80	94·06	61·56	72·66	66·72	80	44·37	...	53·28	...	57·19	76·25	...
Submontane—															
Amritsar	47·5	56·87	87·5	87·5	54·37	67·5	60	70·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Rávalpindi	...	...	88·91	88·91	66·72	66·72	66·87	76·09	44·37	40·94	57·19	80	59·22	76·09	
Western—															
Lyallpur	...	...	80	90	52·5	70	62·5	75	...	41·25	...	...	...	77·5	...
Multan	43·75	47·5	76·87	84·69	60	58·75	67·5	61·87	45·31	45	43·12	70	57·5	76·25	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshávar		...	94·11	94·11	53·8	52·86	64·01	58·18	25·36	31·98	48·38	58·18	58·18	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	100	122·5	67·5	55	75	60·94	40	42·03	40	63·44	50	72·03	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karáchi	...	...	88·75	80	67·5	71·25	...	...	45	55·62	...	...	..	...	...
Shikárpur	...	...	115	100	62·5	85	...	...	50	72·5	52·5	95	60	100	...
Quetta		...		.	70 to 87·5	60·62 to 65	110	125	53·75	49·37	65	55·62	..	..	...
Bombay—															
Konkan—															
Bombay	55·42	54·06	73·75	65·47	79·37	90·99	...	...	51·87	59·27	77·5	102·5	60·31	111·09	...
Deccan and Karnátak—															
Dharwar (Hubli)	..	...	81·93	78·59	105·26	97·86	...	..	..	...	56·98	...	..	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	97·24	..	82·08	...	...	..	...	...	58·8	71·56	54·79	82·71	...
Poona		...		79·74	94·63	97·24	...	...	..	...	...	...	67·34	111·09	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—															
Ahmednagar	...	..	...	...	87·5	87·92	...	...	...	...	52·4	...	59·53	...	...
Dhulia	-	...	...	...	88·23	89·9	...	...	...	...	59·27	...	59·63	110·31	...
Gujarat—															
Surat	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	..	...	95	92·5	95	100	...	...	...	60	...	85	65	107·5	...
Central Provinces*—															
Western—															
Nagpur	..	86·56	82·69	115·37	86·25	104	...	133·31	...	...	65·25	84·19	...	...	5
Central—															
Jubbulpore	..	...	69·56	94·12	69·56	76·19	84·19	94·12	...	...	55·12	66·69		...	...
Eastern—															
Raipur	64	60	69·56	72	80	79	100	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	.	...	70·87	65·25	69·75	68	...	...	..	...	54·12	79	...	...	...
Amráoti	..	...	65·94	83·31	70·56	88·25	...	...	...	...	52·5	93·75	...	...	...
Madras—															
South, Central—															
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82·9	71	97·5	46·6	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76·1
Central—															
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84·1	65·9	...	...	...
Cuddapah	79·4	47·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65·8	47·6	82·2	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, Central—															
Nellore	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, South—															
Madras	57·1	48·7	84·7	84·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	42·4	...	77·6	61·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77·2
Southern—															
Madura	.	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	78·8	55·6	90·6	60·7	...
Mysore—															
Mysore	50·29	29	80·57	72	109·71	144	109·74	175·62	...	...	44·38	56	...	...	49·56
Bangalore	48	56	132	128	120	128	154·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of cleaned rice
† Figures have not so far been reported

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	
															Rajputana—
...	...	67·92	...	65·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131·93	...	...	*Eastern—* Ajmer
															Delhi—
...	52·5	56·25	61·25	57·5	105	95	70	...	47·5	47·5	160	...	107·5	80	Delhi
															Punjab—
...	48·28	5	61·56	51·72	145·47	106·56	...	...	50	48·44	177·66	100	...	...	*Southern—* Ferozepur
...	47·03	57·19	65·31	50	114·22	94·06	72·66	57·19	40	44·37	133·28	...	94·06	84·22	*Central—* Lahore
...	40	58·75	66·41	50	120	95	...	...	46·87	43·75	...	100	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar
...	50	50	64·06	49·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	133·28	80	145·47	76·09	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
...	40	45	61·25	46·87	...	70	...	...	40	37·81	...	...	101·25	85	*Western—* Lyallpur
...	45	48·75	66·25	47·5	...	...	...	48·75	45	41·25	160	77·5	100	95	Multan
															N.-W Frontier Province—
...	37·19	33·85	54·22	46·04	50·78	48·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	142·24	73·54	Peshawar
...	...	...	53·12	42·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ismail Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan
...	...	...	75	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karachi
...	...	...	77·5	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
...	80	50	...	...	80 to 100	70 to 80	...	72·19	...	...		...	...	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
...	...	...	80·42	76·2	112·97	120·21	53·59	89·27	40·83	48·96	117·86	87·5	...	...	*Konkan—* Bombay
...	...	...	99·69	70·99	...	...	...	...	42·08	34·79	...	...	...	...	*Deccan and Karnátak* Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	...	91·15	62·0	127·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	98·54	72·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
...	...	...	77·86	75·52	...	...	...	...	37·08	48·33	...	...	...	...	*Khandesh and N. Deccan—* Ahmednágar
...	...	...	...	66·2	...	...	...	...	43·33	44·01	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	...	100	61·25	130	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
...	...	...	77·56	77·56	115·44	123·69	...	...	33	35·5	122·75	105·81	...	...	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	...	72·69	64	106·69	94·12	...	61·56	53·31	50	...	58·87	94·06	...	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	88·87	60	123·06	80	...	...	...	...	123·06	82	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur
															Berar—
...	...	...	64·69	62·75	109·06	136·25	...	...	27·5	33·75	117·37	...	...	...	Akola
...	...	...	68·56	75·56	115·62	129·44	...	...	29·62	48·56	135·75	100	...	...	Amráoti
															Madras—
...	...	...	128·8	97·7	...	...	...	...	...	52·8	...	...	...	...	*South, central—* Coimbatore
78·2	...	...	...	...	64·5	83·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
...	...	...	123·6	74	...	...	...	...	42·4	23·6	...	...	...	...	*Central—* Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	...	...	...	...	61·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	...	101·4	92·6	...	...	99·4	74·6	65·8	65·8	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
60·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	81	52·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
															Mysore—
40	...	...	34·86*	46*	120·42	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
36	...	...	64*	56*	120	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore

*Relates to horse gram

TABLE NO. 2.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY—*concluded*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
Rajputana—															
Eastern—															
Ajmer†	...	138·02	...	674·84	...	95·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·25	...
Delhi—															
Delhi	150	140 and 150	1000	780	92·5	110	26·87	25	80	80	170	180	80	40	...
Punjab—															
Southern— Ferozepur	177·66	160	948·12	731·41	114·22	106·72	42·34	47·03	160	177·66	177·66	160	...	...	...
Central— Lahore	177·81	145·47	1163·39	800	106·72	100	30·78	48·44	160	160	177·66	188·28	...	25	...
Submontane— Amritsar	177·5	150	1000	770	85	90	28·12	38·75	120	120	120	150	...	...	...
Northern— Rawalpindi	...	...	1066·72	711·09	100	88·91	33·28	34·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western— Lyallpur	...	160	920	650	97·5	97·5	37·5	40	160	200	140	160	...	...	...
Multan	150	145	1000	720	80	88·75	40	48·12	130	122·5	172·5	150	17·5	22·5	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshawar	...	...	914·27	691·87	90	98·44	23·44	25·36	200	142·19	164·11	172·97	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	987·5	825·16	82·5	97·81	37·5	44·06	...	...	...	...	...	24·37	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karachi	...	...	1000	780	266·09	147·34	18·75	18·12	...	...	...	...	24·01	31·98	...
Shikarpur	...	...	950	740	90	95	21·25	21·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	1040 to 1065	750 to 780	...	...	23·44	23·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—															
Konkan— Bombay	160	142·86	1114·27	971·41	136·04	115·62	21·25	25	...	...	119·74	138·75	12·81	18·38	...
Deccan and Karnátak—															
Dharwar (Hubli)	...	...	...	...	155·99	83·02	22·4	...	...	...	115·99	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	121·67	982·85	783·85	169·01	98·18	25·62	30	142·97	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	926·3	821·04	178·96	98·28	23·02	24·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—															
Ahmednagar	...	...	908·33	679·17	158·33	93·33	20·05	24·95	156·67	...	93·33	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	81·67	25·83	31·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat— Surat	...	...	1189·17	908·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	1160	860	...	...	16·87	16·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—															
Western— Nagpur	177·75	159·56	1066·81	733·31	...	...	27·5	30	166·69	135·31	228·56	171·44	11·75	11·75	...
Central— Jubbulpore	133·31	133·31	900	650	...	...	36·59	28·31	140	160	126	160	8	18·31	...
Eastern— Raipur	145·44	...	974·31	690	...	...	36·37	43	250	195	175	145	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	131·69	156·75	1257	838	...	...	26·19	28·5	285	228·5	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	175·56	...	1000	760	...	...	22·5	30	225·75	288·81	...	...	5·62	6·87	...
Madras—															
South, central— Coimbatore	206·8	139·6	975·6	731·7	192	70·5	20·5	22	...	...	115·2	112	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	753·4	684·9	...	...	...	...	171·3	171·3	85·7	116·6	...	...	15·4
Central— Bellary	147·7	110·8	892·5	666·7	157·8	71·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	855·3	657·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	95·6	107·1	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197·7	296·5	104·7	113·6	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	833·3	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	158	158	921·7	691·3	156·4	74·1	16·9	18·9	312·7	296·3	102·9	94·6	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	800	600	...	...	23·4	28·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	1013·6	713·2	...	...	22·5	28·8	236·6	123·4	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	159·6	150·7	1066·8	945·9	...	...	...	...	235·3	241·2	...	...	...	...	15
Mysore—															
Mysore	150·86	104	822·86	720	131·67	102·97	...	...	274·27*	274·27*	154·37	154·83	4·43	4·43	4·43
Bangalore	140	160	960	857·13	205·68	80	...	...	651·41*	240*	188·54	137·18	11·41	8·8	16·15

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds

† Figures have not so far been reported.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Coal (Bengal)		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	
															Rajputana—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	..	80 to 90	...	4·5 to 6	*Eastern—* Ajmer
															Delhi—
...	7·5	25	12·5	27·5	41·25	40	12·5	10	...	120	400	250	4·37	3·69	Delhi
															Punjab—
...	...	...	14·22	17·5	48·44	47·03	...	...	112·5	113	287·5	225	4·56	...	*Southern—* Ferozepur
...	...	...	19·06	25	51·56	50	12·5	12·5	180	160	200	170	6·5	3·78	*Central—* Lahore
...	...	...	15	21·56	40	38·75	15	11·25	200	140	...	...	...	4·5	*Submontane—* Amritsar
...	...	...	25	33·28	...	...	15	15	180	120	200	140	3·75	3·31	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
...	...	...	18·75	15	45	43·12	13·75	13·12	220	120	270	270	5	3·14	*Western—* Lyallpur
...	...	...	17·5	30·78	48·12	48·75	...	...	140	125	...	...	4·34	3·81	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	...	15·21	12·29	30·47	32·81	10·16	14·63	100 to 200	60 to 100	100 to 300	60 to 200	4·86	5	Peshawar
...	...	...	29·37	19·37	...	42·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Dera Ismael Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	51·77	46·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·89	(a)2·41	Karáchi
...	...	...	35	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·87	2·62	Shikárpur
...	...	...	22·5	15	50	42·5	12·86	15·43	160 to 300	120 to 220	...	...	4·87	4·87	Quetta
															Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	56·25	54·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·97	3·31	*Konkan—* Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·12	3·75	*Deccan and Karnátak—* Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)2·53	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·03	3·37	Poona
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·44	...	*Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—* Ahmednagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	...	...	...	60	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
5	26·69	24	..	...	...	...	8·56	10	75	80 to 90	140	125 to 180	3·69	3·06	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	57·12	40	...	...	75	60	80	70	3·75	2·5	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·37	2·94	*Eastern—* Raipur
															Berar—
...	12·44	13·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	70	5	..	Akola
...	13·56	12·31	...	...	...	...	...	17·87	90	70	140	50	3·5	2·94	Amráoti
															Madras—
...	8	10·4	...	...	102·9*	102·9*	...	...	...	...	175	60	4·63	...	*South, Central—* Coimbatore
15·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	...	...	...	...	Salem
...	20	12·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	160†	120†	160	150	4·38	3·75	*Central—* Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	2·06	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·63	6·06	Kurnul
10·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·28	2·75	*East Coast, Central—* Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	67·6	52·9	9·2	9·2	225†	240†	...	...	(a)3·41	2·64	*East Coast, South—* Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·4	...	...	150†	150†	...	...	8·25	5·25	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	84·6	41·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·27	2·91	Trichinopoly
15	...	...	...	...	95·4	20·4	...	...	...	...	100	45	4·38	3·75	*Southern—* Madura
															Mysore—
4·43	4·22	7·81	112·19	97·24	...	...	...	...	100 to 200	50 to 100	50 to 150	50 to 100	4·75	4·75	Mysore
14·69	1·25	...	61·04	48·38	...	52·5	...	...	160	160	160 to 200	160 to 200	4·75	8	Bangalore

*Superior quality. † Sheep or goats. (a) Without tin.

TABLE NO. 3—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY, 1920

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 1	7 4	6 10	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	2 13	2 13	...	...	6 10	6 1	7 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	8 1	7 4	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	6 15	6 13	7 5	7 2	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	...
Bassein	3 8	3 8	...	...	6 15	6 5	7 11	7 7	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	6 15	6 15	7 15	8 2	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 5	6 10	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	6 15	6 10	7 11	7 4	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	5 15	5 3	6 7	6 3	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	3 8	3 8	...	...	4 13	4 13	6 1	6 1	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 1	7 4	6 10	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	5 3	5 6	6 1	5 9	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	8 2	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 15	6 15	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	5 9	6 1	6 1	7 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	3 8	3 8	..	...	4 —	4 —	6 2	6 6	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	4 11	4 11	...	...	4 3	4 —	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	2 8	2 8	4 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Manipur	6 —	6 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	4 —	4 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp Gauhati)	5 —	4 12	...	...	4 4	4 4	5 8	6 5	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	..	4 8	5 —	5 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	..	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	..	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 12	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 14	5 3	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 2	5 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	..	...	...	...	5 4	5 2	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	6 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 9	4 9	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 9	4 11	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	..	..	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	..	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	..	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	..		...	...	...	...	5 2	5 —	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from returns furnished fortnightly by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the district head-quarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

*The figures under "wheat" represent the prices of wheat flour.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer aristinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13	2 13	9 5	9 5	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13	2 13	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	...	...	3 1	3 1	11 3	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1	2 1	12 8	12 8	Pegu
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 3	...	...	3 2	3 2	9 5	9 5	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	3 2	9 5	9 5	Maubin
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	3 8	3 8	11 8	11 3	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	10 8	10 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2	3 2	8 —	8 —	Prome
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	7 —	7 —	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	12 13	12 13	3 4	3 4	7 —	7 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1	3 1	7 —	7 —	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	Pakókku
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10	2 10	9 5	9 5	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	12 —	12 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	2 11	3 3	...	...	2 11	3 —	8 —	8 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	4 12	5 —	...	...	3 12	3 8	9 —	9 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	3 8	4 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	Cachar
												Hill Tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 5	4 3	8 —	8 —	3 4	3 8	8 8	8 —	Khasi and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	2 12	2 12	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	19 —	20 —	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	6 8	6 8	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	3 8	3 8	10 —	10 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 —	10 —	Kámrup (Gauhati)
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 4	3 8	8 —	8 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	8 —	8 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	6 8	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	9 —	9 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 —	10 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 8	10 —	10 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 10	10 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3	3 8	10 4	10 8	Khulna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 10	10 10	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	4 —	10 8	10 8	Howrah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	11 —	11 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	11 —	11 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	12 8	12 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 8	10 —	Faridpur

TABLE NO. 3.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1920—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 4	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 4	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	6 —	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 14	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	5 10	5 8	8 5	7 9	...	...	5 8	5 3	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	5 —	5 8	6 9	6 9	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	5 12	5 12	7 —	7 8	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...
Champáran	6 4	6 —	9 8	9 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 8	...	...	6 6	6 8	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	5 8	5 6	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 3	...	...	...	...
Gaya	5 —	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	6 —	6 4	...	...
Patna	6 2	6 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	6 12	5 12	6 —	6 —	...	6 —
Shahabad	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	5 14	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	4 —	5 —	6 —	6 4	...	...	6 8	6 4	...	...	6 —	...
Ranchi	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	...	6 2	5 8	...	...	...	...
Palámau	5 5½	5 5	7 5	7 —	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	4 8	4 12	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	4 6	5 4	...	...	...	...	4 14	5 4	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	4 9	5 4	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 14	...	...	...	...
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 3	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	5 ...	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	3 12	4 8	4 8	6 8	7 —	6 6	6 —
Benares	5 8¼	5 8¼	8 1½	7 9	3 10	3 8	4 7	4 5	8 11	7 9	7 1	6 8
Ghazipur	5 11	5 7	7 14	7 14	3 1	3 6	5 1	5 1	8 3	7 3	7 3	6 5
Jaunpur	6 7	6 8	8 —	8 —	3 8	3 8	5 10	5 11	...	...	8 6	8 —
Allahabad	5 2	5 2	7 8	7 8	3 —	3 —	5 4	5 —	9 —	8 —	7 8	7 —
Central—												
Bánda	5 4	5 1	...	5 10	3 4	3 4	5 3	5 2	7 6	8 2	7 2	6 14
Fatehpur*	...	5 4	...	7 13	...	3 —	...	5 12	...	8 13	...	8 —
Hamirpur	5 2	5 —	5 14	5 14	3 4	3 4	4 12	4 12	8 —	8 4	7 —	6 12
Jalaun	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	5 4	5 8	8 8	8 8	8 —	7 —
Cawnpore	5 8	5 6	8 4	8 —	...	...	5 —	4 14	9 —	8 12	...	7 12
Jhansi	5 8	5 4	7 —	7 —	2 12	3 1	4 4	5 —	7 8	6 15	7 4	6 11
Etáwah	5 12	5 9	8 1	7 7	4 12	3 —	6 —	5 13	10 1	8 5	8 13	7 12
Farrukhabad*	...	5 7	...	8 3	...	5 2	...	5 11	...	8 5	...	7 15
Mainpuri	5 8	5 8	7 4	7 —	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 —	8 8	7 12	8 —	7 8
Etah	5 12	5 12	8 —	8 —	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 —	7 8	7 8
Western—												
Meerut	5 12	5 8	8 4	7 12	2 8	2 8	5 8	5 8	9 —	7 —	9 —	7 —
Agra	5 6	5 3	7 14	7 10	3 4	2 15	...	...	9 —	8 10	...	...
Muttra	5 10	5 5	9 4	8 8	2 8	3 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	9 —	8 4	7 12
Aligarh	5 12	5 8	7 12	7 12	2 4	2 4	4 —	4 —	8 4	7 12	7 8	7 8
Bulandshahr	5 8	5 9	7 10	7 12	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	7 —	7 4
Submontane, east—												
Ballia*	...	5 7	...	7 11	...	3 14	...	5 7	...	7 11	...	...
Azamgarh	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 —	...
Gorakhpur	6 4	6 3	8 12	8 8	4 2	4 4	4 12	5 —	7 12	...	...	...
Basti	5 12	5 12	10 —	10 —	3 12	3 12	5 4	4 —	...	...	...	...

* Figures have not so far been reported.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 4	11 —	11 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 —	10 8	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 8	13 —	13 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 8	10 8	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 8	13 —	13 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	...	...	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6	3 6	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	12 —	12 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9	3 9	9 12	9 12	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 12	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3	3 3	10 —	10 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 —	...	8 —	3 4	3 4	11 —	10 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	4 7	5 —	8 5	...	...	3 12	11 —	11 —	Bhágalpur
7 7	7 7	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 7	7 7	3 14	3 14	8 —	8 —	Darbhanga
8 —	8 —	...	...	4 —	5 12	8 —	7 8	4 —	4 —	12 8	12 8	Muzaffarpur
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 —	3 8	4 —	10 —	10 —	Sáran
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 8	8 —	7 8	4 —	4 —	10 12	11 —	Chámparan
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 8	4 12	12 —	12 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	4 4	5 4	7 8	7 6	4 8	3 4	10 8	10 8	Monghyr
...	...	5 —	4 8	4 12	4 8	8 —	7 4	3 12	3 8	13 5	13 5	Gaya
...	...	6 —	6 —	5 8	5 —	9 —	8 —	4 8	4 8	13 —	10 8	Patna
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	...	4 8	4 —	11 —	10 11	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 6	3 8	9 8	9 —	Singbhum
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 12	6 8	6 8	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	Mánbhum
8 8	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	Ranchi
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 12	6 12	3 15	3 15	12 2	12 2	Palámau
8 —	9 —	...	...	4 8	5 —	7 4	7 —	4 —	4 —	11 7	11 7	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	3 9	3 9	17 8	17 12	Puri
...	...	...	...	6 9	6 4	...	...	3 8	4 —	13 —	13 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	4 6	4 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 8	10 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 8	3 8	4 —	11 —	10 11	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	6 —	4 12	...	...	3 8	3 8	12 —	10 —	Mirzapur
...	...	7 1	6 12	5 7	5 7	8 11	7 5	3 8	3 8	12 6	11 13	Benares
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 10	7 14	7 —	4 4	4 3	9 5	9 5	Ghazipur
...	5 —	...	...	5 11	6 —	8 11	8 6	[illegible] 8	4 2	11 —	8 —	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	5 [illegible]	5 6	...	...	5 8	4 —	12 8	12 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 4	8 2	...	3 6	3 6	11 12	11 8	Bánda
...	...	...	...	...	5 12	...	...	...	4 —	...	11 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 10	...	...	3 12	3 12	10 12	10 12	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 8	11 8	Jalaun
...	...	7 —	6 8	5 12	5 8	8 —	8 10	3 8	3 8	13 —	13 —	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 4	7 4	3 4	3 4	13 —	13 8	Jhansi
8 —	...	5 —	...	5 5	4 15	9 8	8 8	4 2	4 2	12 4	12 —	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	...	5 11	...	8 9	...	4 6	...	13 7	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	8 8	7 8	4 8	4 8	12 —	12 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 8	8 4	8 4	3 12	3 12	13 —	13 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 12	8 4	8 —	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 7	8 4	8 2	3 12	...	12 13	12 —	Agra
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	10 —	9 8	3 12	4 —	13 —	13 —	Muttra
...	...	...	...	5 12	6 —	8 4	8 —	3 8	4 8	12 8	12 8	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 5	7 6	7 4	3 12	3 12	12 —	12 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	...	5 2	...	8 6	...	3 14	...	9 —	Ballia
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	3 12	3 12	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh
...	...	...	...	4 12	5 4	...	7 12	3 8	3 14	10 —	11 —	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	7 8	7 8	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Basti

TABLE NO. 3.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1920—continued

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa.*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa.*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—continued												
(a) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	6 —	5 14	10 4	9 4	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	9 8	9 8	9 —	8 —
Budaun	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 4	2 8	2 8	3 4	3 9	8 8	7 12	7 10	7 —
Pilibit	5 8	5 3	8 —	8 —	2 6	2 6	5 3	5 2	9 —	7 8	7 8	7 —
Bareli	5 11	5 3	6 11	8 2	2 15	2 15	4 13	4 14	9 12	8 13	8 1	7 4
Moradabad	6 2	5 12	8 10	8 10	2 7	2 7	4 4	4 2	8 14	...	7 6	7 6
Bijnor*	...	5 8		8 2	...	2 —	...	4 —	...	...	...	6 12
Muzaffarnagar	6 —	5 10	9 —	8 12	4 —	4 —	4 8	5 —	8 12	8 —	7 10	6 10
Saharanpur	5 14	5 10	9 1	8 8	1 10	1 10	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 8	7 7	7 7
Dehra Dun	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 —	2 —	2 —	3 12	3 12	6 —	4 —	7 4	7 8
Hills—												
Naini Tal	4 7	4 7	6 5	6 9	2 2	2 2	3 11	3 11	...	...	5 4	5 4
Almora	4 10	4 12	7 —	7 —	2 —	2 —	3 14	4 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwal*	...	4 12	...	7 —	...	2 —	...	3 8	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	3 —	2 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 6	7 8	8 —
Sultanpur	5 12	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 12	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareli	5 10	5 10	8 —	8 —	4 4	4 —	5 —	5 2	9 —	9 —	8 —	7 8
Unao	5 6	5 6	7 8	7 4	3 —	2 14	5 8	5 6	9 8	9 2	8 8	8 2
Lucknow	6 —	5 12	8 14	8 12	2 8	2 8	4 4	5 —	8 14	9 12	...	8 8
Hardoi	6 —	5 12	9 —	8 8	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 8	9 —	8 —	9 —	8 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad*	5 —	5 14	...	8 4	...	...	...	4 2	...	7 12	...	6 4
Barabanki*	...	6 2	...	8 4	...	3 —	...	4 15	...	8 8	...	8 —
Gonda	5 14	5 13	7 4	8 —	3 2	3 2	4 10	4 12	8 14	...	8 2	8 —
Bahraich	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	3 4	3 4	4 12	4 12	10 4	10 —	9 —	8 8
Sitapur*	...	6 —	...	8 4	...	3 —	...	5 4	...	9 8	...	8 —
Kheri	6 6	6 —	9 10	9 —	2 —	2 —	5 12	5 8	11 4	10 —	9 4	8 14
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	5 6	5 2	7 14	7 5	3 9	3 6	4 6	4 1	11 7	10 8	5 10	5 4
Ajmer	4 9	4 9	7 4	7 4	3 —	3 8	3 12	4 9	7 8	7 8	6 12	6 12
Kishangarh	5 —	5 8	7 8	8 —	2 4	2 4	5 —	5 —	7 12	8 4	7 —	7 8
Tonk*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur	5 1	5 3	6 10	7 8	4 5	4 4	4 9	4 8	7 10	8 —	6 11	7 1
Karauli*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dholpur	5 6	5 4½	7 —	7 7¾	2 14	3 —	3 2	3 4	9 4	8 5½	10 4	9 12½
Bharatpur*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alwar	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 12	3 8	3 8	4 —	4 —	10 6	10 1	9 —	8 13
Nasirabad	5 —	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	7 12	7 8	6 8	6 4
Western—												
Bikaner	5 1	5 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 12	3 12	...	...	5 11	5 8
Jaisalmer	4 —	4 —	...	...	2 12	2 8	3 —	3 —	5 4	5 —	5 —	4 13
Jodhpur	4 —	4 4 and 4 11	7 12 and 8 8	8 1 and 9 1	3 2	3 2	3 7	3 7	6 12	7 3	6 4	6 1
Central India—												
Indore	6 4	5 12	...	6 4	3 —	3 —	3 8	3 4	10 —	...	6 —	6 —
Neemuch	5 —	5 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 8	3 12	9 12	9 12	6 4	6 —
Gwalior	5 4	5 4	9 —	9 —	1 12	2 8	5 —	4 12	8 12	9 —	9 —	9 —
Delhi—												
Delhi	6 —	5 12	8 8	8 —	1 12 and 2 6	1 12 and 2 6	3 8	3 8	9 —	8 —	8 —	7 —
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	6 4	6 4	7 —	7 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	6 8	6 8
Ferozepur	6 12	6 12	9 12	9 12	...	...	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	6 12	6 12
Central—												
Lahore	6 4	6 4	8 12	8 12	...	...	4 14	5 —	7 4	7 4	6 12	6 12
Gujranwala	7 8	6 12	11 —	8 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Gujrat	7 4	7 —	12 —	10 —	...	...	5 4	5 —	...	...	7 12	7 8
Jhelam	6 8	6 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	7 —	7 —	...

* Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) — Half-month of report	Marua or Ragi — Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun Italian millet (*Setaria italica*) — Half-month of report	Kangni — Previous half-month	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) — Half-month of report	Gram — Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) — Half-month of report	Maize — Previous half-month	Arhar Dal (*Cajanus Indicus*) — Half-month of report	Arhar Dal — Previous half-month	Salt — Half-month of report	Salt — Previous half-month	Districts
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) AGRA—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	..	...	5 8	...	..	8 12	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	8 —	8 8	5 2	5 6	8 —	7 8	4 8	4 4	12 —	12 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	3 —	8 —	3 10	3 10	12 —	12 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	9 11	8 12	3 14	3 13	13 8	13 8	Bareli
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 6	8 10	8 10	3 7	3 7	13 2	12 12	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	...	5 10	...	4 8	...	4 4	.	12 8	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 4	8 —	7 12	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 5	9 1	8 8	3 3	3 3	12 12	12 12	Saharanpur
7 8	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 12	3 4	3 12	9 —	9 —	Dehra Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	4 7	4 7	7 5	7 5	3 2	3 2	8 6	8 10	Naini Tal
5 8	5 12	...	...	4 2	4 4	...	...	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 4	Almora
...	6 —	...	...	...	3 8	...	...	...	2 8		5 4	Garhwál
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
7 8	9 —	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 8	7 8	6 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Partábgarh
...	...	..	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	15 —	15 —	Sultanpur
9 —	9 —	4 —	4 —	5 4	5 2	..	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Rae Bareli
...	...	...	.	5 4	5 2	10 —	9 4	3 12	3 13	12 —	11 8	Unao
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 4	8 13	8 12	3 12	3 12	13 —	12 8	Lucknow
...	...	9 —	8 —	5 8	5 8	10 —	9 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	12 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	5 4	...	8 —	..	3 12	...	10 —	Fyzabad
...	10 —	...	...	...	5 10	...	9 —		3 15	.	11 4	Barabanki
...	...	4 —	4 2	5 2	5 6	8 10	8 2	3 10	3 14	11 12	11 2	Gonda
...	...	5 8	5 2	5 8	5 12	9 8	9 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Bahraich
..	..		10 —	...	5 8	...	8 8	.	4 —		12 —	Sitapur
10 2	10 —	8 —	8 —	5 12	5 12	10 4	9 12	4 4	4 4	12 —	12 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	5 6	4 13	5 6	5 2	11 10	10 8	3 6	3 2	11 14	10 14	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	3 4	3 12	5 7	5 6	7 12	7 7	...	...	18 —	18 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	5 12	6 4	7 12	8 4	...	...	18 8	18 8	Kishangarh
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonk
...	...	3 4	6 2	4 13 and 5 5	5 3 and 5 11	7 10	8 —	8 2	8 —	15 6	20 —	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Karauli
...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8½	6 2	...	...	5 4	5 4	15 3	17 —	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bharatpur
...	...	5 11	5 11	7 —	9 9	8 —	8 —	6 12	6 12	17 8	17 8	Alwar
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	18 —	18 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	5 1	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	16 —	16 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	3 8	4 —	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 9 and 6 8	6 12	7 2	4 1	4 1	20 —	20 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 —	13 —	...	3 —	3 —	12 —	12 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	3 —	3 —	13 —	13 —	Neemuch
...	...	5 —	5 4	7 —	6 8	...	...	4 4	4 —	16 —	16 —	Gwalior
												Delhi—
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 —	7 —	7 8	3 8	3 8	13 8	13 8	Delhi
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 4	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 —	8 12	2 8	2 8	9 —	9 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	7 4	7 4	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 4	3 4	3 4	12 —	9 8	Lahore
...	...	...	...	3 8	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	18 —	10 —	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 —	7 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 10	9 —	7 8	3 —	3 —	11 —	11 —	Jhelam

TABLE NO. 3—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1920—*continued.*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South eastern—												
Gurgáon	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	8 4	7 8
Rohtak	6 6	6 2	9 —	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 —	9 4	9 —	8 4	8 —
Karnál	6 12	6 4	11 —	10 —	...	...	4 4	4 4	10 8	10 —	8 —	7 12
Submontane—												
Ambala	6 4	6 4	8 14	8 14	...	...	4 14	4 12	8 14	8 12	7 14	7 6
Ludhiana	6 4	6 4	8 8	8 8	...	...	4 4	4 4	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —
Jullundur	6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —
Hoshiárpur	6 12	6 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	4 —	4 4	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	7 8	7 4	9 8	9 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	8 —	...	...
Amritsar	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	4 6	4 12	7 —	6 12	7 4	7 4
Siálkot	6 8	6 —	10 —	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	6 8	...
Hills—												
Simla	5 4	5 4	7 —	7 —	...	...	3 12	4 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4
Kángra	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	5 12	5 12	8 12	9 8	...	...	4 4	4 4	6 12	6 12	6 8	6 8
Attock	6 2	6 —	10 8	9 12	...	...	3 12	3 12	...	...	6 12	6 8
Western—												
Shâhpur	6 14	6 14	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	7 —	6 12
Jhang	6 14	6 8	8 12	8 —	...	...	4 4	4 4	8 —	7 6	...	...
Lyallpur	7 4	6 8	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	...
Multan	6 6	6 6	8 4	8 10	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	6 10	6 8
Montgomery	6 9	6 11	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	5 —	...	...
Muzaffargarh	6 6	6 6	7 4	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	7 4	7 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 4	5 8	6 14	7 2	7 —	6 10
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazara	6 8	6 6	11 12	11 12	2 7	2 7	4 6	4 6	...	...	5 —	5 —
Peshawar	7 4	7 1	15 7	14 12	3 4	3 4	4 2	4 4	8 1	8 8	6 12	6 9
Kohát	6 4	6 1	14 12	13 9	...	2 12	5 —	5 —	...	...	7 10	7 10
Bannu	7 11	8 2	14 1	14 6	...	...	6 4	5 15	10 15	10 10	7 13	7 13
Dera Ismail Khan	* 5 13	6 4	10 —	9 6	2 2	2 2	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	7 13	7 12
Tochi	6 15	6 13	12 8	12 6	...	...	4 6	4 5	...	...	...	...
Kurram	6 2	6 6	10 —	10 —	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	3 8	3 4	3 4	3 8	...	...	...	...
Wano	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	5 4	5 4	...	...	3 12	3 12	4 —	4 —	6 —	5 8	6 —	5 8
Hyderabad	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	3 6	3 8	6 8	6 8	6 —	6 —
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	5 4	5 8	...	...	...	2 12	3 4	3 8	5 8	6 4	6 —	5 12
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	7 8	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier	6 —	5 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 4	3 8	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —
Quetta	...	...	7 —	6 —	2 4	2 —	4 —	4 —	5 14	...	5 8	5 8
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	3 1	3 5	...	...	...	4 1	4 6	4 6	5 2	4 10	4 9	4 9
Ratnagiri	3 1	3 1	...	...	2 14	3 15	4 4	4 10	5 15	5 15	5 5	4 10
Alibág	3 4	3 4	...	...	3 11	3 11	4 10	4 10	...	...	...	...
Bombay	*3 13	*3 13	...	...	2 3	2 3	5 2	5 4	4 14	4 9	5 12	5 7
Thána	4 4	4 4	...	...	3 11	3 11	5 —	5 —	...	...	5 3	5 3
Deccan and Karnáták—												
Dharwar	4 7	3 12	...	...	3 14	3 14	4 5	4 5	5 8	5 8	4 5	4 5
Belgaum	3 14	3 10	...	...	3 7	3 11	4 —	4 —	6 4	6 4	6 2	5 14
Satara	4 3	4 2	...	...	...	...	4 11	4 10	5 15	5 10	6 4	6 15
Sholapur	4 7	4 —	...	...	2 7	2 7	3 14	3 14	5 9	5 10	6 13	6 13
Bijapur	4 6	4 6	...	...	2 13	2 13	4 10	3 14	6 6	5 11	6 12	6 5
Poona	4 1	4 6	...	...	3 5	3 5	3 13	3 13	5 12	5 8	5 15	5 15
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmednagar	4 6	4 6	...	...	3 6	3 6	3 9	3 12	7 —	6 5	6 5	6 5
Násik	4 8	4 2	...	...	3 7	3 7	4 3	4 3	...	...	7 10	5 13
Dhulia	4 6	4 6	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 12	5 14	5 14
Jalgaon	4 9	4 9	...	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	6 6	6 6	6 —	6 —
Gujarat—												
Surat	4 4	4 6	...	...	3 4	3 4	4 4	4 10	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —
Broach	3 8	3 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	6 —	6 —
Kaira	3 4	3 4	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 —	...	...	7 4	6 12
Baroda	4 4	4 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 8	4 12	...	...	6 8	6 4
Ahmedabad	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	5 —
Godhra	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 8	4 8	...	...	5 8	5 —
Disa	5 —	5 4	...	...	2 8	2 8	2 10	2 10	6 12	6 8	5 8	5 10
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	5 —	3 12	...	...	2 —	2 —	3 4	3 4	7 8	6 12	6 6	6 —
Central Provinces—												
Nimar	4 3	4 12	...	...	2 15	2 15	4 9	5 2	7 —	6 8	...	...
Hoshangabad	4 14	4 11	...	...	3 14	3 4	4 15	4 15	6 9	6 9	...	...
Betul	4 14	4 14	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 14	6 14	...	...
Chhindwara	4 11	4 6	...	...	3 12	3 12	4 6	4 6	5 15	5 6	...	...
Nagpur	4 7	3 13	...	...	2 15	2 15	4 9	5 8	5 15	5 15	...	...
Wardah	4 1	4 1	...	...	2 9	2 9	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...

* Relates to Khandwa wheat

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or marua (Eleusine coracana)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (Setaria italica)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (Cicer arietinum)		Maize (Zea Mays)		Arhar dál (Cajanus Indicus)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	3 8	4 —	14 —	13 8	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	13 —	13 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	8 8	...	...	3 —	13 —	12 8	Karnál
												Sub-montane—
...	...	...	...	6 2	6 —	8 14	8 8	3 8	3 8	10 12	10 4	Ambala
...	...	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 8	3 8	3 8	11 —	10 —	Ludhiána
...	...	5 —	5 8	6 —	5 12	10 8	9 12	...	...	19 —	19 —	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 12	9 8	8 12	...	...	10 —	9 8	Hoshiárpur
...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 4	8 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	Gurdáspur
...	...	7 —	6 12	5 12	5 10	9 8	8 12	3 —	3 —	13 —	11 —	Amritsar
...	..	...	...	5 12	3 8	9 —	7 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	3 —	3 4	8 —	8 —	Simla
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 8	7 8	7 8	3 —	3 —	7 4	7 4	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 14	7 12	7 —	3 —	3 —	11 8	11 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 —	7 8	4 —	4 —	10 8	10 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	6 8	5 12	9 —	8 —	3 —	3 —	10 —	10 —	Sháhpur
8 —	...	...	...	6 2	5 14	9 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 —	9 —	8 8	...	...	9 8	9 —	Lyallpur
...	...	...	5 —	5 12	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	9 8	9 12	Multan
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 5	9 12	8 12	...	...	9 8	9 —	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
...	...	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 12	8 6	8 6	...		9 8	9 —	Hazára
...	...	7 6	7 3	7 4	7 1	10 8	10 8	7 14	7 14	16 12	16 12	Peshâwar
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 7	9 7	...	...	13 8	18 8	Kohát
...	...	...	...	7 11	8 4	12 3	12 3	...	...	21 4	20 10	Bannu
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 8	Dera Ismail Khan
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	Tochi
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	10 —	11 —	...	...	8 6	8 6	Kurram
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	Malakand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
..	...	...	...	5 —	5 4	...	...	3 —	3 4	20 —	22 —	Karáchi
	...	..	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	...	...	3 12	4 —	...	...	Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)
...	...	...	..	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Shikarpur
.	..	...	...	5 4	5 12	...	...	3 —	3 —	16 —	16 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	...	...	4 — to 5 —	4 — to 5 —	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
5 12	5 12	...	...	3 15	3 11	...	...	2 15	2 11	14 7	12 8	Karwar
6 8	7 13	...	...	3 6	3 11	...	...	3 1	3 6	16 9	14 6	Ratnagiri
..	.	...	...	4 2	4 2	...	...	2 11	2 11	12 13	12 13	Alibág
...	...	...	...	3 12	3 10	...	...	3 4	3 4	13 6	13 6	Bombay
...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	...		3 4	3 4	13 6	13 6	Thana
												Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	...	...	3 14	3 11	...	...	3 —	3 —	16 2	16 2	Dharwar
7 —	7 —	...	...	4 6	4 6	...	...	2 14	2 14	15 —	15 —	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	3 15	3 15	...	...	3 7	3 2	14 6	14 6	Satara
...	...	...	...	4 1	4 1	...	...	2 15	2 8	15 8	15 8	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	4 5	4 2	...	...	3 1	3 1	12 10	12 10	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 5	3 5	14 4	14 4	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	4 9	4 9	...	...	2 15	2 15	16 12	16 12	Ahmednagar
6 —	6 —	...	...	4 11	4 5	...	...	2 3	2 14	15 10	14 5	Násik
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	3 3	3 3	...	15 9	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	...	...	2 12	2 12	14 1	14 1	Jalgáon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	4 3	4 3	...	...	2 5	2 9	14 13	14 13	Surat
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	17 12	17 12	Broach
7 4	7 —	...	...	5 —	4 8	...	...	3 4	3 6	18 4	18 4	Kaira
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 12	...	...	3 —	3 4	19 —	20 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	20 —	20 —	Ahmedabad
7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	4 8	...	...	2 8	2 8	16 —	16 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	18 —	18 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 —	...	...	3 5	3 5	60 —	60 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 12	...	...	2 15	3 6	12 8	12 3	Nimar
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 10	...	...	3 2	3 2	9 —	9 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 1	2 14	8 —	8 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	4 7	4 2	...	...	3 1	3 1	10 6	9 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	4 15	4 10	...	...	3 —	2 12	11 9	11 9	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	2 6	2 11	11 14	11 14	Wardha

TABLE NO. 3 - RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1920—concluded.

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—continued												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	5 10	5 6	...	...	2 12	2 12	4 2	4 2	6 7	6 7	...	...
Saugor	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...
Damoh	5 8	5 3	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 11	4 11	7 —	7 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	5 8	5 4	...	...	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	7 —	6 12	...	...
Mandla	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	5 —	5	...	...	3 8	3 12	5 —	5 4	6 4	6 —	...	...
Bálághát	4 1	4 1	...	...	3 9	3 9	4 15	5 10	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	3 12	3 12	...	...	...	...	5 2	5 2	...	5 15	...	...
Chanda	4 5	4 5	...	...	3 3	3 3	3 14	3 14	6 7	6 7	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 12	5 12	...	...	..	...
Raipur	5 —	4 12	...	...	3 4	3 4	5 4	5 8	...	...	...	...
Drug	4 2	4 2	...	...	4 10	4 10	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	4 3	4 3	...	...	..	...	4 7	4 2	8 13	8 13	...	...
Akola	4 7	4 10	...	...	2 5	2 5	4 10	4 12	6 —	6 —	...	...
Amráoti	5 5	4 13	...	...	2 14	2 14	5 11	5 11	7 —	6 8	...	...
Yeotmal	4 4	4 4	...	...	2 14	2 14	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	...	...
Hyderabad												
Secunderabád	2 6	2 7	...	...	2 2	1 14	3 1	3 15	5 10	5 9	5 8	5 10
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...		...	4 9	4 6	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	..	.	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	..	...	...	...	...	.	2 14	2 14	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2	3 11			..	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5	3 5	5 8	4 11	5 2	4 7
Central—												
Bellary*	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	3 5		...	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	..	...	...	3 5	3 5	6 4	6 4	...	.
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5	3 11	5 14	5 8	...	5 4
Karnul	...	...	...	...	..	...	4 2	3 15	5 2	5 2	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14	3 14	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	...	...	6 2	6 2
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	...	...	8 —	7 8
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1	7 4	5 7	5 7	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 14	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 8
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 11	4 14	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	..	..	...	...
Chingleput	...		...	...	...	...	4 9	4 8	...	..	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2	4 2	...	...	6 3	6 3
Tanjore	..	...	...	...	...	...	4 9	4 9	...	...	5 8	5 8
Trichinopoly	..	...	...	...	...	...	4 2	3 11	6 11	6 11	5 2	5 8
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2	3 14	5 2	5 2	5 8	5 8
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 9	3 11	...	..	...	...
Mysore—												
Mysore	...	...	2 14	2 14	3 6	3 8	4 4	4 —	3 —	3 —	...	...
Bangalore	3 4	3 12	...	...	3 —	3 4	...	3 12	...	...	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	2 —	2 —	2 —	2 —	4 2	4 —	5 2	5 4	...	...	...	...
Aden	3 2	3 2	...	...	3 2	3 2	4 3	4 3	5 —	5 —	3 14	3 14

* Figures have not so far been reported.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 6	...	...	3 10	3 10	10 —	9 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 7	3 7	11 —	11 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	5 3	5 3	...	...	3 4	3 8	10 —	10 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 —	11 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 6	...	...	3 4	3 4	9 8	9 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 12	...	...	3 4	3 8	10 —	9 8	Seoni
...	...	...	...	4 1	4 1	...	...	2 12	3 1	10 9	10 9	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	3 15	3 15	...	...	2 13	2 13	11 13	11 13	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	4 11	5 —	...	...	2 14	2 14	13 2	13 2	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	11 —	11 —	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 —	10 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	4 2	4 2	...	...	3 10	3 10	12 15	12 15	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	...	...	2 2	2 14	11 3	11 3	Buldana
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	2 8	2 8	14 —	14 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	...	...	3 4	..	16 —	15 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	4 13	4 13	...	...	3 2	3 2	13 13	13 13	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
5 7	5 10	...	...	4 —	3 9	...	...	4 14	4 11	10 12	10 6	Secunderabád
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 13	15 10	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	17 4	17 4	S. Canara
												South. central—
4 13	5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	16 7	16 7	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	10 4	Nilgiris
5 3	5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	Salem
												Central—
	5 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	18 4	Bellary
5 15	5 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	13 10	13 10	Anantapur
5 15	5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 11	16 11	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	14 6	13 14	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
5 14	6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Ganjam
6 2	6 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Vizagapatam
6 15	6 15	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	20 9	20 9	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
5 2	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 3	18 3	Kistna
...	5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	18 9	Guntur
5 11	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
5 2	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 2	Madras
4 13	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	20 4	20 4	Chingleput
5 9	5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 9	N. Arcot
5 15	5 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 11	13 11	S. Arcot
5 15	5 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	16 3	16 3	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
5 4	5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	19 8	Tinnevelly
4 13	4 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	19 6	19 6	Madura
												Mysore—
7 8	6 8	.	...	3 —	3 —	..	...	3 4	3 4	13 —	13 —	Mysore
6 —	6 —	...	...	3 —	3 4	...	...	2 4	2 12	14 —	14 —	Bangalore
												Coorg—
7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	4 12	...	...	2 10	2 10	15 —	16 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	4 —	3 13	...	...	3 —	3 —	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12, 1920

Second Forecast of WINTER OILSEEDS (Rape, Mustard, and Linseed), 1919-20.

THIS forecast is based upon reports received from provinces where rape, mustard, and linseed are grown to any considerable extent. These provinces contain 98·5 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard and 99 per cent of the total linseed area of British India. Of the Indian States, estimates are furnished by Hyderabad, Baroda, the States in the Bombay Presidency, and six Feudatory States in the Central Provinces and Berar. Estimates for rapeseed from the Alwar State (Rajputana) and for linseed from the Kotah State (Rajputana) have for the first time been received this year. No report is made by any other Indian State. The condition of the crops stated below generally relates to that prevailing in the second half of February.

The condition of the crops is, on the whole, reported to be generally good.

I

The total area under rape and mustard, so far as reported, amounts to 3,563,000 acres (excluding the "mixed" crop of the United Provinces for which no estimate is at present available). This is 20 per cent above the revised figure at the corresponding date of last year. The detailed figures for the provinces are:—

Rape and Mustard: Second forecast, March.

Provinces and States	1919-20	1918-19	Increase + or Decrease —
	Acres	Acres	Acres
United Provinces (unmixed crop).	121,000	120,000	+1,000
Bengal	1,108,000	1,125,000	—17,000
Punjab	708,000	595,000	+113,000
Bihar and Orissa . .	827,000	676,000	+151,000
Assam	290,000	(b) 286,000	+4,000
Bombay and Sind (a) .	390,000	(b) 97,000	+293,000
North-West Frontier Province.	58,000	47,000	+11,000
Baroda	33,000	(c) 14,000	+19,000
Hyderabad . . .	4,000	5,000	—1,000
Rajputana (Alwar) . .	24,000	(d)	...
TOTAL .	3,563,000	2,964,000	+599,000

II

The total area under linseed is reported to be 2,323,000 acres (excluding the "mixed" crop of the United Provinces for which no estimate is at present available). This is 23 per cent above the revised area at the corresponding date of last year. The detailed figures for the provinces are:—

Linseed: Second forecast, March.

Provinces and States	1919-20	1918-19	Increase + or Decrease —
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Central Provinces and Berar (a) . . .	863,000	(b) 629,000	+234,000
United Provinces (unmixed crop) . . .	175,000	210,000	—35,000
Bihar and Orissa . .	727,000	580,000	+147,000
Bengal . . .	147,000	140,000	+7,000
Bombay (a) . .	106,000	64,000	+42,000
Punjab . . .	32,000	32,000	...
Hyderabad . . .	230,000	216,000	+14,000
Rajputana (Kotah) .	43,000	19,000	+24,000
Total .	2,323,000	1,890,000	+433,000

The provincial reports are summarised below:—

Rape and Mustard.

United Provinces (39·6 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India). The area sown with the *unmixed* crop was estimated in the first forecast, issued in December last, at 121,000 acres, or 1 per cent above the area reported at the corresponding date last year. This figure holds good in the present report. No estimate of the area under the mixed crop* is at present available. In the second week of December light showers fell in a few districts, but in the fourth week the rainfall was heavier and general throughout the provinces, although over a large part the amount received was small. The month of January was practically rainless except in the western districts, where some rain was received in the second week. Light to moderate rain fell throughout the provinces in the beginning of February and appreciably benefited the crops. Slight damage from insects is reported from parts of the provinces. The outturn is at present estimated at 90 per cent of the normal.

(a) Includes Indian States.
(b) Revised figure.
(c) Final figure as reported last year by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.
(d) Not available.

* The area under rape and mustard sown interspersed with other crops such as gram, barley, etc., is given in the final forecast published in June.

Bengal (19·3 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The area sown is estimated at 1,108,000 acres, which is 1 per cent less than the area reported at this date last year. The season was generally favourable at sowing time. But the absence of rain during December and January interfered with the growth of the crops generally. The rainfall in the early part of February was too late to ensure a normal crop. In certain districts insects caused some damage. The average outturn is at present estimated at 77 per cent of the normal.

Punjab (16·5 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The area sown is reported to be 708,000 acres (of which 377,000 acres were irrigated), which is 19 per cent above the area estimated at this date last year. Of the above area, 303,000 acres (all irrigated except 38,000 acres) are reported to be under *toria* (an early variety of rapeseed). Some rain fell in the second and last weeks of January and the first week of February, which proved beneficial to the crop. The harvesting of *toria* is nearly over and its yield is generally normal. The condition of other oilseeds is generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated area.

Bihar and Orissa (11·4 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The area sown is estimated at 827,000 acres, which is 22 per cent above the area reported at this date last year. The increase is attributed to favourable climatic conditions. December and January were practically rainless, and the crops in parts of North Bihar required rain. Good rain was received all over the province in the first week of February, but it was too late for the early rapeseed crop. The prospects of the crop are on the whole good, and it is expected that the outturn will not fall short of the normal.

Assam (4·4 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The area is now estimated at 290,000 acres, which is 1 per cent above last year's area. There was no rain after the issue of the preliminary forecast, and consequently the growth of the crop was affected in Goalpara, Kamrup, and the Garo Hills. The average outturn per acre is estimated at 87 per cent of the normal, and the total yield is accordingly estimated at 57,000 tons.

Bombay and Sind (5·3 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The area reported is 390,000 acres (20,000 acres being in the Indian States) as against 97,000 acres, the revised area at the corresponding date of last year. The extension in area is attributed to favourable inundation in Sind. The crop so far is doing fairly well and is free from disease.

North-West Frontier Province (2 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The area sown is now reported to be 58,000 acres, which is 23 per cent above the area reported at the corresponding date of last year. The increase is attributed mainly to timely rainfall at sowing time. The present estimate shows a large decrease of 51,000 acres as compared with the first forecast, which is due to the fact that lands prepared for oilseeds were not utilized in the Dera Ismail Khan district on account of dearness of seed. The condition of the standing crop is so far good, and an average outturn may be expected.

Baroda reports 33,000 acres under rape and mustard as against 14,000 acres last year.

Hyderabad reports 4,000 acres under mustard, as compared with 5,000 acres at this date last year. The outturn is estimated at 100 tons.

Rajputana (Alwar State) reports 24,000 acres under rapeseed, the outturn being at present estimated at 3,000 tons.

Linseed.

Central Provinces and Berar (36·2 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—The area sown is reported to be 863,000 acres (43,000 acres being in the Feudatory States), which is 37 per cent above the revised area at the corresponding date of last year. The favourable weather at sowing time and the high price obtained last year mainly account for the increase in area. Although cloudy weather, insects, and the absence of winter showers caused slight damage to the crop in places, the climatic conditions were, on the whole, favourable for the crop. For both the Central Provinces and Berar together the outturn is estimated at 98 per cent of the normal.

United Provinces (28·9 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—The area under the *unmixed* crop was estimated in the first forecast to be 175,000 acres, or 17 per cent below the area reported at the corresponding date of last year. The figure remains unchanged. No estimate of the area under linseed grown in combination with other crops is available at present.* The season and condition of the linseed crop are as described under "rape and mustard."

Bihar and Orissa (22 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—The total area sown is reported to be 727,000 acres, which is 25 per cent above the area reported at this date last year. The expansion in area is attributed to favourable weather conditions. The prospects of the crop are reported to be on the whole good, and it is expected that the outturn will probably not fall short of the normal.

Bengal (5·5 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—The area sown is reported to be 147,000 acres, which is 5 per cent above the area reported at this date last year. The season was as described above under "rape and mustard." The average outturn is estimated at 73 per cent of the normal.

Bombay (5·2 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—The area sown is reported to be 106,000 acres (10,000 acres being in the Indian States), which is 65 per cent above the area reported at the corresponding date of last year. The extension in cultivation is attributed to favourable late rains. The crop has so far done fairly well,

* The area under linseed sown interspersed with other crops such as gram, barley, etc., is given in the final forecast published in June.

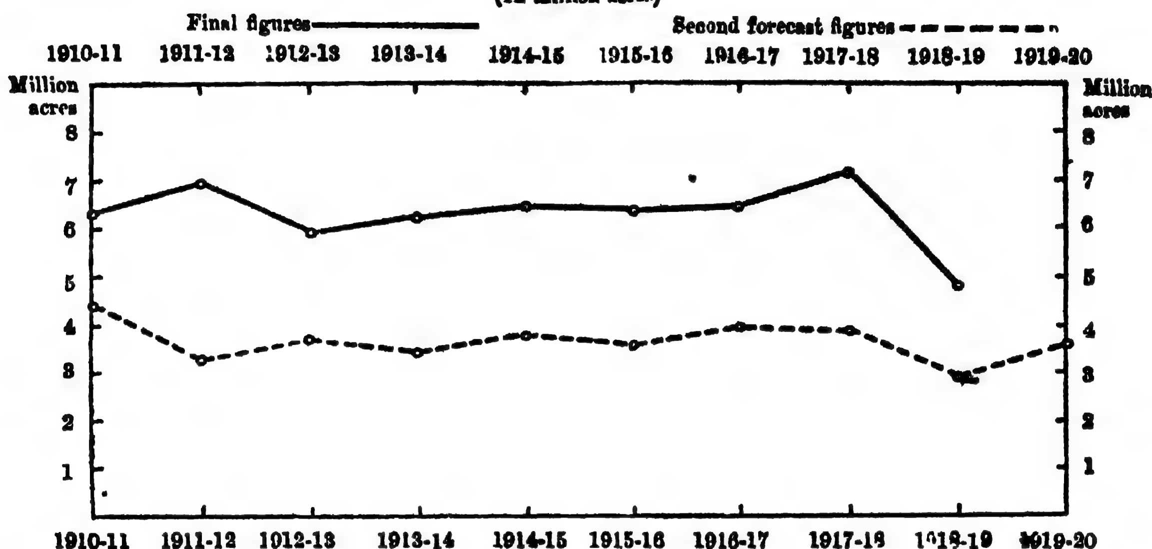
except in parts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur, where it suffered from deficient moisture, and in Bijapur where insects have damaged it in places.

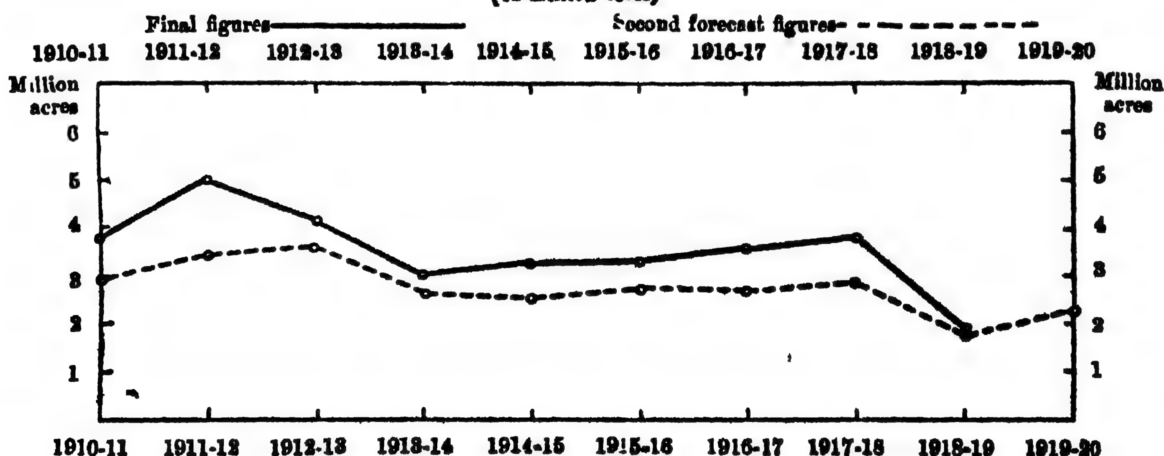
Punjab (1·2 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—The area sown is estimated at 32,000 acres, which is the same as reported at this date last year. The condition of the crop is reported to be generally good on irrigated area and average on unirrigated area.

Hyderabad reports 230,000 acres under linseed as compared with 216,000 acres last year, showing an increase of 6 per cent. The outturn is estimated at 6,000 tons.

Rajputana (Kotah State) reports the area under linseed to be 43,000 acres, as against 19,000 acres last year. The crop suffered from frost in the beginning of February.

Charts.—The two charts below shew (1) the second estimate of acreage and (2) the final figures for all the reporting provinces in respect of each crop. The second estimates exclude the mixed crops of the United Provinces.





Oilseeds crop in Foreign Countries.—From the latest information published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, it appears that the estimates of the linseed crop of 1919 in the United States of America are 1,682,000 acres and 223,000 tons, as against 1,937,000 acres and 366,000 tons in 1918. The estimates for the Canadian linseed crop are 1,093,000 acres and 169,000 tons, as compared with 1,069,000 acres and 151,000 tons in the preceding year. The estimate of the area under linseed in the Argentine for 1919-20 is 3,520,000 acres, as against 3,416,000 acres in 1918-19.

From un-official sources it appears that the harvesting of linseed in the Argentine is being delayed by the scarcity of labour. The yield is roughly estimated at 800,000 tons.

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16, 1920.

Second WHEAT Forecast, 1919-20.

This forecast is based on reports received from Provinces and States and refers to 98·6 per cent of the total wheat acreage of India. The statistics, therefore, cover all the important wheat-growing areas except Kashmir. The condition of the crop referred to below generally relates to that prevailing in the latter half of February.

The total area sown is 28,553,000 acres, as against 23,729,000 acres (revised figure) at the corresponding date last year, or an increase of 20 per cent. As compared with the final area of last year (23,806,000 acres) also, the present estimate shows an increase of 20 per cent.

General condition.—The present condition of the crop is generally good.

The detailed figures for the Provinces and States are as follows :—

Second Forecast, March.

Provinces and States	Area		Increase + or Decrease −
	1919-20	1918-19	
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Punjab (a) . . .	9,814,000	7,819,000	+1,995,000
United Provinces . .	6,500,000	5,800,000	+700,000
Central Provinces and Berar (a) . .	3,215,000	3,043,000	+172,000
Bombay and Sind (a)	2,149,000	(b)1,129,000	+1,020,000
Bihar and Orissa .	1,146,000	986,000	+160,000
North-West Frontier Province . . .	975,000	839,000	+136,000
Bengal	116,000	111,000	+5,000
Delhi	37,000	6,000	+31,000
Ajmer-Merwara . .	17,000	5,000	+12,000
Central India . .	2,802,000	2,711,000	+91,000
Hyderabad . .	723,000	647,000	+76,000
Rajputana . .	974,000	590,000	+384,000
Baroda	81,000	41,000	+40,000
Mysore	4,000	2,000	+2,000
Total .	28,553,000	(b)23,729,000	+4,824,000

The provincial reports are summarised below :—

Punjab (32·9 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area sown in British districts is now estimated at 8,894,000 acres, which is 25 per cent above the estimate made at this time last year. The area in the Indian States is now returned at 920,000 acres, which is 30 per cent above the corresponding estimate of last year. The combined area for the whole province (9,814,000 acres) shows an increase of 25 per cent over last year's corresponding estimate. Rains received in the second and last weeks of January and the first week of February proved very beneficial to the standing crop. The condition and prospects of the irrigated crop are good and of the unirrigated crop average.

United Provinces (21·2 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—In the January forecast, the area sown was estimated at 6,500,000 acres, as against 5,800,000 acres at the corresponding date of last year. No change has since been made in the estimate. The month of January was practically rainless throughout the provinces except the western districts, where in the second week some rain was received. Light to moderate rain fell in the beginning of February and has improved the crop considerably in all but the western districts where more rain is wanted. Local damage by hail and wind is reported generally, while in Bundelkhand damage by insects is reported. The outturn is at present estimated as varying from 80 to 100 per cent of the normal. Future prospects, however, depend on the absence of early hot winds.

Central Provinces and Berar (11·4 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area sown in the British districts is now estimated at 3,085,000 acres (199,000 acres being in Berar), which is 5 per cent above the corresponding estimate of last year. The area sown in eight Feudatory States (from which estimates have been received) amounts to 130,000 acres. The combined area for the whole province (3,215,000 acres) shows an increase of 6 per cent. Since the issue of the first forecast, the weather has been generally clear and cool with occasional clouds. Light to heavy showers were received in parts of several districts. Winter showers, where received, greatly improved the condition of the crop which had suffered slightly from a dry seed-bed in places. The meteorological conditions were, on the whole, favourable for the crop, which is generally in good condition, and prospects

(a) Including Indian States. (b) Revised.

are very favourable in the principal wheat tracts. The average outturn for the Central Provinces and Berar, as a whole, is estimated at 104 per cent of the normal. On this basis, the total yield of the British districts is estimated at 861,000 tons, against 727,000 tons estimated at the corresponding period of last year. In the Feudatory States, the crop suffered slightly in places for want of winter showers and the average outturn expected is a little below the normal.

Bombay and Sind (8·7 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area is estimated at 2,149,000 acres (433,000 acres being in the Indian States), which is 90 per cent above the revised estimate at this time last year. Favourable late rains in the Presidency proper and good soaking inundation and rainfall in Sind extended cultivation everywhere. Sowing rains were plentiful and the crop started well. Later on cloudy weather followed by heavy rain and frost in January brought on rust in places in Gujarat and in North Deccan; elsewhere in the Deccan the crop is generally doing well except in parts of Ahmednagar where the unirrigated crop suffered from deficient moisture. The irrigated crop is in a thriving condition. In the Karnatak, the crop suffered from insects in parts of Bijapur and from cloudy weather in the central tract; elsewhere it is doing fairly well. In Sind, rain at the end of January benefited the crop, but subsequent severe cold and frost have damaged the standing crop in Upper Sind. On the Jamrao canal it suffered from deficient water supply but rain in January partially relieved the situation. In Gujarat the crop is estimated to yield between 75 to 65 per cent of the normal in the north and 65 to 85 per cent in the south. In the Deccan, the average outturn varies from 100 to 115 per cent of the normal in Khandesh, 85 to 100 per cent in Poona and Nasik, and 65 to 85 per cent elsewhere. In the Karnatak, a full average crop is expected in Dharwar and parts of Belgaum and Bijapur; elsewhere the crop is estimated between 65 and 85 per cent of the normal. In Sind the yield is estimated at 75 per cent of the normal except in Karachi, Thar and Parkar, and Hyderabad where it is estimated at about 50 to 65 per cent of the normal.

Bihar and Orissa (3·9 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area sown is estimated at 1,146,000 acres, as against 986,000 acres reported at this time last year, or an increase of 16 per cent, attributed to favourable weather conditions at sowing time The months of December and January were practically rainless and the crop wanted rain in places. The good rains received in the first week of February greatly benefited the crop and the prospects have improved considerably. Slight damage was done to the crop by hail in parts of Shahabad and Saran. The average outturn is expected to be about normal.

North-West Frontier Province (3·3 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area sown is estimated at 975,000 acres, as compared with 889,000 acres in the corresponding forecast of last year, or an increase of 16 per cent. The increase which occurs mainly on unirrigated lands is due to timely rainfall. The standing crop has been greatly benefited by the recent rains, and its condition is generally good at present throughout the province except in the Dera Ismail Khan district, where more rain is required.

Bengal (0·4 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area sown is estimated at 116,000 acres, which is 4 per cent above the corresponding estimate of last year. The weather was generally favourable at sowing time, but subsequently the crop suffered through lack of soil moisture Good showers in the beginning of February, however, improved the situation to some extent, and the present condition is reported to be fairly favourable. The average outturn is estimated at 78 per cent of the normal.

Delhi (0·1 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area sown is estimated at 37,000 acres, as against 6,000 acres reported at this time last year. The general condition of the irrigated crop is good, while that of the unirrigated crop is average.

Ajmer-Merwara (0·1 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area sown is estimated at 17,000 acres, as against 5,000 acres, the corresponding estimate of last year Slight damage was caused by frost and the condition of the crop is reported to be fair.

Central India (10·2 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area is estimated at 2,802,000 acres, which is 3 per cent above the corresponding estimate of last year. Slight damage was caused to the crop in places by frost and rats. The condition of the crop is reported from fair to good.

The detailed figures are as follows :—

—	1919-20	1918-19
	Acres	Acres
Gwalior	1,033,063	1,152,123
Indore	336,300	319,658
Bhopal	695,773	776,000
Baghelkhand	232,160	124,947
Bundelkhand	251,976	130,318
Malwa	95,772	58,072
Southern States	156,638	150,193
Total	2,801,682	2,711,211

Hyderabad (3·2 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area sown is estimated at 723,000 acres, as against 647,000 acres reported at the corresponding date last year, or an increase of 12 per cent. Late rains being irregular, some area was left uncultivated and the crop was damaged to a great extent, especially in the districts of Bir, Parbhani, and Nander. The average outturn is estimated at 43 per cent of the normal

Rajputana (2·9 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area is estimated at 974,000 acres, which is 65 per cent above the estimate made at this time last year. The condition of the crop is

reported to be fair to good. Detailed figures for the States are as follows:—

States	1919-20	1918-19
	Acres	Acres
Bundi	23,392	14,530
Tonk	119,851	87,322
Shahpura	3,870	222
Kishangarh	2,430	780
Jaipur	(a)72,848	38,301
Dungarpur	9,144	8,034
Partabgarh	11,135	5,756
Banswara	18,375	2,985
Kushalgarh	2,692	...
Jaisalmer	1,240	827
Marwar	232,546	138,276
Bikaner	16,500	1,375
Sirohi	(a)9,800	8,665
Karauli	5,862	4,551
Dholpur	13,025	7,450
Bharatpur	48,342	25,865
Alwar	33,187	20,000
Kotah	203,548	192,589
Jhalawar	11,599	7,964
Mewar	(a)45,000	30,000
TOTAL	974,381	590,492

(a) As reported in the January forecast.

Baroda (0·3 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area now reported is 81,000 acres, as against 41,000 acres last year.

Mysore (0·01 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area sown is estimated at 4,000 acres, as against 2,000 acres at this time last year. The season is reported to be favourable and the condition of the standing crop good.

Rainfall (1st December to 31st January).—The table below shows the total rainfall in the months of December 1919 and January 1920, in the important wheat-growing provinces, as furnished by the Director-General of Observatories:—

Provinces and States		Mean actual rainfall 1st Dec. 1919 to 31st Jan. 1920	Mean actual rainfall 1st Dec. 1918 to 31st Jan. 1919.	Mean normal rainfall 1st Dec. to 31st Jan.
		Inches	Inches	Inches
Punjab	East and North	2·41	1·36	2·18
	South-West	1·84	1·39	0·94
United Provinces	East	0·19	1·97	1·00
	West	1·02	3·48	1·61
Central Provinces	West	1·52	4·79	0·88
	East	...	3·82	0·66
Berar		1·48	1·34	0·98
Bombay	Gujarat	0·60	0·27	0·10
	Deccan	0·94	0·30	0·45
Sind		0·26	0·72	0·46
Bihar and Orissa	Bihar	...	2·10	0·64
	Chota Nagpur		4·40	0·90
	Orissa	...	2·44	0·77
North-West Frontier Province		4·09	1·84	1·40
Bengal		0·02	0·77	0·59
Central India	West	2·18	1·88	0·88
	East	0·04	3·66	1·18
Rajputana	West	0·08	0·65	0·42
	East	0·91	0·80	0·54
Hyderabad	North	1·87	1·76	0·41
	South	0·62	1·37	0·39
Mysore		0·83	1·20	0·58

Exports.—The following table shows the monthly exports of wheat by sea to foreign countries in the last four years:—

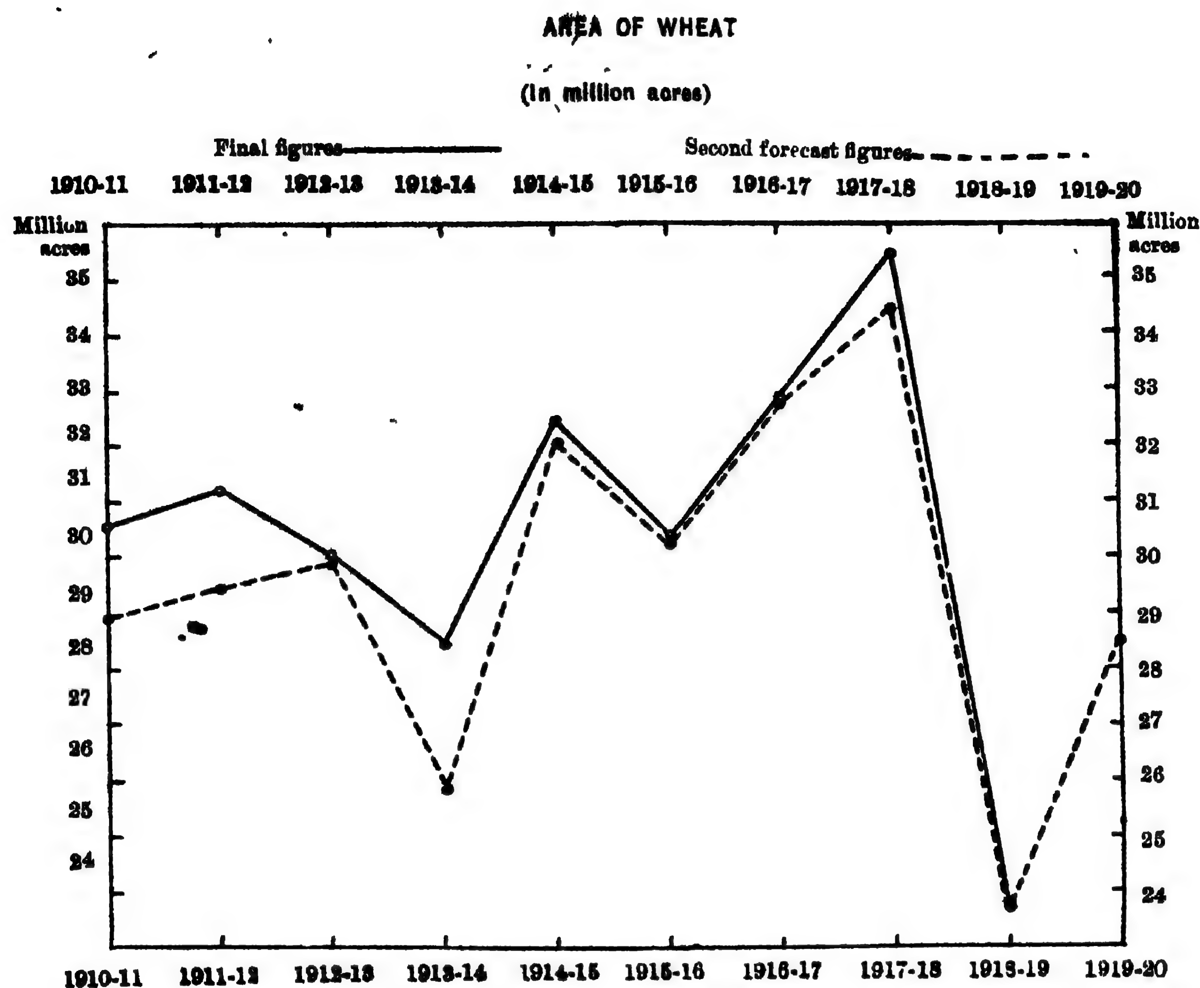
Months.	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
April	3,200	93,000	55,700	200
May	2,100	206,700	63,800	1,200
June	41,900	164,800	76,500	600
July	44,100	278,100	76,500	700
August	74,900	153,900	126,100	800
September	138,700	153,000	47,200	800
October	150,900	168,600	16,600	800
November	79,000	68,500	7,900	400
December	99,400	55,100	3,200	900
January	52,200	19,600	1,400	700
February	14,500	17,100	600	...
March	48,000	79,500	600	...
Total	748,900	1,454,400	476,100	...

Wheat in Foreign Countries.—From the latest available information published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, it appears that the yield of the new wheat crop in Australia is estimated at 1,179,000 tons against 2,161,000 tons last year; and that the exportable surplus for 1920 (including the stock of previous year) is estimated at 20 million quintals or 1,964,000 tons—a quantity considerably above the annual average pre-war export. In the Argentine, the area sown with wheat is estimated at 14,951,000 acres, which is 12 per cent below that of last year. The estimates of the 1919 crop in the principal countries in the Northern Hemisphere, as compared with the final figures for 1918, are shown below:—

	Area (thousand acres)		Yield (thousand tons)	
	1919	1918	1919	1918
United States of America	73,213	59,085	25,153	24,514
Canada	19,133	17,346	5,249	5,054
France	11,311	10,845	4,757	6,034
Italy	10,567	10,783	4,532	4,899
Spain	10,374	10,224	3,455	3,627
Roumania (excluding Dobrudja)	2,963	3,992	1,357	493
Algeria	2,799	3,185	560	1,816
United Kingdom (excluding Ireland)	2,299	2,635	1,788	2,338

From unofficial sources, it appears that the area under winter wheat in Roumania is returned at 2,400,000 acres. In the Argentine fine weather prevails, and this is favourable for finishing the harvests of wheat. In Australia the agricultural outlook has been improved by good rains. In France the weather continues to be damp and mild which, though favoured the growth of young plants, has caused an abundance of weeds. The general appearance of the growing crop is, however, satisfactory.

Chart.—The chart below shows the second estimates of acreage as compared with the final figures of the preceding nine years for the whole of India :—



D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics

REGISTERED No. L 848.



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EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1920.

BUDGET

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

MARCH 1920.

ACCOUNTS	1918-19
REVISED ESTIMATES	1919-20
BUDGET ESTIMATES	1920-21

CONTENTS.

1.—General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure charged to

	For details, *vide* Statement.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	Budget Estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised Estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget Estimate, 1920-1921.
		£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	21,089,944	22,685,400	22,090,800	23,797,800
Opium	"	3,289,111	3,056,200	2,990,800	2,942,000
Salt	"	4,277,989	3,914,300	3,754,000	4,488,400
Stamps	"	6,018,976	6,097,100	7,223,100	7,507,500
Excise	"	11,557,518	12,153,300	12,752,300	13,674,000
Customs	"	12,120,641	13,352,400	14,919,500	17,009,700
Income Tax	"	7,758,462	13,554,900	16,771,000	11,390,400
Other Heads	"	4,316,273	4,568,900	5,015,700	5,169,800
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	...	70,428,914	79,383,500	84,547,200	85,979,600
Interest	A	3,829,422	3,637,400	4,330,100	4,015,600
Posts and Telegraphs	"	5,312,967	5,716,800	5,996,800	6,184,200
Mint	"	1,826 814	1,356,500	1,669,700	679,500
Receipts by Civil Departments	"	2,094,802	1,957,500	2,157,400	2,079,500
Miscellaneous	"	6.728,458	2,557;400	1,862,800	6,276,800
Railways: Net Receipts	"	24,962,239	21,372,900	21,607,300	21,774,700
Irrigation	"	5,846,507	5,511,900	5,843,600	5,945,200
Other Public Works	"	347,649	323,000	363,500	371,300
Military Receipts	"	2,340,972	1,587,300	(a) 7,141,600	1,519,500
TOTAL REVENUE	...	123,257,714	123,404,200	135,570,000	134,825,900
DEFICIT	...	3,820,409	...	10,074,100	...
TOTAL	...	127,078,153	123,404,200	145,644,100	134,825,900

(a) Includes a repayment of £5,870,000 by His Majesty's Government on account of the capitalised value of net extraordinary pensions, etc., of Indian troops and their British Officers, the pensions being paid from Indian revenues as they fall due.

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 22, 1920.

M. F. GAUNTLETT,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

Revenue, of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details, *vide* Statement.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	Budget Estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised Estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget Estimate, 1920-1921.
		£	£	£	£
Expenditure—					
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	11,787,122	11,293,300	12,162,800	13,690,100
Interest	"	8,127,090	7,763,500	8,934,200	8,192,500
Posts and Telegraphs	"	3,974,954	4,580,200	4,725,300	6,073,500
Mint	"	305,810	284,500	356,200	258,200
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	23,6[illegible]8,218	24,549,100	25,845,000	28,295,000
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	6,292,776	6,139,100	6,498,200	8,614,700
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	1,000,000	1,789,100	1,248,100	1,000,000
Railways: Interest and Miscellaneous Charges	"	14,394,142	14,468,900	14,590,200	15,284,100
Irrigation	"	3,946,829	4,071,100	4,231,200	4,390,400
Other Public Works	"	5,651,871	6,932,700	6,909,000	9,104,100
Military Services	"	(b) 46,830,210	(c) 42,782,300	(d) 60,091,600	41,519,500
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	...	125,999,022	124,653,800	145,591,800	136,422,100
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.	End of B	1,143,955	...	757,300	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.	"	*64,824*	*1,918,200*	*705,000*	*4,111,000*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	...	127,078,158	122,735,600	145,644,100	132,311,100
SURPLUS	...	...	668,600	...	2,514,800
TOTAL	...	127,078,158	123,404,200	145,644,100	134,825,900

(b) Includes £12,700,800 for further assistance from Indian revenues towards the cost of the military forces raised in India.
(c) " £ 8,695,000 " " " "
(d) " £ 800,000 " " " "

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

E. M. COOK,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

II.—General Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

	For details, vide Statement.	Receipts.			
		Accounts, 1918-1919.	Budget Estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised Estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget Estimate, 1920-1921.
		£	£	£	£
Surplus	C	...	668,600	...	2,614,800
Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways	"	...	...	—73,600	...
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)	"	...	165,700	...	110,300
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT RECEIPTS		...	165,700	—73,600	110,300
Debt, Deposits and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net incurred)	C	...	724,000	4,763,700	9,178,400
Temporary Debt (net incurred)	"	19,672,725	...	...	...
Unfunded Debt (net incurred)	"	4,326,394	3,190,400	933,400	2,125,500
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	...	21,111,100	12,487,400	15,614,600
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Repayments)	"	...	...	84,400	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Repayments)	"	...	...	...	608,900
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction (net Repayments)	"	17,290	9,000	9,100	9,400
Remittances (net)	"	8,963,834	6,174,800	572,100	271,800
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	6,599,945	12,250,000	31,226,200	8,375,000
Sterling Transfers on London drawn	"	5,315,000	...	24,544,000	...
TOTAL DEBT, DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES		44,795,188	43,398,800	74,620,300	36,183,600
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	44,795,188	44,233,100	74,546,700	38,908,700
Opening Balance—India	...	15,325,177	12,475,477	17,300,258	14,267,458
England	...	(a) 16,625,416	(b) 13,200,616	(a) 14,715,827	(a) 13,066,127
TOTAL	...	76,745,781	69,909,193	106,562,785	66,142,285

(a) Include balances of the Gold Standard Reserve as shown
(b) Of this amount £6,000,099

M. F. GAUNTLETT,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 22, 1920.

Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details, vide State-ment.	Disbursements.			
		Accounts, 1918-1919.	Budget Estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised Estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget Estimat 1920-1921.
		£	£	£	£
Deficit	C	3,820,409	...	10,074,100	...
Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Outlay on Irrigation Works	"	236,722	433,300	235,900	575,4
Outlay on State Railways	"	4,857,490	16,370,500	9,100,100	13,276,70
Initial outlay on new Capital at Delhi	"	285,793	300,000	333,800	735,800
Outlay of Railway Companies (net)	"	—582,682	1,499,400	734,300	1,507,700
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)	...	1,419,639	...	339,600	...
Total Capital Account Disbursements		6,216,971	18,603,200	10,743,700	16,095,60
Debt, Deposits and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net discharged)		14,590,686	...	...	...
Temporary Debt (net discharged)	C	...	14,994,700	1,488,900	24,786,800
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	5,412,915	...	..	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	"	35,470	59,500	...	415,100
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)	"	1,325,176	760,100	972,300	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	8,193,069	12,250,000	31,226,200	8,375,000
Sterling Transfers on London paid	"	5,135,000	...	24,724,000	...
Total Debt, Deposits and Advances	...	34,692,316	28,064,300	58,411,400	33,576,900
Total Disbursements	...	44,729,696	46,667,500	79,229,200	49,672,500
Closing Balance—India	...	17,300,258	12,322,577	14,267,458	12,379,158
England	...	(a) 14,715,827	(b) 10,919,116	(a) 13,066,127	(a) 4,090,627
TOTAL	...	76,745,781	69,909,193	106,562,785	66,142,285

in the notes on pages 244 and 245.
represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

E. M. COOK,
Secretary to the Government of India

A.—Statement of the Revenue of

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1918-1919. India.	England.	TOTAL.	Distribution of Total between Imperial.	Provincial.	REVISED India.	England.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue—							
I.—Land Revenue	21,089,944	...	21,089,944	10,155,218	10,934,726	22,090,800	...
II.—Opium	3,289,111	...	3,289,111	3,289,111	...	2,990,800	...
III.—Salt	4,277,989	...	4,277,989	4,277,989	...	3,754,000	...
IV.—Stamps	6,018,976	...	6,018,976	3,071,432	2,947,544	7,223,100	...
V.—Excise	11,557,518	...	11,557,518	3,207,184	8,350,334	12,752,300	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	28,012	...	28,012	73	27,939	36,100	...
VII.—Customs	12,120,641	...	12,120,641	12,120,641	...	14,919,500	...
VIII.—Income Tax	7,758,462	...	7,758,462	5,180,047	2,578,415	15,771,000	...
IX.—Forest	3,121,255	...	3,121,255	156,169	2,965,086	3,659,800	...
X.—Registration	572,652	...	572,652	7,955	564,697	723,800	...
XI.—Tributes from Indian States	594,354	...	594,354	594,354	...	626,000	...
TOTAL	70,428,914	...	70,428,914	42,060,173	28,368,741	84,547,200	...
XII.—Interest	1,054,182	2,775,240	3,829,422	3,569,348	260,074	1,806,700	3,073,400
XIII.—Posts and Telegraphs	5,329,967	13,000	5,342,967	5,342,967	...	5,942,700	54,100
XV.—Mint	1,826,741	73	1,826,814	1,826,814	...	1,669,600	100
Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	420,943	...	420,943	22,189	398,754	485,600	...
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	511,728	...	511,728	89,677	422,051	417,300	...
XVII.—Police	185,837	...	185,837	4,496	181,341	170,600	...
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage	132,176	...	132,176	...	132,176	136,700	...
XIX.—Education	304,300	...	304,300	7,057	297,243	325,800	...
XXA.—Medical	110,785	231	111,016	1,655	109,361	113,800	300
XXB.—Sanitation	33,706	...	33,706	6,776	26,930	46,000	...
XXIA.—Agriculture	169,436	...	169,436	40,753	128,683	182,900	...
XXIB.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	225,046	614	225,660	16,096	209,564	276,600	1,800
TOTAL	2,093,957	845	2,094,802	188,699	1,906,103	2,155,300	2,100
Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	179,641	37,506	217,147	126,213	90,934	186,500	43,700
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	120,358	...	120,358	53,998	66,360	134,600	...
XXIV.—Exchange	4,834,412	...	4,834,412	4,834,412	...	...	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,535,729	20,812	1,556,541	1,343,245	213,296	1,411,300	86,700
TOTAL	6,670,140	58,318	6,728,458	6,357,868	370,590	1,732,400	130,400
Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	50,817,400	20,595	50,837,995	50,829,892	8,103	52,833,300	48,600
Deduct—Working Expenses	*24,717,786*	...	*24,717,786*	*24,709,980*	*7,806*	*30,133,400*	...
Surplus profits paid to Companies, etc.	*1,264,237*	...	*1,264,237*	*1,264,237*	...	*1,371,200*	...
Net Receipts	24,835,377	20,595	24,855,972	24,855,675	297	21,328,700	48,600
XXVIII.—Subsidised Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of advances of Interest)	11,923	94,344	106,267	106,267	...	11,900	218,100
TOTAL	24,847,300	114,939	24,962,239	24,961,942	297	21,340,600	266,700
Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	3,139,418	...	3,139,418	1,353,909	1,785,509	3,546,700	...
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,904,477	...	1,904,477	1,034,237	870,240	2,000,700	...
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	302,612	...	302,612	106,970	195,642	296,200	...
TOTAL	5,346,507	...	5,346,507	2,495,116	2,851,391	5,843,600	...
Other Public Works—							
XXXI.—Civil Works	347,649	...	347,649	53,991	293,658	363,500	...
Military Receipts—							
XXXII.—Army: Effective	1,494,286	231,740	1,726,026	1,726,026	...	1,041,500	255,000
Non-Effective	81,575	34,841	116,416	116,416	...	64,800	5,411,000
	1,575,861	266,581	1,842,442	1,842,442	...	1,106,300	5,666,000
XXXIII.—Marine	405,772	...	405,772	405,772	...	275,300	...
XXXIV.—Military Works	101,758	...	101,758	101,758	...	94,000	...
TOTAL	2,083,391	266,581	2,349,972	2,349,972	...	1,475,600	(a) 5,666,000
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	−2,269,168	+2,269,168	...	...
TOTAL REVENUE	120,028,748	3,228,996	123,257,744	86,937,722	36,320,022	126,377,200	9,192,800

(a) Includes a repayment of £5,370,000 by His Majesty's Government—*vide* note (a) on page 232.

India, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1919-1920.			Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1919-1920.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1920-1921.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1920-1921, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1919-1920.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1920-1921, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1919-1920.
	Distribution of Total between						Distribution of Total between			
Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.		India.	England.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
22,090,800	10,818,600	11,277,200	— 595,600	23,797,800	...	**23,797,800**	11,486,000	12,311,800	+ 1,111,400	+ 1,707,000
2,990,800	2,990,800	...	— 65,400	2,942,000	...	**2,942,000**	2,942,000	...	— 114,200	— 48,800
3,754,000	3,754,000	...	— 160,300	4,488,400	...	**4,488,400**	4,488,400	...	+ 574,100	+ 734,400
7,223,100	3,681,900	3,541,200	+ 1,126,000	7,507,500	...	**7,507,500**	3,828,100	3,679,400	+ 1,410,400	+ 284,400
12,752,300	3,649,800	9,102,500	+ 599,000	13,674,000	...	**13,674,000**	3,942,200	9,731,700	+ 1,520,700	+ 921,700
36,100	200	35,900	+ 1,500	37,400	...	**37,400**	200	37,200	+ 2,800	+ 1,300
14,919,500	14,919,500	...	+ 1,567,100	17,009,700	...	**17,009,700**	17,009,700	...	+ 3,657,300	+ 2,090,200
15,771,000	12,418,900	3,352,100	+ 2,216,100	11,390,400	...	**11,390,400**	7,537,900	3,852,500	— 2,164,500	— 4,380,600
3,659,800	153,600	3,506,200	+ 307,000	3,770,900	...	**3,770,900**	166,100	3,604,800	+ 418,100	+ 111,100
723,800	8,700	715,100	+ 155,600	745,200	...	**745,200**	8,600	736,600	+ 177,000	+ 21,400
626,000	626,000	...	+ 12,700	616,300	...	**616,300**	616,300	...	+ 3,000	— 9,700
84,547,200	53,017,000	31,530,200	+ 5,163,700	85,979,600	...	**85,979,600**	52,025,600	33,954,000	+ 6,596,100	+ 1,432,400
4,380,100	4,020,200	359,900	+ 742,700	1,323,600	2,692,000	**4,015,600**	3,621,800	393,800	+ 378,200	— 364,500
5,996,800	5,996,800	...	+ 280,000	6,151,700	32,500	**6,184,200**	6,184,200	...	+ 467,400	+ 187,400
1,669,700	1,669,700	...	+ 313,200	679,500	...	**679,500**	679,500	...	— 677,000	— 990,200
485,600	29,000	456,600	+ 49,300	464,700	...	**464,700**	22,700	442,000	+ 28,400	— 20,900
417,300	59,600	357,700	+ 3,700	398,700	...	**398,700**	59,400	339,300	— 14,900	— 18,600
170,600	12,800	157,800	+ 42,000	140,000	...	**140,000**	6,700	133,300	+ 11,400	— 30,600
136,700	...	136,700	+ 11,200	150,600	...	**150,600**	...	150,600	+ 25,100	+ 13,900
325,800	8,000	317,800	+ 1,300	327,000	...	**327,000**	7,900	319,100	+ 2,500	+ 1,200
114,100	2,100	112,000	+ 9,300	115,400	300	**115,700**	2,000	113,700	+ 10,900	+ 1,600
46,000	16,300	29,700	+ 12,900	41,000	...	**41,000**	16,400	24,600	+ 7,900	— 5,000
182,900	29,300	153,600	+ 17,800	190,100	...	**190,100**	29,500	160,600	+ 25,000	+ 7,200
278,400	16,700	261,700	+ 52,400	250,400	1,300	**251,700**	30,900	220,800	+ 25,700	— 26,700
2,157,400	173,800	1,983,600	+ 199,900	2,077,900	1,600	**2,079,500**	175,500	1,904,000	+ 122,000	— 77,900
230,200	127,300	102,900	+ 6,300	190,400	43,700	**234,100**	132,000	102,100	+ 10,200	+ 3,900
134,600	58,300	76,300	+ 30,100	134,500	...	**134,500**	61,400	73,100	+ 30,000	— 100
...	...	...	— 1,066,700	4,000,000	...	**4,000,000**	4,000,000	...	+ 2,933,300	+ 4,000,000
1,498,000	1,255,900	242,100	+ 335,700	1,767,000	141,200	**1,908,200**	1,032,300	875,900	+ 745,900	+ 410,200
1,862,800	1,441,500	421,300	— 694,600	6,091,900	184,900	**6,276,800**	5,225,700	1,051,100	+ 3,719,400	+ 4,414,000
52,881,900	52,872,400	9,500	— 500,000	56,000,000	48,600	**56,048,600**	56,038,600	10,000	+ 2,666,700	+ 3,166,700
30,133,400	*30,124,200*	*9,200*	+ 800,000	*33,373,300*	...	*33,373,300*	*33,363,000*	*10,300*	— 2,439,900	— 3,239,900
1,371,200	*1,371,200*	...	— 114,600	*1,066,700*	...	*1,066,700*	*1,066,700*	...	+ 159,900	+ 304,500
21,377,300	21,377,000	300	+ 155,400	21,560,000	48,600	**21,608,600**	21,608,900	— 300	+ 386,700	+ 231,300
230,000	230,000	...	+ 79,000	11,100	155,000	**166,100**	166,100	...	+ 15,100	— 63,900
21,607,300	21,607,000	300	+ 234,400	21,571,100	203,600	**21,774,700**	21,775,000	— 300	+ 401,800	+ 167,400
3,546,700	1,511,400	2,035,300	+ 319,800	3,494,100	...	**3,494,100**	1,529,000	1,965,100	+ 267,200	— 52,600
2,000,700	1,082,500	918,200	+ 41,700	2,130,500	...	**2,130,500**	1,147,300	983,200	+ 171,500	+ 129,800
296,200	104,500	191,700	— 29,800	320,600	...	**320,600**	119,700	200,900	— 5,400	+ 24,400
5,843,600	2,698,400	3,145,200	+ 331,700	5,945,200	...	**5,945,200**	2,796,000	3,149,200	+ 433,300	+ 101,600
363,500	60,700	302,800	+ 40,500	371,300	...	**371,300**	60,600	310,700	+ 48,300	+ 7,800
1,296,500	1,296,500	...	+ 202,100	930,700	237,000	**1,167,700**	1,167,700	...	+ 73,300	— 128,800
5,475,800	5,475,800	...	+ 5,365,900	57,800	41,000	**98,800**	98,800	...	— 11,100	— 5,377,000
6,772,300	6,772,300	...	+ 5,568,000	988,500	278,000	**1,266,500**	1,266,500	...	+ 62,200	— 5,505,800
275,300	275,300	...	— 23,700	161,000	...	**161,000**	161,000	...	— 138,000	— 114,300
94,000	94,000	...	+ 10,000	92,000	...	**92,000**	92,000	...	+ 8,000	— 2,000
7,141,600	7,141,600	...	+ 5,554,300	1,241,500	278,000	**1,519,500**	1,519,500	...	— 67,800	— 5,622,100
...	— 1,776,300	+ 1,776,300	...	...	...	...	— 1,137,200	+ 1,137,200	...	...
135,570,000	96,050,400	39,519,600	+ 12,165,800	131,433,300	3,392,600	**134,825,900**	92,926,200	41,899,700	+ 11,421,700	— 744,100

B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1918-1919. India.	England.	TOTAL.	Distribution of Total between Imperial.	Provincial.	REVISED India.	England.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues—							
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	1,257,958	...	**1,257,958**	1,113,209	144,749	1,379,200	...
2. Assignments and Compensations	1,229,578	...	**1,229,578**	507,512	722,066	1,326,400	...
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.* :—							
3.—Land Revenue	4,102,960	1,373	**4,104,333**	280,623	3,823,710	4,265,700	3,600
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	1,307,289	596	**1,307,885**	1,307,885	...	897,700	1,400
5. Salt (including cost of Production)	550,910	2,190	**553,100**	553,100	...	560,800	2,800
6.—Stamps	66,673	153,248	**219,921**	137,931	81,990	83,500	175,000
7.—Excise	538,328	200	**538,528**	159,902	378,626	602,600	900
9. Customs	303,052	120	**303,172**	303,172	...	307,500	400
10.—Income Tax	55,631	...	**55,631**	28,428	27,203	100,900	...
11.—Forest	1,925,034	1,877	**1,926,911**	119,934	1,806,977	2,123,900	8,700
12.—Registration	290,105	...	**290,105**	2,261	287,844	321,800	...
TOTAL	11,627,518	159,604	**11,787,122**	4,513,957	7,273,165	11,970,000	192,800
Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt	8,440,126	8,400,805	**16,840,931**	15,847,522	993,409	10,326,700	7,582,100
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways†	*4,661,715*	*3,639,488*	***8,301,203***	*8,301,203*	...	*5,000,500*	*3,673,800*
" Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*1,414,808*	*124,596*	***1,539,404***	*795,182*	*744,222*	*1,435,000*	*125,000*
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	2,363,603	4,636,721	**7,000,324**	6,751,137	249,187	3,891,200	3,783,300
14.—Interest on other obligations	1,126,766	...	**1,126,766**	1,126,766	...	1,259,700	...
TOTAL	3,490,369	4,636,721	**8,127,090**	7,877,903	249,187	5,150,900	3,783,300
15.—Posts and Telegraphs	3,748,639	226,315	**3,974,954**	3,974,954	...	4,175,700	549,600
17.—Mint	267,791	38,019	**305,810**	305,810	...	295,700	60,500
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	1,827,842	661,872	**2,489,714**	1,531,325	958,389	1,958,000	738,600
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	3,448,928	536	**3,449,464**	80,479	3,368,985	3,690,800	21,500
Jails	1,408,884	587	**1,409,471**	190,577	1,218,894	1,563,200	...
20.—Police	6,109,164	562	**6,109,726**	349,197	5,760,529	6,797,000	3,000
21.—Ports and Pilotage	221,474	60	**221,534**	60	221,474	309,100	500
22. Education	3,959,080	15,446	**3,974,526**	141,734	3,832,792	4,507,500	15,000
23.—Ecclesiastical	136,685	107	**136,792**	136,792	...	134,100	600
24A.—Medical	1,101,695	7,842	**1,109,537**	97,859	1,011,678	1,316,700	27,100
24B.—Sanitation	629,627	625	**630,252**	88,361	541,891	849,500	4,500
25.—Political	2,632,467	21,402	**2,653,869**	2,464,394	189,475	2,079,300	68,800
26A.—Agriculture	819,128	3,974	**823,102**	88,854	734,248	955,800	3,200
26B Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	649,357	30,874	**680,231**	301,015	379,216	757,900	42,700
TOTAL	22,944,331	743,887	**23,688,218**	5,470,647	18,217,571	24,916,900	926,100
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	192,902	—7,678	**185,224**	185,224	...	192,500	17,000
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	3,501	137,408	**140,909**	140,909	...	5,000	600,000
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,585,833	1,939,367	**3,525,200**	2,070,287	1,454,913	1,651,600	2,063,000
30.—Stationery and Printing	1,008,236	101,500	**1,109,736**	562,280	547,456	1,049,500	166,000
32.—Miscellaneous	756,383	575,324	**1,331,707**	874,348	457,359	691,700	61,900
TOTAL	3,546,855	2,745,921	**6,292,776**	3,833,048	2,459,728	3,590,300	2,907,900
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	307,767	...	**307,767**	231,257	76,510	885,800	...
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	—19	...	**—19**	—19	...	...	...
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	312,309	940	**313,249**	313,249	...	359,300	3,000
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	379,003	...	**379,003**	379,003	...	...	...
TOTAL	999,060	940	**1,000,000**	923,490	76,510	1,245,100	3,000
Carried over	46,624,563	8,551,407	**55,175,970**	26,899,809	28,276,161	51,346,600	8,423,200

	ACCOUNTS, 1918-1919. India.	England.	TOTAL.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1919-1920. India.	England.	TOTAL.
Included under the following heads:—	£	£	£	£	£	£
State Railways—Interest on Debt	4,642,479	3,558,238	**8,200,717**	4,980,100	3,592,600	**8,572,700**
Ditto —Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	19,236	81,250	**100,486**	20,400	81,200	**101,600**
TOTAL	4,661,715	3,639,488	**8,301,203**	5,000,500	3,673,800	**8,674,300**

Revenues of India, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1919-1920.			Increase + Decrease − as compared with Budget Estimate, 1919-1920.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1920-1921.					Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1920-1921, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1919-1920.	Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1920-1921, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1919-1920.
TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BETWEEN			India.	England.	TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BETWEEN			
	Imperial.	Provincial.					Imperial.	Provincial.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1,379,200	1,054,400	324,800	+686,000	971,500	...	**971,500**	742,700	228,800	+278,800	−407,700
1,326,400	606,700	719,700	+30,300	1,374,500	...	**1,374,500**	579,300	795,200	+78,400	+48,100
4,269,300	290,800	3,978,500	+117,000	5,177,600	1,600	**5,179,200**	293,600	4,885,600	+1,026,900	+909,900
899,100	899,100	...	−147,000	1,160,500	2,700	**1,163,200**	1,163,200	...	+117,100	+264,100
563,600	563,600	...	−41,100	767,400	1,600	**769,000**	769,000	...	+164,300	+205,400
258,500	163,900	94,600	+92,300	79,300	110,000	**189,300**	94,400	94,900	+23,100	−69,200
603,500	175,700	427,800	+32,800	725,500	500	**726,000**	178,500	547,500	+155,300	+122,500
307,900	307,900	...	−6,200	386,700	200	**386,900**	386,900	...	+72,800	+79,000
100,900	54,300	46,600	+5,700	133,600	...	**133,600**	69,900	63,700	+38,400	+32,700
2,132,600	156,900	1,975,700	+81,100	2,426,200	35,500	**2,461,700**	251,900	2,209,800	+410,200	+329,100
321,800	2,300	319,500	+18,600	335,200	...	**335,200**	2,400	332,800	+32,000	+13,400
12,162,800	4,275,600	7,887,200	+869,500	13,538,000	152,100	**13,690,100**	4,531,800	9,158,300	+2,396,800	+1,527,300
17,908,800	16,832,700	1,076,100	+1,168,900	10,433,300	7,239,400	**17,672,700**	16,570,200	1,102,500	+932,800	−236,100
8,674,300	*8,674,300*	...	−115,700	*5,481,300*	*3,756,900*	*9,238,200*	*9,238,200*	...	−679,600	−563,900
1,560,000	*808,800*	*751,200*	+3,700	*1,459,300*	*125,700*	*1,585,000*	*824,500*	*760,500*	−21,300	−25,000
7,674,500	7,349,600	324,900	+1,056,900	3,492,700	3,356,800	**6,849,500**	6,507,500	342,000	+231,900	−825,000
1,259,700	1,259,700	...	+113,800	1,343,000	...	**1,343,000**	1,343,000	...	+197,100	+83,300
8,934,200	8,609,300	324,900	+1,170,700	4,835,700	3,356,800	**8,192,500**	7,850,500	342,000	+429,000	−741,700
4,725,300	4,725,300	...	+145,100	4,890,000	1,183,500	**6,073,500**	6,073,500	...	+1,493,300	+1,348,200
356,200	356,200	...	+71,700	195,400	62,800	**258,200**	258,200	...	−26,300	−98,000
2,696,600	1,644,900	1,051,700	+345,300	2,081,700	742,700	**2,824,400**	1,724,100	1,100,300	+473,100	+127,800
3,712,300	105,900	3,606,400	+168,800	3,831,800	2,600	**3,834,400**	83,500	3,750,900	+290,900	+122,100
1,563,200	196,300	1,366,900	+316,100	1,457,100	...	**1,457,100**	199,100	1,258,000	+210,000	−106,100
6,800,000	457,100	6,342,900	+460,100	6,949,900	2,800	**6,952,700**	407,500	6,545,200	+612,800	+152,700
309,600	500	309,100	+90,000	262,000	300	**262,300**	300	262,000	+42,700	−47,300
4,523,100	155,900	4,367,200	−365,500	5,577,200	13,000	**5,590,200**	382,400	5,207,800	+701,600	+1,067,100
134,700	134,700	...	−11,700	147,300	400	**147,700**	147,700	...	+1,300	+13,000
1,343,800	130,300	1,213,500	−4,300	1,670,200	16,600	**1,686,800**	134,400	1,552,400	+338,700	+343,000
854,000	145,200	708,800	−140,200	1,341,400	2,000	**1,343,400**	225,600	1,117,800	+349,200	+489,400
2,148,100	1,954,900	193,200	+364,300	1,876,200	30,200	**1,906,400**	1,680,200	226,200	+122,600	−241,700
959,000	99,100	859,900	−58,600	1,305,000	10,200	**1,315,200**	147,900	1,167,300	+297,600	+356,200
800,600	478,400	322,200	+131,600	937,600	36,800	**974,400**	580,700	393,700	+305,400	+173,800
25,845,000	5,503,200	20,341,800	+1,295,900	27,437,400	857,600	**28,295,000**	5,713,400	22,581,600	+3,745,900	+2,450,000
209,500	209,500	...	+8,600	194,900	11,100	**206,000**	206,000	...	+5,100	−3,500
605,000	605,000	...	+302,700	3,200	1,100,000	**1,103,200**	1,103,200	...	+800,900	+498,200
3,714,600	2,203,200	1,511,400	+96,500	1,696,900	2,302,000	**3,998,900**	2,432,000	1,566,900	+380,800	+284,300
1,215,500	591,800	623,700	+225,900	981,000	134,500	**1,115,500**	488,500	627,000	+125,900	−100,000
753,600	329,200	424,400	−274,600	2,136,100	55,000	**2,191,100**	613,600	1,577,500	+1,162,900	+1,437,500
6,498,200	3,938,700	2,559,500	+359,100	5,012,100	3,602,600	**8,614,700**	4,843,300	3,771,400	+2,475,600	+2,116,500
885,800	665,600	220,200	−550,000	19,500	...	**19,500**	14,600	4,900	−1,416,300	−866,300
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
362,300	362,300	...	+9,000	341,200	18,800	**360,000**	360,000	...	+6,700	−2,300
...	...	...	...	620,500	...	**620,500**	620,500	...	+620,500	+620,500
1,248,100	1,027,900	220,200	−541,000	981,200	18,800	**1,000,000**	995,100	4,900	−789,100	−248,100
59,769,800	28,436,200	31,333,600	+3,371,000	56,889,800	9,234,200	**66,124,000**	30,265,800	35,858,200	+9,725,200	+6,354,200

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1920-1921.		
India.	England.	TOTAL.
£	£	£
5,460,000	3,675,700	**9,135,700**
21,300	81,200	**102,500**
5,481,300	3,756,900	**9,238,200**

B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1918-1919.					REVISED	
	India.	England.	TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BETWEEN		India.	England.
				Imperial.	Provincial.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	46,624,563	8,551,407	**55,175,970**	26,899,809	28,276,161	51,346,600	8,423,200
Railways—							
38.—State Railways: Interest on Debt	4,642,479	3,558,238	**8,200,717**	8,200,717	...	4,980,100	3,592,600
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	3,357,595	**3,357,595**	3,357,595	...	...	3,357,600
Sinking Funds	...	242,886	**242,886**	242,886	...	...	255,500
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	19,236	81,250	**100,486**	100,486	...	20,400	81,200
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	50,078	2,126,597	**2,176,675**	2,176,675	...	54,100	2,118,000
40.—Subsidised Companies: Land, etc.	20,786	...	**20,786**	20,112	674	44,000	...
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	294,997	...	**294,997**	294,959	38	86,700	...
TOTAL	5,027,576	9,366,566	**14,394,142**	14,393,430	712	5,185,300	9,404,900
Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	1,423,080	...	**1,423,080**	689,440	733,640	1,527,500	...
Interest on Debt	1,414,808	124,596	**1,539,404**	795,182	744,222	1,435,000	125,000
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	984,345	...	**984,345**	310,623	673,722	1,143,700	...
TOTAL	3,822,233	124,596	**3,946,829**	1,795,245	2,151,584	4,106,200	125,000
Other Public Works—							
44.—Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues	5,376	...	**5,376**	...	5,376	6,000	...
45.—Civil Works	5,609,705	36,790	**5,646,495**	839,437	4,807,058	6,768,400	134,600
TOTAL	5,615,081	36,790	**5,651,871**	839,437	4,812,434	6,774,400	134,600
Military Services—							
46.—Army: Effective	36,828,187	2,414,118	**39,242,305**	39,242,305	...	45,792,600	4,878,900
Non-Effective	1,061,204	2,503,784	**3,564,988**	3,564,988	...	1,235,700	3,576,100
	37,889,391	4,917,902	**42,807,293**	42,807,293	...	47,028,300	8,455,000
46A.—Marine	544,835	582,811	**1,127,646**	1,127,646	...	417,000	855,000
47.—Military Works	2,845,848	49,423	**2,895,271**	2,895,271	...	3,167,100	169,200
TOTAL	41,280,074	5,550,136	(a) **46,830,210**	46,830,210	...	50,612,400	9,479,200
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	102,369,527	23,629,495	**125,999,022**	90,758,131	35,240,891	118,024,900	27,566,900
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	1,143,955	...	**1,143,955**	...	1,143,955	757,300	...
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	*64,824*	...	***64,824***	...	*64,824*	*705,000*	...
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	103,448,658	23,629,495	**127,078,153**	90,758,131	36,320,022	118,077,200	27,566,900

	ACCOUNTS, 1918-1919.		
	India.	England.	TOTAL.
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—	£	£	£
48.—State Railways	4,225,357	632,142	**4,857,499**
49.—Irrigation Works	235,509	1,213	**236,722**
TOTAL	4,460,866	633,355	**5,094,221**
51.—Initial Expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	284,455	1,338	**285,793**

Revenues of India, in India and in England—*continued.*

ESTIMATE, 1919-1920.			Increase + Decrease − as compared with Budget Estimate, 1919-1920.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1920-1921.					Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1920-1921, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1919-1920.	Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1920-1921, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1919-1920.
TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BETWEEN			India.	England.	TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BETWEEN			
	Imperial.	Provincial.					Imperial.	Provincial.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
59,769,800	28,436,200	31,333,600	+ 3,371,000	56,889,800	9,234,200	**66,124,000**	30,265,800	35,858,200	+ 9,725,200	+ 6,354,200
8,572,700	8,572,700	...	+ 117,500	5,460,000	3,675,700	**9,135,700**	9,135,700	...	+ 680,500	+ 563,000
3,357,600	3,357,600	...	...	...	3,357,600	**3,357,600**	3,357,600	...	...	...
255,500	255,500	...	...	...	270,400	**270,400**	270,400	...	+ 14,900	+ 14,900
101,600	101,600	...	−1,800	21,300	81,200	**102,500**	102,500	...	− 900	+ 900
2,172,100	2,172,100	...	+ 5,600	56,900	2,153,500	**2,210,400**	2,210,400	...	+ 43,900	+ 38,300
44,000	43,300	700	...	34,400	...	**34,400**	33,300	1,100	− 9,600	− 9,600
86,700	86,600	100	...	80,100	93,000	**173,100**	173,000	100	+ 86,400	+ 86,400
14,590,200	14,589,400	800	+ 121,300	5,652,700	9,631,400	**15,284,100**	15,282,900	1,200	+ 815,200	+ 693,900
1,527,500	750,200	777,300	+ 109,400	1,470,200	...	**1,470,200**	718,000	752,200	+ 52,100	− 57,300
1,560,000	808,800	751,200	− 3,700	1,459,300	125,700	**1,585,000**	824,500	760,500	+ 21,300	+ 25,000
1,143,700	371,100	772,600	+ 54,400	1,335,200	...	**1,335,200**	415,200	920,000	+ 245,900	+ 191,500
4,231,200	1,930,100	2,301,100	+ 160,100	4,264,700	125,700	**4,390,400**	1,957,700	2,132,700	+ 319,300	+ 159,200
6,000	...	6,000	+ 900	4,000	...	**4,000**	...	4,000	− 1,100	− 2,000
6,903,000	1,077,200	5,825,800	− 24,600	9,046,900	53,200	**9,100,100**	1,385,500	7,714,600	+ 2,172,500	+ 2,197,100
6,909,000	1,077,200	5,831,800	− 23,700	9,050,900	53,200	**9,104,100**	1,385,500	7,718,600	+ 2,171,400	+ 2,195,100
50,671,500	50,671,500	...	+ 15,496,300	26,284,500	6,208,400	**32,492,900**	32,492,900	...	− 2,682,300	− 18,178,600
4,811,800	4,811,800	...	+ 257,300	1,940,400	3,097,100	**5,037,500**	5,037,500	...	+ 483,000	+ 225,700
55,483,300	55,483,300	...	+ 15,753,600	28,224,900	9,305,500	**37,530,400**	37,530,400	...	− 2,199,300	− 17,952,900
1,272,000	1,272,000	...	+ 40,400	495,200	493,900	**989,100**	989,100	...	− 242,500	− 282,900
3,336,300	3,336,300	...	+ 1,515,300	2,885,000	115,000	**3,000,000**	3,000,000	...	+ 1,179,000	− 336,300
(a) **60,091,600**	60,091,600	...	+ 17,309,300	31,605,100	9,914,400	**41,519,500**	41,519,500	...	− 1,262,800	− 18,572,100
145,591,800	106,124,500	39,467,300	+ 20,938,000	107,463,200	28,958,900	**136,422,100**	90,411,400	46,010,700	+ 11,768,300	− 9,169,700
757,300	...	757,300	+ 757,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	− 757,300
705,000	...	*705,000*	+ 1,213,200	*4,111,000*	...	***4,111,000***	...	*4,111,000*	− 2,192,800	− 3,406,000
145,644,100	106,124,500	39,519,600	+ 22,968,500	103,352,200	28,958,900	**132,311,100**	90,411,400	41,899,700	+ 9,575,500	− 13,333,000

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1919-1920.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1920-1921.		
India.	England.	TOTAL.	India.	England.	TOTAL.
£	£	£	£	£	£
5,856,400	3,243,700	**9,100,100**	9,171,100	4,105,600	**13,276,700**
215,900	20,000	**235,900**	551,200	24,200	**575,400**
6,072,300	3,263,700	**9,336,000**	9,722,300	4,129,800	**13,852,100**
316,600	17,200	**333,800**	598,100	137,700	**735,800**

(a) Include £12,700,300 in the Accounts for 1918-19 and £800,000 in the Revised Estimate for 1919-20 for further assistance from Indian revenues towards the cost of the military forces raised in India.

C.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

	ACCOUNTS, 1918-1919.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1919-1920.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1920-1921.		
	India.	England.	TOTAL.	India.	England.	TOTAL.	India.	England.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (from Statement A)	120,028,748	3,228,996	123,257,744	126,377,200	9,192,800	135,570,000	131,433,300	3,392,600	134,825,900
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue	...	...	**-3,820,409**			**—10,074,100**			**2,514,800**
Railway, Irrigation, and other Capital not charged to Revenue—									
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways	...	...		—73,600	...	—73,600	...	...	...
Capital contributed by Indian States towards construction of State Railways	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
OUTLAY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES—									
Repayments	...	42,252	42,252	...	97,100	97,100	...	62,000	62,000
NET			**0**			**0**			**0**
RAISED AND DEPOSITED BY RAILWAY COMPANIES—									
On account of Subscribed Capital	112,261	...	112,261	113,400	...	113,400	110,300	4,071,900	4,182,200
NET			**0**			**0**			**110,300**
Permanent Debt Incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
British Government 5 per cent. War loan, 1929-47	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
Rupee Loan	...	...		...	...		[illegible]0,000,000	...	
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1925	2,796,602	...		8,500	...		...	...	
Do. Do. 1928	16,834,777	...		34,900	...		...	...	
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47	1,813	...		1,000	...		...	...	
5 per cent. Loan 1945—55	...	...		14,188,700	...		...	...	
TOTAL	19,633,192	...	19,633,192	14,233,100	...	14,233,100	10,000,000	...	10,000,000
NET			**0**			**4,763,700**			**9,178,400**
Temporary Debt Incurred—									
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920	860	...		—100	...		...	...	
Do. do. 1922	158	...		300	...		...	...	
Do. do. 1921	16,868,391	...		—6,700	...		...	...	
Do. do. 1923	1,613,695	...		—24,000	...		...	...	
Treasury Bills	62,263,067	...		65,826,700	...		53,338,300	...	
Other Temporary Loans	11,338,147	...		12,333,300	...		...	...	
TOTAL	92,084,318	...	92,084,318	78,129,600	...	78,129,600	53,338,300	...	53,333,300
NET			**19,572,725**			**0**			**0**
Unfunded Debt—									
Post Office Cash Certificates	2,108,248	...		593,800	...		1,333,300	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	87,773	125		87,700	...		86,700	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	13,663,244	...		14,012,600	...		14,796,200	...	
TOTAL	15,859,265	125	15,859,390	14,693,600	...	14,693,600	16,216,200	...	16,216,200
NET			**4,326,394**			**933,400**			**2,125,500**
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	1,143,955	...		757,300	...		...	...	
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	379,003	...		...	...		620,500	...	
Deposits of Local Funds—									
District Funds	6,438,195	...		6,774,300	...		6,588,900	...	
Other Funds	1,321,158	...		1,333,200	...		1,476,200	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	17,826	...		18,500	...		19,200	...	
Gold Standard Reserve	269,986	32,428,974		...	26,350,200		...	48,126,800	
Paper Currency Reserve	...	115,583,459		...	154,430,500		...	175,988,400	
Consols Depreciation Fund	...	703,744		...	40,200		...	165,400	
Depreciation Fund for Rupee Loans	273,333	...		486,700	...		686,700	...	
Special Reserve	...	22,798,331		...	12,056,900		...	...	
Deposit Account with the United States of America	34,080,000	...		7,066,800	...		...	...	
Appropriation for meeting deficiency in Paper Currency Reserve	...	...		3,000,000	...		8,000,000	...	
Sales of Telegraphic Transfers against gold received in India	...	...		1,993,200	...		...	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	42,978,792	...		58,293,200	...		49,105,100	...	
Advances	12,640,857	2,252,189		14,221,800	1,978,500		10,576,400	373,500	
Suspense Accounts	410,239	...		1,062,500	...		9,698,200	...	
Miscellaneous	324,696	1,310,076		540,200	2,464,100		766,900	2,208,900	
TOTAL	100,878,035	175,036,773	275,914,808	95,547,700	197,320,400	292,868,100	87,533,100	226,862,500	314,395,600
NET			**0**			**12,487,400**			**15,614,600**
Carried over	348,595,819	178,308,146		329,020,900	206,610,300		298,626,200	234,389,000	

Government of India, in India and in England.

	Accounts, 1918-1919.			Revised Estimate, 1919-1920.			Budget Estimate, 1920-1921.		
—	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B)	102,369,527	23,629,495	125,999,022	118,024,900	27,566,900	145,591,800	107,463,200	28,958,900	136,422,100
Add—Provincial Surpluses transferred to "Deposits" .	1,143,955	...	1,143,955	757,300	...	757,300	...	...	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits charged to "Deposits" .	*64,824*	...	*64,824*	*705,000*	...	*705,000*	*4,111,000*	...	*4,111,000*
Total .	103,448,658	23,629,495	127,078,153	118,077,200	27,566,900	145,644,100	103,352,200	28,958,900	132,311,100
Railway, Irrigation, and other Capital not charged to Revenue—									
Outlay on Irrigation Works . . .	235,509	1,213	236,722	215,900	20,000	235,900	551,200	24,200	575,400
Outlay on State Railways . . .	4,225,357	632,142	4,857,499	5,856,400	3,243,700	9,100,100	9,171,100	4,105,600	13,276,700
Initial expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	284,455	1,338	285,793	316,600	17,200	333,800	598,100	137,700	735,800
Outlay of Railway Companies—									
Payments for Capital Outlay . . .	−1,122,725	582,295	−540,430	—2,564,900	3,396,300	831,400	—4,271,800	5,841,500	1,569,700
Net .			**—582,682**			**734,300**			**1,507,700**
Raised and deposited by Railway Companies—									
Payments for Discharge of Debentures . .	...	1,531,900	1,531,900	...	453,000	453,000	...	4,071,900	4,071,900
Net .			**1,419,639**			**339,600**			**0**
Permanent Debt Discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
British Government 5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47	...	33,415,000		...	8,796,000		...	...	
India Bonds . .	...	500,000		...	...		...	...	
India 4 p. c. Stock .	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
5½ p. c. War Bonds 1925	...	...		11,600	...		...	...	
Do. Do. 1928	...	...		67,500	...		...	...	
5 p. c. War Loan, 1929-47	135,207	...		506,700	...		293,300	...	
5 p. c. Loan 1945-55 .	...	...		...	...		410,000	...	
4 p. c. Loans . .	83,780	...		80,000	...		80,000	...	
3½ p. c. Loans . .	77,258	...		1,000	...		1,600	...	
3 p. c. Loan . .	12,640	...		6,600	...		6,700	...	
Provincial debentures .	−7	...		...	...		...	...	
Total .	308,878	33,915,000	34,223,878	673,400	8,796,000	9,469,400	821,600	...	821,600
Net .			**14,590,686**			**0**			**0**
Temporary Debt Discharged—									
5½ p. c. War Bonds, 1920	2,647	...		408,300	...		12,786,800	...	
Do. Do. 1922	22,733	...		392,700	...		...	...	
Do. Do. 1921	...	...		342,700	...		...	...	
Do. Do. 1923	...	...		154,700	...		...	...	
Treasury Bills . .	58,481,400	...		65,985,700	...		65,333,300	...	
Other Temporary Loans .	14,004,813	...		12,333,300	...		...	...	
Total .	72,511,593	...	72,511,593	79,618,400	...	79,618,400	78,120,100	...	78,120,100
Net .			**0**			**1,488,900**			**24,786,800**
Unfunded Debt—									
Post Office Cash Certificates . . .	2,567,776	...		2,186,700	...		2,000,000	...	
Special Loans . .	4,167	...		500	...		200	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	100,724	...		100,200	...		101,800	...	
Savings Bank Deposits .	8,860,329	...		11,472,800	...		11,988,700	...	
Total .	11,532,996	...	11,532,996	13,760,200	...	13,760,200	14,090,700	...	14,090,700
Net .			**0**			**0**			**0**
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments . .	64,824	...		705,000	...		4,111,000	...	
Deposits of Local Funds—									
District Funds . .	6,035,841	...		6,807,300	...		6,469,100	...	
Other Funds . .	1,339,728	...		1,365,700	...		1,456,200	...	
Gold Standard Reserve .	...	32,413,801		...	32,365,500		...	48,126,800	
Paper Currency Reserve .	...	115,583,459		...	154,430,500		...	175,988,400	
Consols Depreciation Fund	...	755,548		...	48,400		...	165,400	
Depreciation Fund for Rupee Loans . .	109,609	...		457,200	...		700,000	...	
Special Reserve . .	...	9,737,634		...	5,117,300		...	...	
Deposit account with the United States of America	36,762,902	...		2,450,800	...		...	...	
Sales of Telegraphic Transfers against gold received in India . . .	...	...		1,993,200			...	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits . .	41,448,412	...		55,953,900	...		48,318,000	...	
Advances . . .	12,973,536	8,241,920		14,163,400	3,362,200		10,463,300	1,745,400	
Suspense Accounts .	20,239,222	...		221,100	...		9,400	...	
Miscellaneous . .	25,515	595,772		26,700	912,500		26,700	1,201,800	
Total .	118,999,589	162,328,134	281,327,723	84,144,300	196,236,400	280,380,700	71,553,700	227,227,300	298,781,000
Net .			**5,412,915**			**0**			**0**
Carried over .	310,424,310	222,621,517		300,097,500	239,729,500		273,986,900	270,367,100	

C.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

	Accounts, 1918-1919.			Revised Estimate, 1919-1920.			Budget Estimate, 1920-1921.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	348,595,819	178,308,146		329,020,900	206,610,300		298,626,200	234,389,000	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	905,968	...	905,968	222,200	...	222,200	206,900	...	206,900
Net			**0**			**84,400**			**0**
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	948,437	...	948,437	2,272,700	...	2,272,700	2,186,000	...	2,186,000
Net			**0**			**0**			**608,900**
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction	17,290	...	17,290	9,100	...	9,100	9,400	...	9,400
Net			**17,290**			**9,100**			**9,400**
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	53,336,859	...		56,933,300	...		60,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		11,729,000	...		5,821,300	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	403	...		1,500	...		4,800	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Posts and Telegraphs	...	...		...	...		2,144,400	...	
Railways	20,682,792	...		20,896,300	...		22,395,900	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Posts and Telegraphs	4,555,361	...		746,300	...		...	...	
Marine	4,598,725	...		1,811,600	...		986,300	...	
Military Works	4,422,593	...		3,849,500	...		2,361,200	...	
Military	105,387,446	...		98,411,100	...		46,674,900	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Tranfers through Currency	...	...		...	10,150,000		...	...	
Purchase of Gold	...	...		29,171,700	...		4,750,000	...	
Purchase of Silver	30,429,894	...		13,573,300	...		...	...	
War Office transactions	66,340,010	92,252,827		3,514,000	63,712,000		300,000	35,300,000	
Railway transactions	921,432	23,249		6,015,300	10,000		8,351,800	507,000	
Other „	17,494,024	16,048,413		11,308,000	6,759,400		7,322,900	4,212,400	
Total	317,169,530	108,324,489	425,494,019	257,940,900	80,631,490	338,572,300	162,113,500	40,019,400	202,132,900
Net			**8,963,834**			**572,100**			**271,800**
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	(a) 6,599,945	6,599,945	...	31,226,200	31,226,200	...	8,375,000	8,375,000
Sterling Transfers on London drawn	5,315,000	...	5,315,000	24,544,000	...	24,544,000	...	...	...
Total Receipts	672,952,044	293,232,580		614,009,800	318,467,900		463,142,000	282,783,400	
Opening Balance	15,325,177	(b) 16,625,416		17,300,258	(c) 14,715,827		14,267,458	(d) 13,066,127	
GRAND TOTAL	688,277,221	309,857,996		631,310,058	333,183,727		477,409,458	295,849,527	

(a) In addition to £14,346,369 on account of the Paper Currency Reserve.
(c) Of this amount £6,015,672 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 22, 1920.

M. F. GAUNTLETT,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

Government of India, in India and in England—*continued.*

	Accounts, 1918-1919.			Revised Estimate, 1919-1920.			Budget Estimate, 1920-1921.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	310,424,310	222,621,517		300,097,500	239,729,500		273,[illegible]86,900	270,367,100	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	941,438	...	941,438	137,800	...	137,800	622,000	...	622,000
Net			**35,470**			**0**			**415,100**
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	2,273,613	...	2,273,613	3,245,000	...	3,245,000	1,577,100	...	1,577,100
Net			**1,325,176**			**972,309**			**0**
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net			**0**			**0**			**0**
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	53,314,509	...		56,866,700	...		60,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	165,289	...		11,666,700	...		5,821,300	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	53,482	...		1,500	...		4,800	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Posts and Telegraphs	...	...		...	...		2,144,400	...	
Railways	20,677,506	...		20,789,700	...		22,395,900	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Posts and Telegraphs	4,560,902	...		746,300	...		...	...	
Marine	4,909,542	...		1,811,600	...		986,300	...	
Military Works	4,441,380	...		3,849,500	...		2,361,200	...	
Military	107,874,574	...		98,411,100	...		46,674,900	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Transfers through Currency	...	...		10,150,000	...		...	...	
Purchase of Gold	...	...		...	29,171,700		...	5,750,000	
Purchase of Silver	11	43,686,665		...	6,960,000		...	...	
War Office transactions	134,786,159	9,373,200		69,430,000	3,514,000		35,300,000	300,000	
Railway transactions	939	943,742		...	6,025,300		...	3,858,800	
Other "	18,360,240	13,382,015		8,613,000	9,993,100		4,780,500	6,483,000	
Total	349,141,533	67,385,652	416,530,185	282,336,100	55,664,100	338,000,200	180,469,300	21,391,800	201,861,100
Net			**0**			**0**			**0**
Secretary of State's Bills paid	(a) 8,193,069	...	8,193,069	31,226,200	...	31,226,200	8,375,000	...	8,375,000
Sterling Transfers on London paid	...	5,135,000	5,135,000	...	24,724,000	24,724,000	...	...	...
Total Disbursements	670,976,963	295,142,169		617,042,600	320,117,600		465,030,300	291,758,900	
Closing Balance	17,300,258	(c) 14,715,827		14,267,458	(d) 13,066,127		12,379,158	(d) 4,09[illegible],627	
GRAND TOTAL	688,277,221	309,857,996		631,310,058	333,183,727		477,409,458	295,849,527	

(b) Of this amount £6,000,499 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(d) Of this amount £372 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

E. M. COOK,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

D.—Statement of Revenue, Expenditure and Balances of Provincial Governments.

	Accounts, 1918-19.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
	R	R	R
Madras—			
Balance on April 1st	2,01,08,437	2,10,28,000	1,95,10,000
Special grants from Imperial revenues	40,50,000	38,35,000	35,00,000
Other revenue	8,34,14,929	9,20,15,000	9,47,87,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues	8,74,64,929	9,58,50,000	9,82,87,000
Total Expenditure	8,65,44,808	9,73,68,000	11,33,19,000
Closing Balance	2,10,28,558	1,95,10,000	44,78,000
Bombay—			
Balance on April 1st	3,91,96,308	4,40,70,000	4,83,08,000
Special grants from Imperial revenues	32,18,840	33,68,000	27,31,000
Other revenue	9,71,61,360	11,02,02,000	11,46,64,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues	10,03,80,200	11,35,70,000	11,73,95,000
Total Expenditure	9,55,06,613	10,93,32,000	12,67,69,000
Closing Balance	4,40,69,895	4,83,08,000	3,89,34,000
Bengal—			
Balance on April 1st	3,67,64,678	3,72,00,000	4,07,07,000
Special grants from Imperial revenues	51,48,900	50,54,000	48,79,000
Other revenue	6,87,52,020	7,80,71,000	7,90,95,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues	7,39,00,920	8,31,25,000	8,39,74,000
Total Expenditure	7,34,65,048	7,96,18,000	9,03,39,000
Closing Balance	3,72,00,545	4,07,07,000	3,43,42,000
United Provinces—			
Balance on April 1st	2,45,23,646	2,52,56,000	2,11,89,000
Special grants from Imperial revenues	39,61,500	36,01,000	29,72,000
Other revenue	7,20,35,771	7,78,76,000	8,19,14,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues	7,59,97,271	8,14,77,000	8,48,86,000
Total Expenditure	7,52,65,084	8,55,44,000	9,84,41,000
Closing Balance	2,52,55,888	2,11,89,000	76,34,000
Punjab—			
Balance on April 1st	1,94,51,581	2,30,95,000	2,56,75,000
Special grants from Imperial revenues	23,99,400	22,14,000	17,56,000
Other revenue	5,49,76,700	6,30,28,000	6,46,79,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues	5,73,76,100	6,52,42,000	6,64,35,000
Total Expenditure	5,37,32,536	6,26,62,000	7,34,54,000
Closing Balance	2,30,95,145	2,56,75,000	1,86,56,000
Burma—			
Balance on April 1st	95,11,552	1,31,99,000	99,41,000
Special grants from Imperial revenues	18,93,800	17,94,000	14,44,000
Other revenue	6,29,61,827	6,01,13,000	8,23,14,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues	6,48,55,627	6,19,07,000	8,37,58,000
Total Expenditure	6,11,68,682	6,51,65,000	8,47,97,000
Closing Balance	1,31,98,497	99,41,000	89,02,000
Bihar and Orissa—			
Balance on April 1st	1,41,05,734	1,52,92,000	1,37,34,000
Special grants from Imperial revenues	25,54,885	25,70,000	22,61,000
Other revenue	3,25,71,767	3,35,77,000	3,46,84,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues	3,51,26,652	3,61,47,000	3,69,45,000
Total Expenditure	3,39,40,722	3,77,05,000	4,23,02,000
Closing Balance	1,52,91,664	1,37,34,000	83,77,000
Central Provinces—			
Balance on April 1st	1,36,77,576	1,27,05,000	1,25,31,000
Special grants from Imperial revenues	14,72,000	13,42,000	12,39,000
Other revenue	2,97,83,008	3,54,37,000	3,72,53,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues	3,12,55,008	3,67,79,000	3,84,92,000
Total Expenditure	3,22,27,362	3,69,53,000	4,12,66,000
Closing Balance	1,27,05,222	1,25,31,000	97,57,000
Assam—			
Balance on April 1st	27,31,534	44,13,000	54,48,000
Special grants from Imperial revenues	6,77,500	6,78,000	6,58,000
Other revenue	1,77,66,123	1,80,19,000	1,76,66,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues	1,84,43,623	1,86,97,000	1,83,24,000
Total Expenditure	1,67,62,557	1,76,62,000	1,94,74,000
Closing Balance	44,12,600	54,48,000	42,98,000
Total—			
Balance on April 1st	18,00,71,041	19,62,58,000	19,70,43,000
Special grants from Imperial revenues	2,53,76,825	2,44,56,000	2,14,40,000
Other revenue	51,94,23,505	56,83,38,000	60,70,56,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues	54,48,00,330	59,27,94,000	62,84,96,000
Total Expenditure	52,86,13,362	59,20,09,000	[illegible]
Closing Balance	19,62,58,009	[illegible]	18,53,78,000
Total (in sterling)—	£	£	£
Balance on April 1st	12,004,736	13,083,900	13,136,200
Special grants from Imperial revenues	1,691,788	1,630,400	1,429,300
Other revenue	34,628,234	37,889,200	40,470,400
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues	36,320,022	39,519,600	41,899,700
Total Expenditure	35,240,891	39,467,300	46,010,700
Closing Balance	13,083,867	13,136,200	9,025,200

M. F. GAUNTLETT,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

E. M. COOK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 22, 1920.

E.—Abstract Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India and in England.

Revenue and Expenditure.		Accounts, 1918-1919. Revenue.	Expenditure. Refunds and Assignments.	Expenditure. Cost of Collection and Production.	Accounts, 1918-1919. Net Receipts.	Accounts, 1918-1919. Net Charges.	Revised Estimate, 1919-1920. Net Receipts.	Revised Estimate, 1919-1920. Net Charges.	Budget Estimate, 1920-1921. Net Receipts.	Budget Estimate, 1920-1921. Net Charges.
Revenue Heads.		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue	Land Revenue (excluding that due to Irrigation)	21,089,944	793,092	4,104,333	16,192,519		17,029,500		17,828,500	
	Opium	3,289,111	3,602	1,307,885	1,977,624		2,088,000		1,775,200	
	Salt	4,277,989	646,890	553,100	3,077,999		2,836,300		3,431,900	
	Stamps	6,018,976	63,459	219,921	5,735,596		6,889,300		7,244,600	
	Excise	11,557,518	135,994	538,528	10,882,996		11,965,200		12,745,500	
	Provincial Rates	28,012	192	...	27,820		36,000		37,300	
	Customs	12,120,641	540,810	303,172	11,276,659		13,936,400		16,139,600	
	Income Tax	7,758,462	84,197	55,631	7,618,634		15,278,000		10,971,700	
	Forest	3,121,255	11,291	1,926,911	1,183,053		1,506,400		1,297,100	
	Registration	572,652	986	290,105	281,561		400,700		408,700	
	Tributes	594,354	207,023	...	387,331		418,600		409,200	
	TOTAL	70,428,914	2,487,536	9,299,586	58,641,792		72,384,400		72,289,500	
	Total deduction from Revenue		11,787,122							
Expenditure Heads.										
Debt Services	Interest	3,829,422	8,127,090			4,297,668		4,554,100		4,176,900
Commercial Services	Posts and Telegraphs	5,342,967	3,974,954		1,368,013		1,271,500		110,700	
	Railways	24,962,239	14,394,142		10,568,097		7,017,100		6,490,600	
	Irrigation	5,346,507	3,946,829		1,399,678		1,612,400		1,554,800	
Other Public Works	Civil Works, etc.	347,649	5,651,871			5,304,222		6,545,500		8,732,800
Mint	Mint	1,826,814	305,810		1,521,004		1,313,500		421,300	
Civil Departments	Civil Departments	2,094,802	23,688,218			21,593,416		23,687,600		26,215,500
Miscellaneous Civil Services	Superannuation	217,147	3,525,200			3,308,053		3,484,400		3,764,800
	Exchange	4,834,412	...		4,834,412				4,000,000	
	Miscellaneous	1,556,541	1,331,707		224,834		744,400			282,900
	Other heads	120,358	1,435,869			1,315,511		1,895,400		2,290,200
Famine Relief and Insurance	Famine Relief	...	307,767			307,767		885,800		19,500
	Other heads	...	692,233			692,233		362,300		980,500
Military Services	Army: Effective	1,726,026	39,242,305			37,516,279		49,375,000		31,325,200
	Army: Non-effective	116,416	3,564,988			3,448,572	664,000			4,938,700
	Marine	405,772	1,127,646			721,874		996,700		828,100
	Military works	101,758	2,895,271			2,793,513		3,242,300		2,908,000
	TOTAL	123,257,744	125,999,022			2,741,278		10,021,800		1,596,200
Provincial Adjustment	Surplus	...	1,079,131			1,079,131		52,300		
	Deficit	...	...						4,111,007	
	TOTAL	123,257,744	127,078,153			3,820,409		10,074,100	2,514,800	
	Surplus								2,514,800	
	Deficit					3,820,409		10,074,100		
Capital Account	Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue:—									
	Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways						—73,600			
	Capital contributed by Indian States towards construction of State Railways									
	Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)					1,419,639		339,600	110,300	
	Outlay on Irrigation Works					236,722		235,900		575,400
	Outlay on State Railways					4,857,499		9,100,100		13,276,700
	Initial outlay on new Capital at Delhi					285,793		333,800		735,800
	Outlay of Railway Companies (net)					—582,682		734,300		1,507,700
Debt, Deposits, Advances and Remittances	Permanent Debt (net)					14,590,686	4,763,700		9,178,400	
	Temporary Debt (net)				19,572,725			1,488,900		24,786,800
	Unfunded Debt (net)				4,826,394		933,400		2,125,500	
	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net)					35,470	84,400			415,100
	Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net)					1,825,176		972,300	608,900	
	Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction (net)				17,290		9,100		9,400	
	Deposits and Advances (net)					5,412,915	12,487,400		15,614,600	
	Remittances (net)				8,963,834		572,100		271,800	
	Secretary of State's Bills drawn				6,599,945		31,226,200		8,375,000	
	Secretary of State's Bills paid					8,193,069		31,226,200		8,375,000
	Sterling Transfers on London drawn				5,315,000		24,544,000			
	Sterling Transfers on London paid					5,136,000		24,724,000		
					44,795,188	44,729,696	74,546,700	79,229,200	38,808,700	40,672,500
Cash Balance	Opening Balance				31,950,593		32,016,085		27,333,585	
	Closing Balance					32,016,085		27,333,585		10,469,785
	TOTAL				76,745,781	76,745,781	106,562,785	106,562,785	66,142,285	66,142,285

M. F. GAUNTLETT,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

W. ALDER,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

E. M. COOK,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 22, 1920.

MEMORANDUM EXPLAINING THE DETAILS OF THE ESTIMATES.

Introductory.

In this memorandum the variations between the Budget and the Revised estimates of the current year, and between the latter and the Budget estimates of next year, are explained in detail for the major heads of account. Under most of the heads details by provinces have been given, and it may be explained that the figures shown against "India General" represent the transactions of the Central Government, including all expenditure directly controlled by it, of the minor administrations of Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg, and of the convict settlement in the Andamans. The Budget estimates of Provincial and "Divided" expenditure in 1920-21 generally represent the allotments proposed by the several Governments and Administrations with whom regular provincial settlements have been concluded. More detailed information regarding the figures will be found in the Financial Statements presented by the local Governments to their respective Councils.

2. The figures for the province of Delhi have been entered separately and explained under each major head of account. A *pro formâ* account of expenditure on Delhi and the Delhi province is also appended to this memorandum (Appendix I), together with a prefatory note explaining the scope of the *pro formâ* account and the relation between it and the regular accounts

3. A statement is added to the memorandum (Appendix II) bringing together for each province and for the Home treasury of the Goverment of India the actual revenue and expenditure under each major head during the last year, the Revised estimates of the current year and the Budget estimates of the next year. The statement takes the place of a return which was formerly presented separately to Parliament and amplifies the totals of revenue and expenditure exhibited in the Budget Statements proper (Statements A to E), besides serving as a summary of the figures shown for each province under the several heads in this memorandum.

General results.

4. The broad totals of revenue and expenditure for the last year, the current year and the ensuing year, are as follows :—

	Accounts, 1918-19.
	£
Revenue	123,257,744
Expenditure charged to Revenue	127,078,153
Imperial deficit	3,820,409

	Revised, 1919-20.
	£
Revenue	135,570,000
Expenditure charged to Revenue	145,644,100
Imperial deficit	10,074,100

	Budget, 1920-21.
	£
Revenue	134,825,900
Expenditure charged to Revenue	132,311,100
Imperial surplus	2,514,800

These figures exclude all capital, debt and remittance transactions.

Accounts, 1918-19.

5. The Accounts of 1918-19 are not discussed in this memorandum, but a brief explanation is as usual given below of the principal divergences between the Revised estimates of revenue and expenditure as submitted to the Council twelve months ago, and the actual accounts of the year as closed, audited and compiled by the Comptroller and Auditor General.

6. The broad results are brought out in the following table:—

	Revised, 1918-19.			Actuals, 1918-19.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	85,297,700	35,888,500	121,186,200	86,937,700	36,320,000	123,257,700
Expenditure	89,865,900	34,909,000	124,774,900	90,758,100	35,240,900	125,999,000
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	—4,568,200	+979,500	—3,588,700	—3,820,400	+1,079,100	—2,741,300

7. The Imperial revenue exceeded the Revised estimate by £1,640,000 and the Imperial expenditure by £892,200, with the result that the deficit was £747,800 less than was anticipated.

There were increases of £636,400 under military receipts, due to larger proceeds from the sale of clothing, ordnance and other stores; £434,400 under exchange, mainly in the gain in respect of recoverable war expenditure incurred in India on behalf of His Majesty's Government; £383,000 under miscellaneous receipts owing to the lapse to Government of the undrawn balance of the subsidy due to the late Amir of Afghanistan; £318,400 in the collections of super-tax and income-tax revenue, mainly in Bombay and Bengal; and £308,100 in land revenue collections and the profit on the circulation of subsidiary coinage.

On the other hand, customs revenue declined by £282,600, while the net receipts of railways were less by £389,100 as the result of a reduction in gross traffic receipts (£215,300), chiefly on the North Western and East Indian lines, and a rise in working expenses (£173,800) on the latter and the Bengal-Nagpur railway. The excess in Imperial expenditure occurred (*a*) under the military head (£1,190,600), due to larger expenditure on port defences and coastal patrol service, increased railway charges and a rise in the expenditure under the control of the Munitions Board, and (*b*) interest charges (£260,200) owing to larger discount on treasury bills, and was partly set off by (*c*) a saving of £762,100 in special political payments on the frontier arising from the war.

In the Provincial section, there was an improvement of £99,600 only as the result of better collections of forest, income-tax and land revenue, partly set off by increased expenditure on forests and civil works.

Authors of Memorandum.

8. Paragraphs 212 to 224 of the memorandum have been communicated by the Hon'ble Mr. E. Burdon, I.C.S., Financial Adviser, Military Finance, and paragraphs 169 to 180 and 235 to 240 by Mr. H. M. C. Trotter, Accountant General, Railways; the rest of the memorandum has been drafted by Mr. A. V. Venkataramana Aiyar, C.I.E., Assistant Secretary in the Finance Department.

I AND 8.—LAND REVENUE.

REVENUE.

(Including the portion due to Irrigation.)

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920.		Budget, 1920-1921.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
1. India General	7,60,795	8,07,247	7,33,513	7,12,000	7,36,000	7,52,000
2. Delhi	3,48,021	3,35,608	3,00,387	2,99,000	2,66,000	3,00,000
3. Baluchistan	10,85,662	10,27,243	9,59,514	9,41,000	9,17,000	10,00,000
4. North-West Frontier	22,05,190	23,00,108	23,68,348	22,10,000	21,73,000	22,88,000
5. Other Provinces	40,19,895	34,52,032	26,31,652	22,75,000	21,86,000	13,15,000
Total	84,19,563	79,22,235	69,93,394	64,37,000	62,78,000	56,55,000
Divided and Provincial.						
1. Madras	7,00,16,684	7,03,28,132	6,91,18,676	7,17,56,000	7,18,00,000	7,18,03,000
2. Bombay	5,41,07,087	5,18,27,931	4,48,52,812	5,55,47,000	5,89,37,000	6,09,41,000
3. Bengal	2,79,27,219	2,75,15,426	2,83,70,431	2,80,41,000	2,81,60,000	2,81,32,000
4. United Provinces	6,86,08,251	6,71,55,442	5,93,85,788	6,77,72,000	6,81,39,000	7,10,47,000
5. Punjab	4,04,51,302	4,18,61,056	4,21,22,977	4,39,53,000	4,35,39,000	4,41,26,000
6. Burma	4,75,95,073	4,15,42,248	5,17,13,583	5,03,00,000	3,82,17,000	6,04,03,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	1,54,66,425	1,47,10,160	1,58,66,445	1,57,43,000	1,54,17,000	1,53,90,000
8. Central Provinces	1,98,54,287	1,96,61,766	1,75,96,773	2,14,51,000	2,19,11,000	2,23,41,000
9. Assam	75,79,718	81,22,671	88,95,439	86,81,000	89,74,000	90,88,000
Total	34,96,06,041	34,27,19,877	33,79,22,924	36,32,44,000	35,50,94,000	38,32,71,000
TOTAL REVENUE R	35,80,25,604	35,06,42,112	34,49,16,318	36,96,81,000	36,13,72,000	38,89,26,000
Shown under I.—Land Revenue . R	33,06,18,976	32,41,08,686	31,63,49,164	34,02,97,000	33,13,61,000	35,69,68,000
Shown under XXIX.—Irrigation . R	2,74,06,628	2,65,33,426	2,85,67,154	2,93,84,000	3,00,11,000	3,19,58,000
Equivalent of total Revenue in Sterling £	23,868,373	23,376,141	22,994,421	24,645,400	24,091,500	25,928,300
Shown under I.—Land Revenue . £	22,041,265	21,607,246	21,089,944	22,686,400	22,090,800	23,797,800
Shown under XXIX.—Irrigation . £	1,827,108	1,768,895	1,901,477	1,959,000	2,000,700	2,130,500

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920 Budget.	1919-1920 Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Imperial.						
1. India General	4,10,603	4,40,276	4,39,370	4,54,000	4,82,000	4,90,000
2. Delhi	1,03,806	87,993	1,07,151	88,000	1,21,000	1,25,000
3. Baluchistan	2,20,136	2,22,053	2,32,182	2,49,000	2,49,000	2,74,000
4. North-West Frontier	6,57,547	6,66,878	6,91,580	7,33,000	8,09,000	7,36,000
5. Other Provinces	26,60,612	26,49,340	27,18,470	27,47,000	26,47,000	27,56,000
Total	40,52,704	40,66,540	41,88,753	42,71,000	43,08,000	43,81,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	1,22,76,233	1,24,81,018	1,29,89,162	1,34,24,000	1,36,23,000	2,01,57,000
2. Bombay	82,57,931	84,34,940	1,01,95,691	1,03,56,000	1,08,13,000	1,44,52,000
3. Bengal	34,92,481	34,94,026	38,21,266	38,14,000	38,50,000	50,95,000
4. United Provinces	95,69,444	96,19,515	1,02,20,896	96,88,000	1,00,20,000	96,89,000
5. Punjab	47,29,433	46,58,607	49,40,762	54,75,000	57,86,000	60,26,000
6. Burma	68,54,578	60,19,036	70,42,727	70,26,000	66,32,000	88,88,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	22,98,084	23,72,987	23,57,815	24,41,000	26,20,000	26,44,000
8. Central Provinces	39,98,035	39,61,980	42,48,005	41,52,000	45,67,000	46,23,000
9. Assam	16,43,845	15,93,202	15,39,315	16,13,000	17,67,000	17,10,000
Total	5,31,20,064	5,26,35,311	5,73,55,639	5,79,89,000	5,96,78,000	7,32,81,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	5,71,72,768	5,67,01,851	6,15,44,392	6,22,60,000	6,39,86,000	7,76,65,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	3,811,518	3,780,124	4,102,960	4,150,700	4,265,700	5,177,600
England . . £	1,615	2,152	1,373	1,600	3,600	1,600
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	3,813,133	3,782,276	4,104,333	4,152,300	4,269,300	5,179,200

9. The Imperial expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" in the table on the preceding page represents the cost of survey and record-of-right operations on a large scale in Bengal and in Bihar and Orissa, undertaken more for administrative than for fiscal purposes. The expenditure is of a temporary and varying character and was accordingly not considered suitable for inclusion in the financial settlements with the two provinces. Three-fourths of the charges are eventually recovered from landlords and tenants for the protection of whose rights the operations are primarily undertaken; and the recoveries are shown in the table as Imperial revenue against "Other Provinces".

Revenue.

(a) *Wholly Imperial.*

Revised, 1919-20. 10. The decrease of R1·59 lakhs in the Revised estimate for 1919-20 as compared with the Budget occurs mainly in the recoveries of survey and settlement charges in Bengal owing to the realisation in 1918-19 of recoveries expected in the current year. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 is less than *Budget, 1920-21.* the Revised for the current year by R6·23 lakhs. A decrease of R8·71 lakhs is expected in the recoveries of survey and settlement charges in Bengal and in Bihar and Orissa in consequence of a reduction in the programme of operations; there will, on the other hand, be an increase of R2·48 lakhs under land revenue owing to the collection of part of the last and current year's suspensions in Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province.

(b) *Divided and wholly Provincial.*

Revised, 1919-20. 11. The total revenue in 1919-20 will fall short of the Budget estimate by R81·50 lakhs. The agricultural prospects of the current year are satisfactory, and the collections of revenue are not expected to show any material variation from Budget anticipations except in Bombay and Burma. Owing to favourable crop prospects, the local authorities estimate that the recoveries of suspensions in the former province will exceed the Budget by R33·90 lakhs, while there will be a decline of R120·83 lakhs in Burma in consequence of the postponement of the commencement of collections with reference to the condition of the paddy market. Minor decreases are also anticipated in Bihar and Orissa where revenue expected in the current year was realised in March 1919, in Madras on account of increased suspensions, and in the Punjab as the result of remissions granted for war services; the decline in the last two provinces will be set off in part by larger receipts from the sale of lands.

Budget, 1920-21. 12. The total Budget estimate for 1920-21 is more than the Revised estimate for 1919-20 by R2,81·77 lakhs. The estimates have been framed on the basis of normal monsoon conditions in the ensuing year. It is expected that the revenue postponed in the current year in Burma will be realised in full in 1920-21 and that further progress will be made in all the other provinces in the collection of the suspensions granted in the last and current years. Provision has also been made for an increase in the demand in the United Provinces and the Punjab owing to the revision of settlements, but there will be a substantial decrease in the sale-proceeds of Government estates in the latter province owing to the fact that the bulk of the instalments in respect of previous years' sales will have been realised before the end of the current year.

Expenditure.

(a) *Wholly Imperial (India and England).*

Revised, 1919-20. 13. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 does not differ materially from the Budget, an increased expenditure of R1·87 lakhs on account of war and grain compensation allowances being set off by a saving of R1 lakh in the grant *Budget, 1920-21.* for survey and settlement charges. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 is more than the Revised for the current year by R70,000. The grant for survey and

settlement expenditure is larger by R1·09 lakhs owing to the inception of a new settlement in Bengal, but there is a reduction in the provision for war allowances in the North West Frontier Province.

(b) Provincial.

14. The total expenditure in the current year will exceed the Budget estimate by R16·89 lakhs. All provinces contribute to the increase except Burma where there is a saving, following on the postponement of land revenue collections to the next year. Among general causes of the excess are (*i*) larger payment of grain compensation and war allowances (R14·97 lakhs) and (*ii*) revision of pay of Indian Civil Service officers and funding of annuity deductions recently sanctioned; the rise in Assam is due mainly to a special payment for compromising a civil suit (R1·25 lakhs). The increase resulting from these causes has been met in part from savings due to a recovery in Madras in respect of land record staff employed on the renewal of survey marks (R1·56 lakhs), and the partial utilisation of lump allotments in the Punjab for the reorganisation of district office establishments, for the formation of the new Sheikhupura district and for preventive measures to arrest the denudation of the Siwaliks. *Revised, 1919-20*

15. The total Budget for 1920-21 exceeds the Revised for the current year by R1,36·06 lakhs, the largest increases occurring in Madras (R65·31 lakhs), Bombay (R36·39 lakhs), and Burma (R22·56 lakhs). Provision has been based on existing sanctions and commitments, and full allowance has generally been made for the revised rates of pay sanctioned for the Indian Civil Service. An expenditure of R27·74 lakhs is anticipated on grain compensation and war allowances, but in some provinces provision for this expenditure is shown under Miscellaneous or takes the form of a general revision of pay. Part of the increase in Burma relates to commission on land revenue collections postponed from the current year. Special allotments have been made— *Budget, 1920-21*

(*a*) in Madras for the revision of pay of the Provincial Civil Service (R61,000) and subordinate services (R54·30 lakhs) and for the promotion of the welfare of depressed classes (R5 lakhs);

(*b*) in Bombay for the revision of pay of Deputy Collectors (R1·03 lakhs), Mamlatdars and Mukhtiarkars (R1·02 lakhs) and subordinate establishments (R20 lakhs), for the Bombay development department (R5 lakhs), and for extra establishments and other expenditure for the preparation of electoral rolls in connection with the Reforms (R7·50 lakhs);

(*c*) in Bengal for the scheme for the appointment of Sub-Deputy Collectors as Circle Officers (R2·50 lakhs), the development of Kalimpong (R2·50 lakhs), and the revision of pay of the Provincial Civil Service;

(*d*) in the Punjab for the construction of new patwarkhanas (R2 lakhs), preventive measures to arrest the denudation of the Siwaliks (R2·05 lakhs), cost of survey marks for the Sind-Sagar survey (R1 lakh), and the revision of pay of the Provincial Civil Service;

(*e*) in Burma for the revision of pay of establishments (R1 lakh); and

(*f*) in Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces for the revision of pay of the Provincial Civil Service.

II AND 4—OPIUM.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
INDIA.						
Revenue—						
Sale of provision and medical Opium	4,15,78,728	4,02,73,194	4,25,23,327	3,89,50,000	3,84,35,000	[illegible],36,[illegible]
Excise Opium and other Revenue	58,21,345	59,10,344	68,13,343	68,93,000	64,27,000	65,94,000
TOTAL R	4,74,00,073	4,61,83,538	4,93,36,670	4,58,43,000	4,48,62,000	4,41,30,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	3,160,005	3,078,903	3,289,111	3,056,200	2,990,800	2,942,000
Expenditure—						
Purchase of Opium (including payments to Cultivators)	1,21,60,402	1,49,80,342	1,77,16,583	1,36,17,000	1,14,35,000	1,52,12,000
Other Charges	15,13,254	16,30,472	18,92,750	20,65,000	20,30,000	21,96,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,36,73,656	1,66,10,814	1,96,09,333	1,56,82,000	1,34,65,000	1,74,08,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	911,577	1,107,387	1,307,289	1,045,500	897,700	1,160,500
ENGLAND.						
Miscellaneous Charges £	817	1,395	596	600	1,400	2,700
TOTAL £	912,394	1,108,782	1,307,885	1,046,100	899,100	1,163,200

REVENUE.

(i) *Provision and Medical opium.*

Revised, 1919-20.

16. The Budget estimate for 1919-20 provided for a revenue of R3,89·50 lakhs from the sale of about 13,960 chests of opium for consumption outside India. Of this quantity 3,600 chests were to be disposed of at the monthly auctions held at Calcutta, and the balance was to be supplied to the Foreign Governments with which agreements have been entered into for the direct supply of opium at fixed prices (the countries which at present take the largest supplies in this manner being the Straits Settlements, the Netherlands Indies and Siam), or sold in England for medicinal purposes. The upset price for auction sales which stood at R3,200 per chest when the Budget was framed was raised to R4,000 from 1st April 1919 and to R4,500 from 1st October 1919; the average price realised during the year will amount to R4,953 a chest, and the proceeds from auction sales are estimated at R1,78·31 lakhs, or R45·11 lakhs more than the Budget. On the other hand, the demand for medical opium has declined, while the receipts in respect of direct supplies will also fall short of the Budget estimate owing to the realisation in March 1919 of revenue which was expected to be received in the current year. Taking provision and medical opium together, it is now estimated that about 12,800 chests will be disposed of in the current year and that they will fetch a revenue of R3,81·35 lakhs.

Budget, 1920-21.

17. No demand for medical opium is anticipated in 1920-21 and the Budget estimate provides for a revenue of R3,75·36 lakhs from the sale of provision opium.

(ii) *Excise Opium and other revenue.*

Revised, 1919-20.

Budget, 1920-21.

18. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 is less than the Budget by R4·66 lakhs owing to a fall in consumption in the Central Provinces, the Punjab and the United Provinces, partly as the result of an enhancement of the issue price of excise opium. The Budget estimate provides for a small increase in consumption and exceeds the Revised estimate for the current year by R1·67 lakhs. Only the amount charged to local Governments on account of the cost

of production of opium consumed in India is credited under this head, the difference between the actual price of issue and the cost of production forming an item of excise revenue.

EXPENDITURE.

Revised, 1919-20.

19. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 falls short of the Budget provision by R22·05 lakhs owing to the outturn of the 1919 poppy crop in the United Provinces and the area settled for cultivation during the 1919-20 season having fallen short of expectations. The saving would have been higher but for some special expenditure in connection with purchases of mature Malwa opium effected early in the current year.

Budget, 1920-21.

The Budget estimate for 1920-21 provides for increases of R2 per seer in the price for opium payable to cultivators in the United Provinces and R4 per seer in the price payable to the Central India States, and for normal expenditure in other respects.

III AND 5.—SALT.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920.		Budget, 1920-1921.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.						
Northern India (a)	2,54,11,204	3,51,00,571	1,27,33,432	57,01,000	80,92,000	1,85,01,000
Madras (a)	1,28,65,839	1,61,98,441	1,77,72,899	1,70,64,000	1,51,91,000	1,54,31,000
Bombay (a)	1,80,09,168	1,73,25,271	1,91,25,389	1,83,47,000	1,65,00,000	1,86,92,000
Bengal (b)	1,34,04,794	1,09,13,107	1,11,77,530	1,41,00,000	1,33,00,000	1,62,00,000
Burma (b)	27,01,850	29,53,959	33,58,470	35,00,000	32,25,000	37,00,000
Bihar and Orissa	266	120	1,278	1,000	1,000	1,000
Assam	770	837	832	1,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL R	7,23,93,891	8,24,92,306	6,41,69,830	5,87,14,000	5,63,10,000	6,73,26,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	4,826,260	5,499,487	4,277,989	3,914,300	3,754,000	4,488,400
CHARGES.						
Establishment charges	43,55,554	48,23,761	59,77,535	64,51,000	63,26,000	94,43,000
Cost of salt purchased by Government	15,91,345	15,82,318	22,86,119	26,04,000	20,86,000	20,67,000
Total India R	59,46,899	64,06,079	82,63,654	90,55,000	84,12,000	1,15,10,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	396,460	427,072	550,910	603,700	560,800	767,400
England £	1,726	385	2,190	1,000	2,800	1,600
TOTAL £	398,186	427,457	553,100	604,700	563,600	769,000
Total Consumption Mds.	5,10,38,000	4,48,03,000	5,20,93,000	5,48,80,000	4,94,80,000	5,28,37,000

(a) Chiefly excise on local manufacture. (b) Chiefly duty on imported salt.

REVENUE.

…wised, 1919-20.

20. The Revised estimate for the current year falls short of the Budget estimate by R24·04 lakhs. Decreases in Madras (R18·73 lakhs) due to a check in the demand from other provinces created during the war, in Bombay (R18·47 lakhs) owing to restrictions placed on the removal of Baragora salt in the latter part of the year, and in Bengal (R8 lakhs) following on a decline in the imports of foreign salt will be partly counterbalanced by an increase in Northern India (R23·91 lakhs) in consequence of larger preferential issues in the earlier months to local bodies, Indian States, etc. These issues and fresh receipts of duty were discontinued from the middle of the year with a view to clear off the advance payments of duty made by salt merchants in preceding years. Part of the increase in Northern India (R6 lakhs) represents duty received erroneously after the issue of orders discontinuing receipts of duty, and provision for its refund is included under Refunds and Drawbacks.

…udget, 1920-21.

21. The total issues of salt in 1920-21, imported as well as locally manufactured, are taken at 5,28 lakhs of maunds. In estimating the net receipts of duty, allowance has been made for the uncleared balance of the advance payments made in Northern India in previous years; it is expected that these payments will be fully adjusted by issues of salt during the coming year. A special receipt of R17 lakhs which is, however, set off by an equivalent provision on the expenditure side is anticipated in Northern India in connection with the new arrangements for the supply of bags on payment by Government instead of by the traders themselves. Inclusive of sale-proceeds of Government salt and other miscellaneous receipts, the Budget estimate of revenue for 1920-21 has accordingly been placed at R6,73·26 lakhs.

EXPENDITURE.

Revised, 1919-

22. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 is less than the Budget by R6·16 lakhs. Savings will accrue in the grants for certain works to be executed by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway in connection with the scheme for the extension of the Pritchard salt works in Bombay (R5·40 lakhs); and in the grants for the purchase of salt (R1·75 lakhs) and a new scheme for the control of prices in Madras (R3·50 lakhs) which has been abandoned. These savings will be partly absorbed by increased expenditure on manufacture and excavation [illegible]hern India. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 exceeds the Revis[illegible] for the current year by R30·80 lakhs; part of the increase (R17 lakhs) relates to the new arrangements for the supply of bags by Government and is set off by an increase in revenue. Special allotments have been made for further expenditure on the scheme for the extension of the Pritchard salt works (R6·70 lakhs), the reorganisation of the non-gazetted staff of the combined salt and excise establishment (R2·50 lakhs) in Bombay, the building of a bund at Sambhar (R5 lakhs), and various other administrative improvements in the Northern India sources (R4·11 lakhs). On the other hand, the Budget estimate excludes provision for bagging and sewing charges in Bombay (about R4 lakhs) in consequence of the decision to adjust the expenditure and recoveries under a deposit head.

Budget, 1920-21

IV AND 6.—STAMPS.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Imperial.						
1. India General	4,22,188	4,12,364	4,89,781	5,84,000	[illegible]	6,81,000
2. Delhi	3,53,754	4,06,417	4,88,451	4,59,000	5,63,000	[illegible]
3. Baluchistan	86,815	90,488	1,08,837	96,000	1,34,000	1,34,000
4. North-West Frontier	7,05,227	7,29,270	7,71,258	7,74,000	8,80,000	9,00,000
TOTAL	15,67,984	16,38,539	18,58,327	19,13,000	21,11,000	22,29,000
Divided.						
1. Madras	1,55,89,277	1,54,23,197	1,64,40,169	1,65,00,000	1,86,00,000	1,96,00,000
2. Bombay	97,64,993	1,01,52,670	1,17,52,860	1,22,00,000	1,57,00,000	1,65,00,000
3. Bengal	2,41,51,970	2,32,11,830	2,49,65,250	2,55,00,000	3,00,00,000	3,10,00,000
4. United Provinces	1,29,89,366	1,31,52,795	1,25,87,467	1,27,00,000	1,47,00,000	1,50,00,000
5. Punjab	59,82,280	60,00,300	61,38,029	60,50,000	78,80,000	80,80,000
6. Burma	36,64,993	31,82,389	34,78,424	35,00,000	42,00,000	43,00,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	78,22,624	74,79,901	74,17,444	73,50,000	83,50,000	87,30,000
8. Central Provinces	41,82,422	42,54,212	42,07,870	43,20,000	51,50,000	55,00,000
9. Assam	14,34,522	14,16,997	14,83,793	14,23,000	16,56,000	16,67,000
TOTAL	8,50,82,453	8,42,74,291	8,84,26,306	8,95,43,000	10,62,36,000	11,03,83,000
TOTAL REVENUE R	8,66,50,437	8,59,12,830	9,02,84,633	9,14,56,000	10,83,47,000	11,26,12,000
Distribution of Total Revenue :—						
Court Fees and Plain Paper	5,89,86,754	5,84,00,069	5,97,81,989	5,96,18,000	6,7[illegible]84,000	6,95,26,000
Commercial and other stamps	2,72,54,189	2,72,08,770	3,01,85,371	3,04,89,000	3,93,19,000	4,14,80,000
Other Revenue	4,09,494	3,03,991	3,17,273	13,49,000	17,44,000	16,06,000
Equivalent of total revenue in Sterling £	5,776,696	5,727,522	6,018,976	6,097,100	7,223,100	7,507,500

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Imperial.						
1. India General :—						
(i) Superintendence and other charges	2,67,970	3,34,059	3,82,846	3,99,000	4,02,000	3,58,000
(ii) Credits for value of stamps supplied to Local Governments and administrations and to the Postal and Telegraph Departments.	—15,82,435	—18,02,065	—18,81,297	—18,69,000	—20,31,000	—20,55,000
2. Delhi	6,804	7,682	8,303	7,000	8,000	8,000
3. Baluchistan	1,376	1,494	1,578	1,000	2,000	1,000
4. North-West Frontier	28,260	26,422	28,940	30,000	32,000	33,000
TOTAL	—12,78,025	—14,32,408	—14,59,621	—14,32,000	—15,87,000	—16,60,000
Divided.						
1. Madras	4,46,380	4,87,691	4,88,248	4,62,000	6,03,000	5,51,000
2. Bombay	2,59,181	3,13,188	3,41,159	3,22,000	3,22,000	3,30,000
3. Bengal	6,26,371	6,30,197	6,72,530	6,83,000	7,90,000	8,37,000
4. United Provinces	2,58,580	2,78,032	2,71,924	2,74,000	3,30,000	3,29,000
5. Punjab	1,76,799	1,86,036	1,95,821	1,98,000	2,16,000	2,24,000
6. Burma	1,00,503	87,327	1,01,128	99,000	1,20,000	1,11,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	1,91,031	2,10,148	2,24,171	2,32,000	2,55,900	2,61,000
8. Central Provinces	1,18,406	1,20,154	1,22,920	1,28,000	1,50,000	1,53,000
9. Assam	48,680	43,775	46,818	46,000	54,000	58,000
TOTAL	22,25,931	23,56,548	24,59,719	24,44,000	28,40,000	28,49,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	9,47,906	9,24,140	10,00,098	10,12,000	12,53,000	11,89,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	63,194	61,609	66,673	67,500	83,500	79,300
England £	110,272	114,713	153,248	98,700	175,000	110,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	173,466	176,322	219,921	166,200	258,500	189,300

REVENUE.

(a) *Wholly Imperial.*

23. The Revised estimate for the current year exceeds the Budget by R1·98 lakhs. The increase occurs in Delhi (R1·04 lakhs) and the North-West Frontier Province (R1·06 lakhs) as the result of increased litigation and general development of business. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 is R1·18 lakhs more than the current year's Revised estimate. *Revised, 1919-20* / *Budget, 1920-21.*

(b) *Divided.*

24. The total Revised for 1919-20 exceeds the Budget by no less than R1,66·93 lakhs. The increase is distributed over all the provinces, but is largest in Bengal (R45 lakhs) and Bombay (R35 lakhs). It is attributed to increased litigation, the flotation of new companies, activity in the share markets, and industrial and commercial expansion. The revenue from non-judicial stamps is expected to be more than the Budget by R88 lakhs, and that derived from court-fee stamps by R77 lakhs. *Revised, 1919-20*

25. The Budget for 1920-21 provides for a moderate growth in revenue in all the provinces and is taken at R41·47 lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for 1919-20. *Budget, 1920-21.*

EXPENDITURE.

26. The cost of all stamps and stamp paper supplied from England is charged under this head, and an adjustment is made in India transferring to Posts and Telegraphs the cost of stamps used for postal and telegraph purposes. Similarly the cost of revenue stamps supplied to Local Governments and Administrations is debited to them in the Provincial section of the accounts by *per contra* credit in the Imperial section under this head. The credits on both these accounts are shown against item I (*ii*) under expenditure in the table on the preceding page.

(a) *Wholly Imperial* (*including outlay in England*).

27. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 exceeds the Budget by R9·89 lakhs, owing mainly to larger outlay in England on the manufacture of stamps. The decrease of R10·48 lakhs in the Budget for 1920-21 as compared with the Revised for the current year occurs almost entirely in the same item of expenditure. *Revised, 1919-20* / *Budget, 1920-21.*

(b) *Divided.*

28. The Revised estimate for the current year exceeds the Budget by R3·96 lakhs, owing to larger payments for discount on sales in all provinces. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 does not differ materially from the Revised for the current year. *Revised, 1919-20* / *Budget, 1920-21.*

V AND 7.—EXCISE.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Imperial.						
1. India General	18,77,477	23,86,029	30,10,018	34,10,000	[illegible]	30,61,000
2. Delhi	2,49,631	3,27,410	4,31,895	3,89,000	[illegible]	6,40,000
3. Baluchistan	3,68,194	4,70,468	5,88,831	5,91,000	7,50,000	[illegible]
4. North-West Frontier	3,58,716	4,32,051	5,78,525	7,93,000	8,90,000	10,95,000
Total	28,54,018	36,16,858	46,09,269	51,83,000	52,38,000	55,60,000
Divided and wholly Provincial.						
1. Madras	3,72,02,608	4,03,52,100	4,64,44,809	4,68,17,000	5,33,60,000	5,79,00,000
2. Bombay	2,60,60,666	3,19,81,880	3,78,27,375	3,95,00,000	3,93,00,000	4,30,00,000
3. Bengal	1,44,44,229	1,56,30,222	1,76,63,711	1,87,00,000	1,81,00,000	1,87,00,000
4. United Provinces	1,34,11,963	1,43,47,587	1,59,26,464	1,95,82,000	1,72,00,000	1,81,00,000
5. Punjab	75,86,836	85,62,967	1,05,17,547	1,10,57,000	1,28,50,000	1,45,00,000
6. Burma	88,31,324	92,39,195	96,97,001	1,01,00,000	1,03,86,000	1,10,50,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	1,12,26,696	1,18,22,679	1,28,92,529	1,27,00,000	1,28,60,000	1,35,00,000
8. Central Provinces	1,10,89,102	1,14,92,202	1,23,56,249	1,28,00,000	1,48,00,000	1,58,00,000
9. Assam	55,41,053	53,73,805	59,27,819	58,61,000	66,95,000	70,00,000
Total	13,53,84,477	14,88,08,637	16,87,53,504	17,71,17,000	18,60,51,000	19,95,50,000
Total India R	13,82,38,495	15,24,25,495	17,33,62,773	18,23,00,000	19,12,84,000	20,51,10,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	9,215,899	10,161,699	11,557,518	12,153,300	12,752,300	13,674,000
England £	...	7	...	...	...	...
TOTAL REVENUE £	9,215,899	10,161,706	11,557,518	12,153,300	12,752,300	13,674,000

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Imperial.						
1. India General	1,00,849	1,02,888	1,04,513	1,07,000	1,11,000	1,16,000
2. Delhi	9,497	11,692	10,376	12,000	10,000	12,000
3. Baluchistan	12,923	11,810	19,973	15,000	14,000	15,000
4. North-West Frontier	15,548	16,298	16,938	18,000	22,000	25,000
Total	1,38,817	1,42,688	1,51,800	1,52,000	1,57,000	1,68,000
Divided and wholly Provincial.						
1. Madras	18,16,051	18,05,425	21,05,612	22,46,000	22,22,000	23,05,000
2. Bombay	11,23,723	11,13,522	12,99,273	14,52,000	15,50,000	34,08,000
3. Bengal	9,39,493	9,99,661	10,57,500	11,37,000	11,69,000	11,85,000
4. United Provinces	4,86,016	4,77,087	4,97,366	5,38,000	6,80,000	5,40,000
5. Punjab	2,31,891	2,35,130	2,34,450	2,96,000	2,60,000	3,02,000
6. Burma	12,54,379	12,56,312	13,05,586	12,95,000	13,45,000	14,20,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	5,81,814	5,86,520	6,40,824	7,46,000	9,22,000	7,82,000
8. Central Provinces	4,81,576	5,28,428	5,45,415	5,73,000	6,02,000	6,30,000
9. Assam	1,20,539	1,19,964	2,37,087	1,24,000	1,31,000	1,43,000
Total	70,35,482	71,22,049	79,23,113	84,07,000	88,81,000	1,07,15,000
Total India R	71,74,299	72,64,737	80,74,913	85,59,000	90,38,000	1,08,83,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	478,287	484,316	538,328	570,600	602,600	725,500
England £	345	232	200	100	900	500
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	478,632	484,548	538,528	570,700	603,500	726,000

REVENUE.

(a) Wholly Imperial.

29. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 does not differ materially from the Budget, increases in Delhi (R2·51 lakhs), Baluchistan (R1·59 lakhs) and the North-West Frontier Province (R97,000), due to the large number of troops located in these areas and to the enhanced license fees realised at auction sales, being set off by a decline in other minor administrations (R4·57 lakhs). The Budget estimate for 1920-21 provides for a further expansion of revenue and is taken at R3·27 lakhs more than the Revised for the current year. *Revised, 1919-20.* *Budget, 1920-21.*

(b) Divided and wholly Provincial.

30. The Revised estimate for the current year exceeds the Budget by R89·34 lakhs, about three-fourths of the increase occurring in Madras (R65·43 lakhs). Substantial excesses are also anticipated in the Central Provinces (R18 lakhs), the Punjab (R17·93 lakhs) and Assam (R8·34 lakhs). Among the causes which have contributed to the improvement are larger consumption as the result of high wages for the labouring population, speculative biddings at auction sales and to a minor degree enhancement of duties. On the other hand, the revenue will fall short of the Budget in the United Provinces (R23·82 lakhs), owing to restricted consumption following on unfavourable agricultural conditions and enhanced duties, as well as in Bengal (R6 lakhs). The total Budget for 1920-21 is taken at R1,34·99 lakhs more than the Revised for the current year. Provision has been made for a growth of revenue in all the provinces, the largest increases being in Bombay (R32 lakhs) and Madras (R31·40 lakhs). *Revised, 1918-19.* *Budget, 1920-21.*

EXPENDITURE.

(a) Wholly Imperial.

31. The figures show little variation.

(b) Divided and wholly Provincial.

32. The Revised estimate for the current year exceeds the Budget grant by R4·74 lakhs. The increase is due to the grant of compensation to distillers (*a*) for the dearness of raw materials in the United Provinces (R1·53 lakhs) and Bihar and Orissa (R1·50 lakhs), and (*b*) for losses incurred in previous years owing to the war and other causes in Bombay (R1 lakh). The Budget estimate for 1920-21 is more by R18·34 lakhs than the Revised for the current year. Special expenditure amounting to R16·38 lakhs is anticipated in Bombay (*a*) in connection with the purchase of spirit from certain distillery contractors for supply to licensed retail vendors, and (*b*) on account of compensation to spirit contractors for losses arising from the shortage of raw materials. Provision has also been made for the reorganisation of non-gazetted establishments in the same province (R2·50 lakhs) and in the Central Provinces (R40,000), and for the revision of pay of officers in Burma (R48,000). The decreases in the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa are nominal, being due to the omission of the special payments included in the Revised estimate for the current year. *Revised, 1919-20.* *Budget, 1920-21.*

VI.—PROVINCIAL RATES.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Imperial.						
1. India General	25	73	30	1,000	1,000	1,000
2. Delhi	431	484	527	...	...	...
3. North-West Frontier.	3,048	1,424	535	1,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL	3,504	1,981	1,092	2,000	2,000	2,000
Provincial.						
1. Bengal	1,34,841	1,39,091	1,12,434	1,24,000	1,10,000	1,10,000
2. United Provinces	1,64,618	1,72,102	1,46,456	1,44,000	1,48,000	2,42,000
3. Punjab	32,314	20,953	30,700	32,000	33,000	32,000
4. Bihar and Orissa	1,25,009	77,789	95,355	1,81,000	2,04,000	1,30,000
5. Assam	10,578	17,577	34,143	36,000	44,000	44,000
TOTAL	4,67,355	4,27,512	4,19,088	5,17,000	5,39,000	5,58,000
TOTAL REVENUE R	4,70,859	4,29,493	4,20,180	5,19,000	5,41,000	5,60,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	31,391	28,633	28,012	34,600	36,100	37,400

33. The estimates do not show any material variations; an increase of R94,000 in the Budget estimate for 1920-21 as compared with the Revised for the current year, due to the enhancement of contributions levied from wards' estates for the cost of supervision in the United Provinces, is nearly set off by a decrease of R74,000 in Bihar and Orissa owing to the omission of arrear recoveries included in the Revised estimate for 1919-20.

VII AND 9.—CUSTOMS.

SEA CUSTOMS. IMPORTS.	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-[illegible]	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised	Budget, 1920-1921.
Special Import Duties.						
1. Arms, Ammunition and Militar[illegible] Stores	7,31,199	4,70,631	5,00,205	10,00,000	10,21,000	11,14,000
2. Coal, coke and patent fu[illegible]	22,288	14,840	35,43	46,000	21,000	34,000
3. Liquors—						
(a) [illegible], Porter, Cider and [illegible] other fermented Liquors	6,72,356	4,82,634	4,83,818	10,00,000	6,50,000	8,80,000
(b) Spirits and Liquours	1,12,85,840	1,01,15,259	1,01,14,952	1,35,00,000	1,23,00,000	1,85,00,000
(c) Wines	5,55,748	3,96,572	4,66,550	6,00,000	6,20,000	7,35,000
4. Opium	6,046	2,037	3,367	4,000	4,000	6,000
5. Petroleum	45,19,141	35,59,223	13,13,393	35,18,000	82,00,000	85,00,000
6. Silver, Bullion and Coin	15,01,194	17,03,848	1,139	...	3,000	...
7. Silver manufactures	3,92,204	2,40,851	2,03,248	3,00,000	1,81,000	2,00,000
8. Sugar	1,30,05,428	1,48,16,402	1,69,48,412	2,00,00,000	1,30,00,000	1,35,00,00
9. Tobacco	46,01,391	61,51,771	83,02,124	80,00,000	88,00,000	90,00,000
Duty at 2½ per cent.						
10. Machinery	10,65,988	9,15,185	11,61,717	25,00,000	19,00,000	30,00,000
11. Metals—Iron and Steel	18,47,847	16,63,995	20,00,012	40,00,000	44,81,000	52,10,000
12. Railway plant and rolling stock	3,65,794	1,39,378	4,60,210	10,00,000	13,20,000	18,52,000
13. Other articles	3,87,991	4,16,710	3,86,510	5,00,000	3,00,000	4,00,000
Duty at 7½ per cent.						
14. Articles of Food and Drink (excluding sugar and vinegar)	52,00,838	53,38,851	57,30,036	70,00,000	69,00,000	75,00,000
15. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	38,55,706	39,58,935	41,01,145	47,00,000	55,85,000	57,82,000
16. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—						
(a) Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	40,70,085	36,83,983	48,80,774	55,00,000	56,00,000	62,65,000
(b) Metals other than Iron and Steel	11,62,994	18,37,271	23,29,577	40,00,000	60,00,000	70,00,000
(c) Cotton manufactures	1,79,16,726	3,83,39,219	3,78,73,533	3,70,00,000	4,10,00,000	4,50,00,000
(d) Yarn and textile fabrics (other than cotton manufactures)	61,68,830	52,89,008	58,29,931	62,00,000	78,00,000	88,00,000
(e) All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured	1,69,73,753	1,76,08,371	1,85,49,095	2,20,00,000	2,25,00,000	2,35,00,000
17. Miscellaneous	27,18,858	28,14,576	34,34,382	35,00,000	37,00,000	35,00,000
TOTAL IMPORTS	9,90,22,740	11,99,59,950	12,57,05,196	14,58,68,000	15,18,80,000	16,47,28,000
18. EXPORT DUTIES—						
(a) Hides and skins, raw	...	...	...	...	86,00,000	2,10,00,000
(b) Jute (raw and manufactured)	1,17,86,315	1,83,38,167	2,14,15,946	2,40,00,000	3,25,67,000	3,40,00,000
(c) Rice	86,71,011	1,05,26,999	1,11,13,234	65,00,000	34,57,000	75,49,000
(d) Tea	42,54,462	43,83,261	43,85,778	45,65,000	58,00,000	63,00,000
(e) Indigo	...	...	...	40,000	33,000	37,000
19. SEA CUSTOMS—MISCELLANEOUS	7,76,783	10,12,229	8,86,395	9,83,000	9,58,000	9,00,000
20. LAND CUSTOMS	5,58,377	9,83,157	6,94,711	6,80,000	6,90,000	6,50,000
21. EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON MANUFACTURES	44,61,448	76,20,779	1,38,17,033	1,80,00,000	1,45,50,000	1,50,30,000
22. EXCISE DUTY ON MOTOR SPIRIT	...	23,52,087	32,73,693	40,00,000	40,52,000	39,51,000
23. WAREHOUSE AND WHARF RENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS	8,56,562	8,72,190	5,67,628	6,50,000	12,00,000	10,00,000
GRAND TOTAL R	12,98,87,728	16,55,48,819	18,18,09,614	20,02,86,000	22,37,93,000	25,51,45,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	8,659,182	11,036,588	12,120,641	13,352,400	14,919,500	17,009,700
CHARGES R	40,62,448	42,75,328	45,45,787	47,11,000	46,13,000	58,00,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	270,830	285,022	303,052	314,000	307,500	386,700
England £	334	254	120	100	400	200
TOTAL £	271,164	285,276	303,172	314,100	307,900	386,900

REVENUE.

·d, 1919-20.

34. The Revised estimate of Customs revenue in 1919-20 amounts to R22,37·93 lakhs or R2,35·0[illegible] lakhs more than the Budget estimate. A revenue of R86 lakhs is expected from the new duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, subject to a rebate of two-thirds of the duty on exports to countries within the British Empire, which was imposed on exports of raw hides and skins with effect from the 11th September 1919. A greater demand for commodities exported from India, improved facilities for shipping, the removal of restrictions on trade imposed during the war, and increased production in countries from which India draws her imports owing to the release of the industrial population from war work account for the balance of the improvement as compared with the Budget estimate. The tariff heads other than hides and skins, which show important excesses, are the export duties on jute (R85·67 lakhs) and tea (R12·35 lakhs), the import duties on petroleum (R46·82 lakhs), metals other than iron and steel (R20 lakhs) and yarns and textile fabrics (R16 lakhs), and the import (R40 lakhs), and excise (R15·50 lakhs), duties on cotton manufactures. On the other hand, a substantial decline is anticipated under sugar (R70 lakhs) due to a world shortage of supplies, spirits (R12 lakhs), and the export duty on rice (R30·43 lakhs), owing to increased demands for Burma rice for consumption in India in consequence of the failure of crops over wide areas in the preceding year.

l, 1920-21.

35. The Budget estimate of Customs revenue in 1920-21 is taken at R25,51·45 lakhs, or R3,13·52 lakhs more than the Revised estimate for 1919-20. An increase of R1,24 lakhs is due to a full year's revenue being estimated for the next year from the new duty on hides and skins. It is expected that, with the return of peace conditions and the improved agricultural prospects in India, both the import and export trades will expand largely in the coming year, while the import trade will be further assisted by the rise in the exchange value of the rupee. The estimates provide accordingly for important increases under the export duties on rice (R40·92 lakhs) and jute (R14·33 lakhs), and the import duties on cotton manufactures (R40 lakhs), spirits (R12 lakhs), machinery (R11 lakhs), and metals other than iron and steel and manufactured articles (R10 lakhs each). No receipts are anticipated from the imports of silver bullion and coin as the duty on these has recently been removed.

EXPENDITURE.

·d, 1919-20.

t, 1920-21.

36. The expenditure in 1919-20 is expected to be less than the Budget by R93,000, owing mainly to a lapse in the grant for overtime and holiday allowances in Bengal. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 is more by R11·85 lakhs than the Revised for the current year. It includes allotments for the revision of pay of Imperial establishments and entertainment of additional staff in Bombay (R5·38 lakhs), the reorganisation of the preventive staff in Bengal (R1·21 lakhs) and Burma (R48,000), and the purchase of new motor launches for patrol service in the last named province (R1·59 lakhs).

VIII AND 10.—INCOME-TAX.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.						
Imperial.						
1. India	...	...	...	1,00,000	1,00,000	...
2. N.-W. Frontier	...	...	...	...	97,000	...
3. Madras	...	...	...	25,00,000	40,50,000	...
4. Bombay	...	...	...	4,25,00,000	3,40,20,000	...
5. Bengal	...	...	...	6,25,00,000	5,75,00,000	25,00,000
6. United Provinces	...	...	...	25,00,000	36,10,000	1,50,000
7. Punjab	...	...	...	3,00,000	7,00,000	10,00,000
8. Burma	...	...	...	16,00,000	37,50,000	...
9. Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	3,00,000	1,92,000	...
10. Central Provinces	...	...	...	2,00,000	26,69,000	33,000
11. Assam	...	...	...	...	27,000	...
Total	...	...	...	11,25,00,000	10,73,15,000	36,83,000
SUPER-TAX.						
Imperial.						
1. India	...	88,382	1,07,556	1,30,000	83,000	98,000
2. N.-W. Frontier	...	...	15,187	24,000	29,000	26,000
3. Madras	...	4,78,870	24,67,516	18,50,000	35,00,000	30,60,000
4. Bombay	...	70,99,668	1,34,38,398	53,75,000	82,00,000	1,48,83,000
5. Bengal	...	1,31,67,811	1,26,81,997	50,00,000	62,00,000	1,82,49,000
6. United Provinces	...	5,81,979	10,88,426	7,78,000	5,63,000	14,03,000
7. Punjab	...	1,67,200	2,78,141	2,50,000	3,09,000	7,38,000
8. Burma	...	1,77,097	13,32,002	8,00,000	12,00,000	35,88,000
9. Bihar and Orissa	...	2,26,327	4,42,376	3,77,000	8,28,000	8,93,000
10. Central Provinces	...	83,881	21,942	1,36,000	2,93,000	5,12,000
11. Assam	...	88,250	7,591	25,000	27,000	1,25,000
Total	...	2,21,59,460	3,18,81,632	1,47,40,000	2,12,32,000	4,36,65,000
ORDINARY INCOME-TAX.						
Imperial.						
1. India General (Civil)	19,31,136	20,78,248	22,05,214	16,43,000	20,01,000	21,09,000
2. Delhi (Civil)	4,31,995	5,90,190	7,91,719	6,94,000	9,16,000	9,14,000
3. Baluchistan (Civil)	35,214	34,234	35,919	34,000	33,000	33,000
4. North-West Frontier (Civil)	2,60,447	2,99,688	3,73,047	3,15,000	4,05,000	4,09,000
5. Other Provinces (Civil)	93,189	1,19,590	1,38,558	1,36,000	1,63,000	1,17,000
6. Non-Civil Departments	22,49,963	28,68,287	35,98,388	33,48,000	39,38,000	43,51,000
Total	50,01,944	59,90,187	71,42,840	61,70,000	74,56,000	79,33,000
Divided.						
1. Madras	60,09,144	76,60,699	80,50,034	77,90,000	1,11,00,000	1,12,00,000
2. Bombay	1,39,95,113	2,06,30,096	2,54,14,531	2,44,90,000	3,40,00,000	3,70,00,000
3. Bengal	1,68,55,428	2,07,92,469	2,24,02,645	1,77,50,000	3,10,00,000	4,00,00,000
4. United Provinces	42,44,881	46,86,328	61,21,440	49,85,000	56,56,000	60,69,000
5. Punjab	24,61,856	34,36,364	37,54,362	41,25,000	46,50,000	55,00,000
6. Burma	40,05,618	47,30,775	65,22,674	60,60,000	82,99,000	89,66,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	20,21,417	21,66,747	23,19,499	20,40,000	24,00,000	25,00,000
8. Central Provinces	13,20,815	15,39,273	18,62,118	18,16,000	25,00,000	34,00,000
9. Assam	6,78,282	8,29,157	9,05,165	8,57,000	9,58,000	9,41,000
Total	5,15,92,554	6,64,71,908	7,73,52,468	6,99,13,000	10,05,63,000	11,55,76,000
Total Ordinary Income-tax	5,65,94,498	7,24,62,095	8,44,95,308	7,60,83,000	10,80,19,000	12,35,09,000
TOTAL REVENUE R	5,65,94,498	9,46,21,555	11,63,76,940	20,33,23,000	23,65,66,000	17,08,57,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	3,772,967	6,308,104	7,758,462	13,554,900	15,771,000	11,390,400

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Imperial.						
1. India General	1,308	1,290	2,842	1,000	48,000	40,000
2. Delhi	2,106	3,529	4,229	4,000	[illegible]000	4,000
3. North-West Frontier	903	987	1,211	4,000	3,0[illegible]	[illegible]
4. Other Provinces	..	7,522	10,085	11,000	59,000	38,000
Total	4,312	13,328	18,367	20,000	1,14,000	94,000
Divided.						
1. Madras	66,159	68,293	89,905	1,10,000	1,46,000	2,51,000
2. Bombay	1,79,298	2,12,554	2,84,182	4,31,000	4,31,000	5,50,000
3. Bengal	1,62,754	1,74,171	1,96,008	2,12,000	2,18,000	2,27,000
4. United Provinces	62	...	35,585	3,50,000	2,60,000	3,16,000
5. Punjab	26,587	32,731	58,818	1,03,000	1,10,000	1,35,000
6. Burma	49,125	57,664	62,811	80,000	1,16,000	1,82,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	45,459	45,473	46,921	49,000	51,000	62,000
8. Central Provinces	18,235	29,127	38,022	68,000	63,000	1,80,000
9. Assam	4,689	4,428	4,344	5,000	5,000	7,000
Total	5,52,368	6,24,441	8,16,096	14,08,000	14,00,000	19,10,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE R	5,56,680	6,37,769	8,34,463	14,28,000	15,14,000	20,04,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	37,112	42,518	55,631	95,200	100,900	133,600

REVENUE.

(i) *Excess Profits Duty—Imperial.*

37. The gross yield of the Excess Profits Duty is estimated at R11,10 lakhs against the Budget estimate of R11,25 lakhs, decreases of R79 lakhs in Bombay and R25 lakhs in Bengal being nearly set off by improvements in other provinces. The net yield after deducting the estimated loss under super-tax and income-tax will amount to R8,91 lakhs, or R14 lakhs less than the Budget. It is expected however that R 37 lakhs of revenue will actually be realised in 1920-21.

(ii) *Super-tax—Imperial.*

[Rev]ised, 1919-20. 38. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 is taken at R64·92 lakhs more than the Budget. The increase is distributed over all the provinces except the United Provinces, but is largest in Bombay (R28·25 lakhs), Madras (R16·50 lakhs), and Bengal (R12 lakhs). It is due generally to a rise in the incomes assessed to super-tax.

[Bud]get, 1920-21. 39. It has been decided with effect from the coming year to replace the present super-tax on the undivided profits of companies and firms by a new form of tax which will be assessed at the flat rate of 1 anna in the rupee upon the total income of each company in excess of R50,000. It is estimated that this alteration in the basis of taxation will yield an additional revenue of R44 lakhs and that the total revenue during the year 1920-21 will amount to R4,36·65 lakhs, the balance of the increase over the Revised estimate representing mainly the super-tax lost in the current year in consequence of the exemption from the tax of businesses paying excess profits duty.

(iii) *Ordinary Income-tax.*

(a) *Imperial.*

[Revise]d, 1919-20. 40. The Revised estimate for the current year exceeds the Budget by R12·86 lakhs. The increase arises from improved assessment in Delhi, the employment of extra staff, mainly in the Military Department and the rise in the rates of pay of British officers in the Army. *[Bud]get, 1920-21.* The Budget estimate for 1920-21 allows for a full year's yield in respect of the increased emoluments of these officers and is taken at R4·77 lakhs more than the Revised for the current year.

(b) Divided.

Revised, 1919-20.

41. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 is more than the Budget by no less than R3,06·50 lakhs, nearly three-fourths of the increase occurring in Bengal (R1,82·50 lakhs) and Bombay (R95·10 lakhs). The rise is attributable to considerable profits realised in certain trades and to improved methods of assessment introduced under the new Income-tax Act, and would have been higher but for delay in the commencement of collections in several provinces.

Budget, 1920-21.

42. A considerable rise in revenue is anticipated in 1920-21 as the result of the levy of income-tax in that year on amounts which were paid to Government as excess profits duty in the current year, and were exempt from assessment to income-tax. The collection of arrears and an increase in the trade profits which will come under assessment will also go to swell the revenue in 1920-21. The Budget estimate for the latter year is accordingly taken at R1,50·13 lakhs more than the Revised estimate for 1919-20.

EXPENDITURE.

(a) Imperial.

Revised, 1919-20.

43. The increase in the Revised estimate for the current year over the Budget represents the charges of the Adviser to the Government of India on excess profits duty and extra establishment for collection of the duty. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 does not differ materially from the Revised for the current year.

Budget, 1920-21.

(b) Divided.

Revised, 1919-20.

44. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 does not differ materially from the Budget estimate, a lapse of R90,000 in the United Provinces being absorbed by larger establishment charges in other provinces. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 provides for the strengthening of the staff in almost all the provinces to cope with the increase in assessment work, and is taken at R5·10 lakhs more than the Revised estimate for the current year.

Budget, 1920-21.

IX AND 11.—FOREST.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Imperial.						
1. India General	11,91,042	13,40,086	19,36,108	23,24,000	18,71,000	19,78,000
2. Baluchistan	18,277	17,934	25,107	22,000	21,000	22,000
3. North-West Frontier	2,40,985	3,37,711	3,81,322	4,39,000	4,12,000	4,91,000
Total	14,50,304	16,95,731	23,42,537	27,85,000	23,04,000	24,91,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	45,96,126	54,58,489	47,91,460	49,36,000	61,00,000	56,10,000
2. Bombay	55,19,177	63,12,022	1,04,94,031	80,50,000	96,50,000	90,00,000
3. Bengal	13,38,779	13,76,970	19,44,104	16,30,000	19,00,000	20,00,000
4. United Provinces	50,40,932	61,16,697	66,37,167	1,00,00,000	75,30,000	1,03,00,000
5. Punjab	16,87,800	21,17,776	21,54,178	36,85,000	36,56,000	48,19,000
6. Burma	1,23,79,531	1,23,61,499	1,25,28,852	1,35,00,000	1,74,50,000	1,60,00,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	5,29,081	7,53,625	9,44,763	8,00,000	8,00,000	8,35,000
8. Central Provinces	33,71,578	34,66,493	34,88,422	35,00,000	39,50,000	41,26,000
9. Assam	11,48,622	13,09,956	14,93,318	14,56,000	15,56,000	13,82,000
Total	3,56,11,626	3,92,73,527	4,44,76,295	4,75,07,000	5,25,92,000	5,40,72,000
TOTAL INDIA R	3,70,61,930	4,09,69,258	4,68,18,832	5,02,92,000	5,48,96,000	5,65,63,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	2,470,795	2,731,284	3,121,255	3,352,800	3,659,800	3,770,900

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Imperial.						
1. India General	10,71,931	10,60,779	15,34,703	23,97,000	18,86,000	27,08,000
2. Baluchistan	26,929	29,999	28,786	30,000	25,000	57,000
3. North-West Frontier	1,18,070	1,53,875	2,07,357	2,65,000	3,12,000	4,87,000
Total	12,16,930	12,44,653	17,70,846	26,92,000	22,23,000	32,47,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	28,42,678	30,20,849	31,82,521	37,25,000	36,05,000	48,82,000
2. Bombay	25,64,682	33,53,715	78,72,196	41,43,000	64,00,000	54,77,000
3. Bengal	6,19,649	7,38,718	8,25,835	7,66,000	9,30,000	13,57,000
4. United Provinces	27,35,915	32,04,928	45,98,962	67,02,000	57,97,000	70,22,000
5. Punjab	9,34,662	11,58,048	17,95,804	26,15,000	24,63,000	37,64,000
6. Burma	49,36,588	54,87,178	56,91,982	64,87,000	66,60,000	70,67,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	4,47,972	3,90,717	4,30,849	5,51,000	5,41,000	6,53,000
8. Central Provinces	17,68,775	18,72,124	20,15,547	21,65,000	23,40,000	24,95,000
9. Assam	6,76,033	6,86,627	6,90,961	9,02,000	8,99,000	9,79,000
Total	1,75,26,954	1,99,12,399	2,71,04,657	2,80,06,000	2,96,35,000	3,31,46,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,87,43,884	2,11,57,052	2,88,75,503	3,06,98,000	3,18,58,000	3,63,93,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,249,592	1,410,470	1,925,034	2,046,500	2,123,900	2,426,200
England £	2,173	572	1,877	5,000	8,700	35,500
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	1,251,765	1,411,042	1,926,911	2,051,500	2,132,600	2,461,700
NET REVENUE £	1,219,030	1,320,242	1,194,344	1,301,300	1,527,200	1,309,200

REVENUE.

(a) Imperial.

45. The decrease of R4·81 lakhs in the revenue in the current year as compared with the Budget estimate is due to poor receipts in Port Blair (R3·24 lakhs), and the non-completion of forest tramways in Coorg (R1·21 lakhs). The Budget estimate for 1920-21 provides for a moderate growth of revenue in these administrations and is R1·87 lakhs more than the Revised for the current year. *Revised, 1919-20.* *Budget, 1920-21.*

(b) Provincial.

46. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 is more than the Budget by R50·85 lakhs. All the provinces except the United Provinces contribute to the improvement, but it is largest in Burma (R39·50 lakhs), Bombay (R16 lakhs) and Madras (R11·64 lakhs). The rise is due generally to arrear recoveries in respect of supplies made in the preceding year, increased demands for timber, resin, turpentine and other forest produce, and to the higher prices that have been realised. Other special causes of increase are the supply of fodder to the districts affected by famine in Bombay (R12·57 lakhs), and better prices realised for tanning materials in Madras on the withdrawal of control by the Munitions Board. The decline in the United Provinces (R24·70 lakhs) arises from delay in the arrival of plant and machinery for the new saw-mill and turnery and in the completion of the resin distillery. *Revised, 1919-20.*

47. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 is R14·80 lakhs more than the Revised for the current year. A considerable increase (R27·70 lakhs) is anticipated in the United Provinces from the new saw-mill and turnery which are now in full working order, and in the Punjab (R11·63 lakhs) owing to the working of the Kulu forests by departmental agency. On the other hand, provision is made for a decrease of revenue in Burma (R14·50 lakhs), Bombay (R6·50 lakhs), and Madras (R4·90 lakhs), the current year's revenue in these provinces being specially high. *Budget, 1920-21.*

EXPENDITURE.

(a) Imperial (including outlay in England).

48. The decrease of R4·14 lakhs in the Revised estimate for the current year as compared with the Budget is due to lapses in the grants for the improvement and extension of forests in Port Blair (about R3 lakhs) and for the Coorg tramway (R2·05 lakhs). The Budget for 1920-21 exceeds the Revised estimate for 1919-20 by R14·26 lakhs. It provides for further expenditure on the Coorg tramway (about R1½ lakhs), for the improvement and extension of forests in Port Blair (about R4 lakhs), and for the extension of the departmental working of forests in the North-West Frontier province (R1·48 lakhs). *Revised, 1919-20.* *Budget, 1920-21.*

(b) Provincial.

49. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 is more than the Budget by R16·29 lakhs, owing mainly to a special outlay of R17·46 lakhs in Bombay in connection with famine fodder operations. There will also be increases due to expenditure on new roads and buildings and a forest railway in Bombay (R3·30 lakhs), payment of grain compensation and war allowances in the Central Provinces for which provision was included in the Budget under Miscellaneous (R1·66 lakhs), and a rise in the scale of these allowances in some other provinces (about R2 lakhs), but they will be more than set off by savings in the United Provinces (R9·05 lakhs), owing mainly to delay in the arrival of machinery for the saw-mill and turnery. *Revised, 1919-20.*

'get, 1920-21.

50. The total Budget estimate for 1920-21 exceeds the Revised for the current year by R38·11 lakhs. The bulk of the increase occurs in the Punjab (R13·01 lakhs), the United Provinces (R12·25 lakhs), and Madras (R7·27 lakhs). An increased allotment for ordinary expenditure in Bombay is obscured by the omission of the expenditure incurred in the current year on famine fodder operations. Provision has generally been made for various measures of forest development and for the full cost of the revisions of pay already sanctioned. Grants have been allotted, among other objects, for special expenditure in connection with the wood-working institute and the utilisation circle in the United Provinces(R7·10 lakhs), for the exploitation of certain forests and a new saw-mill in Madras (R3 lakhs), for a new forest college special expenditure on roads and buildings in Bombay (R4·96 lakhs), for the extension of the departmental working of forests in the Punjab (R6·79 lakhs), and for the reorganisation of forest establishments in Bombay (R2·68 lakhs), the Punjab (R2 lakhs) and Bengal (R50,000). Exclusive of the Central Provinces where provision for grain compensation and war allowances has been included under Miscellaneous, the Budget estimate includes an aggregate allotment of R6·88 lakhs for these allowances.

X AND 12.—REGISTRATION.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920.		Budget, 1920-1921.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
1. India General . .	19,611	23,309	25,250	26 000	29,000	29,000
2. Delhi . . .	23,701	27,910	30,447	29,000	34,000	34,000
3. Baluchistan . .	3,207	3,873	3,658	3,000	5,000	4,000
4. North-West Frontier	49,307	55,259	59,968	55,000	62,000	62,000
Total .	95,826	1,10,351	1,19,323	1,13,000	1,30,000	1,29,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	24,70,160	24,72,459	27,38,200	27,10,000	33,00,000	34,20,000
2. Bombay . . .	8,37,457	9,25,151	11,42,324	11,50,000	13,00,000	13,00,000
3. Bengal . . .	21,48,927	19,04,027	19,17,737	19,00,000	27,00,000	27,00,000
4. United Provinces .	7,31,341	7,37,436	7,75,235	7,85,000	9,70,000	12,50,000
5. Punjab . . .	3,71,489	3,80,796	4,06,133	3,75,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
6. Burma . . .	2,48,754	1,89,204	2,29,345	2,30,000	2,90,000	2,70,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	6,80,909	6,68,083	6,84,651	7,50,000	9,00,000	8,00,000
8. Central Provinces .	4,20,903	4,30,608	4,83,971	4,70,000	6,50,000	7,00,000
9. Assam . . .	1,02,962	95,737	92,855	90,000	1,17,000	1,10,000
Total .	80,12,902	78,03,501	84,70,451	84,10,000	1,07,27,000	1,10,50,000
TOTAL INDIA R .	81,08,728	79,13,852	85,89,774	85,23,000	1,08,57,000	1,11,79,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	540,581	527,590	572,652	538,200	723,800	745,200

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Imperial.						
1. India General . .	7,162	7,3[illegible]1	8,305	8,000	9,000	9,000
2. Delhi . . .	7,523	8,026	8,757	8,000	8,000	9,000
3. Baluchistan . .	1,536	1,903	1,935	1,000	2,000	2,000
4. North-West Frontier	12,066	13,077	14,912	14,000	16,000	15,000
Total .	28,287	30,400	33,900	31,000	35,000	35,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	13,12,239	13,39,696	15,10,167	16,20,000	16,61,000	18,04,000
2. Bombay . . .	3,71,704	3,67,364	4,84,838	4,82,000	5,17,000	5,07,000
3. Bengal . . .	11,34,770	11,41,039	11,33,912	12,21,000	13,00,000	13,89,000
4. United Provinces .	3,02,871	3,03,278	3,09,182	3,06,000	3,17,000	3,65,000
5. Punjab . . .	1,24,082	1,26,694	1,34,219	1,37,000	1,70,000	1,56,000
6. Burma . . .	1,08,007	1,04,912	1,06,625	1,08,000	1,16,000	1,13,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	3,79,001	3,77,273	3,98,464	4,04,000	4,50,000	4,04,000
8. Central Provinces .	1,27,554	1,62,399	1,72,472	1,64,000	1,84,000	1,70,000
9. Assam . . .	67,906	67,108	67,789	75,000	78,000	84,000
Total .	39,28,134	40,09,763	43,17,668	45,17,000	47,93,000	49,92,000
TOTAL INDIA R .	39,56,421	40,40,163	43,51,577	45,48,000	48,28,000	50,27,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	263,761	269,344	290,105	303,200	321,800	335,200

REVENUE.

(a) Imperial.

51. The figures show little variation.

(b) Provincial.

ed, 1919-20. 52. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 is R23·17 lakhs more than the Budget forecast; the increase is distributed over all the provinces, but is largest in Bengal (R8 lakhs) and Madras (R5·90 lakhs). It is generally attributed to the high level of prices which has increased registrations and to speculative investments in landed and other property of profits realised during
et, 1920-21. the war. The increase of R3·23 lakhs in the Budget estimate for the next year as compared with the Revised for the current year occurs mainly in the United Provinces where provision has been made for an enhancement of the scale of registration fees.

EXPENDITURE.

(a) Imperial.

53. The figures show little variation.

(b) Provincial.

ed, 1919-20. 54. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 exceeds the Budget estimate by R2·76 lakhs; the increase is distributed over all the provinces and is due to the entertainment of temporary staff to cope with increased registration
et, 1920-21. work, the revision of pay of establishments and a rise in the scale of war allowances. The Budget for 1920-21 is more than the Revised estimate for the current year by R1·99 lakhs. It provides for a decrease in the cost of temporary establishments, but includes allotments for various minor schemes of revision in Madras (R1 lakh), for giving effect to the Public Service Commission's recommendations and for the reorganisation of establishments in Bengal (R1·62 lakhs), and for the revision of the pay of sub-registrars in the United Provinces (R59,000).

XI.—TRIBUTES.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Imperial.						
1. India General	19,47,897	17,29,547	18,99,750	20,02,000	21,23,000	20,62,000
2. Madras	44,96,519	44,96,519	44,96,519	44,97,000	44,97,000	44,97,000
3. Bombay	13,94,235	13,65,137	11,97,415	13,40,000	13,50,000	13,40,000
4. Bengal	67,701	67,701	67,701	68,000	68,000	68,000
5. United Provinces	3,21,000	3,21,000	3,21,000	3,21,000	3,41,000	3,51,000
6. Punjab	1,46,453	1,43,965	1,44,941	1,44,000	1,44,000	1,44,000
7. Burma	4,48,099	4,59,405	4,50,691	4,52,000	4,52,000	4,52,000
8. Bihar and Orissa	85,499	85,500	85,500	86,000	86,000	86,000
9. Central Provinces	2,28,937	2,46,187	2,01,687	2,39,000	2,79,000	2,39,000
10. Assam	50,100	50,100	50,100	50,000	50,000	5,000
TOTAL INDIA R	91,86,440	89,65,061	89,15,304	91,99,000	93,90,000	92,44,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	612,429	597,670	594,354	613,300	626,000	616,300

55. The revenue recorded under this head represents tributes received from the protected States, in several cases as a result of exchanges of territory and settlement of claims, and contributions made chiefly in lieu of former obligation to supply or maintain troops. The figures do not ordinarily show any important fluctuations from year to year except for advance payment of sums falling due in the ensuing year, or arrears and their recovery. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 provides for an increase in the United Provinces *Revised, 1919-20.*
owing to the transfer of the Ramnagar town to the Benares State, and the Budget for 1920-21 for a reduction in the tribute from the Manipur State in *Budget, 1920-21.*
Assam.

4.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920.		Budget, 1920 1921.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
1. India General . .	65,522	1,92,259	64,83,339	1,01,000	6,62,000	1,43,000
2. Delhi . . .	10,613	16,278	31,479	35,000	29,000	30,000
3. Baluchistan . .	1,804	3,110	2,178	3,000	8,000	3,000
4. North-West Frontier	27,503	23,353	26,427	24,000	36,000	37,000
5. Other Provinces .	41,22,695	53,37,883	87,52,870	61,57,000	1,15,36,000	82,09,000
Total .	42,28,137	55,72,883	1,52,96,293	63,20,000	1,22,71,000	84,25,000
Divided and Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	4,76,011	5,01,562	7,73,295	5,81,000	14,25,000	6,96,000
2. Bombay . . .	9,86,435	11,26,883	12,07,696	18,50,000	35,60,000	32,60,000
3. Bengal . . .	4,36,318	4,03,499	4,09,780	4,69,000	6,35,000	4,67,000
4. United Provinces .	2,84,472	3,12,038	3,75,604	3,32,000	6,65,000	5,15,000
5. Punjab . . .	2,01,669	2,43,855	2,40,852	2,53,000	2,84,000	2,64,000
6. Burma . . .	3,39,326	4,33,581	3,01,254	3,33,000	7,57,000	3,77,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	1,07,910	88,980	1,13,349	1,09,000	1,24,000	1,23,000
8. Central Provinces .	75,211	91,703	80,387	96,000	8,94,000	3,90,000
9. Assam . . .	41,953	43,859	50,867	55,000	73,000	56,000
Total .	29,52,335	32,45,960	35,73,084	40,78,000	84,17,000	61,48,000
TOTAL INDIA R	71,80,472	88,18,843	1,88,69,377	1,03,98,000	2,06,88,000	1,45,73,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	478,698	587,922	1,257,958	693,200	1,379,200	971,500

(a) *Imperial.*

ised, 1919-20. 56. The wholly Imperial expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" represents refunds and drawbacks in respect of wholly Imperial revenue (*e.g.*, Opium, Salt, Excess profits duty, Super-tax, Customs and Tributes). The increase of R59·51 lakhs in the Revised estimate over the Budget for 1919-20 occurs mainly under Customs (R44·66 lakhs), Super-tax (R8·57 lakhs) and Salt (R5·66 lakhs) refunds. The excess under the first head is due to heavy re-exports of imported merchandise owing to shipping difficulties, and in the case of sugar, to a world shortage of supplies. The rise in Super-tax refunds occurs mainly in Madras where the assessment work commenced late in 1918-19 with the result that a large number of revision petitions involving refunds were disposed of in the current year. The increase under the last head is due to the refund of duty erroneously received from traders in Northern India subsequent to the discontinuance of the receipt of duty in the middle of *lget, 1920-21.* the year. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 assumes a decrease under Customs refunds as the result of improved shipping facilities and normal refunds under other heads.

(b) *Divided and Provincial.*

ised, 1919-20. 57. The expenditure fluctuates considerably from year to year and is difficult to estimate. In 1919-20, the Budget will be exceeded by R43·39 lakhs, owing mainly to higher refunds of income-tax revenue in Madras, Bombay and Burma in consequence of the procedure in regard to provisional assessment introduced under the new Income-tax Act, and to a special payment of compensation to excise distillers in the Central Provinces owing to the failure of *dget, 1920-21.* the mahua crop. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 provides for normal refunds in all provinces.

2.—ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920.		Budget, 1920-1921.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
1. India General	32,18,487	36,39,766	25,59,451	34,33,000	39,88,000	35,18,000
2. Delhi	5,168	4,393	5,181	5,000	6,000	5,000
3. Baluchistan	2,01,745	2,00,636	2,00,879	2,02,000	1,97,000	1,95,000
4. North-West Frontier	17,842	17,608	19,767	20,000	20,000	19,000
5. Other Provinces	35,45,856	35,64,978	34,77,465	34,97,000	34,95,000	34,98,000
Total	69,89,118	74,27,441	62,62,746	71,57,000	77,06,000	72,35,000
Divided and Provincial.						
1. Madras	5,95,418	5,55,915	6,18,337	6,20,000	6,31,000	6,71,000
2. Bombay	1,05,20,212	1,05,36,685	1,08,65,040	1,09,23,000	1,08,31,000	1,19,45,000
3. Bengal	1,09,389	1,36,574	1,77,389	1,99,000	2,03,000	2,28,000
4. United Provinces	3,06,021	2,92,797	2,88,299	3,02,000	2,85,000	3,03,000
5. Punjab	66,882	66,646	65,923	69,000	67,000	68,000
6. Burma	200	200	200	1,000	1,000	1,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	98,970	1,02,028	89,951	1,01,000	1,01,000	1,01,000
8. Central Provinces	34,814	34,897	32,846	33,000	34,000	34,000
9. Assam	34,833	34,933	42,939	37,000	37,000	37,000
Total	1,17,66,239	1,17,60,675	1,21,80,924	1,22,85,000	1,21,90,000	1,33,83,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,87,55,357	1,91,88,116	1,84,43,670	1,94,42,000	1,98,96,000	2,06,18,000
Equivalent in sterling £	1,250,357	1,279,208	1,229,578	1,296,100	1,326,400	1,374,500

(a) *Imperial.*

58. The wholly Imperial expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" represents Opium, Salt and Customs compensations paid to Indian States and Foreign Governments, as well as Miscellaneous compensations (*i.e.*, those of a general character and not intended to indemnify against loss of a particular kind of revenue) in provinces other than Bombay. The variations between the Budget and Revised estimates of the current year and between the latter and the Budget of next year are, generally speaking, due to the fact that the salt royalty payable to Jaipur and Jodhpur and the customs compensation payable to Travancore and Cochin fluctuate respectively with reference to the actual sales of salt and the actual realisations of customs revenue. A further cause of variation in the present estimates is that salt compensations due to certain Indian States in 1918-19 (R4·63 lakhs) were drawn in the current year.

(b) *Divided and Provincial.*

59. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 is less than the Budget by R95,000; the decrease occurs under assessment of alienated lands in Bombay owing to revised survey and settlement rates introduced in certain districts. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 includes a provision of R11·05 lakhs in Bombay for surplus compensation payable to certain states in respect of abkari and hemp drug leases and exceeds the Revised estimate for the current year by R11·93 lakhs.

Revised, 1919-20.

Budget, 1920-21.

XII.—INTEREST RECEIPTS.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Imperial.						
1. Interest on Imperial loans and advances	34,21,667	33,83,355	35,10,656	34,66,000	35,35,000	33,49,000
2. Profits of Paper Currency Circulation	34,70,420	34,70,420	34,70,420	66,70,000	66,70,000	64,15,000
3. Interest on overdrawn Capital of Railway Companies in India	5,67,643	6,39,511	5,29,806	5,95,000	6,17,000	6,17,000
4. Interest charged to Capital on advances to Railway Companies	9,553	9,987	7,415	60,000	35,000	2,00,000
5. Interest on Securities of Railway Companies' Provident Funds	...	1,02,597	34,63,872	26,41,000	26,41,000	28,12,000
6. Miscellaneous items	3,24,001	6,48,505	9,29,450	4,05,000	7,03,000	5,54,000
TOTAL R	77,93,284	82,54,375	1,19,11,619	1,38,37,000	1,42,01,000	1,39,47,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	4,82,547	4,56,476	4,90,071	5,28,000	5,15,000	5,31,000
2. Bombay	12,62,716	11,39,358	7,44,570	9,43,000	14,25,000	17,70,000
3. Bengal	6,49,042	6,89,791	5,62,255	5,33,000	6,07,000	6,21,000
4. United Provinces	17,78,373	14,97,372	11,90,755	19,45,000	18,45,000	15,84,000
5. Punjab	2,77,185	2,47,291	2,40,921	2,38,000	2,47,000	2,79,000
6. Burma	1,64,513	1,65,978	2,33,397	2,45,000	2,46,000	2,65,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	1,75,750	1,56,625	1,25,909	1,98,000	1,81,000	3,11,000
8. Central Provinces	2,76,390	2,17,762	1,86,208	2,18,000	1,81,000	3,90,000
9. Assam	58,893	1,24,488	1,27,015	2,29,000	1,02,000	1,56,000
TOTAL R	51,25,409	46,95,141	39,01,101	50,77,000	53,99,000	59,07,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,29,18,693	1,29,49,516	1,58,12,720	1,89,14,000	1,96,00,000	1,98,54,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	861,246	863,301	1,054,182	1,260,900	1,306,700	1,323,600
ENGLAND.						
1. Profits of Paper Currency Circulation	399,152	1,429,349	1,710,850	1,940,300	2,291,000	2,500,000
Deduct: transfer to the Consols Depreciation Fund	*399,080*	*450,000*	...	...	...	...
Net profits of Paper Currency circulation	72	979,349	1,710,850	1,940,300	2,291,000	2,500,000
2. Interest realised from investment of Cash Balances, etc.	213,929	364,645	248,246	} 145,000	} 381,400	} 192,000
3. Interest on advances to the Imperial Bank of Persia for the purpose of the Persian Government	24,591	27,280	38,885			
4. Interest on investment in Special Reserve	...	...	776,851	291,200	401,000	...
5. Miscellaneous	36,660	—64,467	408	...	...	...
TOTAL £	275,258	1,306,807	2,775,240	2,376,500	3,073,400	2,692,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS £	1,136,504	2,170,108	3,829,422	3,637,400	4,380,100	4,015,600
Loans and advances outstanding on 31st March:—						
1. Imperial £	5,934,988	5,693,779	6,018,096	6,107,579	5,930,996	6,348,396
2. Provincial £	6,120,555	5,585,919	6,904,958	7,600,519	7,870,858	7,255,258

(a) *India—Imperial*

60. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 is more than the Budget by R3·64 lakhs, the increase occurring mainly in the interest on miscellaneous accounts in the Punjab and minor administrations. The Budget for 1920-21 will fall short of the Revised for the current year by R2·54 lakhs. The interest recoverable in respect of Imperial loans and advances and miscellaneous items will be less by R1·86 lakhs and R1·49 lakhs, respectively, and the interest on Paper Currency investments will also show a decrease of R2·55 lakhs in consequence of a reduction of R2 crores recently effected in the holding of Indian treasury bills in the Paper Currency Reserve. On the other hand, there will be increases of R1·65 lakhs in the interest charged to capital on advances to railway companies and of R1·71 lakhs in the interest on securities of railway companies' provident funds. *Revised, 1919-20.* *Budget, 1920-21.*

(b) *India—Provincial.*

61. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 is R3·22 lakhs more than the Budget, increased recoveries in respect of advances to cultivators in Bombay, Bengal and the Central Provinces being partly set off by a falling off in the United Provinces, Assam and Bihar and Orissa. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 provides for an increase of R5·08 lakhs owing to anticipated recoveries in respect of the large agricultural advances which have been granted in the last and current years in Bombay, the Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa. *Revised, 1919-20.* *Budget, 1920-21.*

(c) *England.*

62. The interest receipts in England in 1919-20 are likely to exceed the Budget estimate by £696,900. The rise is due to the sums available for investment from the cash balances of the home treasury having been higher than anticipated, and to the higher rates of interest obtained on investments of the cash balances as well as of the Paper Currency and Special Reserves. *Revised, 1919-20.*

63. The interest receipts are taken in the Budget estimate for 1920-21 at £2,692,000 or £381,400 less than in the Revised for the current year. The interest on the investment of cash balances will be less by £189,400 than in 1919-20 as the surplus balances available for investment in the coming year will be less than in the current year, and no receipt will accrue in respect of the Special Reserve as it is expected to be fully utilised before the close of 1919-20. On the other hand, there will be an increase of £209,000 in the receipts from investments on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve as the result of the higher rates of interest obtainable; the receipts would have been larger but for an anticipated reduction in the amount of the investments for meeting reverse drafts on London. *Budget, 1920-21.*

13 AND 14.—INTEREST EXPENDITURE.

		Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Interest on Debt other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works—							
Interest on total Debt—							
1. India	R	5,66,67,195	9,84,66,322	12,66,01,889	13,38,00,000	15,49,00,000	15,65,00,000
	£	3,777,813	6,231,088	8,440,126	8,920,000	10,326,700	10,433,800
2. England	£	5,846,832	9,938,905	8,400,805	7,819,900	7,582,100	7,239,400
Total	£	9,624,645	16,169,993	16,840,931	16,739,900	17,908,800	17,672,700
Deduct amounts charged to—							
(*a*) Railways :							
(*i*) India	R	*6,20,88,181*	*6,75,37,922*	*6,99,25,735*	*7,28,85,000*	*7,50,07,000*	*8,22,20,000*
	£	*4,139,212*	*4,502,528*	*4,661,715*	*4,859,000*	*5,000,500*	*5,481,300*
(*ii*) England	£	*3,620,110*	*3,652,953*	*3,639,488*	*3,699,600*	*3,673,800*	*3,756,900*
Total Railways	£	*7,759,322*	*8,155,481*	*8,301,203*	*8,558,600*	*8,674,300*	*9,238,200*
(*b*) Irrigation :							
(*i*) India	R	*1,93,89,288*	*2,08,67,708*	*2,12,22,106*	*2,15,87,000*	*2,15,25,000*	*2,18,89,000*
	£	*1,292,620*	*1,391,180*	*1,414,808*	*1,439,100*	*1,435,000*	*1,459,300*
(*ii*) England	£	*120,585*	*124,415*	*124,596*	*124,600*	*125,000*	*125,700*
Total Irrigation	£	*1,413,205*	*1,515,595*	*1,539,404*	*1,563,700*	*1,560,000*	*1,585,000*
Total deduction	£	*9,172,527*	*9,671,076*	*9,840,607*	*10,122,300*	*10,234,300*	*10,823,200*
Interest on Ordinary Debt	£	452,118	6,498,917	7,000,324	6,617,600	7,674,500	6,849,500
Distribution of above—							
Imperial	£	229,306	6,287,001	6,751,137	6,301,100	7,349,600	6,507,500
Provincial	£	222,812	211,916	249,187	316,500	324,900	342,000
Interest on other Obligations—							
On Savings Bank Balances converted at R15=£1	£	513,795	631,034	929,060	852,200	937,300	1,030,100
Other items	£	208,951	198,218	197,706	293,700	322,400	312,900
TOTAL	£	722,746	829,252	1,126,766	1,145,900	1,259,700	1,343,000
GRAND TOTAL	£	1,174,864	7,328,169	8,127,090	7,763,500	8,934,200	8,192,500
Debt outstanding on 31st March—		£	£	£	£	£	£
Sterling		174,144,724	236,957,575	202,528,570	194,142,575	193,182,570	192,682,570
Rupee Debt—		R	R	R	R	R	R
Permanent Debt—							
*New Loan		...	...	...	15,00,00,000	...	15,00,00,000
5½ per cent. War Bonds		...	...	29,44,70,677	29,40,81,000	29,39,34,677	29,39,34,677
5 per cent debt		1,10,51,523	25,17,53,643	25,41,72,394	24,69,12,643	45,94,24,394	44,84,24,394
4 per cent. „		21,46,54,000	17,68,18,200	17,48,78,100	17,86,89,200	17,86,92,100	17,24,92,100
3½ per cent. „		1,32,02,13,950	1,19,38,78,900	1,19,00,87,078	1,19,06,77,900	1,19,06,47,078	1,19,12,23,078
3 per cent „		7,26,69,400	6,83,29,150	6,70,36,250	6,62,00,150	6,63,36,250	6,56,36,250
Other debt		1,00,14,200	1,00,13,900	1,00,14,000	1,00,13,900	1,00,14,000	1,00,14,000
Temporary Debt—							
5½ per cent. War Bonds		4,91,67,255	31,74,74,065	59,43,39,942	59,36,18,065	57,44,06,942	38,26,04,942
Treasury Bills		...	43,57,05,000	49,24,30,000	21,07,05,000	49,00,30,000	31,00,30,000
Other loans		50,00,000	4,00,00,000	...	...	...	...
Savings Bank Balances		25,25,68,358	30,70,07,385	37,82,21,101	42,80,49,385	41,55,32,101	45,69,30,101
Post Office Cash Certificates		...	8,88,44,541	8,19,51,607	8,20,44,541	5,80,51,607	4,80,51,607

Interest on ordinary debt.

Revised, 1919-20.

64. The expenditure in 1919-20 on account of interest payable on the public debt as a whole will exceed the Budget estimate by R1,75·33 lakhs (£1,168,900). As the result of the tight position in regard to Indian cash balances during the greater part of the current year, it has not been possible to effect any reduction in the amount of treasury bills outstanding at the commencement of the year; on the other hand, temporary assistance in aid of the treasury balances has had to be obtained to the extent of 18½ crores in the form of Ways and Means advances from Presidency Banks. The discount on treasury bills and interest on these advances will therefore exceed the Budget provision by R1,40 lakhs. The discount and other charges for the new loan and the appropriation for the depreciation fund will amount to R2,04 lakhs or R93 lakhs more than the Budget. Allowing for a lapse of 22 lakhs in the provision for ordinary interest payments, the excess in interest expenditure in India will amount to R2,11 lakhs (£1,406,700), but it will be partly counterbalanced by a saving in England in the provision for dividends (£103,800=R15·57 lakhs) and sinking fund (£133,700=R20·05 lakhs) in respect of India's share of the British war debt.

Budget, 1920-21.

65. In the Budget for 1920-21 provision has been made for a full year's interest on the rupee loan raised in the current year. A sum of R3,25 lakhs (£2,166,700) has been set aside for the service of the rupee loan to be floated in the coming year and for discount on the treasury bills which it is anticipated will be sold during the course of 1920-21 in partial replacement of those issued in the current year. Allowance has been made for the discharge of the war bonds, 1920, amounting to over R19 crores which are due for payment in August next, and provision has been entered for the dividends due on the undischarged balance of India's share of the British war debt and for a sinking fund appropriation of £500,000.

66. The following statement shows the details of the charges now anticipated in the current and next years for the service of India's £100 million contribution to the cost of the war:—

	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
In India—	£	£	£
Interest on first Indian war loan, 1917	1,551,000	1,551,000	1,551,000
Sinking fund for long term Indian war loan (1929-47) at 1¼ per cent. on the amount of loan created by fresh issue and conversion . .	273,300	273,300	273,300
Interest on second Indian war loan, 1918	2,092,200	2,092,200	2,092,200
Total .	3,916,500	3,916,500	3,916,500
In England—			
Interest on British 5 per cent. war loan (1929-47) taken over by India .	1,498,300	1,394,500	1,065,900
Sinking fund in respect of British 5 per cent. war loan (1929-47) taken over by India	633,700	500,000	500,000
	6,048,500	5,811,000	5,482,400

Transfers to Railway and Irrigation Accounts.

67. The amount of interest transferred to the Railway and Irrigation sections of the accounts depends, firstly, on the capital expenditure; secondly, on the actual payment of interest on that portion of the debt which has been incurred specifically on account of the construction or purchase of railways or irrigation works; and, thirdly, on the rate at which interest is charged on that portion of the debt which has not been specifically raised for the above or other purpose. Our practice has hitherto been to adopt for this adjustment the average rate of interest actually paid in respect of the whole of the non-specific debt in the latest year for which complete accounts are available. It has been decided with effect from the current year to charge to railways and

irrigation works, in respect of that portion of the debt which has not been incurred specifically for these works, interest on capital expenditure incurred to the end of 1916-17 at the average rate of interest paid on borrowings to the end of that year, and interest on capital outlay in subsequent years at the average rate paid on borrowings in that period.

d, 1919-20. The increase of R16·80 lakhs (£112,000) in the Revised estimate of total interest to be transferred in 1919-20 as compared with the Budget, is the result of a rise in the rate and a reduction in the capital at charge at the end of *t, 1920-21.* 1919-20. The increase in the total amount of interest to be transferred in 1920-21 over the Revised estimate for 1919-20 is almost wholly due to the progress of capital expenditure.

fer to ncial. 68. A portion of the interest on Ordinary Debt appears in the Provincial section of the accounts. Provincial Governments are authorised to grant advances to cultivators (as well as to certain other people in special cases) under various Acts, to Indian States, to landholders and notabilities apart from the provisions of any law and to municipalities and local bodies (other than Presidency Corporations), out of amounts annually placed at their disposal by the Government of India. The interest actually levied on such advances is credited as Provincial revenue But interest at a fixed rate is charged to the local Governments on the mean between the outstanding balances of the Provincial Loan Accounts at the commencement of the year and at its close; and this is done by transferring the amount so calculated from the Imperial to the Provincial section under Interest on Ordinary Debt. The differences between the Budget and the Revised estimates of the amount to be transferred to the Provincial Section in the current year, and between the latter and the Budget estimate of 1920-21, are explained by the variations in the outstanding balances of the Provincial Loan Account as shown in the table under head XII.—Interest receipts.

Interest on other obligations.

ed, 1919-20. 69. The total expenditure in 1919-20 is likely to exceed the Budget by R17·07 lakhs (£113,800), owing mainly to a larger payment for bonus on cash certificates discharged and the increased rate of interest recently sanctioned for deposits in provident funds, partly set off by a lapse in the provision for *rt, 1920-21.* certain *wasika* pensions in the United Provinces. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 provides for an increase of R12·49 lakhs (£83,300) over the Revised for 1919-20. It is attributable to an anticipated growth in the deposits in State and railway companies' provident funds and to provision made for *wasika* pensions postponed from the current year.

XIII AND 15—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

—	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
REVENUE.						
INDIAN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.						
INDIA.						
1. Postage and Message Revenue .	4,78,47,180	5,23,91,597	6,20,55,045	6,66,29,000	7,17,74,000	7,47,54,000
2. Commission on money orders .	67,48,904	76,49,308	79,56,380	86,00,000	89,58,000	94,00,000
3. Other Receipts .	46,51,886	48,50,337	51,75,856	52,10,000	53,60,000	55,50,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	5,92,47,970	6,48,91,242	7,51,87,281	8,04,39,000	8,60,92,000	8,97,04,000
TOTAL INDIA . £	3,949,865	4,326,083	5,012,485	5,362,600	5,739,400	5,980,300
ENGLAND £	20,014	23,000	...	50,000	50,000	...
TOTAL INDIAN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT £	3,969,879	4,349,083	5,012,485	5,412,600	5,789,400	5,980,300
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.						
INDIA.						
1. Message Revenue .	30,32,096	36,22,663	46,86,704	45,00,000	29,50,000	29,50,000
2. Other Receipts .	18,478	11,763	75,522	—5,85,000	99,000	—3,79,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	30,50,574	36,34,426	47,62,226	39,15,000	30,49,000	25,71,000
TOTAL INDIA . £	203,371	242,295	317,482	261,000	203,300	171,400
ENGLAND.						
1. Message Revenue. £	1,196	22,688	12,187	2,000	3,400	500
2. Other Receipts £	161	2,624	813	41,200	700	32,000
TOTAL ENGLAND £	1,357	25,312	13,000	43,200	4,100	32,500
TOTAL INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT . . £	204,728	267,607	330,482	304,200	207,400	203,900
TOTAL REVENUE £	4,174,607	4,616,690	5,342,967	5,716,800	5,996,800	6,184,200
EXPENDITURE.						
INDIAN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.						
INDIA.						
1. Establishment charges . . .	3,23,38,193	3,39,90,038	3,89,62,425	4,06,57,000	4,36,40,000	4,96,40,000
2. Stationery and Printing . . .	15,72,270	24,88,073	16,95,418	23,81,000	23,01,000	19,50,000
3. Conveyance of mails	72,03,461	72,59,446	76,58,621	78,53,000	85,78,000	93,83,000
4. Maintenance of Telegraph Lines .	25,03,651	22,89,080	26,71,957	25,51,000	34,15,000	26,80,000
5. Capital outlay in connection with the Telegraph Service .	—4,26,035	—1,20,962	12,63,123	17,60,000	—1,86,000	44,25,000
6. Miscellaneous .	10,47,817	12,91,086	19,02,352	12,37,000	19,40,000	18,96,000
TOTAL INDIA R	4,42,39,357	4,71,97,611	5,41,53,896	5,64,39,000	5,96,88,000	6,99,74,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	2,949,291	3,146,508	3,610,260	3,762,600	3,979,200	4,664,900
ENGLAND.						
1. Contribution to Eastern mail subsidy £	59,863	45,788	45,788	45,800	45,800	45,800
2. Stores . . £	204,171	186,165	145,247	547,000	547,000	1,067,000
3. Other items . £	5,298	3,933	3,487	7,200	7,000	11,000
TOTAL ENGLAND . £	269,332	235,886	194,522	600,000	599,800	1,123,800
TOTAL INDIAN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT £	3,218,623	3,382,394	3,804,782	4,362,600	4,579,000	5,788,700
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.						
INDIA AND ENGLAND.						
1. Revenue charges . £	107,941	144,205	162,146	173,200	206,800	206,800
2. Capital outlay . £	145,485	41,075	21,597	59,100	38,000	107,500
3. Payments in respect of Revenue . £	—30,662	56	—13,571	—14,700	—98,000	-29,500
TOTAL INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT £	222,764	185,336	170,172	217,600	146,300	284,800
TOTAL EXPENDITURE . £	3,441,387	3,567,730	3,974,954	4,580,200	4,725,300	6,073,500
NET REVENUE . £	733,220	1,048,960	1,368,013	1,136,600	1,271,500	110,700

REVENUE.

(a) Indian Postal and Telegraph Department.

ed, 1919-20. 70. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 exceeds the Budget by ₹56·53 lakhs (£376,800). The improvement occurs in the revenue from State messages owing to the frontier operations and the Punjab disturbances.

et, 1920-21. 71. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 provides for a further advance of ₹36·12 lakhs in the collections in India. There will be a fall in military traffic, and the recently announced reduction in foreign cable rates will also result in a loss of revenue, but the decrease will be more than made up by normal growth under other items. The special receipt in England in the current year in connection with the Morley award will not recur.

(b) Indo-European Telegraph Department.

ed, 1919-20. 72. A decrease of 14·52 lakhs (£96,800) in the revenue is anticipated in the current year as compared with the Budget, owing to a falling off in traffic
et, 1920-21. with Persia and adjacent countries. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 does not differ materially from the Revised for the current year.

EXPENDITURE.

(a) Indian Postal and Telegraph Department.

ed, 1919-20. 73. The expenditure in 1919-20 is likely to exceed the Budget grant by ₹32·46 lakhs (£216,400). The increase is mainly due to a rise in the cost of allowances granted to subordinate establishments as compensation for high prices, the entertainment of extra staff and the revision of pay of various establishments, the resumption of weekly special train services, larger repairs to telegraph lines owing to damage caused by cyclone, heavy purchase of stores in India, and larger outlay on stationery and printing owing to a rise in prices, partly counterbalanced by increased credits for stores issued to the Military Department.

et, 1920-21. 74. The Budget grant for 1920-21 exceeds the Revised for the current year by the large sum of ₹1,81·46 lakhs (£1,209,700). The outlay in England will be more by ₹78·60 lakhs (£524,000) owing to higher prices for stores and a larger demand to replenish stocks depleted by supplies for military requirements. Provision has also been made in India for various schemes of revision of pay and re-organization of establishments, the lump allotments made for schemes under consideration amounting to ₹56 lakhs, for the construction of overland vans for use on railways (₹8 lakhs), for continuance of the war allowances, and for a heavy programme of construction of telegraph lines (₹16 lakhs). Apart from these special items the Budget estimate provides for sanctioned establishments and normal working expenses, together with a margin for the development of the operations of the department which are generally remunerative in character.

(b) Indo-European Telegraph Department.

sed, 1919-20. 75. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 is less than the Budget by ₹10·70 lakhs (£71,300), the decrease being due mainly to an increase in the net receipts in England in connection with the joint purse arrangement, etc. Larger expenditure on cable maintenance and on compensation for high prices and for variations in the exchange rates for the kran and the dollar is partly set off by a lapse in the grant for capital outlay owing to the postponement
et, 1920-21. of works. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 is taken at ₹20·77 lakhs (£138,500) more than the Revised for the current year. A large rise is anticipated in the capital outlay on the construction of telegraph lines, and the net receipts in England in connection with the joint purse arrangement will be less than in the current year.

XV AND 17.—MINT.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
REVENUE.						
INDIA.						
1. Percentage chargeable on coinage of new rupees	61,90,198	43,15,269	1,04,02,304	98,00,000	77,00,000	10,00,000
2. Profit on circulation of—						
(a) Nickel coins	32,91,627	22,56,321	1,49,78,811	95,00,000	1,50,00,000	80,00,000
(b) Bronze coins, etc.	...	4,70,417	14,72,882	5,00,000	15,00,000	10,00,000
3. Fees for coining dollars, etc.	3,06,032	2,22,419	1,23,478	2,94,000	4,50,000	...
4. Other items	5,60,185	4,96,585	4,23,642	2,54,000	3,94,000	1,93,000
TOTAL R	1,03,47,982	77,61,011	2,74,01,117	2,03,48,000	2,50,44,000	1,01,93,000
TOTAL £	689,866	517,401	1,826,741	1,356,500	1,669,600	679,500
England £	...	...	73	...	100	...
TOTAL £	689,866	517,401	1,826,814	1,356,500	1,669,700	679,500
EXPENDITURE.						
INDIA.						
1. Establishment charges	9,91,475	11,18,659	18,62,453	13,94,000	20,74,000	12,98,000
2. Purchase of stores	4,19,956	4,68,335	9,62,177	6,70,000	11,05,000	6,95,000
3. Loss on bronze coinage	1,12,152	...	...	...	...	...
4. Loss on re-coining old silver coins	4,16,592	3,00,686	1,28,847	7,51,000	12,57,000	5,87,000
5. Other coinage losses	4,39,764	3,09,637	9,68,198			
6. Charges for gold mint	...	...	95,186	1,20,000	...	50,000
7. Electrification of Bombay Mint	...	...	...	...	...	3,00,000
TOTAL R	23,79,939	21,97,317	40,16,861	29,35,000	44,36,000	29,30,000
TOTAL £	158,662	146,488	267,791	195,700	295,700	195,400
England £	8,749	20,894	38,019	88,800	60,500	62,800
TOTAL £	167,411	167,382	305,810	284,500	356,200	258,200
TOTAL NET REVENUE £	522,455	350,019	1,521,004	1,072,000	1,313,500	421,300

REVENUE.

76. The Revised estimate for the current year exceeds the Budget by R46·98 lakhs. The profit on subsidiary coinage will be more by R65 lakhs owing mainly to the increased circulation of nickel one and two anna pieces and the introduction of four and eight anna pieces of the same metal; and there will be an increased receipt of R2·96 lakhs in respect of re-coinage undertaken for the Straits Government and operative gains. On the other hand, the seignorage on rupee coinage will be less than the Budget by R21 lakhs, the market purchases of silver during the year having fallen short of anticipations. *Revised, 1919-20.*

77. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 is taken at R1,48·53 lakhs less than the Revised estimate for 1919-20. Provision is made for a seignorage receipt of R10 lakhs in respect of the silver already purchased which awaits coinage, and for a profit of R90 lakhs from the circulation of subsidiary coinage. *Budget, 1920-21.*

Mint.

EXPENDITURE.

Revised, 1919-20. 78. The excess of R10·76 lakhs in the expenditure in the current year over the Budget estimate arises from the heavy coinage of small coin, increased wages of establishments, rise in cost of stores and larger operative losses owing to the fact that the bulk of the rupee coinage was from low touch silver. Part of the increase due to these causes will be met from the provision of R1·20 lakhs for the gold mint which will not be utilised and from a lapse of R4·24 lakhs in the provision for the purchase of stores in England. The *Budget, 1920-21.* Budget for 1920-21 includes provision for normal expenditure on coinage and special allotments of R1 lakh for revision of establishments, R3 lakhs for the electrification of the Bombay mint and R50,000 for the charges of the gold mint for part of the year.

18.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
INDIA.						
Imperial.						
1. Cost of the Central Government:						
(i) Salary and expenses of the Governor-General	10,49,815	10,38,509	10,67,066	10,08,000	11,03,000	10,85,000
(ii) Executive Council	5,34,543	5,17,426	5,20,963	5,17,000	5,40,000	5,30,000
(iii) Legislative Council	1,54,383	1,71,883	1,88,888	1,98,000	1,95,000	1,95,000
(iv) Charges of the Secretariats	38,11,699	38,96,600	40,56,365	41,11,000	47,66,000	52,86,000
2. Offices of Account and Audit	38,97,014	39,46,194	39,50,461	37,70,000	40,78,000	46,61,000
3. Currency Department and Reserve Treasury	10,46,462	12,36,733	20,26,014	12,82,000	16,28,000	16,71,000
4. Payments to Presidency Banks for treasury and public debt work	4,63,264	5,10,664	7,40,552	5,44,000	7,52,000	7,65,000
5. Ajmer-Merwara Administration, etc.	4,594	4,375	2,286	3,000	3,000	3,000
6. Delhi	1,45,418	1,27,033	1,15,569	1,33,000	1,33,000	1,37,000
7. North-West Frontier Administration	3,61,994	3,65,432	3,73,636	3,82,000	3,97,000	3,87,000
Total	1,14,69,186	1,18,14,849	1,30,41,800	1,19,48,000	1,35,95,000	1,47,20,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	15,15,419	15,84,614	16,70,963	17,09,000	19,32,000	23,22,000
2. Bombay	20,50,106	21,39,819	22,60,371	23,05,000	26,73,000	26,36,000
3. Bengal	24,82,180	25,88,941	25,93,267	26,38,000	27,17,000	27,92,000
4. United Provinces	17,60,350	18,17,156	18,98,667	18,50,000	20,41,000	19,96,000
5. Punjab	12,48,683	12,40,298	12,27,247	12,63,000	14,11,000	15,09,000
6. Burma	16,89,550	17,25,847	16,89,601	16,66,000	18,52,000	19,03,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	14,14,087	13,93,999	14,39,668	14,43,000	15,43,000	15,87,000
8. Central Provinces	9,62,329	9,39,798	9,90,196	9,45,000	9,88,000	11,27,000
9. Assam	5,94,072	6,05,735	6,05,354	6,16,000	6,18,000	6,38,000
Total	1,37,16,781	1,40,31,207	1,43,75,884	1,44,35,000	1,57,75,000	1,65,05,000
TOTAL INDIA R	2,51,85,967	2,58,46,056	2,74,17,634	2,63,83,000	2,93,70,000	3,12,25,000
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 1,679,065	£ 1,723,071	£ 1,827,842	£ 1,758,900	£ 1,958,000	£ 2,081,700
ENGLAND.						
1. Cost of the Secretary of State's establishment, etc.	301,819	331,717	373,294	361,900	439,200	428,500
2. Stores, etc., for India	102,253	110,128	288,578	230,500	299,400	314,200
TOTAL £	404,072	441,845	661,872	592,400	738,600	742,700
GRAND TOTAL £	2,083,137	2,164,916	2,489,714	2,351,300	2,696,600	2,824,400

(a) India—Imperial.

vised, 1919-20. 79. The expenditure in 1919-20 is likely to exceed the Budget grant by R16·47 lakhs. The rise is due to (a) larger expenditure on account of the secretariats (R6·55 lakhs) owing to the employment of officers on special duty in connection with constitutional reforms and other matters, partly set off by the transfer to Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments of expenditure on hydro-electric surveys, the Budget provision for which was included under this head (R2·86 lakhs), (b) an increase in the charges of the civil accounts department (R3·08 lakhs) owing to the introduction of a time-scale pay for establishments, (c) larger expenditure in the currency department in connection with the loan and the issue of treasury bills, and on account of payments made for the coinage of gold bullion into sovereigns by the Australian Mint (R3·46 lakhs), (d) an excess in the allowance payable to the Presidency Banks owing to growth in public debt work (R2·08 lakhs), and (e) increased tour charges of His Excellency the Viceroy.

'get, 1920-21. 80. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 includes a full year's provision for the time-scale pay for civil account establishments, and special grants for the Reforms Office (R3·30 lakhs), for the charges of the headquarter and accounts staff of the Board of Industries and Munitions which will be adjusted as civil expenditure from the 1st April 1920 (R6·91 lakhs), and for the revision of pay of currency establishments (R2 lakhs). The increase due to these causes is partly set off by the omission of special items of expenditure incurred in the current year, and the total Budget estimate for 1920-21 exceeds the Revised for 1919-20 by R11·25 lakhs.

(b) India—Provincial.

sed, 1919-20. 81. The total Revised for 1919-20 will exceed the Budget grant by R13·40 lakhs, owing generally to the employment of officers on special duty in the secretariats, the grant of increased compensation for high prices, and special expenditure in Bombay for the construction of saloons for His Excellency the

ɔet, 1920-21. Governor (R1·84 lakhs). The total Budget estimate for 1920-21 is R7·30 lakhs more than the Revised for the current year. The increase is mainly due to provision made for expenditure in connection with the Reforms Scheme in Madras (R5·50 lakhs), the Punjab (R1·50 lakhs), the Central Provinces (R1 lakh) and Bihar and Orissa (R40,000), for the construction of a new saloon for His Excellency the Governor of Bengal (R65,000) and for the secretariat revision scheme in Bombay (R1·14 lakhs). On the other hand, there will be decreases in the expenses on furniture in Madras and on sumptuary grants and saloons in Bombay.

(c) England.

ed, 1919-20. 82. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 exceeds the Budget by £146,200. The outlay on stores supplied to India will be higher by £60,000 owing to the increased cost of currency notes and an expenditure of £8,900 arises in connection with the Reforms Bill. There will also be a rise of £77,300 in the charges of the Secretary of State's establishment, due mainly to the entertainment of additional staff for increased work, the grant of war bonuses and the

t, 1920-21. cost of extra accommodation. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 does not differ materially from the Revised for the current year, an increase in the cost of currency notes being set off by a saving in establishment charges.

XVI-A and 19-A.—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Imperial.						
1. India General . .	3,77,772	3,05,583	2,69,071	2,60,000	2,95,000	2,74,000
2. Delhi . . .	1,56,874	1,50,649	1,91,790	1,58,000	1,72,000	1,73,000
3. Baluchistan . .	23,944	32,811	27,778	28,000	27,000	25,000
4. North-West Frontier	6,64,690	6,92,720	7,10,508	7,39,000	7,72,000	7,42,000
Total .	12,23,280	11,81,263	11,99,137	11,80,000	12,66,000	12,14,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	85,47,219	85,12,927	90,03,341	98,76,000	99,03,000	1,03,77,000
2. Bombay . . .	56,15,539	57,24,837	61,63,112	63,03,000	64,50,000	66,99,000
3. Bengal . .	99,20,187	1,00,08,704	1,04,01,062	1,04,35,000	1,06,33,000	1,14,37,000
4. United Provinces .	67,48,239	66,85,224	70,09,786	69,35,000	75,41,000	71,58,000
5. Punjab . . .	44,95,204	44,48,490	46,21,661	48,18,000	52,64,000	54,92,000
6. Burma . . .	50,68,388	49,19,585	48,11,295	49,82,000	51,84,000	58,53,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	41,02,172	42,62,111	42,36,165	43,30,000	46,08,000	48,00,000
8. Central Provinces .	28,50,990	30,12,340	31,95,731	31,31,000	34,30,000	32,74,000
9. Assam . . .	10,27,425	10,44,450	10,92,628	10,75,000	10,83,000	11,73,000
Total .	4,83,75,363	4,86,18,668	5,05,34,781	5,18,85,000	5,40,96,000	5,62,63,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	4,95,98,643	4,97,99,931	5,17,33,918	5,30,65,000	5,53,62,000	5,74,77,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	3,306,576	3,319,995	3,448,928	3,537,700	3,690,800	3,831,800
England . . . £	450	787	536	5,800	21,500	2,600
TOTAL £	3,307,026	3,320,782	3,449,464	3,543,500	3,712,300	3,834,400

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Imperial.						
1. India General . .	1,64,745	1,24,050	35,154	34,000	40,000	40,000
2. Delhi . . .	26,284	19,897	23,419	19,000	24,000	24,000
3. Baluchistan . .	48,303	50,473	41,072	42,000	50,000	50,000
4. North-West Frontier	2,05,258	2,31,838	2,33,182	2,21,000	3,21,000	2,26,000
Total .	4,44,590	4,26,258	3,32,827	3,16,000	4,35,000	3,40,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	11,38,856	11,39,641	10,33,903	10,91,000	11,60,000	10,81,000
2. Bombay . . .	8,26,303	8,98,721	9,12,607	9,50,000	10,00,000	9,80,000
3. Bengal . .	9,21,386	11,22,200	11,24,384	11,88,000	13,80,000	13,50,000
4. United Provinces .	8,60,104	8,74,837	8,59,782	8,98,000	9,67,000	8,86,000
5. Punjab . . .	6,90,167	6,81,485	6,53,077	6,60,000	8,08,000	7,16,000
6. Burma . . .	6,38,635	6,20,967	6,26,130	6,21,000	7,90,000	7,78,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	3,01,846	3,66,510	3,52,221	3,85,000	3,41,000	3,77,000
8. Central Provinces .	2,57,305	2,75,331	2,76,326	2,95,000	3,08,000	3,20,000
9. Assam . . .	1,42,796	1,26,793	1,42,383	1,41,000	1,45,000	1,42,000
Total .	57,77,398	61,00,985	59,81,313	62,29,000	68,49,000	66,30,000
TOTAL R	62,21,988	65,27,243	63,14,140	65,45,000	72,84,000	69,70,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	414,799	435,150	420,943	436,300	485,600	464,700

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Imperial (including outlay in England).*

sed, 1919-20. 83. The increase of R86,000 in the Revised estimate for the current year as compared with the Budget in India is due mainly to the grant of war allowances.
get, 1920-21. There is also an excess of £15,700 in the expenditure in England, mainly on account of the Jail Commission. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 provides for normal expenditure.

(b) *Provincial.*

sed, 1919-20. 84. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 exceeds the Budget by R22·11 lakhs. Among the general causes of the increase to which all the provinces contribute are: (i) larger payment of grain compensation and war allowances (R7·10 lakhs), and (ii) revision of pay of Indian Civil Service officers and funding of annuity deductions. Increases also occur in respect of fees to pleaders in the United Provinces in connection with the Katarpur riot case and in the Punjab and Bombay in connection with the recent disturbances.

get, 1920-21. 85. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 exceeds the Revised for the current year by R21·67 lakhs. The excess is shared by all provinces except the United and Central Provinces where no provision has been included under this head for grain compensation and war allowances. Provision has generally been made for the normal charges of sanctioned establishments and a sum of R14·80 lakhs has been set apart for these special allowances. Grants have also been allotted for the revision of pay of the Provincial Judicial Service in most provinces, for additional district courts in Madras (R1 lakh), for an additional High Court judge, extra district judges and revision of court establishments in Bombay (R3·13 lakhs), for two additional High Court judges in the United Provinces (R1·14 lakhs), and for revision of pay of menial establishments in Bihar and Orissa (R1·20 lakhs).

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

sed, 1919-20. 86. The increase of R1·19 lakhs in the Revised estimate for the current year as compared with the Budget is due to special receipts from fines and confiscated property in the North-West Frontier province.

(b) *Provincial.*

sed, 1919-20. 87. The revenue in the current year will exceed the Budget by R6·20 lakhs owing to a rise in magisterial fines, mainly in Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Burma, and in the receipts of the Administrator-
get, 1920-21. General in Bengal. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 provides for normal receipts from fines in the provinces mentioned.

XVI-B and 19-B.—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Imperial.						
1. India General . .	21,25,876	21,45,362	23,88,305	20,76,000	24,32,000	24,34,000
2. Delhi . . .	78,315	61,938	73,965	67,000	92,000	92,000
3. Baluchistan . .	39,811	39,987	50,580	46,000	61,000	61,000
4. North-West Frontier .	3,07,717	3,41,599	3,37,010	3,70,000	3,59,000	3,99,000
TOTAL .	25,50,719	25,88,886	28,49,860	25,59,000	29,44,000	29,86,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	15,68,198	16,70,385	21,10,324	18,28,000	25,82,000	23,45,000
2. Bombay . . .	13,84,848	13,97,457	20,06,674	18,04,000	26,00,000	23,81,000
3. Bengal . . .	27,93,818	30,35,129	37,82,307	30,04,000	41,00,000	40,60,000
4. United Provinces .	23,27,153	23,29,290	30,63,849	27,21,000	33,26,000	28,44,000
5. Punjab . . .	17,61,295	19,43,939	23,37,515	20,45,000	23,26,000	22,30,000
6. Burma . . .	15,68,203	16,04,131	15,17,418	15,91,000	16,29,000	16,72,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	14,22,827	16,07,764	22,19,438	19,70,000	21,01,000	20,13,000
8. Central Provinces .	6,62,816	7,28,617	8,97,994	8,21,000	9,90,000	9,40,000
9. Assam . . .	3,06,686	3,33,765	3,42,886	3,60,000	3,50,000	3,86,000
TOTAL .	1,37,43,404	1,46,50,507	1,82,83,405	1,61,48,000	2,05,04,000	1,88,71,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	1,62,94,123	1,72,39,393	2,11,33,265	1,87,07,000	2,34,48,000	2,18,57,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,086,275	1,149,293	1,408,884	1,247,100	1,563,200	1,457,100
England . . . £	147	28	587	...	...	...
TOTAL £	1,086,422	1,149,321	1,409,471	1,247,100	1,563,200	1,457,100

REVENUE

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Imperial.						
1. India General . .	6,37,775	6,99,757	12,69,328	12,21,000	8,23,000	8,23,000
2. Delhi . . .	29,090	20,815	16,617	12,000	22,000	22,000
3. Baluchistan . .	850	1,325	4,167	1,000	2,000	1,000
4. North-West Frontier .	49,203	39,910	55,051	34,000	47,000	45,000
TOTAL	7,16,918	7,61,807	13,45,163	12,68,000	8,94,000	8,91,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	5,69,338	7,69,942	10,96,626	7,08,000	6,50,000	6,00,000
2. Bombay . . .	3,04,611	3,62,207	4,24,327	3,50,000	4,00,000	3,50,000
3. Bengal . . .	12,13,040	12,01,713	14,76,874	10,01,000	17,32,000	16,02,000
4. United Provinces .	3,67,714	3,95,515	7,46,607	3,52,000	4,06,000	3,60,000
5. Punjab . . .	4,16,024	6,77,050	6,76,181	6,22,000	5,05,000	4,55,000
6. Burma . . .	4,08,369	4,29,674	3,68,285	4,52,000	4,00,000	3,50,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	7,33,794	7,09,843	9,76,789	10,00,000	8,50,000	9,18,000
8. Central Provinces .	3,05,914	2,95,064	4,59,014	3,57,000	3,03,000	3,34,000
9. Assam . . .	94,583	92,431	1,06,051	94,000	1,19,000	1,20,000
TOTAL	44,68,947	49,33,439	63,30,754	49,36,000	53,65,000	50,89,000
TOTAL R	51,85,865	56,95,246	76,75,917	62,04,000	62,59,000	59,80,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	345,725	379,683	511,728	413,600	417,300	398,700

EXPENDITURE.

(a) Imperial.

Revised 1919-20 — *Budget 1920-21* —

88. The increase of R3·85 lakhs in the Revised estimate for the current year as compared with the Budget occurs mainly under commissariat supplies and charges of the S. S. "Maharaja" in Port Blair. The Budget for 1920-21 does not differ materially from the Revised estimate for the current year.

(b) Provincial.

Revised 1919-20

89. The total expenditure in 1919-20 is likely to exceed the Budget grant by the large sum of R13·56 lakhs. The excess occurs almost entirely in the ordinary charges for jails in all provinces except Assam, as the result of very high prices of foodstuffs, clothing and other articles, and in some provinces, of a larger jail population. Grain compensation and war allowances are also expected to show a rise of R1·51 lakhs, while there will be an increase of about R5 lakhs under jail manufactures in Bengal and Bombay owing to high prices of raw materials.

Budget, 1920-21 —

90. The Budget for 1920-21 is less than the Revised of the current year by R16·33 lakhs The grant is generally based on the sanctioned scales of establishments, the probable jail population and the estimated outlay on raw materials and dietary articles, the reduction in expenditure being due to the anticipation of some decline in prices. The Budget estimate in Bombay includes a grant for expenditure on the reformation of criminal tribes (R1·74 lakhs) which was hitherto classified under "3 Land Revenue".

REVENUE.

(a) Imperial.

Revised, 1919-20 — — *Budget 1920-21* —

91. The decrease of R3·74 lakhs in the Revised estimate for the current year as compared with the Budget occurs mainly in Port Blair owing to reduced receipts from the hire of convicts and the S. S. "Maharaja". The Budget estimate for 1920-21 closely follows the Revised for 1919-20.

(b) Provincial.

Revised 1919-20

92. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 exceeds the Budget by 4·29 lakhs. An increase of R7·31 lakhs in Bengal owing to the high prices realised for jail manufactures is partly set off by a decline in most of the other provinces, due to a falling off in the demand for jail-made articles from the Military Department. *Budget, 1920-21* The Budget estimate for 1920-21 provides generally for a further decrease in the demands for jail-made articles from other departments, and is taken at R2·76 lakhs less than the Revised estimate for the current year.

XVII AND 20.—POLICE.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Imperial.						
1. India General	12,62,285	13,73,184	14,95,017	14,05,000	15,41,000	15,59,000
2. Delhi	3,76,897	4,22,491	4,41,332	4,29,000	5,68,000	5,45,000
3. Baluchistan	5,91,599	6,44,656	6,87,932	7,08,000	7,60,000	7,76,000
4. North-West Frontier	22,06,427	25,71,897	26,05,248	27,51,000	39,43,000	31,90,000
Total	44,37,208	50,12,178	52,29,529	52,93,000	68,12,000	60,70,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	1,14,74,811	1,17,33,361	1,21,14,821	1,36,51,000	1,41,26,000	1,46,89,000
2. Bombay	1,06,16,374	1,07,33,587	1,10,33,634	1,45,32,000	1,48,85,000	1,67,6[illegible],000
3. Bengal	1,16,57,288	1,26,13,287	1,32,25,406	1,36,21,000	1,43,00,000	1,50,32,000
4. United Provinces	1,25,18,155	1,25,49,942	1,33,20,228	1,34,91,000	1,44,78,000	1,39,90,000
5. Punjab	64,52,125	66,22,218	71,19,367	72,33,000	83,45,000	76,49,000
6. Burma	1,37,01,907	1,40,07,545	1,51,00,386	1,40,75,000	1,48,32,000	1,67,42,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	46,98,196	49,24,252	53,81,476	55,15,000	63,19,000	62,24,000
8. Central Provinces	34,72,855	30,33,167	39,14,477	37,97,000	43,98,000	43,08,000
9. Assam	23,33,931	23,71,725	42,98,235	38,38,000	34,65,000	27,75,000
Total	7,69,25,637	7,92,39,084	8,64,07,930	8,97,53,000	9,51,43,000	9,81,78,000
TOTAL INDIA R	8,13,62,845	8,42,51,262	9,16,37,459	9,50,46,000	10,19,55,000	10,42,48,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	5,424,190	5,616,751	6,109,164	6,386,400	6,797,000	6,949,900
England £	...	336	562	3,500	3,000	2,800
TOTAL £	5,424,190	5,617,087	6,109,726	6,339,900	6,800,000	6,952,700

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Imperial.						
1. India General	26,110	21,538	27,143	23,000	28,000	27,000
2. Delhi	7,478	7,227	6,021	6,000	12,000	12,000
3. Baluchistan	23,610	21,905	16,678	20,000	21,000	20,000
4. North-West Frontier	24,450	42,934	17,599	44,000	1,31,000	42,000
Total	81,643	93,604	67,441	93,000	1,92,000	1,01,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	5,19,980	5,40,124	5,50,520	5,46,000	6,03,000	5,91,000
2. Bombay	3,67,773	96,801	1,08,687	1,00,000	1,30,000	1,23,000
3. Bengal	1,83,633	1,87,154	2,52,169	2,87,000	3,40,000	3,55,000
4. United Provinces	98,835	1,15,082	1,22,357	1,42,000	1,80,000	1,37,000
5. Punjab	3,71,038	2,27,182	1,85,789	2,11,000	3,59,000	2,48,000
6. Burma	5,48,016	4,25,893	5,94,878	3,42,000	4,03,000	3,71,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	35,783	91,410	7,56,850	1,44,000	2,72,000	51,000
8. Central Provinces	43,228	39,100	20,210	18,000	20,000	20,000
9. Assam	1,74,880	1,82,385	1,28,704	96,000	1,10,000	1,03,000
Total	22,43,116	19,05,081	27,20,114	18,36,000	23,67,000	19,99,000
TOTAL R	23,24,759	19,98,685	27,87,555	19,29,000	25,59,000	21,00,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	154,984	133,246	185,837	128,600	170,600	140,000
England £	54	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL £	155,038	133,246	185,837	128,600	170,600	140,000

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Imperial (including outlay in England).*

Revised, 1919-20 — 93. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 is more than the Budget by R15·11 lakhs. An increase of R12·16 lakhs arises from larger payments for grain compensation allowance and Afghan war concessions, and the balance is due to the creation of a new police battalion for the Peshawar city. *Budget, 1920-21* — The Budget estimate for 1920-21 is less than the Revised for the current year by R7·44 lakhs; a decrease under war concessions is partly set off by a lump provision (R81,000) for the reorganisation of the frontier constabulary in the North-West Frontier province.

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1919-20 — 94. The Revised estimate for the current year is expected to be more than the Budget by R53·90 lakhs. The increase is distributed over all the provinces except Assam, where there is a nominal saving owing to the record as political expenditure of the cost of the Darrang battalion of the Assam Rifles for which Budget provision was included under this head. Part of the excess arises from larger expenditure on grain compensation and war allowances (about R16 lakhs), and there is an increase of about R13 lakhs in the charges for railway police. The latter is due mainly to a revised method of apportionment of these charges between Government and railways introduced with the sanction of the Secretary of State with effect from the current year, by which the cost of crime and order establishments is borne by Government and that of watch and ward establishments by the railways. Among other causes of the excess are : (*a*) higher cost of rations and clothing, (*b*) repairs to police stations in Bengal owing to damage caused by the cyclone, (*c*) the entertainment of punitive police in the Punjab (R1·40 lakhs), and (*d*) the employment of extra force and revisions of pay in several provinces.

Budget, 1920-21 — 95. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 is taken at R30·35 lakhs more than the Revised for the current year. It provides for the full cost of sanctioned establishments and of the various schemes of reform already introduced; and the total provision for grain compensation and war allowances amounts to R42½ lakhs. Among objects for which special allotments have been made may be mentioned the renting of houses for sub-inspectors and constabulary in the mofussil in Madras (R2·75 lakhs); revision of pay of subordinate police (R3·76 lakhs), free grant of clothing to officers of and below the rank of sub-inspector (R2 lakhs), re-establishment of mounted police (R1·92 lakhs), revised rates of pay and grain compensation allowance to the city police (R2·31 lakhs), and increased pay and allowances to the European cadre of the city police (R2·09 lakhs) in Bombay; for additional police and a contribution to the district charitable society for an alms house in Bengal; for the revision of pay of the civil police and frontier battalion in Burma (R11·58 lakhs); and for the improvement of pay of the subordinate police in Bihar and Orissa (R4·98 lakhs) and the Central Provinces (R1·12 lakhs).

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

Revised, 1919-20 — 96. The increase of R99,000 in the Revised estimate for the current year as compared with the Budget is due to an anticipated recovery for the police battalion located in Peshawar. *Budget, 1920-21* — The Budget for 1920-21 provides for normal receipts.

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1919-20 — 97. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 exceeds the Budget by R5·81 lakhs, due to increased recoveries for punitive police in the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa and to larger realisations in Bengal of fees under the motor vehicles, hackney carriage and arms acts. *Budget, 1920-21* — The Budget estimate for 1920-21 provides for a decrease in the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa as the recoveries in respect of punitive police in connection with the recent disturbances will have been completed by the end of the current year, and is R3·[illegible] lakhs less than the Revised estimate for 1919-20.

XVIII AND 21.—PORTS AND PILOTAGE.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised	Budget, 1920-1921.
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	37,017	51,371	44,124	49,000	53,000	56,000
2. Bombay . . .	1,23,771	1,09,834	1,28,459	1,65,000	1,43,000	1,89,000
3. Bengal . . .	11,15,029	11,60,165	12,85,749	13,31,000	25,84,000	15,02,000
4. Burma . . .	16,47,884	15,65,900	17,82,514	16,80,000	18,37,000	21,00,000
5. Bihar and Orissa .	6,071	4,545	5,460	6,000	7,000	7,000
6. Assam . . .	65,756	61,340	75,803	63,000	62,000	76,000
TOTAL . R	29,95,028	29,53,175	33,22,109	32,94,000	46,36,000	39,30,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	199,668	196,878	221,474	219,600	309,100	262,000
England . £	..	...	60	..	500	300
TOTAL £	199,668	196,878	221,534	219,600	309,600	262,300

REVENUE

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	1,313	410	124	1,000	1,000	1,000
2. Bombay . . .	1,62,135	1,65,828	1,73,142	2,11,000	2,11,000	2,24,000
3. Bengal . . .	12,60,964	10,06,412	12,36,651	12,64,000	13,00,000	15,50,000
4. Burma . . .	4,26,674	3,72,598	5,72,689	4,07,000	5,38,000	4,85,000
5. Assam . . .	199	204	38	..	...	...
TOTAL R	18,51,265	15,44,952	19,82,644	18,83,000	20,50,000	22,60,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	123,419	102,997	132,176	125,500	136,700	150,600

EXPENDITURE.

98. The total Revised estimate for 1919-20 exceeds the Budget by R13·50 lakhs, owing mainly to a grant of R12·75 lakhs for the improvement of the Chittagong port of which R8 lakhs are for the purchase of a dredger, and to larger payment of allowances to pilots in Bengal. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 is less by R7·09 lakhs than the Revised for the current year. The decrease due to the omission of the grant to the Chittagong port will be partly set off by provision for larger payments to pilotage establishments and for fees in connection with the Howrah bridge in Bengal (R1,15,000), the construction and purchase of new launches in Burma (R2·29 lakhs) and the revision of pay of officers of the Royal Indian Marine (R33,000). *Revised, 1919-20.* *Budget, 1920-21.*

REVENUE.

99. The increase of R1·67 lakhs in the revenue in 1919-20 as compared with the Budget estimate is due to a rise under coast light dues in Burma following on an improvement in sea-borne trade. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 provides for an expansion of pilotage receipts in Bengal for the same reason. *Revised, 1919-20.* *Budget, 1920-21.*

XIX AND 22.—EDUCATION.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Imperial.						
1. India, General	7,88,288	7,78,478	8,27,236	41,39,000	9,66,000	39,99,000
2. Delhi	1,82,753	2,04,725	2,47,808	2,80,000	2,90,000	3,19,000
3 Baluchistan	97,743	1,04,044	1,19,812	1,60,000	1,40,000	1,91,000
4 North-West Frontier	5,17,061	5,93,682	6,99,961	7,42,000	7,09,000	10,32,000
Total	15,85,845	16,75,924	18,94,317	53,21,000	21,05,000	55,41,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	83,17,005	94,04,674	1,10,20,677	1,28,98,000	1,28,56,000	1,39,04,000
2 Bombay	76,01,881	79,95,711	1,07,65,527	1,32,06,000	1,24,60,000	1,48,80,000
3. Bengal	76,87,152	80,92,061	86,12,234	97,86,000	95,08,000	1,21,42,000
4. United Provinces	62,26,532	66,18,623	76,81,609	1,06,68,000	1,04,89,000	1,30,74,000
5. Punjab	42,78,524	44,46,821	53,55,779	60,44,000	58,57,000	75,93,000
6. Burma	30,84,384	35,22,321	42,29,148	41,92,000	41,13,000	45,89,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	36,87,173	40,31,570	44,45,117	49,95,000	49,28,000	51,70,000
8. Central Provinces	29,96,350	34,54,339	37,71,851	39,97,000	41,00,000	46,23,000
9. Assam	14,39,231	15,04,416	16,09,948	20,81,000	16,96,000	21,41,000
Total	4,53,18,182	4,90,70,586	5,74,91,885	6,78,12,000	6,55,07,000	7,81,16,000
TOTAL INDIA R	4,68,54,027	5,07,46,460	5,93,86,202	7,31,83,000	6,76,12,000	8,36,57,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	3,123,602	3,383,097	3,959,080	4,875,600	4,507,500	5,577,200
England £	9,346	11,577	15,446	13,000	15,600	13,000
TOTAL	3,132,948	3,394,674	3,974,526	4,888,600	4,523,100	5,590,200

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Imperial.						
1. India General	44,464	48,471	46,296	45,000	58,000	58,000
2 Delhi	15,529	15,960	15,518	15,000	16,000	16,000
3. Baluchistan	17,847	18,611	20,771	19,000	22,000	22,000
4. North-West Frontier	1,51,370	24,357	23,275	35,000	29,000	27,000
TOTAL	2,29,210	1,02,399	1,05,855	1,14,000	1,20,000	1,18,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	3,54,148	3,54,894	3,79,834	5,20,000	6,08,000	5,22,000
2. Bombay	5,73,245	9,50,494	5,95,822	5,98,000	5,85,000	6,05,000
3. Bengal	9,47,392	9,51,950	9,88,109	10,29,000	10,40,000	11,00,000
4. United Provinces	6,50,893	6,72,579	7,02,550	7,59,000	7,24,000	7,51,000
5. Punjab	5,22,378	5,25,067	5,33,073	5,46,000	5,86,000	6,03,000
6 Burma	3,65,741	3,73,535	3,70,874	3,85,000	3,92,000	3,91,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	3,55,634	3,70,917	3,75,996	3,85,000	3,85,000	4,00,000
8. Central Provinces	2,71,297	2,86,989	2,72,608	3,14,000	2,80,000	2,90,000
9. Assam	2,04,286	2,13,246	2,36,268	2,17,000	2,17,000	2,19,000
TOTAL	42,44,959	46,99,671	44,58,649	47,53,000	47,67,000	47,87,000
TOTAL INDIA R	44,74,169	48,02,070	45,64,504	48,67,000	48,87,000	49,05,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	298,278	320,138	304,300	324,500	325,800	327,000

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Imperial—India and England.*

100. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 is less than the Budget by R31·77 lakhs. There is a nominal saving of R30·04 lakhs due to allotments made to Provincial Governments out of the reserve provision of R33·07 lakhs entered in the Budget; a grant of R1·20 lakhs for the establishment of an industrial and technical school at Peshawar will not also be spent; and there will be a small lapse in the ordinary grants. *Revised, 1919-20.*

101. The reserve of R33·07 lakhs provided in the Budget for 1919-20 out of the recurring appropriation of R2,14 lakhs made from Imperial revenues up to the end of the current year for the improvement of education (inclusive of the grant of R30 lakhs for technical and agricultural education) will be utilised as follows :—

	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Lakhs of R.
(i) Assigned to Provincial Governments for—			
Technical education	1·95	10·60	
Agricultural education	·35	14·64	
Other objects	·01	2·49	
			30·04
(ii) Allotted to minor administrations, etc., for—			
Technical education	·28	1·15	
Other objects	...	·55	
			1·98
(iii) Balance which is likely to be allotted to definite objects before the close of the year			1·05
Total			33·07

102. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 exceeds the Revised for the current year by R33·97 lakhs, the increase being mainly due to a reserve provision of R30·72 lakhs representing the portion of the recurring appropriation of R2,14 lakhs that has not been allotted to definite objects. Provision has also been made in the North-West Frontier province for the establishment of an industrial and technical school at Peshawar (R1·40 lakhs) and for increased grants to local bodies and building grants (R1·37 lakhs). *Budget, 1920-21.*

103. Of the special appropriation of R2,14 lakhs (including the grant of R30 lakhs for technical and agricultural education), R1,72·27 lakhs have already been distributed among the various provinces, etc., to meet recurring expenditure. The balance of R41·73 lakhs has been allotted as follows in the Budget estimate of the ensuing year :—

		Lakhs of R.
(i) Assigned to Provincial Governments for—		
(a) non-recurring expenditure	·38	
(b) recurring expenditure on technical education	1·95	
(c) " " " agricultural education	·35	
		2·68
(ii) Allotted to minor administrations for—		
(a) recurring expenditure on technical education	·28	
(b) other recurring expenditure	8·03	
(c) non-recurring expenditure	·02	
		8·33
(iii) Reserve		30·72
Total		41·73

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1919-20. 104. The total expenditure in 1919-20 is expected to be R23·05 lakhs less than the Budget estimate. The latter included special allotments under this head, aggregating about R2,03 lakhs, from the recurring and non-recurring assignments made from Imperial revenues in recent years for the development and improvement of education. These allotments are expected to be utilised in full, R1,76 lakhs of the expenditure being recorded under Education and R27 lakhs under Civil Works. Under the former head, there is thus a decrease of R27 lakhs as compared with the Budget provision in the outlay from special Imperial grants; and the expenditure from other provincial resources will accordingly exceed the corresponding Budget provision by about R4 lakhs. There will be excesses of R14·56 lakhs in Bengal and R1·98 lakhs in Bihar and Orissa and lapses of R6·34 lakhs in Bombay and R3·92 lakhs in Madras in ordinary grants.

Budget, 1920-21. 105. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 exceeds the Revised for the current year by R1,26·09 lakhs. The expenditure in 1920-21 from Imperial assignments will be about R20 lakhs more than in 1919-20, the provision made in the Budget under Education amounting to R1,96 lakhs against a probable outlay of R1,76 lakhs in the current year. The provision in the Budget for 1920-21 for expenditure from ordinary provincial resources is thus about R1,06 lakhs more than in the Revised of the current year. The increase is distributed over all the provinces, but is largest in the United Provinces (R39½ lakhs), Bombay (R27¼ lakhs), Madras (R15¾ lakhs) and the Punjab (R10½ lakhs). The estimates include provision for an expansion of the expenditure on education in various directions, chiefly by grants to schools. Special allotments have been made of R2·06 lakhs in Madras for the opening of additional training schools, R4 lakhs for grants to local bodies for elementary school buildings, and R1·50 lakhs for new schools for depressed classes; R25·46 lakhs in Bombay for the development of primary education, and R1·61 lakhs for the establishment and equipment of the Royal Institute of Science; R6 lakhs in Bengal for a technical institution in Calcutta; R28 lakhs in the United Provinces for contributions to district boards for the improvement of secondary vernacular education; and R4 lakhs in the Punjab for building grants to local bodies for vernacular schools, and R2 lakhs for a training institute for mechanical engineers.

106. The following table shows the progress made by the Provincial Governments in utilising the various non-recurring grants given from Imperial revenues in recent years. To simplify the position, it has been assumed that the whole of the recurring grants for any year are fully utilised before any expenditure is debited against the non-recurring grants.

[In lakhs of Rupees.]

Province.	Grants to end of 1920-21.	Expenditure.					Unspent balance on 31st March 1921.
		To end of 1918-19.	In 1919-20 (Revised) recorded under		In 1920-21 (Budget) recorded under		
			Education.	Other heads.	Education.	Other heads.	
1. Madras	72·46	54·72	·19	2·70	·11	5·40	9·34
2. Bombay	68·06	15·45	3·69	2·58	2·67	11·58	32·09
3. Bengal	1,53·27	21·99	...	7·70	8·26	16·30	99·02
4. United Provinces	82·31	51·45	15·08	8·36	1·35	6·07	...
5. Punjab	51·18	37·17	·53	1·50	7·45	1·56	2·97
6. Burma	41·75	16·23	...	·31	2·98	15·61	6·62
7. Bihar and Orissa	48·83	12·72	...	4·28	...	5·02	21·81
8. Central Provinces	26·91	20·20	·33	·59	·48	1·40	3·91
9. Assam	16·20	10·44	—·69	...	...	·59	5·86
Total	5,55·97	2,40·37	19·18	28·02	23·30	68·58	1,81·62

It will be seen that the United Provinces expect to spend by the end of 1920-21 the entire balance of the grants allotted to them. The *minus* figure against Assam in 1919-20 indicates that it will not spend its recurring grants in full in that year.

REVENUE.

(*a*) *Imperial.*

107. The figures show little variation.

(*b*) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1919-20.

108. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 does not materially differ from the Budget, a special receipt of ₨88,000 in Madras owing to the refund of unspent provincial contributions by certain private schools having been set off by minor savings in the United and the Central Provinces. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 is almost the same as the Revised estimate for the current year.

Budget, 1920-21.

23.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920.		Budget, 1920-1921.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
1. India General .	1,71,081	1,72,919	1,68,143	1,69,000	1,74,000	1,68,000
2. Delhi . . .	14,617	16,047	16,981	19,000	23,000	23,000
3. Baluchistan . .	25,820	24,528	23,859	25,000	22,000	25,000
4. North-West Frontier	53,956	61,316	67,817	75,000	66,000	76,000
5. Madras . .	3,27,254	3,54,978	3,50,675	3,77,000	3,38,000	3,82,000
6. Bombay . .	3,61,023	3,75,670	3,77,867	3,92,000	3,86,000	3,95,000
7. Bengal . . .	1,70,542	1,81,113	1,92,408	1,98,000	1,86,000	1,98,000
8. United Provinces .	2,46,495	2,40,029	2,68,869	2,93,000	2,60,000	2,97,000
9. Punjab . .	2,44,868	2,51,785	2,76,295	2,85,000	2,54,000	2,98,000
10. Burma . . .	1,45,878	1,35,100	1,26,643	1,48,000	1,31,000	1,62,000
11. Bihar and Orissa .	34,451	39,215	37,013	43,000	40,000	41,000
12. Central Provinces .	1,10,532	1,03,088	1,19,000	1,31,000	1,07,000	1,16,000
13. Assam . . .	18,843	20,051	24,694	28,000	24,000	29,000
TOTAL INDIA R	19,25,359	19,85,828	20,50,273	21,83,000	20,11,000	22,10,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	128,357	132,389	136,685	145,500	134,100	147,300
England . . £	180	281	107	900	600	400
TOTAL £	128,537	132,670	136,792	146,400	134,700	147,700

Revised, 1919-20. — *Budget, 1920-21.* — 109. The saving of R1·76 lakhs in the Revised estimate for the current year as compared with the Budget arises from vacancies in sanctioned appointments due to leave and other causes. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 provides for the sanctioned scale of expenditure.

XXA AND 24A.—MEDICAL.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Imperial.						
1. India General .	7,19,326	7,79,668	8,26,336	8,08,000	9,52,000	10,65,000
2. Delhi .	1,83,659	2,06,698	2,59,329	2,64,000	2,95,000	3,11,000
3. Baluchistan .	93,697	1,00,037	1,15,460	1,73,000	1,16,000	1,38,000
4. North-West Frontier	1,82,796	1,52,872	1,49,132	2,31,000	1,85,000	2,53,000
Total .	11,79,478	12,39,275	13,50,257	14,76,000	15,48,000	17,67,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	17,99,320	21,72,441	26,91,352	36,67,000	35,05,000	44,54,000
2. Bombay . . .	19,17,471	20,34,118	25,81,495	36,17,000	35,06,000	51,39,000
3. Bengal . . .	23,36,330	28,04,071	29,01,028	27,69,000	31,00,000	37,10,000
4. United Provinces .	13,61,327	13,92,604	15,81,469	17,92,000	18,47,000	21,52,000
5. Punjab . . .	8,03,440	9,25,806	11,67,299	17,84,000	14,29,000	21,75,000
6. Burma . . .	16,71,842	16,94,198	18,66,558	19,25,000	20,79,000	22,69,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	6,62,846	7,60,221	9,03,601	10,04,000	10,71,000	11,38,000
8. Central Provinces .	7,13,854	8,66,858	9,32,116	10,34,000	10,16,000	12,20,000
9. Assam . . .	5,26,400	5,44,054	6,00,248	5,91,000	6,50,000	7,28,000
Total	1,17,92,830	1,31,94,369	1,51,75,166	1,81,83,000	1,82,03,000	2,32,85,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,29,72,308	1,44,33,644	1,65,25,423	1,96,59,000	1,97,51,000	2,50,52,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	864,820	962,243	1,101,695	1,310,600	1,316,700	1,670,200
England £	946	553	7,842	37,500	27,100	16,600
TOTAL £	865,766	962,796	1,109,537	1,348,100	1,343,800	1,686,800

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Imperial.						
1. India General .	6,938	12,840	15,349	11,000	19,000	18,000
2. Delhi . . .	1,241	4,808	5,159	4,000	7,000	6,000
3. Baluchistan . .	26	75	82	...	...	...
4. North-West Frontier .	726	895	768	1,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL .	8,931	18,118	21,358	16,000	27,000	25,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	1,42,059	1,57,224	3,36,042	2,71,000	3,19,000	3,11,000
2. Bombay . . .	4,20,308	4,59,843	4,80,386	4,61,000	4,80,000	4,90,000
3. Bengal . . .	3,73,618	4,00,834	4,15,812	3,96,000	4,40,000	4,75,000
4. United Provinces .	95,135	1,12,291	95,995	1,04,000	1,12,000	1,00,000
5. Punjab . . .	39,224	44,675	75,548	75,000	76,000	81,000
6. Burma . . .	1,22,585	1,26,975	1,88,205	1,41,000	1,46,000	1,42,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	40,268	47,486	79,743	84,000	85,000	87,000
8. Central Provinces .	7,960	8,733	9,908	10,000	10,000	10,000
9. Assam . . .	6,499	13,338	8,777	10,000	12,000	10,000
TOTAL .	12,47,656	13,71,399	16,40,416	15,52,000	16,80,000	17,06,000
TOTAL INDIA R	12,56,587	13,89,517	16,61,774	15,68,000	17,07,000	17,31,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	83,772	92,634	110,785	104,500	113,800	115,400
England . . £	356	292	231	300	300	300
TOTAL £	84,128	92,926	111,016	104,800	114,100	115,700

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Imperial (India and England).*

110. The variations are unimportant; a rise in the expenditure on medical establishments in India in both the current and next years is set off by a decrease in the outlay on stores in England.

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1919-20. 111. The expenditure in 1919-20 will not differ materially from the Budget; increased expenditure on diet and clothing for hospitals in Bengal and Burma as the result of high prices will be met from lapses in various grants in Madras, *Budget, 1920-21.* Bombay and the Punjab. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 is taken at R50·82 lakhs more than the Revised for the current year. The increase is distributed over all the provinces, but is largest in Bombay (R16·33 lakhs), Madras (R9·49 lakhs) and the Punjab (R7·46 lakhs). Provision has been made for normal charges generally; for increased expenditure in connection with the transfer of district headquarter hospitals to Government management (R2·37 lakhs), for grants to local bodies for medical buildings (R1 lakh), and for revision of pay of the provincial medical service (R2·42 lakhs) in Madras; for a special expenditure of R18·69 lakhs from the surplus excise revenue, for the establishment of a school of tropical medicine in connection with the King Edward Memorial Hospital (R1·50 lakhs), for a central hygiene laboratory (R73,000), and for the reorganisation of nursing arrangements (R2·50 lakhs) in Bombay; for the revision of pay of provincial medical service officers (R1·35 lakhs), the transfer of the medical school from Lahore to Amritsar (R1·34 lakhs), acquisition of land for, and construction of a maternity block at, the Punjab medical school for women, Ludhiana (R1 lakh), and various minor measures in the Punjab including the establishment of itinerating dispensaries; for a grant to the Belgatchia medical institute in Bengal (R4·05 lakhs); for grants to local bodies for the opening of new dispensaries in Bihar and Orissa (R3 lakhs); and for the improvement of hospitals and dispensaries in the Central Provinces (R2·50 lakhs).

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

112. The figures show little variation.

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1919-20. 113. The increase of R1·28 lakhs in the Revised for the current year over the Budget arises from larger receipts from college fees in Madras and Bengal and from the refund of contributions made to district boards in previous years *Budget, 1920-21.* in the former province. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 closely follows the Revised for the current year.

XXB AND 24B.—SANITATION.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1916-17.	Accounts, 1917-18.	Accounts, 1918-19.	1919-20.		Budget, 1920-21.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
1. India General	6,40,852	5,46,512	9,96,406	22,78,000	18,09,000	30,81,000
2. Delhi	2,71,741	2,06,361	1,38,362	1,31,000	71,000	90,000
3. Baluchistan	11,652	13,637	9,448	11,000	11,000	15,000
4. North-West Frontier	2,21,002	2,25,120	1,71,819	2,17,000	2,19,000	2,18,000
Total	11,45,247	9,91,630	13,16,035	26,37,000	21,10,000	33,54,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	17,04,832	16,42,576	15,61,697	24,35,000	23,19,000	34,52,000
2. Bombay	4,61,198	7,83,445	8,16,326	23,10,000	11,22,000	28,77,000
3. Bengal	8,93,456	4,69,180	7,71,020	18,66,000	15,00,000	15,67,000
4. United Provinces	13,73,996	22,45,546	19,14,786	20,71,000	23,99,000	45,20,000
5. Punjab	8,08,780	9,81,300	8,06,046	10,64,000	10,12,000	12,89,000
6. Burma	9,03,407	8,10,417	8,44,684	9,31,000	9,30,000	11,60,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	2,54,466	2,41,857	3,69,750	5,89,000	4,43,000	5,73,000
8. Central Provinces	5,90,997	7,77,524	7,87,518	6,21,000	5,98,000	9,34,000
9. Assam	1,42,872	1,74,718	2,56,548	3,67,000	3,10,000	3,96,000
Total	66,34,004	81,26,558	81,28,375	1,22,54,000	1,06,33,000	1,67,68,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	77,79,251	91,18,188	94,44,410	1,48,91,000	1,27,43,000	2,01,22,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	518,617	607,879	629,627	992,700	849,500	1,341,400
England £	1,681	1,263	625	1,500	4,500	2,000
Total	520,298	609,142	630,252	994,200	854,000	1,343,400

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920.		Budget, 1920-1921.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
1. India General	1,00,087	2,31,978	1,01,644	1,67,000	2,45,000	2,47,000
TOTAL	1,00,087	2,31,978	1,01,644	1,67,000	2,45,000	2,47,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	17,485	15,525	45,787	15,000	20,000	13,000
2. Bombay	20,075	8,057	12,411	19,000	15,000	19,000
3. Bengal	83,937	12,322	6,509	10,000	68,000	18,000
4. United Provinces	40,938	41,719	46,739	33,000	33,000	34,000
5. Punjab	1,16,022	1,26,843	1,61,494	1,09,000	1,33,000	1,38,000
6. Burma	21,474	11,562	10,649	13,000	17,000	17,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	13,527	16,864	17,859	16,000	25,000	20,000
8. Central Provinces	31,553	31,419	34,189	40,000	35,000	40,000
9. Assam	29,902	33,968	68,316	74,000	1,00,000	70,000
TOTAL	3,74,913	2,98,279	4,03,953	3,29,000	4,46,000	3,69,000
TOTAL INDIA R	4,75,000	5,30,257	5,05,597	4,96,000	6,91,000	6,16,000
Equivalent in sterling £	31,667	35,351	33,706	33,100	46,000	41,000

Expenditure.

(a) *Imperial—(India and England).*

Revised, 1919-20. 114. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 is less than the Budget by R4·82 lakhs. There is a saving of R7·35 lakhs in the reserve provision of R8·17 lakhs entered in the Budget for sanitary expenditure, due to the allotment of R4 lakhs for the Dhar housing scheme in Simla, the expenditure on which will be recorded under "45—Civil Works," and to the assignment to Provincial Governments of R3·35 lakhs. The Budget grant of R5 lakhs for a new Public Health Fund is also expected to be utilised in the current year to the extent of only R41,000. On the other hand, contributions to the Indian Research Fund aggregating R6·50 lakhs, which were deferred during the war, have been paid in the current year.

115. The reserve of R8·17 lakhs provided in the Budget for 1919-20 out of the recurring appropriation of R51 lakhs from Imperial revenues for the improvement of sanitation will be utilised as shown below:—

		[Lakhs of rupees.]
(*i*) Assigned to Provincial Governments for non-recurring outlay as follows:—		
(*a*) to Bihar and Orissa for Puri water works and sanitation	3·00	
(*b*) to Madras for manufacture of anti-influenza vaccine	·35	
		3·35
(*ii*) Allotted to minor administrations for non-recurring sanitary outlay		·82
(*iii*) Transferred to "45—Civil Works—Imperial" for the Dhar housing scheme, Simla		4·00
Total .		8·17

Budget, 1920-21. 116. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 exceeds the Revised for the current year by R12·06 lakhs. Provision has been made as in the current year's Budget for a contribution of R5 lakhs towards a Public Health Fund; and for a reserve of R7·57 lakhs.

During the war, a sum of R7·50 lakhs out of the special annual appropriation of R51 lakhs was temporarily resumed on the understanding that it would be made available for expenditure on the return of normal conditions. This sum will be devoted to the inauguration of an all-India Medical Research Institute during the next year, and the necessary provision has been included in the Budget estimate.

117. Out of the special appropriation of R51 lakhs referred to above, R37·83 lakhs have been assigned permanently to Provincial Governments or allotted for outlay in minor administrations. From the balance of R13·17 lakhs, R5 lakhs will be paid in 1920-21 to the Indian Research Fund; R60,000 will be set off against an additional grant of that amount sanctioned in 1919-20 for the Dhar housing scheme; and R7·57 lakhs will be held in reserve to meet demands that may come forward during the ensuing year.

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1919-20. 118. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 is less than the Budget by R16·21 lakhs. The latter included special allotments aggregating about R54 lakhs for outlay from recurring and non-recurring grants made from Imperial revenues for the development of sanitation. The corresponding expenditure is now estimated at R50 lakhs inclusive of expenditure from the assignments made during the current year as stated above. Of this amount, R34 lakhs only are recorded under Sanitation, the balance being shown under Civil Works. It is therefore expected that the provision for expenditure from ordinary provincial resources will exceed Budget anticipations by R3½ lakhs. Increased grants for sanitary purposes in Bengal and the United Provinces have been largely set off by lapses in Bombay and Madras.

119. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 exceeds the Revised for the current year by ₨61·35 lakhs. The provision under Sanitation for expenditure from special Imperial grants amounts to about ₨60 lakhs against a probable expenditure of ₨34 lakhs in the current year. Provision has generally been made for the full cost of sanctioned establishments as well as for a considerable expansion of outlay on sanitary schemes. Among special items of expenditure included in the Budget may be mentioned a grant of ₨9 lakhs to the Madras Corporation for water-supply and drainage schemes, and ₨2 lakhs towards the Simla Improvement scheme; special grants to local bodies for sanitary purposes in Bombay (₨22 lakhs) and Madras (₨6½ lakhs); an allotment of ₨1 lakh for the drainage board in the Punjab; and grants amounting to ₨30 lakhs to improvement trusts in the United Provinces. A lump provision of ₨8·98 lakhs has also been made in Bengal for expenditure on sanitary objects. *Budget, 1920-21*

120. The following table shows the progress made by the Provincial Governments in utilising the various non-recurring grants made from Imperial revenues in recent years (beginning from 1911-12) in aid of sanitation. To simplify the position, it has been assumed that the recurring grants are fully utilised before any expenditure is debited against the non-recurring grants.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Province.	Grants to end of 1920-21.	Expenditure.					Unspent balance on 31st March 1921.
		To end of 1918-19.	In 1919-20 (Revised) recorded under		In 1920-21 (Budget) recorded under		
			Sanitation.	Other heads.	Sanitation.	Other heads.	
Madras	41·60	41·25	·35	...	...	...	...
Bombay	39·70	6·62	—1·19	...	5·00	...	29·27
Bengal	41·55	6·56	...	8·05	6·93	...	20·01
United Provinces	55·20	40·81	4·65	·35	9·39	...	...
Punjab	31·84	21·51	...	...	...	..	10·33
Burma	21·50	11·31	...	...	...	10·19	...
Bihar and Orissa	21·82	12·19	...	2·94	...	...	6·69
Central Provinces	17·10	14·25	·56	·20	2·09	...	...
Assam	6·96	6·28	...	·67	...	·01	...
Total	2,77·27	1,60·78	4·37	12·21	23·41	10·20	66·30

It will be seen that five provinces expect to utilise the unspent balances of the non-recurring grants in full before the close of the next year. The *minus* figure against Bombay in 1919-20 indicates that the recurring grants will not be spent in full in that year.

Revenue.

(*a*) *Imperial.*

121. Larger sales of serum at the Central Research Institute account for the increase of ₨78,000 in the Revised over the Budget estimate for the current year. *Revised, 1919-20*

(*b*) *Provincial.*

122. The increase of ₨1·17 lakhs in the Revised estimate for the current year as compared with the Budget is mainly due to an anonymous contribution of ₨50,000 for anti-malarial research in Bengal and to higher receipts from sales of quinine and vaccine serum in the Punjab and Assam. The Budget for 1920-21 provides for normal receipts. *Revised, 1919-20* *Budget, 1920-21*

25—POLITICAL.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-19.	1919-1920.		Budget, 1920-1921.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
1. India General	83,08,451	1,90,89,273	2,72,98,642	1,40,08,000	1,87,42,000	1,52,02,000
2. Delhi	880	1,785	1,531	1,000	4,000	1,000
3. Baluchistan	31,91,018	28,29,574	30,08,493	31,19,000	30,56,000	32,88,000
4. North-West Frontier	37,09,366	46,50,458	48,42,184	49,11,000	50,23,000	49,31,000
5. Punjab	6,15,278	5,91,287	7,24,540	5,91,000	6,39,000	6,00,000
6. Other Provinces	6,42,728	8,26,821	7,69,488	7,90,000	8,28,000	7,38,000
TOTAL	1,64,67,716	2,79,88,648	3,66,44,878	2,34,20,000	2,82,92,000	2,47,50,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	91,067	89,292	91,878	92,000	98,000	94,000
2. Bombay	5,01,668	5,36,978	5,69,805	5,55,000	6,05,000	6,23,000
3. Bengal	89,380	2,79,727	2,87,038	2,70,000	43,000	46,000
4. United Provinces	5,790	7,090	28,789	78,000	86,000	78,000
5. Burma	10,94,813	12,24,968	12,60,796	16,13,000	12,93,000	16,82,000
6. Bihar and Orissa	48,925	59,228	55,110	78,000	88,000	84,000
7. Central Provinces	37,605	33,100	38,948	40,000	42,000	48,000
8. Assam	5,67,560	5,82,735	5,09,765	3,98,000	6,42,000	7,43,000
TOTAL	24,37,703	27,63,713	28,42,124	31,24,000	28,97,000	33,93,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	1,89,05,419	3,07,52,361	3,94,87,002	2,65,44,000	3,11,89,000	2,81,43,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,260,361	2,050,157	2,632,467	1,769,600	2,079,300	1,876,200
England . £	22,082	42,112	21,402	14,200	68,800	30,200
TOTAL . £	1,282,443	2,092,269	2,653,869	1,783,800	2,148,100	1,906,400

123. The Imperial outlay shown against "Other Provinces" consists of the charges of the Political Residency at Aden and certain other expenditure—mainly in connection with political refugees and state prisoners—in several provinces.

(a) *Imperial—India and England.*

Revised, 1919-20

124. The expenditure in 1919-20 is likely to exceed the Budget estimate by R56·91 lakhs. The latter included a provision of R37·50 lakhs for the moiety chargeable to Indian revenues of the cost of the South Persia Rifles, and the Indian share is now estimated at R90 lakhs. There will also be an excess of about R15 lakhs under other special political expenditure in Persia and on the frontier, but it will be largely set off by a saving in subsidy payments.

Budget, 1920-21. 125. The total Budget for 1920-21 is less than the Revised for the current year by R41·21 lakhs. The Indian share of the cost of the South Persia Rifles during the next year is estimated at the same figure as in the current year (R90 lakhs), but there will be a decrease of about R40 lakhs in the special political expenditure in Persia, the Budget provision for which amounts to R5 lakhs only.

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1919-20 126. The saving of R2·27 lakhs in the Revised estimate for the current year as compared with the Budget occurs in the special expenditure in connection with the administration and proper control of the North-East frontier, mainly in Burma. A nominal saving in Bengal due to the transfer to the Miscellaneous head of expenditure on political detenus (R2·27 lakhs) is more than set off by an increase in Assam (R2·97 lakhs) owing to the record under this head of the charges of the Darrang battalion of the Assam Rifles instead
Budget, 1920-21. of under Police. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 is R4·96 lakhs more than the Revised for the current year, owing to increased provision for the administration of the North-East frontier in Burma and Assam.

XXI A. AND 26 A.—AGRICULTURE

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920.		Budget, 1920-1921.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
1. India General	8,33,341	10,74,147	11,26,421	11,70,000	12,48,000	18,12,000
2. Delhi	10,861	14,572	17,214	13,000	22,000	23,000
3. Baluchistan	25,764	35,100	38,345	52,000	57,000	87,000
4. North-West Frontier	61,623	70,017	91,221	1,38,000	1,12,000	1,44,000
TOTAL	9,31,589	11,93,836	12,73,201	13,73,000	14,39,000	20,66,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	12,00,524	12,87,441	15,56,055	20,97,000	19,12,000	26,15,000
2. Bombay	12,60,166	14,68,350	18,55,006	22,85,000	21,10,000	29,31,000
3. Bengal	10,86,600	11,71,522	14,26,033	17,48,000	17,25,000	21,15,000
4. United Provinces	11,90,354	14,48,422	17,53,523	19,28,000	19,08,000	27,00,000
5. Punjab	12,41,220	13,62,067	16,84,219	26,87,000	22,58,000	20,08,000
6. Burma	6,35,179	7,52,034	8,59,680	8,08,000	8,37,000	13,42,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	4,52,239	6,01,247	6,29,765	7,58,000	7,01,000	9,54,000
8. Central Provinces	8,34,255	8,81,386	9,38,160	10,08,000	10,66,000	14,44,000
9. Assam	2,82,892	3,32,134	3,11,273	4,32,000	3,82,000	5,01,000
TOTAL	81,83,429	93,00,503	1,10,13,720	1,38,11,000	1,28,99,000	1,75,10,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	91,15,018	1,04,94,339	1,22,86,921	1,51,84,000	1,43,38,000	1,95,76,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	607,668	699,623	819,128	1,012,200	955,800	1,305,000
England . £	3,947	2,510	3,974	5,400	3,200	10,200
TOTAL . £	611,615	702,133	823,102	1,017,600	959,000	1,315,200

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920.		Budget, 1920-1921.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
1. India General	1,77,036	2,72,508	6,01,269	2,77,000	4,20,000	4,21,000
2. Baluchistan	4,252	4,673	2,762	4,000	8,000	10,000
3. North-West Frontier	772	8,042	7,260	11,000	11,000	11,000
TOTAL	1,82,060	2,85,223	6,11,291	2,92,000	4,39,000	4,42,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	1,98,249	1,88,771	2,49,893	3,74,000	3,13,000	3,73,000
2. Bombay	1,78,517	2,27,901	2,86,849	2,08,000	3,68,000	2,55,000
3. Bengal	1,16,197	1,21,456	1,67,583	1,85,000	1,85,000	2,55,000
4. United Provinces	2,42,510	2,73,357	2,63,763	2,89,000	2,76,000	2,96,000
5. Punjab	2,50,060	3,31,638	7,01,139	7,93,000	8,25,000	8,36,000
6. Burma	24,733	17,798	20,562	20,000	22,000	18,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	31,486	34,326	69,197	60,000	75,000	75,000
8. Central Provinces	1,27,160	1,37,539	1,57,599	1,64,000	2,15,000	2,25,000
9. Assam	15,669	38,778	13,665	91,000	25,000	46,000
TOTAL	11,84,611	13,71,564	19,30,250	21,84,000	23,04,000	24,09,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	13,66,671	16,56,787	25,41,541	24,76,000	27,43,000	28,51,000
Equivalent in sterling £	91,111	110,452	169,436	165,100	182,900	190,100

EXPENDITURE.

(a) Imperial (India and England).

evised, 1919-20 127. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 is about the same as the Budget, an increase in the expenditure of the Veterinary Department being set off by savings under other items. The Budget for 1920-21 is more than the Revised for the current year by R7·32 lakhs. Provision has been made for an institute of plant industry (R2·50 lakhs), for the development of cattle-breeding (R1 lakh), for a central seed supply station and central cotton committee (R1 lakh), and for increased expenditure in other directions under the control of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India

udget, 1920-21

(b) Provincial.

ised 1919-20. 128. The total Revised estimate for 1919-20 is less than the Budget by R9·12 lakhs. Transfers to other heads of Budget provision included under this head account for a decrease of R2·05 lakhs, and the balance is due to lapses in various grants in the Punjab, Madras and Bombay.

idget, 1920-21 129. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 exceeds the Revised for the current year by R46·11 lakhs. Increased allotments have been made in all the provinces for the expansion of the operations of the agricultural and allied departments, and in particular for increased outlay on experimental farms and revision of pay of agricultural officers. The Budget includes provision for strengthening the staff of the co-operative (R1·99 lakhs) and agricultural departments and for cotton cultivation and farms (R2·76 lakhs) in Madras, for the reclamation of ravines and the purchase of machinery in the United Provinces (R1·29 lakhs), and the extension of the Lyallpur agricultural station in the Punjab (R2·75 lakhs).

REVENUE.

(a) Imperial.

ised, 1919-20. 130. The increase of R1·47 lakhs in the Revised for the current year as compared with the Budget occurs mainly in the receipts of the Veterinary Department. The Budget for 192 -21 does not differ materially from the Revised for the current year.

idget, 1920-21

(b) Provincial.

vised, 1919-20 131. The Revised estimate for the current year is more than the Budget by R1·20 lakhs. Increases in Bombay and the Central Provinces due to larger sales of agricultural produce and in the Punjab owing to the sale of cattle and donkeys to Java are partly set off by smaller receipts from the sale of manure to ryots in Madras and from the sugarcane experimental farm in Assam. The Budget for 1920-21 exceeds the Revised for the current year by R1·05 lakhs, increased receipts from the sale of agricultural produce in several provinces being partly set off by a decrease in Bombay where the receipts have been specially high in the current year.

dget, 1920-21.

XXI B AND 26 B.—SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Imperial.						
1. India General	34,89,886	40,95,714	39,68,992	41,31,000	62,99,000	74,88,000
2. Delhi	3,659	3,908	3,852	1,000	4,000	51,000
3. Baluchistan	12,507	12,347	16,315	34,000	33,000	31,000
4. North-West Frontier	16,052	11,478	22,831	12,000	15,000	15,000
*5. Other Provinces	35,899	34,766	40,126	43,000	1,84,000	6,24,000
TOTAL	35,57,953	41,58,213	40,52,116	42,21,000	65,35,000	81,59,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	12,28,215	13,77,868	17,73,430	22,93,000	19,20,000	22,71,000
2. Bombay	1,64,418	2,83,654	4,57,125	9,80,000	6,25,000	11,37,000
3. Bengal	4,69,606	5,55,255	25,47,719	10,68,000	9,15,000	10,79,000
4. United Provinces	1,18,013	1,52,149	1,99,290	2,03,000	2,91,000	2,58,000
5. Punjab	1,48,452	1,39,951	1,68,711	2,07,000	2,63,000	3,94,000
6. Burma	99,953	92,008	1,08,623	1,12,000	1,25,000	1,86,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	28,732	41,067	70,949	1,06,000	2,08,000	1,28,000
8. Central Provinces	93,969	1,55,593	2,48,326	3,52,000	3,58,000	3,33,000
9. Assam	77,020	84,237	1,14,026	95,000	1,28,000	1,19,000
TOTAL	24,23,378	28,81,777	56,88,229	53,66,000	48,33,000	59,05,000
TOTAL INDIA R	59,81,331	70,39,990	97,40,345	95,87,000	1,13,68,000	1,40,64,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	398,756	469,333	649,357	639,100	757,900	937,600
England (mainly stores) £	40,424	43,367	30,874	29,900	42,700	36,800
TOTAL £	439,180	512,700	680,231	669,000	800,600	974,400

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Imperial.						
1. India General	1,09,082	1,09,129	2,26,181	1,03,000	2,11,000	4,34,000
2. Delhi	2,384	6,010	5,748	5,000	13,000	10,000
3. Baluchistan	24	145	47	...	...	...
4. North-West Frontier	468	155	249	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,11,958	1,15,448	2,32,225	1,08,000	2,24,000	4,44,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	13,35,311	18,71,495	15,60,130	19,56,000	17,89,000	16,13,000
2. Bombay	38,875	1,47,847	1,12,276	1,22,000	2,00,000	1,35,000
3. Bengal	12,60,469	26,35,397	13,64,422	10,82,000	18,00,000	12,60,000
4. United Provinces	21,645	23,059	16,452	22,000	22,000	22,000
5. Punjab	30,676	28,985	29,608	32,000	31,000	31,000
6. Burma	29,912	4,507	7,693	7,000	7,000	7,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	1,448	1,067	1,106	1,000	3,000	1,77,000
8. Central Provinces	24,792	34,699	43,368	40,000	50,000	55,000
9. Assam	17,966	9,245	8,412	7,000	23,000	12,000
TOTAL	28,11,089	47,56,301	31,43,457	32,69,000	39,25,000	33,12,000
TOTAL INDIA R	29,23,047	48,71,749	33,75,682	33,77,000	41,49,000	37,56,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	194,870	324,783	225,046	225,100	276,600	250,400
England £	678	638	614	900	1,800	1,300
TOTAL £	195,548	325,421	225,660	226,000	278,400	251,700

Details of expenditure shown against "Imperial" in the preceding table.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
(a) Scientific—						
i. Survey of India .	18,13,854	22,74,499	19,54,127	19,84,000	21,84,000	31,00,000
ii. Geological Survey	1,73,234	2,30,072	2,74,902	2,63,000	2,87,000	3,56,000
iii. Meteorological Survey . .	4,31,307	4,15,858	4,15,618	4,38,000	4,46,000	4,71,000
iv. Archæological Survey .	3,17,591	3,42,928	3,48,727	3,26,000	3,57,000	3,58,000
v. Zoological Survey	46,480	98,343	94,458	1,06,000	1,18,000	1,09,000
vi. Central Museum .	98,010	43,590	40,277	46,000	47,000	50,000
vii. Hydro-Electric Survey . .	...	...	24,130	...	3,63,000	7,17,000
viii. Other items .	70,676	77,786	86,098	78,000	1,27,000	1,32,000
(b) Labour and Emigration—						
Emigration and other charges .	17,178	20,209	3,567	11,000	31,000	31,000
(c) Statistics—						
i. Bureau of Commercial Intelligence and other charges . .	1,98,551	2,06,394	2,12,158	2,15,000	2,32,000	2,65,000
ii. Census . .	2,121	2,439	2,150	22,000	22,000	5,52,000
(d) Industries.						
i. Metallurgical Institute, Test House, and Acetone Factory.	...	...	...	...	...	8,83,000
ii. Industrial development . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,21,000
(e) Miscellaneous—						
i. Imperial Library	45,639	59,572	47,861	57,000	57,000	60,000
ii. Examinations .	47,602	48,339	50,772	48,000	50,000	56,000
iii. Chief Inspector of Explosives .	82,777	80,238	86,462	80,000	82,000	85,000
v. Inspector of Mines	1,23,471	1,29,984	1,26,681	1,27,000	1,23,000	1,56,000
v. Controller of Patents . .	40,884	39,101	40,169	41,000	46,000	39,000
vi. Actuary to Government of India .	24,519	28,666	28,202	30,000	28,000	30,000
vii. Wheat Commissioner . .	...	...	...	50,000	82,000	...
viii. Foodstuffs Commissioner .	...	...	...	94,000	1,56,000	52,000
ix. Controller of Cotton Cloth .	...	...	...	90,000	90,000	...
x. Indian War Memorial .	...	...	20,417	44,000	28,000	16,000
xi. Java Quinine .	...	...	...	...	16,38,000	...
xii. Civil Aviation .	...	...	...	...	...	5,00,000
xiii. Other items	29,559	65,195	1,94,340	71,000	1,01,000	80,000
TOTAL R	35,57,953	41,58,213	40,52,116	42,21,000	65,85,000	81,59,000

132. The figures of expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" in the table on the preceding page represent outlay incurred in the several provinces in connection with hydro-electric survey and census operations, as well as the cost of the Archæological Department in Burma.

EXPENDITURE.

(a) Imperial—India and England.

133. The total expenditure in 1919-20 will exceed the Budget by R25·06 lakhs. The increase is due to the purchase of quinine to accumulate a reserve in order to meet deficiencies in stock (R16·33 lakhs); the adjustment under this head of expenditure on hydro-electric surveys, the Budget provision for which was included under "18—General Administration" (R2·63 lakhs); a larger programme of operations of the Survey of India department owing to the return of officers from military service (R1·50 lakhs); increased charges for the Foodstuffs and Wheat Commissioners (R94,000); and larger expenditure in England, mainly on stores (R1·92 lakhs). The Budget estimate for 1920-21 exceeds the Revised for the current year by R15·36 lakhs. The special expenditure anticipated in 1919-20 on the purchase of quinine has been omitted, but provision has been made for a normal programme of operations in the Survey of India (R9·66 lakhs), the expenditure in recent years having been affected by war restrictions on expenditure, the deputation of officers on military duty, and the employment of survey parties on work for the Military Department; for the cost of census operations (R5·52 lakhs); for the development of civil aviation (R5 lakhs); for larger expenditure on hydro-electric surveys (R4·54 lakhs); and for expenditure under the control of the Board of Industries and Munitions which will be brought to account as civil expenditure from the 1st April 1920 (R10·04 lakhs), inclusive of R1·21 lakhs for industrial development. *Revised, 1919-20.* *Budget, 1920-21.*

(b) Provincial.

134. The total Revised estimate for 1919-20 will be less than the Budget grant by R5·33 lakhs. Savings in Madras (R3·73 lakhs), Bombay (R3·05 lakhs) and Bengal (R1·53 lakhs) owing to the non-utilisation of provision for soap-making experiments, the purchase of a trawler and other expenditure are partly set off by excesses under other items, mainly in the charges of the Director of Civil Supplies and the Controller of Cotton Cloth in Bihar and Orissa. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 provides for an increased expenditure of R10·72 lakhs as compared with the Revised for 1919-20. Provision has generally been made for large expenditure on the development of industries, the total provision for all provinces during the next year amounting to R33 lakhs against an anticipated expenditure of R18 lakhs in the current year. *Revised, 1919-20.* *Budget, 1920-21.*

REVENUE.

(a) Imperial.

135. The Revised estimate for the current year includes some special receipts for the Survey of India, and the Budget for 1920-21 recoveries in respect of offices subordinate to the Board of Industries and Munitions which will be brought to account as civil revenue with effect from the 1st April 1920 (R2·70 lakhs). *Revised, 1919-20.* *Budget, 1920-21.*

(b) Provincial.

136. The Revised estimate for the current year exceeds the Budget by R6·56 lakhs owing to large receipts in Bombay and Bengal from the flotation of new companies and in the latter province also as the result of heavy demands for quinine in connection with the frontier operations. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 assumes a decrease of revenue in these provinces, but includes a receipt of R1·75 lakhs in Bihar and Orissa from profit on cloth transactions. The total Budget is less than the current year's Revised by R6·13 lakhs. *Revised, 1919-20.* *Budget, 1920-21.*

27.—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920.		Budget, 1920-1921.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
1. India General .	1,04,826	1,09,792	1,08,037	1,08,000	1,10,000	1,22,000
2. Delhi . . .	45,462	45,090	44,840	49,000	44,000	48,000
3. Baluchistan . .	40,038	36,500	49,844	38,000	40,000	38,000
4. North-West Frontier	59,933	41,313	77,775	60,000	57,000	60,000
5. Madras . . .	3,08,126	2,90,101	2,75,777	2,82,000	2,98,000	2,90,000
6. Bombay .	4,64,510	4,35,993	4,67,280	4,59,000	4,82,000	4,63,000
7. Bengal . .	7,25,551	7,12,113	6,93,011	7,12,000	6,64,000	6,62,000
8. United Provinces .	7,89,285	7,35,697	7,47,412	7,84,000	7,30,000	7,68,000
9. Punjab . . .	70,686	69,061	69,825	70,000	68,000	70,000
10. Burma . .	1,23,034	1,22,079	1,26,482	1,63,000	1,67,000	1,69,000
11. Bihar and Orissa .	47,415	78,749	55,317	53,000	52,000	53,000
12. Central Provinces . .	1,74,837	1,69,039	1,70,124	1,76,000	1,72,000	1,72,000
13. Assam . . .	7,570	7,124	8,301	8,000	8,000	8,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	29,61,273	28,47,651	28,93,525	29,62,000	28,87,000	29,23,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	197,418	189,843	192,902	197,500	192,500	194,900
England . £	10,550	10,430	—7,678	3,400	17,000	11,100
TOTAL . £	207,968	200,273	185,224	200,900	209,500	206,000

137. The variations are unimportant.

28.—CIVIL FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920.		Budget, 1920-1921.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial						
India . . R	22,642	29,427	52,525	35,000	76,000	48,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,509	1,962	3,501	2,300	5,000	3,200
England . . £	251,007	180,502	137,408	300,000	600,000	1,100,000
TOTAL £	252,516	182,464	140,909	302,300	605,000	1,103,200

138. Almost the whole of the expenditure recorded under this head is incurred in England. Leave allowances of officers paid in India are charged to the same head as their salaries, and the small sums shown against India represent leave allowances of officers lent to Foreign States, etc.

139. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 exceeds the Budget by £302,700; the increase is the result of the favourable leave rules recently promulgated and of the rise in the sterling value of the rupee. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 provides for a further increase in expenditure amounting to £498,200, partly for the above reasons and partly owing to the transfer to this head of the leave allowances of officers of the Public Works Department which were recorded hitherto under Civil Works.

Revised, 1919-20.

Budget, 1920-21.

XXII AND 29.—SUPERANNUATION.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1916-17.	Accounts, 1917-18.	Accounts, 1918-19.	1919-20.		Budget, 1920-21.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
1. India General . .	12,48,756	12,89,369	13,28,011	13,35,000	14,01,000	12,82,000
2. Delhi . . .	2,05,131	2,26,072	2,22,793	2,23,000	2,55,000	2,55,000
3. Baluchistan . .	35,870	34,268	33,363	34,000	35,000	35,000
4. North-West Frontier	1,76,962	1,80,022	1,96,915	2,06,000	2,03,000	1,99,000
5. Other Provinces .	94,401	1,21,184	1,82,709	1,49,000	2,09,000	1,79,000
TOTAL .	17,61,120	18,50,915	19,63,791	19,47,000	21,03,000	19,50,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	33,22,796	33,32,808	36,14,428	37,00,000	36,78,000	37,35,000
2. Bombay . . .	39,32,784	41,19,102	43,24,125	45,43,000	44,49,000	46,21,000
3. Bengal . . .	33,01,098	33,75,972	34,96,064	35,47,000	37,77,000	40,22,000
4. United Provinces .	37,47,233	38,61,053	39,20,339	41,37,000	40,36,000	42,52,000
5. Punjab . . .	24,24,463	25,78,163	25,90,597	27,11,000	25,76,000	26,5[illegible],000
6. Burma . . .	11,42,758	12,02,207	14,41,352	14,62,000	15,40,000	16,33,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	10,08,155	9,91,821	10,39,198	10,55,000	10,95,000	10,94,000
8. Central Provinces .	10,30,669	11,14,168	10,59,604	11,45,000	11,10,000	11,12,000
9. Assam . . .	3,41,042	3,22,740	3,37,995	3,54,000	4,10,000	3,76,000
TOTAL .	2,02,50,998	2,08,98,034	2,18,23,702	2,26,54,000	2,26,71,000	2,35,03,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	2,20,12,118	2,27,48,949	2,37,87,493	2,46,01,000	2,47,74,000	2,54,53,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,467,475	1,516,597	1,585,833	1,640,100	1,651,600	1,696,900
England . £	2,008,225	1,968,596	1,939,367	1,978,000	2,063,600	2,302,000
TOTAL £	3,475,700	3,485,193	3,525,200	3,618,100	3,714,000	3,998,900

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1916-17.	Accounts, 1917-18.	Accounts, 1918-19.	1919-20.		Budget, 1920-1921.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
1. India General . .	3,91,488	3,48,186	3,61,201	3,73,000	3,42,000	3,48,000
2. Delhi . . .	3,645	2,604	4,636	5,000	5,000	5,000
3. Baluchistan . .	4,798	7,585	7,812	7,000	9,000	8,000
4. North-West Frontier	26,956	25,182	30,290	26,000	32,000	32,000
5. Other Provinces .	10,30,325	10,49,345	9,26,665	10,4[illegible],000	8,66,000	9,32,000
TOTAL .	14,57,162	14,33,904	13,30,604	14,52,000	12,54,000	13,25,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	1,26,996	1,25,990	1,80,222	1,47,000	1,95,000	1,51,000
2. Bombay . . .	4,59,312	4,79,086	5,77,289	5,20,000	7,20,000	7,20,000
3. Bengal . . .	59,011	57,369	64,756	55,000	64,000	60,000
4. United Provinces .	1,06,055	1,06,633	94,[illegible]36	1,02,000	89,000	1,00,000
5. Punjab . . .	89,572	86,359	84,811	85,000	86,000	86,000
6. Burma . . .	23,704	23,885	18,810	24,000	18,000	19,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	40,058	45,138	48,214	48,000	48,000	45,000
8. Central Provinces .	2,82,931	2,56,624	2,90,932	2,96,000	3,14,000	3,40,000
9. Assam . . .	5,877	4,741	4,324	5,000	10,000	10,000
TOTAL .	11,43,516	11,84,825	13,64,004	12,85,000	15,44,000	15,31,000
TOTAL INDIA R	26,00,678	26,18,729	26,94,608	27,37,000	27,98,000	28,56,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	173,379	174,582	179,641	182,500	186,500	190,400
England . £	46,486	38,074	37,506	41,400	43,700	43,700
TOTAL £	219,865	212,656	217,147	223,900	230,200	234,100

140. The figures of Imperial revenue shown against "Other Provinces" represent the receipts of certain abolished funds, the assets and liabilities of which were taken over by the Government, as well as the subscriptions paid by members of the Indian Civil Service for securing certain pensionary benefits for their families. The charges on account of such pensions as well as of the pensions of the abolished funds are recorded in the accounts as Imperial expenditure.

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Imperial—India and England.*

141. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 exceeds the Budget by R14·31 lakhs and the Budget estimate for 1920-21 provides for a further increase in expenditure of R34·32 lakhs. The rise is due mainly to the enhanced rates of pension recently sanctioned and to the higher sterling value of the rupee.

Revised, 1919-20

Budget, 1920-21.

(b) *Provincial.*

142. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 does not differ materially from the Budget, a rise in payments in Bengal, Burma, Assam and Bihar and Orissa being set off by lapses in other provinces. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 provides for the normal growth of the retired list and for the enhanced rates of pension referred to above.

Revised, 1919-20.

Budget, 1920-21.

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

143. The decrease of R1·63 lakhs in the Revised estimate for the current year as compared with the Budget is due to the lower rate of subscriptions towards the Indian Civil Service family pensions in consequence of the rise in the exchange value of the rupee. The Budget for 1920-21 does not differ materially from the current year's Revised.

Revised, 1919-20.

Budget, 1920-21.

(b) *Provincial.*

144. The Revised estimate for the current year exceeds the Budget by R2·59 lakhs owing to increased recoveries in respect of pensionary contributions for local board and municipal teachers in Bombay. The Budget for 1920-21 closely follows the Revised estimate for the current year.

Revised, 1919-20.

Budget, 1920-21.

XXIII AND 30.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920.		Budget, 1920-1921.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
1. Central Stationery Office . . .	2,58,897	2,75,817	3,09,019	3,04,000	2,99,000	3,27,000
2. Stationery purchased for Central stores.	54,16,264	86,06,211	1,03,25,411	78,64,000	1,04,14,000	88,64,000
3. Government Presses (mainly Calcutta, Simla and Delhi) .	21,05,774	22,53,829	28,55,991	26,92,000	33,05,000	32,77,000
4. Other charges . .	7,257	4,646	20,422	8,000	8,000	8,000
5. *Deduct*—Value of supplies to Local Governments and Administrations and to Postal and Telegraph Department, etc. . . .	—50,71,168	—66,07,505	—67,44,941	—71,31,000	—78,02,000	—73,52,000
6. Delhi . . .	14,167	14,168	13,747	16,000	23,000	23,000
7. Baluchistan . .	1,793	815	1,397	3,000	2,000	2,000
8. North-West Frontier .	1,19,722	1,07,436	1,30,623	1,33,000	1,38,000	1,61,000
TOTAL .	28,52,705	46,55,417	69,11,699	38,44,000	63,87,000	58,10,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	12,91,963	14,42,990	13,32,509	14,84,000	14,74,000	14,99,000
2. Bombay . . .	14,71,781	14,36,227	17,70,988	19,87,000	19,07,000	19,80,000
3. Bengal . . .	12,91,585	13,78,722	13,73,668	14,93,000	16,30,000	16,02,000
4. United Provinces .	9,10,169	8,60,919	10,10,581	9,16,000	11,82,000	11,54,000
5. Punjab . . .	7,02,966	7,10,322	8,45,263	8,96,000	9,24,000	9,46,000
6. Burma . . .	6,75 068	6,29,532	7,49,543	9,06,000	9,34,000	9,23,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	6,59,629	6,98,350	5,99,699	6,68,000	6,88,000	7,10,000
8. Central Provinces .	3,37,940	4,03,803	3,77,279	3,90,000	4,43,000	4,10,000
9. Assam . . .	1,64,963	1,49,484	1,43,310	1,85,000	1,73,000	1,82,000
TOTAL .	75,06,064	77,05,379	82,11,840	89,25,000	93,55,000	94,06,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,03,58,769	1,23,60,796	1,51,23,539	1,27,69,000	1,57,42,000	1,47,16,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	690,584	824,053	1,008,236	851,300	1,049,500	981,000
England { Stores £	109,933	119,580	93,582	125,000	150,000	120,000
England { Other charges £	6,521	8,572	7,918	13,300	16,000	14,500
TOTAL £	807,038	952,205	1,109,736	989,600	1,215,500	1,115,500

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920.		Budget, 1920-1921.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
1. India General . .	4,39,243	3,66,379	6,51,392	4,90,000	7,16,000	7,52,000
2. Delhi . .	2,804	10,789	10,662	10,000	10,000	10,000
3. Baluchistan . .	144	823	1,085	..	2,000	1,000
4. North-West Frontier .	23,759	13,882	15,889	13,000	17,000	16,000
5. Other Provinces .	1,48,612	99,052	1,30,957	1,47,000	1,30,000	1,43,000
TOTAL	6,14,562	4,90,925	8,09,975	6,60,000	8,75,000	9,22,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	1,23,057	1,68,068	1,58,270	1,42,000	1,49,000	1,36,000
2. Bombay . . .	1,47,989	1,96,409	1,97,009	2,00,000	2,00,000	1,90,000
3. Bengal . . .	1,49,799	1,40,097	1,72,808	1,49,000	2,00,000	2,05,000
4. United Provinces .	1,57,624	1,69,672	1,98,897	1,71,000	3,07,000	2,76,000
5. Punjab . .	1,13,076	1,00,498	1,01,015	92,000	1,04,000	1,05,000
6. Burma . . .	46,962	51,949	57,604	54,000	72,000	66,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	26,913	39,292	40,699	38,000	43,000	48,000
8. Central Provinces	55,990	49,243	63,476	57,000	61,000	68,000
9. Assam . . .	4,534	4,593	5,620	5,000	8,000	7,000
TOTAL .	8,25,944	9,19,816	9,95,893	9,08,000	11,44,000	10,96,000
TOTAL INDIA R	14,40,506	14,10,741	18,05,868	15,68,000	20,19,000	20,18,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	96,034	94,019	120,358	104,500	134,500	134,500

EXPENDITURE.

(a) Imperial—India and England.

145. The total Imperial expenditure in 1919-20, exclusive of the charges of the commercial departments, is likely to exceed the Budget provision by R29.58 lakhs. The rise is due mainly to a larger purchase of stationery to meet an increased demand and higher prices, and an excess in the outlay on the Government presses following on additional printing work and the grant of increased war allowances to establishments. Part of the excess arises also from an increased payment for stores purchased in England. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 provides for a reduction of the expenditure on stationery. *Revised, 1919-20.* *Budget, 1920-21.*

(b) Provincial.

146. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 exceeds the Budget by R4·30 lakhs, the increase occurring mainly in the cost of stationery supplied from central stores and of Government presses in Bengal and the United Provinces. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 provides for sanctioned establishments and for about the same outlay on stationery as in the current year, and does not differ materially from the Revised. *Revised, 1919-20.* *Budget, 1920-21.*

REVENUE.

(a) Imperial.

147. The Imperial revenue shown against "Other Provinces" represents recovery of the value of stationery supplied to railways and to municipalities and other local bodies. The Revised estimate of Imperial revenue for 1919-20 exceeds the Budget by R2·15 lakhs owing to increased receipts for stationery supplies. The Budget for 1920-21 closely follows the current year's Revised. *Revised, 1919-20.* *Budget, 1920-21.*

(b) Provincial.

148. The increase of R2·36 lakhs in the Revised estimate for the current year over the Budget is due to receipts from the *United Provinces Journal* and the sale of publications discontinued during the war in Bengal. The Budget for 1920-21 does not differ materially from the Revised estimate for the current year. *Revised. 1919-20.* *Budget, 1920-21.*

XXIV AND 31.—EXCHANGE.

	Accounts, 1916-17.	Accounts, 1917-18.	Accounts, 1918-19.	1919-20.		Budget, 1920-21.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Revenue . . R	16,70,564	4,71,77,799	7,25,16,177	1,60,00,000	...	6,00,00,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	111,371	3,145,186	4,834,412	1,066,700	...	4,000,000
Expenditure . . R	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equivalent in Sterling £	...	...	...	...	...	...

149. This head used to record the comparatively small sums which had to be brought to account owing to the fact that the remittances from India to England by means of Council bills and transfers, and the remittances in the opposite direction by sterling bills and transfers, were not effected exactly at the rate of 16 pence to the rupee. It may be mentioned that any gain or loss derived from remittances on account of the Gold Standard Reserve is creditable or chargeable, as the case may be, to the reserve and not to general revenues.

150. The sterling value of the rupee has been rising since 1917-18 and stood at 1*s.* 6*d.* when the Budget estimates for the current year were framed. It subsequently rose to 1*s.* 8*d.* in May 1919, to 1*s.* 10*d.* in August, 2*s* in September, 2*s.* 2*d.* in November and 2*s.* 4*d.* in December. In consequence of the acceptance by the Secretary of State for India of the recommendations of the Indian Exchange and Currency Committee, the value of the rupee in sterling fluctuates now in correspondence to variations in the dollar-sterling exchange and stands at present at above 2*s.* 7*d.* though some weeks ago it stood at over 2*s.* 10*d.* Our accounts and estimates have up to now, however, been prepared on the basis of the 1*s.* 4*d.* rate for the conversion of rupee transactions into sterling and *vice versâ*; and this results in considerable sums being brought to account as gain in respect of transactions involving a remittance of funds to the Secretary of State and as loss in respect of transactions in the opposite direction.

It may be explained that the gain or loss thus shown in the Government of India accounts is exhibited in this way merely because of the fact that these accounts are still framed on the basis of a 1*s.* 4*d.* rupee. The real effect of higher rates of exchange on the Government of India's position is that it enables them to discharge their sterling liabilities with a smaller number of rupees; this would be apparent if the accounts were prepared on a rupee basis, the sterling transactions being converted into rupees at the average rate at which remittances were effected throughout the year.

151. Large quantities of silver have been purchased in recent years for coinage purposes and the purchase has continued in the current year though to a small extent. At the prices which have ruled for some years, the coinage of rupees from market purchases involves a loss to Government. A loss also arises in respect of the purchases of gold which the Secretary of State has been making in the current year for remittance to India by reason of the premium at which gold stands in relation to sterling, the gold content of a sovereign being no longer obtainable for a pound sterling. As gold continues to be brought to account in India at the rate of R15 for the gold content of a sovereign, the effect of the premium mentioned is that the number of rupees at which a consignment of gold is valued in our accounts falls short of the rupee equivalent (at R15 per £) of the sterling price paid for the gold. *Per contra*, a gain accrues in respect of gold compulsorily acquired by Government on import into India under the provisions of the Gold Import Act, 1917, inasmuch as the fixed rates at which the gold is taken over by Government are less than the 15 rupee rate at which it is valued for the purpose of our accounts. In regard, again, to the fortnightly sales of gold bullion which are now being made, the accounts will record a profit so long as the price per tola of fine gold is more than R23-14-4, and a loss when the price is less than this figure. As

these gains and losses arise from the same causes that have led to the rise in the exchange value of the rupee, it has been decided to treat the gains as additions to, and the losses as deductions from, the exchange gain realised on remittance transactions.

152. The following statement shows the details of the net receipts from exchange anticipated in the current year :—

	(In lakhs of rupees.)
(*i*) Gain on sales of Council bills	12,29
(*ii*) Gain on war disbursements in India recoverable from His Majesty's Government	28,78
	41,07
(*iii*) Loss on sales of reverse Councils	18,38
(*iv*) Net loss on gold purchases, acquisitions and sales .	6,23
(*v*) Loss on rupee coinage	4,48
(*vi*) Net loss on miscellaneous transactions	17
	29,26
Net gain .	11,81

153. It has been decided in consultation with the Secretary of State that the railway, irrigation and Delhi capital accounts should receive the benefit of the favourable exchange rates at which the funds required for capital outlay in England are now remitted there. A sum of R7,31 lakhs out of the gain of R11,81 lakhs will accordingly be credited to the capital account. The balance of R4,50 lakhs will be credited to a suspense head to be applied in due course to meeting the deficiency which will arise in the rupee value of sterling securities and gold held in the Paper Currency Reserve when these are valued at the new rate of 2*s*. to the rupee which the Secretary of State has decided to adopt with effect from the 1st April 1920 for the conversion of rupee transactions into sterling and *vice versâ*.

154. On the assumption that the rupee sterling exchange will stand during the next year at an average of 2*s*. 6*d*. per rupee, the exchange gain on remittance transactions in 1920-21 is estimated at R30,85 lakhs, of which R24,50 lakhs will accrue in respect of recoveries from His Majesty's Government of disbursements made in India on their behalf. A sum of R12,85 lakhs out of the gain will be credited to the capital account and R12,00 lakhs to the suspense head mentioned above for meeting the deficiency which will arise in the Paper Currency Reserve on revaluation, the balance of R6,00 lakhs being credited to revenue.

XXV AND 32.—MISCELLANEOUS.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920.		Budget, 1920-1921.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
1. Remittance charges, mainly in connection with movements of Government funds . .	8,64,201	17,82,899	11,50,838	9,15,000	8,71,000	7,99,000
2. Special Commissions of enquiry . .	3,02,976	3,78,096	6,06,997	60,000	9,74,000*	4,93,000*
3. Charges arising out of the War adjusted in the Civil Department .	17,65,720	7,69,105	9,02,757	5,27,000	5,67,000	1,40,000
4. Other charges: (a) in Delhi . .	63,041	61,627	75,588	1,04,000	2,90,000	4,02,000
(b) in the N.-W. Frontier Province	40,978	40,661	56,619	51,000	1,87,000	9,47,000
(c) elsewhere . .	7,65,777	16,58,538	16,92,615	14,20,000	11,21,000	55,98,000
Total .	38,02,693	46,90,926	44,85,364	30,77,000	40,10,000	83,79,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	4,29,201	5,53,060	4,90,860	16,00,000	7,47,000	13,80,000
2. Bombay . . .	4,51,138	4,86,872	16,62,412	11,18,000	9,20,000	12,32,000
3. Bengal . . .	2,47,836	3,24,679	6,94,265	9,34,000	5,88,000	24,45,000
4. United Provinces .	2,35,345	1,96,703	7,10,652	29,32,000	5,15,000	58,98,000
5. Punjab . . .	5,26,596	15,19,738	19,55,376	24,72,000	20,41,000	66,43,000
6. Burma . . .	4,93,191	4,36,406	4,73,662	4,98,000	5,85,000	5,38,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	1,35,589	1,84,277	1,86,641	5,56,000	3,01,000	15,87,000
8. Central Provinces .	1,31,932	1,94,373	2,52,397	13,27,000	1,78,000	29,03,000
9. Assam . . .	5,16,300	4,40,841	4,34,123	5,20,000	4,91,000	10,37,000
Total .	31,67,128	43,36,949	68,60,388	1,19,52,000	63,66,000	2,36,63,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	69,69,821	90,27,875	1,13,45,752	1,50,29,000	1,03,76,000	3,20,42,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	464,655	601,858	756,388	1,001,900	691,700	2,136,100
England . . £	206,395	496,714	575,324	26,300	61,900	55,000
TOTAL £	671,050	1,098,572	1,331,707	1,028,200	753,600	2,191,100

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920.		Budget, 1920-1921.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
(a) Freight tax . .	...	1,00,36,189	1,05,10,186	1,12,32,000	96,25,000	1,06,25,000
(b) Other receipts—						
1. India General .	7,83,302	37,76,627	78,98,347	9,50,000	53,04,000	9,56,000
2. Delhi . . .	3,45,231	47,835	87,734	1,07,000	6,54,000	4,16,000
3. Baluchistan .	7,292	13,269	10,464	6,000	7,000	6,000
4. North-West Frontier	1,58,418	1,60,456	1,35,800	1,51,000	1,28,000	1,30,000
5. Other Provinces .	17,02,425	13,37,872	11,94,009	6,92,000	18,20,000	12,33,000
TOTAL .	29,96,668	1,53,72,248	1,98,36,490	1,31,38,000	1,75,38,000	1,33,66,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	3,43,096	2,02,380	2,63,429	2,64,000	2,61,000	2,76,000
2. Bombay . . .	2,42,862	2,55,030	2,18,365	2,16,000	2,75,000	2,03,000
3. Bengal . . .	7,51,242	5,65,563	6,07,227	6,99,000	6,50,000	6,70,000
4. United Provinces .	4,59,889	4,78,846	5,02,376	4,88,000	5,06,000	4,87,000
5. Punjab . . .	5,29,774	7,07,862	10,05,519	7,43,000	8,58,000	8,59,000
6. Burma . . .	1,00,464	1,21,156	1,31,159	1,02,000	4,96,000	1,00,91,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	3,07,033	3,37,192	1,98,328	3,00,000	2,84,000	2,84,000
8. Central Provinces .	2,48,788	2,34,362	2,35,654	1,93,000	2,69,000	2,35,000
9. Assam . . .	54,311	21,831	37,391	36,000	32,000	34,000
TOTAL .	30,37,459	29,24,222	31,99,448	30,41,000	36,31,000	1,31,39,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	60,34,127	1,82,96,470	2,30,35,938	1,61,79,000	2,11,69,000	2,65,05,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	402,275	1,219,765	1,535,729	1,078,600	1,411,300	1,767,000
England . . £	17,985	196,700	20,812	83,700	86,700	141,200
TOTAL . £	420,260	1,416,465	1,556,541	1,162,300	1,498,000	1,908,200

* Distributed as follows:—

	Revised. R	Budget. R
Jail Committee	1,42,000	1,08,000
Chemical Services Committee . . .	54,000	50,000
Disorders Enquiry Committee . . .	2,18,000	20,000
Sugar Committee	1,75,000	2,00,000
Financial Relations Committee . . .	45,000	15,000
Stores Purchase Committee . . .	1,17,000	90,000
Other Committees	2,23,000	10,000
Total .	9,74,000	4,93,000

155. Charges in connection with the remittance of Government treasure are Imperial in all provinces; so is the discount paid, or the premium levied, in connection with the sale of bills at treasuries and currency offices to facilitate trade remittances of funds. Extraordinary items of revenue realised, or of expenditure incurred, under this head in the various provinces are also treated as Imperial, if they exceed R10,000 in amount. The proceeds of the freight tax on goods traffic by railways and inland steam vessels imposed in March 1917 are shown under Miscellaneous as Imperial receipts.

EXPENDITURE.

(a) India—Imperial.

Revised, 1919-20.

156. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 exceeds the Budget by R9·33 lakhs. An expenditure of R9·74 lakhs will be incurred on special commissions of enquiry against the Budget provision of R60,000. There will be special charges of R1·50 lakhs for loss by exchange on local transactions in the minor administrations, of R1·47 lakhs in the North-West Frontier province in connection with a write-off and peace celebrations, and of R2·35 lakhs for a contribution in Delhi. On the other hand, the bulk of the reserve provision of R1·21 lakhs for grain compensation allowance and unforeseen charges in Baluchistan and Delhi, which was provided in the Budget under Miscellaneous, has been appropriated to meet sanctioned outlay under other heads of account.

Budget, 1920-21.

157. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 provides for miscellaneous expenditure resulting from the war likely to be incurred in the ensuing year, mainly for the maintenance of aliens and refugees; for the necessary outlay on the commissions of enquiry already appointed; and for normal expenditure on other items. A provision of R40 lakhs has been made for the expenses connected with the visit to India of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A general reserve of R10 lakhs has been entered for unforeseen requirements; also a similar one of R50,000 for Delhi, and a reserve of R71,000 for grain compensation allowance in Baluchistan. A grant of R9 lakhs has also been allotted for the revision of pay of non-gazetted civil establishments in the North-West Frontier Province.

(b) India—Provincial.

Revised, 1919-20.

158. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 is less than the Budget by R55·86 lakhs. The decrease is mainly due to the record under other heads of account of most of the expenditure incurred against the lump grants for grain compensation allowance, and against the various other reserves which were included in the Budget estimates of several provinces under Miscellaneous. On the other hand, extra expenditure amounting to R5·71 lakhs has been incurred in connection with the peace celebrations.

Budget, 1920-21.

159. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 exceeds the Revised estimate for the current year by R1,63·97 lakhs. It provides generally for normal charges and for the usual reserves for unforeseen expenditure in most provinces. Lump allotments have also been made for the revision of pay of establishments, for grain compensation and war allowances and for other special expenditure, the details of these lump and reserve provisions being as follows:—

Madras—R7 lakhs for a reserve.

Bombay—R1 lakh for a reserve and R1·69 lakhs for grants to local bodies in connection with the abolition of tolls on their roads.

Bengal—R10 lakhs for increasing the pay of menials, R4 lakhs for grain compensation allowance, R1 lakh for war allowance, R1·50 lakhs in connection with the introduction of the new constitution, and R4 lakhs for a reserve.

United Provinces—R35 lakhs for the revision of pay of clerical and menial establishments, R15 lakhs for grain compensation allowance and R5 lakhs for a reserve.

Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.

Revised, 1919-20.

167. In the Budget estimate for 1919-20 an allotment of R53 lakhs was made for outlay on Protective Irrigation works, the whole amount being charged to the Famine Insurance head. The probable expenditure according to the Revised estimate will amount to R54·35 lakhs. The entire outlay will be recorded in the Famine Relief and Insurance section of the accounts.

Budget, 1920-21.

168. In the Budget estimate for 1920-21, the allotment for Protective Irrigation works is taken at R54 lakhs, the whole amount being met from the Famine Insurance grant. The distribution of the grant of R54 lakhs is given in the table below :—

	1919-20.		Budget, 1920-21.
	Budget.	Revised.	
	R	R	R
1. **Madras :**			
(*i*) Mopad project	1,55,000	1,58,000	1,24,000
(*ii*) Other projects	7,000	14,000	12,000
2. **Bombay :**			
(*i*) Godaveri Canal	19,000	20,000	38,000
(*ii*) Chankapur Tank	13,000	18,000	38,000
(*iii*) Pravara river project	7,90,000	7,81,000	8,99,000
(*iv*) Nira Right Bank Canal	19,99,000	21,85,000	20,53,000
(*v*) Other projects, etc.	1,79,000	66,000	2,72,000
3. **Bengal**	2,000	2,000	1,000
4. **United Provinces :**			
(*i*) Barwar Lake and Canal	81,000	99,000	1,38,000
(*ii*) Ghaggar Canal	28,000	24,000	21,000
(*iii*) Jaiwanti Tank	1,24,000	29,000	57,000
(*iv*) Bhatkhara Tank	2,25,000	1,00,000	93,000
(*v*) Raipura Tank	1,42,000	4,000	86,000
(*vi*) Dasan Canal	1,000	96,000	4,000
(*vii*) Bela Sagar Lake	...	...	99,000
(*viii*) Other projects etc.	1,22,000	56,000	68,000
5. **Bihar :**			
(*i*) Tribeni Canal	1,87,000	1,49,000	1,40,000
(*ii*) Other projects etc.	10,000	3,000	...
6. **Central Provinces :**			
(*i*) Tandula Canal	7,40,000	8,00,000	5,18,000
(*ii*) Tank projects	5,51,000	5,28,000	7,38,000
(*iii*) Other projects, etc.	9,000	1,000	1,92,000
7. **Minor administrations**	9,000	7,000	9,000
Deduct—Allowance for possible lapses in grants	–93,000	...	–2,00,000
TOTAL	53,00,000	54,35,000	54,00,000

XXVI to XXVIII and 38 to 41—RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Accounts, 1916-17.	Accounts, 1917-18.	Accounts, 1918-19.	1919-20. Budget.	1919-20. Revised.	Budget, 1920-21.
STATE RAILWAYS—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Gross Receipts . .	62,94,69,001	68,92,12,825	76,25,69,919	80,07,29,000	79,32,29,000	84,07,29,000
Deduct—						
Working Expenses .	29,96,86,445	31,35,80,926	37,07,66,782	46,40,00,000	45,20,00,000	50,06,00,000
Surplus profits paid to Companies, etc.	1,15,56,624	1,49,16,062	1,89,63,551	1,84,00,000	2,05,69,000	1,60,00,000
Net Receipts .	31,82,25,932	36,07,15,837	37,28,39,586	31,83,29,000	32,06,60,000	32,41,29,000
Net Revenue equivalent at R15=£1 . .	£ 21,215,062	£ 24,047,723	£ 24,855,972	£ 21,221,900	£ 21,377,300	£ 21,608,600
Interest and capital redemption charges—						
Interest on Debt .	7,660,850	8,057,209	8,200,717	8,455,200	8,572,700	9,135,700
Annuities in purchase of Railways . .	3,357,650	3,357,623	3,357,595	3,357,600	3,357,600	3,357,600
Sinking Funds . .	323,647	338,477	242,886	255,500	255,500	270,400
Interest chargeable against Companies on advances . .	98,472	98,272	100,486	103,400	101,600	102,500
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies . . .	2,225,940	2,263,676	2,176,675	2,166,500	2,172,100	2,210,400
	13,666,559	14,110,257	14,078,359	14,338,200	14,459,500	15,076,600
Net Result . .	7,548,503	9,937,466	10,777,613	6,883,700	6,917,800	6,532,000
Other Receipts . .	98,735	93,985	106,267	151,000	230,000	166,100
Other Charges . .	165,363	117,127	315,783	130,700	130,700	207,500
Net Result .	—66,628	—23,142	—209,516	20,300	99,300	—41,400
TOTAL NET RESULT .	7,481,875	9,914,324	10,568,097	6,904,000	7,017,100	6,490,600
Redemption of capital from revenue . .	961,160	994,013	1,023,026	1,063,242	1,063,242	1,099,705
STATISTICS—						
State Railways— Capital Expenditure to March 31st—						
Expenditure by Government* .	239,446,931	243,517,608	248,380,465	264,203,108	257,560,065	270,840,765
Expenditure by Companies . .	28,900,629	27,858,523	27,155,537	29,287,123	27,923,437	29,297,637
Outlay on the East Indian Railway from Debentures raised by the Company . .	18,046,847	18,046,847	18,046,847	18,046,847	18,046,847	18,046,847
Outlay on the South Indian Railway by the Company .	3,809,060	3,309,060	3,309,060	3,309,060	3,236,460	3,236,460
Outlay on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway by the Company . .	1,093,364	1,093,364	1,093,364	1,093,364	1,093,364	1,093,364
Outlay on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by the Company . .	3,253,158	3,253,158	3,253,158	3,253,158	3,253,158	3,253,158
TOTAL .	294,549,989	297,078,560	301,238,431	319,192,660	311,112,331	325,767,231
Miles open on the 1st April . .	26,483	26,572	26,464	26,491	26,617	26,477

*The figures against this line include contribution by the Jaipur Darbar towards Capital outlay on the Nagda-Muttra Railway, as follows:—

£	£	£	£	£	£
466,667	566,667	566,667	566,667	566,667	566,667

169. The Gross Receipts and Working Expenses of State Railways include the following figures on account of the Jorhat State Railway in Assam. This is the only line the transactions of which are recorded in the Provincial section of the accounts :—

	Accounts, 1916-17.	Accounts, 1917-18.	Accounts, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Gross Receipts	1,65,389	1,36,724	1,21,585	1,50,000	1,42,000	1,50,000
Working Expenses	1,01,641	1,28,412	1,17,079	1,30,000	1,37,000	1,55,000

Revised, 1919-20.

Gross Receipts.

170. The Budget estimate of Gross Receipts for 1919-20 was taken at R80 crores, or R3·45 crores more than the probable receipts of the previous year as then estimated. It was based on the assumption that in spite of the diminution of military traffic and the effect of adverse agricultural prospects in several provinces, the steady growth of railway earnings would continue. The year's earnings, however, have been adversely affected by the disturbances in the Punjab and the consequent restrictions imposed on traffic, and the Revised estimate is now placed at R79·25 crores or R75 lakhs less than the Budget estimate. The figures in the Revised and Budget estimates of gross receipts as shewn in the table on the preceding page include a repayment to the Secretary of State in England by the Mysore Durbar of R7·20 lakhs on account of interest on the Debenture loan of 1886 relating to the Mysore State Railway.

Working Expenses.

171. The Revised estimate of Working Expenses for 1919-20 stands at R45·20 crores or R1·20 crores less than the Budget estimate. The decrease is attributable mainly to gain by exchange creditable to the railway revenue account in respect of home stores issued for revenue expenditure.

Surplus Profits.

172 The increase of R21·69 lakhs in the provision for payment of surplus profits to companies is due partly to larger net earnings of some railways in the last quarter of last year than provided for in the Revised Estimate of that year upon which the Budget Estimates of surplus profits for the current year were based, and partly to the payment in the current year to the Jaipur Darbar of arrears of net earnings of the Nagda Muttra Railway resulting from the adoption with retrospective effect of revised terms for calculating the share of net earnings payable to the Darbar.

Budget, 1920-21

Gross Receipts.

173. The Budget estimate of Gross Receipts for 1920-21 is taken at R84 crores, or R 4·75 crores higher than the Revised estimate of the current year. It is anticipated that the ordinary passenger traffic will show a further large improvement next year owing to the favourable agricultural prospects of the country, the greater spending power of the people, and the provision by railways of larger train services. It is also expected that goods traffic will materially develop owing to expansion of the trade of the country. Allowance has been made for a decrease in earnings on account of diminution in military traffic.

Working Expenses.

174. The Budget grant for Working Expenses in 1920-21 is more than the Revised for the current year by R4·86 crores. The increase is due mainly to the provision made for a very large programme of renewals of permanent way and of renewals and heavy repairs of locomotives and rolling-stock all of which are necessary to make good arrears which have accumulated as a result of the restriction of expenditure during the period of the war owing to the financial stringency and to the impossibility of obtaining the requisite material. Provision has also been made for additional operating expenditure due to the increased traffic anticipated and also for increased establishment charges. The increase would have been greater but for the fact that the English stores that will be issued to revenue during next year will be brought to account at a higher rate of exchange for the rupee than in the current year.

Surplus Profits.

175. Under Surplus Profits paid to companies there is a decrease of R45·69 lakhs. The decrease is attributable principally to the fact that under the revised terms of the contract with the East Indian Railway Company, the share of surplus profits payable to the Company will be smaller. It is also due to the

probable net earnings of some railways in 1919-20, on which the share of surplus profits payable to companies in 1920-21 will be calculated, being smaller than those of 1918-19 which formed the basis for the calculation of surplus profits paid in the current year.

Interest Charges, etc.

176. The excess under Interest on debt is explained in paragraph 67.

Other receipts.

177. The receipts shown under this head represent the Government share of the surplus profits of the Rohilkund and Kumaon, Southern Punjab, Amritsar-Patti and Hardwar-Dehra Railways, payable under the terms of their respective contracts, and dividends on certain shares of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway allotted to Government in payment of expenditure incurred by it on behalf of the railway. The improvement of £79,000 on the Budget estimate of receipts in the current year and the decrease of £63,900 provided for in the Budget of 1920-21 are due mainly to the variations in the Government share of the surplus profits of the Southern Punjab Railway Company. *Revised, 1919-20* / *Budget, 1920-21.*

Other charges.

178. These consist of cost of land required by certain Railway Companies, the contracts with which provide for the free supply of land wanted for the purposes of the railways undertaken by them, and of miscellaneous items such as surveys and controlling establishments (including the Railway Board). A share of the cost of control is charged to the working expenses of each Railway Company and the recoveries thus made are adjusted by deduction from the miscellaneous expenditure. The figures are :—

		Accounts, 1918-19.	1919-20.		1920-21.
			Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
Imperial.		R	R	R	R
1. Subsidised Companies—Land and Subsidy . . .		3,01,684	6,50,000	6,50,000	5,00,000
2. Miscellaneous Expenditure .		44,24,380	13,00,000	13,00,000	25,95,000
Provincial.					
1. Subsidised Companies—Land and Subsidy . . .		10,112	10,000	10,000	17,000
2. Miscellaneous Expenditure .		571	1,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL .	R	47,36,747	19,61,000	19,61,000	31,13,000
	£	315,783	130,700	130,700	207,500

179. *Land and Subsidy.*—The Revised estimate is taken at the same figure as the Budget estimate of the year. The principal allotments made in 1920-21 are for the Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar Railway. Provision is also included for the payment of rebate to the Guzerat Railways and for the Bankura Damodar River Railway subsidy. *Revised, 1919-20* / *Budget, 1920-21.*

180. *Miscellaneous Expenditure.*—The Revised estimate for 1919-20 is placed at the same figure as the Budget estimate of the year. The Budget for 1920-21 is made up as follows :— *Revised, 1919-20* / *Budget, 1920-21.*

	R
Allotment for surveys	12,67,000
Charges for Railway Board and other establishments . .	15,82,000
State Railways—Miscellaneous expenditure in England . .	13,95,000
Less—Recoveries from Railway Companies on account of cost of supervision	*16,49,000*
Total . . .	25,95,000

XXIX—XXX AND 42, and 43.—IRRIGATION.

IRRIGATION.	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920.		Budget, 1920-1921.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
MAJOR WORKS.						
Revenue { Direct Receipts .	4,51,68,395	4,48,58,712	4,70,91,269	4,84,04,000	5,32,00,000	5,24,12,000
Revenue { Land Revenue .	2,74,06,628	2,65,33,426	2,85,67,154	2,93,84,000	3,00,11,000	3,19,58,000
Expenditure { Working Expenses .	2,02,67,917	2,10,67,802	2,18,46,194	2,12,71,000	2,29,12,000	2,20,53,000
Expenditure { Interest .	1,93,89,288	2,08,67,708	2,12,22,106	2,15,87,000	2,15,25,000	2,18,69,000
NET REVENUE IN INDIA . . R	3,29,17,818	2,94,57,128	3,30,90,123	3,49,30,000	3,87,74,000	4,04,28,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	2,194,521	1,963,809	2,206,008	2,328,700	2,584,900	2,695,200
Expenditure in England (mainly Interest) . £	120,585	124,415	124,596	124,600	125,000	125,700
NET REVENUE £	2,073,936	1,839,394	2,081,412	2,204,100	2,459,900	2,569,500
MINOR WORKS.						
Receipts—Direct . .	47,59,342	45,66,046	45,39,178	48,90,000	44,43,00	48,08,000
Expenditure . .	1,17,76,139	1,29,71,568	1,47,65,185	1,63,39,000	1,71,[illegible],000	2,00,28,000
NET EXPENDITURE IN INDIA . . . R	70,16,797	84,05,522	1,02,26,007	1,14,49,000	1,27,13,000	1,52,20,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	467,787	560,368	681,733	763,300	847,500	1,014,600
Expenditure in England £	437	--15	...	...	...	...
NET EXPENDITURE £	468,224	560,353	681,733	763,300	847,500	1,014,600
STATISTICS OF MAJOR WORKS.						
Capital Outlay to March 31 . . . R	64,92,86,966	65,90,19,930	66,73,66,168	68,01,96,455	67,62,65,168	69,00,84,168
Equivalent in Sterling £	43,285,798	43,934,662	44,491,078	45,346,430	45,084,378	46,005,678

...neral Result.

...ajor Irrigation.

181. Taking India as a whole, the net revenue derived from Major Irrigation works in 1919-20 will exceed the Budget forecast by £255,800 (R38·38 lakhs). There will be a rise of R47·96 lakhs in the Direct Receipts and of R6·27 lakhs in the share of Land Revenue. There will, however, be an excess of R15·85 lakhs in the expenditure, *viz.*, an increase of R16·41 lakhs in the Working Expenses, partly counterbalanced by a reduction of R56,000 under interest charges. A further improvement of £109,600 (R16·44 lakhs) is expected in the net revenue in 1920-21. This allows for a rise of R11·59 lakhs in the gross revenue, made up of a decrease of R7·88 lakhs in the Direct Receipts and an increase of R19·47 lakhs in the share of Land Revenue. A smaller provision of R8·59 lakhs has been made for Working Expenses, but there will be a growth of R3·74 lakhs in the interest charges. The net result under Minor Irrigation Works in 1919-20 is worse than the Budget estimate by £84,200 (R12·64 lakhs), the result of a decrease of R4·47 lakhs in revenue and an increase of R8·17 lakhs in expenditure. The estimate for next year provides for a rise of R3·65 lakhs in the receipts and of R28·72 lakhs in expenditure.

...nor Irrigation.

182. The figures for Land Revenue due to Irrigation have already been examined in paragraphs 11 and 12 along with those for Land Revenue proper. The details of the other heads are exhibited in the following tables.

XXIX AND 42.—MAJOR WORKS.

Direct Receipts.

IRRIGATION.	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Imperial.						
1. North-West Frontier	9,61,716	11,73,263	12,68,258	13,39,000	13,35,000	13,66,000
2. United Provinces .	4,86,060	4,03,388	5,99,178	3,85,000	5,21,000	6,50,000
3. Burma . .	13,53,255	13,47,411	19,42,013	17,80,000	15,50,000	18,50,000
4. Central Provinces .	1,31,820	1,70,194	3,22,189	4,82,000	4,40,000	5,46,000
Total .	29,32,851	30,94,256	41,31,638	39,86,000	38,46,000	44,12,000
Divided and Provincial.						
1. Madras . .	3,11,537	3,19,074	3,37,513	3,22,000	3,42,000	3,36,000
2. Bombay . .	16,81,144	15,86,638	12,51,056	17,00,000	20,00,000	20,03,000
3. Bengal . . .	2,89,732	2,78,801	3,01,875	2,80,000	3,00,000	3,00,000
4. United Provinces .	97,07,939	98,10,840	1,06,05,643	1,01,08,000	1,17,05,000	1,09,53,000
5. Punjab . .	2,77,15,784	2,71,44,178	2,77,26,590	2,92,08,000	3,20,07,000	3,16,07,000
6. Bihar and Orissa .	25,29,408	26,25,425	27,33,954	28,00,000	30,00,000	28,01,000
Total .	4,22,35,544	4,17,64,456	4,29,59,631	4,44,18,000	4,93,54,000	4,80,00,000
TOTAL R	4,51,68,395	4,48,58,712	4,70,91,269	4,84,04,000	5,32,00,000	5,24,12,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	3,011,227	2,990,581	3,139,418	3,226,900	3,546,700	3,494,100

WORKING EXPENSES.

Imperial.						
1. India General .	...	...	...	2,33,000	...	34,000
2. North-West Frontier	6,49,518	7,05,133	8,31,219	6,32,000	9,61,000	7,30,000
3. United Provinces .	4,78,631	5,58,222	4,12,859	4,39,000	5,34,000	5,30,000
4. Burma . . .	5,64,569	5,39,665	7,14,675	7,27,000	8,30,000	8,70,000
5. Central Provinces .	1,17,227	2,02,563	4,12,261	5,20,000	5,00,000	6,00,000
Total .	18,09,945	20,05,583	23,71,014	25,51,000	27,75,000	27,04,000
Divided and Provincial.						
1. Madras . .	19,69,410	22,13,265	20,64,667	17,24,000	19,18,000	17,39,000
2. Bombay . .	15,58,474	17,89,374	19,07,180	17,51,000	20,32,000	18,64,000
3. Bengal . . .	1,85,804	1,71,300	2,31,084	2,03,000	2,25,000	2,25,000
4. United Provinces .	29,46,301	29,44,866	30,34,012	31,26,000	31,80,000	32,80,000
5. Punjab . .	1,03,46,287	1,04,21,396	1,03,03,276	1,05,29,000	1,13,29,000	1,06,86,000
6. Bihar and Orissa .	14,51,696	15,21,518	14,34,961	13,87,000	14,53,000	14,95,000
Total .	1,84,57,972	1,90,61,719	1,89,75,180	1,87,20,000	2,01,37,000	1,92,89,000
TOTAL INDIA R	2,02,67,917	2,10,67,302	2,13,46,194	2,12,71,000	2,29,12,000	2,20,53,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,351,194	1,404,487	1,423,080	1,418,000	1,527,500	1,470,200

DIRECT RECEIPTS.

(a) Imperial.

Revised, 1919-20. 183. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 is less than the Budget by R1·40 lakhs, a decrease in Burma owing to insufficient supplies being partly counter-balanced by an improvement in the United Provinces. The Budget estimate

Budget, 1920-21. for 1920-21 provides for a development of irrigation from the Mahanadi and Tandula canals in the Central Provinces and the Betwa and Dhasan canals in the United Provinces and normal receipts in Burma. These causes account for the increase of R5·66 lakhs as compared with the Revised estimate for 1919-20.

(b) Divided and wholly Provincial.

Revised, 1919-20. 184. The large rise of R49·36 lakhs in the Revised estimate for the current year as compared with the Budget is due to a considerable increase in the area under irrigation in the Punjab and the United Provinces during both the *rabi* and the *kharif* seasons, recovery of arrears in respect of the previous year in Bihar and Orissa and Bombay, and a minor increase in the irrigated area in the former province and enhancement of water-rates in the latter.

Budget, 1920-21. 185. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 is based generally on the demand for *rabi* irrigation in the current year and on normal requirements in connection with the next year's *kharif*. Decreases are expected in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa where the current year's revenue has been especially high and the Budget estimate for the next year is taken at R13·54 lakhs less than the Revised for 1919-20.

WORKING EXPENSES.

(a) Imperial.

Revised, 1919-20. 186. The total expenditure in 1919-20 is likely to exceed the Budget provision by R2·24 lakhs. Increases in the North-West Frontier province owing to larger repairs to canal banks in consequence of heavy rains, in Burma due to special repairs to certain canals and in the United Provinces owing to revision of pay of establishments and the new method of distributing these charges will be partly met from the reserve provision of R2·33 lakhs entered in the Budget.

Budget, 1920-21. 187. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 does not materially differ from the current year's Revised, and includes a reserve provision of R34,000 for unforeseen requirements.

(b) Divided and wholly Provincial.

Revised, 1919-20. 188. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 exceeds the Budget by R14·17 lakhs. The increase is due to extensive repairs to the canal banks in the Punjab owing to excessive rains, additional outlay on war and grain compensation allowances, revision of pay of engineer officers and their return from military duty and larger establishment charges under the new method of distribution.

Budget, 1920-21. 189. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 is R8·48 lakhs less than the Revised estimate for the current year. The decrease occurs mainly in the Punjab (R6·43 lakhs) where a reduced allotment has been made for repairs. Elsewhere provision has been made with reference to present requirements.

XXX AND 43.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Imperial.						
1. India General	15,172	19,656	24,065	30,000	17,000	28,000
2. Delhi	2,599	989	—464	1,000	1,000	1,000
3. Baluchistan	79,709	54,742	57,295	92,000	92,000	92,000
4. Punjab	9,59,765	10,01,641	8,11,130	9,11,000	7,66,000	9,61,000
Total	10,57,245	10,77,028	8,92,026	10,34,000	8,76,000	10,82,000
Divided and Provincial.						
1. Madras	2,79,490	3,16,870	2,92,622	3,15,000	3,23,000	2,98,000
2. Bombay	3,46,939	3,83,240	3,56,168	3,60,000	4,00,000	3,90,000
3. Bengal	8,34,377	8,91,648	9,97,857	10,58,000	9,08,000	9,62,000
4. United Provinces	2,85,386	2,89,038	3,04,440	2,52,000	3,43,000	3,02,000
5. Punjab	63,246	1,26,464	1,13,718	1,33,000	1,24,000	1,20,000
6. Burma	16,90,753	13,68,211	14,42,294	16,00,000	13,00,000	15,00,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	70,828	74,362	71,041	74,000	74,000	74,000
8. Central Provinces	59,074	39,185	69,012	64,000	95,000	80,000
9. Assam	72,004	...	...	...	...	...
Total	37,02,097	34,89,018	36,47,152	38,56,000	35,67,000	37,26,000
TOTAL R	47,59,342	45,66,046	45,39,178	48,90,000	44,43,000	48,08,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	317,289	304,403	302,612	326,000	296,200	320,600

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Imperial.						
1. India General	62,434	73,988	1,08,216	1,86,000	1,08,000	2,85,000
2. Delhi	1,593	1,102	1,613	1,000	1,000	1,000
3. Baluchistan	2,93,454	1,43,650	2,16,167	2,09,000	1,53,000	1,67,000
4. North-West Frontier	39,457	74,152	3,97,459	1,61,000	6,55,000	50,000
5. Punjab	8,07,631	8,24,360	9,37,175	9,57,000	10,82,000	9,65,000
Total	12,04,569	11,17,252	16,60,680	15,14,000	19,49,000	14,68,000
Divided and Provincial.						
1. Madras	35,70,915	40,64,563	44,16,608	44,99,000	42,10,000	41,35,000
2. Bombay	24,97,981	28,33,016	31,12,498	34,58,000	39,07,000	50,37,000
3. Bengal	20,04,123	23,44,716	25,92,068	35,08,000	30,52,000	40,87,000
4. United Provinces	3,28,489	3,12,347	4,27,391	5,83,000	5,98,000	8,89,000
5. Punjab	2,63,712	3,82,936	4,11,956	4,24,000	5,40,000	3,70,000
6. Burma	12,24,578	13,68,905	12,84,867	15,97,000	18,00,000	28,08,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	2,47,981	1,88,770	2,92,876	2,17,000	2,74,000	3,95,900
8. Central Provinces	8,81,718	3,78,780	5,34,915	5,00,000	7,65,000	8,00,000
9. Assam	52,073	80,333	31,376	39,000	61,000	44,000
Total	1,05,71,570	1,18,54,316	1,31,04,555	1,48,25,000	1,52,07,000	1,85,60,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,17,76,139	1,29,71,568	1,47,65,185	1,63,39,000	1,71,56,000	2,00,28,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	785,076	864,771	984,345	1,089,300	1,143,700	1,335,200
England £	437	—15	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL £	785,513	864,756	984,345	1,089,300	1,143,700	1,335,200

REVENUE.

(*a*) *Imperial.*

Revised, 1919-20. 190. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 is less than the Budget by R1·58 lakhs owing mainly to diminished irrigation in the Punjab in consequence of *Budget, 1920-21.* deficient rainfall. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 provides for normal receipts and exceeds the Revised estimate for the current year by R2·06 lakhs.

(*b*) *Divided and Provincial.*

Revised, 1919-20. 191. The total Revised estimate for 1919-20 falls short of the Budget by R2·89 lakhs. Decreases due to a shrinkage in cultivated areas in Lower Burma and Bengal and to scanty and irregular rainfall in Upper Burma are partly set *Budget, 1920-21.* off by an improvement in other provinces. The Budget estimate provides for larger receipts in Burma and elsewhere follows the Revised for the current year.

EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) *Imperial.*

Revised, 1919-20. 192. The increase of R4·35 lakhs in the Revised estimate for the current year as compared with the Budget is due to special outlay in the North-West Frontier Province for the safeguarding of a road and on the construction of flood protective works. The reserve provision of R60,000 included in the Budget has been allotted to the Government of the United Provinces for tank restoration works and placed at its credit by an assignment of Imperial revenue (*vide* paragraph 234).

Budget, 1920-21. 193. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 is less than the current year's Revised by R4·81 lakhs. Provision has been made for normal expenditure and a reserve of R1·37 lakhs has been entered to meet expenditure which cannot be foreseen at present.

(*b*) *Divided and Provincial.*

Revised, 1919-20. 194. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 exceeds the Budget by R3·82 lakhs. Increases are anticipated in Bombay (R4·49 lakhs) on account of urgent bund works, in Burma (R3·78 lakhs) for the purchase of a dredger, and in the Central Provinces (R2·65 lakhs) as the result of larger outlay on scarcity works. But these excesses and minor ones in some other provinces will be met in part from a lapse in grants in Bengal (R4·56 lakhs) and a saving in establishment charges in Madras (R1·71 lakhs) under the new method of distribution. A saving will also occur in the provision for a reserve depôt for tools and plant in the United Provinces, but it will be utilised for expenditure on the Sarda survey.

Budget, 1920-21. 195. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 is taken at R33·53 lakhs more than the Revised for the current year. Provision has generally been made for sanctioned establishments, for necessary repairs and for an expanded programme of works. The bulk of the increase occurs in Bombay (R11·30 lakhs), Bengal (R10·35 lakhs) and Burma (R10·03 lakhs). Allotments have been made for various projects in these provinces, the more important of which are the widening of the Madaripur Bil route (R7 lakhs) and the re-building of the Kidderpore bridge (R6·50 lakhs) in Bengal, and new dredging plant in Burma (R9·80 lakhs) for reclamation works and improvements to water-ways. The Budget also includes R2·19 lakhs for a reserve depôt for tools and plant and R2·42 lakhs for the Sarda survey project in the United Provinces.

44.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS CHARGED TO PROVINCIAL REVENUES.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920.		Budget, 1920-1921.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Provincial.						
United Provinces .	...	...	1,01,592	66,000	48,000	...
Assam . . . R	33,060	—11,493	—20,950	10,000	41,000	60,000
Total . R	33,060	—11,493	80,642	76,000	89,000	60,000
Equivalent in sterling £	2,204	—766	5,376	5,100	6,000	4,000

196. The figures against Assam relate to capital outlay in connection with the Jorhat Railway and are unimportant in character. The provision against the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in the current year is for the construction of a siding for the resin distillery in that province.

XXXI and 45.—CIVIL WORKS.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Imperial.						
1. India General	21,00,250	20,20,052	21,80,229	31,52,000	27,17,000	61,40,000
2. Delhi	18,15,313	20,64,703	21,43,427	16,84,000	18,03,000	16,82,000
3. Baluchistan	9,48,939	9,67,401	9,14,369	11,58,000	10,25,000	15,50,000
4. North-West Frontier	24,26,106	25,29,807	18,08,063	33,87,000	15,66,000	37,07,000
5. Other Provinces	30,97,615	32,24,659	49,93,623	45,15,000	70,28,000	69,06,000
Total	1,03,88,223	1,08,06,622	1,20,39,711	1,38,96,000	1,41,38,000	1,99,85,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	79,75,704	80,70,672	1,03,21,740	1,05,21,000	1,12,04,000	1,45,00,000
2. Bombay	75,13,171	89,75,049	1,18,06,194	1,46,90,000	1,62,66,000	1,88,95,000
3. Bengal	64,39,725	90,20,293	1,03,76,534	1,28,64,000	1,16,69,000	1,39,24,000
4. United Provinces	65,85,308	60,88,805	65,67,430	73,86,000	83,52,000	1,11,84,000
5. Punjab	49,80,610	51,27,254	70,32,680	84,90,000	88,84,000	1,15,76,000
6. Burma	82,77,693	95,43,514	92,01,217	1,48,08,000	1,07,34,000	2,19,59,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	69,74,458	75,29,245	65,40,530	81,05,000	68,68,000	92,35,000
8. Central Provinces	60,45,394	68,41,533	70,09,576	84,01,000	84,66,000	94,43,000
9. Assam	32,63,485	31,01,904	33,49,961	37,98,000	39,95,000	50,03,000
Total	5,80,55,548	6,42,98,269	7,21,05,862	8,90,63,000	8,73,88,000	11,57,19,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	6,84,43,771	7,51,04,891	8,41,45,573	10,29,59,000	10,15,26,000	13,57,04,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	4,562,918	5,006,993	5,609,705	6,863,900	6,768,400	9,046,900
England . £	53,413	42,067	36,790	63,700	134,600	53,200
TOTAL . £	4,616,331	5,049,060	5,646,495	6,927,600	6,903,000	9,100,100

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	Budget, 1920-1921.
Imperial.						
1. India General	1,02,080	1,56,742	1,09,419	89,000	1,26,000	96,000
2. Delhi	—56,940	1,28,793	1,05,981	1,35,000	1,06,000	1,05,000
3. Baluchistan	46,868	67,868	51,261	48,000	41,000	42,000
4. North-West Frontier	1,68,995	1,74,907	1,67,126	1,72,000	1,71,000	1,64,000
5. Other Provinces	3,29,183	3,57,678	3,76,080	3,50,000	4,67,000	5,01,000
Total	5,90,186	8,85,488	8,09,867	7,95,000	9,11,000	9,08,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	5,13,010	4,83,581	5,19,199	4,35,000	5,24,000	4,54,000
2. Bombay	4,97,111	5,38,611	4,54,410	4,05,000	7,15,000	6,55,000
3. Bengal	8,57,456	9,17,975	9,79,059	7,24,000	7,45,000	9,45,000
4. United Provinces	4,80,810	5,26,086	5,21,429	5,10,000	4,85,000	5,22,000
5. Punjab	4,21,242	3,75,686	4,28,018	3,89,000	4,79,000	4,41,000
6. Burma	3,50,497	3,57,052	4,44,631	3,61,000	4,16,000	3,76,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	4,36,731	4,78,958	5,04,608	5,35,000	5,85,000	6,10,000
8. Central Provinces	3,05,746	3,78,521	3,45,602	5,03,000	4,08,000	5,03,000
9. Assam	1,87,798	2,17,025	2,07,926	1,87,000	1,85,000	1,55,000
Total	40,50,401	39,68,495	44,04,876	40,49,000	45,42,000	46,61,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	46,40,587	48,53,983	52,14,743	48,44,000	54,53,000	55,69,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	309,373	323,599	347,649	323,000	363,500	371,300

197. The Imperial revenue and expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" represent the transactions in connection with the buildings of the various departments, *e.g.*, salt, customs, etc., the receipts and charges of which are wholly Imperial.

EXPENDITURE.

(a) Imperial—India and England.

198. The Revised estimate for the current year exceeds the Budget by R13·05 lakhs. Nearly R20 lakhs will have been spent in Simla on the provision of accommodation for senior officers and the clerical establishments of the Government of India. Payments in England by the Secretary of State are also expected to be more than the Budget estimate by R10·63 lakhs, owing chiefly to the increase in the number of officers who have proceeded on leave this year. These excesses will largely be set off by savings mainly in the North-West Frontier Province (R18·21 lakhs) owing to scarcity of labour. *Revised, 1919-20.*

199. For 1920-21 the total Imperial grant has been fixed at R1,55 lakhs, exclusive of R4·99 lakhs allotted for expenditure in the Civil Department, mostly in the several minor administrations, and of sums aggregating R47·84 lakhs to be spent by the administrations of the North-West Frontier province (R36 lakhs) and Baluchistan (R11·84). The total Budget for 1920-21 is more than the Budget and Revised estimates for 1919-20 by R59·31 lakhs and R46·26 lakhs respectively. The increased provision is due partly to the leeway to be made up as a result of economies enforced during the war and partly to the rise in the cost of labour and materials. *Budget, 1920-21.*

200. The purposes to which the grant of R1,55 lakhs mentioned in the preceding paragraph will be applied are shown below :—

(A) ORDINARY GRANT.

	In lakhs of rupees.
(1) Establishment and miscellaneous charges	17·67
(2) Repairs	24·70
(3) Works in progress	27·51
(4) New works—	
(a) Costing up to R5,000	9·10
(b) Costing over R5,000	24·51
(5) Payments in England for stores	7·98
(6) Reserve for Archæological works	1·00
(7) Reserve for other expenditure—	
(a) Items known but for which definite amounts have not yet been allocated.	21·00
(b) Unforeseen works	4·77
	138·24

(B) DELHI PROVINCE.

(1) Works in progress	1·05
(2) New works—	
(a) *Civil Buildings*—	
Works costing up to R5,000	0·35
Works costing over R5,000	1·50
(b) *Civil Communications*—	
Works costing up to R5,000	0·12
Works costing over R5,000	0·50
(c) *Miscellaneous Public Improvements*—	
Works costing up to R5,000	0·03
Works costing over R5,000	0·13
(3) Repairs	8·82
(4) Establishment and miscellaneous charges	2·31
(5) City extension and improvement scheme	1·00
(6) Reserve for unforseen expenditure	0·95
	16·76
Total	1,55·00

201. The more important works for which funds are being provided out of the ordinary grant mentioned above are stated below :—

Province.	Name of works.	Amount of grant.
	Works in progress.	R
Central India .	Submerged bridge on the Narbada river on the Agra-Bombay road . .	1,25,000
Punjab .	New telegraph office, Simla	2,00,000
	Acquisition of houses for senior officers of the Government of India in Simla.	10,00,000
Bengal .	Extension of the Calcutta General Post Office	1,00,000
	New Post and Telegraph Office with quarters for the staff at Darjeeling .	1,00,000
Bombay .	New Customs House at the Ballard Pier, Bombay	2,50,000
	Office and residential quarters in connection with Salt works at Bhandup .	1,00,000
	New Works.	
Punjab . .	European clerks' quarters, Simla	4,50,000
	Quarters for telegraphists, Simla	1,79,500
Bombay .	Abolition of closed store and construction of a new one in connection with Pritchard salt works	1,00,000
	Quarters for Mint and Assay Masters, Bombay	1,50,000
	Currency Office, Karachi	6,00,000
Bengal . .	(*i*) Buildings for the Government Tannery	4,07,000
	(*ii*) Acquisition of land, etc., for the Chemical Research Institute .	
	(*iii*) Acquisition of land and construction of buildings for the Metallurgical Institute	

(*b*) *India—Provincial.*

Revised, 1919-20.

202. The total Revised estimate for 1919-20 is less than the Budget by R16·75 lakhs. The Budget provided for an outlay of R21 lakhs on Civil Works from the special Imperial assignments made in recent years for Education, Sanitation and other beneficent services, but the total expenditure of this class in the current year to be recorded under Civil Works is now estimated at about R62 lakhs. Eliminating this special expenditure as well as the Budget provision made for it, the Revised estimate under Civil Works falls short of the corresponding Budget grant by about R58 lakhs. Lapses occur in Bengal (R43 lakhs), Burma (R36 lakhs) and Bihar and Orissa (R20 lakhs), owing generally to scarcity of labour and materials and a consequent curtailment of the programme of works. Further, a budget provision of R3·25 lakhs in Bengal for a grant to the Chittagong port and a reserve provision of R5 lakhs in Burma will be accounted for under other heads. The above savings are partly counterbalanced by expenditure on the acquisition of property in Madras (R9 lakhs) and the United Provinces (R6 lakhs), and the purchase of a dredger in connection with the Back Bay reclamation work in Bombay (R7·50 lakhs).

Budget, 1920-21.

203. The table below compares the details of the grants for 1920-21 in the various provinces so far as settled at present with the probable expenditure in the current year :—

REVISED, 1919-20.

[Lakhs of Rupees.]

PROVINCES.	GRANTS TO		OUTLAY IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT ON			Other items.	TOTAL.
	Local Boards and Municipalities.	Other local bodies.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment charges.		
1. Madras	35·55	...	40·74	18·70	18·71	3·34	112·04
2. Bombay	17·00	...	94·50	26·00	18·00	5·16	162·66
3. Bengal	9·93	1·50	60·00	32·00	[illegible]	1·26	116·69
4. United Provinces . . .	5·06	...	32·83	29·54	12·23	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. Punjab	10·39	...	48·25	26·00	9·35	4·35	98·34
6. Burma	11·14	...	34·74	41·86	17·70	1·90	107·34
7. Bihar and Orissa . . .	15·46	...	27·49	12·90	12·22	·61	68·68
8. Central Provinces . . .	6·00	...	36·31	21·64	10·20	8·51	84·66
9. Assam	3·77	...	9·16	18·23	7·22	1·57	39·95
TOTAL .	116·80	1·50	384·02	223·87	117·68	30·56	873·33

BUDGET, 1920-21.

[Lakhs of Rupees.]

Provinces.	Grants to		Outlay in the Public Works Department on			Other items.	Total.
	Local Boards and Municipalities.	Other local bodies.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishment charges.		
1. Madras	45·49	...	60·32	12·50	24·08	2·66	145·00
2. Bombay	16·97	...	113·75	34·00	20·00	4·23	188·95
3. Bengal	10·68	1·50	75·67	34·21	15·85	1·33	139·24
4. United Provinces	4·59	...	55·26	35·52	12·32	4·15	111·84
5. Punjab	13·92	...	61·42	26·93	10·35	3·14	115·76
6. Burma	11·21	...	76·90	53·28	20·99	57·21	219·59
7. Bihar and Orissa	12·00	...	53·19	12·79	11·57	2·80	92·35
8. Central Provinces	8·52	...	45·04	22·36	13·76	4·75	94·43
9. Assam	6·99	...	15·24	18·27	7·74	1·79	50·03
TOTAL	130·37	1·50	556·79	249·86	136·61	82·06	1,157·19

204. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 exceeds the Revised for the current year by R2,83·31 lakhs. The increase is distributed over all the provinces, but is largest in Burma (R1,12·25 lakhs), and Madras (R32·96 lakhs). Allotments aggregating R63 lakhs have been made for outlay on Civil Works from the special Imperial assignments made in recent years. The Budget estimate in Burma includes a lump provision of R40 lakhs for expenditure out of the profits from the rice control scheme for the benefit of the Burman agriculturist.

205. The total provision for original works in 1920-21 has been taken at R1,72·77 lakhs more than the probable expenditure in the current year. In view of the severe restriction of expenditure during the war, the Budget estimate for next year provides for a considerable expansion of outlay on buildings in all the provinces and on communications in Burma, Bengal and Bombay. Provision has been made in Bombay for the purchase of buildings for an Arts College at Dharwar, for roads in Sind and the resumption of sites in Bombay City; the construction of buildings in connection with the Dacca University scheme and the partition of the Mymensing and Midnapore districts in Bengal; the completion of the New Capital works and the Indian Lunatic Asylum and the construction of a new Council Chamber (R3 lakhs) and new buildings for Arts Colleges in Bihar and Orissa; for the Berar College in the Central Provinces; and for expenditure in connection with the Reforms scheme in the Punjab (R1·50 lakhs). A lump provision of R30 lakhs has also been made in the United Provinces for a building programme.

206. The Budget grant for repairs is R25·99 lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for the current year. The increase is distributed over all the provinces except Madras and Bihar and Orissa.

207. The revision of pay of Engineers and subordinate establishments mainly accounts for the increase of R18·98 lakhs over the current year's Revised estimate under establishment charges.

208. Apart from the provision of R40 lakhs for expenditure out of the profits from the rice control scheme, the Budget estimate under "other items" exceeds the current year's Revised by R11·50 lakhs, chiefly owing to provision for the purchase of steam and motor road rollers in Burma.

209. The total provision for grants to local boards and municipalities in 1920-21 is about R14 lakhs more than the similar expenditure in 1919-20, mainly owing to a provision of R16 lakhs in Madras for the maintenance of important roads to be taken over from local bodies. The estimates under "grants to other local bodies" represent the grant of R1·50 lakhs from Imperial revenues to the Calcutta Improvement Trust.

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

Revised, 1919-20.

210. The increase of R1,16,000 in the Revised over the Budget estimate for the current year is due to the realisation of rents from newly acquired houses in Simla.

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1919-20.

Budget, 1920-21.

211. The Revised estimate for 1919-20 shows a rise of R4·93 lakhs over the Budget estimate, mainly owing to sales of buildings and recoveries for the supply of water from the Poona waterworks in Bombay. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 includes R3 lakhs from the sale of an alms house in Bengal and a contribution of R1·50 lakhs from the public towards the King Edward's College at Amraoti, which will not be realised in the current year as previously anticipated. On the other hand, the special receipts in the current year in Bombay will not recur next year.

XXXII and 46.—ARMY.

Expenditure.	Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	1920-1921, Budget.
India—						
Effective Services—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Administration	57,48 817	67,29 355	79 83 835	70,69,020	82,94,000	
Military Accounts	26,20,842	28 31,257	29 69 660	28,29 400	33,91 000	
Regimental Pay, etc.	7,72,27,057	8,00,99,334	8,34,93,500	13,80,70,750	20,51,28,000	
Royal Air Force in India	...	...	...		...	
Supply and Transport	2,91,17,776	3,50,30,972	4,14 43 286	5,12,71,000	6,62,24,000	
Veterinary	1,72,784	1,98 304	2 25,563	1,94 960	5 13 000	
Clothing	42,37,239	26,77,025	41,77,201	72 75 200	84,39,000	
Remounts	44,62,466	55 35 529	46,75 103	50,82 760	60,50,000	
Medical Services	30,12,527	32 32,100	39 91,210	69,05,460	1,06 99 000	
Medical Stores	6,19,833	22 32 849	19,06 563	23,30 000	22 69 000	
Ordnance	1,18,71,080	1,59,59 798	1,87 59 242	1,82,19 980	2,20 07,000	
Ecclesiastical	3,96,759	4 36 924	4,30 923	4,40,180	4,43 000	
Education	5,65 961	6,74 813	9 01,895	14,10 290	16 10 000	
Compensation for Food, etc.	34,00,920	7,99,000	12 66,000	28,69,000	40 51 000	42,33,73,000
Miscellaneous Services	11,31,78,446	14,08,82 216	34,14 00 724	21 47 96,000	31 91 83 000	
Indian Munitions Board	55,019	28,65 621	63 45 932	30,56 470	9,18,000	
Hutting	2,56 912	2 65 487	2 83 455	2,50,000	..	
Conveyance by Road, River, and Sea	9 65,231	8 13 580	17 34 852	9 88,690	11,28 000	
Conveyance by Rail	1,09 80,704	1,48,21,052	2,54,79 270	2,14 00,000	2 44 00,000	
Cantonments	17,37,917	18 41,728	23 59,016	13,16,840	20,82,000	
Unadjusted Expenditure	−1,75 481	− 16,27,238	25 28 683	...	...	
Total R	27,04,52,729	31,62,89,725	55 24 22 813	48 57 32 000	68,68,89 000	
Non-effective Services— R	1 28,45,207	1,46 21,875	1 59 18 060	1,78,71,000	1,85,36 000	
Total India R	28 32,97,936	33,09,11,600	56,83 40,873	50 36 08 000	70,54 25 000	42,33 73 000
Equivalent in sterling £	18,886,529	22,060,774	37,889 391	33,573,500	47,028,300.	28 224 900
England—						
Effective Services—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Payments to War Office for British Forces	930,700	930,700	872,200	911,700	911,700	
Government of India's additional war contribution for effective charges	.	...	..	.	800,000	
Furlough Allowances and Pay during voyage of British Forces	14,941	15,219	12,864	50,000	275,000	
Consolidated Clothing Allowances of British Soldiers	1	...	...	...	...	
Furlough Allowances, Indian Service	190,062	191,037	193,280	250,000	530 000	
Indian Troop Service	277,010	303,818	275 706	310 000	334,500	
Other Heads	31,677	33 993	153 881	63,100	72 600	
Clothing Stores	108 039	110 000	110 000	110 000	110 000	
Ordnance and Miscellaneous Stores	1,152 872	1,946,096	468 066	429 400	599 500	
Medical Stores	182,705	117 303	114 952	183,000	120 000	
Remount Stores	.	2,045	1,875	8 200	8 200	
Supply and Transport Stores	83,000	83 000	83,000	83,000	83 000	
Mechanical Transport Stores	165,439	150 272	98 895	160 000	220 000	
Military Farms Stores	25,428	23,879	26,969	39,700	49,100	
Aviation Stores	...	63	1,776	200,000	34 000	
North-West Frontier, 1916	29,638	...	...	...		
North-West Frontier, 1919	...	...	..	...	736 000	
Stores taken to India with Troops	...	..	1,554	.	..	
Total £	3,191,512	3,908,325	2,414,118	2,793 100	4 878 900	
Non-effective Services—						
Payments to War Office for British Forces	676,078	672,873	1,076 873	1,941,100	2 041,100	
Pensions, Indian Service	1,236,154	1,175,236	1,147 183	1,130,000	1,205,000	
Other Heads	269 735	277,196	280,428	292,000	330 000	
Total £	2,181 962	2,124,805	2,503 784	3,363,100	3 576,100	
Total England £	5 373 474	6,033 130	4 917 902	6,156,200	8 455 000	9 305 500
Total Expenditure £	24,260,003	28,093,904	42,507,293	39,729,700	55,483,300	37,530,400
Receipts.						
India R	1,17,70 562	1,58,52,150	2,36 37,915	1,39,47,000	1,65,95 000	1,48 27 000
Equivalent in sterling £	784,704	1,023 477	1,575 861	929,800	1,106 300	988,500
England £	330 814	280,453	266 581	274,500	5 666 000	278 000
Total Receipts £	1,115 518	1,303 930	1,84[illegible]442	1 204 300	6 772,300	1,266 500
Total Net Expenditure £	23,144,485	26 789,974	40,964,851	38,525,400	48,711,000	36,263,900

212. The receipts and expenditure under the "Army" head are given in the preceding statement.

213. The Budget estimate for 1919-20 included £8,695,000 on account of the Government of India's additional war contribution to the Imperial Government, made up as follows :— *Additional war contribution.*

		£
(1) Contribution for effective charges		7,200,000
(2) Contribution for non-effective charges—		
(a) war pensionary charges of Indian troops and their British officers . .	995,000	
(b) war pensionary charges of British troops	500,000	
		1,495,000
Total .		8,695,000

The amounts provided under non-effective charges represented instalments of the total contribution payable by the Government of India under the terms of the Resolution passed by the Legislative Council on the 10th September 1918. The total liability on account of Indian troops and their British officers amounted, according to latest estimates, to a capital sum of about £5 million, or an aggregate payment of £7·5 million spread over 20 years. The total liability on account of British troops was settled at a capital sum of £4 million, equivalent to an aggregate payment of £6 million spread over 20 years.

The contribution for effective charges was made up of three items: the normal cost for six months of the year, including additional emoluments for Indian troops sanctioned in 1918, of 300,000 additional Indian troops, arranged on the basis of Indian Infantry Divisions, was estimated at R10·2 crores, it being assumed that it would be possible to disband this additional body of troops within six months on an average; the cost of additional emoluments sanctioned for Indian troops in 1918 in respect of our pre-war complement of 160,000 men was taken at R30 lakhs for six months of the year, it being assumed that these additional emoluments would be discontinued by the end of the six months; the cost of the Indian Defence Force for the whole of 1919-20 was taken at R80 lakhs. The necessity for maintaining garrisons of Indian troops in various territories under the occupation of His Majesty's Government, and the requirements of India in connection with the operations against Afghanistan and the tribes on the frontier, however, retarded the progress of demobilisation. The amount of the additional contribution for effective charges in 1919-20 was accordingly re-assessed on the following lines. From the strength of Indian troops in excess of our pre-war complement, which was maintained during the first six months of the current year, was deducted the number required by His Majesty's Government for post-war garrisons in occupied territories. The normal cost of the residual body of troops in the first six months of 1919-20 represented India's additional contribution for effective charges for the year. All expenditure incurred during the last six months of the year in connection with Indian troops employed overseas was to be paid by His Majesty's Government, which was also to bear the entire charges of all Indian troops kept up in India for maintaining the oversea garrisons. The entire charges of all other additional Indian troops in India was to be borne wholly by the Indian Government as forming part of the expenditure connected with the frontier operations. Under this arrangement, the amount of additional contribution payable to His Majesty's Government in respect of certain effective charges incurred in 1919-20 amounted to R765 lakhs, after correcting an overpayment made provisionally in 1918-19 in respect of the cost of temporary accommodation of Indian troops.

Under the latest re assessment, the total amount of additional contribution payable with reference to the Resolution passed by the Legislative Council on the 10th September 1918, therefore, stood at £31·7 million made up of (1) £13·1 million for effective charges in 1918-19, (2) £5·1 million for effective charges in 1919-20, and (3) an aggregate payment of £13·5 million for non-effective charges spread over 20 years and corresponding to a capital sum of £9 million. Out of this total sum of £31 7 million, £13·6 million was credited to the Imperial Government in 1918-19 and the balance of £18·1 million remained to be paid.

On the 9th March 1920 the Legislative Council passed a resolution that, in view of the heavy expenditure in connection with the Afghan and frontier operations, the sum of £18·1 million still due to the Imperial Government on account of the additional contribution should be reduced by the cost of these operations. This cost is now estimated at about £17·3 million including expenditure to be adjusted in 1920-21. A sum of £800,000 will accordingly be paid to the Imperial Government in 1919-20 on account of the balance of the additional contribution, subject to re-adjustment on the closing of the accounts of the operations.

Of the sum of £13·6 million paid to the Imperial Government in 1918-19 on account of the additional contribution, £4 million will be treated as representing the capital value of all claims for extraordinary pensions of British troops and £5·37 million as the capital value of war pensions of Indian troops and

their British officers. As the latter pensions are disbursed by the Government of India, the sum of £5·37 million will, as a matter of convenience, be paid by the Imperial Government to the Government of India in 1919-20 and will be utilised by the latter in meeting the war pensions as they are paid from time to time.

Revised, 1919-20.

214. Excluding the figures of additional war contribution, and the special receipt of £5·37 million mentioned above, the net Army expenditure, according to the Revised estimate for 1919-20, exceeds the Budget by £23,450,600. As the Budget included a reserve of R130·70 lakhs (£871,300), the actual extra expenditure for which no specific provision was made in the Budget is £24,321,900. Of this excess, £15,596,000, made up of £14,860,000 in India and £736,000 in England, represents the cost of the Afghan War and the operations against the tribes on the North-West Frontier; £495,000 represents a refund to the Imperial Government of certain amounts recovered from it on account of the war pensions of Indian troops, in addition to the sum of £5·37 million mentioned above; and £500,000 represents war pensions paid to Indian troops during 1919-20, out of the capital sum of £5·37 million. The balance of the excess to be accounted for is therefore £7,730,900, of which £6,489,600 (R9,73,44,000) occurs in India and £1,241,300 at Home.

215. The important items contributing to the increase in India are :—

[Thousands of rupees.]

(I) Increase in pay and allowances already sanctioned, or likely to be sanctioned before the end of the year, for which no provision existed in the Budget :—		
(1) Payment of war gratuity to regular British officers and soldiers	4,20,00	
(2) Increased pay of British soldiers and miscellaneous British personnel	1,41,69	
(3) Increased pay of British officers, including children's allowance	77,77	
(4) Continuance of six-monthly bonus of Indian troops .	40,00	
(5) Increased pay of Royal Army Medical Corps officers and other ranks, Indian Medical Service officers and Military Assistant Surgeons	19,99	
(6) Revised rates of pay, etc., of followers	11,30	
(7) Various other measures affecting Indian personnel (*e.g.*, war rewards to Indian officers and men, improved terms for reservists, temporary increases of pay to various Indian establishments)	8,25	
		7,19,00
(II) Additional formations and establishments sanctioned during the year for which no provision existed in the Budget :—		
(1) Additional animal transport units	25,00	
(2) Six Ford van companies	17,08	
(3) Mechanical transport workshops at Chaklala . .	15,00	
(4) Other measures (*e.g.*, additions to the cadre of officers of the Supply and Transport Corps and the Army Veterinary Service, establishment for Aircraft Depôt, etc.)	15,93	
		73,01
(III) Increased food charges		82,00
(IV) Increased expenditure connected with various Special Services, exclusive of the Afghan and North-West Frontier operations .		39,52
(V) Increase in railway charges		30,00
(VI) Larger outlay on hire of transport		12,00
(VII) Larger purchase of petrol and local stores for Royal Air Force and Mechanical Transport		10,69
Total .		9,66,22

Additional expenditure of smaller magnitude has also been incurred on the settlement of the clothing accounts of Indian troops, the equipment of British and Indian station hospitals, the provision of ammunition required for the practice of mobile artillery, and on travelling and incidental expenses; but it will be possible to meet a portion of this from various savings in Budget grants, and from increased receipts mostly from sale of stores.

Item I (1) represents the charge to Indian revenues on account of war gratuity, admissible under the Royal Warrant, in respect of service in India

during the war, to regular officers and soldiers of the British Army, and to British officers of the Indian Army, forming the permanent complement of the garrison of India. Items I (2) and I (3) represent the cost of the increased rates of pay which have been sanctioned with effect from 1st July 1919 for these officers and soldiers, and for the miscellaneous British personnel employed in India, in consequence of increases granted at Home. The six-monthly bonus of Indian troops referred to at item I (4) was sanctioned in 1918 to stimulate recruitment for the oversea forces; and so long as the bonus was paid for this specific purpose its cost was chargeable to His Majesty's Government. It has been decided to continue it, as a temporary arrangement, pending the settlement of the future organisation of the Indian Army, and its cost must now be met from Indian revenues.

In respect of item (III), the average cost of a soldier's ration and of feeding an animal in the Budget for 1919-20 was based on the prices prevailing about this time last year. The average prices during the year of most of the articles have, however, been higher, and the Budget is expected to be exceeded by R82 lakhs.

As regards item (IV), the cost of the Aden operations will exceed the Budget estimate by R17·02 lakhs. It has also been found necessary to continue the expenditure on some of the other special services (*e.g.*, port defence and coastal patrol, censors, etc.) beyond the dates on which they should have terminated according to Budget anticipations.

The rise in expenditure on railway charges and hired transport—items (V) and (VI)—is due to internal movements of troops and stores, which have been necessitated by the frontier operations. The larger outlay on petrol and local stores for the Air Force and mechanical transport units—item (VII)—has resulted from the necessity of maintaining these services in an efficient state of preparedness owing to the frontier operations.

216. The rise of £1,241,300 in the expenditure at Home, referred to in paragraph 214, mainly consists of an increase of £225,000 in voyage pay and furlough allowances of British forces serving in India; of £280,000 in furlough allowances of officers of the Indian Service; of £600,000 in the ordinary payments to the War Office on account of non-effective charges of British troops serving in India; and of £113,000 in other pensionary charges, chiefly on account of officers of the Indian Service.

Budget, 1920-21.

217. The India Army Budget Estimate for 1920-21 has not yet been worked out in detail. A sum of R60 crores (£40 million) has been allotted to meet the net expenditure under Military Services. Of this sum, R54,39·59 lakhs has been entered for the present under the "Army" head, made up of R40,85·46 lakhs in India and R13,54·13 lakhs (£9,027,500) in England. These figures include respectively R123 lakhs and £80,000 on account of war pensionary charges of Indian troops and their British officers, which will be paid from the capital sum of £5·37 million received from the Imperial Government.

XXXIII AND 46-A.—MARINE.

		Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	1920-1921, Budget.
EXPENDITURE.							
India	R	40,85,438	67,45,164	81,72,523	62,40,000	62,55,000	74,28,000
Equivalent in sterling		272,362	449,678	544,835	416,000	417,000	495,200
England	£	421,318	358,146	582,811	815,600	855,000	493,900
Total	£	693,680	807,824	1,127,646	1,281,600	1,272,000	989,100
RECEIPTS.							
India	R	54,75,072	48,32,333	60,86,575	44,85,000	41,30,000	24,15,000
Equivalent in sterling	£	365,005	322,155	405,772	299,000	275,300	161,000
England	£	22	...	...	...	...	...
Total	£	365,027	322,155	405,772	299,000	275,300	161,000
NET EXPENDITURE	£	328,653	485,669	721,874	982,600	996,700	828,100

218. The increase of £64,100 in the net expenditure in 1919-20 is made up of increases in expenditure of £1,000 in India and of £39,400 at Home and of a reduction of £23,700 in receipts. *Revised, 1919-20, compared with Budget, 1919-20.*

The increase at Home is due chiefly to higher cost of construction of vessels, to repairs to the R. I. M. S. *Hardinge*, and to larger expenditure on furlough pay. The small increase in India is the result of variations explained below. A sum of £120,000 (net), which was provisionally charged to the Marine head in the accounts of 1918-19, will be transferred to the war account for recovery from His Majesty's Government in 1919-20. The consequent reduction in Marine expenditure will, however, be more than counterbalanced by the payment of bonuses and war gratuities to officers and warrant officers, revision of grade pay of officers, temporary revision of pay of clerks, and other items of unavoidable expenditure, for which no provision existed in the Budget.

The reduction in receipts is due to smaller recoveries for imported stores used in connection with services for His Majesty's Government.

219. A sum of £828,100 has been provisionally entered under this head in the Budget for 1920-21, out of the total grant of £40 million for net expenditure on Military Services. *Budget, 1920-21.*

XXXIV and 47—MILITARY WORKS.

		Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920.		1920-1921, Budget.
					Budget.	Revised.	
ORDINARY.							
EXPENDITURE.							
India . .	R	1,77,00,844	1,83,75,030	2,65,70,906	1,45,85,000	2,38,00,000	
Equivalent in sterling .	£	1,180,056	1,225,002	1,771,394	972,400	1,586,700	
England .	£	48,847	28,020	17,747	5,000	80,000	
TOTAL	£	1,228,903	1,253,022	1,789,141	977,400	1,666,700	
RECEIPTS.							
India . . .	R	14,31,014	14,16,365	15,26,377	12,60,000	14,10,000	
Equivalent in sterling .	£	95,401	94,424	101,758	84,000	94,000	
England .	£	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	£	95,401	94,424	101,758	84,000	94,000	
Net expenditure, Ordinary .	£	1,133,502	1,158,598	1,687,383	893,400	1,572,700	
SPECIAL DEMANDS.							
EXPENDITURE.							
India . .	R	51,31,599	87,71,003	1,61,16,817	1,20,85,000	2,37,07,000	
Equivalent in sterling .	£	342,107	584,733	1,074,454	805,600	1,580,400	
England .	£	23,528	23,354	31,676	38,000	89,200	
TOTAL, SPECIAL DEMANDS .	£	365,635	608,087	1,106,130	843,600	1,669,600	
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	£	1,499,137	1,766,685	2,793,518	1,737,000	3,242,300	2,908,000

Revised, 1919-20, compared with Budget, 1919-20.

220. *Expenditure.—Ordinary Demands.*—These show a considerable increase—R103·40 lakhs (£689,300)—which is due to a great extent to more rapid progress necessitated by the frontier operations on certain works of permanent utility; and to the construction, for similar reasons, of certain works of the same class, for which no provision was made in the Budget. The most important items of this class are: the provision of accommodation for the Royal Air Force in India, including the construction of aerodromes and of buildings for the air craft depôt at Karachi, which will cost R16·30 lakhs; and the construction, at a cost of R6·22 lakhs, of certain works in connection with the Mechanical Transport Stores Depôt at Chaklala. The excess is also partly caused by further expenditure on ordnance, clothing and other factories (R7·29 lakhs); outlay on certain works undertaken in consequence of the local disturbances in the Punjab (R6·47 lakhs); provision of temporary accommodation and furniture for the school of musketry at Rawalpindi, (R3·76 lakhs); and outlay on lines of Indian units which used to be maintained from the hutting grant in the Army estimates (R3·25 lakhs).

Special Demands.—Here, too, a considerable increase is anticipated, *viz.*, of R1,23·90 lakhs (£826,000) over the Budget allotment of R1,26·55 lakhs (£843,600), mostly for reasons similar to those mentioned in the case of ordinary works. Outlay on frontier roads will exceed the Budget grant (*viz.*, R35 lakhs) by about R27 lakhs. The provision of accommodation for families of British units arriving from England will cost R21·27 lakhs. R13·78 lakhs will be required in connection with buildings for mechanical transport workshops at Chaklala; R16·5 lakhs for the base supply depôt at Lahore; and R5·50 lakhs in excess of budget provision for works required for the cantonment at Manzai. Electrical installations at cantonments and hospitals account for about R5 lakhs; improvements and extensions in the Rawalpindi Arsenal, about R5 lakhs; military works in connection with the Tank-Murtaza Railway, R4·8 lakhs; improvements to the water-supply arrangements of the Lahore Cantonment, R3·83 lakhs; works in connection with the new cantonment at Delhi, R3 lakhs; provision of detraining and railhead facilities at Jamrud and Chaman, R2·5 lakhs; construction and improvement of lines of Indian troops (including transport units), R2·6 lakhs; works in various ordnance and clothing factories, R2·5 lakhs; installation of ice plants at various places, R2·75 lakhs; reconstruction of the medical store depôt, Bombay, R2 lakhs; extension of the grain supply depôt at Lahore, R1·68 lakhs; provision of quarters for married officers at Quetta, R1·4 lakhs; workshops at Peshawar and Quetta, R1·6 lakhs; and the works required for the base at Kohat, R1·7 lakhs.

Budget, 1920-21.

221. A sum of £2,908,000 has been allotted under this head in the Budget for 1920-21 out of the total grant of £40 million for net expenditure on Military Services.

47A.—SPECIAL DEFENCES.

		Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920.		1920-1921, Budget.
					Budget.	Revised.	
EXPENDITURE.							
India	R	2,10,806	1,32,213	...	...	...	...
Equivalent in Sterling .	£	14,054	8,814	...	...	...	...
England	£	4,482	—8,001	...	...	...	...
Total .	£	18,536	813	...	...	...	...

222. This head has been closed with effect from 1st April 1918.

MILITARY SERVICES: SUMMARY.

		Accounts, 1916-1917.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	1919-1920.		1920-1921, Budget.
					Budget.	Revised.	
Expenditure—							
India	R	31,04,26,623	36,49,35,010	61,92,01,119	53,65,13,000	75,91,87,000	47,40,76,000
Equivalent in Sterling	£	20,695,108	24,329,001	41,280,074	35,767,500	50,612,400	31,605,100
England	£	5,871,649	6,434,649	5,550,136	7,014,800	9,479,200	9,914,400
Total Expenditure	£	26,566,757	30,763,650	46,830,210	42,782,800	60,091,600	41,519,500
Receipts—							
India	R	1,86,76,048	2,16,60,838	3,12,50,867	1,96,42,000	2.21,35,000	1,86,22,000
Equivalent in Sterling	£	1,245,110	1,440,056	2.083,391	1,312,800	1,475,600	1,241,500
England	£	330,836	280,453	266,581	274,500	5,666,000	278,000
Total Receipts	£	1,575,946	1,720,509	2,349,972	1,587,300	7,141,600	1,519,500
Net Expenditure	£	24,990,811	29,043,141	44,480,238	41,195,000	52,950,000	40,000,000

223. The Budget estimate for the current year included a provision of £8,695,000 for the payment to His Majesty's Government of an additional war contribution for effective and non-effective charges. The Revised estimate includes only £800,000 for this purpose, and it takes into account a net receipt of £4,375,000 from the Imperial Government for payment of war pensionary charges of Indian troops and their British officers. Apart from this special payment and special receipt, the Revised estimate of net expenditure in 1919-20 exceeds the Budget by £24,025,000. Of this excess, £15,596,000 is due to special expenditure connected with the Afghan War and the operations on the North-West Frontier; and the balance of £8,429,000 has been explained in the foregoing paragraphs.

224. For the ensuing year, £40 million has been fixed as the grant for net expenditure on Military Services.

TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.

	Accounts, 1916-17.	Accounts, 1917-18.	Accounts, 1918-19.	1919-20. Budget.	1919-20. Revised.	Budget, 1920-21.
Transfers from Imperial to Provincial—						
1. (a) Recurring assignments under the terms of the Provincial Settlements, including permanent additions subsequently made to them, with the exception of special recurring grants for Education and Sanitation	1,42,62,000	1,42,22,000	1,43,77,000	1,43,96,000	1,57,96,000	1,57,47,000
(b) Net recurring assignments from Provincial to Imperial in connection with the taxation schemes of 1916 and 1919 . .	91,90,000	—1,34,88,000	—1,57,44,000	—1,25,47,000	—1,94,51,000	—2,29,73,000
2. Special recurring grants for—						
(i) Education . . .	1,14,80,000	1,43,40,000	1,71,90,000	1,72,65,000	1,72,26,000	1,72,26,000
(ii) Sanitation . . .	36,73,000	36,73,000	36,73,000	36,73,000	36,73,000	36,73,000
3. Grant for technical and agricultural education . . .	...	...	30,00,000	...	27,54,000	2,30,000
4. Assignments in connection with the scheme for the incidence of famine relief expenditure (*vide* paragraph 54 of Financial Statement for 1907-08)	14,78,000	...	...	...	...	...
5. Non-recurring grants—						
(i) Under the terms of the Provincial settlements .	...	...	33,79,000	...	...	...
(ii) For Education .	2,86,000	3,45,000	3,36,000	38,000	2,87,000	39,000
(iii) For Sanitation .	2,67,000	4,55,000	6,00,000	...	3,35,000	...
(iv) For medical relief, agriculture and allied objects	...	23,20,000	2,30,000	...	...	...
(v) Other items . .	22,05,000	14,97,000	69,96,000	42,05,000	60,25,000	31,15,000
Total Transfers .	2,44,41,000	2,33,64,000	3,40,37,000	2,70,30,000	2,66,45,000	1,70,57,000

(a) *Recurring assignments excluding special grants for Education and Sanitation.*

Revised, 1919-20. 225. The increase of R14 lakhs in the Revised estimate of the current year as compared with the Budget is made up as follows :—

	(Lakhs of rupees.
(1) Assignments to Provincial revenues in connection with the revised method of apportionment of railway police charges under which the cost of crime and order establishments will be borne entirely by Government and that of watch and ward by railway companies	+9·33
(2) Increase in the Punjab Government's share of sale-proceeds of sites for shops and residences in certain towns in that province (these receipts are credited in the Imperial section of the accounts, but the local Government is entitled to a moiety)	+5·16
(3) Reduction in assignment to Madras in connection with the remission of the village service cess in proprietary estates due to slower progress in the resumption of *inam* lands of village servants	—·56
(4) Minor adjustments of a recurring nature	+·07
Total .	+14·00

226. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 is less than the Revised for the current year by R49,000. The decrease is due to the following causes :— *Budget, 1920-21.*

	Lakhs of rupees.
(1) Decrease in the Punjab Government's share of sale-proceeds of town sites	−2·37
(2) Increase in assignment to Madras in connection with the remission of the village service cess in proprietary estates, due to progress in the resumption of *inam* lands of village servants	+1·09
(3) Petty adjustments of a recurring nature	+·79
Total .	−·49

(b) Recurring assignments from Provincial to Imperial in connection with the taxation schemes of 1916 and 1919.

227. The estimates under this head comprise (*i*) transfers to Imperial of the Provincial share of the additional revenue attributable to the revision of income-tax rates introduced in 1916 for Imperial purposes, and (*ii*) assignments from Imperial to make good the Provincial share of the loss of income-tax revenue owing to the remission of the tax on incomes below R2,000 and in respect of amounts paid as excess profits duty. The increase in the assignments is distributed among the Provinces as follows :— *Revised, 1919-20. Budget, 1920-21.*

	Lakhs of rupees.	
	1919-20.	1920-21.
Madras	+10·25	—8·50
Bombay	+31·36	+7·18
Bengal	+20·84	+29·00
Punjab	—4·87	+1·53
Burma	+9·52	+4·01
Bihar and Orissa	—·13	+·39
Central Provinces	+1·82	+1·86
Assam	+·25	—·25
Total .	+69·04	+35·22

(c) Special recurring grants for Education.

228. The decrease of R39,000 in the Revised estimate for 1919-20 as compared with the Budget is the net result of (*a*) the resumption of a grant of R40,000 from the Punjab in consequence of the transfer of the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, to the control of the Army Department and (*b*) an assignment of R1,000 to Bombay in connection with an institution for married Hindu ladies. *Revised, 1919-20.*

(d) Grant for technical and agricultural education.

Revised, 1919-20.

229. The allotments to provinces during the current year have been as follows:—

	Lakhs of rupees. Technical education.	Agricultural education.
Madras	1·25	2·25
Bombay	2·90	3·47
Bengal	·10	·75
United Provinces	2·55	3·27
Punjab	1·90	2·62
Burma	1·50	2·00
Bihar and Orissa	1·50	...
Central Provinces	·55	·63
Assam	·30	...
	12·55	14·99

230. The balance of the grant of R30 lakhs has been included under the head Education in the Revised estimates for 1919-20.

Budget, 1920-21.

231. Of the allotments mentioned above, R1,95,000 for technical and R35,000 for agricultural education represent recurring assignments to Provincial revenues and have been shown as such in the Budget estimates for next year. Provision for the balance of the appropriation of R30 lakhs has been made under the head Education.

(e) Non-recurring assignments for Education.

Revised, 1919-20.
Budget, 1920-21.

232. The following contributions will be paid for Provincial expenditure from the undistributed balance of the recurring appropriation of R18½ lakhs made from Imperial revenues in recent years for expenditure on education (exclusive of the R30 lakhs grant for technical and agricultural education):—

	Lakhs of rupees. 1919-20.	1920-21.
(1) Contribution in aid of research work by Dr. Sir J. C. Bose	1·38	·38
(2) Grant to the Hindu University, Benares . .	1·00	...
(3) Grant to the Nagri Pracharini Sabha (United Provinces)	·02	...
(4) Contribution for the Government training class at Sanawar (in the Punjab)	·47	...
(5) Contribution on account of the transfer of Sir Harcourt Butler School, Simla, to the Punjab Government	...	·01
Total .	2·87	·39

(f) Non-recurring grants for Sanitation.

Revised, 1919-20.

233. The following allotments have been sanctioned during the current year from the undistributed balance of the special recurring appropriation of R51 lakhs made from Imperial revenues in recent years for the improvement of sanitation:—

	Lakhs of rupees.
(1) To Bihar and Orissa for Puri water works and sanitary improvements	3·00
(2) To Madras in connection with the manufacture of anti-influenza vaccine	·35
Total .	3·35

(g) *Miscellaneous non-recurring grants.*

234. The following are the details of the miscellaneous non-recurring grants which will be given in the two years:— *Revised, 1919-20.* *Budget, 1920-21.*

	Lakhs of rupees. 1919-20.	1920-21.
(1) Contribution to meet provincial expenditure in Burma and Assam in connection with the administration of the North-East Frontier . .	19·73	26·63
(2) Contribution towards the cost of Kuki operations in Burma and Assam	13·82	...
(3) Contribution towards expenditure on war boards in various provinces	2·72	1·[illegible]0
(4) Contribution to the Punjab for the construction of road bridges over the Chenab and Phalkhu rivers at Wazirabad	5·75	3·00
(5) Assignments to several provinces to meet the cost of provincial Directors of Civil Supplies . .	6·14	·36
(6) Assignment to Bihar and Orissa for the European Lunatic Asylum at Ranchi	·31	1·22
(7) Yearly instalments of the contribution to the Calcutta Improvement Trust for a period of 60 years from 1911-12	1·50	1·50
(8) Grant to the Chittagong Port in aid of dredging and revetment operations and for the purchase of a dredger	12·00	...
(9) Grant to the United Provinces for tank restoration works, out of the special provision made in the Imperial Budget under Minor Irrigation Works for the improvement of irrigation	·60	...
(10) Assignment to Madras for a period of five years on account of a sugarcane station	·44	·44
(11) Further assignment to Bihar and Orissa in respect of High Court buildings at Bankipur . .	·89	·08
(12) Assignments from Provincial revenues in connection with the change in classification of the cost of a portion of the public works accounts establishment	—3·88	—3·88
(13) Miscellaneous adjustments, representing mainly refund of expenditure undertaken on behalf of the Imperial Government or of Provincial revenue erroneously credited as Imperial . .	·23	...
Total .	60·25	31·15

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION AND OTHER WORKS NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Revised, 1919-20.

235. In the Budget for 1919-20, a sum of R26·55 crores was allotted for capital expenditure on railways for which the Government of India undertake financial responsibility. The expenditure of the year is now estimated at R14,80·20 lakhs or R11,74·80 lakhs less than the Budget estimate. The decrease is due partly to the failure of English supplies and partly to the credit to the railway capital account of gain by exchange. For 1920-21 a grant of R21,97·64 lakhs has been provided.

Budget, 1920-21.

236. The distribution of the total capital expenditure between State and Companies' Railways in each of the three years from 1918-19 to 1920-21 is as follows:—

		1918-1919. Accounts.	1919-1920. Budget.	1919-1920. Revised.	1920-1921. Budget.
1. 48.—STATE RAILWAYS—CONSTRUCTION.					
(a) India	R	6,33,80,361	13,59,00,000	14,62,18,000	22,15,60,000
	£	4,225,357	9,060,000	9,747,900	14,770,700
(b) England	£	632,142	7,310,500	3,243,700	4,105,600
TOTAL	£	4,857,499	16,370,500	12,991,600	18,876,300
2. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
(a) India	R	—1,86,45,440	—2,88,07,000	—3,54,55,000	—5,26,24,000
	£	—1,243,029	—1,920,500	—2,363,700	—3,508,300
(b) England	£	540,043	3,250,000	3,299,200	5,779,500
TOTAL	£	—702,986	1,329,500	935,500	2,271,200
Total of Programme	£	4,154,513	17,700,000	13,927,100	21,147,500
Deduct.—Gain by exchange		...	...	4,059,100	6,496,600
Net	£	4,154,513	17,700,000	9,868,000	14,650,900

The following outlay in England on account of purchased lines worked by Companies is included in the Indian figures under outlay on State lines:—

£	871,958	7,439,500	5,851,800	8,252,900

237. The details of the Budget grant for 1920-21 by Railways are shown below :—

[Lakhs of rupees.]

	Open Line.			Construction of	
	Rolling Stock.	Other items.	Total.	Lines in progress.	New lines.
I. 48.—State Railways—Construction—State Railways—					
1. North-Western :—					
(i) Main line	3,59·39	1,79·85	5,39·24	...	...
(ii) Laki-Pezu Tank	...	0·10	0·10	...	...
(iii) Nushki-Dalbandin	...	4·00	4·00	...	...
(iv) Dalbandin-Mirjawa	...	...	...	18·00	...
(v) Tank Murtaza Extension	...	...	...	3·55	...
2. Eastern Bengal System :— Open line	1,92·79	46·38	2,39·17	...	...
3. Oudh and Rohilkhand :— Main line	64·59	25·02	89·61	...	...
4. Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	..	7·32	7·52	...	...
Remittance lines.					
5. Assam-Bengal :—					
(i) Open line (including Land)	77·07	36·31	1,13·38	...	...
(ii) Bhairab Bazar-Tangi (Open Section)	...	0·45	0·45	...	...
(iii) " " " (Re-alignment at Bhairab-Bazar).	...	0·26	0·26	...	...
6. Bengal-Nagpur :—					
(i) Main line	4,42·14	78·33	5,20·47	...	...
(ii) Parvatipur-Singapur Road	...	...	...	0·15	...
(iii) Onlajori-Badampahar Branch	...	...	...	5·00	...
(iv) Amda-Jamda	...	...	.	25·00	...
(v) Vizagapatam Harbour	...	...	...	...	10·00
7. Bezwada Extension	...	0·35	0·35	...	...
8. Bombay, Baroda and Central India :— Main line	1,21·83	93·36	2,15·19	...	...
Dholka-Dhanduka	...	...	...	...	14·50
9. Burma Extensions :—					
(i) Open line	2·73	1·61	4·34	...	...
(ii) Southern Shan States	2·62	0·39	3·01	4·92	...
10. Dhone-Kurnool	...	0·05	0·05	...	...
11. East Indian :—					
Open line	2,11·19	90·68	3,01·87	...	...
Kasta Branch	...	...	...	12·13	...
12. Great Indian Peninsula System :—					
(i) Main line	1,30·27	1,97·35	3,27·62	...	...
(ii) Itarsi-Nagpur, etc.	..	...	...	10·00	...
(iii) Agra-Delhi Chord	...	4·50	4·50	...	...
(iv) Bhopal State	...	0·80	0·80	...	...
(v) Cawnpur-Banda	...	1·20	1·20	...	...
13. South Indian System—					
(i) Main line	1,05·14	39·53	1,44·67	...	..
(ii) Coonoor-Ootacamund	3·77	0·97	4·74	...	..
(iii) Tinnevelly-Quilon—British Section	5·96	1·02	6·98	...	...
(iv) Do. Indian State Section	6·91	0·02	6·93	...	..
14. Tirhoot and extensions :— Open line	18·37	—1·82	16·55	...	...
15. Undistributed reserve for lines in progress and new lines	...	...	...	8·00	70·00
16. Reserve for open lines	...	97·40	97·40	...	...
	17,44·77	9,05·43	26,50·20	86·75	94·50
II.—Capital Account—Outlay of Indian Railway Companies :—					
1. Burma	61·09	36·62	97·71	...	...
2. Lucknow-Bareilly	...	—23·66	—23·66	...	...
3. Madras and Southern Mahratta :— Open line	1,84·52	82·11	2,66·63	...	..
	2,45·61	95·07	3,40·68	...	...
Total	19,90·38	10,00·50	29,90·88	86·75	94·50
Deduct—Gain by exchange	...	...	9,74·49	...	...
Net	...	...	20,16·39	86·75	94·50

The bulk of the programme grant for 1920-21 will be devoted to the improvement of open lines of railway.

238. The following table compares the allotments made for open lines and lines under construction in 1920-21 with figures for previous years from 1916-17:—

—	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20, Revised.	1920-21, Budget.
	£	£	£	£	£
(1) Open lines including rolling stock.	1,236,500	1,595,200	3,826,300	13,495,100	19,939,200
(2) Lines under construction—					
(a) Started in previous years	245,700	129,200	322,900	375,300	578,300
(b) Started in current year.	496,500	804,900	5,300	56,700	630,000
Total .	1,978,700	2,529,300	4,154,500	13,927,100	21,147,500
Deduct—Gain by exchange .	...	...	...	*—4,059,100*	*—6,496,600*
Net .	1,978,700	2,529,300	4,154,500	9,868,000	14,650,900

239. The figures in the table in paragraph 236 do not include the expenditure on Protective Railways met from the Famine Insurance grant, nor that on Branch Line Companies. Including this outlay, and also some small expenditure from Provincial revenues, the total outlay on railway construction in the three years ending 1920-21 is as follows:—

	Accounts, 1918-19.	Revised Estimate, 1919-20.	Budget Estimate, 1920-21.
	R	R	R
Total as in table in paragraph 236	6,23,17,696	14,80,20,000	21,97,64,000
Famine Protective lines . .	—286	...	...
Branch lines	18,04,554	19,43,000	20,03,000
Provincial State lines . . .	80,642	89,000	60,000
Grand total in rupees	6,42,02,606	15,00,52,000	22,18,27,000
Grand total in sterling at R15 to the £	£4,280,174	10,003,500	14,788,500

240. The following table shows the capital outlay on all State lines up to the end of each year from 1916-17, and the net return obtained after deducting working expenses and interest charges:—

(Capital and profit figures in thousands of pounds.)

—	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20, Revised.	1920-21, Budget.
Capital at charge at end of each year.	365,483	366,463	369,213	377,653	390,782
Working profit from railways excluding interest charges.	21,148	24,024	24,646	21,477	21,567
Percentage of same to capital outlay.	5·79	6·55	6·68	5·69	5·52
Final working profit after meeting interest charges.	7,482	9,914	10,568	7,017	6,491
Percentage of same to capital outlay.	2·05	2·70	2·86	1·86	1·66

CONSTRUCTION OF PRODUCTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.

241. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1918-19	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
Total in Rupees	35,50,823	65,00,000	35,39,000	86,31,000
Equivalent in Sterling	236,722	433,300	235,900	575,400

242 The expenditure in 1919-20 is expected to fall short of the Budget by R29·61 lakhs There will be a lapse of about R14 lakhs in the allotments for works in operation owing to the postponement of works on the Upper and Lower Chenab Canals in the Punjab and the Upper Swat and Kabul River Canals in the North-West Frontier Province, larger sales of tools and plant to the Military Department in these provinces, and credits on account of acreage rate recoveries on the Triple Canals in the Punjab; partly set off by increased outlay on the permanent headworks of the Ganges Canal in the United Provinces as the credits assumed in the Budget for the sale of tools and plant have not been realised in the current year in consequence of delay in the completion of the works. There will also be a lapse of about R8 lakhs in the grant for works under construction, due to the curtailment of works on the Mahanadi and other canals in the Central Provinces and the Ye-u Canal in Burma owing to scarcity of labour and materials, and an adjustment in the latter province on account of depreciation, hire and other charges for a dredger lent to the Military Department. The reserve provision of R6,31,000 included in the Budget will lapse, and a credit of R1,08,000 will accrue from gain by exchange on Home outlay. *Revised, 1919-20.*

243. The Budget grant for 1920-21 has been fixed at R86·31 lakhs or about R51 lakhs more than the probable expenditure in 1919-20, after due consideration of the requirements of the various canals under construction, most of which are nearing completion. The following table shows the distribution of expenditure in 1919-20 and the grant for 1920-21 :— *Budget, 1920-21.*

Name of Project.	Expenditure in 1919-20.	Expenditure in 1920-21.
Works in operation—	R	R
Upper Swat River Canal	2,85,000	2,12,000
Cauvery Delta System	89,000	1,19,000
Godavari Delta System	1,12,000	1,71,000
Kistna Delta System	44,000	61,000
Divi Pumping Project	10,000	1,17,000
Seharwah Canal	51,000	62,000
Jamrao Canal	71,000	37,000
Eastern Nara Works	1,21,000	1,49,000
Dun Canals	59,000	97,000
Ganges Canal, including Mat and Hathras branches and permanent headworks	4,03,000	—8,34,000
Bijnor Canals	63,000	56,000
Western Jumna Canal	1,19,000	70,000
Upper Bari Doab Canal	70,000	2,00,000
Sirhind Canal	1,20,000	2,00,000
Lower Chenab Canal	2,00,000	5,00,000
Lower Jhelum Canal	2,40,000	4,00,000
Upper Jhelum Canal	—3,10,000	41,000
Upper Chenab Canal	60,000	2,00,000
Lower Bari Doab Canal	1,00,000	1,00,000
Mon Canals	45,000	2,81,000
Twante Canal	—2,04,000	6,000
Works under Construction—		
Mahiwah Canal	15,000	62,000
Sarda Kichha Feeder Canal	50,000	15,00,000
Toludur Project	2,10,000	2,75,000
Ye-u Canal	3,15,000	2,01,000
Mahanadi Canal	9,55,000	11,49,000
Wain Ganga Canal	1,76,000	...
Other Projects	2,28,000	4,57,000
Reserve Provision	...	24,11,000
Gain by Exchange on English outlay	—1,08,000	—1,69,000
TOTAL R	35,39,000	86,31,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	235,900	575,400

Of the total grant of R86 lakhs, about R27 lakhs will be allottod to canals under construction; R36 lakhs are required for the completion and development of canals in operation, and a sum of R24 lakhs will be held in reserve to meet outlay on projects under consideration and unforeseen requirements. On the other hand, a credit of R1½ lakhs will accrue form gain by exchange on outlay in England. An allotment of R15 lakhs has been made during the ensuing year for the new Sarda Kichha Feeder canal project.

244. The figures mentioned above do not include expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works, whether financed from the Famine Insurance grant or from ordinary revenues outside that grant. Including this outlay, and also some small expenditure on works which were orginally classed as productive but have since ceased to belong to that class, the total outlay on the construction of irrigation works in the three years ending 1920-21 is as follows:—

	Accounts, 1918-19.	Revised Estimate, 1919-20.	Budget Estimate, 1920-21.
	R	R	R
Outlay on Productive Irrigation Works	35,50,823	35,39,000	86,31,000
Outlay on Protective Irrigation Works met from Famine Insurance grant.	46,20,312	53,52,000	51,32,000
Other outlay from ordinary revenues	1,75,103	8,000	56,000
Total R	83,46,238	88,99,000	1,38,19,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	556,416	593,300	921,300

245. The financial position of our great irrigation undertakings may be gathered from the following table which brings up to date the information given in connection with previous Financial Statements. The figures are in thousands of pounds:—

Particulars.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20 (Revised).	1920-21 (Budget).
1	2	3	4	5	6
Productive Works.					
Capital outlay to end of each year	37,120	37,497	37,688	37,924	38,503
Total receipts including land revenue due to irrigation.	4,733	4,660	4,938	5,401	5,470
Total expenses including interest on debt.	2,488	2,613	2,645	2,753	2,707
Net profit	2,245	2,047	2,293	2,648	2,763
Percentage of net profit to capital outlay.	6·05	5·46	6·08	7·00	7·17
Protective Works.					
Capital outlay to end of each year	6,166	6,495	6,803	7,160	7,502
Total receipts including land revenue due to irrigation.	105	99	105	146	155
Total expenses including interest on debt.	276	307	318	335	348
Net loss	171	208	213	189	193
Percentage of net loss to capital outlay.	2·77	3·20	3·13	2·64	2·57
Minor Works and Navigation.					
Direct receipts	317	304	303	296	321
Expenditure	781	861	973	1,137	1,331
Net loss	464	557	670	841	1,010

INITIAL OUTLAY ON THE NEW CAPITAL AT DELHI.

246. The figures are :—

	Accounts, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
Total in Rupees	42,86,896	45,00,000	50,07,000	1,10,36,000
Equivalent in Sterling . . £	285,793	300,000	333,800	735,800

247. The expenditure in the current year will amount to R50 lakhs or R5 lakhs more than the Budget. The distribution of the expenditure now anticipated is as follows :— *Revised, 1919-20.*

	(In lakhs of R)
(1) Works Expenditure	45·85
(2) Establishment and miscellaneous charges	5·15
(3) *Deduct*—Gain by exchange on outlay in England	—·93
Total	50·07

Of the works expenditure about R4 lakhs are being spent on preliminary work; R4 lakhs on the purchase of tools and plant and other stores; about R12 lakhs on sanitation, etc.; about R21 lakhs on work on the Government House and the Secretariat and the construction of certain residential and other buildings; and about R5 lakhs on the maintenance of works during construction.

248. The provisional distribution of the Budget estimate of R1,10 lakhs in 1920-21 is given below— *Budget, 1920-21.*

	(In lakhs of R)
(1) Works expenditure	1,12·46
(2) Establishment and miscellaneous charges	7·54
(3) *Deduct*—Gain by exchange on outlay in England	—9·64
Total	1,10·36

Of the grant of R1,12 lakhs for works outlay, R10 lakhs will be devoted to preliminary work and the further purchase of tools and plant and other stores. A sum of R22 lakhs will be spent on sanitation; R15 lakhs on electric light and power; R8 lakhs on irrigation; R4 lakhs on communications; R7 lakhs on the maintenance of works during construction, and R46 lakhs will be applied mainly to work on the Government House and the Secretariat and the construction of residential and other buildings.

WAYS AND MEANS.

HOME TREASURY.

249. The bulk of the payments made in England on account of the Government of India consists normally of expenditure chargeable to the Indian revenues; and if such payments represented the only transactions, the Ways and Means programme would be a simple arrangement, as the whole of the expenditure would ordinarily be met by remittance of funds from India. The capital outlay on the construction of railways and irrigation works, however, necessitates heavy borrowing and a large portion of the money required has, when practicable, been raised in England, either direct or through the agency of Companies. A further complication is introduced by the practice under which all payments made in England to Railway Companies working purchased lines, for purchase of stores and other capital purposes, as well as all moneys raised by them and paid into the Home treasury, are brought to account under the appropriate heads in this country, and are treated in the Home accounts and estimates as remittances to or from India, respectively. Operations connected with the Gold Standard and Paper Currency Reserves, and with the replacement of one particular form or item of direct or indirect debt by another, also largely swell the receipts and charges of the Home treasury without affecting ordinarily the general Ways and Means programme.

250. The items mentioned in the preceding paragraph constitute the bulk of the transactions of the Home treasury in normal years. The conditions created by the war have however led to certain abnormal transactions which have affected the Ways and Means position to a continually increasing extent from 1915-16 onwards. Large sums are being received in England from the Imperial Government in repayment of expenditure incurred on their behalf in India. These indirect remittances from India have very largely increased the resources of the Home treasury and reduced the need for direct remittances by Councils to finance its requirements.

251. The following are the details of the transactions appearing in the Budget and Revised estimates of the Home treasury for 1919-20 and in the Budget estimate of 1920-21.

	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
RECEIPTS.			
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies—	£	£	£
For Capital outlay	22,000	97,100	62,000
*For discharge of debentures	3,576,400	...	4,071,900
Deposits and Advances—			
Gold Standard Reserve	39,303,800	26,350,200	48,126,300
*Paper Currency Reserve	108,295,100	154,430,500	175,988,400
*Consols Depreciation Fund	274,900	40,200	165,400
*War transactions: Recoveries from War Office	400,000	1,927,200	300,000
Special Reserve	6,940,000	12,056,900	...
Other items	860,700	2,515,400	2,282,400
Remittance Account between England and India—			
Railway transactions (capital)	510,000	...	500,000
Ditto (capital advance)	7,000	10,000	7,000
War transactions: Recoveries from War Office	40,650,000	63,712,000	35,300,000
" " recoveries from other authorities	1,667,000	1,147,700	1,230,000
Transfer to Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve	...	10,150,000	...
Other transactions	5,021,000	5,611,700	2,982,400
Total Receipts, excluding Council Bills and Loans	207,527,900	278,048,900	271,015,800
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	21,570,400	18,374,100	25,566,300
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—			
Outlay on State Railways, Irrigation Works and Delhi	7,392,800	3,280,900	4,267,500
Outlay of Railway Companies	3,272,000	3,396,300	5,841,500
*Payments to Railway Companies for discharge of debentures	3,576,400	453,000	4,071,900
Permanent Debt discharged	8,900,000	8,796,000	...
Deposits and Advances—			
Gold Standard Reserve	39,303,800	32,365,500	48,126,300
*Paper Currency Reserve	108,295,100	154,430,500	175,988,400
*Consols Depreciation Fund	274,900	48,400	165,400
Special Reserve	...	5,117,300	...
*War transactions—outlay recoverable from War Office	400,000	1,907,000	300,000
Other transactions	1,197,200	2,367,700	2,647,200
Remittance Account between England and India—			
Railway transactions (capital)	510,000	115,000	500,000
Ditto (capital advance and revenue)	7,495,100	5,910,300	8,358,800
War transactions—outlay recoverable from War Office	1,650,000	3,514,000	300,000
Purchase of silver	12,000,000	6,960,000	...
Purchase of gold	...	29,171,700	5,750,000
Sterling Transfers on London	...	24,724,000	...
Other transactions	6,222,200	9,998,100	6,483,000
Total Disbursements	222,059,400	310,924,800	288,366,300
NET DISBURSEMENTS	14,531,500	32,875,900	17,350,500
Financed as follows—			
Council Bills	12,250,000	31,226,200	8,375,000
Reduction of cash balance	2,281,500	1,649,700	8,975,500
Total	14,531,500	32,875,900	17,350,500
Opening Balance	(a)13,200,600	(b)14,715,800	(c) 13,066,100
Closing Balance	(a)10,919,100	(b)13,066,100	(c) 4,090,600

* The heads marked with an asterisk appear on both the receipt and payment sides. As the receipt and corresponding disbursement in each case are generally equal, they do not affect the Ways and Means of the year to any material extent.

(a) Of these amounts £6,000,700 represents funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(b) Of these amounts £6,015,099 and £400 represent funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(c) Of these amounts £400 represents funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.

Revised, 1919-20.

252. The table in paragraph 251 shows that there will be a net disbursement of £32,875,900 from the Home treasury in 1919-20, and that the receipts from Council Bills will amount to £31,226,200. There will thus be a deficiency of £1,649,700 which will be met by a reduction of the cash balance of the Home treasury from £14,715,800 at the beginning of the year to £13,066,100 at its end.

253. The transactions of the Home treasury in the current year are inflated by the following large special items :—

(*i*) There will be a net recovery of £61,345,700 from His Majesty's Government on account of disbursements connected with war requirements made on their behalf in India against a Budget estimate of £40,667,000.

(*ii*) Sterling drafts issued in India involve a disbursement of £24,724,000, but out of this amount £10,150,000 will be obtained by the sale of sterling securities held in the Paper Currency Reserve in England.

(*iii*) Payments amounting to £29,171,700 will have to be made for gold purchased by the Secretary of State for remittance to India ; on the other hand, the payments for silver purchases will amount to £6,960,000 only against £12 million anticipated in the Budget.

(*iv*) A sum of £6,015,300 held in the cash balance of the Home treasury on behalf of the Gold Standard Reserve has been withdrawn during the year for investment.

The foregoing items result in a net receipt of £4,624,700, and eliminating both from the Budget and Revised estimates for the current year the figures relating to the above special items, the net disbursements from the Home treasury in respect of transactions of a more normal character will stand at £37,500,600 in the Revised against £43,198,500 in the Budget. The improvement of £5,697,900 is the net result of the following variations from Budget anticipations :—

	£
(*i*) Lapse in Railway capital outlay	5,605,300
(*ii*) Decrease in net expenditure charged to revenue (due mainly to a special recovery of £5 million from His Majesty's Government on account of extraordinary war pensions to be paid from Indian revenues as they fall due) . .	3,196,300
(*iii*) Improvement under miscellaneous deposit and other transactions, mainly in the receipts from enemy ships . .	464,300
Total decrease in outgoings or increase in receipts .	9,265,900
(*iv*) Deterioration in postal and money order transactions .	3,000,000
(*v*) Discharge of railway debentures not provided for in Budget	568,000
Total increase in outgoings or decrease in receipts .	3,568,000
Net improvement .	5,697,900

254. The total drawings of Council bills on India in 1919-20 amounted to £31,226,200, the whole of which will be utilised to meet the disbursements of the Home treasury. The cash balance at the end of 1919-20 is now estimated at £13 millions against a Budget forecast of about £5 millions exclusive of the Gold Standard Reserve.

255. The details of the transactions in respect of capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies are as follows: *1919-20. Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies.*

	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.
RECEIPTS.		
(a) *Subscribed Capital—*		
To discharge Debentures:—		
Assam Bengal Railway	780,900	...
Bengal Nagpur Railway	2,695,500	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway	100,000	...
	3,576,400	...
(b) *Miscellaneous—*		
Transfer fees, etc.	22,000	97,100
TOTAL RECEIPTS	3,598,400	97,100
ISSUES.		
For discharge of Debentures	3,576,400	453,000
For Capital outlay, i.e., Stores, Establishment charges, etc.	3,272,000	3,396,300
TOTAL ISSUES	6,848,400	3,849,300

256. The Budget estimate provided for the renewal or replacement by fresh capital of £3,576,400 debentures of the Assam-Bengal, Bengal-Nagpur and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Companies. Of these, debentures to the value of £453,000 have been discharged, and the remainder of the value of £3,123,400 have been renewed.

257. The following are the details of the Railway remittance transactions. As already explained, they occur almost wholly in connection with the capital account of the purchased lines worked by companies:— *1919-20. Railway remittances.*

	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.
RECEIPTS.	£	£
Debenture Capital—		
South Indian Railway	510,000	...
Miscellaneous—		
Transfer fees, etc.	7,000	10,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	517,000	10,000
ISSUES.		
Advances for purchase of stores—		
East Indian Railway	1,795,600	2,951,100
South Indian Railway	1,042,800	676,000
Bengal and North-Western Railway	198,800	171,000
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	3,369,900	1,189,600
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (including Rajputana-Malwa Railway)	1,039,400	874,100
TOTAL	7,446,500	5,861,800
Discharge of Debentures—		
South Indian Railway	510,000	115,000
Miscellaneous payments—		
East Indian Railway: rental paid to South Behar Railway Company	30,000	30,000
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway: Interest on debenture stock allocated to state works	18,600	18,500
TOTAL ISSUES	8,005,100	6,025,300

258. The Budget estimate contemplated the replacement by fresh capital of £510,000 debentures of the South Indian Railway Company maturing during the year; they have, however, been renewed to the extent of £395,000, the balance having been discharged.

Budget, 1920-21.

259. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 provides for a net disbursement of £17,350,500. It includes however a recovery of £36,230,000 from His Majesty's Government on account of war disbursements in India on their behalf and a payment of £5,750,000 for the purchase of gold for remittance to India. If these special items are excluded, the net disbursement is raised to £47,830,500.

As already stated, the Revised estimate also includes various items of a special character, *viz.*, a recovery of £61,345,700 from His Majesty's Government for disbursements in India, withdrawals of £10,150,000 and £6,939,600 respectively from the Paper Currency and Special Reserves, a withdrawal of £6,015,300 from the cash balances for investment on behalf of the Gold Standard Reserve, and payments of £29,171,700 for gold and £6,960,000 for silver purchases, £24,724,000 for reverse drafts sold in India on London and £8,796,000 on account of the balance due to His Majesty's Government from the proceeds of the war loans raised in India. If these special items are eliminated, the net disbursements in the Revised estimate amount to £35,644,200.

260. The increase of £12,186,300 in the net disbursements of a normal character estimated for 1920-21 as compared with the Revised estimate for the current year is the result of the following variations:—

	£
(*i*) Increase in net expenditure charged to revenue	7,192,200
(*ii*) Increase in railway capital outlay	5,743,300
(*iii*) *Less*—provision for discharge of debentures in 1919-20 omitted for 1920-21	—568,000
(*iv*) Improvement in miscellaneous transactions, mainly deposits and remittances	—181,200
Net deterioration	12,186,300

261. Of the net disbursement of £17,350,500 referred to in paragraph 259, it is proposed to meet £8,375,000 by Council Bill drawings and the balance of £8,975,500 by a reduction of the cash balances of the Home treasury, which are estimated to stand on the 31st March 1921 at £4,090,600.

262. The details working up to the increase of £4,363,800 in the net payments to Railway Companies shown in the table in paragraph 251 are given below:—

	Revised, 1919-20. £	Budget, 1920-21. £
RECEIPTS—		
Capital deposits by Railway Companies—		
For capital outlay	97,100	62,000
For discharge of debentures	...	4,071,900
Remittance account between England and India—		
Railway transactions	10,000	507,000
Total receipts	107,100	4,640,900
DISBURSEMENTS—		
Capital expenditure not charged to Revenue—		
Outlay of Railway Companies	3,396,300	5,841,500
Payments for discharge of debentures	453,000	4,071,900
Remittance account between England and India—		
Railway transactions	6,025,300	8,858,800
Total disbursements	9,874,600	18,772,200
NET DISBURSEMENTS	9,767,500	14,131,300
Increase	4,363,800	

263. The following are the details of the transactions of the Gold Standard Reserve in England :— *1919-20 and 1920-21. Gold Standard Reserve.*

	1919-20. Budget. £	1919-20. Revised. £	1920-21. Budget. £
RECEIPTS.			
(a) Dividends on investments, discount on treasury bills, interest on loans at short notice, etc.	1,597,100	1,629,400	2,052,700
(b) Exchequer Bonds, British treasury bills and Colonial Government securities, etc., paid off	37,706,700	24,720,800	46,073,600
Total	39,303,800	26,350,200	48,126,300
CHARGES.			
Investments made	39,303,800	32,365,500	48,126,300

264. The following statement shows the transactions and balances of the fund in the two years in England and India taken together :—

	Budget, 1919-20. £	Revised, 1919-20. £	Budget, 1920-21. £
OPENING BALANCE—			
(a) Invested (cost price)	29,906,700	29,848,300	37,493,000
(b) Uninvested—Cash in the Home treasury placed at short notice	6,000,100	6,015,700	400
	35,906,800	35,864,000	37,493,400
CLOSING BALANCE—			
(a) Invested (cost price)	31,503,800	37,493,000	39,545,700
(b) Uninvested—Cash in the Home treasury placed at short notice.	6,000,100	400	400
	37,503,900	37,493,400	39,546,100
Difference between opening and closing balances representing Interest, etc., on investments in England (*vide* paragraph 263)	1,597,100	1,629,400	2,052,700

265. The following is a summary of the figures relating to Council Bills and the Sterling Debt of Government and of Railway Companies (omitting transfer fees, etc.), included in the estimates for 1919-20 and 1920-21 :— *1919-20 and 1920-21. Summary of Debt transactions and Capital account of Railway Companies.*

	Budget, 1919-20. £	Revised, 1919-20. £	Budget, 1920-21. £
RECEIPTS.			
Council Bills	12,250,000	31,226,200	8,375,000
Receipts on account of the Subscribed Capital of Railway Companies	3,576,400	...	4,071,900
Receipts on account of the Debenture Capital of Railway Companies working purchased Railways	510,000	...	500,000
OUTGOINGS.			
Sterling drafts paid	...	24,724,000	...
Permanent Debt discharged	8,900,000	8,796,000	...
Discharge of Railway Companies' Debentures (inclusive of Debentures of Companies working purchased lines)	4,086,400	568,000	4,571,900

The amount entered in the estimates for drawings of Council Bills is subject to the usual reservation that the Secretary of State retains full liberty to vary the programme to any extent that may be considered necessary during the course of the coming year.

INDIA.

266. The following is a summary of the estimates of Ways and Means in India during 1919-20 and 1920-21 :—

	Budget Estimate, 1919-1920.		Revised Estimate, 1919-1920.		Budget Estimate, 1920-1921.	
	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.
Receipts.	R	£	R	£	R	£
1. Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue	83,35,86,000	22,239,000	12,44,99,000	8,300,000	42,12,17,000	28,081,100
2. Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways	...	...	—11,04,000	—73,600	...	...
3. Capital contributed by Indian States towards outlay on State Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Unfunded Debt incurred—						
(a) Post Office Cash Certificates (net)	...	...	—2,39,00,000	—1,593,400	—1,00,00,000	—666,700
(b) Savings Bank deposits (net)	4,69,56,000	3,130,400	3,79,01,000	2,526,800	4,18,83,000	2,792,200
5. Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	...	...	...	...	93,08,000	620,500
6. Other Deposits and Remittances (net)—						
(a) War Stores—Suspense	16,61,87,000	11,079,200	—2,50,00,000	—1,666,700	10,50,00,000	7,000,000
(b) Deposit account with the United States of America	8,06,69,000	5,379,300	6,92,40,000	4,616,000	...	...
(c) Appropriation for meeting deficiency in Paper Currency Reserve	...	...	4,50,00,000	3,000,000	12,00,00,000	8,000,000
(d) Other transactions	—5,52,000	—36,800	8,43,20,000	5,621,400	6,67,01,000	4,446,700
7. Remittance account between England and India—						
(a) Purchase of Gold	...	...	43,75,76,000	29,171,700	8,62,50,000	5,750,000
(b) Purchase of Silver	25,20,00,000	16,800,000	20,32,99,000	13,553,200	...	...
(c) Transactions of Railway Companies (net) excluding debenture capital	11,23,22,000	7,488,100	8,85,04,000	5,900,300	12,52,76,000	8,351,800
(d) Sterling Transfers on London	...	...	36,81,60,000	24,544,000	...	...
Total Receipts excluding Loans	99,11,88,000	66,079,200	1,40,84,05,000	93,809,700	96,56,35,000	64,375,600
Disbursements.						
8. Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—						
(a) State Railways	13,59,00,000	9,060,000	8,78,46,000	5,856,400	13,75,66,000	9,171,100
(b) Irrigation Works	63,73,000	424,800	32,39,000	215,900	82,68,000	551,200
(c) Initial expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	34,00,000	226,700	47,49,000	316,600	89,71,000	598,100
(d) Outlay by Companies (net)	—2,88,07,000	—1,920,500	—4,04,16,000	—2,694,400	—6,60,79,000	—4,405,300
9. Permanent Debt discharged (net)	56,40,000	376,000	1,01,02,000	673,400	1,23,24,000	821,600
10. Temporary Debt discharged (net)	22,49,20,000	14,994,700	2,23,33,000	1,488,900	37,18,02,000	24,786,800
*11. Provincial surpluses (—) or deficits (+)	2,87,74,000	1,918,200	—7,85,000	—52,300	6,16,65,000	4,111,000
12. Imperial and Provincial Loans (net)	1,21,60,000	810,600	1,31,83,000	878,800	—30,46,000	—203,200
13. Remittance account between England and India—						
(a) Transfers through Currency	...	...	15,22,50,000	10,150,000	...	...
(b) Capital raised by Railway Companies (net)	...	...	—17,25,000	—115,000	...	...
(c) War Office transactions (net)	58,50,00,000	39,000,000	98,87,40,000	65,916,000	52,50,00,000	35,000,000
(d) Transactions on behalf of authorities † other than the War Office (net)	2,93,30,000	1,955,400	1,84,00,000	1,226,700	1,84,50,000	1,230,000
(e) Other transactions (net)	—4,29,58,000	—2,863,800	—5,88,24,000	—3,921,600	—5,65,87,000	—3,772,400
14. Council Bills	18,37,50,000	12,250,000	46,83,93,000	31,226,200	12,56,25,000	8,375,000
Total Disbursements	1,14,34,82,000	76,232,100	1,66,74,85,000	111,165,600	1,14,39,59,000	76,263,900
Net Disbursements	15,22,94,000	10,152,900	25,89,90,000	17,265,900	17,83,24,000	11,888,300
Financed as follows:						
Permanent Debt incurred	15,00,00,000	10,000,000	21,34,97,000	14,233,100	15,00,00,000	10,000,000
Reduction of (+) or addition to (—) Treasury Balances	22,94,000	152,900	4,54,93,000	3,032,800	2,83,24,000	1,888,300
Total	15,22,94,000	10,152,900	25,89,90,000	17,265,900	17,83,24,000	11,888,300
Opening Balance	18,71,33,000	12,475,500	25,95,04,000	17,300,200	21,40,11,000	14,267,400
Closing Balance	18,48,39,000	12,322,600	21,40,11,000	14,267,400	18,56,87,000	12,379,100

* Head (11) represents expenditure defrayed by reduction of Provincial balances.

† These include other Departments of His Majesty's Government than the War Office, the Commonwealth of Australia and the East African Protectorate.

267. In the Budget estimate for 1919-20, the cash balance in the Indian treasuries on the 1st April 1919 was taken at R18,71 lakhs. It was estimated that (1) the net Imperial revenue in India would amount to R33,36 lakhs, (2) there would be a net receipt of R4,70 lakhs under unfunded debt, (3) a credit of R16,62 lakhs would be realised by the issue or disposal of stores charged in previous years to the war stores suspense account and a further credit of R8,07 lakhs in respect of silver obtained from the United States of America under the Pittman Act, (4) the remittance and capital transactions of railway companies would result in a net credit of R11,23 lakhs, and (5) a net receipt of R4,24 lakhs would accrue on account of miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions. *1919-20. Main features of Budget estimates.*

On the other hand, provision was made for: (1) a recoverable outlay of R58,50 lakhs in connection with the war on behalf of the War Office and a further outlay of R2,93 lakhs on behalf of other departments of His Majesty's Government and the East African Protectorate, (2) capital expenditure in India on railways (inclusive of outlay by companies) and canals to the extent of R11,35 lakhs, (3) an outlay of R34 lakhs on the construction of the new capital at Delhi, (4) the discharge of R57 lakhs of permanent debt and R22,19 lakhs of treasury bills, (5) a payment of R18,37 lakhs on account of Council bills, (6) the drawing of R2,88 lakhs by Provincial Governments from the balance at their credit with the Government of India, and (7) a net issue of R1,22 lakhs in connection with Imperial and Provincial loans.

The total payments mentioned above aggregate R1,18,65 lakhs against a total receipt of R78,22 lakhs; the net disbursement of R40,43 lakhs was to be met to the extent of R15 crores from the proceeds of the war loan to be floated in India in 1919-20, and R25,20 lakhs from silver shipped by the Secretary of State to India for coinage, the balance of R23 lakhs being found by a reduction of the Indian cash balance which would stand at the end of 1919-20 at R18,48 lakhs.

268. The results, according to the Revised estimate, show considerable variations from this forecast. The year opened with a cash balance which was R7¼ crores more than Budget anticipations owing mainly to heavy sales of treasury bills towards the close of March 1919 In spite of this improvement, however, and the larger proceeds of the rupee loan of the year, the cash balances stood at a very low level and the treasury position was one of considerable anxiety during the greater part of the year. There was a heavy rise in military expenditure, both in connection with the Afghan war and the frontier operations as well as under ordinary expenditure, while the similar disbursements on behalf of His Majesty's Government also largely exceeded the Budget estimates. The Budget anticipations in regard to credits from stores charged to the suspense account were not realised, and there was a strong demand during the first nine months of the year for private remittances of funds to India by Council bills. On the other hand, considerable additions to the treasury resources in India were obtained from remittances of gold which the Secretary of State was able to send to India, while special endeavours were made to obtain as large receipts as possible from the sale of treasury bills by improving the rates of yield. Further, during the closing quarter of the year the sales of reverse bills on London resulted in a substantial net receipt in India after allowing for transfers to the Paper Currency Reserve to the extent to which the Secretary of State found it necessary to draw on the sterling investments in the Reserve for meeting the bills. With these additions to our resources and the improvements in the opening balance of the year and the loan receipts mentioned above, it is anticipated that we will be able to meet the increased disbursements in India and to close the year with a cash balance of R21½ crores. *1919-20. Main features of Revised estimates.*

In view of the difficult treasury outlook during the middle of the year, powers were taken to increase the investments on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve to the extent of R20 crores. The situation was, however, met without actual resort to these powers; but ways and means advances aggregating R15½ crores were obtained from Presidency Banks in temporary aid of the balances to tide over the difficult period, and it is expected that they will have been completely repaid before the close of the year.

269. The net disbursements on account of outlay recoverable from the Home Government and other authorities are now estimated at R1,00,71 lakhs against the Budget forecast of R61,43 lakhs, and Council bill payments will total R46,84 lakhs against R18,37 lakhs, only assumed in the Budget. There will also be a net issue of R2½ crores for cost of military stores, equipment, etc., purchased in advance of requirements and charged to the war stores suspense account instead of the credit of R16,62 lakhs entered in the Budget. On the other hand, the proceeds of the new loan which were taken in the Budget at R15 crores have amounted to R21,28 lakhs, and the net discharge of treasury bills will amount to R21 lakhs only against the Budget figure of R22,50 lakhs. The receipts from gold shipments by the Secretary of State will also amount to R43,76 lakhs, while the sale of reverse bills on London will result in a net receipt of R21,59 lakhs after allowing for a transfer of R15,23 lakhs to the Paper Currency Reserve. Apart from these special items it is expected that the net transactions in India in the current year will be worse than Budget anticipations by R11,34 lakhs. This deterioration is the net result of the following variations:—

	[In lakhs of rupees.]
(1) Deterioration in the combined revenue account of the Imperial and Provincial Governments, due mainly to the cost of the Afghan war and frontier operations and an increase in ordinary military expenditure, partly set off by improvements under most of the principal heads of revenue .	17,95
(2) Net payment of cash certificates and deterioration under savings bank deposits	3,30
(3) Smaller credits from silver purchased by the Secretary of State, inclusive of arrear adjustments on account of Pittman Act silver	6,01
(4) Discharge of war bonds by conversion into the rupee loan of the current year and of the 5 per cent. war loan 1929-47 by purchases from the sinking fund	2,38
(5) Increase in capital expenditure on railways and irrigation works (apart from credits due to exchange gains) . .	2,44
(6) Deterioration under other transactions, mainly miscellaneous deposits and remittances	11
Total decrease in receipts or increase in outgoings .	32,19
(7) Gains from exchange (made up of 6,41 lakhs credited to the capital account and 4,50 lakhs held in suspense for meeting the deficiency which will arise in the Paper Currency Reserve on re-valuation)	10,91
(8) Profits from rice control scheme in Burma temporarily held in deposit	1,50
(9) *Pro formâ* credit to suspense head on account of recoverable war expenditure incurred on behalf of His Majesty's Government in 1918-19 but brought to account in current year	3,94
(10) Betterness under postal and money order transactions, a net receipt from foreign money orders being now anticipated instead of a net payment	4,50
Total increase in receipts or decrease in outgoings .	20,85
Net deterioration .	11,34

1919-20.
Rupee loans.

270. The total receipts from the new rupee loan, subscriptions for which were received from the 2nd July to the 30th August 1919, amounted to R21,28 lakhs, inclusive of R61 lakhs from the post office section of the loan. War bonds of various issues of a total value of R2,06 lakhs and treasury bills of a discounted value of R79 lakhs were received in payment of subscriptions to the loan. The gross receipts from cash certificates amounted to R89 lakhs. Certificates of the value of R3,28 lakhs are expected to be encashed during the current year, the net payment thus amounting to R2,39 lakhs.

1920-21.
Main features of Budget estimates.

271. In 1920-21 the net Imperial revenue is estimated at R42,12 lakhs; the remittance and capital transactions of railway companies are likely to result in a net credit of R12,53 lakhs; a net receipt of R4,19 lakhs is anticipated

from savings bank deposits; a sum of R93 lakhs will be available from the Famine Insurance grant for the avoidance of debt; a net receipt of 30 lakhs will accrue in connection with Imperial and Provincial loans; a sum of R12 crores out of the gains by exchange will be credited to a suspense head for eventual application to meeting the deficiency which will arise in the Paper Currency Reserve on revaluation; a credit of R10,50 lakhs will be realised from the issue of stores charged to the suspense account for Indian requirements or those of the War Office; and miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions will bring in a net receipt of R12,33 lakhs. The main items contributing to the net receipt under the last head are: (a) a recovery of R4 crores from His Majesty's Government in respect of the cash balances in Mesopotamia to be transferred to the new administration, (b) receipts of R2,25 lakhs from money orders issued on foreign countries and R1,81 lakhs from departmental and judicial deposits, (c) a *pro forma* credit of R1,10 lakhs in respect of stock of the 5 per cent war loan 1929-47 and 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 cancelled by purchases from the sinking fund, (d) a net profit of R2,50 lakhs from the rice control scheme in Burma, and (e) kran credits amounting to R75 lakhs obtained from the Imperial Bank of Persia against repayment to the Bank in London.

On the other hand, provision has been made (1) for a recoverable outlay of R52,50 lakhs to be incurred on behalf of the War Office and of R1,84 lakhs on behalf of other authorities; (2) for payment of the annual instalment of R12 lakhs for the Gwalior loan of 1887 and the cancellation of R1,10 lakhs of paper of the 5 per cent. war loan 1929-47 and 5 per cent. income-tax free loan 1945-55 by purchases from the sinking fund; (3) for capital expenditure of R7,98 lakhs on railways and canals and of R90 lakhs on Imperial Delhi after allowing for credits aggregating R9,76 lakhs and R10 lakhs respectively for net gain by exchange on Home outlay; (4) for discharge of treasury bills of the value of R18,00 lakhs, the value of the bills outstanding at the end of the next year being thus reduced to R31 crores; (5) for a draft of R6,17 lakhs from Provincial balances; (6) for the payment of R19,18 lakhs of the 1920 war bonds maturing in August next; (7) for a net discharge of R1 crore of cash certificates; and (8) for a payment of R12,56 lakhs on account of the Secretary of State's drawings of Council bills.

The net disbursements of the Government of India next year as detailed above aggregate R26,45 lakhs. It is proposed to meet this deficiency by issuing a rupee loan the proceeds of which are estimated at R15 crores, by gold remittances to the extent of R8,62 lakhs which the Secretary of State is expected to send to India in the coming year, and by drawing on the cash balance in India to the extent of R2,83 lakhs, thus reducing it on the 31st March 1921 to the standard figure of R18½ crores.

272. The following table gives details of the transactions of Savings Banks and Provident Funds during a series of years, and the estimated transactions for 1919-20 and 1920-21:— *1919-20 and 1920-21.*

Post Office Savings Banks, etc.

Year.	Securities of Railway Companies' Provident Funds transferred to Government.	Net additions to deposits, cash.	Interest.	Total addition.
1909-10	...	51,82,000	57,20,000	1,09,02,000
1910-11	...	1,05,06,000	60,82,000	1,65,88,000
1911-12	...	1,95,69,000	67,79,000	2,63,48,000
1912-13	...	1,68,26,000	73,79,000	2,42,05,000
1913-14	...	2,37,05,000	84,07,000	3,21,12,000
1914-15	...	—8,35,53,000	78,82,000	—7,56,71,000
1915-16	...	57,38,000	70,96,000	1,28,34,000
1916-17	...	1,35,61,000	77,07,000	2,12,68,000
1917-18	4,04,00,000	41,80,000	94,65,000	5,40,45,000
1918-19	3,38,37,000	2,47,14,000	1,26,65,000	7,12,16,000
1919-20 (Revised)	...	2,32,52,000	1,40,59,000	3,73,11,000
1920-21 (Budget)	...	2,59,97,000	1,54,01,000	4,13,98,000

273. The Budget estimate assumed that there will be a net deposit of R2,50 lakhs into postal savings banks in the current year; it is now expected that the net deposits will amount to R1,88 lakhs. The Budget estimate for 1920-21 provides for a net deposit of R1,75 lakhs into postal savings banks and for a growth of R85 lakhs in the deposits in the various provident funds for Government servants and in the similar funds of railway companies recently taken over by Government.

E. M. COOK.

The 22nd March 1920.

Appendix I.

PRO FORMÂ ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE ON DELHI AND THE DELHI PROVINCE.

Prefatory Note.

I—Scope of pro formâ account.

The following *pro formâ* account, with its supporting statements, exhibits the expenditure, initial and annual, on Delhi and the Delhi Province and also any receipts and savings which form a direct set-off to that expenditure. The account has been prepared in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General and carries his approval as regards both its form and its substantial completeness at the present date subject to the qualifications implied in the following prefatory remarks; it will be added to, or amplified later, if experience should show this to be necessary.

2. The main item of the account, as regards non-recurring expenditure, is the Delhi project proper, the figures for which appear against item 1 of Part I.—*Initial Outlay.* The principal recurring charge is that representing the expenditure in the new province, which appears as item 1 of Part II.—*Annual Expenditure.*

3. The account necessarily exhibits any expenditure occurring under the named heads, without qualification on account of contributory causes. It must, therefore, be clearly understood that the increase of expenditure, including that in the Delhi Province, is not wholly due to the change of Capital. Thus, an increase of the garrison at Delhi on strategic grounds had been already independently and strongly recommended to the Government of India by the Chief of the General Staff and endorsed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in July 1911, before the transfer of the Capital had been officially proposed, and the construction of the accommodation of the troops already there had long been recognised as pressing. Similarly the recent advance in the policy relating to education and sanitation, particularly the latter, would, under any circumstances, have involved increased expenditure in this city. For practical purposes, these considerations must be ignored in the figured statements, as well as various similar points of minor pecuniary significance. The same principle will be applied to the Railway expenditure, *i.e.*, the cost of any remodelling of the railway system which is connected with the constitution of the new Capital will be exhibited in full in the *pro formâ* account. A wholly independent railway requirement, such as the permanent marshalling yard which will eventually replace the temporary yard now in use, will not be shown.

II.—Relation between the pro formâ account and the regular accounts.

4. A brief explanation is added below connecting the various items in the *pro formâ* account with the entries in the published accounts and estimates. Some further explanations are also to be found in the account itself and in its supporting statements.

5. The capital expenditure directly incurred on the construction of the new Imperial Capital at Delhi is shown in the regular accounts under the special head "51—Initial Expenditure on the new Capital at Delhi." The only other item of expenditure which will be recorded in the capital section of the regular accounts is that arising from diversions or re-arrangements of the railway system, which will appear under the head "48—State Railways."

Item 1 of Part I of *pro formâ* account.

Item 3(b), *ibid.*

6. The initial expenditure incurred during the years 1911-12 and 1912-13 in connection with the provision of temporary accommodation for the Government of India at Delhi, pending the construction of the new Capital, has been treated, on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General, as a revenue charge, under a special minor head styled "Temporary Delhi" subordinate to the major head "45—Civil Works." Any non-recurring receipts which may eventually be obtained in connection with these temporary works, *e.g.*, from the sale of lands and buildings when no longer required by the Government of India, will be similarly credited under a special head subordinate to the major head "XXXI—Civil Works."

Item 2, *ibid.*

Item II, *ibid.*

Items 1 and I of Part II of *pro formâ* account.

7. The remaining expenditure is mainly brought to account in one of two ways: either, first, as expenditure of the new Province; or secondly as departmental expenditure chargeable to the Department in which it is incurred.

8. The expenditure and receipts appertaining to the *quasi*-provincial administration of the Imperial area are brought to account in the same way as in the case of other minor administrations and are eventually published separately, like the figures for Coorg and Baluchistan, in an appendix to the Civil Estimates. But as the Civil Estimates are not published till late in the year, a special arrangement has been made by which the figures for the Delhi province under each major head are separately shewn in the various sections of the Financial Secretary's memorandum. It will be noted that any grants which may be specially given from Imperial revenues in aid of the Delhi Municipality or other local funds will be brought into the regular accounts and consequently, into the *pro formâ* account also, since they will appear as charges of the Delhi administration.

Items 3 (a) and III of Part I of *pro formâ* account.

9. Expenditure which does not appertain to provincial administration is recorded, as in the case of other provinces, under its appropriate departmental head in the regular accounts. Thus expenditure on the land and buildings required for the new Cantonment, and any corresponding receipts, appear under the Army and Military Works heads respectively, under both of which a special Delhi sub-head has been opened. Railway capital outlay has already been referred to. Railway revenue charges and receipts similarly come under the Railway account head. In these cases, the *pro formâ* account necessarily exhibits only initial expenditure and non-recurring receipts, as Military expenditure is not being permanently increased and the influence of the new Capital on the ordinary daily receipts and working expenses of the Railways cannot evidently be satisfactorily isolated. This latter consideration also applies to the case of Postal and Telegraph expenditure, which moreover represents ordinary administrative expenditure of the department, and is relatively insignificant in amount. For these reasons, in the case of this department neither the initial outlay nor the recurring receipts and expenditure have been included.

10. There are also a few items of expenditure and of actual receipt or of definite saving which are not recorded in the accounts of the Delhi Province or in the departmental accounts, but which it is necessary to take into consideration in calculating the expenditure on Delhi and the Delhi Province. Most of these are self-explanatory, but attention may be called to the intended treatment of the sale-proceeds of vacated lands and buildings at Calcutta (if any) and elsewhere. These will be credited under the major heads "XXV—Miscellaneous" and "XXXI—Civil Works", and the *pro formâ* account will take credit only for actual Imperial receipts. No account will be taken, in the statements themselves, of book transactions, or of the considerable savings obtained from the vacation of rented accommodation, *i.e.*, of relief in respect of rental payments which the Local Government obtains by giving up private buildings previously leased for provincial establishments, and moving the latter into offices formerly occupied by the Government of India. Any reference made to such saving will, therefore, be found in an explanatory footnote [See Part I, Note 5.]

11. Outlay on stores and all other expenditure incurred in England under a capital head or as a revenue charge, which can be distinguished as appertaining to the construction of Delhi or to the administration of the Delhi Province, have been included in the *pro formâ* account.

PRO FORMÂ ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE ON DELHI AND THE DELHI PROVINCE.

PART I.—INITIAL OUTLAY.

[Figures in thousands of Rupees.]

EXPENDITURE.

	Actuals to end of 1918-19.	Revised Estimate, 1919-20.	Budget Estimate, 1920-21.
1. DELHI PROJECT: Capital outlay on permanent Delhi chargeable to Head "51" (for details see Statement I-A)	3,05,89	50,07	1,10,36
2. Temporary Delhi *	54,33	...	...
3. Initial expenditure of non-Civil Departments:—			
(a) Military services †	64,34	5,66	9,79
(b) Railways ‡	5,49	—1	2,03
4. Non-recurring grant to the Punjab Government in compensation for expenditure incurred on new headquarters buildings for the Commissionership transferred from Delhi	1,26	...	...
5. Cost of withdrawal to Delhi of Imperial offices previously located at Calcutta or elsewhere	2,03	...	...
6. Special non-recurring monetary concessions to establishments of the Government of India and attached offices on the occasion of their first move to Delhi	2,67	70	71
7. Miscellaneous items §	4,21	58	69
TOTAL	4,40,22	57,00	1,23,58

Total Expenditure to end of 1920-21 ... 6,20,80

Net expenditure to end of 1920-91 ... 6,16,83

RECEIPTS.

	Actuals to end of 1918-19.	Revised Estimate, 1919-20.	Budget Estimate, 1920-21.
I.—Receipts which may be obtained on account of Imperial buildings vacated by the Government of India or attached offices in consequence of the move ‖	...	...	...
II.—Non-recurring receipts on account of Temporary Works	2	...	...
III.—Recoveries on account of land or buildings vacated in the old Cantonment of Delhi ‖	...	...	...
IV.—Miscellaneous items	2,47	74	74
TOTAL	2,49	74	74

Total receipts to end of 1920-21 ... 3,97

*NOTE 1.—The head "Temporary Delhi" has been closed from 1st April 1913, subsequent expenditure being treated as part of the expenditure of the Delhi Province—see Part II of Account.

†NOTE 2.—The expenditure included under item 3 (a) is that relating to the formation of the new Cantonment. Its details are as follows:—

	To end of 1918-19.	Revised 1919-20.	Budget 1920-21.
Acquisition of land	13,10	...	...
Cost of buildings	44,55	4,90	8,62
Establishment charges	4,57	66	1,09
Tools and Plant	2,12	10	8
TOTAL	64,34	5,66	9,79

‡ NOTE 3.—The figures relate to charges for the acquisition of land and outlay on railway facilities at Nangal Raya.

§ NOTE 4.—The expenditure shown against item 7 represents mainly the proportionate cost of the Delhi Audit Office and the cost of temporary establishments employed in the Secretariats in connection with the change of Capital.

‖ NOTE 5.—These heads will record only actual receipts obtained from the sale of the vacated buildings and land. As explained in paragraph 10 of the prefatory note, this procedure has the effect of excluding a substantial true saving in respect of rented accommodation. Thus in 1912-14 to 1918-19 the Government of Bengal, by moving its offices into the vacated Imperial buildings in Calcutta, saved R4,14,000 partly by being enabled to dispense with private accommodation previously leased, and partly by being relieved from the necessity of renting further accommodation.

PRO FORMÂ ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE ON DELHI AND THE DELHI PROVINCE.*

PART II.—ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

[Figures in thousands of Rupees.]

Expenditure.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Revised Estimate, 1919-20.	Budget Estimate, 1920-21.	Receipts.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Revised Estimate, 1919-20.	Budget Estimate, 1920-21.
1. Expenditure of Delhi Province *	41,68	42,46	43,27	I.—Revenues of Delhi Province*	24,07	33,69	31,58
				II.—Assignment from Punjab Provincial revenues to Imperial on account of the creation of the new Province of Delhi, with effect from the 1st October 1912†	1,91	1,91	1,91
2. Compensatory assignment to Punjab Provincial revenues in respect of extra expenditure incurred in administering territories which have been transferred from the old Delhi district to the districts of Rohtak and Gurgaon	13	13	13	III.—Saving under Calcutta house allowances‡	41	43	43
3. Miscellaneous items	14	13	12	IV.—Saving under hill journey and travelling allowances and contingencies on account of shorter move of Secretariat and attached offices.§	2,50	2,50	2,50
Total expenditure	41,95	42,72	43,52	V.—Miscellaneous items	3	3	3
Net expenditure	13,03	4,16	7,07	Total receipts	28,92	38,56	36,45

* NOTE 1.—The details of this item are given in Statement II-A.

† NOTE 2.—This assignment represents the amount by which the Provincial outlay on the Delhi area exceeded the Provincial revenue obtained therefrom prior to the constitution of the Imperial enclave, *i.e.*, the net expenditure incurred on the area of which the Local Government has now been relieved.

‡ NOTE 3.—The figures shown against item III will be subject to increase as additional offices are successively transferred from Calcutta to Delhi.

§ NOTE 4.—The figure shown against item IV is a minimum figure calculated once for all on the assumption that all offices or portions of offices which previously moved between Calcutta and Simla have subsequently moved regularly between Delhi and Simla. The actual saving throughout has been larger owing to certain establishments which previously moved to Calcutta being retained in Simla throughout the cold weather.

STATEMENT I.-A.

Details of Capital outlay on the Delhi Project working up to the total figures shown against item 1 in Part I of* pro formâ *account.

[Figures in thousands of Rupees.]

Items.	Actuals up to end of 1918-19.	Revised Estimate, 1919-20.	Budget Estimate, 1920-21.
A.—Salaries and allowances—			
(a) Preliminary Investigation—			
(i) Gazetted officers*	2,04	...	...
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	14	...	...
(b) Public Works and Electrical officers employed on the Project—			
(i) Gazetted officers*	19,64	4,03	6,07
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	9,21	2,96	3,91
(c) Other officers employed on the Project—			
(i) Gazetted officers*	2,67	27	37
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	1,54	28	22
B.—Travelling allowances of Officers and Establishment—			
(a) Preliminary Investigation—			
(i) Gazetted officers*	23	...	...
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	2	...	...
(b) Public Works and Electrical officers employed on the Project—			
(i) Gazetted officers*	1,63	45	52
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	84	24	31
(c) Other officers employed on the Project—			
(i) Gazetted officers *	17	4	6
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	6	1	2
C.—Supplies, Services and Contingencies—			
(a) Preliminary Investigation	51	...	...
(b) Public Works and Electrical officers employed on the Project	1,39	31	34
(c) Other officers employed on the Project	34	5	2
D.—Works Expenditure—			
(i) Buildings	94,13	17,57	41,25
(ii) Communications	7,25	68	4,80
(iii) Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,40	1,08	1,60
(iv) Electric Light and Power	...	...	14,73
(v) Irrigation	1,14	6	8,04
(vi) Sanitation including water-supply, drainage and sewage	12,37	9,53	22,50
(vii) Purchase of tools and plant	34,05	4,39	7,54
(viii) Stock and Suspense	21,18	3,83	...
(ix) Miscellaneous items	51,50	3,53	2,50
(x) Maintenance during construction	12,27	5,12	7,00
(xi) Railway Diversion	1	6	3,00
E.—Acquisition of land	34,76	5	...
F.—Other Miscellaneous expenditure	6	...	...
G—Unallotted reserve	...	...	...
Deduct.—Receipts on Capital Account	—6,69	—3,54	—4,30
" Credit for gain by exchange	...	—93	—9,64
Total	3,05,89	50,07	1,10,36

* NOTE.—The town planners and other experts are included under this head.

STATEMENT II-A.

Revenue and Expenditure of Delhi Province.

[Figures in thousands of Rupees.]

RECEIPTS.

Major heads of Account.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Revised Estimate, 1919-20.	Budget Estimate, 1920-21.
I.—Land Revenue	3,00	2,66	3,00
II.—Opium	22	16	17
IV.—Stamps	4,88	5,68	5,64
V.—Excise	4,32	6,40	6,40
VI.—Provincial rates	1	...	...
VII.—Customs	38	39	39
VIII.—Income Tax	7,92	9,16	9,14
X.—Registration	30	34	34
XII.—Interest	27	25	23
XVI-A.—Courts of Law	23	24	24
XVI-B.—Jails	17	22	22
XVII.—Police	6	12	12
XIX.—Education	16	16	16
XX-A.—Medical	5	7	6
XXI-B.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	6	13	10
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	5	5	5
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	11	10	10
XXV.—Miscellaneous	88	6,54	4,16
XXX.—Minor Irrigation Works and Navigation.	—1	1	1
XXXI.—Civil Works — Civil	1	1	...
XXXI.—Civil Works — Departmental	1,05	1,05	1,05
Total Receipts	24,07	33,69	31,58

EXPENDITURE.

Major heads of Account.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Revised Estimate, 1919-20.	Budget Estimate, 1920-21.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	32	29	30
2. Assignments and Compensations	5	6	5
3. Land Revenue	1,07	1,21	1,25
6. Stamps	8	8	8
7. Excise	10	10	12
10. Income Tax	4	4	4
12. Registration	9	8	9
18. General Administration*	99	1,03	95
19-A. Courts of Law	1,92	1,72	1,73
19-B. Jails	74	92	92
20. Police	4,41	5,68	5,45
22. Education	2,48	2,90	3,19
23. Ecclesiastical	17	23	23
24-A. Medical	2,59	2,95	3,11
24-B. Sanitation	1,38	71	90
25. Political	2	4	1
26-A. Agriculture	17	22	23
26-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	4	4	51
27. Territorial and Political Pensions.	44	44	48
29. Superannuation and Retired allowances.	2,28	2,55	2,55
30. Stationery and Printing	14	23	23
32. Miscellaneous	76	2,90	4,02
43. Minor Irrigation Works and Navigation.	2	1	1
45. Civil Works — Civil	4,61	45	6
45. Civil Works — Departmental	14,23	16,10	15,38
Do. Viceregal Estates in Delhi.	2,59	1,47	1,38
Total Expenditure	41,68	42,45	43,27

* This excludes the portion of the cost of the Audit Office, Delhi Province, debitable to Part I.

Appendix II.

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1920-1921.

No. 1.—ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED REVENUE (Imperial and Provincial) (. compared with the

HEADS OF REVENUE.	INDIA, GENERAL.			N-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.			MADRAS.		
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	
Principal Heads of Revenue:	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue . . .	19,93,894	19,19,000	20,52,000	22,65,067	20,70,000	21,87,000	5,85,71,645	6,06,53,000	1
Opium	35,323	29,000	29 000	89,778	85,000	81,000	6,03,150	5,98,000	2
Salt	1,27,33,432	80,92,000	1,33,01,000	...	...	...	1,77,72,890	1,51,91,000	3
Stamps . . .	10,87,069	12,31,000	13,29,000	7,71,258	8,80,000	9,00,000	1,64,40,169	1,86,00,000	4
Excise	40,30,744	43,43,000	44,65,000	5,78,525	8,90,000	10,95,000	4,64,44,809	5,33,60,000	5
Provincial Rates . .	557	1,000	1,000	535	1,000	1,000	...	...	6
Customs . . .	1,00,515	1,11,000	1,11,000	...	...	...	1,08,30,800	1,25,00,000	7
Income Tax	67,38,796	70,71,000	75,05,000	3,88,234	5,31,000	4,35,000	1,05,18,633	1,86,51,000	8
Forest	19,61,215	18,92,000	20,00,000	3,81,322	4,12,000	4,91,000	47,91,460	61,00,000	9
Registration . . .	59,355	68,000	67,000	59,968	62,000	62,000	27,38,200	33,00,000	10
Tributes from Indian States	18,99,750	21,23,000	20,62,000	...	...	...	44,96,519	44,97,000	11
Total .	3,06,40,150	2,68,80,000	3,29,22,000	45,34,687	49,31,000	52,52,000	17,32,08,284	19,34,50,000	12
Interest	82,38,121	1,04,17,000	1,02,07,000	34,141	29,000	29,000	13,05,777	13,36,000	13
Posts and Telegraphs .	7,99,49,507	8,91,41,000	9,22,75,000	...	...	...	...	...	14
Mint	71,59,351	50,91,000	16,18,000	...	...	...	...	...	15
Receipts by Civil Depts.:									
Law and Justice:									
Courts of Law . .	99,645	1,14,000	1,14,000	2,33,182	3,21,000	2,26,000	10,33,903	11,60,000	16
Jails	12,90 112	8,47,000	8,46,060	55,051	47,000	45 000	10,96,626	6,50,000	17
Police	49,842	61,000	59,000	17,599	1,31,000	42,000	5,50,520	6,03,000	18
Ports and Pilotage . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	1,000	19
Education	82,580	91,000	91,000	23,275	29,000	27,000	3,79,834	6,08,000	20
Medical	20,590	26,000	24,000	768	1,000	1,000	3,36,042	3,19,000	21
Sanitation	1,01,644	2,45,000	2,47,000	...	...	...	45,787	20,000	22
Agriculture	6,04,031	4,28,000	4,31,000	7,260	11,000	11,000	2,49,893	3,13,000	23
Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts. . . .	2,31,976	2,24 000	4,44,000	249	...	...	15,60,120	17,89,000	24
Total .	24,80,420	20,36,000	22,56,000	3,37,384	5,40,000	3,52,000	52,52,849	54,63,000	25
Miscellaneous:									
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc. . . .	3,73,649	3,56,000	3,61,000	30,290	32,000	32,000	2,91,376	2,84,000	26
Stationery and Printing .	6,63,129	7,28,000	7,63,000	15,889	17,000	16,000	1,92,035	1,73,000	27
Exchange . . .	7,25,16,177	...	6,00,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	28
Miscellaneous . . .	1,78,43,748	1,49,65,000	1,13,78,000	1,35,800	1,28,000	1,30,000	2,94,014	3,15,000	29
Total	9,13,96,703	1,60,49,000	7,25,02,000	1,81,979	1,77,000	1,78,000	7,77,425	7,72,000	30
Railways:									
State Railways (Gross Receipts)	76,21,39,459	79,23,58,000	83,98,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	31
Deduct—Working Expenses	*37,06,49,703*	*45,18,63,000*	*50,04,45,000*	...	...	...	...	...	32
„ Surplus profits paid to Companies, etc. .	*1,89,63 551*	*2,05,69,000*	*1,60,00,000*	...	...	...	...	...	33
Net Receipts .	37,25 26,205	31 99,26,000	32 84,05,000	...	...	...	...	...	34
Subsidized Companies (Government share of surplus Profits and Repayment of Advances of Interest) .	1,78,845	1,78,000	1,67,000	...	...	...	...	...	35
Total .	37,27,05,050	32,01,04,000	32,35,72,000	...	...	...	...	...	36
Irrigation:									
Major Works: Direct Receipts	...	...	...	12,68,258	13,35,000	13,66,000	3,37,518	3,42,000	37
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation .	...	...	...	1,03,281	1,03,000	1,01,000	1,05,47,031	1,11,47,000	38
Minor Works and Navigation	56,831	93,000	93,000	...	...	...	2,92,622	3,28,000	39
Total .	56,831	93,000	93,000	13,71,539	14,38,000	14,67,000	1,11,77,166	1,18,12 000	40
Other Public Works:									
Civil Works . .	1,80,607	1,88,000	1,64,000	1,67,126	1,71,000	1,64,000	5,38,230	5,42,000	41
Military Receipts:									
Army: Effective . .	2,24,14,296	1,56,22,000	1,39,61,000	...	...	...	...	...	42
Non-effective . .	12,23,619	9,73,000	8,66,000	...	...	...	...	...	43
Marine	60,86,575	41,39,000	24,13,000	...	...	...	...	...	44
Military Works . . .	15,26,377	14,10,000	13,80,000	...	...	...	...	...	45
Total .	3,12,50,867	2,21,35,000	1,86,22,000	...	...	...	...	...	46
TOTAL REVENUE .	62,40,57,607	49,21,84,000	55,42,31,000	66,26,856	72,86,000	74,42,000	19,22,59,731	21,33,75,000	47

in each of the PROVINCES of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1920-1921, Results of 1918-1919 and 1919-1920.

		BOMBAY.			BENGAL.			CARRIED FORWARD.		
	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	6,07,67,000	4,28,96,904	3,64,87,000	5,82,81,000	3,05,30,796	2,95,60,000	2,89,57.000	13,62,57,806	15,06,39,000	15,22,44,000
2	5,93,000	11,95,656	11,50,000	12,50,000	4,30,72,271	3,90,08,000	3,81,26,000	4,49,96,178	4,08,70,000	4,00,84 000
3	1,54,31,000	1,91,25,389	1,65,00,000	1,86,92,000	1,11,77,530	1,33,00,000	1,62,00,000	6,08,09,250	5,30,83,000	6,36,24,000
4	1,96,00,000	1,17,52,860	1,57,00,000	1,65,00,000	2,49,65,250	3,00,00 000	3,10,00,000	5,50,16,606	6,64,11,000	6,93,29,000
5	5,79,00,000	3,78,27,375	3,98,00,000	4,30,00,000	1,76,63,711	1,81,00,000	1,87,00,000	10,65,45,164	11,64,93,000	12,51 60,000
6	...	...	...	...	1,12,484	1,10,000	1,10 000	1,13,526	1,12 000	1 12 000
7	1,28,45,000	7,17,37,138	8 44,47,000	9,06,41,000	7,60,72,157	10,65,06,000	12,81,85,000	15,87,40,610	20,35,64,000	23 17,82,000
8	1,42,61,000	3,89,86,235	7,69,60,000	5,19,97,000	3,50,84,642	9,47,00,000	6 07,49,000	9,17,18,549	19,79,33,000	13,49,47,000
9	56,10,000	1,04 94 031	96,50,000	90,00,000	19,44,104	19,00,000	20,00,000	1,95,72,132	1,99,54,000	1,91,01,000
10	34,20,000	11,42,324	13,00,000	13,00,000	19,17,737	27,00,000	27,00,000	59,17,584	74,30,000	75,49,000
11	44,97,000	11,97,415	18,50,000	13,40,000	67,701	68,000	68,000	76,61,585	80,38,000	79,67,000
12	19,49,29,000	23,63,57,327	30,38,14,000	29,20,01,000	24,26,08,333	33,59,52,000	32,67,95,000	68,73,48,781	86,45,27,000	85,18,99,000
13	13,46,000	20,72,931	28,50,000	31,73,000	17,29,537	17,20,000	17,18,000	1,33,80,507	1,63,52,000	1,64,73,000
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,99,40,507	8,91,41,000	9,22,75,000
15	...	2,02,41,766	1,99,53,000	85,75,000	...	...	...	2,74,01,117	2,50,44,000	1,01 93,000
16	10,81,000	9,12.607	10,00,000	9,80,000	11,24,384	13,30,000	13,50,000	34,03.721	39,25,000	37,51,000
17	6,00,000	4,24,327	4 00,000	3,50,000	14,76,874	17,82,000	16 03,000	43,42,990	36,76,000	34,13,000
18	5,91,000	1,08,637	1,30,000	1,23,000	2,52,169	3,40,000	3,55,000	9,78.767	12,65,000	11,70,000
19	1,000	1,73,142	2,11.000	2,24,000	12,36,651	13,00.000	15 50 000	14,09 917	15,12,000	17,75,000
20	5,23,000	5 95,322	5,85,000	6,05,000	9,83,109	10,40,000	11,00,000	20,64,120	23,53,000	23 46.000
21	3.11,000	4,80,386	4,8[illegible]	4,90,000	4,15,812	4,40,000	4,75,000	12,53,598	12,66,000	13,01,[illegible]00
22	13,000	12,411	15,000	19,000	6,509	68,000	18,000	1,66,351	3.48,000	2,97,000
23	3,73,000	2,86,849	3,68,000	2,85,000	1,67,583	1,85,000	2,55,000	13,15,616	13,05,000	13,55,000
24	16,13,000	1,12,276	2 00,000	1,35,000	13,64,422	18,00,000	12,60 000	32,69,043	40,13, 00	34,52,000
25	51,06,000	31,05,957	33 89,000	32,11,000	70,27,513	82,85,000	79,65,000	1,82,04,123	1,96,63,000	1,88,90,000
26	2,51,000	7 02,184	8,51,000	8,56,000	2,46,413	2,40,000	2,40 000	16,43,912	17,63,000	17,40,000
27	1,61,000	1,98,211	2,02,000	1,92,000	1,73,803	2,00,000	2,05,000	12,42,067	13,20,000	13,37,000
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,25,16,177	...	6 00,00 000
29	3,08,000	7,62,217	6,15,000	4,60,000	10,52,605	10,50,000	10,70,000	2,00,88,384	1,70,73,000	1,33 66,000
30	7,20,000	16,62,612	16 68 000	15,28,000	14,71,821	14,90,000	15,15,000	9,54,90,540	2,01,56,000	7,64,43,000
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76.21,39 459	79,23,58,000	83,98,50,000
32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*57,06,49,703*	*45,18,63,000*	*50,04,45,000*
33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1,89,63,551*	*2,05,69.000*	*1,00,00,000*
34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,25,26,205	31,99,26,000	32,34,05,000
35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,78,845	1,78,000	1.67,000
36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,27,05,050	32,01,04,000	32,35,72,000
37	3,86,000	12,51,056	20,00,000	20,03,000	3,04,875	3,00,000	3,00,000	31,61,702	39,77,000	40,05,000
38	1,10,36,000	19,55,908	25,00,000	26,60,000	...	...	...	1,26,06,220	1,37,50,000	1,37,97,000
39	3,98,000	8,56,168	4,00,000	3,90,000	9,97,857	9.08,000	9,62,000	17,03,478	17,24,000	17,43,000
40	1,16,70.000	35,63,132	49,00.000	50,53,000	13.02,732	12,08,000	12,62,000	1,74,71.400	1,94.51,000	1,95.45,000
41	4,71,000	5,03,639	7,58,000	6,93,000	10,94,171	8,47,000	10,47,000	24,63,773	25,01,000	25,39,000
42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,24,14,296	1,56,22,000	1,39.61,000
43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,23,619	9,73.000	8,66,000
44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,86.575	41,30,000	24,15,000
45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,26,377	14,10,000	13,80,000
46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,12,50,867	2.21,35,000	1,86,22,000
47	21,42,42,000	26,75,07,864	33,68,27,000	31,42,34,000	25,52,34,107	34,94,52,000	34,03,02,000	1,34,56,85,665	1,39,90 74,000	1,43,04,51,000

No. 1—ACCOUNT showing the Estimated Revenue (Imperial and Provincial) compared with the

HEADS OF REVENUE.	BROUGHT FORWARD. 1918-1919.	BROUGHT FORWARD. 1919-1920.	BROUGHT FORWARD. 1920-1921.	UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH. 1918-1919.	UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH. 1919-1920.	UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH. 1920-1921.	PUNJAB. 1918-1919.	PUNJAB. 1919-1920.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Principal Heads of Revenue:									
Land Revenue	18,62,57,806	15,06,39,000	15,22,44,000	5,72,98,278	6,60,56,000	6,89,84,000	2,85,18,710	2,96,89,000	1
Opium	4,49,96,178	4,08,70,000	4,00,84,000	7,26,238	6,15,000	6,22,000	10,04,868	8,58,000	2
Salt	6,08,09,250	5,30,88,000	6,36,24,000	...	...	...	...	...	3
Stamps	5,50,16,606	6,64,11,000	6,93,29,000	1,25,87,467	1,47,00,000	1,50,00,000	61,28,029	78,80,000	4
Excise	10,65,45,164	11,64,98,000	12,51,60,000	1,59,26,464	1,72,00,000	1,81,00,000	1,05,17,547	1,28,50,000	5
Provincial Rates	1,13,526	1,12,000	1,12,000	1,46,456	1,48,000	2,42,000	80,700	88,000	6
Customs	15,87,40,610	20,85,64,000	28,17,82,000	4,40,829	5,30,000	5,70,000	28,828	12,000	7
Income Tax	9,17,18,540	19,79,33,000	18,49,47,000	72,12,080	98,31,000	77,14,000	40,82,508	56,59,000	8
Forest	1,95,72,132	1,99,54,000	1,91,01,000	66,87,167	75,30,000	1,08,00,000	21,54,178	86,56,000	9
Registration	59,17,584	74,80,000	75,49,000	7,75,285	9,70,000	12,50,000	4,06,133	5,00,000	10
Tributes from Indian States	76,61,385	80,38,000	79,67,000	3,21,000	3,41,000	3,51,000	1,44,941	1,44,000	11
Total	68,73,48,781	86,45,27,000	85,18,99,000	10,20,70,654	11,79,21,000	12,31,13,000	5,29,70,938	6,12,81,000	12
Interest	1,33,80,507	1,63,52,000	1,64,73,000	11,90,755	18,45,000	15,84,000	5,66,924	6,41,000	13
Posts and Telegraphs	7,99,49,507	8,91,41,000	9,22,75,000	...	...	...	...	...	14
Mint	2,74,01,117	2,50,44,000	1,01,93,000	...	...	...	...	...	15
Receipts by Civil Depts:									
Law and Justice: Courts of Law	34,08,721	39,25,000	37,51,000	8,59,782	9,67,000	8,86,000	6,58,077	8,08,000	16
Jails	43,42,990	36,76,000	34,48,000	7,46,607	4,06,000	3,60,000	6,76,181	5,05,000	17
Police	9,78,767	12,65,000	11,70,000	1,22,357	1,30,000	1,37,000	1,65,789	3,59,000	18
Ports and Pilotage	14,09,917	15,12,000	17,75,000	...	...	...	...	...	19
Education	20,64,120	23,53,000	23,46,000	7,02,550	7,24,000	7,51,000	5,33,078	5,36,000	20
Medical	12,53,598	12,66,000	13,01,000	95,995	1,12,000	1,00,000	75,548	76,000	21
Sanitation	1,66,351	3,48,000	2,97,000	46,739	38,000	34,000	1,61,494	1,33,000	22
Agriculture	13,15,616	18,05,000	18,55,000	2,63,763	2,76,000	2,96,000	7,01,189	8,25,000	23
Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts.	82,69,043	40,18,000	34,52,000	16,452	22,000	22,000	29,608	31,000	24
Total	1,82,04,123	1,96,63,000	1,88,90,000	28,54,245	26,70,000	25,86,000	20,15,909	32,73,000	25
Miscellaneous:									
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	16,43,912	17,63,000	17,40,000	2,55,262	2,40,000	2,87,000	1,90,488	1,82,000	26
Stationery and Printing	12,43,067	13,20,000	13,37,000	2,17,031	3,25,000	3,01,000	1,78,172	1,89,000	27
Exchange	7,25,16,177	...	6,00,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	28
Miscellaneous	2,00,88,384	1,70,73,000	1,33,66,000	5,79,336	5,21,000	5,02,000	14,63,252	21,59,000	29
Total	9,54,90,540	2,01,56,000	7,64,43,000	10,51,629	10,86,000	10,90,000	18,31,907	25,30,000	30
Railways:									
State Railways (Gross Receipts)	76,21,39,459	79,23,58,000	83,98,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	31
Deduct: Working Expenses	*37,06,49,703*	*45,18,63,000*	*50,04,45,000*	...	...	...	...	...	32
" Surplus profits paid to Companies, etc.	*1,89,63,551*	*2,05,69,000*	*1,60,00,000*	...	...	...	...	...	33
Net Receipts	37,25,26,205	31,99,26,000	32,34,05,000	...	...	...	...	...	34
Subsidized Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of Advances of Interest)	1,78,845	1,78,000	1,67,000	...	...	...	...	...	35
Total	37,27,05,050	32,01,04,000	32,35,72,000	...	...	...	...	...	36
Irrigation:									
Major Works: Direct Receipts	31,61,702	39,77,000	40,05,000	1,12,04,821	1,22,26,000	1,16,08,000	2,77,26,590	3,20,07,000	37
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,26,06,220	1,37,50,000	1,37,97,000	20,87,515	20,83,000	20,88,000	1,36,04,267	1,39,00,000	38
Minor Works and Navigation	17,03,478	17,24,000	17,43,000	3,28,505	3,60,000	3,20,000	9,24,848	8,90,000	39
Total	1,74,71,400	1,94,51,000	1,95,45,000	1,36,20,841	1,46,69,000	1,40,16,000	4,22,55,705	4,67,97,000	40
Other Public Works:									
Civil Works	24,68,773	25,01,000	25,39,000	5,74,538	5,42,000	5,76,000	5,82,053	7,16,000	41
Military Receipts:									
Army: Effective	2,24,14,296	1,56,22,000	1,30,61,000	...	...	...	...	...	42
Non-effective	12,23,619	9,73,000	8,66,000	...	...	...	...	...	43
Marine	60,86,575	41,30,000	24,15,000	...	...	...	...	...	44
Military Works	15,26,377	14,10,000	13,80,000	...	...	...	...	...	45
Total	3,12,50,867	2,21,35,000	1,86,22,000	...	...	...	...	...	46
TOTAL REVENUE	1,34,56,85,665	1,39,90,74,000	1,43,94,51,000	12,13,63,669	13,67,33,000	14,29,62,000	10,11,78,480	11,51,88,000	47

In each of the Provinces of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1920-1921, Results of 1918-1919 AND 1919-1920—*continued.*

		Burma.			Bihar and Orissa.			Carried forward.		
	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2,83,26,000	5,14 52,179	3,79,47,000	6,01,38,000	1,63,37,732	1,62,03,000	1,58,80,000	28,98,64,700	30,04,84,000	32,:5,47,000
2	8,00,000	6,07,731	5,74,000	6,00,000	5,30,114	4,90,000	5,00,000	4,78,65,124	4,34,07,000	4,26,06,000
3	...	33,58,470	32,25,000	37,00,000	1,278	1,000	1,000	6,41,68,998	5,63,09,000	6,78,25,000
4	80,80,000	34,78,424	42,00,000	43,00,000	74,17,444	83,50,000	87,36,000	8,46,37,970	10,15,41,000	10,54,45,000
5	1,45,00,000	96,97,001	1,08,86,000	1,10,50,000	1,23,92,529	1,28,60,000	1,85,00,000	15,50,78,705	16,97,59,000	18,23,10,000
6	32,000	...	...	...	95,855	2,04,000	1,30 000	3,86,037	4,97,000	5,16,000
7	12,000	2,17,67,492	1,86,34,000	2,17,00,000	710	1,000	1,000	18,09,72,464	22,27,41,000	25,40,65,000
8	72,38,000	78,54,676	1,32,49,000	1,25,54,000	27,62,375	34,20,000	33,93,000	11,35,80,124	23,00,92,000	16,58,46,000
9	48,19,000	1,25,28,852	1,74,50,000	1,60,00,000	9,44,768	8,00,000	8,35,000	4,18,37,092	4,93,90,000	5,10,55,000
10	5,00,000	2,29,345	2,90,000	2,70,000	6,84,651	9,00,000	8,00,000	80,12,948	1,00,90,000	1,03,69,000
11	1,44,000	4,50,691	4,52,000	4,52,000	85,500	86,000	86,000	86,63,317	90,61,000	90,00,000
12	6,44,51,000	11,14,24,861	10,64,07,000	13,07,59,000	4,12,52,451	4,83,15,000	4,38,62,000	99,50,67,079	1,19,34,01,000	1,21,40,84,000
13	6,78,000	2,33,397	2,46,000	2,65,000	1,27,914	1,33,000	3,13,000	1,54,99,497	1,92,17,000	1,93,08,000
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,99,49,507	8,91,41,000	9,22,75,000
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,74,01,117	2,50,44,000	1,01,93,000
16	7,16,000	6,26,130	7,90,000	7,78,000	3,52,221	3,41,000	3,77,000	58,94,931	68,31,000	65,08,000
17	4,55,000	3,68,285	4,00,000	3,50,000	9,76,789	3,50,000	9,18,000	71,10,852	58,37,000	55,26,000
18	2,48,000	5,94,878	4,03,000	3,71,000	7,56,850	2,72,000	51,000	26,38,641	24,29,000	19,77,000
19	...	5,72,689	5,38,000	4,85,000	...	...	...	19,82,606	20,50,000	22,60,000
20	5,08,000	3,79,874	3,92,000	3,91,000	3,75,996	3,85,000	4,00,000	40,55,613	43,90,000	43,96,000
21	81,000	1,38,205	1,46,000	1,42,000	79,743	85,000	87,000	16,43,089	16,85,000	17,11,000
22	1,38,000	10,649	17,000	17,000	17,859	25,000	20,000	4,08,092	5,56,000	5,06,000
23	8,30,000	20,562	22,000	18,000	69,197	75,000	75,000	23,70,277	25,03,000	25,80,000
24	31,000	7,698	7,000	7,000	1,106	3,000	1,77,000	33,23,902	40,76,000	36,89,000
25	30,13,000	27,18,965	27,15,000	25,59,000	26,29,761	20,36,000	21,05,000	2,94,23,003	3,03,57,000	2,91,53,000
26	1,87,000	90,639	90,000	99,000	1,20,591	1,18,000	1,05,000	23,09,887	23,93,000	24,18,000
27	1,95,000	58,045	78,000	67,000	40,699	43,000	43,000	17,36,014	19,50,000	19,43,000
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,25,16,177	...	6,00,00,000
29	16,92,000	4,21,490	8,10,000	1,03,79,000	2,02,670	2,88,000	2,89,000	2,27 55,132	2,08,51,000	2,62,28,000
30	20,74,000	5,79,174	9,78,000	1,05,45,000	3,63,960	4,49,000	4,37,000	9,93,17,210	2,51,94,000	9,05,89,000
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,21,39,459	79,23,58,000	83,98,50,000
32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*37,06,49,703*	*45,18,63,000*	*50,04,45,000*
33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1,89,63,551*	*2,05,69,000*	*1,60,00,000*
34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,25,26,205	31,99,26,000	32,34,05,000
35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,78,845	1,78,000	1,67,000
36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,27,05,050	32,01,04,000	32,35,72,000
37	3,16,07,000	19,42,018	15,50,000	18,50,000	27,38,954	30,00,000	28,01,000	4,67,69,080	5,27,60,000	5,18,66,000
38	1,58,00,000	2,61,404	2,70,000	2,70,000	...	...	...	2,85,59,406	3,00,03,000	3,19,50,000
39	10,81,000	14,42,294	13,00,000	15,00,000	71,041	74,000	74,000	44,70,166	43,48,000	47,28,000
40	4,84,88,000	36,45,711	31,20,000	36,20,000	28,04,995	30,74,000	28,75,000	7,97,98,652	8,71,11,000	8,85,44,000
41	7,04,000	4,62,241	4,36,000	3,95,000	5,30,119	6,10,000	6,45,000	45,83,724	48,05,000	48,59,000
42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,24,14,296	1,56,22,000	1,89,61,000
43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,23,619	9,78,000	8,66,000
44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,86,575	41,30,000	24,15,000
45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,26,377	14,10,000	13,80,000
46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,12,50,867	2,21,55,000	1,86,22,000
47	11,94,08,000	11,90,64,349	11,38,97,000	14,81,48,000	4,77,09,200	4,96,17,000	5,02,37,000	1,73,49,95,806	1,81,65,09,000	1,89,11,09,000

No. 1.—ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED REVENUE (Imperial and Provincial) compared with the

HEADS OF REVENUE.	BROUGHT FORWARD. 1918-1919.	BROUGHT FORWARD. 1919-1920.	BROUGHT FORWARD. 1920-1921.	CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR. 1918-1919.	CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR. 1919-1920.	CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR. 1920-1921.	ASSAM. 1918-1919.	ASSAM. 1919-1920.	ASSAM. 1920-1921.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Principal Heads of Revenue:										
Land Revenue	28,98,64,700	30,04,84,000	32,55,47,000	1,75,89,025	2,19,03,000	2,28,88,000	88,95,439	89,74,000	90,88,000	1
Opium	4,78,65,124	4,34,07,000	4,26,06,000	6,54,737	5,10,000	5,74,000	8,16,609	9,45,000	9,50,000	2
Salt	6,41,68,998	5,63,09,000	6,73,25,000	...	...	...	832	1,000	1,000	3
Stamps	8,46,37,970	10,15,41,000	10,54,45,000	42,07,870	51,50,000	55,00,000	14,38,793	16,56,000	16,67,000	4
Excise	15,50,78,705	16,97,89,000	18,23,10,000	1,23,56,249	1,48,00,000	1,58,00,000	59,27,619	66,95,000	70,00,000	5
Provincial Rates	3,86,037	4,97,000	5,16,000	...	...	...	34,148	44,000	44,000	6
Customs	18,09,72,464	22,27,41,000	25,40,86,000	6,75,343	9,00,000	9,30,000	1,61,807	1,52,000	1,50,000	7
Income Tax	11,35,80,124	23,00,92,000	16,58,46,000	18,84,060	54,62,000	39,45,000	9,12,756	10,12,000	10,06,000	8
Forest	4,18,37,092	4,93,90,000	5,10,55,000	34,88,422	39,50,000	41,26,000	14,93,318	15,56,000	13,82,000	9
Registration	80,12,948	1,00,90,000	1,05,69,000	4,83,971	6,50,000	7,00,000	92,855	1,17,000	1,10,000	10
Tributes from Indian States	86,03,517	90,61,000	90,00,000	2,01,687	2,79,000	2,99,000	50,100	50,000	5,000	11
Total	99,50,67,679	1,19,34,01,000	1,21,40,84,000	4,15,41,364	5,36,04,000	5,41,47,000	1,98,24,671	2,12,02,000	2,14,03,000	12
Interest	1,54,90,497	1,92,17,000	1,98,08,000	1,86,208	2,81,000	3,90,000	1,27,015	1,02,000	1,56,000	13
Posts and Telegraphs	7,99,49,507	8,91,41,000	9,22,75,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Mint	2,74,01,117	2,50,44,000	1,01,93,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Receipts by Civil Departments:										
Law and Justice:										
Courts of Law	58,94,931	68,31,000	65,08,000	2,76,826	3,08,000	3,20,000	1,42,383	1,45,000	1,42,000	16
Jails	71,10,852	58,37,000	55,26,000	4,59,014	3,03,000	3,84,000	1,06,051	1,19,000	1,20,000	17
Police	26,38,641	24,29,000	19,77,000	20,210	20,000	20,000	1,28,704	1,10,000	1,03,000	18
Ports and Pilotage	19,82,606	20,50,000	22,60,000	...	...	...	38	...	...	19
Education	40,55,613	48,90,000	43,96,000	2,72,603	2,80,000	2,90,000	2,36,288	2,17,000	2,19,000	20
Medical	16,43,089	16,85,000	17,11,000	9,908	10,000	10,000	8,777	12,000	10,000	21
Sanitation	4,03,092	5,56,000	5,06,000	34,189	35,000	40,000	68,316	1,00,000	70,000	22
Agriculture	23,70,277	25,03,000	25,80,000	1,57,599	2,15,000	2,25,000	13,665	25,000	46,000	23
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	33,23,902	40,76,000	36,89,000	43,368	50,000	55,000	8,412	23,000	12,000	24
Total	2,94,23,003	3,03,57,000	2,91,53,000	12,73,717	12,21,000	12,94,000	7,12,634	7,51,000	7,22,000	25
Miscellaneous:										
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	23,09,887	23,93,000	24,18,000	3,47,295	3,69,000	4,00,000	37,426	36,000	38,000	26
Stationery and Printing	17,36,014	19,50,000	19,43,000	63,476	61,000	68,000	5,878	8,000	7,000	27
Exchange	7,25,16,177	...	6,00,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Miscellaneous	2,27,55,132	2,08,51,000	2,62,28,000	2,36,439	2,82,000	2,40,000	44,367	36,000	37,000	29
Total	9,93,17,210	2,51,94,000	9,05,89,000	6,47,210	7,12,000	7,08,000	87,671	80,000	82,000	30
Railways:										
State Railways (Gross Receipts)	76,21,39,459	7?,23,68,000	83,98,50,000	...	...	...	1,21,535	1,42,000	1,50,000	31
Deduct—										
Working Expenses	37,06,49,703	45,16,63,000	50,04,45,000	...	...	...	*1,17,079*	*1,37,000*	*1,55,000*	32
Surplus profits paid to Companies, etc.	1,89,63,551	2,05,69,000	1,60,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Net Receipts	37,25,26,205	31,99,26,000	32,34,05,000	...	...	...	4,456	5,000	*—5,000*	34
Subsidized Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Re-payment of Advances of Interest)	1,78,845	1,78,000	1,67,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Total	37,27,05,050	32,01,04,000	33,35,72,000	...	...	...	4,456	5,000	*—5,000*	36
Irrigation:										
Major Works: Direct Receipts	4,67,69,080	5,27,60,000	5,18,66,000	3,22,189	4,40,000	5,46,000	...	...	...	37
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	2,85,59,406	3,00,03,000	3,19,50,000	7,748	8,000	8,000	...	...	...	38
Minor Works and Navigation	44,70,166	43,48,000	47,28,000	69,012	95,000	80,000	...	...	...	39
Total	7,97,98,652	8,71,11,000	8,85,44,000	3,98,949	5,43,000	6,31,000	...	...	...	40
Other Public Works:										
Civil Works	45,82,721	48,05,000	48,59,000	4,23,024	4,62,000	5,54,000	2,08,995	1,80,000	1,56,000	41
Military Receipts:										
Army Effective	2,24,14,296	1,56,22,000	1,39,61,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Non-effective	12,23,619	9,73,000	8,66,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Marine	60,86,575	41,80,000	24,15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Military Works	15,26,377	14,10,000	13,80,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Total	3,12,50,867	2,21,85,000	1,86,22,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
TOTAL REVENUE	1,73,49,95,306	1,81,65,09,000	1,89,11,99,000	4,44,70,472	5,68,23,000	5,77,27,000	2,09,65,442	2,23,26,000	2,25,74,000	47

In each of the PROVINCES of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1920-1921,
Results of 1918-1919 and 1919-1920—*continued.*

	TOTAL INDIA.						ENGLAND.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	Rupees.			Rupees converted into £ at R15=£1.								
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	31,63,49,164	33,13,61,000	35,69,68,000	21,089,944	22,090,800	23,797,800	...	...	...	21,089,944	22,090,800	23,797,800
2	4,93,36,670	4,48,62,000	4,41,30,000	3,289,111	2,990,800	2,942,000	...	...	...	3,289,111	2,990,800	2,942,000
3	6,41,69,830	5,63,10,000	6,73,26,000	4,277,989	3,754,000	4,488,400	...	...	...	4,277,989	3,754,000	4,488,400
4	9,02,84,633	10,83,47,000	11,26,12,000	6,018,976	7,223,100	7,507,500	...	...	...	6,018,976	7,223,100	7,507,500
5	17,33,62,773	19,12,84,000	20,51,10,000	11,557,518	12,752,300	13,674,000	...	...	...	11,557,518	12,752,300	13,674,000
6	4,20,180	5,41,000	5,60,000	28,012	36,100	37,400	...	...	...	28,012	36,100	37,400
7	18,18,09,614	22,37,93,000	25,51,45,000	12,120,641	14,919,500	17,009,700	...	...	...	12,120,641	14,919,500	17,009,700
8	11,63,76,940	23,65,66,000	17,08,57,000	7,758,462	15,771,000	11,390,400	...	...	...	7,758,462	15,771,000	11,390,400
9	4,68,18,832	5,48,96,000	5,65,63,000	3,121,255	3,659,800	3,770,900	...	...	...	3,121,255	3,659,800	3,770,900
10	85,89,774	1,08,57,000	1,11,79,000	572,652	723,800	745,200	...	...	...	572,652	723,800	745,200
11	89,15,304	93,90,000	92,44,000	594,354	626,000	616,300	...	...	...	594,354	626,000	616,300
12	1,05,64,33,714	1,26,82,07,000	1,28,96,94,000	70,428,914	84,547,200	85,979,600	...	...	...	70,428,914	84,547,200	85,979,600
13	1,58,12,720	1,96,00,000	1,98,54,000	1,054,182	1,306,700	1,323,600	2,775,240	3,073,400	2,692,000	3,829,422	4,380,100	4,015,600
14	7,99,49,507	8,91,41,000	9,22,75,000	5,329,967	5,942,700	6,151,700	13,000	54,100	32,500	5,342,967	5,996,800	6,184,200
15	2,74,01,117	2,50,44,000	1,01,93,000	1,826,741	1,669,600	679,500	73	100	...	1,826,814	1,669,700	679,500
16	63,14,140	72,84,000	69,70,000	420,943	485,600	464,700	...	...	...	420,943	485,600	464,700
17	76,75,917	62,59,000	59,80,000	511,728	417,300	398,700	...	...	...	511,728	417,300	398,700
18	27,87,555	25,59,000	21,00,000	185,837	170,600	140,000	...	...	...	185,837	170,600	140,000
19	19,82,644	20,50,000	22,60,000	132,176	136,700	150,600	...	...	...	132,176	136,700	150,600
20	45,64,504	48,87,000	49,05,000	304,300	325,800	327,000	...	...	...	304,300	325,800	327,000
21	16,61,774	17,07,000	17,31,000	110,785	113,800	115,400	231	300	300	111,016	114,100	115,700
22	5,05,597	6,91,000	6,16,000	33,706	46,000	41,000	...	...	...	33,706	46,000	41,000
23	25,41,541	27,43,000	28,51,000	169,436	182,900	190,100	...	...	...	169,436	182,900	190,100
24	33,75,692	41,49,000	37,56,000	225,046	276,600	250,400	614	1,800	1,300	225,660	278,400	251,700
25	3,14,09,354	3,23,29,000	3,11,69,000	2,093,957	2,155,300	2,077,900	845	2,100	1,600	2,094,802	2,157,400	2,079,500
26	26,94,608	27,98,000	28,56,000	179,641	186,500	190,400	37,506	43,700	43,700	217,147	230,200	234,100
27	18,05,368	20,19,000	20,18,000	120,358	134,600	134,500	...	...	...	120,358	134,600	134,500
28	7,25,16,177	...	6,00,00,000	4,834,412	...	4,000,000	...	...	...	4,834,412	...	4,000,000
29	2,30,35,938	2,11,69,000	2,65,05,000	1,535,729	1,411,300	1,767,000	20,812	86,700	141,200	1,556,541	1,498,000	1,908,200
30	10,00,52,091	2,59,86,000	9,13,79,000	6,670,140	1,732,400	6,091,900	58,318	130,400	184,900	6,728,458	1,862,800	6,276,800
31	76,22,60,994	79,25,00,000	84,00,00,000	50,817,400	52,833,300	56,000,000	20,595	48,600	48,600	50,837,995	52,881,900	56,048,600
32	*37,07,66,782*	*45,20,00,000*	*50,06,00,000*	*24,717,786*	*30,133,400*	*33,373,300*	...	...	...	*24,717,786*	*30,133,400*	*33,373,300*
33	*1,89,63,551*	*2,05,69,000*	*1,60,00,000*	*1,264,237*	*1,371,200*	*1,066,700*	...	...	...	1,264,237	*1,371,200*	*1,066,700*
34	37,25,30,661	31,99,31,000	32,34,00,000	24,835,377	21,328,700	21,560,000	20,595	48,600	48,600	24,855,972	21,377,300	21,608,600
35	1,78,845	1,78,000	1,67,000	11,923	11,900	11,100	94,344	218,100	155,000	106,267	230,000	166,100
36	37,27,09,506	32,01,09,000	31,35,67,000	24,847,300	21,340,600	21,571,100	114,939	266,700	203,600	24,962,239	21,607,300	21,774,700
37	4,70,91,269	5,32,00,000	5,24,12,000	3,139,418	3,546,700	3,494,100	...	...	...	3,139,418	3,546,700	3,494,100
38	2,85,67,154	3,00,11,000	3,19,58,000	1,904,477	2,000,700	2,130,500	...	...	...	1,904,477	2,000,700	2,130,500
39	45,39,178	44,43,000	48,08,000	302,612	296,200	320,600	...	...	...	302,612	296,200	320,600
40	8,01,97,601	8,76,54,000	8,91,78,000	5,346,507	5,843,600	5,945,200	...	...	...	5,346,507	5,843,600	5,915,200
41	52,14,748	54,53,000	55,69,000	347,649	363,500	371,300	...	...	...	347,649	363,500	371,300
42	2,24,14,296	1,56,22,000	1,39,61,000	1,494,286	1,041,500	930,700	231,740	255,000	237,000	1,726,026	1,296,500	1,167,700
43	12,23,619	9,73,000	8,66,000	81,575	64,800	57,800	34,841	5,411,000	41,000	116,416	5,475,800	98,800
44	60,86,575	41,30,000	24,15,000	405,772	275,300	161,000	...	...	...	405,772	275,300	161,000
45	15,26,377	14,10,000	13,80,000	101,758	94,000	92,000	...	...	...	101,758	94,000	92,000
46	3,12,50,867	2,21,35,000	1,86,22,000	2,083,391	1,475,600	1,241,500	266,581	5,666,000	278,000	2,349,972	7,141,600	1,519,500
47	1,80,04,31,220	1,89,56,58,000	1,97,15,00,000	120,028,748	126,377,200	131,433,300	3,228,996	9,192,800	3,392,600	123,257,744	135,576,000	134,825,900

No. 2.—ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE (Imperial and Provincial) compared with the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	INDIA, GENERAL.			N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.			MADRAS.		
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direct Demands on the Revenues:									
Refunds and Drawbacks	65,16,906	6,99,000	1,79,000	26,427	36,000	37,000	12,76,490	23,93,000	1
Assignments and Compensations	27,65,514	41,91,000	37,18,000	19,767	20,000	19,000	12,66,801	12,79,000	2
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:									
Land Revenue	7,78,703	8,52,000	8,89,000	6,91,580	8,09,000	7,36,000	1,29,89,162	1,36,28,000	3
Opium (including cost of Production)	3,347	3 000	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	4
Salt (including cost of Production)	22,20,861	22,69,000	49,21,000	...	...	...	25,72,482	22,88,000	5
Stamps	*−14,88,570*	*−16,19,000*	*−16,93,000*	28,949	32,000	33,000	4,83,248	6,08,000	6
Excise	1,34,862	1,35,000	1,43,000	16,938	22,000	25,000	21,05,612	22,22,000	7
Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,49,589	4,98,000	8
Income Tax	7,071	52,000	44,000	1,211	3,000	17.000	89,905	1,46,000	9
Forest	15,63,489	19,11,000	27,60,000	2,07,857	3,12,000	4,87,000	31,82,521	36,05,000	10
Registration	18,997	19,000	20,000	14,912	16,000	15,000	15,10,167	16,61,000	11
Total	1.25 21.270	85,12,000	1,09,87,000	10,07,141	12,50,000	13,69,000	2,59,25,927	2,83,18,000	12
Interest:									
Interest on Debt	12,28,64,081	15,00,26,000	15,13,69,000	...	...	...	3,74,983	4,18,000	13
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways (*a*)	*6,99,25,735*	*7,50,07,000*	*8,22,20,000*	...	...	...	...	...	14
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*2,12,22,106*	*2,15,25,000*	*2,18,89,000*	...	...	...	...	...	15
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	3,17,16,240	5,34,94,000	4,72,60,000	...	...	...	3,74,983	4,18,000	16
Interest on other Obligations	1,40,76,054	1,51,27,000	1,58,00,000	209	...	...	2,75,924	4,23,000	17
Total	4,57,92.294	6,86,21,000	6,30,60,000	209	...	...	6,50.907	8,41.000	18
Posts and Telegraphs	5,62.29,585	6,26,35,000	7,83,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	19
Mint	21,80,607	26,31,000	16,06,000	...	...	...	...	...	20
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments:									
General Administration	83,84,000	85,72,000	93,70,000	3,73,686	3,97,000	3,87,000	23,06,134	25,04,000	21
Law and Justice:									
Courts of Law	4.83,634	4,94,000	4,72,000	7,10,568	7,72,000	7,42,000	90,03,341	99,03,000	22
Jails	25,12,850	25,85,000	25,87,000	3,37,010	3,59,000	3,99,000	21,10,324	25,82,000	23
Police	26,24,281	28,69,000	28,80,000	26,05,248	39,43,000	31,90,000	1,21,14,821	1,41,26,000	24
Ports and Pilotage	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,124	53,000	25
Education	11,94.856	13,96,000	45,09,000	6,99,961	7,09,000	10,32,000	1,10,20,677	1,23,56,000	26
Ecclesiastical	2,08,983	2,10,000	2,16,000	67,817	66,000	76,000	3,50,675	3,38,000	27
Medical	12,01,125	13,63,000	15,14,000	1,49,132	1,85,000	2,53,000	26,91,352	35,05,000	28
Sanitation	11,44,216	18,91,000	31,86,000	1,71,819	2,19,000	2,18,000	15,61,697	23,19,000	29
Political	3,03,08,666	2,18,02,000	1,84,86,000	48,42,184	50,28,000	49,31,000	1,89,091	1,98,000	30
Agriculture	11,81,980	13,27,000	19,22,000	91,221	1,12,000	1,44,000	15,56,055	19,12,000	31
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	39.89,159	63,36,000	75,20,000	22,831	15,000	15,000	17,78,460	19,89,000	32
Total	5,82,38,250	4,88,54,000	5.26,12,000	1,00,71,362	1,18,00,000	1,18,87,000	4,47,21,751	5,17,35,000	33
Miscellaneous Civil Charges:									
Territorial and Political Pensions	2,02,221	1,94,000	2,08,000	77,775	57,000	60,000	2,75,777	2,93,000	34
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	3,518	18,000	7,000	...	...	...	21,791	30,000	35
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	15,84,167	16,91,000	15,72,000	1,96,915	2,03,000	1,99,000	36,54,357	37,20,000	36
Stationery and Printing	48,16,739	41,40,000	30,77,000	1,30,623	1,38,000	1,61,000	21,75,214	21,74,000	37
Miscellaneous	28,32,611	26,49,000	66,24,000	58,590	1,80,000	9,49,000	7,09,018	9,37,000	38
Total	94.39,256	86,92,000	1,14,88,000	4,63,903	5,87,000	13,69,000	68,36,152	71,54,000	39
Famine Relief and Insurance:									
Famine Relief	24.687	62,000	...	...	...	...	− 93,256	38,55,000	40
Construction of Protective Railways	−286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	...	...	−2,00,000	...	...	...	2,13,652	1,72,000	42
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	56,85,032	...	93.08,000	...	...	...	...	...	43
Total	57,09.433	62,000	91,08,000	...	...	...	3,06,908	40,27,000	44
Carried forward	18,51,10,695	20,00,07,000	22,22,11,000	1,15,42,615	1,36,37,000	1,41,25,000	7,84,41,645	9,20,75,000	45

	ACCOUNTS, 1918-1919.			
	India	India converted into £ at R15=£1.	England.	TOTAL.
(*a*) Included under the following heads:—	Rs.	£	£	£
State Railways: Interest on Debt	6,96,37,191	4,642,479	3,558,238	8,200,717
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	2,88,544	19,236	81,250	100,486
TOTAL	6,99,25,735	4,661,715	3,639,488	8,301,203

in each of the PROVINCES of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1920-1921, RESULTS OF 1918-1919 and 1919-1920.

		BOMBAY.			BENGAL.			CARRIED FORWARD.		
	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	11,55,000	62,53,338	93,70,000	83,70,000	26,78,129	45,35,000	24,85,000	1,67,51,380	1,70,33,000	1,21,76,000
2	13,20,000	1,10,44,558	1,10,12,000	1,21,29,000	2,39,115	2,66,000	2,89,000	1,53,35,750	1,67,68,000	1,74,75,000
3	2,01,57,000	1,01,95,691	1,08,13,000	1,44,52,000	57,71,019	58,00,000	71,95,000	3,04,26,155	3,18,07,000	4,84,29,000
4	...	...	...	...	33,383	34,000	34,000	36,780	37,000	40,000
5	23,84,000	30,74,188	34,19,000	37,96,000	2,71,632	3,10,000	2,80,000	81,39,113	82,86,000	1,13,81,000
6	5,51,000	3,41,159	8,22,000	8,30,000	6,72,530	7,90,000	8,87,000	37,316	1,28,000	58,000
7	23,05,000	12,99,278	15,50,000	34,08,000	10,57,500	11,69,000	11,85,000	46,14,185	50,98,000	70,66,000
8	6,03,000	18,61,464	19,50,000	25,09,000	13,85,874	13,70,000	16,57,000	36,96,927	38,18,000	47,69,000
9	2,51,000	2,84,182	4,58,000	5,68,000	2,06,093	2,50,000	2,47,000	5,88,462	9,09,000	11,22,000
10	43,82,000	78,72,196	64,00,000	54,77,000	8,25,835	9,30,000	13,57,000	1,36,51,398	1,31,58,000	1,44,13,000
11	18,04,000	4,84,838	5,17,000	5,07,000	11,33,912	13,00,000	13,89,000	31,62,826	35,13,000	37,35,000
12	3,48,62,000	4,27,10,882	4,58,11,000	5,15,41,000	1,42,75,022	1,67,54,000	1,69,05,000	9,64,40,242	10,06,45,000	11,56,64,000
13	4,81,000	7,08,440	12,14,000	15,06,000	4,56,074	5,10,000	5,27,000	12,44,03,578	15,21,68,000	15,38,83,000
14	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	*6,99,25,735*	*7,50,07,000*	*8,22,20,000*
15		...	...	...	...	...	...	*2,12,22,106*	*2,15,25,000*	*2,18,89,000*
16	4,81,000	7,08,440	12,14,000	15,06,000	4,56,074	5,10,000	5,27,000	3,32,55,737	5,56,36,000	4,97,74,000
17	4,52,000	5,11,218	6,44,000	6,88,000	2,56,665	4,02,000	4,65,000	1,51,20,070	1,65,96,000	1,74,05,000
18	9,33,000	12,19,658	18,58,000	21,94,000	7,12,739	9,12,000	9,92,000	4,83,75,807	7,22,32,000	6,71,79,000
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,62,29,585	6,26,35,000	7,33,50,000
20	[illegible]	18,36,254	18,05,000	13,24,000	...	...	...	40,16,861	44,36,000	29,30,000
21	29,13,000	32,55,875	38,99,000	38,05,000	31,10,036	32,13,000	33,47,000	1,74,29,181	1,85,85,000	1,98,22,000
22	1,03,77,000	61,68,112	64,50,000	66,99,000	1,04,01,062	1,06,33,000	1,14,87,000	2,67,66,652	2,82,52,000	2,97,27,000
23	23,45,000	20,06,674	26,00,000	23,81,000	37,82,307	41,00,000	40,60,000	1,07,49,165	1,22,26,000	1,17,72,000
24	1,46,80,000	1,19,33,534	1,48,85,000	1,67,69,000	1,32,25,406	1,43,00,000	1,50,32,000	4,25,03,290	5,01,23,000	5,25,60,000
25	56,000	1,28,459	1,43,000	1,59,000	12,85,749	25,34,000	15,02,000	14,58,332	27,30,000	17,47,000
26	1,39,04,000	1,07,65,527	1,24,60,000	1,48,80,000	86,12,234	95,08,000	1,21,42,000	3,22,92,755	3,64,29,000	4,61,67,000
27	8,82,000	3,77,867	3,86,000	8,95,000	1,92,408	1,86,000	1,98,000	11,97,750	11,95,000	12,67,000
28	44,54,000	25,31,495	35,06,000	51,39,000	29,01,028	31,00,000	37,10,000	94,74,132	1,16,59,000	1,50,70,000
29	34,53,000	8,16,326	11,22,000	28,77,000	7,71,020	15,00,000	15,67,000	44,65,078	70,51,000	1,12,50,000
30	1,55,000	11,23,221	11,53,000	11,24,000	2,92,222	47,000	50,000	3,67,55,384	2,82,23,000	2,47,46,000
31	26,15,000	18,55,000	21,10,000	29,31,000	14,26,033	17,25,000	21,15,000	61,10,295	71,86,000	97,27,000
32	23,26,000	4,57,125	6,25,000	12,26,000	25,49,869	9,17,000	11,11,000	87,92,444	98,32,000	1,21,98,000
33	5,76,68,000	4,14,13,721	4,98,89,000	5,84,15,000	4,85,49,874	5,17,63,000	5,62,71,000	19,79,94,458	21,34,91,000	23,63,53,000
34	2,90,000	4,67,280	4,83,000	4,53,000	6,93,011	6,64,000	6,62,000	17,16,064	16,90,000	16,83,000
35	20,000	15,438	14,000	9,000	419	1,000	1,000	41,166	63,000	37,000
36	37,74,000	43,54,295	44,83,000	46,46,000	35,67,579	38,50,000	40,87,000	1,33,57,313	1,39,47,000	1,42,78,000
37	23,90,000	27,03,929	31,21,000	29,44,000	15,08,589	17,70,000	17,52,000	1,13,35,094	1,13,43,000	1,03,83,000
38	14,26,000	24,80,908	15,70,000	16,08,000	9,07,947	7,08,000	24,70,000	69,89,069	60,53,000	1,30,77,000
39	79,02,000	1,00,21,850	96,70,000	96,70,000	66,77,545	69,93,000	89,72,000	3,34,38,706	3,30,96,000	3,94,08,000
40	...	27,19,946	47,23,000	...	34,710	12,60,000	1,00,000	28,72,599	99,00,000	1,00,000
41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—286	...	...
42	1,36,000	26,61,875	33,36,000	30,19,000	3,558	2,000	1,000	28,79,085	35,10,000	29,56,000
43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,85,032	...	93,08,000
44	1,36,000	53,81,821	80,59,000	30,19,000	38,268	12,62,000	1,01,000	1,14,36,430	1,34,10,000	1,23,64,000
45	10,15,08,000	10,25,84,186	11,65,42,000	12,61,63,000	7,02,52,948	7,76,84,000	8,32,41,000	44,79,32,089	49,99,45,000	54,72,48,000

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1919-1920.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1920-1921.			
India.	India converted into £ at R15=£1.	England.	TOTAL.	India.	India converted into £ at R15=£1.	England.	TOTAL.
Rs.	£	£	£	Rs.	£	£	£
7,47,01,000	4,980,000	3,592,600	8,572,600	8,19,00,000	5,460,000	3,675,700	9,135,700
3,06,000	20,400	81,200	101,600	3,20,000	21,300	81,200	102,500
7,50,07,000	5,000,400	3,673,800	8,674,200	8,22,20,000	5,481,300	3,756,900	9,238,200

No. 2.—Account showing the Estimated Expenditure (Imperial and Provincial) compared with the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	BROUGHT FORWARD.			UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.			PUNJAB.		
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	
Direct Demands on the Revenues:	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Refunds and Drawbacks	1,67,51,380	1,70,33,000	1,21,76,000	3,76,096	7,45,000	5,75,000	2,40,852	2,88,000	1
Assignments and Compensations	1,53,35,750	1,67,06,000	1,74,75,000	3,09,581	3,14,000	3,28,000	94,479	96,000	2
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:									
Land Revenue	3,64,26,155	3,18,97,000	4,34,29,000	1,02,20,896	1,90,20,000	96,89,000	49,40,762	57,86,000	3
Opium (including cost of Production)	36,730	37,000	40,000	1,95,72,603	1,34,28,000	1,73,68,000	...	...	4
Salt (including cost of Production)	81,39,113	82,86,000	1,13,81,000	...	...	...	...	...	5
Stamps	37,316	1,28,000	58,000	2,71,924	3,80,000	3,29,000	1,95,821	2,16,000	6
Excise	46,14,185	50,98,000	70,66,000	4,97,866	6,80,000	5,40,000	2,34,450	2,60,000	7
Customs	36,96,927	38,18,000	47,69,000	...	...	...	..	...	8
Income Tax	5,88,462	9,09,000	11,22,000	35,585	2,60,000	3,10,000	58,318	1,10,000	9
Forest	1,36,51,398	1,31,58,000	1,44,13,000	45,98,962	57,97,000	70,22,000	17,95,804	24,63,000	10
Registration	31,02,826	35,13,000	37,35,000	3,09,182	3,17,000	3,65,000	1,34,219	1,70,000	11
Total	9,64,40,242	10,06,45,000	11,56,64,000	3,61,92,195	3,18,91,000	3,65,32,000	76,94,705	93,89,000	12
Interest:									
Interest on Debt	12,44,03,578	15,21,68,000	15,38,83,000	13,79,065	16,40,000	13,88,000	1,82,908	2,19,000	13
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways	*6,99,25,735*	*7,50,07,000*	*8,22,20,000*	...	...	...	...	...	14
" " Irrigation	*2,12,22,106*	*2,15,25,000*	*2,18,89,000*	...	...	...	...	..	15
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	3,32,55,737	5,56,36,000	4,97,74,000	13,79,065	16,40,000	13,88,000	1,82,908	2,19,000	16
Interest on other Obligations	1,51,20,070	1,65,96,000	1,74,05,000	10,74,034	11,87,000	14,82,000	2,10,703	3,24,000	17
Total	4,83,75,807	7,22,32,000	6,71,79,000	24,53,099	28,27,000	28,70,000	3,93,611	5,43,000	18
Posts and Telegraphs	5,62,29,585	6,26,35,000	7,33,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	19
Mint	40,16,861	44,36,000	29,30,000	...	...	...	...	...	20
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments:									
General Administration	1,74,29,181	1,85,85,000	1,98,22,000	23,58,329	25,46,000	25,73,000	16,34,266	18,73,000	21
Law and Justice:									
Courts of Law	2,67,66,652	2,82,52,000	2,97,27,000	70,09,786	75,41,000	71,58,000	46,21,661	52,64,000	22
Jails	1,07,49,165	1,22,26,000	1,17,72,000	30,68,849	38,26,000	28,44,000	23,37,515	23,26,000	23
Police	4,25,03,290	5,01,23,000	5,25,60,000	1,33,20,228	1,44,73,000	1,39,90,000	71,19,367	83,45,000	24
Ports and Pilotage	14,58,832	27,30,000	17,47,000	...	...	...	...	...	25
Education	3,22,92,755	3,64,29,000	4,64,67,000	76,81,609	1,04,89,000	1,30,74,000	53,55,779	58,57,000	26
Ecclesiastical	11,97,750	11,95,000	12,67,000	2,68,869	2,60,000	2,97,000	2,76,295	2,54,000	27
Medical	94,74,132	1,16,59,000	1,50,70,000	15,81,469	16,47,000	21,52,000	11,67,299	14,29,000	28
Sanitation	44,65,078	70,51,000	1,12,50,000	19,14,786	23,99,000	45,20,000	8,06,046	10,12,000	29
Political	3,67,55,384	2,82,23,000	2,47,46,000	1,42,459	2,62,000	2,45,000	7,24,540	6,39,000	30
Agriculture	61,10,295	71,86,000	97,27,000	17,53,523	19,08,000	27,00,000	16,84,219	22,58,000	31
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	87,92,444	98,82,000	1,21,98,000	1,99,290	3,14,000	3,17,000	1,68,711	2,63,000	32
Total	19,79,94,458	21,34,91,000	23,63,53,000	3,92,99,197	4,53,65,000	4,98,70,000	2,58,95,698	2,95,20,000	33
Miscellaneous Civil Charges:									
Territorial and Political Pensions	17,16,064	16,90,000	16,83,000	7,47,412	7,30,000	7,68,000	69,825	68,000	34
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	41,166	63,000	37,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	35
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,33,57,318	1,39,47,000	1,42,78,000	39,39,623	40,55,000	42,72,000	26,05,518	25,93,000	36
Stationery and Printing	1,13,35,094	1,13,43,000	1,08,33,000	10,10,581	11,82,000	11,34,000	8,65,407	9,51,000	37
Miscellaneous	69,89,069	60,53,000	1,30,77,000	7,97,908	5,78,000	59,77,000	20,27,962	21,03,000	38
Total	3,34,38,706	3,30,96,000	3,94,08,000	64,95,524	65,45,000	1,21,72,000	55,68,707	57,15,000	39
Famine Relief and Insurance:									
Famine Relief	28,72,599	99,00,000	1,00,000	12,51,553	10,69,000	5,000	66,061	80,000	40
Construction of Protective Railways	—286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	28,79,085	35,10,000	29,56,000	4,37,404	4,14,000	5,74,000	...	...	42
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	56,85,032	...	93,08,000	...	...	...	...	...	43
Total	1,14,36,430	1,34,10,000	1,23,64,000	16,88,957	14,83,000	5,79,000	66,061	80,000	44
Carried forward	44,79,32,089	49,99,45,000	54,72,48,000	8,61,28,972	8,86,11,000	10,20,23,000	3,96,18,802	4,51,97,000	45

in each of the Provinces of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1920-1921, Results of 1918-1919 and 1919-1920—*continued.*

		Burma.			Bihar and Orissa.			Carried forward.		
	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2,70,000	11,52,268	14,97,000	9,61,000	1,33,349	1,32,000	1,23,000	1,86,53,945	1,96,95,000	1,41,05,009
2	97,000	200	1,000	1,000	94,842	1.07,000	1,07,000	1,58,34,352	1,72,86,000	1,80,08,000
3	60,26,000	70,42,727	66,32,000	88,88,000	31,26,582	33,17,000	83,00,000	5,57,57,072	5,76,52,000	7,13,32,000
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,96,09,333	1.34,65,000	1,74,08,000
5	...	46,846	48,000	51,000	76,815	77,000	77,000	82,62,774	84,11,000	1,15,09,000
6	2,24,000	1,01,128	1,20,000	1,11,000	2.24,171	2,55,000	2,61,000	8,30,360	10,49,000	9,83 000
7	3,02,000	13,05 586	13,45,000	14,20,000	6,40,824	9,22 000	7,82,000	72,92,411	83,05,000	1,01,10,000
8	...	8 38,478	7,78,000	10,18,000	15,382	17,000	18,000	45,45,787	46,13,000	58,00,000
9	1,85,000	62 811	1,16,000	1,82,000	46,921	51,000	62 000	7,92,097	14,46,000	18,67,000
10	37,64,000	56,91,982	66,60,000	70,67,000	4,30,849	5,41,000	6,53,000	2,61,68,995	2,86,19,000	3,24,19,000
11	1,56,000	1,06,625	1,16,000	1,13,000	3,98,464	4,50,000	4,04,000	41,11,316	45,66,000	47,73,000
12	1,10,24,000	1,63,43,651	1,73,13,000	1,98,07,000	51,87,649	58,69,000	57,87,000	16,19,58,442	16,51,07,000	18,88,14,000
13	2,58,000	1,77,951	2,14,000	2,53,000	1,10,476	2,03,000	2,70,000	12,62,53,978	15,44,44,000	15,60,52,000
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*6,99,25,735*	*7,50,07,000*	*8,22,20,000*
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2,12,22,106*	*2,15,25,000*	*2,18,89,000*
16	2,58,000	1,77,951	2,14,000	2,53,000	1,10,476	2,03,000	2,70,000	3,51,06,137	5,79,12,000	5,19,43,000
17	3,59,000	1,73,627	2,88,000	3,36,000	1,41,598	2,22,000	2 54,000	1,67,20,032	1,86,17,000	1,98,36,000
18	6,17,000	3,51,578	5,02,000	5,89,000	2,52,074	4,25,000	5,24,000	5,18,26,169	7,65,29,000	7,17,79,000
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,62,29,585	6,26,35,000	7,33,50,000
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,16,861	44,36,000	29 30,000
21	20,56,000	23,40,603	25,20,000	26,55,000	16,96,748	18,42,000	19,20,000	2,54,59,127	2,73,66,000	2,90,26,000
22	54,92,000	48,11,295	51,84,000	58,59,000	42,36,165	46,08,000	48,00,000	4,71,45,559	5,08,49 000	5,30,30,000
23	22,30,000	15,17,418	16,29,000	16,72,000	22 19,138	21,01,000	20,13,000	1 98,94,385	2,21,08,000	2,05,31,000
24	76,49,000	1,51,00,386	1,48,32,000	1,67,42,000	53,81,476	63,19,000	62,24,000	8 34 24,747	9,40 92,000	9,71 65 000
25	..	17,82,514	18,37,000	21,00,000	5,4 0	7,000	7,000	3 ,46 366	45,74,000	38,54,000
26	75,93,000	42,29,148	41,13 000	45,89,000	44,45,117	49,28,000	51,70,000	5,40,04,408	6,18,16,000	7,68,93,000
27	2,93,000	1,36,643	1,31,000	1,62,000	37,013	40,000	41,000	19,06,570	18,80,000	20,65,000
28	21,75,000	18,66 5..8	20,79,000	22,69,000	9,03,601	10,71,000	14,38,000	1,49 93,059	1,80,85,0 0	2,31,04,000
29	12,89,000	8,44,684	9,30,000	11,60,000	3,69,750	4,43,000	5,78,000	84,00,344	1,18,35,000	1,87,92,000
30	6,00,000	12,60,796	12 93,000	16,82,000	55,110	88,000	84,000	3,89,38,289	3,05,05,000	2,73,57,000
31	30,33,000	8,59,686	8,37,000	13,42,000	6,29,765	7,01,000	9,54,000	1,10,37,488	1,28,90,000	1,.7,56,000
32	4,44,000	1,44,624	1,97,000	2,82,000	71,326	2,36,000	1,78,000	93,76,395	1,08,42,000	1,34,19,000
33	3,28,59,000	3,48,84,355	3,55,82,000	4,05,08,000	2,00,50,969	2,23,84,000	2,34,02,000	31,81,24,677	34,68,42,000	38,29,92,000
34	70,000	1,26,482	1,67,000	1,69,000	55,317	53,000	53,000	27,15,100	27,07,000	27,43,000
35	...	...	...	...	11,238	10,000	10,000	52,404	78,000	48,000
36	26,74,000	14,41,545	15,41,000	16,84,000	10,42,111	10,99,000	10,98,000	2,23,86,105	2,32,35,000	2,39,56,000
37	9,78,000	7,53,045	9,40,000	9,27,000	6,37,545	7,08,000	7,30,000	1,46,01,672	1,51,24,000	1,41,22,000
38	67,02,000	5,43,830	6,28,000	5,87,000	2,19,594	8,16,000	17,07,000	1,05,78,363	96,73,000	2,80,50,000
39	1,04,24,000	28,64,902	32,71,000	33,17,000	19,65 805	21,85,000	35,98,000	5,08,83,644	5,08,12,000	6,89,19,000
40	...	...	50,000	1,04,000	75,723	7,80,000	75,000	42,65,956	1,18,29,000	2,84,000
41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—286	...	...
42	...	...	...	...	1,32,990	1,52,000	1,40,000	34,49,479	40,76,000	86,70,000
43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,85,032	...	93,08,000
44	...	...	50,000	1,04,000	2,08,713	9,32,000	2,15,000	1,34,00,181	1,59,05,000	1,32,62,000
45	5,49,24,000	5,44,44,486	5,67,18,000	6,43,25,000	2,76,65,210	3,17,95,000	3,35,26,000	65,57,89,559	72,22,66,000	80,20,46,000

No. 2.—Account showing the Estimated Expenditure (Imperial and Provincial) compared with the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	BROUGHT FORWARD.			CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.			ASSAM.			
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direct Demands on the Revenues:										
Refunds and Drawbacks	1,86,53,945	1,96,95,000	1,41,05,000	95,175	9,20,000	4,12,000	1,20,257	73,000	56,000	1
Assignments and Compensations	1,58,34,352	1,72,86,000	1,80,08,000	25,51,279	25,55,000	25,55,000	58,039	55,000	55,000	2
Charges in respect of Collection, viz. :—										
Land Revenue	5,57,57,072	5,76,52,000	7,13,32,000	42,48,005	45,67,000	46,23,000	15,39,315	17,67,000	17,10,000	3
Opium (including cost of Production)	1,96,09,333	1,34,65,000	1,74,08,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Salt (including cost of Production)	82,62,774	84,11,000	1,15,09,000	...	...	...	880	1,000	1,000	5
Stamps	8 30,360	10,49,000	9,83,000	1,22,920	1,50,000	1,53,000	46,818	54,000	53,000	6
Excise	72,92,411	83,05,000	1,01,10,000	5,45,415	6,02,000	6,30,000	2,37,087	1,31,000	1,43,000	7
Customs	45,45,787	46,13 000	58,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Income Tax	7,92 097	14,46 000	18 67,000	38,022	63,000	1,30,000	4,344	5,000	7,000	9
Forest	2,61,68,995	2,86 19,000	3,29,19,000	20,15,547	23,40,000	24 95,000	6,90,961	8,99,000	9,79,000	10
Registration	41,11,316	45,66,000	47,73,000	1,72,472	1,84,000	1,70,000	67,789	78,000	84,000	11
Total	16,18,58,442	16,51,07,000	18,88,14,000	97,88,835	1,13,81,000	1,11,68,000	27,65,490	30,63,000	30,88,000	12
Interest:										
Interest on Debt	12,62,53,978	15,44,44,000	15,60,62,000	2,01,191	3,36,000	3,55,000	1,46,720	1,20,000	93,000	13
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways	*6,99,25,735*	*7,50,07,000*	*8,22 20,000*	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*2 12,22,106*	*2,15 25,000*	*2,18,89,000*	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	3,51,06,137	5,79,12,000	5,19,43,000	2,01,191	3,36,000	3,55,000	1 46,720	1,20,000	93,000	16
Interest on other Obligations	1,67,20,032	1 86,17,000	1,98,36,000	1,30,767	2,03,000	2,29,000	50,680	76,000	80,000	17
Total	5,18,26,169	7,65,29,000	7,17,79 000	3,31,958	5,39,000	5,84,000	1,97,400	1,96,000	1,73,000	18
Posts and Telegraphs	5,62,29,585	6,26 35,000	7,33,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Mint	40,16,861	44,36,000	29,30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments:										
General Administration	2,54,59,127	2,73,66,000	2,90,26,000	11,90,990	12,08,000	13,72,000	7,67,517	7,96,000	8,27,000	21
Law and Justice: Courts of Law	4,74,45 559	5,08 49,000	5,30,30,000	31 95 731	34,30,000	32,74,000	10,92 628	10 83 000	11,78,000	22
Jails	1,98 92,385	2,21,08,000	2,05,31,000	8 97,994	9 90 000	9,40,000	3,42,886	3,50 000	3,86,000	23
Police	8,34,24,747	9,40,92 000	9,71,65,000	39,14,477	43,98,000	43,08,000	42,98 235	34,65,000	27,75,000	24
Ports and Pilotage	32 46 306	45,74 000	38,54,000	...	...	...	75,803	62 000	76,000	25
Education	5,40,04 408	6,18,16 000	7,68,93,000	37,71 851	41,00,000	46,23,000	16,09 913	16,96,000	21,41,000	26
Ecclesiastical	9 06,570	18 80,000	20,65,000	1,19,009	1,07,000	1,16,000	24 691	24,000	29,000	27
Medical	1,49 93 059	1,80,85,000	2,31,04,000	9 32,116	10,16,000	12,20,000	6,00 248	6,50 000	7,28,000	28
Sanitation	84,00,344	1,18,35,000	1,87,92 000	7,87,518	5,98,000	9,34,000	2,16,548	3,10,000	3,96,000	29
Political	3,89 38,289	3 05,05,000	2,73,57,000	38 948	42,000	43,000	5 09 765	6,42,000	7,43,000	30
Agriculture	1,10,37,485	1,28,90,000	1,77,56,000	9,38,160	10,66,000	13,19,000	3,11,273	3,82,000	5,01,000	31
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	93,76,395	1,08,42,000	1,34,19,000	2,45,336	3,78,000	4,63,000	1,15,624	1,48,000	1,82,000	32
Total	31,81,24,677	34,68,42,000	38,29,92,000	1,60,35,120	1,73,33,000	1,86,12,000	1,00,05,164	96,08,000	99,57,000	33
Miscellaneous Civil Charges:										
Territorial and Political Pensions	27,15,100	27,07,000	27,43,000	1,70,124	1,72,000	1,72,000	8,301	8,000	8,000	34
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	52,404	78,000	48,000	...	...	...	121	3,000	...	35
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	2,23,86,105	2,32,35,000	2,39,56,000	10,59,604	11,10,000	11,12,000	8,41,784	4,29,000	3,85,000	36
Stationery and Printing	1 46,01,672	1,51,24,000	1,41,22,000	3,77,993	4,44,000	4,11,000	1,43 874	1,74,000	1,83,000	37
Miscellaneous	1,05,75,363	96,73,000	2,80,50,000	2,79 086	1,98,000	29,35,000	4,88,323	5,05,000	10,57,000	38
Total	5,03,33,644	5,08,12,000	6,89,19,000	18,86,787	19,24,000	46,30,000	9,82,403	11,19,000	16,33,000	39
Famine Relief and Insurance:										
Famine Relief	42,65,956	1,18,29,000	2,84,000	3,50,494	14,41,000	...	64	16,000	8,000	40
Construction of Protective Railways	—286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	34,49,479	40,76,000	36,70,000	12,35,166	13,14,000	14,48,000	...	...	...	42
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	56,85,032	...	93,08,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Total	1,34,00,181	1,59,05,000	1,32,62,000	15,85,660	27,55,000	14,48,000	64	16,000	8,000	44
Carried forward	65,57,89,559	72,22,66,000	80,20,46,000	2,96,28,360	3,39,32,000	3,64,42,000	1,39,50,521	1,40,02,000	1,48,59,000	45

in each of the Provinces of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1920-1921, Results of 1918-1919 and 1919-1920—*continued.*

	Total India.						England.			Grand Total.		
	Rupees.			Rupees converted into £ at R15=£1.								
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	1,88,69,377	2,06,88,000	1,45,73,000	1,257,958	1,379,200	971,500	...	...	...	1,257,958	1,379,200	971,500
2	1,84,43,670	1,98,96,000	2,06,18,000	1,229,578	1,326,400	1,374,500	...	...	...	1,229,578	1,326,400	1,374,500
3	6,15,44,392	6,39,86,000	7,76,65,000	4,102,960	4,265,700	5,177,600	1,373	3,600	1,600	4,104,333	4,269,300	5,179,200
4	1,96,09,333	1,34,65,000	1,74,08,000	1,307,289	897,700	1,160,500	596	1,400	2,700	1,307,885	899,100	1,163,200
5	82,63,654	84,12,000	1,15,10,000	550,910	560,800	767,400	2,190	2,800	1,600	553,100	563,600	769,000
6	10,00,09[illegible]	12,53,000	11,89,000	66,673	83,500	79,300	153,248	175,000	110,000	219,921	258,500	189,300
7	80,74,913	90,38,000	1,08,83,000	538,328	602,600	725,500	200	900	500	538,528	603,500	726,000
8	45,45,787	46,13,000	58,00,000	303,052	307,500	386,700	120	400	200	303,172	307,900	386,900
9	[illegible],34,463	15,14,000	20,04,000	55,631	100,900	133,600	...	...	...	55,631	100,900	133,600
10	2,88,75,503	3,18,58,000	3,63,93,000	1,925,034	2,128,900	2,426,200	1,877	8,700	35,500	1,926,911	2,132,600	2,461,700
11	43,51,577	48,28,000	50,27,000	290,105	321,800	335,200	...	...	...	290,105	321,800	335,200
12	17,44,12,767	17,95,51,000	20,30,70,000	11,627,518	11,970,000	13,538,000	159,604	192,800	152,100	11,787,122	12,162,800	13,690,100
13	12,66,01,889	15,49,00,000	15,65,00,000	8,440,126	10,326,700	10,433,300	8,400,805	7,582,100	7,239,400	16,840,931	17,908,800	17,672,700
14	*6,99,25,735*	*7,50,07,000*	*8,22,20,000*	*4,661,715*	*5,000,500*	*5,481,300*	*3,639,488*	*3,673,800*	*3,756,900*	*8,301,203*	*8,674,300*	*9,238,200*
15	*2,12,22,196*	*2,15,25,000*	*2,18,89,000*	*1,414,808*	*1,435,000*	*1,459,300*	*124,596*	*125,000*	*125,700*	*1,539,404*	*1,560,000*	*1,585,000*
16	3,54,54,048	5,83,68,000	5,23,91,000	2,363,603	3,891,200	3,492,700	4,636,721	3,783,300	3,356,800	7,000,324	7,674,500	6,849,500
17	1,69,01,479	1,88,96,000	2,01,45,000	1,126,766	1,259,700	1,343,000	...	...	...	1,126,766	1,259,700	1,343,000
18	5,23,55,527	7,72,64,000	7,25,36,000	3,490,369	5,150,900	4,835,700	4,636,721	3,783,300	3,356,800	8,127,090	8,934,200	8,192,500
19	5,62,29,585	6,26,35,000	7,33,50,000	3,748,639	4,175,700	4,890,000	226,315	549,600	1,183,500	3,974,954	4,725,300	6,073,500
20	40,16,861	44,36,000	29,30,000	267,791	295,700	195,400	38,019	60,500	62,800	305,810	356,200	258,200
21	2,74,17,634	2,93,70,000	3,12,25,000	1,827,842	1,958,000	2,081,700	661,872	738,600	742,700	2,489,714	2,696,600	2,824,400
22	5,17,33,918	5,53,62,000	5,74,77,000	3,448,928	3,690,800	3,831,800	536	21,500	2,600	3,449,464	3,712,300	3,834,400
23	2,11,33,265	2,34,48,000	2,18,57,000	1,408,884	1,563,200	1,457,100	587	...	...	1,409,471	1,563,200	1,457,100
24	9,16,37,459	10,19,55,000	10,42,48,000	6,109,164	6,797,000	6,949,900	562	3,000	2,800	6,109,726	6,800,000	6,952,700
25	33,22,109	46,36,000	39,30,000	221,474	309,100	262,000	60	500	300	221,534	309,600	262,300
26	5,93,86,202	6,76,12,000	8,36,57,000	3,959,080	4,507,500	5,577,200	15,446	15,600	13,000	3,974,526	4,523,100	5,590,200
27	20,50,273	20,11,000	22,10,000	136,685	134,100	147,300	107	600	400	136,792	134,700	147,700
28	1,65,25,423	1,97,51,000	2,50,52,000	1,101,695	1,316,700	1,670,200	7,842	27,100	16,600	1,109,537	1,343,800	1,686,800
29	94,44,410	1,27,43,000	2,01,22,000	629,627	849,500	1,341,400	625	4,500	2,000	630,252	854,000	1,343,400
30	3,94,87,002	3,11,89,000	2,81,43,000	2,632,467	2,079,300	1,876,200	21,402	68,800	30,200	2,653,869	2,148,100	1,906,400
31	1,22,86,921	1,43,38,000	1,95,76,000	819,128	955,800	1,305,000	3,974	3,200	10,200	823,102	959,000	1,315,200
32	97,40,345	1,13,68,000	1,40,64,000	649,357	757,900	937,600	30,874	42,700	36,800	680,231	800,600	974,400
33	34,41,64,961	37,37,83,000	41,15,61,000	22,944,331	24,918,900	27,437,400	743,887	926,100	857,600	23,688,218	25,845,000	28,295,000
34	28,93,525	28,87,000	29,23,000	192,902	192,500	194,900	—7,678	17,000	11,100	185,224	209,500	206,000
35	52,525	76,000	48,000	3,501	5,000	3,200	137,408	600,000	1,100,000	140,909	605,000	1,103,200
36	2,37,87,493	2,47,74,000	2,54,33,000	1,585,833	1,651,600	1,696,900	1,939,367	2,063,000	2,302,000	3,525,200	3,714,600	3,998,900
37	1,51,23,539	1,57,42,000	1,47,16,000	1,008,236	1,049,500	981,000	101,500	166,000	134,500	1,109,736	1,215,500	1,115,500
38	1,13,45,752	1,03,76,000	3,20,42,000	756,383	691,700	2,136,100	575,324	61,900	55,000	1,331,707	753,600	2,191,100
39	5,32,02,834	5,38,55,000	7,51,82,000	3,546,855	3,590,300	5,012,100	2,745,921	2,907,900	3,002,600	6,292,776	6,498,200	8,614,700
40	46,16,514	1,32,86,000	2,92,000	307,767	885,800	19,500	...	...	...	307,767	885,800	19,500
41	—286	...	...	—19	...	...	...	...	...	—19	...	...
42	46,84,645	53,90,000	51,18,000	312,309	359,300	341,200	940	3,000	18,800	313,249	362,300	360,000
43	56,85,033	...	93,08,000	379,003	...	620,500	...	...	...	379,003	...	620,500
44	1,49,85,905	1,86,76,000	1,47,18,000	999,060	1,245,100	981,200	940	3,000	18,800	1,000,000	1,248,100	1,000,000
45	69,93,68,410	77,02,00,000	85,33,47,000	46,624,563	51,346,600	56,889,800	8,551,407	8,423,200	9,284,300	55,175,970	59,769,800	66,124,000

No. 2.—Account showing the Estimated Expenditure (Imperial and Provincial) compared with the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	INDIA, GENERAL.			N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.			MADRAS.		
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Brought forward . . .	18,51,10,695	20,00,07,000	22,22,11,000	1,15,42,615	1,36,37,000	1,41,25,000	7,84,41,645	9,20,75,000	1
Railway Revenue Account.									
State Railways :									
Interest on Debt	6,96,37,191	7,47,01,000	8,19,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	2
Annuities in purchase of Railways .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sinking Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Interest chargeable against Companies on advances	2,88,544	3,06,000	3,20,000	...	...	...	...	...	5
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	7,51,163	8,11,000	8,53,000	...	...	...	...	...	6
Subsidized Companies : Land, etc .	3,01,684	6,50,000	5,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	7
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure .	44,24,379	13,00,000	12,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total .	7,54,02,961	7,77,68,000	8,47,73,000	...	...	...	...	...	9
Irrigation :									
Major Works :									
Working Expenses	...	...	34 000	6,31,219	9,11,000	7,30,000	20,64,667	19,18,000	10
Interest on Debt	*—18,68,949*	*—18,75,000*	*—18,85,000*	9,25,512	9,32,000	9,44,000	31,20,791	31,51,000	11
Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Minor Works and Navigation . . .	2,17,780	1,54,000	3,05,000	3,97,459	6,55,000	50,000	44,20,276	42,13,000	13
Total .	*—16,51,169*	*—17,21,000*	*—15,46,000*	21,54,190	24,98,000	17,24,000	96,05 734	92,82,000	14
Other Public Works :									
Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Civil Works	37,92,096	37,81,000	71,36,000	18,08,063	15,66,000	37,07,000	1,06,75,658	1,17,03,000	16
Total .	37,92,096	37,81,000	71,36,000	18,08,063	15,66,000	37,07,000	1,06,75,658	1,17,03,000	17
Military Services :									
Army :									
Effective	55,24,22,813	68,68,89,000	39,42,68,000	...	..	...	...	...	18
Non-effective	1,59,18,060	1,85,36,000	2,91,05,000	...	...	...	...	...	19
Marine	81,72,523	62,55,000	74,28,000	...	...	...	...	...	20
Military Works	4,26,87,723	4,75,07,000	4,32,75,000	...	...	...	...	...	21
Total .	61,92,01,119	75,91,87,000	47,40,76,000	...	...	...	...	...	22
Total Expenditure .	88,18,55,702	1,03,90,22,000	78,66,50,000	1,55,04,868	1,77,01,000	1,95,56,000	9,87,23,037	11,30,60,000	23
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,20,121	...	24
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances . .	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	*15,18,000*	25
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	88,18,55,702	1,03,90,22,000	78,66,50,000	1,55,04,868	1,77,01,000	1,95,56,000	9,96,43,158	11,15,42,000	26
Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue :									
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works :									
State Railways	6,33,80,861	8,78,46,000	13,75,66,000	...	...	...	...	...	27
Irrigation Works	...	—1,08,000	19,42,000	8,695	2,10,000	2,55,000	5,69,856	4,80,000	28
Initial Expenditure on New Capital at Delhi	42,66,828	47,49,000	89,71,000	...	...	...	...	..	29
Total .	6,76,47,189	9,24,87,000	14,84,79,000	8,695	2,10,000	2,55,000	5,69,856	4,80,000	30

in each of the Provinces of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1920-1921, Results of 1918-1919 and 1919-1920—*continued.*

		Bombay.			Bengal.			Carried forward.		
	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	10,15,08,000	10,25,84,186	11,65,42,000	12,61,63,000	7,02,52,948	7,76,84,000	8,32,41,000	44,79,32,089	49,99,45,000	54,72,48,000
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,96,37,191	7,47,01,000	8,19,00,000
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,88,544	3,06,000	3,20,000
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,51,163	8,11,000	8,53,000
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,01,684	6,50,000	5,00,000
8	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	44,24,379	13,00,000	12,00,000
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,54,02,961	7,77,68,000	8,47,73,000
10	17,39,000	19,07,180	20,32,000	18,64,000	2,31,084	2,25,000	2,25,000	50,34,150	50,86,000	45,92,000
11	31,81,000	28,08,285	29,11,000	30,40,000	3,78,273	3,78,000	3,78,000	53,63,912	54,97,000	56,58,000
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	41,38,000	31,12,498	39,07,000	50,37,000	25,92,068	30,52,000	40,87,000	1,07,40,081	1,19,81,000	1,36,17,000
14	90,58,000	78,27,963	88,50,000	99,41,000	32,01,425	36,55,000	46,90,000	2,11,38,143	2,25,64,000	2,38,67,000
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	1,48,82,000	1,28,22,948	1,69,86,000	2,04,06,000	1,15,74,522	1,30,70,000	1,58,81,000	4,06,73,287	4,71,06,000	6,20,12,000
17	1,48,82,000	1,28,22,948	1,69,86,000	2,04,06,000	1,15,74,522	1,30,70,000	1,58,81,000	4,06,73,287	4,71,06,000	6,20,12,000
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,24,22,818	68,68,89,000	39,42,68,000
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,59,18,060	1,85,36,000	2,91,05,000
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,72,523	62,55,000	74,28,000
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,26,87,723	4,75,07,000	4,32,75,000
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,92,01,119	75,91,87,000	47,40,76,000
23	12,54,48,000	12,32,35,097	14,23,78,000	15,65,10,000	8,50,28,895	9,44,09,000	10,38,12,000	1,20,43,17,599	1,40,66,70,000	1,19,19,76,000
24	...	48,73,587	42,38,000	...	4,35,872	35,07,000	...	62,29,580	77,45,000	...
25	*1,50,32,000*	...	...	*93,74,000*	...	...	*63,65,000*	...	*15,18,000*	*3,07,71,000*
26	11,04,16,000	12,81,08,684	14,66,15,000	14,71,36,000	8,54,64,767	9,79,16,000	9,74,47,000	1,21,05,77,179	1,41,37,07,000	1,16,12,05,000
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,33,80,361	8,78,46,000	13,75,66,000
28	8,00,000	—2,46,384	2,50,000	4,54,000	...	...	...	3,31,667	8,83,000	34,51,000
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,66,828	47,49,000	89,71,000
30	8,00,000	—2,46,384	2,50,000	4,54,000	...	...	...	6,79,78,856	9,31,27,000	14,99,88,000

No. 2.—Amount showing the Estimated Expenditure (Imperial and Provincial) compared with the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	BROUGHT FORWARD.			UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.			PUNJAB.			
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Brought forward	44,79,32,089	49,99,45,000	54,72,48,000	8,61,28,972	8,86,11,000	10,20,23,000	8,96,18,802	4,51,97,000	5,49 24,000	1
Railway Revenue Account.										
State Railways : Interest on Debt	6,96,37,191	7,47,01,000	8,19,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sinking Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	2,88,544	3,06,000	3,20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	7,51,163	8 11,000	8,53,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Subsidized Companies: Land, etc.	3,01,684	6,50,000	5,00,000	5,000	5,000	12,000	...	...	...	7
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	44,24,379	13,00,000	12,00,000	244	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total	7,54,02,961	7,77,68,000	8,47,73,000	5,244	5,000	12,000	...	...	...	9
Irrigation :										
Major Works : Working Expenses	50,34,150	50,86,000	45,92,000	34,46,871	37,14,000	38,10,000	1,03,03,276	1,13,29,000	1,06,86,000	10
Interest on Debt	53,63,912	54,97,000	56,58,000	41,61,116	41,97,000	42,49,000	75,68,775	76,03,000	76,47,000	11
Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Minor Works and Navigation	1,07,40,081	1,19,81,000	1,36,17,000	5,31,939	7,03,000	10,34,000	13,49,131	15,72,000	13,35,000	13
Total	2,11,38,143	2,25,64,000	2,38,67,000	81,39,926	86,14,000	90,93,000	1,92,21,182	2,05,04,000	1,96,68,000	14
Other Public Works :										
Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	1,01,592	48,000	...	...	...	...	15
Civil Works	4,06,73,287	4,71,06,000	6,20,12,000	72,52,175	94,37,000	1,23,72,000	88,06,850	1,34,57,000	1,41,60,000	16
Total	4,06,73,287	4,71,06,000	6,20,12,000	73,53,767	94,85,000	1,23,72,000	88,06,850	1,34,57,000	1,41,60 000	17
Military Services :										
Army : Effective	55,24,22,813	68,68,89,000	39,42,68,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Non-effective	1,59,18,060	1,85,86,000	2,91,05,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Marine	81,72,523	62,55,000	74,28,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Military Works	4,26,87,723	4,75,07,000	4,82,75,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Total	61,92,01,119	75,91,87,000	47,40,76,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Total Expenditure	1,20,43,47,599	1,40,65,70,000	1,19,19,76,000	10,16,27,909	10,67,15,000	12,35,00,000	6,76,46,884	7,91,58,000	8,87 52,000	23
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	62,29,580	77,45,000	...	7,32,237	...	...	36,43,561	25,80,000	...	24
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	...	*15,18,000*	*3,07,71,000*	...	*40,67,000*	*1,35,55,000*	...	...	*70,19,000*	25
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	1,21,05,77,179	1,41,27,97,000	1,16,12,05,000	10,23,60,146	10,26,48,000	10,99,45,000	7,12,90,308	8,17,38,000	8,17,33,000	26
Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue :										
Capital Outlay on Railways, Irrigation and other Works : State Railways	6,33,50,361	8,78,46,000	13,75,66,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Irrigation Works	3,31,667	8,32,000	34,51,000	5,82,487	6,63,000	14,16,000	11,48,019	4,65,000	16,90,000	28
Initial Expenditure on New Capital at Delhi	42,66,828	47,49,000	89,71,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Total	6,79,78,856	9,34,27,000	14,99,88,000	5,82,487	6,63,000	14,16,000	11,48,019	4,65,000	16,90,000	30

in each of the Provinces of *British India,* and in *England,* for 1920-1921, Results of 1918-1919 and 1919-1920—*continued.*

	BURMA.			BIHAR AND ORISSA.			CARRIED OVER.		
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	5,44,44,486	5,67,18,000	6,43,25,000	2,76,65,210	3,17,95,000	3,35,26,000	65,57,89,559	72,22,66,000	80,20,46,000
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,96,37,191	7,47,01,000	8,19,00,000
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,88,514	3,06,000	3,20,000
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,51,163	8,11,000	8,53,000
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,06,684	6,55,000	5,12,000
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,24,623	13,00,000	12,00,000
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,54,08,205	7,77,73,000	8,47,85,000
10	7,14,675	8,30,000	8,70,000	14,34,961	14,53,000	14,95,000	2,09,33,933	2,24,12,000	2,14,53,000
11	9,29,526	9,39,000	9,52,000	21,07,514	21,13,000	21,18,000	2,01,30,843	2,03,19,000	2,06,24,000
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	12,84,867	18,00,000	28,03,000	2,92,876	2,74,000	3,95,000	1,41,98,894	1,63,30,000	1,91,84,000
14	29,29,068	35,69,000	46,25,000	38,35,351	38,40,000	40,08,000	5,52,63,670	5,90,91,000	6,12,61,000
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,01,592	48,000	...
16	93,87,780	1,09,64,000	2,21,29,000	69,02,572	70,95,000	94,77,000	7,30,22,664	8,80,59,000	12,01,50,000
17	93,87,780	1,09,64,000	2,21,29,000	69,02,572	70,95,000	94,77,000	7,31,24,256	8,81,07,000	12,01,50,000
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,24,22,813	68,68,89,000	39,42,68,000
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,59,18,000	1,85,36,000	2,91,05,000
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,72,523	62,55,000	74,28,000
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,26,87,723	4,75,07,000	4,32,75,000
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,92,01,119	75,91,87,000	47,40,76,000
23	6,67,61,334	7,12,51,000	9,10,79,000	8,84,03,133	4,27,80,000	4,70,11,000	1,47,87,86,809	1,70,64,24,000	1,54,23,18,000
24	36,86,945	...	...	11,85,930	...	...	1,54,78,256	1,03,25,000	...
25	...	*32,58,000*	*10,39,000*	...	*15,58,000*	*53,57,000*		*1,04,01,000*	*5,77,41,000*
26	7,04,48,279	6,79,93,000	9,00,40,000	8,95,89,063	4,11,73,000	4,16,54,000	1,49,42,65,065	1,70,63,48,000	1,48,45,77,000
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,33,80,361	8,78,46,000	13,75,66,000
28	3,69,076	1,86,000	4,99,000	—4,415	...	...	24,26,834	21,46,000	70,56,000
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,66,828	47,49,000	89,71,000
30	3,69,076	1,86,000	4,99,000	—4,415	...	...	7,00,74,023	9,47,41,000	15,35,93,000

No. 3.—Account showing the Estimated Expenditure (Imperial and Provincial) compared with the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	BROUGHT FORWARD.			CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.			ASSAM.			
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Brought forward	65,57,89,559	72,22,66,000	80,20,46,000	2,96,28,360	3,39,32,000	3,64,42,000	1,39,50,521	1,40,02,000	1,48,59,000	1
Railway Revenue Account:										
State Railways: Interest on Debt	6,96,37,191	7,47,01,000	8,19,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	..	2
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sinking Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Interest chargeable against Companies on advances	2,88,544	3,06,000	3,20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	7,51,163	8,11,000	8,53,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Subsidized Companies: Land, etc.	3,06,684	6,55,000	5,12,000	...	...	...	5,112	5,000	5,000	7
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	44,24,623	13,00,000	12,00,000	...	...	...	327	1,000	1,000	8
Total	7,54,08,205	7,77,73,000	8,47,85,000	...	...	...	5,439	6,000	6,000	9
Irrigation:										
Major Works: Working Expenses	2,09,33,933	2,24,12,000	2,14,53,000	4,12,261	5,00,000	6,00,000	...	...	...	10
Interest on Debt	2,01,30,843	2,03,49,000	2,06,24,000	10,91,263	11,76,000	12,65,000	...	...	...	11
Expenditure on Protective Irrigation works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Minor Works and Navigation	1,41,98,894	1,63,30,000	1,91,84,000	5,34,915	7,65,000	8,00,000	31,376	61,000	44,000	13
Total	5,52,63,670	5,90,91,000	6,12,61,000	20,38,439	24,41,000	26,65,000	31,376	61,000	44,000	14
Other Public Works:										
Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues	1,01,592	48,000	...	...	...	...	—20,950	41,000	60,000	15
Civil Works	7,80,22,664	8,80,59,000	12,01,50,000	78,06,647	94,10,000	1,05,25,000	33,16,262	40,57,000	50,29,000	16
Total	7,81,24,256	8,81,07,000	12,01,50,000	78,06,647	94,10,000	1,05,25,000	32,95,312	40,98,000	50,89,000	17
Military Services:										
Army: Effective	55,24,22,818	68,68,89,000	39,42,68,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Non-effective	1,59,18,060	1,85,36,000	2,91,05,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Marine	81,72,523	62,55,000	74,28,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Military Works	4,26,87,723	4,75,07,000	4,32,75,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Total	61,92,01,119	75,91,87,000	47,40,76,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Total Expenditure	1,47,87,86,809	1,70,64,24,000	1,54,28,18,000	3,94,73,446	4,57,83,000	4,96,82,000	1,72,82,648	1,81,67,000	1,99,98,000	23
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	1,54,78,256	1,08,25,000	...	...	...	...	16,81,066	10,35,000	...	24
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	...	*1,04,01,000*	*5,77,41,000*	*9,72,354*	*1,74,000*	*27,74,000*	...	...	*11,50,000*	25
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	1,49,42,65,065	1,70,63,48,000	1,48,45,77,000	3,85,01,092	4,56,09,000	4,68,58,000	1,89,63,714	1,92,02,000	1,88,48,000	26
Railway, Irrigation and Other Capital not charged to Revenue:										
Capital Outlay on Railways, Irrigation and other Works: State Railways	6,33,80,361	8,78,46,000	13,75,66,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Irrigation Works	24,26,834	21,46,000	70,56,000	11,05,790	10,93,000	12,12,000	...	...	...	28
Initial Expenditure on New Capital at Delhi	42,66,828	47,49,000	89,71,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Total	7,00,74,023	9,47,41,000	15,35,93,000	11,05,790	10,93,000	12,12,000	...	...	...	30

DELHI,

March 22nd, 1920.

in each of the Provinces of British India, and in England, for 1920-1921, Results of 1918-1919 and 1919-1920—*concluded.*

	Total India.						England.			Grand Total.		
	Rupees.*			Rupees converted into £ at R15=£1								
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	69,93,68,440	77,02,00,000	85,33,47,000	46,62 ,563	51,346,600	56,889,800	8,551,407	8,423,200	9,234,200	55,175,970	59,769,800	66,124,000
2	6,96,37,191	7,47,01,000	8,19,00,000	4,642,479	4,980,100	5,460,000	3,558,238	3,592,600	3,675,700	8,200,717	8,572,700	9,135,700
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,357,595	3,357,600	3,357,600	3,357,595	3,357,600	3,357,600
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	242,886	255,500	270,400	242,886	255,500	270,400
5	2,88,544	3,06,000	3,20,000	19,236	20,400	21,300	81,250	81,200	81,200	100,486	101,600	102,500
6	7,51,163	8,11,000	8,53,000	50,078	54,100	56,900	2,126,597	2,118,000	2,153,500	2,176,675	2,172,100	2,210,400
7	3,11,796	6,60,000	5,17,000	20,786	44,000	34,400	...	...	...	20,786	44,000	34,400
8	44,24,950	13,01,000	12,01,000	294,997	86,700	80,100	...	...	93,000	294,997	86,700	173,100
9	7,54,13,644	7,77,79,000	8,47,91,000	5,027,576	5,185,300	5,652,700	9,366,566	9,404,900	9,631,400	14,394,142	14,590 200	15,284,100
10	2,13,46,194	2,29,12,000	2,20,53,000	1,423,080	1,527,500	1,470,200	...	...	...	1,423,080	1,527,500	1,470,200
11	2,12,22,106	2,15,25,000	2,18,89,000	1,414,808	1,435,000	1,459,300	124,596	125,000	125,700	1,539,404	1,560,000	1,585,000
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	1,47,65,185	1,71,56,000	2,00,28,000	984,345	1,143,700	1,335,200	...	...	...	984,345	1,143,700	1,335,200
14	5,73,33,485	6,15,93,000	6,39,70,000	3,822,233	4,106,200	4,264,700	124,596	125,000	125,700	3,946,829	4,231,200	4,390,400
15	80,642	89,000	60,000	5,376	6,000	4,000	...	...	...	5,376	6,000	4,000
16	8,41,45,573	10,15,26,000	13,57,04,000	5,609,705	6,768,400	9,046,900	36,790	134,600	53,200	5,646,495	6,903,000	9,100,100
17	8,42,26,215	10,16,15,000	13,57,64,000	5,615,081	6,774,400	9,050,900	36,790	134,600	53,200	5,651,871	6,909,000	9,104,100
18	55,24,22,813	68,68,89,000	39,42,68,000	36,828,187	45,792,600	26,284,500	2,414,118	4,878,900	6 208,400	39,242,305	50,671,500	32,492,900
19	1,59,18,060	1,85,26,000	2,91,05,000	1,061,204	1,235,700	1,940,400	2,503,784	3,576,100	3,097,100	3,564,988	4,811,800	5,037,500
20	81,72,523	62,55,000	74,28,000	544,835	417,000	495,200	582,811	855,000	493,900	1,127 646	1,272,000	989,100
21	4,26,87,723	4,75,07,000	4,32,75,000	2,845,848	3,167,100	2,885,000	49,423	169,200	115,000	2,895,271	3,336 300	3,000,000
22	61,92,01,119	75,91,87,000	47,40,76,000	41,280,074	50,612,400	31,605,100	5,550,136	9,479,200	9,914,400	46,830,210	60,091,600	41,519,500
23	1,53,55 42,903	1,77,03,74,000	1,61,19,48,000	102,369,527	118,024,000	107,463,200	23,629,495	27,566,900	28,958,900	125,999,022	145,591,800	136,422,700
24	1,71,59,322	1,13,60,000	...	1,143,955	757,300	...	...	...	...	1,143,955	757,300	...
25	*9,72,354*	*1,05,75,000*	*6,16,65,000*	*64,824*	*705,000*	*4,111,000*	...	...	...	*64,824*	*705,000*	*4,111,000*
26	1,55,17,29,871	1,77,11,59,000	1,55,02,83,000	103,448,658	118,077,200	103,352,200	23,629,495	27,566,900	28,958,900	127,078,153	145,644,100	132,311,100
27	6,33,80,361	8,78,46,000	18,75,66,000	4,225,357	5,856,400	9,171,100	632,142	3,243,700	4,105 600	4,857,499	9,100,100	13,276,700
28	35,32,624	32,39,000	82,68,000	235,509	215,900	551,200	1,213	20,000	24,200	236,722	235,900	575,400
29	42,66,828	47,49,000	89,71,000	284,455	316,600	598,100	1,338	17,200	137,700	285,793	333,800	735,800
30	7,11,79,813	9,58,34,000	15,48,05,000	4,745,321	6,388,900	10,320,400	634,693	3,280,900	4,267,500	5,380,014	9,669,800	14,587,900

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Appendix III.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

COMMERCIAL AND

TABLE I.—MIS

	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.
Recorded revenue compared with recorded expenditure excluding Capital Expenditure on Railways, Irrigation works and the Delhi Capital not charged against Revenue—			
Surplus	£ 3,940,334	£ 3,107,634	£ 2,312,423
Deficit	...	...	...
Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue	£ 8,517,915	£ 10,221,224	£ 11,765,402
Initial Expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	£ 4,992	£ 114,894	£ 447,134
India's Financial Contribution to the War	...	...	...
Net Public Debt incurred	£ 1,823,173	£ 2,937,639	£ 118,200
Net Public Debt incurred, including Capital transactions with Railway Companies	£ 854,140	£ 2,373,891	£ 2,868,044
Value of commodities exported, excluding Gold and Silver . R	2,27,99,00,000	2,46,21,80,000	2,49,00,70,000
Ditto imported, ditto ditto . R	1,44,05,50,000	1,66,63,00,000	1,91,30,80,000
Excess of Exports over Imports, excluding Gold and Silver . R	83,93,50,000	79,58,80,000	57,69,90,000
Net Imports of Gold . R	37,76,00,000	34,00,10,000	23,32,40,000
Ditto of Silver . R	5,33,70,000	17,19,90,000	13,03,30,000
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER . R	43,09,70,000	51,20,00,000	36,35,70,000
Excess of Exports over Imports including Gold and Silver . R	40,83,80,000	28,38,80,000	21,34,20,000
Secretary of State's Bills sold (Rupees) . R	40,37,70,748(a)	38,49,88,178	§ 46,59,68,715
Sterling Equivalent received . £	27,058,549(a)	25,759,706	§31,200,827
Silver coined at the Indian Mints . R	2,80,74,320	19,53,69,944	13,15,68,537
Maximum price in pence of an oz. troy, standard Silver in London	$27\frac{7}{8}$ (February)	$29\frac{3}{4}$ (3rd December).	$28\frac{11}{16}$ (22nd September).
Minimum ditto ditto	$23\frac{13}{16}$ (July)	$26\frac{1}{16}$ (25th March	$25\frac{13}{16}$ (1st December).
Average Exchange upon Secretary of State's Bills sold per rupee	1*s*. 4·084*d*.	1*s*. 4·058*d*.	1*s*. 4·070*d*.
Fixed rate of Exchange for the adjustment of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries	1*s*. 4*d*.	1*s*. 4*d*.	1*s*. 4*d*.
Maximum rate of discount on Loans on demand at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.	8 (from 26th Jan. to 6th Mar.).	8 (from 9th Jan. to 12th Feb.).	7 (1st to 16th Apl and 13th Nov. 1913 to 18th Mar. 1914).
Minimum rate of discount on Loans on demand at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta	3 (from 3rd Aug. to 31st Aug.).	3 (from 11th July to 11th Sept.).	3 (3rd July to 6th Aug.).
Maximum rate of discount at the Bank of England	4 (from 21st Sept. 1911 to 7th Feb. 1912).	5 (17th October 1912 to 31st March 1913).	5 (1st to 16th April and from 2nd October 1913 to 7th January 1914).
Minimum ditto ditto	3 (from 1st Apl. to 20th Sept. 1911).	3 (9th May to 28th August).	3 (29th January to 31st March 1914).
Maximum Government balances at the three Presidency Banks R	4,48,68,000 (Nov.)	5,65,10,000 (Mar.)	6,18,88,000 (Oct.)
Minimum ditto ditto R	3,68,74,000 (Feb.)	4,00,35,000 (Apl.)	4,85,95,000 (May)
Maximum price in Calcutta of 5 per cent. War Loan 1929–47	...	...	...
Minimum ditto ditto	...	...	...
Maximum price in Calcutta of 5 per cent. income-tax free loan 1945–55	...	...	...
Minimum ditto ditto	...	...	...
Maximum price in Calcutta of Government $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Rupee Securities (Guaranteed)	96—14 (9th Dec.)	97—2 (3rd to 6th May).	96—12 (19th and 21st July).
Minimum ditto ditto	94—12 (3rd & 4th Oct.).	94—12 (3rd & 6th Jan.).	94—14 (13th & 17th Oct.).
Maximum price in Calcutta of 3 per cent Rupee Securities	82—0 (1st to 23rd Apl., 5th May to 24th Sept., 27th Sept. to 9th Oct. and 20th Nov. to 31st Mar.).	83—0 (7th May to 14th Oct.).	83—0 (2nd to 4th Sept. 1913 and from 26th Feb. to 31st March 1914).
Minimum ditto ditto	81—0 (25th & 26th Sept.)	82—0 (1st to 24th Apl. & 24th Oct. 1912 to 31st March 1913).	82—0 (1st Apl. to 26th Aug.).
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register of Rupee Securities enfaced for Interest Drafts R	12,67,27,000 (Apl.)	11,64,68,000 (Apl.)	11,11,03,000 (Apl.)
Minimum ditto ditto R	11,72,25,000 (Mar.)	11,13,26,000 (Jan.)	10,08,23,000 (Mar.)
Maximum price in London of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent (Rupee Securities in Gold)	$64\frac{5}{8}$ (Dec.)	$64\frac{3}{4}$ (May)	$64\frac{1}{8}$ (Feby.)
Minimum ditto ditto	$63\frac{1}{2}$ (Oct.)	$63\frac{9}{16}$ (Mar.)	$63\frac{1}{2}$ (Apl.)
Maximum price in London of India $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Stock	$96\frac{1}{4}$ (Apl.)	$94\frac{13}{16}$ (Apl.)	$93\frac{1}{2}$ (Jan.)
Minimum ditto ditto	91 (Sept.)	89 (Mar.)	$84\frac{9}{16}$ (Jan.)
Maximum price in London of India 3 per cent Stock	$84\frac{3}{16}$ (Apl.)	$80\frac{3}{4}$ (Apl.)	$80\frac{3}{4}$ (Jan.)
Minimum ditto ditto	$78\frac{1}{2}$ (Sept.)	75 (Mar.)	$71\frac{1}{2}$ (Dec.)
Maximum price in London of India $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Stock	$70\frac{1}{2}$ (Apl.)	$67\frac{1}{2}$ (Apl.)	$66\frac{15}{16}$ (Feby.)
Minimum ditto ditto	$65\frac{1}{2}$ (Sept.)	$62\frac{9}{16}$ (Mar.)	$59\frac{3}{4}$ (Jan.)
Maximum Government Paper Currency outstanding R	61,36,25,000 (Mar.	68,97,78,000 (Mar.)	69,89,84,000 (July.
Minimum ditto ditto R	54,68,58,000 (Apl.	58,83,57,000 (Apl).	61,79,95,000 (Sept.)
Number of Post Office Savings Banks	9,502	9,460	9,824
Number of accounts in Post Office Savings Banks	1,500,834	1,566,860	1,638,725
Amount deposited in Savings Banks R	18,89,85,439	20,61,14,503	23,16,75,467
Average of each deposit	125·92	131·55	141·38
Net addition to deposits R	1,97,97,215	1,71,29,064	2,55,60,964

§ Include remittances of the Gold Standard Reserve.

dix III.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS
CELLANEOUS.

1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920, Revised.	1920-1921, Budget.
...	...	£ 7,478,170	£ 8,087,074	...	...	£ 2,514,800
£ 1,785,270	£ 1,188,661	...	...	£ 3,820,409	£ 10,074,100	...
£ 11,633,038	£ 5,589,065	£ 2,384,431	£ 3,944,455	£ 5,094,221	£ 9,336,000	£ 13,852,100
£ 360,361	£ 331,274	£ 244,297	£ 250,543	£ 285,783	£ 333,800	£ 735,800
...	...	...	£ 100,000,000	...	...	...
£ 2,727,294	£ 2,379,834	£ 7,711,508	£ 115,840,006	£ 7,648,705	£ 3,274,800	£ —15,608,400
£ 5,721,108	£ 5,805,528	£ 7,496,346	£ 115,238,340	£ 6,811,748	£ 2,127,300	£ —17,005,800
1,82,17,60,000	1,99,48,00,000	2,47,32,40,000	2,44,89,50,000	2,55,29,20,000	(b)3,00,49,00,000	
1,44,93,10,000	1,38,16,90,000	1,60,24,90,000	1,64,35,50,000	1,88,56,20,000	(b)1,96,23,90,000	
37,24,50,000	61,31,10,000	87,07,50,000	80,54,00,000	66,73,00,000	(b)1,04,25,70,000	
7,64,70,000	†—1,10,90,000	13,23,50,000	25,17,80,000	†—5,56,40,000		
8,87,20,000	4,83,00,000	18,80,00,000	19,04,20,000	67,91,90,000		
16,51,90,000	3,72,10,000	32,03,50,000	44,22,00,000	62,35,50,000		
20,72,60,000	57,59,00,000	55,04,00,000	36,32,00,000	4,37,50,000		
§ 11,61,88,392	§50,36,57,471(a)	§49,04,34,364 (a)	§50,63,87,176(a)	(a)28,65,41,000	34,54,98,000	11,82,35,000
§7,748,112	§20,354,517(a)	§32,998,095 (a)	§34,880,682(a)	(a)20,946,314	31,226,200	8,375,000
2,17,95,335	1,62,02,199	30,77,07,326	23,87,07,287	52,05,85,309	37,77,13,128	
27½ (30th Apl.).	28 13/16 (31st March 1916.)	38 7/16 (13th Feby. 1917).	55 (21st to 24th Septr. 1917).	50 (28th March 1919).	89½ (11th Feb. 1920).	
22⅛ (13th and 14th Novr.).	22⅞ (5th Aug. 1915.)	28⅝ (10th July 1916).	36 9/16 (13th to 17th April 1917).	45¼ (8th to 10th Apl. 1918.)	48 9/16 (4th April and 6th May 1919).	
1s. 4·004d.	1s. 4·087d.	1s. 4·148d.	1s. 4·536d.	1s. 5·544d.	1s. 9·691 d.	
1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d. and 1s. 5d.	1s. 5d. and 1s. 6d.	1s. 6d., 1s. 8d., 2s., 2s. 4d., and 2s. 9d.	
6 (1st to 30th Apl. and 5th Nov. to 31st Dec. 1914 and 1st Jan. to 31st March 1915).	8 (20th Jan. 1916 to 31st March 1916.)	8 (1st to 13th April 1916 and 9th Nov. 1916 to 21st Feb. 1917.)	6 (1st April to 6th Septr. 1917 and 3rd Jany. to 31st March 1918.)	7 (16th Jan. to 26th Mar. 1919).	7 (12th to 28th Feb. 1920).	
3 (9th July to 5th Aug.).	5 (2nd June to 22nd Sept.).	5 (22nd June to 13th Sept.)	5 (7th Septr. 1917 to 2nd Jany. 1918.)	5 (23rd May to 6th Novr. 1918)	5 (5th June 1919 to 14th Jan. 1920).	
10 (from 1st to 5th Aug. 1914).	} 5 (1st Apl. 1915 to 31st Mar. 1916.)	6 (13th July 1916 to 17th Jany. 1917.)	5½ (2nd to 4th April 1917.)	} 5 (1st Apl. 1918 to 31st Mar. 1919).	6 (6th Novr. 1919 to 28th Feb. 1920.)	
3 (from 1st Apl. to 29th July).		5 (1st April to 12th July 1916.)	5 (5th April 1917 to 31st March 1918.)		5 (1st April 1919 to 5th Nov. 1919).	
10,12,86,000(Aug.)	8,87,07,000 (Aug.)	10,11,86,000(Mar.)	22,65,24,000(June)	18,60,47,000 (Sept.)	17,20,18,000 (Jan.)	
4,84,03,000(Nov.)	4,42,76,000 (Nov.)	4,84,33,000 (May)	7,37,08,000 (Nov.)	6,54,89,000 (Apl.)	7,76,32,000(July)	
...	...	...	...	93	95	
...	...	...	...	90	90	
...	...	...	...	...	} 95½ to 96	
...	...	...	...	...		
96·1 (from 14th to 15th and 17th to 25th July 1914).	93·2 (5th to 11th June 1915.) (d)	82 (7th and 11th to 14th April 1916.)	70 (6th to 14th Sep. and 31st Oct. 1917 to 7th Feb. 1918.)	81 (7th to 21st Nov. 1918.)	71 (1st April to 17th May).	
91·8 (13th to 31st March).	79¼ (23rd Dec. 1915 to 6th Jan. 1916.)	69 (22nd Feb. to 2nd March and 20th to 31st March 1917.)	67 (20th June to 24th Aug. 1917.)	65 (3rd May to 24th June 1918).	60 (27th to 28th Feb.)	
83 (1st April to 4th Aug. 1914).	80 (1st Apl. to 28th June 1915.)	70 (5th to 20th April 1916.)	60 (6th to 14th Sep. and 31st Oct. to 16th March 1918.)	69 (5th to 22nd Nov. 1918).	62 (1st April to 17th May).	
77 (31st Aug. to 3rd Sept. 1914).	67½ (23rd Dec. 1915 to 6th Jan. 1916.)	59 (22nd Feb. to 2nd March and 20th to 31st March 1917.)	57 (20th June to 24th Augt. 1917.)	58 (11th Apl. to 24th June 1918.)	50 (27th to 28th Feb.)	
9,95,58,000(Apl.)	9,66,98,000 (Apl.)	8,76,76,000 (Apl.)	8,06,95,000(Apl.)	8,17,24,000 (Mar.)	8,16,74,000 (Apl.)	
9,73,00,000(Mar.)	8,81,17,000 (Dec.)	8,30,42,000 (Mar.)	7,47,56,000(March)	7,34,70,000(July)	7,43,58,000 (Dec.)	
63⅞ (May)	} No quotation.	} No quotation.	52	54	74	
63 (July)			44⅜	44	49½	
90¼ (Apl.)	82⅜ (May).	80¾	69⅞	74	69⅞	
80¾ (Mar.)	80¾ (Apl.)	62¾	61¼	62	58¾	
77¼ (Apl.)	70½ (Apl.)	69⅜	60¼	64	60¾	
69½ (Mar.)	69½ (Apl.)	55½	53	53½	50⅝	
64 (Apl.)	59⅜ (Apl.)	57⅛	50	53⅞	50¼	
58 (Jan.)	57 (May.)	47	45½	44¾	42	
75,44,53,000(July)	78,06,10,000(July)	86,37,52,000(Mar.)	1,14,76,87,000 (Oct.)	1,53,46,48,000 (Mar.)	1,85,14,79,000 (Jan.)	
59,54,67,000(Feb.)	60,24,42,000 (Apl.)	65,46,90,000 (Apl.)	82,72,35,000 (Apl.)	1,05,96,05,000 (Apl).	1,53,72,07,000 (April).	
10,161	10,386	10,421	10,975	10,587		
1,644,074	1,660,424	1,647,419	1,637,600	1,677,407		
14,89,26,823	15,82,12,517	16,59,53,401	16,58,46,470	18,82,44,749		
90·58	92·27	100·73	101·27	112·22		
—8,27,49,144	42,86,194	1,27,40,884	—1,06,931	2,23,98,279		

Appendix III—*continued.*

Commercial and Financial Statistics.

Table II.—Capital Expenditure on State Railways in 1918-1919, and Estimated Expenditure on such works in 1919-1920 and 1920-1921, and to end of 1920-1921.

Railways.	To end of 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	Revised Estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget Estimate, 1920-1921.	To end of 1920-1921.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Open Lines.								
Agra-Delhi Chord	1,48,68,032	27,748	78,000	4,50,000	1,54,23,780	...	...	
Aden Railway	6,67,368	—2,78,667	1,75,000	...	5,63,701	...	...	
Ahmedabad-Dholka (earthwork, etc.)	59,900	...	...	...	59,900	...	...	
Assam-Bengal (Construction)	11,78,51,898	19,89,757	55,21,000	1,13,89,000	13,67,51,655	...	...	
Ditto (Land)	56,18,680	3,610	15,000	20,000	56,57,290	...	...	
Baran-Kotah	49,16,727	33,960	8,000	...	49,58,687	...	...	
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	26,41,98,411	1,78,94,893	3,01,83,000	5,20,47,000	36,43,25,304	...	...	
Bezwada Extension	12,49,142	766	5,000	35,000	12,89,908	...	...	
Bhopal	40,95,196	35,707	40,000	80,000	42,50,903	...	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	50,41,02,976	63,99,567	1,31,44,000	2,15,19,000	54,51,65,543	...	...	
Burma	9,74,12,324	...	...	...	9,74,12,324	...	...	
Burma Railway Extensions	2,19,26,375	—79,237	1,61,000	4,34,000	2,24,42,138	...	...	
Cawnpur-Banda	79,89,026	51,641	90,000	1,20,000	82,50,667	...	...	
Coonoor-Ootacamund	43,08,285	—*2,205*	3,65,000	4,74,000	51,45,080	...	...	
Dharmapuri Hosur Extension	21,30,795	—*286*	...	...	21,30,509	...	...	
Dhone-Kurnool	10,18,342	...	...	5,000	10,23,342	...	...	
East Indian	56,53,42,604	53,49,440	4,60,50,000	3,01,87,000	64,69,29,044	...	...	
Eastern Bengal	35,57,40,298	17,18,728	1,80,51,000	2,39,17,000	39,94,27,026	...	...	
Frontier Railway Reserve Material	5,62,193	—*9,268*	25,50,000	...	31,02,925	...	...	
Carried over	1,97,40,58,572	3,31,36,154	11,64,36,000	14,06,77,000	2,26,43,07,726	...	...	

Railways.	To end of 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	Revised Estimate, 1919-192	Budget Estimate, 1920-1921.	To end of 1920-1921.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Brought forward	1,97,40,58,572	3,31,36,154	11,64,36,000	14,06,77,000	2,26,43,07,726	...	...	
Open Lines.								
Great Indian Peninsula Railway System	44,53,68,928	85,25,506	1,79,54,000	3,27,62,000	50,46,10,434	...	...	
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	45,17,709	29,097	32,000	7,32,000	53,10,806	...	...	
Jorhat	11,12,263	*—20,950*	41,000	60,000	11,92,313	...	...	
Lucknow-Bareilly	51,21,139	...	...	...	51,21,139	...	...	
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway (Madras Section)	15,14,85,845	...	...	...	15,14,85,845	...	...	
North-Western	82,77,69,288	2,44,18,978	3,56,73,000	5,39,34,000	94,17,95,266	...	...	
Nushki Dalbandin Extension	89,78,847	15,60,247	15,00,000	4,00,000	1,24,39,094	...	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhand	27,76,82,179	12,98,999	68,06,000	89,61,000	29,47,48,178	...	...	
Petroleum Operations, Baluchistan	1,19,187	...	...	...	1,19,187	...	...	
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway (Ganges bridge)	76,416	...	...	...	76,416	...	...	
South Indian	16,67,40,953	*—4,39,637*	56,72,000	1,44,67,000	18,64,40,316	...	...	
Southern Shan States (Thazi Aungban)	1,53,62,781	14,898	*—1,12,000*	3,01,000	1,55,66,679	...	...	
Tinnevelly Quilon (British Section)	43,68,451	*—916*	80,000	6,98,000	51,45,536	...	...	
Ditto (Indian State Section)	1,18,56,013	3,113	93,000	6,93,000	1,26,45,126	...	...	
Tinnevelly Tiruchendur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tirhoot Railway and Extensions	8,01,19,133	*—2,83,665*	15,28,000	16,55,000	8,30,18,468	...	...	
Warora Colliery	10,41,415	...	...	...	10,41,415	...	...	
TOTAL OPEN LINES	3,97,57,79,119	6,82,41,825	18,57,03,000	25,53,40,000	4,48,50,63,944	...	...	

Appendix III, Table II—*continued.*

RAILWAYS	To end of 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	Revised Estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget Estimate, 1920-1921.	To end of 1920-1921.	Sanctioned Outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
TOTAL OPEN LINES brought forward	3,97,57,79,119	6,82,41,825	18,57,03,000	25,53,40,000	4,48,50,63,944	..	...	
LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION.								
Amda Jamda	...	...	2,70,000	25,00,000	27,70,000	72,38,130	44,68,130	
Aungban Heho	70,944	2,33,654	4,00,000	4,92,000	11,96,598	6,21,283*	...	* Includes Rs. 4,55,000 sanctioned provisionally for employment of Turkish prisoners of war and Rs. 1,66,283 on account of cost of rolling stock for the Southern Shan States Railway.
Bombay Harbour Branch Extension	37,11,378	*—59,139*	—69,000	...	35,88,239	71,59,783	35,76,544	
Vizagapatam Harbour	...	...	...	10,00,000	10,00,000	...	...	
Itarsi-Nagpur and branch to Pench Valley Coalfields	2,73,86,320	*—4,32,676*	3,32,000	10,00,000	2,82,85,644	3,37,05,415	54,19,771	
Kasta Branch	...	...	2,00,000	12,13,000	14,13,000	17,13,285	3,00,283	
Onlajuri Sulapat Extension and Badampahar Branch	...	...	3,80,000	5,00,000	8,80,000	18,64,640	9,84,640	
Parvatipore Singapore Road	2,49,583	18,682	15,000	15,000	2,98,265	40,31,059	37,32,794	
Dalbandin Mirjawa	1,16,13,862	43,85,896	42,00,000	18,00,000	2,19,99,758	1,76,00,000†	...	† Provisionally sanctioned by the Secretary of State. ‡ According to estimates revised in 1918. Construction of first 17 miles only (cost Rs. 9,21,662) is being recommended to the Secretary of State for his sanction. § According to a Revised estimate which is now under consideration. Secretary of State's sanction will be applied for shortly.
Pinmana Magwe	...	80,241	1,10,000	...	1,90,241	1,30,28,118‡	...	
Tank Murtaza	4,59,732	6,96,528	6,42,000	3,55,000	21,53,260	23,63,250§	...	
Dholka-Dhanduka	...	...	...	14,50,000	14,50,000	...	...	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—Resin distillery	...	1,01,592	48,000	...	1,49,592	...	...	
Reserve	...	...	...	78,00,000	78,00,000	...	...	
Total Lines under construction	4,34,91,819	50,24,778	65,28,000	1,81,25,000	7,31,69,597	...	...	
TOTAL OPEN LINES, carried over	3,97,57,79,119	6,82,41,825	18,57,03,000	25,53,40,000	4,48,50,63,944	...	...	

Appendix III, Table II—*continued.*

RAILWAYS.	To end of 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919.	Revised Estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget Estimate, 1920-1921.	To end of 1920-1921.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
TOTAL OPEN LINES, brought forward	3,97,57,79,119	6,82,41,825	18,57,03,000	25,53,40,000	4,48,50,63,914			
Total Lines under Construction, brought forward	4,34,91,819	50,24,775	65,28,000	1,81,25,000	7,31,69,597			
LINES IN ABEYANCE OR TRANSFERRED TO COMPANIES, ETC.								
Bellary-Kistna	1,65,78,416	...	...	...	1,65,78,416			
Bilaspur-Etawah	75,132	...	...	...	75,132			
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh (Depreciation Account).	6,57,038	...	...	...	6,57,038			
Ranaghat-Bhagwangola	3,02,450	...	...	...	3,02,450			
Southern Mahratta (Depreciation on works, etc.)	5,27,071	...	...	...	5,27,071			
Umaria Colliery	1,82,672	...	...	...	1,82,672			
Vizagapatam-Raipur	2,45,035	...	...	...	2,45,035			
TOTAL LINES IN ABEYANCE, ETC.	1,85,67,814	...	...	...	1,85,67,814			
Stores	4,61,807	—3,23,754	...	...	1,38,053			
Reserve	...	...	27,32,000	97,40,000	1,24,72,000			
Deduct—Gain by exchange	...	...	—5,83,72,000	—8,39,94,000	—14,23,66,000			
GRAND TOTAL	4,03,83,00,559	7,29,42,849	13,65,91,000	19,92,11,000	4,44,70,45,408			

Appendix III, Table II—*continued.*

Railways.	To end of 1917-1918.	Accounts, 1918-1919	Revised Estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget Estimate. 1920-1921.	To end of 1920-1921.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Grand Total, brought forward	4,03,83,00,559	7,29,42,849	13,65,91,000	19,92,11,000	4,44,70,45,408			
Distributed as under—								
Capital Expenditure on Railways (not charged to Revenue)—								
State Railways —Construction*	2,97,43,20,988	7,28,62,493	13,65,02,000	19,91,51,000	3,38,28,36,481			
Redemption of Liabilities†	90,75,31,543	...			90,75,31,543			
Famine Relief and Insurance—								
Protective Railways	7,87,21,323	—286		...	7,87,21,037			
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	5,45,35,712	...	...	...	5,45,35,712			
Construction of Railways (charged to Provincial Revenues).	75,11,508	80,642	89,000	60,000	77,41,150			
Other Expenditure charged against Revenue.	1,56,79,485		..	...	1,56,79,485			
Total as above	4,03,83,00,559	7,29,42,849	13,65,91,000	19,92,11,000	4,44,70,45,408			

* Includes debentures raised by Companies—

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	1,43,90,464	...		...	1,43,90,464
East Indian Railway	27,07,02,709	...	...	...	27,07,02,709
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	4,87,97,364	...	...	...	4,87,97,364
South Indian Railway	4,96,35,901	..	—11,04,000	...	4,85,31,901
Capital contributed by the Jaipur Durbar towards outlay on the Nagda Muttra Railway.	85,00,000		...	...	85,00,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Contribution from Provident Fund and advances by the Home Board	20,10,000	...	...	...	20,10,000
Total	39,40,36,438	...	—11,04,000	...	39,29,32,438

†

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	18,72,06,696
East Indian Railway	18,05,98,229
Eastern Bengal Railway	8,10,54,458
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	8,68,35,250
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway	3,21,72,000
North Western Railway	7,36,74,320
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	15,50,40,735
South Indian Railway	7,03,88,355
Inland Midland Railway	8,85,61,500
Total	90,75,31,543

Appendix III—*continued.*

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table III.—Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Major Works in 1918-19, and Estimated Expenditure on such works in 1919-20, and 1920-21, and to the end of 1920-21.

	Actual outlay to end of 1917-18.	Accounts, 1918-19	Revised Estimate, 1919-20.	Budget Estimate, 1920-21.	Total actual and estimated outlay to end of 1920-21.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Balance of sanctioned estimate remaining to be spent.
PRODUCTIVE WORKS.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
North-West Frontier Province.							
Upper Swat River Canal	2,03,37,535	—48,618	2,85,000	2,12,000	2,07,85,922		
Lower ditto	41,49,466	17,807	—21,000	23,000	41,69,273		
Kabul River Canal*	11,84,623	89,501	22,000	20,000	12,66,124		
Madras.							
Godavari Delta System	1,31,51,815	1,69,062	1,12,000	1,71,000	1,36,03,877	1,37,67,759	1,63,882
Kistna Delta System	1,53,79,949	82,090	44,000	61,000	1,55,67,039	1,56,12,569	75,530
Penner River Canals System	57,02,173	10,867	2,000	10,000	57,25,040	57,25,704	664
Periyar Project	1,02,97,378	8,673	5,000	8,000	1,03,19,051	1,03,22,893	3,842
Cauvery Delta System	41,98,012	31,456	39,000	1,19,000	43,87,468	45,72,716	1,85,248
Kurnool Cuddapah Canal	2,29,33,837	1,63,643	...	44,000	2,31,41,480	2,32,86,572	1,45,092
Nagavalli River Project	16,48,998	1,882	2,000	6,000	16,58,880	17,91,634	1,32,754
Divi Island Project	19,20,436	24,822	10,000	1,17,000	20,72,258	21,63,262	91,004
Lower Coleroon Anicut*	18,69,597	1,946	...	...	18,71,543		
Toludur Project	9,59,228	2,25,006	2,10,000	2,75,000	16,69,234	29,60,000	12,90,766
Bombay.							
Desert Canal	26,41,477	13,328	...	...	26,54,805	27,06,149	51,344
Begari Canal	23,61,444	41,776	—4,000	62,000	24,61,220	24,62,970	1,750
Eastern Nara Works	68,05,171	1,58,172	1,21,000	1,49,000	72,33,343	74,89,986	2,56,643
Jamrao Canal	86,48,811	62,741	71,000	37,000	88,19,552	89,06,689	87,137
Dad Canal	25,74,610	—6,882	—4,000	58,000	26,21,728	28,95,932	2,74,204
Mutha Canal	67,53,419	—5,14,416	...	...	62,39,003		
Seharwah Canal	...	...	51,000	62,000	1,13,000		
Bengal.							
Midnapur Canal	83,12,425	2,126	..	...	83,14,551		
Hijili Tidal Canal	25,50,805	...	...	...	25,50,805		
United Provinces.							
Ganges Canal, including Mat and Hathras Branches	3,69,67,617	5,19,861	4,03,000	—3,34,000	3,75,56,478		
Lower Ganges Canal	3,88,28,978	19,045	9,000	25,000	3,88,82,023		
Agra Canal	1,14,35,975	2,311	8,000	27,000	1,14,73,286	1,15,15,848	42,562
Eastern Jumna Canal	49,06,215	17,775	22,000	38,000	49,83,990		
Dun Canal*	13,60,107	24,900	59,000	97,000	15,41,007	15,63,288	22,281
Bijnor Canal*	3,13,190	3,516	63,000	56,000	4,35,706		
Gorai Canal	7,78,448	13,129	49,000	7,000	8,47,576		
Sarda Kichha Feeder Canal	...	...	50,000	15,00,000	15,50,000	1,92,16,227	1,76,66,227
Punjab.							
Western Jumna Canal	1,68,82,312	19,292	1,19,000	70,000	1,70,90,604		
Upper Bari Doab Canal	2,10,94,028	5,64,114	70,000	2,00,000	2,19,28,142		
Lower ditto	2,19,94,985	1,75,827	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,23,70,812		
Sirhind Canal	2,44,19,219	57,406	1,20,000	2,00,000	2,47,96,625		
Upper Chenab Canal	3,47,79,846	—8,154	60,000	2,00,000	3,50,31,692		
Lower ditto	3,17,39,440	—22,594	2,00,000	5,00,000	3,24,16,846		
Upper Jhelum Canal	4,41,55,880	—68,359	—3,10,000	41,000	4,38,18,521		
Lower ditto	1,58,32,669	4,36,211	2,40,000	4,00,000	1,69,08,880		
Indus Inundation Canals	29,00,354	1,005	—4,000	15,000	29,12,359		
Burma.							
Mandalay Canal	55,80,972	5,501	...	...	55,86,473	56,82,516	96,043
Shwebo Canal	58,19,822	91,536	40,000	24,000	59,75,358		
Mon Canal	54,89,629	1,219	45,000	2,81,000	58,16,848		
Ye-u Canal	40,52,669	3,32,455	3,15,000	2,01,000	49,01,124		
Twante Canal	55,69,077	—61,635	—2,04,000	6,000	53,09,442		
Bihar.							
Orissa Canals	2,64,61,804	2,687	4,000	4,000	2,64,72,491		
Sone Canal	2,59,59,011	2,145	4,000	8,000	2,59,73,156		
Central Provinces.							
Wainganga Canal	38,93,713	2,02,646	1,76,000	...	42,72,359	46,75,498	4,03,139
Mahanadi Canal	73,17,300	8,98,664	9,55,000	11,49,000	1,03,19,964	1,12,99,208	9,79,244
Asola Mendha Tank	16,82,170	4,480	12,000	17,000	17,15,650	17,30,346	14,696
Other Projects	1,69,99,785	5,956	1,05,000	1,79,000	1,72,89,741		
Reserve	...	...	...	24,11,000	24,11,000		
Gain by Exchange on English outlay	...	...	—1,08,000	—1,69,000	—2,77,000		
Total Productive Works	56,15,96,424	37,25,926	85,47,000	86,87,000	57,75,56,350		
Carried over	56,15,96,424	37,25,926	85,47,000	86,87,000	57,75,56,350		

* Transferred to "49" from 1st April 1907.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table III.—Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Major Works in 1918-19, and Estimated Expenditure on such works in 1919-20, and 1920-21, and to the end of 1920-21—continued.

	Actual outlay to end of 1917-18.	Accounts, 1918-19.	Revised Estimate, 1919-20.	Budget Estimate, 1920-21.	Total actual and estimated outlay to end of 1920-21.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Balance of sanctioned estimate remaining to be spent.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward	56,15,96,424	37,25,926	35,47,000	86,87,000	57,75,56,350		
PROTECTIVE WORKS.							
Madras.							
Rushikulya Project	46,82,457	12,098	9,000	7,000	47,10,555	47,16,708	6,153
Mopad Project	18,34,510	1,67,344	1,58,000	1,24,000	22,83,854		
Venkatapuram Tank Project	3,66,847	2,310	...	...	3,69,157		
Bombay.							
Godaveri Canal	95,60,584	42,475	20,000	38,000	96,61,059	96,70,858	9,799
Chankapur Tank	18,55,604	19,600	13,000	38,000	19,26,204	19,55,376	29,172
Nira Canal (including Shetphal Tank)	61,59,258	9,979	29,000	...	61,98,237	65,79,964	3,81,727
Budhihal Tank	4,91,290	173	...	...	4,91,463	13,98,529	9,07,066
Pravara River Project	73,43,965	7,75,838	7,81,000	8,99,000	97,99,803	1,21,02,145	23,02,342
Nira Right Bank Canal	1,24,56,976	18,01,721	24,85,000	20,53,000	1,87,96,697	2,49,71,868	61,75,171
United Provinces.							
Betwa Canal (including Dukwa weir)	79,96,246	5,496	12,000	26,000	80,39,742	80,84,198	44,456
Ken Canal (including Gangao dam)	58,58,525	—2,462	13,000	8,000	58,77,063	59,30,822	53,759
Dassan Canal	47,54,976	3,575	96,000	4,000	48,58,551	49,15,420	56,869
Ghaggar Canal	38,63,520	2,71,317	24,000	21,000	41,79,837		
Majhgawan Tank	3,82,662	10,279	2,000	7,000	4,01,941		
Barwar Lake and Canal	2,67,943	58,409	99,000	1,38,000	5,63,352		
Bhatkhara Tank	56,947	33,625	1,00,000	93,000	2,83,572	6,53,114	3,69,542
Raipura Tank	...	4,359	4,000	86,000	94,359	3,50,414	2,56,055
Bihar.							
Tribeni Canal	74,70,443	1,31,207	1,49,000	1,40,000	78,90,650		
Central Provinces.							
Tandula Canal	74,72,757	7,29,026	8,00,000	5,18,000	95,19,783	95,73,587	53,804
Tank Projects	98,16,808	4,83,511	5,28,000	7,38,000	1,15,66,319		
Other Projects.	47,31,188	60,432	30,000	3,94,000	52,15,620		
Probable Savings	...	...	...	—2,00,000	—2,00,000		
Total, Protective Works	9,74,23,506	46,20,312	53,52,000	51,32,000	11,25,27,818		
Grand Total, Major Works	65,90,19,930	83,46,238	88,99,000	1,38,19,000	69,00,84,168		
Distributed as under—							
(1) Capital expenditure on Irrigation (not charged to Revenue)	54,40,66,587	35,50,823	35,39,000	86,31,000	55,97,87,410		
(2) Protective Irrigation Works	9,76,85,302	46,20,312	53,52,000	51,32,000	11,27,89,614		
(3) Other outlay from ordinary revenues	1,72,68,041	1,75,103	8,000	56,000	1,75,07,144		
GRAND TOTAL AS ABOVE	65,90,19,930	83,46,238	88,99,000	1,38,19,000	69,00,84,168		

Appendix III—*continued.*

Commercial and Financial Statistics.

Table IV.—Gross traffic receipts, working expenses, and net traffic receipts of State Railways for five years ending 1918-1919, with Revised Estimates for 1919-1920 and Budget Estimates for 1920-1921.

(Omitting 000, except in Accounts.)

State Railways.	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1919-20.	Budget Estimate, 1920-21.
	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.		
	M.	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*
Open mileage at beginning of year . . .	26,106	26,369	26,433	26,572	26,464	26,617	26,477
Gross Traffic Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.							
Assam-Bengal . . .	68,72,053	67,98,442	68,86,463	72,64,284	79,08,099	1,03,00	1,10,00
Aden Tramway . .	...	14,472	1,53,579	1,43,485	2,00,020	3,75	...
Bengal-Nagpur . .	4,07,73,773	4,47,61,637	5,09,20,784	5,58,76,074	6,19,41,370	6,68,00	6,80,00
Bezwada Extension . .	4,39,590	4,58,138	4,89,673	5,13,179	5,22,461	5,33	5,50
Bombay, Baroda and Central India System . .	6,37,23,843	6,75,24,858	7,52,69,779	8,02,80,536	9,46,92,452	9,60,00	9,80,00
Burma	2,18,00,784	2,00,98,744	2,21,87,251	2,20,65,877	2,63,70,481	2,96,00	3,08,00
Burma Railway Extensions . . .	16,42,874	17,57,183	20,69,109	20,58,705	25,45,496	28,00	30,00
Southern Shan States .	87,016	3,39,165	3,38,109	4,39,884	4,80,827	6,00	7,00
Eastern Bengal . .	3,31,07,555	3,53,38,268	3,70,21,485	3,48,74,771	3,82,07,444	4,50,00	4,70,00
East Indian . . .	10,52,21,592	10,60,08,844	11,02,01,205	11,61,42,477	13,43,96,239	13,10,00	13,60,00
Great Indian Peninsula including Indian Midland .	7,77,52,916	9,01,17,305	9,67,50,475	10,55,60,401	11,88,02,697	12,81,00	12,92,00
Agra-Delhi Chord .	32,06,644	28,84,018	30,47,574	33,67,179	44,50,953	46,00	47,00
Bhopal . . .	5,38,468	6,58,689	7,87,907	9,94,950	11,16,515	12,00	13,00
Baran-Kotah . .	1,49,969	2,21,240	2,43,097	1,61,978	1,83,314	2,50	3,00
Cawnpore-Banda .	...	4,05,258	3,68,286	3,08,939	3,20,819	4,50	5,00
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section) . . .	10,52,695	11,39,522	13,81,452	19,53,656	19,90,444	16,50	17,00
Lucknow-Bareilly . .	20,52,756	18,76,076	25,27,980	26,74,674	31,54,296	28,00	30,00
North Western . .	8,19,57,786	8,39,36,357	9,66,56,409	12,24,77,224	12,46,94,829	12,35,00	12,80,00
Oudh and Rohilkhand .	2,07,97,699	2,26,21,042	2,61,76,455	2,82,00,370	3,29,48,935	3,13,00	3,20,00
Hardwar-Dehra . .	4,66,506	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway . .	3,82,75,086	4,20,29,319	4,68,93,840	5,20,76,904	5,42,92,629	5,70,00	5,76,00
Mysore State lines .	36,55,498	37,66,070	39,86,015	41,47,617	44,48,501	41,21	42,00
Dhone-Kurnool . .	1,12,693	1,31,028	1,40,000	1,20,216	1,48,714	1,79	2,00
South Indian . . .	2,71,60,221	2,93,14,815	3,22,67,342	3,53,61,272	3,58,90,979	4,09,00	4,35,00
Tinnevelly-Quilon .	8,92,082	9,85,938	10,27,354	11,46,203	15,11,462	18,00	21,00
Tirhoot	97,03,502	92,58,479	97,89,074	92,55,829	1,09,19,483	1,15,00	1,15,00
Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,50,00
Total Imperial .	54,14,43,601	57,24,44,857	62,75,80,697	68,74,66,684	76,21,39,459	79,23,58	83,98,50
Provincial.							
Jorhat	1,27,545	1,53,781	1,65,389	1,36,724	1,21,535	1,42	1,50
Total India .	54,15,71,146	57,25,98,638	62,77,46,086	68,76,03,408	76,22,60,994	79,25,00	84,00,00
England.							
Bengal-Nagpur . .	2,910	3,540	4,590	4,950	5,475	6	6
East Indian . . .	3,450	25,080	9,98,085	9,32,685	3,450	3	3
Eastern Bengal . .	...	1,605	74,175	69,300	...	...	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	...	3,00,000	7,20	7,20
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	750	34,155	31,905	...	...	...
Scinde Punjab and Delhi .	...	13,275	6,11,911	5,70,585	...	...	...
Total England .	6,360	44,250	17,22,916	16,09,425	3,08,925	7,29	7,29
Grand Total . .	54,15,77,506	57,26,42,888	62,94,69,002	68,92,12,833	76,25,69,919	79,32,29	84,07,29

Appendix III, Table IV—*continued.*

State Railways.	Accounts. 1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	Revised Estimate, 1919-20.	Budget Estimate, 1920-21.
Working Expenses.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.							
Assam-Bengal	51,49,556	52,58,747	52,42,112	55,08,773	62,66,776	85,45	77,98
Aden Tramway	...	20,093	1,09,400	1,75,253	2,56,014	3,60	...
Bengal-Nagpur	2,01,71,296	2,21,93,629	2,18,54,230	2,63,97,566	3,03,67,272	4,21,62	3,73,45
Bezwada Extension	2,45,505	2,58,429	2,81,452	2,44,255	1,68,179	2,49	2,30
Bombay, Baroda and Central India System	3,28,96,800	3,29,79,155	3,19,13,142	3,50,50,406	4,19,55,223	5,17,90	5,10,25
Burma Railways	1,23,78,879	1,15,45,605	1,15,02,897	1,17,98,856	1,38,97,390	1,65,50	1,80,86
Burma Railway Extensions	11,31,626	10,95,206	10,95,202	11,19,275	14,27,905	16,00	16,95
Southern Shan States	81,017	3,17,751	2,82,832	4,16,935	4,53,119	5,16	5,07
Eastern Bengal	2,20,08,629	2,12,05,545	2,00,85,079	2,01,05,680	2,25,04,170	2,97,50	3,06,53
East Indian	4,07,21,501	4,13,84,866	4,07,26,689	4,08,74,776	4,65,18,866	6,25,61	6,47,97
Great Indian Peninsula including Indian Midland	4,89,41,949	5,10,75,174	5,29,32,189	5,71,01,787	6,96,05,861	7,90,00	8,98,86
Agra-Delhi Chord	20,04,897	16,44,874	16,37,296	17,92,510	25,44,969	28,50	34,83
Bhopal	3,36,705	3,78,387	4,22,626	5,29,657	6,37,130	7,31	9,22
Baran-Kotah	74,301	1,10,620	1,21,549	80,989	91,657	1,10	1,11
Cawnpore-Banda	...	2,45,122	2,17,595	1,79,755	1,99,214	2,88	3,55
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	6,19,736	6,73,618	7,61,906	8,87,890	9,37,398	10,35	10,23
Lucknow-Bareilly	10,23,291	9,75,409	9,94,176	11,01,609	13,29,501	17,25	14,25
North Western	5,14,15,494	4,93,13,607	4,83,45,891	5,24,46,336	6,86,38,796	7,92,71	8,96,75
Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,17,36,780	1,11,94,413	1,14,27,227	1,07,12,455	1,32,83,182	1,74,14	2,06,33
Hardwar-Dehra	2,33,253	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway	2,15,04,612	2,23,26,647	2,42,85,663	2,46,21,576	2,68,03,903	3,38,00	3,73,90
Mysore State lines	21,06,654	20,28,447	20,86,945	19,91,442	22,00,032	25,90	22,64
Dhone Kurnool	71,918	77,593	84,783	73,322	87,891	99	1,14
South Indian	1,57,56,344	1,46,02,933	1,61,70,522	1,52,01,322	1,57,04,971	2,19,00	2,48,50
Tinnevelly Quilon	6,26,330	5,84,868	6,08,598	6,68,841	7,05,884	11,00	13,83
Tirhoot	39,22,982	37,07,574	33,94,803	43,76,248	40,64,400	48,67	38,34
Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,09,61
Total Imperial	29,51,60,055	29,51,98,312	29,95,84,804	31,34,57,514	37,06,49,703	46,08,63	50,04,45
Provincial.							
Jorhat	1,27,109	1,01,834	1,01,641	1,23,412	1,17,079	1,37	1,55
Grand Total	29,52,87,164	29,53,00,146	29,96,86,445	31,35,80,926	37,07,66,782	46,10,00	50,06,00
Gain by exchange	...	...	...	...	...	—90,00	...*
Net Revenue expenditure	29,52,87,164	29,53,00,146	29,96,86,445	31,35,80,926	37,07,66,782	45,20,00	50,06,00

* The total gain by exchange for 1920-21 is estimated at Rs. 3 crores; this amount has been distributed among the several railways and the share of each railway is shown against it in the budget estimates entered in this column.

Appendix III, Table IV—*concluded.*

State Railways.	Accounts. 1914-1915.	Accounts. 1915-1916.	Accounts. 1916-1917.	Accounts. 1917-1918.	Accounts. 1918-1919.	Revised Estimate, 1919-20.	Budget Estimate, 1920-21.
Net Traffic Receipts.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Imperial.							
Assam-Bengal	17,22,497	15,39,695	16,44,351	17,55,511	16,41,323	17,55	32,02
Aden Tramway	...	*—5,621*	44,179	—31,768	—55,994	15	...
Bengal-Nagpur	2,06,02,477	2,25,68,008	2,60,66,554	2,94,78,508	3,15,74,098	2,46,38	3,06,55
Bezwada Extension	1,94,085	1,99,709	2,08,221	2,68,924	3,54,282	2,84	3,20
Bombay, Baroda and Central India System	3,08,27,043	3,45,45,703	4,33,56,637	4,52,30,130	5,27,37,229	4,42,10	4,69,75
Burma Railways	94,21,905	85,53,140	1,06,84,354	1,02,67,021	1,24,73,091	1,30,50	1,27,14
Burma Railway Extensions	5,11,248	6,61,926	9,73,907	9,39,430	11,17,591	12,00	13,05
Southern Shan States	5,999	21,414	55,277	22,949	27,708	84	1,93
Eastern Bengal	1,10,98,926	1,41,32,723	1,69,36,406	1,47,69,091	1,57,03,274	1,52,50	1,63,47
East Indian	6,45,00,091	6,46,23,978	6,94,74,516	7,52,67,701	8,78,77,373	6,84,39	7,12,03
Great Indian Peninsula including Indian Midland	2,88,10,967	3,90,42,131	4,38,18,286	4,84,58,614	4,91,96,836	4,91,00	3,93,14
Agra-Delhi Chord	12,01,747	12,39,144	14,10,278	15,74,669	19,05,984	17,50	12,17
Bhopal	2,01,763	2,80,302	3,65,281	4,65,293	4,79,385	4,69	3,78
Baran-Kotah	75,668	1,10,620	1,21,548	80,989	91,657	1,40	1,89
Cawnpore-Banda	...	1,60,136	1,50,691	1,29,184	1,21,605	1,62	1,45
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	4,32,959	4,65,904	6,19,546	10,65,766	10,53,046	6,15	6,77
Lucknow-Bareilly	10,29,465	9,00,667	15,33,804	15,73,065	18,24,795	10,75	15,75
North-Western	3,05,42,292	3,46,22,750	4,83,10,518	7,00,30,888	5,60,56,033	4,42,29	3,83,25
Oudh and Rohilkhand	90,60,919	1,14,26,629	1,47,49,228	1,74,87,915	1,96,65,753	1,38,86	1,13,67
Hardwar-Dehra	2,33,253	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway	1,67,70,474	1,97,02,672	2,26,08,177	2,74,55,328	2,74,88,726	2,32,00	2,02,10
Mysore State lines	15,48,844	17,37,623	18,99,070	21,56,175	22,48,469	15,31	19,36
Dhone-Kurnool	40,775	53,435	55,217	46,894	60,823	80	86
South Indian	1,14,03,877	1,47,11,882	1,60,96,820	2,01,59,950	2,01,86,008	1,90,00	1,86,50
Tinnevelly Quilon	2,65,752	4,01,070	4,18,756	4,77,362	8,05,578	7,00	7,17
Tirhoot	57,80,520	55,50,905	63,94,271	48,79,581	68,55,083	66,33	76,66
Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,40,39
Total Imperial	24,62,83,546	27,72,46,545	32,79,95,893	37,40,09,170	39,14,89,756	33,14,95	33,94,05
Provincial.							
Jorhat	436	51,947	63,748	13,312	4,456	5	—5
Total India	24,62,83,982	27,72,98,492	32,80,59,641	37,40,22,482	39,14,94,212	33,15,00	33,94,00
Gain by exchange	...	...	...	...	...	90,00	...
GRAND TOTAL	24,62,83,982	27,72,98,492	32,80,59,641	37,40,22,482	39,14,94,212	34,05,00	33,94,00
ENGLAND.							
Bengal-Nagpur	2,910	3,540	4,590	4,950	5,475	6	6
East Indian	3,450	25,080	9,98,085	9,32,685	3,450	3	3
Eastern Bengal	...	1,605	74,175	69,300	...	...	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	...	3,00,000	7,20	7,20
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	750	34,155	31,905	...	...	...
Scinde Punjab and Delhi	...	13,275	6,11,911	5,70,585	...	...	...
Total England	6,360	44,250	17,22,916	16,09,425	3,08,925	7,29	7,29
Grand Total	24,62,90,342	27,73,42,742	32,97,82,557	37,56,31,907	39,18,03,137	34,12,29	34,01,29

Appendix III—*continued.*

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table V.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation Major Works, for five years ending 1918-19, with Revised Estimates for 1919-20, and Budget Estimates for 1920-21.

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1919-20.	Budget Estimate, 1920-21.
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.		
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Direct Receipts—							
Lower Swat River canal	6,15,443	6,07,823	5,62,908	5,89,259	5,81,244	5,91,000	6,26,000
Kabul River canal	1,82,373	1,64,918	1,83,783	1,75,836	2,16,560	2,24,000	1,88,000
Godavari Delta system	1,70,251	1,39,319	1,47,538	1,37,075	1,55,750	1,58,000	1,52,000
Kistna " "	86,329	1,03,293	1,12,416	1,22,646	1,18,196	1,20,000	1,20,000
Cauvery " "	4,471	4,913	5,026	12,169	11,183	11,000	11,000
Penner River canals	3,367	4,337	2,705	2,489	2,548	2,000	2,000
Periyar project	7,597	14,541	15,654	10,352	17,496	17,000	17,000
Rushikulya project	3,870	2,993	2,521	2,379	1,382	3,000	3,000
Lower Coleroon anicut system	2,819	2,382	1,673	4,818	4,856	5,000	5,000
Shatiatope anicut "	660	855	926	816	738	1,000	1,000
Desert canal	77,146	93,735	1,13,888	76,673	69,189	1,02,000	94,000
Begari "	39,646	36,134	42,825	34,192	28,360	36,000	34,000
Eastern Nara works	18,708	14,904	18,325	35,573	22,366	23,000	20,000
Jamrao canal	22,014	37,416	45,095	72,799	31,939	44,000	44,000
Mutha canals	3,89,704	3,67,075	4,27,393	4,26,484	3,55,997	3,49,000	3,37,000
Nira canal	5,88,392	5,54,722	4,95,014	4,26,580	2,16,205	6,10,000	6,06,000
Midnapore canal	2,23,591	2,29,092	2,31,928	2,19,140	2,36,111	2,29,000	2,24,000
Hijili Tidal canal	30,871	48,987	57,804	59,161	68,764	71,000	76,000
Ganges canal (including Hathras Branch)	40,16,206	40,08,030	42,05,711	43,85,230	46,54,388	59,02,000	49,52,000
Lower Ganges canal	34,89,197	31,04,648	26,99,712	29,13,964	35,16,183	25,36,000	30,49,000
Agra canal	8,38,004	8,39,299	11,34,629	8,92,152	7,03,192	11,04,000	9,88,000
Eastern Jumna canal	15,25,253	14,14,917	14,97,457	14,27,780	15,00,441	18,15,000	16,20,000
† Dun canal	1,25,770	1,05,491	1,21,512	1,24,719	1,22,220	1,25,000	1,25,000
† Bijnor canal	43,294	42,006	47,484	55,811	51,643	56,000	38,000
Betwa canal	1,20,145	3,08,820	2,94,236	2,07,803	3,08,457	2,48,000	3,30,000
Western Jumna canal	30,18,745	27,77,563	29,44,574	30,84,359	26,57,331	34,00,000	32,00,000
Upper Bari Doab canal	39,47,124	41,03,892	45,43,416	42,33,249	44,22,346	47,00,000	46,00,000
Sirhind canal	38,95,706	31,38,533	42,21,539	33,37,868	27,71,315	44,00,000	41,00,000
Upper Chenab canal	6,25,236	9,56,871	23,08,947	19,95,104	18,74,184	23,00,000	21,00,000
Lower Chenab canal	84,96,689	84,48,507	87,70,559	85,64,733	89,47,068	93,00,000	92,00,000
Lower Jhelum canal	28,03,381	26,50,220	29,74,283	27,90,791	26,83,059	27,00,000	28,50,000
Indus Inundation canals	1,77,191	1,87,116	2,54,809	1,94,891	2,00,517	2,50,000	2,00,000
Mandalay canal	3,08,443	2,99,621	3,41,377	1,98,429	3,95,180	3,00,000	3,50,000
Shwebo canal	6,26,524	6,72,705	6,46,427	5,66,919	7,22,566	6,00,000	6,50,000
Mon canal	1,79,185	4,17,719	2,78,297	1,94,198	3,26,230	2,00,000	2,75,000
Twante Canal	...	...	87,154	3,87,865	4,30,072	3,50,000	4,25,000
Orissa canals	5,49,374	5,70,240	5,79,993	5,80,779	5,86,802	6,00,000	5,88,000
Sone canal	17,32,222	20,10,113	18,77,145	19,13,565	19,96,830	22,25,000	20,71,000
Other projects	24,42,312	25,86,102	28,71,767	44,00,062	60,87,416	73,82,000	80,31,000
Total	4,13,77,353	4,10,69,852	4,51,68,395	4,48,58,712	4,70,91,269	5,30,89,000*	5,23,02,000*
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation—							
Lower Swat River canal	50,683	50,787	50,822	50,908	51,408	51,000	51,000
† Kabul River canal	10,837	10,565	10,912	11,013	11,218	11,000	11,000
Godavari Delta System	36,61,044	39,03,086	37,36,767	39,30,717	41,09,649	41,10,000	40,50,000
Kistna " "	33,63,382	33,55,896	32,55,216	34,10,544	32,91,710	34,25,000	34,00,000
Cauvery " "	9,28,835	9,52,155	8,85,390	9,38,650	5,96,817	9,34,000	8,74,000
Penner River canals	5,46,350	5,66,512	5,58,189	5,94,984	5,97,957	5,84,000	5,69,000
Periyar project	5,62,302	5,79,521	5,22,792	5,74,421	6,09,399	6,99,000	6,84,000
Carried over	91,23,483	94,18,522	90,20,088	95,11,237	93,58,158	98,14,000	96,39,000

* Excluding Civil Officers' figures as under :—

	Revised.	Budget.
	R	R
United Provinces	1,04,000	1,03,000
Punjab	7,000	7000
Total	1,11,000	1,10,000

† Transferred to '49' from 1st April 1907.

Appendix III, Table V—*continued.*

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table V.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation Major Works, for five years ending 1918-19, with Revised Estimates for 1919-20, and Budget Estimates for 1920-21—*continued.*

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1919-20.	Budget Estimate, 1920-21.
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.		
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION—*contd.*							
Brought forward	91,23,433	94,18,522	90,20,088	95,11,237	93,58,158	98,14,000	96,39,000
Rushikulya Project	1,83,155	1,86,348	1,58,771	1,81,545	1,66,639	1,84,000	1,84,000
† Lower Coleroon anicut system	2,31,723	2,85,977	2,79,655	2,87,652	2,75,698	2,89,000	2,85,000
† Shatiatope anicut "	1,00,816	1,05,174	1,06,505	1,10,138	1,15,472	1,10,000	1,15,000
Desert canal	2,82,096	2,83,277	3,44,531	3,52,946	1,85,299	3,28,000	3,82,000
Begari "	5,21,982	5,23,830	6,18,472	5,45,315	3,27,356	4,70,000	5,15,000
Eastern Nara Works	6,13,984	6,35,477	6,21,058	5,41,305	4,79,81[illegible]	5,31,000	5,23,000
Jamrao canal	6,14,236	9,51,780	7,31,782	7,31,575	6,96,3[illegible]	6,65,000	6,45,000
Mutha canal	*—10,293*	*—9,503*	*—11,328*	*9,693*	*—3,633*	...	...
Nira canal	*—28,662*	*—27,245*	*—24,363*	*—20,778*	*—19,46[illegible]*	...	..
Ganges canal	9,85,219	10,07,894	10,30,532	10,30,532	10,30,532	10,31,000	10,31,000
Lower Ganges canal	5,43,619	6,50,478	7,39,647	7,55,271	7,57,78[illegible]	7,58,000	7,58,000
Eastern Jumna canal	2,53,952	2,53,952	2,53,952	2,53,952	2,53,952	2,54,000	2,54,000
† Dun canal	24,980	24,980	24,980	24,980	24,980	25,000	25,000
† Bijnor canal	14,984	14,984	14,984	14,984	14,984	15,000	15,000
Betwa canal	...		...	...	2,860	..	...
Western Jumna canal	2,09,125	2,30,990	2,08,310	2,30,276	2,18,741	2,23,000	2,23,000
Upper Bari Doab canal	4,52,948	6,16,293	6,68,875	7,13,348	6,87,188	7,10,000	7,00,000
Sirhind Canal	18,354	89,551	1,42,791	98,174	98,486	1,20,000	1,25,000
Upper Chenab canal	2,01,762	61,077	2,54,872	3,53,650	1,19,149	1,55,000	5,75,000
Lower Chenab canal	70,90,846	74,74,480	80,63,027	67,06,092	73,80,183	78,50,000	83,42,000
Lower Jhelum canal	15,62,192	14,72,343	17, 4,683	16,38,652	15,91,182	16,75,000	17,00,000
Indus Inundation canals	2,49,221	2,50,227	2,73,500	2,46,840	2,29,273	2,70,000	2,65,000
Mandalay canal	52,444	50,120	58,096	31,427	65,910	65,000	55,000
Shwebo canal	1,19,961	1,29,590	1,21,216	1,06,388	1,40,658	1,41,000	1,51,000
Mon canal	27,343	66,065	44,541	30,618	54,836	49,000	49,000
Other projects	15,28,542	18,59,144	18,92,418	20,64,000	40,02,795	42,89,000	54,02,000
TOTAL	2,50,17,962	2,66,05,805	2,74,06,628	2,65,33,426	2,85,67,154	3,00,11,000	3,19,58,000
TOTAL REVENUE—							
Lower Swat River canal	6,66,126	6,58,610	6,13,730	6,40,167	6,32,652	6,42,000	6,77,000
† Kabul river canal	1,93,210	1,75,483	1,94,695	1,86,849	2,27,778	2,35,000	1,99,000
Godavari Delta System	38,31,295	40,42,105	38,84,300	40,67,792	42,67,39[illegible]	42,65,000	42,02,000
Kistna " "	34,49,711	34,59,189	3[illegible],[illegible]7,632	35,33,190	34,09,906	35,45,000	35,20,000
Cauvery Delta System	9,33,306	9,57,068	8,90,416	9,50,819	6,07,950	9,45,000	8,85,000
Penner River canals	5,49,717	5,70,849	5,60,894	5,97,473	6,[illegible]0,505	5,8[illegible],000	5,71,000
Periyar Project	5,69,899	5,94,062	5,38,446	5,84,773	7,16,895	7,16,000	7,01,000
Rushikulya Project	1,87,025	1,89,311	1,61,292	1,83,924	1,68,021	1,87,000	1,87,000
†Lower Coleroon anicut system	2,84,542	2,85,359	2,81,328	2,92,470	2,80,554	2,91,00[illegible]	2,90,000
†Shatiatope anicut system	1,01,476	1,06,029	1,07,431	1,10,954	1,16,210	1,11,000	1,16,000
Desert canal	3,59,242	3,77,012	4,58,372	4,29,619	2,54,488	4,3[illegible],000	4,76,000
Begari "	5,61,628	5,59,964	6,61,297	5,79,507	3,50,716	5,06,000	5,49,000
Eastern Nara works	6,32,692	6,50,381	6,39,383	5,76,878	5,02,179	5,51,000	5,43,000
Jamrao canal	6,36,850	9,89,196	7,76,877	8,07,374	7,28,256	7,09,000	6,89,000
Mutha canal	8,79,411	3,57,572	4,16,065	4,16,791	3,52,364	3,49,000	3,37,000
Nira canal	5,59,730	5,27,477	4,70,651	4,05,802	2,05,742	6,10,000	6,06,000
Midnapur canal	2,23,591	2,2[illegible]092	2,31,928	2,19,140	2,36,111	2,29,000	2,24,000
Hijili Tidal canal	30,371	48,987	57,804	59,161	68,764	71,000	76,000
Ganges canal (including Hathras Branch)	50,01,425	50,15,924	52,36,243	54,15,762	56,84,915	69,33,000	59,83,000
Lower Ganges canal	39,32,816	37,55,126	34,39,859	36,69,235	42,73,972	32,94,000	38,07,500
Agra canal	8,38,004	8,39,209	11,34,629	8,92,152	7,03,192	11,04,000	9,88,000
Eastern Jumna canal	17,79,205	16,68,869	17,51,409	16,81,732	17,54,393	20,69,000	18,74,000
† Dun canal	1,50,750	1,30,471	1,46,492	1,49,699	1,47,200	1,50,000	1,50,000
Carried over	2,59,02,022	2,61,90,765	2,60,20,673	2,64,51,263	2,62,88,162	2,85,37,000	2,7[illegible],50,000

† Transferred to 49 from 1st April 1907.

Appendix II, Table V—*continued*.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table V.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation Major Works, for five years ending 1918-19, with Revised Estimates for 1919-20, and Budget Estimates for 1920-21—*continued.*

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1919-20.	Budget Estimate, 1920-21.
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.		
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
TOTAL REVENUE—*concld.*							
Brought forward	2,59,02,022	2,61,90,765	2,60,20,673	2,64,51,263	2,62,88,162	2,85,37,000	2,76,50,000
† Bijnor canal	58,278	56,990	62,468	70,795	66,627	71,000	53,000
Betwa canal	1,20,145	3,08,820	2,94,236	2,07,803	3,11,317	2,48,000	3,30,000
Western Jumna canal	32,27,870	30,08,553	31,52,884	33,14,635	28,76,072	36,23,000	34,23,000
Upper Bari Doab canal	44,00,072	47,20,185	52,12,291	49,46,597	51,09,534	54,10,000	53,00,000
Sirhind canal	39,11,060	32,28,084	43,64,330	34,36,042	28,69,801	45,20,000	42,25,000
Upper Chenab canal	8,26,998	10,17,948	25,63,819	23,48,754	19,93,333	21,55,000	26,75,000
Lower Chenab canal	1,55,87,535	1,59,22,987	1,68,38,586	1,52,70,825	1,66,27,251	1,71,59,000	1,75,42,000
Lower Jhelum canal	43,65,573	41,22,563	47,38,966	44,29,443	42,77,241	43,75,000	45,50,000
Indus Inundation canals	1,26,412	4,37,343	5,28,509	4,41,731	4,29,[illegible]90	5,20,000	4,65,000
Mandalay canal	3,60,887	3,49,741	3,99,173	2,29,856	4,61,090	3,55,000	4,05,000
Shwebo canal	7,46,485	8,02,295	7,67,643	6,73,307	8,63,224	7,[illegible]1,000	8,01,000
Mon canal	2,06,528	4,83,784	3,22,338	2,24,816	3,81,066	2,49,000	3,24,000
Twante canal	...	...	87,154	3,87,865	4,30,072	3,50,000	4,2[illegible],000
Orissa canals	5,49,374	5,70,240	5,79,993	5,80,779	5,86,802	6,00,000	5,88,000
Sone canals	17,32,222	20,10,113	18,77,145	19,13,565	19,96,8[illegible]0	22,25,000	20,71,000
Other Projects	39,70,854	44,45,246	47,64,215	64,61,062	1,00,90,211	1,16,[illegible]1,000	1,34,33,000
TOTAL	6,63,95,315	6,76,75,657	7,25,75,023	7,13,92,138	7,56,58,423	8,31,00,000	8,42,60,000
WORKING EXPENSES—							
Lower Swat River canal	1,42,120	2,00,376	1,31,892	1,64,586	1,87,645	2,05,000	1,50,000
†Kabul River canal	85,982	1,50,867	1,28,652	92,649	1,01,045	1,06,000	82,000
Godavari Delta system	7,99,312	7,13,863	6,42,601	7,41,976	6,27,054	5,44,000	5,00,000
Kistna " "	8,06,121	6,92,492	5,43,181	6,03,430	5,13,166	5,40,000	3,90,000
Cauvery " "	1,76,385	1,35,005	1,05,[illegible]74	1,26,153	1,38,520	2,57,000	2,17,000
Penner River canals	64,794	68,411	74,050	69,132	40,741	58,000	1,03,000
Periyar Project	1,14,584	1,27,194	1,15,949	1,14,725	1,06,250	93,000	92,000
Rushikulya Project	58,261	67,877	63,335	48,489	55,352	41,000	43,000
†Lower Coleroon anicut system	1,11,209	58,257	57,453	70,073	94,670	60,000	70,000
†Shatiatope anicut system	52,811	26,3[illegible]8	28,002	22,904	23,576	2[illegible],000	23,000
Desert canal	1,15,901	90,685	98,239	92,745	86,379	1,33,000	1,60,000
Begari canal	1,32,987	1,38,051	1,22,794	1,15,226	1,41,559	1,33,000	1,80,000
Eastern Nara Works	1,61,408	2,02,840	1,85,616	2,11,636	2,62,912	2,68,000	2,54,000
Jamrao canal	3,05,604	3,22,584	3,24,218	4,74,551	3,53,301	3,97,000	3,07,000
Mutha canals	1,13,809	1,39,694	1,56,807	1,69,372	1,96,897	1,49,000	3,05,000
Nira canal	1,29,992	1,22,590	1,22,874	1,11,880	1,07,669	1,37,000	78,000
Midnapore canal	1,32,836	1,37,172	1,58,613	1,19,659	1,64,701	2,03,000	91,000
Hijili Tidal canal	1,24,864	58,850	27,191	51,641	66,350	22,000	2,01,000
Ganges canal	12,14,984	11,92,670	11,94,071	12,49,475	12,08,172	13,18,000	24,000
Lower Ganges canal	10,32,134	10,23,669	9,93,464	9,54,153	10,54,375	10,38,000	13,05,000
Agra canal	3,14,546	3,05,337	3,06,046	2,98,032	2,76,845	3,07,000	10,84,000
Eastern Jumna canal	3,71,395	3,64,262	3,43,107	3,42,992	3,73,845	3,64,000	3,08,000
†Dun canal	56,821	59,501	81,460	61,503	86,094	99,000	3,53,000
†Bijnor canal	27,185	24,751	27,322	28,608	13,871	21,000	90,000
Betwa canal	2,17,639	2,31,528	2,07,676	2,01,462	1,38,572	1,60,000	25,000
Western Jumna canal	13,07,508	13,26,245	12,80,062	12,89,886	12,00,027	14,65,000	1,64,000
Upper Bari Doab canal	13,72,589	12,84,560	13,21,218	12,46,760	12,36,034	14,35,000	13,76,000
Sirhind canal	11,21,809	11,58,609	13,05,269	11,79,282	11,02,441	11,70,000	12,42,000
Upper Chenab canal	7,47,390	7,99,405	7,96,944	10,26,583	12,06,359	12,10,000	10,91,000
Lower Chenab canal	21,94,802	31,20,602	25,65,018	23,03,271	22,15,758	24,00,000	12,33,000
Lower Jhelum canal	8,23,556	7,53,848	9,14,193	8,46,172	7,95,549	8,40,000	22,14,000
							8,[illegible]5,000
Carried over	1,44,62,168	1,50,97,548	1,44,22,431	1,44,29,316	1,42,84,061	1,52,14,000	1,42,89,000

† Transferred to 49 from 1st April 1907.

Appendix III, Table V—*concluded.*

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table V.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation Major Works, for five years ending 1918-19, with Revised Estimates for 1919-20, and Budget Estimates for 1920-21—*concluded.*

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1919-20.	Budget Estimate, 1920-21.
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19		
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward	1,44,62,168	1,50,97,548	1,44,22,431	1,44,29,316	1,42,34,061	1,52,14,000	1,42,89,000
WORKING EXPENSES—*concld.*							
Indus Inundation canals	3,98,155	4,25,491	3,78,919	3,81,384	2,55,854	3,00,000	2,76,000
Mandalay canal	4,49,555	1,38,004	1,54,504	70,404	1,00,535	96,000	1,01,000
Shwebo canal	2,77,472	2,57,047	2,44,214	2,49,053	3,10,132	3,23,000	3,54,000
Mon canal	2,09,798	1,95,640	1,58,933	1,35,650	1,27,082	1,87,000	1,52,000
Twante canal	...	...	6,925	83,89[illegible]	1,09,641	1,13,000	1,14,000
Orissa canal	5,65,147	4,75,648	4,72,120	4,56,369	3,79,[illegible]50	4,28,000	4,09,000
Sone canal	6,80,929	7,48,349	7,09,790	7,74,507	7,64,464	5,17,000	5,65,000
Other projects	22,97,673	32,86,074	37,20,088	44,86,961	50,65,275	54,20,000	54,46,000
Reserve	...	...	...		...	..	34,000
TOTAL	1,93,40,897	2,06,23,801	2,02,67,917	2,10,67,302	2,13,16,194	2,28,98,000*	2,20,40,000*
NET REVENUE—							
Lower Swat River canal	5,23,705	4,58,234	4,81,838	4,75,601	4,45,007	4,37,000	5,27,000
Kabul River canal	1,07,228	25,116	66,043	94,200	1,26,733	1,29,000	1,17,000
Godavari Delta system	30,31,453	33,28,602	32,41,699	33,25,816	36,38,345	37,24,000	37,02,000
Kistna " "	26,43,590	27,66,697	28,24,451	29,29,760	28,96,441	39,05,000	31,30,000
Cauvery " "	7,56,921	8,22,068	7,55,242	8,21,366	4,69,130	6,58,000	6,68,000
Penner River canals system	4,64,923	5,02,438	4,86,941	5,28,341	5,59,761	5,28,000	4,63,000
Periyar Project	4,55,315	4,66,068	4,22,497	4,70,048	6,10,615	6,18,000	6,09,000
Rushikulya Project	1,28,761	1,21,461	97,977	1,35,435	1,12,069	1,46,000	1,39,000
Lower Coleroon anicut system	1,13,333	2,30,102	2,23,875	2,22,397	1,85,874	2,25,000	2,20,000
Shatiatope anicut "	48,665	79,711	79,429	88,650	92,631	88,000	93,000
Desert canal	2,13,311	2,16,327	3,60,133	3,36,874	1,68,109	2,97,000	3,16,000
Begari "	4,28,041	4,21,913	5,38,503	4,64,281	2,09,157	3,53,000	3,63,000
Eastern Nara Works	4,71,284	1,47,541	4,53,767	3,65,212	2,39,267	2,86,000	2,89,000
Jamrao canal	3,31,246	6,66,612	4,52,659	3,32,823	3,74,955	3,12,000	3,81,000
Mutha canals	2,65,602	2,17,8[illegible]8	2,59,25[illegible]	2,47,4[illegible]9	1,55,467	2,00,000	2,59,000
Nira canal	4,29,738	4,01,887	3,47,777	2,93,922	98,073	4,73,000	5,15,000
Midnapur canal	90,755	91,920	73,315	99,481	71,107	26,000	23,000
Hijili Tidal canal	—94,493	—9,863	30,613	7,520	2,384	49,000	52,000
Ganges canal (including Hathras Branch).	37,85,441	38,23,254	40,42,172	41,66,287	41,76,743	56,15,000	46,78,000
Lower Ganges canal	29,59,682	27,31,457	21,45,955	27,15,082	32,19,197	22,56,000	27,23,000
Agra canal	7,23,458	5,33,962	8,25,583	5,94,120	4,26,347	7,97,000	6,80,000
Eastern Jumna canal	14,07,810	13,04,107	14,08,302	13,38,744	13,[illegible]0,548	17,05,000	15,21,000
Dun canal	93,929	70,970	65,032	88,196	61,106	51,000	60,000
Bijnor canal	31,093	32,239	35,146	42,187	52,754	47,000	2[illegible],000
Rohilkhand canal	—9[illegible],164	77,292	86,560	6,311	1,72,745	82,000	1,6[illegible],000
Western Jumna canal	19,25,362	16,92,308	18,72,822	20,24,749	16,16,015	21,58,000	20,47,000
Upper Bari Doab canal	30,27,413	34,35,625	38,91,073	36,99,837	38,73,500	39,77,000	40,58,000
Sirhind canal	27,92,271	20,69,475	30,59,061	22,56,780	17,67,330	32,[illegible]0,000	31,34,000
Upper Chenab canal	79,608	2,18,548	17,06,875	13,22,171	7,[illegible]6,974	12,45,000	11,42,000
Lower Chenab canal	1,32,93,753	1,28,02,385	1,42,[illegible]3,568	1,29,67,554	1,44,13,193	1,17,50,000	1,52,28,000
Lower Jhelum canal	35,12,017	33,68,715	38,24,773	35,83,271	34,31,692	35,[illegible]	37,[illegible]5,000
Indus Inundation canals	28,257	11,852	1,49,390	60,347	1,73,936	2,20,000	1,89,000
Mandalay canal	—88,668	2,11,[illegible]7	2,11,969	1,59,392	3,60,555	2,59,000	3,04,000
Shwebo canal	4,69,013	5,45,248	5,23,439	4,23,654	5,53,092	4,18,000	4,47,000
Mon canal	—3,270	2,88,141	1,63,905	89,166	2,53,984	62,000	1,72,000
Twante canal	...	...	80,226	3,03,967	3,20,431	2,37,000	3,11,000
Orissa canals	—15,773	94,592	1,07,873	1,21,410	2,07,052	1,72,000	1,79,400
Sone canals	10,51,293	12,61,764	11,67,355	11,39,058	12,32,355	14,03,000	12,06,000
Other projects	16,73,181	11,59,172	10,44,127	19,78,041	50,24,936	62,51,000	79,87,000
Reserve	...	...	..	...	...	..	—34,000
TOTAL	4,70,54,418	4,70,51,850	5,23,07,106	5,03,24,836	5,43,12,229	6,02,02,000	6,22,20,000

*Excluding Civil Officers' figures as under:—

	Revised.	Budget
	Rs.	Rs.
United Provinces	13,000	12,000
Panjab	1,000	1,000
	14,000	13,000

Appendix III—*continued.*

Table VI—Capital Account of Subsidized Railways.

Actuals, 1918-1919.

RAILWAYS.	Amount in sterling.	Equivalent at Rs. 15=£1.
Subsidized Railways.	£	Rs.
Receipts.		
Capital received in India.		
Ahmedabad Parantij	33	500
Amritsar-Patti-Kasur	..	...
Baripada-Talbond	2,333	35,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Branch Lines	..	...
Branch lines under the audit of the Government Examiner, East Indian Railway	5,175	77,623
Central Provinces Railways	1,733	26,000
Chaparmukh-Silghat	5,534	83,010
Dhond-Baramati	767	11,500
Hardwar-Dehra	419	6,287
Kalighat-Falta	2,085	31,267
Katakhal Lalabazar	596	8,940
Khulna-Bagerhat	5,846	87,700
Mandra-Bhaun	...	...
Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar	39,333	5,90,000
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	.
Nawshahr Jaijon Extension	..	...
Pachora-Jamner	16,971	2,54,558
Panposh Raipura	34,769	5,21,528
Pulgaon-Arvi	...	...
Sara-Serajganj	.	...
Sialkot-Narowal	*−3,333*	*−50,000*
Total Receipts	112,261	16,83,913
Withdrawals in India.		
Assam-Bengal	*−77,450*	*−11,61,750*
Bengal-Nagpur	*−1,135,752*	*−1,70,36,[illegible]85*
Burma	*−52,554*	*−7,88,315*
Lucknow-Bareilly	*−2,225*	*−33,374*
Madras and Southern Mahratta	24,952	3,74,284
	−1,243,029	*−1,86,45,440*
Ahmedabad Parantij	1	24
Amritsar-Patti-Kasur	14	205
Baripada-Talbond	3,360	50,395
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Branch Lines	...	...
Branch lines under the audit of the Government Examiner, East Indian Railway	5,220	78,300
Central Provinces Railways	1,532	22,982
Chaparmukh-Silghat	7,356	1,10,342
Dhond-Baramati	780	11,696
Hardwar-Dehra	675	10,128
Kalighat-Falta	2,207	33,100
Katakhal Lalabazar	968	14,512
Khulna-Bagerhat	8,968	1,34,517
Mandra-Bhaun	132	1,986
Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar	40,448	6,02,219
Mymensingh-Jagannathganj	198	2,976
Nawshahr-Jaijon Extension	...	...
Pachora-Jamner	14,[illegible]66	2,15,496
Panposh Raipura Extension	34,779	5,21,685
Pulgaon-Arvi	*−735*	*−11,030*
Sara-Serajganj	1,233	18,505
Sialkot-Narowal	*−1,015*	*−15,[illegible]4*
Tapti Valley	117	1,750
	120,304	18,04,554
Total Withdrawals	−1,122,725	−1,68,40,886
Net Withdrawals	−1,234,986	−1,85,24,799

Appendix III, Table VI—*continued.*

Table VI—Capital Account of Subsidized Railways—*continued.*

Revised, 1919-1920.

Railways.	Amount in sterling. (Omitting 00.)	Equivalent at Rs. 15=£1. (Omitting 000.)
Subsidized Railways.	£	Rs.
Receipts.		
Capital received in India.		
Amritsar-Patti-Kasur	3	4
Baripada-Talbond	44,9	6,74
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Branch Lines	...	...
Central Provinces Railways	3,2	48
Chaparmukh Silghat	29,7	4,45
Dhond-Baramati	1	2
Hardwar-Dehra	1,3	20
Katakhal Lalabazar	13,0	1,95
Khulna-Bagerhat	...	...
Mandra-Bhaun	...	...
Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar	2,7	40
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...
Nawshahr-Jaijon Extension	1	2
Pachora-Jamner	1,1	17
Panposh-Raipura	15,5	2,31
Sara-Serajganj	...	...
Sialkot-Narowal	...	...
Variations anticipated	1,5	23
Total Receipts	113,4	17,01
Withdrawals in India.		
Assam-Bengal	—315,5	—47,29
Bengal-Nagpur	—2,015,9	—3,06,89
Burma	—107,4	—16,10
Lucknow-Bareilly	5,8	87
Madras and Southern Mahratta	99,1	14,86
Gain by exchange	—330,7	—49,61
	—2,694,4	—4,04,16
Amritsar-Patti-Kasur	9	13
Baripada-Talbond	45,2	6,77
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Branch Lines	5	8
Central Provinces Railways	5,3	80
Chaparmukh Silghat	30,0	4,50
Dhond-Baramati	2	4
Hardwar-Dehra	1,5	22
Katakhal Lalabazar	13,3	2,00
Khulna-Bagerhat	[illegible]	7
Mandra-Bhaun	1	1
Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar	6,9	1,03
Mymensingh-Jagannathganj	1	1
Nawshahr-Jaijon Extension	1	2
Pachora-Jamner	3,0	45
Panposh-Raipura	15,6	2,34
Sara-Serajganj	3,5	52
Sialkot-Narowal	1,0	15
Variations anticipated	1,9	29
	129,5	19,43
Total Withdrawals	—2,561,9	—3,84,73
Net Withdrawals	—2,678,3	—4,01,74

Appendix III, Table VI—*concluded.*

Table VI—Capital Account of Subsidized Railways—*concluded.*

Budget Estimate, 1920-1921.

RAILWAYS.	Amount in sterling. (Omitting 00.)	Equivalent at Rs. 15=£1 (Omitting 000.)
Subsidized Railways.	£	Rs.
Receipts.		
Capital received in India.		
Amritsar-Patti-Kasur	1,4	21
Baripada-Talbond	4,3	64
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Branch Lines	3,3	49
Central Provinces Railways	35,1	5,27
Chaparmukh Silghat	13,3	2,00
Dhond-Baramati	7	10
Hardwar-Dehra	2,6	40
Katakhal Lalabazar	39,3	5,90
Khulna-Bagerhat	2,8	42
Mandra Bhaun	...	...
Pachora-Jamner	1,3	20
Panposh-Raipura	6,1	91
Sara-Serajganj	...	...
Variations anticipated	1	1
Total Receipts	110,3	16,55
Withdrawals in India.		
Assam-Bengal	—586,0	—87,90
Bengal-Nagpur	—2,738,3	—4,10,75
Burma	—32,0	—4,79
Lucknow-Bareilly	—192,1	—28,81
Madras and Southern Mahratta	40,1	6,01
Gain by exchange	-897,0	-1,34,55
Total	—4,405,3	—6,60,79
Amritsar-Patti-Kasur	1,4	21
Baripada-Talbond	4,3	64
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Branch Lines	3,6	54
Central Provinces Railways	35,1	5,27
Chaparmukh Silghat	13,3	2,00
Dhond-Baramati	7	10
Hardwar-Dehra	2,6	40
Katakhal Lalabazar	39,3	5,90
Khulna-Bagerhat	3,2	48
Mandra Bhaun	1	2
Pachora-Jamner	1,3	20
Panposh-Raipura	6,1	91
Sara-Serajganj	22,0	3,30
Sialkat Narowal	7	11
Variations anticipated	—2	—5
	133,5	20,03
Total Withdrawals	—4,271,8	—6,40,76
Net Withdrawals	—4,382,1	—6,57,31

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 26th March, 1920.

No. 36.—The Hon'ble Mr. H. Moncrieff Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is granted privilege leave for 6 months under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, No. 168-C.S.R., dated 24th February, 1919, combined with furlough for 1 month on full average salary, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, and Government of India, Finance Department, No. 1514-C. S. R., dated 29th December 1919, with effect from 6th April 1920, and with permission to prefix thereto the Easter holidays.

No. 37.—Mr. H. P. Duval, I.C.S., officer on Special Duty in the Legislative Department, is appointed to officiate as Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, with effect from 6th April 1920, during the absence on combined leave of the Hon'ble Mr. H. Moncrieff Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., or until further orders.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 23rd March 1920.

No. 576.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 23rd March 1920 :—

Mr. S. R. Hignell, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, to officiate as Private Secretary.

No. 572.—Mr. H. D. Craik, of the Indian Civil Service, Officiating Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is granted combined leave for 4 months and 15 days, *viz.*, privilege leave for 3 months and 12 days and commuted furlough on full average salary for the remaining period in continuation with effect from the 14th April 1920 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 574.—In the Home Department notification no. 2093, dated the 30th December 1919, regarding the grant of combined leave to Rai Bijay Krishna Banerji Bahadur, a Superintendent in the Home Department, *for* "seven months" *read* "ten months."

H. McPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 20th March 1920.

No. 558.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (2) of the Charitable and Religious Trusts Act, 1920 (XIV of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the said Act shall not extend to the North-West Frontier Province.

The 23rd March 1920.

No. 572.—The Hon'ble Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Kt., K.C., Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, having been granted furlough from the 25th March, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to the 1st July 1920 inclusive, the Governor General in Council is pleased under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61,) section 105, sub-section (1), to appoint the Hon'ble Justice Sir Ashutosh Mukharji, Kt., C.S.I., one of the Judges of the High Court, to perform the duties of Chief Justice during the absence of the Hon'ble Sir Lancelot Sanderson, or until further orders.

The 25th March 1920.

No. 597.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) (a) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch 61), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Abdur Rauf, Barrister-at-Law, to act as an additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore for a period of one year with effect from the 1st April 1920.

MEDICAL.

The 24th March 1920.

No. 291.—Lieutenant-Colonel B. H. Deare, M.R.C.P., D.P.H., I.M.S., Officiating Principal and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and First Physician to the College Hospitals, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 6th October 1919.

No. 292.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. McCay, M.D., I.M.S., Officiating Professor of Clinical Medicine and Materia Medica, Medical College, and 2nd Physician to the College Hospitals, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 6th October 1919.

No. 293.—Major J. A. Shorten, M.B., I.M.S., Officiating Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* in that appointment, with effect from the 6th October 1919.

No. 295.—Temporary Colonel F. A. F. Barnardo, C.B.E., C.I.E., M.B., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., is appointed to be Civil Surgeon, Simla (East), with effect from the forenoon of the 15th March 1920.

The 25th March 1920.

No. 297.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Leonard Rogers, Kt., C.I.E., F.R.S., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta, is granted with effect from the 1st March 1920, combined leave for 12 months *viz.*, privilege leave for six months and in continuation furlough for six months.

No. 298.—Major R. Knowles, I.M.S., Director of the Pasteur Institute and Clinical Research Laboratory, Shillong, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta, *vice* Sir Leonard Rogers, with effect from the 1st March 1920, until further orders.

PORT BLAIR.

The 24th March 1920.

No. 154.—Major F. A. Barker, M.B., O.B.E., I.M.S., Senior Medical Officer, and Civil Surgeon, Port Blair, and Superintendent of the Cellular and Female Jails, Port Blair, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner in the Settlement for so long as he holds his present office or until further orders.

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 25th March 1920.

No. 113.—The Department of Education notification no. 100, dated the 12th March 1920, appointing the Reverend Horace Baggallay Reiss, M.A., as a temporary Chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment is cancelled.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 23rd March 1920.

No. 30.—Major C. L. Peart, C.I.E., I.A., Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, is granted provisionally, privilege leave for six months and in continuation furlough on average salary for three months with effect from 6th March 1920.

No. 31.—Major E. S. Harcourt, M.C., 2-7th Gurkha Rifles, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Major C. L. Peart, C.I.E., I.A., or until further orders.

GENERAL.

The 25th March 1920.

No. 262.—Mr. A. F. Scholfield is permitted to resign the appointment of Keeper of the Records of the Government of India and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education with effect from the 1st March 1920.

No. 263.—Mr. R. H. Blaker, I.S.O., is appointed substantively to be Keeper of the Records of the Government of India and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education with effect from the 1st March 1920.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 22nd March 1920.

No. 253.—With reference to this Department notifications No. 1058, dated the 25th June 1915 and 491, dated the 6th July 1917, it is hereby notified that the Honourable Mr. H. Sharp, C.S.I., C.I.E., while officiating as Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education from the 5th July 1915 to 30th November 1915 and 12th July 1917 to 11th October 1917, respectively, held his own appointment as Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.

J. M. MITRA,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS

AGRICULTURE.

Delhi, the 23rd March 1920.

No. 372-23.—Dr. W. H. Harrison, D.Sc., Imperial Agricultural Chemist, Pusa, is granted privilege leave for 4 months and 29 days under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and the Resolution by the Government of India, Finance Department, No. 168, Civil Service Regulations, dated the 24th February 1919, combined with furlough for one year one month and two days under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of those Regulations with effect from the 15th April 1920 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

LAND SURVEYS.

The 24th March 1920.

No. 294—10-9.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Crosthwait, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent with effect from the afternoon of the 7th March 1920 when he assumed charge of the Northern Circle. Lieutenant-Colonel Crosthwait will continue to officiate as Superintendent during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Turner, R.E., Superintendent, or until further orders.

J. C. B. DRAKE,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 23rd March 1920.

No. 13.—In supersession of the promotions announced in the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notifications Nos. 20 and 24, dated, respectively, the 7th July and 25th August 1919, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following reversion and promotions in, and to, the rank of Chief Engineer, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Colonel J. P. Blakeway, C.M.G., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent.	Chief Engineer, 1st Class, temporary.	9th November 1918
Mr. A. W. E. Standley	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, permanent.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary.	9th November 1918.
Colonel J. P. Blakeway, C.M.G., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 1st Class, temporary.	Chief Engineer, 1st Class, permanent.	7th December 1918, afternoon.
Mr. F. Clayton	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent.	Chief Engineer, 1st Class, temporary.	7th December 1918, afternoon.
Mr. F. E. Bull	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent, provisional.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent.	7th December 1918, afternoon.
Mr. A. W. E. Standley	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent provisional.	7th December 1918, afternoon.

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. A. S. Montgomery	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary.	7th December 1918, afternoon.
Mr. H. W. M. Ives	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, permanent.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, officiating.	7th December 1918, afternoon.
Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. Rivett-Carnac, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class permanent.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, officiating.	19th December 1918.
Mr. H. W. M. Ives	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, officiating	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary.	8th March 1919.
Mr. F. W. Woods	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent.	Chief Engineer, 1st Class, temporary.	23rd March 1919.
Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. Rivett-Carnac, R.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, officiating.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary.	23rd March 1919.
Mr. F. Clayton	Chief Engineer, 1st Class, temporary.	Chief Engineer, 1st Class, permanent.	10th April 1919.
Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. Rivett-Carnac, R.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent.	10th April 1919.
Mr. W. F. Holms, C.I.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent.	Chief Engineer, 1st Class, permanent.	15th May 1919.
Mr. A. W. E. Standley	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent, provisional	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent.	15th May 1919.
Mr. O. H Desenne	Chief Engineer, officiating	Chief Engineer, temporary	26th September 1919.
Mr. W. S. Bremner	Chief Engineer, officiating	Chief Engineer, temporary	1st October 1919.
Mr. H. E. W. Martindell	Chief Engineer, temporary	Chief Engineer, permanent	26th October 1919.
Mr. H M. Willmott	Chief Engineer, temporary	Chief Engineer, permanent	26th October 1919.
Mr. A S. Montgomery	Chief Engineer, temporary	Chief Engineer, permanent, provisional.	26th October 1919.
Mr. A. S. Montgomery	Chief Engineer, permanent, provisional.	Chief Engineer, permanent	3rd November 1919.
Mr. H. W. M. Ives	Chief Engineer, temporary	Chief Engineer, permanent, provisional.	3rd November 1919.
Colonel Sir S. D'A. Crookshank, K.C M.G., C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.V.O	Superintending Engineer	Chief Engineer, permanent, provisional.	29th November. 1919.
Mr. O. H. Desenne	Chief Engineer, temporary	Chief Engineer, officiating.	29th November 1919.
Mr. H. W. M. Ives	Chief Engineer, permanent, provisional.	Chief Engineer, permanent.	15th January 1920.

H. DEL. POLLARD-LOWSLEY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

The 25th March 1920.

No. 14.—The services of Mr. J. W. Meares, Electrical Adviser to the Government of India, are placed at the disposal of the Board of Industries and Munitions with effect from the 1st March 1920.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS

Delhi, the 24th March 1920.

No. 1038-F.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

February 1920. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

	FEBRUARY.		TO END OF FEBY.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.	Budget, 1919-1920.	Actuals, 1918-1919.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	5,21	4,83	28,55	27,19	36,97	34,49
Opium	28	48	3,45	3,73	4,58	4,93
Salt	33	67	5,23	5,68	5,87	6,42
Stamps	94	80	9,66	7,98	9,15	9,03
Excise	1,83	1,59	17,23	15,55	18,23	17,34
Provincial Rates	...	...	4	3	5	4
Customs	2,07	1,34	19,88	16,70	20,08	18,18
Income Tax	2,12	1,20	16,36	9,11	20,00	11,28
Forest	50	39	4,02	3,06	5,03	4,68
Registration	9	8	96	76	85	86
Tributes from Native States	8	6	67	64	92	89
Other Civil Revenue	1,16	1,01	21,95	9,20	9,56	16,59
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	14,61	12,45	1,28,00	99,63	1,31,24	1,24,73
Major Irrigation Revenue	74	68	4,83	4,01	4,83	4,70
Other Public Works Ordinary Revenue	7	8	66	57	88	87
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE (including Ordinary Public Works)	15,42	13,21	1,33,49	1,04,21	1,36,95	1,30,30
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—1,59	—1,82	—11,86	—10,66	—13,35	—13,67
Opium	—1	—12	—1,26	—1,73	—1,57	—1,96
Famine Relief (Civil)	...	—15	—76	—16	—1,92	—40
Other Civil Expenditure	—4,97	—5,81	—56,18	—49,60	—58,99	—55,90
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	—6,57	—7,90	—70,06	—62,15	—75,83	—71,93
Major Irrigation Working Expenses	—22	—21	—1,96	—1,77	—2,13	—2,13
Buildings and Roads Expenditure	—81	—82	—6,65	—5,40	—8,93	—7,18
Famine Relief (Public Works)	—2	—6	—86	—38	—76	—53
Other P. W. Ordinary Expenditure	—13	—12	—1,10	—97	—1,54	—1,39
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE (including Public Works)	—7,75	—9,11	—80,63	—70,67	—89,19	—83,11
Irrigation Capital Expenditure	—4	—2	—18	—24	—64	—35
Delhi Capital Expenditure	—2	—2	—34	—41	—34	—43
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	—6	—4	—52	—65	—98	—78
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.						
Posts and Telegraph (Net)	+21	+36	—1,07	—6,84	—1,84	—6,84
Marine (Net)	—11	—60	—2,19	—7,02	—6,37	—7,87
Military Works (Net)	—46	—42	—4,90	—5,76	—89	—6,66
Military Receipts	+42	+1,15	+10,12	+9,03	+3,86	+15,78
Military Issues	—9,48	—13,18	—1,18,90	—1,49,41	—77,76	—1,77,54
Railway Receipts	+6,28	+6,41	+68,30	+68,10	+75,00	+75,80
Railway Issues	—4,87	—3,59	—47,41	—40,55	—45,82	—44,78
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—7,51	—9,87	—96,05	—1,32,45	—54,82	—1,51,60
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, — receipts less than payments)	...	+89	+18,22	+56,80	+14,88	+56,67
Treasury Bills	+70	+4,88	+5,64	—1,89	—22,50	+5,67
Ways and Means advances	—9,00	...	+3,00	—4,00	...	—4,00
Cash certificates	—17	—60	—2,19	—44	...	—69
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	—56	—2,06	+86	...	—2,84
Credits against American silver	...	+5,50	+9,85	+46,81	+11,07	+50,81
Payments on account of American silver	...	—1,43	—4,85	—18,12	...	—19,09
Australian Wheat	...	...	+2,55	..	+3,77	...
Transfers through Currency	...	...	...	+9,50	...	+9,50
Credits against Secretary of State's silver	+5	+78	+19,09	+22,12	+22,20	+22,60
Remittance of Gold	+8	...	+30,20	...	...	...
Deposits of District Funds	—7	—1	+35	+49	—1	+60
Loans by Governments	+86	—24	—1,46	—1,29	—1,20	—2,02
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R15 per £	—74	—10	—46,83	—12,16	—18,37	—12,16
Sterling Transfers on London	+7,68	+1,90	+16,01	+7,80	...	+7,97
Telegraphic transfers from New York	...	...	—2,27	...	...	...
Other Debt Heads	+1,04	—1.75	+1,64	—10,20	—2,53	—4,81
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—12	+9,26	+46,89	+95,78	+7,81	+1,08,21
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	—2	+3,45	+3,18	—3,78	—23	+2,96
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	29,15	15,76	25,95	22,99	18,71	22,95
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	29,13	19,21	29,13	19,21	18,48	25,95

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 22nd March 1920.

No. 405-F. E.—Mr. W. R. F. Robinson, Assistant Audit Officer, sub. *pro. tem.*, has been confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 1st January 1920.

No. 406-F. E.—The privilege leave for six months granted to Mr. R. F. G. Scott, Government Examiner of Accounts, Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, from the 6th April 1919 in Finance Department Notification No. 637-F. E., dated 29th April 1919, published on page 929 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated 3rd May 1919, was extended by furlough for 6 months.

E. M. COOK,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 24th March 1920.

No. 427-F. E.—The Honourable Mr. E. M. Cook, C.I.E., I.C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department has been granted combined leave for 8 months, with effect from the 24th March 1920.

Mr. W. Alder, O.B.E., I.C.S., Officiating Controller of Currency, has been appointed to hold charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, in addition to his own duties as Controller of Currency, with effect from the 24th March 1920 and until further orders.

The 25th March 1920.

No. 428-F.E.—Mr. R. K. Sen, officiating Assistant Accounts Officer in the office of the Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa, has been granted privilege leave for 6 weeks with effect from the 26th February 1920.

Mr. N. K. Majumdar, a senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer, in the office with effect from the same date and during the absence on leave of Mr. R. K. Sen.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

FUNDS, SERVICE AND OTHER.

The 19th March 1920.

No. 385-F. E.—In supersession of the orders promulgated by Notification No. 845-F. E., dated the 9th July 1918, as amended by Notification No. 1196-F. E., dated the 11th September 1919, it is hereby notified that with effect from the 1st March 1920, contributions to the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund shall be recovered at the rate of exchange at which sterling money orders are issued in India on the first day of the month in which the recovery is made. It has been further decided that in the case of donations and disparity fines, whether paid in lump sums or in instalments, the new orders shall be applicable with effect from the 1st July 1919.

J. E. C. JUKES,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 22nd March 1920.

No. 839-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 44 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2877-I. A., dated the 13th July 1906, specifying the Courts of certain States, the decrees of which may be executed by Courts in British India, namely :—

After the entry " Court of the Nyayadhish of Miraj (Senior) ", under *Southern Maratha Country*, the following shall be added :—

Court of the Munsiff of Laxmeswar.

Court of the Munsiff of Modnimb.

No. 840-I. B.—The following further amendment shall be made in the list annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2053-I. B., dated the 22nd September 1911, of Courts in Indian States by which the decrees passed by Civil Courts in British India may be executed, namely :—

Under the heading *Southern Maratha Country*, after the entry "Court of the Nyayadhish of Miraj (Senior)", the following shall be added :—

Court of the Munsiff of Laxmeswar.

Court of the Munsiff of Modnimb.

The 23rd March 1920.

No. 1147-Est. A.—With reference to Notification No. 4214-Est. A., dated the 17th December 1919, Captain W. K. Fraser-Tytler, M.C., is appointed to the Political Department of the Government of India substantively on probation, with effect from the 1st January 1920.

No. 1149-Est. A.—With reference to Notification No. 3700-Est A., dated the 29th October 1919, Captain P. R. Quayle is appointed to the Political Department of the Government of India substantively on probation, with effect from the 1st January 1920.

No. 1152-Est. A.—Major G. F. W. Anson, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for six months combined with commuted furlough for four months, under articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st March 1920.

No. 1154-Est. B.—Major R. C. Dickinson, 28th Light Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops, with effect from the 3rd November 1918.

No. 1156-Est. B.—Major G. R. Hughes, officiating Inspector Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 8th December 1918 and until further orders.

The 24th March 1920.

No. 1174-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Standage, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon, is granted privilege leave for five months and twenty days, with effect from the 10th March 1920, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of the leave.

No. 1175-Est. A.—Major E. C. C. Maunsell, Indian Medical Service, Staff Surgeon, Bangalore, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon and as Residency Surgeon, Mysore, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Standage, Indian Medical Service.

No. 859-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the Rouble Note Ordinance, 1919 (VII of 1919), to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to authorise the District Magistrate of the said Civil and Military Station to issue the licenses referred to in section 4 (2) of the said Ordinance as applied.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 23rd March 1920.

No. 693-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Lucas Volkart to be in charge of the Consulate for Switzerland at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. K. Ringger.

The 24th March 1920.

No. 702-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Charles Thorling as Vice-Consul in charge of the Consulate for the United States of America at Rangoon.

The 25th March 1920.

No. 148-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Quetta Municipal Law, 1896, namely :—

1. In clause (*e*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 21 and in sections 32 and 33 of the said Law, for the word "Municipality" the words "octroi limits" shall be substituted.

2. After section 22 of the said Law, the following section shall be added, namely :—

"22 A. When the cantonment authority of the Quetta cantonment, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, has agreed with the Committee that the same octroi limits shall be established for the cantonment and the Municipality, and that octroi collections and charges shall be divided between the cantonment fund and the Municipal Fund, the Committee may fix limits under clause (*cc*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 102, so as to include so much both of the cantonment and of the municipal area as it may deem necessary, and shall have the same powers of collecting octroi on animals or goods brought within such limits, and the provisions of this Law relating to octroi shall apply in the same way, as if the said limits were wholly comprised in the area of the Municipality."

3. In section 102, sub-section (*1*) of the said Law, after clause (*c*), the following clause shall be added, namely :—

"(*cc*) the fixing of octroi limits for the purpose of collecting octroi and prescribing routes by which animals or goods or both which are subject to octroi may be imported within these limits."

H. R. C. DOBBS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Delhi, the 27th March 1920.

No. 2557-D.—The following extract from the Board of Trade Journal, dated the 19th February 1920, is published for general information :—

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

IMPORT AND EXPORT SECTION.

TRADING WITH GERMANY.

The information as to the conditions under which commercial and financial transactions are permissible with German nationals and with persons and firms carrying on business in Germany, published in December last in a Parliamentary Return, Cmd. 512, is rendered out of date by the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Germany and the issue of an Order-in-Council fixing 10th January, 1920 (the date on which the Treaty came into force) as the legal date of the termination of the war with that country.

Trade with Germany is in general no longer subject to any restrictions other than those imposed on trade with other foreign countries.

Any goods may be exported to Germany without licence, except goods on Lists A and B of Prohibited Exports,* and any goods may be imported into the United Kingdom from Germany except goods on the importation of which from all countries restrictions have been or may be imposed.

The following considerations must, however, be borne in mind in transacting business with German nationals :—

(*a*) All property, rights, and interests within the British Empire belonging to German nationals at the date on which the Treaty of Peace came into force (namely, 10th January, 1920), unless acquired as the result of a transaction undertaken since the resumption of trade with Germany was authorised (*i.e.*, since 12th July, 1919), are subject to charge under the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, and no transaction of a commercial and financial nature is therefore permissible which involves the delivery, sale, or transfer of any such property, rights or interests.

* For the export to Germany of goods on Lists A and B export licenses must be obtained from the Imports and Exports Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Great George Street, S. W. 1.

(b) The settlement of all outstanding debts between British subjects resident within the United Kingdom, and German nationals resident in Germany, with the exception of debts arising out of transactions undertaken since 12th July, 1919, must be effected through the medium of the Clearing Office for Enemy Debts, and any transaction involving the settlement or transfer of such debts is prohibited.

Subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by the German authorities, individuals and firms of British nationality are at liberty to invest money in German businesses and to establish firms or agencies in Germany.

The freedom of Germans to trade, to carry on business, and to acquire property in the United Kingdom is limited by the following special restrictions imposed on nationals of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey :—

(a) For a period of three years from 23rd December, 1919, no national of the above-mentioned countries may enter the United Kingdom without a special licence or remain in this country for a longer period than three months, except as provided in Section 10 of the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919.

(b) For a period of three years from 23rd December, 1919, no national of the above-mentioned countries will be permitted to acquire any interest in land, in any concern carrying on a "key industry" (as presently to be defined by the Board of Trade), or in any company owning a ship registered in the United Kingdom. [*Vide* Section 11 Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919]

(c) For a period of five years after the termination of the war no business connected with certain non-ferrous metals and metallic ores may be carried on by, or under the influence or control of, a national of the above-mentioned countries, except under licence of the Board of Trade. [*Vide* Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918, and Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Rules, 1918.]

(d) For a period of five years after the termination of the war, and thereafter until Parliament may otherwise determine, no banking business may be carried on for the benefit or under the control of a national of the above-mentioned countries. [*Vide* Section 2, Trading with the Enemy Act, 1918, and Enemy Banking Business Rules, 1918.]

(e) No national of the above-mentioned countries may act as master, officer, or member of the crew of a British ship registered in the United Kingdom. [*Vide* Section 12, Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919.]

With the above reservations Germans are at liberty to acquire shares or interests in British firms or companies and to establish business houses or agencies in the United Kingdom, subject only to the same restrictions as aliens of any other nationality.

ALTERATIONS TO THE EXPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The Board of Trade (Licensing Section) announce that as from 19th instant the following have been removed from List "A" of Prohibited Exports :—

Linseed cake and meal.

The Board of Trade (Licensing Section) announce that an Open General Licence has been issued permitting the export of :—

Camel hair tops,
Mohair tops,
Alpaca tops,
Cashmere tops,

to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

TRANSHIPMENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The Board of Trade (Licensing Section) announce with reference to the notice which appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th July, 1919, that

Bacon,
Ham, and
Lard

are the only commodities in respect of which the Provisional Approval of the Import and Export Licensing Section should be obtained before the goods are brought to this country for transhipment,

EXPORTATION OF COAL TAR PRODUCTS.

The Board of Trade (Licensing Section) announce that Privy Council Licences for the export of the following goods, granted prior to 1st January, 1920, will be revoked as from 21st February, 1920, but applications for renewal of any such licences will be considered if special cause can be shown :—

All Coal Tar Products, excluding finished dyestuffs, but including Aniline Oil and Salts.

EXPORT OF INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVES, SMOOTH-BORE GUNS, AND MUNITIONS FOR USE THEREWITH.

With reference to the Open General Licence for the Export of Industrial Explosives, Smooth-Bore Guns, and Munitions for use therewith, announced in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th January, 1920, the Board of Trade (Licensing Section) announce that

ICELAND

is now added to the List of Countries to which the Open General Licence applies, and that in accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition" *all* consignments of Arms and Ammunition proceeding into or through any of the Prohibited Areas set out below will require a Specific Export Licence.

The prohibited areas are :—

(1) The whole of the Continent of Africa with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa.

(Within this area are included all islands situated within a hundred nautical miles of the coast, together with Prince's Island, St. Thomas Island, and the Islands of Annobon and Socotra.)

(2) Transcaucasia, Persia, Gwadar, the Arabian Peninsula, and such Continental parts of Asia as were included in the Turkish Empire on 4th August, 1914.

(3) A maritime zone, including the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf, and the Sea of Oman, and bounded by a line drawn from Cape Guardafui, following the latitude of that cape to its intersection with longitude 57 deg. east of Greenwich, and proceeding thence direct to the eastern frontier of Persia in the Gulf of Oman.

EMIGRATION.

The 27th March 1920.

No. 2551-D.—In pursuance of rule 23 of the Assam Labour Board Rules, published with the Department of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 295-132-C., dated the 20th November 1915, it is hereby notified that the rate of cess payable from 1st July 1920 up to and including the 30th June 1921 on every garden sardar deputed by his employer to engage labourers and on every person recruited or engaged as a labourer or assisted to emigrate under chapter IV or section 91 of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901 (VI of 1901), as amended by the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915 (VIII of 1915), shall be annas four per head.

GENERAL.

The 27th March 1920.

No. 2589-D.—Captain C. H. Baldrey, Officiating Secretariat Superintendent, 1st grade, has been placed on special duty in this Department with effect from the 22nd March 1920.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 2653-D.—The services of the Hon'ble Mr. A. H. Ley, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary, substantively *pro tempore*, to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bihar and Orissa with effect from the 27th March 1920.

R. B. EWBANK,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 26th March 1920.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 528.—Lieutenant M. D. Cohn, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Provost Marshal, from the 4th April 1919 to the 31st October 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 529.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Leared Furney, 1st Battalion, 22nd Punjabis. Dated 23rd December 1919.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Stewart Keen, D.S.O., 45th Rattray's Sikhs. Dated 31st January 1920.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

John Teague, M.C., attached 1st Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry. Dated 29th May 1919.

William Gordon-Smith, attached 2nd Battalion, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis. Dated 1st June 1919.

John MacLaren Calder, attached 62nd Punjabis. Dated 2nd June 1919.

Cecil Iderton Cordon, attached 2nd Battalion, 22nd Punjabis. Dated 6th October 1919.

Arthur James Medlicott Reeves, attached 62nd Punjabis. Dated 14th October 1919.

Edward Charles Davenport, attached 87th Punjabis. Dated 5th November 1919.

John Philip Richmond, attached 1st Battalion, 33rd Punjabis. Dated 12th November 1919.

Felix Tocher Birdwood, attached 36th Sikhs.
Gordon Nasmyth Mackintosh, attached 36th Sikhs.
Thomas Wynford Rees, D.S.O., M.C., attached 1st Battalion, 125th Napier's Rifles.
Edward Claude Pine-Coffin, attached 1st Battalion, 22nd Punjabis.
} Dated 15th November 1919.

Cornelius Howden Denis O'Callaghan, attached 87th Punjabis. Dated 4th December 1919.

Joseph Carey, attached 2nd Battalion, 22nd Punjabis. Dated 25th December 1919.

Gregory Rich, attached 2nd Battalion, 107th Pioneers. Dated 26th December 1919.

Cyril Justice Rowland, attached 2nd Battalion, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers. Dated 7th January 1920.

Norman Ingerfield Graham, M.C., attached 1st Battalion, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry). Dated 17th January 1920.

Leslie Harding Cookram, attached 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 25th January 1920.

Paul William Suys, attached 2nd Battalion, 19th Punjabis. Dated 29th January 1920.

Roderick Idrisyn Jones, attached 1st Battalion, 88th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 6th February 1920.

Harry Gayton Kirkman, attached 121st Pioneers. Dated 8th February 1920.

Ronald James Allan, M.C., attached 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 11th February 1920.

Cyrus William Retallack, attached 1st Battalion, The 101st Grenadiers.
Walter Vincent Atkins, attached 2nd Battalion, 35th Sikhs.
} Dated 28th February 1919.

Edward Ellis Anson, attached 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse. Dat 2nd March 1920.

Henry Clarke McClenaghan, attached 2nd Battalion, 43rd Erinpura Regiment. Dated 3rd March 1920.

Leslie Ernest Randall, attached 2nd Battalion, 43rd Erinpura Regiment. Dated 8th March 1920.

Frederick Lewis Brooks, attached 74th Punjabis. Dated 10th March 1920.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Percy Aloysius Kelly, attached 1st Battalion, 112th Infantry.	Dated 16th December 1919.
Albert William Nunn Whitehead, attached 1st Battalion, 90th Punjabis.	
Eric John Denholm-Young, attached 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).	

Temporary Second Lieutenants to be temporary Lieutenants.

Ernest Pollett Thorne, attached 2nd Battalion, 150th Indian Infantry. Dated 10th July 1919.

Ernest Augustus Down, attached Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 7th October 1919.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 530.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Infantry Branch.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

David Tullis Dunn. Dated 2nd June 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

William Bryce. Dated 28th June 1919.

Lester Alfred Carreras. Dated 31st August 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

No. 531.—The following relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. Morgan, Royal Garrison Artillery (Territorial Force), relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 19th June 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. Morgan, Royal Garrison Artillery, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be Commandant of a Corps of Indian Coast Artillery. Dated 29th September 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 532.—Army Department Notification No. 3525, dated the 27th December 1919, so far as it relates to the relinquishment of acting rank by certain officers of the 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles, is cancelled and the following substituted:—

The undermentioned officers relinquish their acting rank with effect from the 1st November 1919, under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919:—

Captain (acting Major) M. Goodall.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. A. Iceton.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) R. B. Fawcett, M.C.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 533.—The following acting promotion is notified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Temporary Captain V. N. Agate, Indian Medical Service (Temporary Commission), to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a Combined Field Ambulance, from the 20th June 1919 to the 31st October 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 534.—The grant of the honorary temporary rank of Major to the officers mentioned in Army Department Notification No. 1002, dated the 17th May 1918, was only operative for so long as those officers were employed at the Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Bombay.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

Medical Corps.

No. 535.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Edward Francis, late Assam-Bengal Railway Rifles, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 1st April 1917.

DISMISSALS, REMOVALS AND DISCHARGES.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 536.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the services of the undermentioned officers are dispensed with, being no longer required, with effect from the 18th January 1920.:—

Temporary Lieutenant Yaqub Beg.

Temporary Lieutenant Kanai Lal Bose.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 537.—Second Lieutenant George Albert Lineker, Indian Army, attached 1st Battalion, 21st Punjabis, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission, with effect from the 20th February 1920.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 538.—Lieutenant Edward Samuel Kearsey, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Labour Corps, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission, with effect from the 1st March 1920.

INDIAN LAND FORCES.

No. 539.—Temporary Honorary Major Nawab Talab Mehdi Khan is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to relinquish his temporary honorary commission on ceasing to be employed on special duty, with effect from the 10th October 1919.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Branch.

No. 540.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Captain Christopher Charles Augustus Wale is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 16th January 1920.

REWARDS.

No. 541.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the S[illegible]f State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under t[illegible]sions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the special promotion of the undermentioned departmental and warrant officers for services in the field during the Great War :—

With effect from the 1st January 1919.

Ordnance Department—Southern Army.

Conductors Charles Frederick John Hynes, D.C.M., and William Cormack to be Assistant Commissaries with the rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval.

Supply and Transport Corps, Bombay.

Conductor Peter Patrick Simon to be Assistant Commissary with the rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval.

Military Works Services and Public Works Department—India.

Conductor Joseph Quigley to be Assistant Commissary with the rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval.

With effect from the 1st July 1919.

Ordnance Department—Southern Army.

Conductor Arthur Sansom to be Assistant Commissary with the rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval.

India Miscellaneous List.

Deputy Commissary and Captain Christopher Stephen Crosbie to be Commissary with the rank of Major, subject to His Majesty's approval.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 542.—Brevét Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) A. Shairp, C.M.G., is appointed Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department *pro tempore*, with effect from the 25th March 1920, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Colonel) A. H. O. Spence, C.I.E., C.B.E., vacated.

No. 543.—Lieutenant (temporary Captain) R. Tharle-Hughes, M.B.E., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Registrar, Army Department, is appointed Additional Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, with effect from the 25th March 1920.

No. 544.—Mr. A. B. Kunning, M.B.E., Superintendent, Army Department, is appointed to officiate as Registrar, Army Department, with effect from the 25th March 1920.

COMMANDS.

No. 545.—Major-General Sir D. G. M. Campbell, K.C.B., British Service, to be a Divisional Commander. Dated 5th March 1920.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 546.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on No. 2697 Havildar Shadi, 1st Battalion, 19th Punjabis, with effect from the 15th March 1920.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

6th Bangalore, Coorg and Mysore Battalion.

No. 547.—The undermentioned gentleman is granted the honorary rank of Major :—

Captain G. Hume Wright (Bangalore Rifle Volunteers).

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 548.—In Army Department Notification No. 317, dated the 18th February 1920, *for* "15th February 1920" *read* "18th February 1920."

REWARDS.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 549.—Under the provisions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, 2nd class Assistant Surgeon Eric Douglas White to be 1st class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 16th March 1920.

No. 550.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under the provisions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the special promotion of the undermentioned warrant and non-commissioned officers and men, for services in the field during the Great War :—

With effect from the 1st January 1919.

Ordnance Department—General List.

Sub-Conductors Joseph Daniel Marchant, Edmund Patrick Hennessy, Albert Cook, James Carr Gypson and William Skinner to be Conductors.

Staff-Serjeant Christopher Moore to be Sub-Conductor.

Supply and Transport Corps—Amalgamated List.

Sub-Conductors Frederick Lawrence Hall Wright and Charles Whitley to be Conductors.

Staff-Serjeants Henry Terry, William John Robert Nelson and Alfred William Richard Hall to be Sub-Conductors.

India Miscellaneous List.

Staff-Serjeants William Henry Hawley and Alfred Edward Moody to be Sub-Conductors.

Corps of Military Staff Clerks.

Serjeants Andrew Tully, Frederick Herbert Bloomer, William Percival Butler, Edwin James Rhodes and Alexander Graham to be transferred to the India Miscellaneous List (supernumerary) in the rank of Staff-Serjeant.

Soldier Clerks.

No. 10298 Acting-Serjeant P. J. O'Hare, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Irish Fusiliers, and No. 2601 Corporal Ernest William Griffiths, 2nd Battalion, The Northumberland Fusiliers, to be appointed to the Corps of Military Staff Clerks, 3rd grade, supernumerary to establishment.

Indian Veterinary Corps.

Farrier Staff-Serjeant Arthur Lockyer to be Farrier Quartermaster-Serjeant

With effect from the 22nd May 1919.

Military Works Services and Public Works Department—India.

Sub-Conductor Michael Walsh to be Conductor.

With effect from the 1st July 1919.

Supply and Transport Corps—Amalgamated List.

Sub-Conductor Eugene William Newman to be Conductor.

Staff-Serjeants Charles Harper, Charles Edward Cecil Wilmot Stuart and Thomas Hepburn to be Sub-Conductors.

Military Works Services and Public Works Department—India.

Sub-Conductors William Hallsworth and George Joseph Flowerdew Brown to be Conductors.

India Miscellaneous List.

Staff-Serjeant Ronald Wallace to be Sub-Conductor.

Corps of Military Staff Clerks.

Serjeants Henry Marshall Munro, Francis Reginald Blood, Henry Charles Carr, James Nann and Francis Edwin Pickett to be transferred to the India Miscellaneous List (supernumerary) in the rank of Staff-Serjeant. Serjeant Robert Collie to be transferred to the India Miscellaneous List (supernumerary) in the rank of Serjeant.

Soldier Clerks.

No. 27755 Acting-Serjeant Michael William Connor, 1st Battalion, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, and No. 8361 Acting-Serjeant William George Platt, 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), to be appointed to the Corps of Military Staff Clerks, 3rd grade, supernumerary to establishment.

Divisional and Wireless Signal Companies.

No. 14859 Staff-Serjeant T. Earwaker to be Quartermaster-Serjeant, supernumerary to establishment.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 551.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Third Supplement, dated the 16th February, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 13th February, 1920, pages 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924.

War Office,
16th February, 1920.

REGULAR FORCES

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * * *

The undermentioned appts. are made :

GENERAL STAFF

G. S. Os., 3rd Grade.—

* * * * *

Capt. J. G. Gibson, M.C., 14th Lrs., Ind. Army. 21st Jan. 1919.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

* * * *

S. Staff. R.—2nd Lt. (now Lt.) W. Allen is secd. whilst serving with the Ind. Army (on prob.). 25th Sept. 1918.

* * * *

Fourth Supplement, dated the 17th February, 1920, to the London Gazette of the 13th February, 1920, pages 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938.

War Office,
17th February, 1920.

The following are among the Decorations and medals awarded by the Allied Powers at various dates to the British Forces for distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign :—

His Majesty the KING has given unrestricted permission in all cases to wear the Decorations and medals in question.

DECORATIONS CONFERRED BY HIS EXCELLENCY

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

* * * * *

Order of Wen Hu

* * * * *

5th Class.

* * * * *

Captain (temporary Major) Alured Phayre Cuningham, 127th Baluchis, Indian Army.

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DECORATIONS CONFERRED BY THE

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

Medal of "La Solidaridad."

* * * * *

2nd Class (with Rosette).

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel John McKenzie Trower Hogg, 2/39th Garhwal Rifles, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) John Henry Keith Stewart, D.S.O., Indian Army.

* * * * *

3rd Class.

* * * * *

Captain Dudley MacNeil Evans, M.C., 1/55th Coke's Rifles, attached 1/56th Punjabi Rifles, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Captain and Brevet Major Frank Stewart Greenhouse, 94th Russell's Infantry, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) Victor Valentine Vincent Sandiford, 62nd Punjabis, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Captain Edward William Drummond Vaughan, M.C., 2nd Lancers, Indian Army.

Captain Henry Vaughan-Jones, attached 113th Infantry, Indian Army.

* * * * *

1159 Company Quartermaster-Serjeant Bernard Alfred Cates, India Unattached List (late 21st Lancers 17th Divisional Signal Company) (Streatham).

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 26th March 1920.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 21.—Commander E. J. Headlam, C.M.G., D.S.O., Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Surveyor-in-Charge, sub. *pro tem.* to the Marine Survey of India, with effect from the 5th February 1920.

No. 22.—Lieutenant Commander R. A. Melhuish, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Assistant Surveyor, 1st Class (Junior) Marine Survey of India, with effect from the 4th February 1920.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 23rd March 1920.

No. 122-F.—20.—In pursuance of Sub-section (1) of Section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the Bengal Nagpur Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in the second column thereof.

Schedule.

Local authority.	Tax.
Bhatapara Notified Area Committee . . .	Haisiyat tax.

The 24th March 1920.

No. 518-E.—20.—Mr. I. H. Lightowler, Assistant Controller of Stores, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Stores Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Controller of Stores in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 12th January 1920 and until further orders.

The 25th March 1920.

No. 110-F.—20.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the South Indian Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in the second column thereof :-

Schedule.

Local authority.	Tax.
Villupuram Municipal Council	Tax on vehicles with springs, palanquins and animals. Tax on carts and other vehicles without springs. Tolls on vehicles and animals entering the municipal limits.

No. 1135-E.—19.—Mr. J. C. Hunter, Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, *sub. pro tem.*, North Western Railway, is confirmed in that appointment.

The 26th March 1920.

No. 549-E.—20.—Mr. H. J. Charlton, District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Carriage and Wagon Superintendent in class I of that Establishment, with effect from the 7th February 1920.

No. 549-1-E.—20.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 549-E.—20, dated the 26th March 1920, Mr. E. H. Keelan, Officiating Deputy Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, North Western Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, with effect from the 7th February 1920.

No. 549-2-E.—20.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 549-1-E.—20, dated the 26th March 1920, Mr H. Graham, Officiating Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, North Western Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Millwright and Motor Shop Foreman from the 7th to the 17th February 1920. He is again appointed to officiate as an Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent with effect from the 18th idem and until further orders.

R. McLEAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 25th March 1920.

No. E.-1515.—The following appointments on the Secretariat staff of the Board of Industries and Munitions are notified :—

Name.	Appointment.	Date.
Mr F. R. R. Rudman, I.C.S.	Secretary . . .	1st March 1920.
Mr. R. R. Reaks, M.B.E.	Assistant Secretary .	Ditto.
Rai Bahadur J. P. Ganguli	Assistant Secretary .	Ditto.
Rai Saheb S. N. Banerji	Assistant Secretary .	4th March 1920.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,
Secretary, Board of Industries and Munitions.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 18th March 1920.

No. 136-T.—19.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, and in pursuance of section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the Railway Board sanction the following rules made by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, Limited, under sub-section (1), clauses (*f*) and (*g*) of the said section, for and to be applicable to the Bengal and North-Western Railway System situate in British India or in Native States, for regulating the terms and conditions on which the Railway Administration will warehouse or retain goods at any station or depôt on the said Railway, on behalf of the consignee or owner, and for regulating the use of rolling stock, engines and trains on the said railway by the public.

THE BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

I. RULES FOR THE WAREHOUSING AND RETENTION OF GOODS.

Wharfage.

1. Wharfage should be calculated :—

(*a*) Where freight is levied on weight—upon such weight.

(*b*) Where freight is levied on the vehicle in or on which the goods are carried—upon the carrying capacity of such vehicle.

Circumstances.	Time allowed free.	Rate per maund or part of a maund per day or part of a day in excess of the free time.	REMARKS.
On goods for despatch waiting to be consigned, *i.e.*, consignments brought to station, but consignment notes not received.	Closing time of the day.	One anna . .	Goods will in all cases be at owner's risk until a receipt in the prescribed form has been granted duly signed by an authorised Railway servant.
On goods available for delivery Consignments not removed.	From time of arrival till closing time of the day following that on which consignments are made available for delivery.	Do. . .	The goods shall be warehoused either under cover or in the open as space may be available.

2. A consignee must take delivery of goods forming part of a consignment whenever they are available for delivery notwithstanding that the remaining goods are short or damaged or have not arrived at their destination or otherwise not available for delivery ; and, if the consignee does not take delivery of such goods forming part of a consignment as are available for delivery, they will be subject to wharfage charges if not removed within the time allowed for removal.

On Luggage and Parcels Available for Delivery.

3. For unclaimed booked luggage and parcels the following warehouse charge will be made if they are not removed from Railway premises within 48 hours from midnight of the day of arrival.

Rate per maund or part of a maund for 24 hours or part of 24 hours.	Minimum charge per package.
Rs. A. P. 0 2 0	Rs. A. P. 0 2 0

On Carriages, Motor Cars, and Palanquins.

4. (*a*) Carriages, motor cars and palanquins left on the Company's premises awaiting removal by consignee will, after the expiration of 24 hours from the time they are available for delivery, be subject to a wharfage charge of Rs. 2 per carriage or motor car, and Re. 1 per palanquin for each subsequent day or part thereof.

(b) A similar charge will be levied on all carriages, motor cars and palanquins left on the Company's premises awaiting despatch order from consignor after the expiration of 24 hours from the time they are brought to the station, but until a railway receipt is granted the Railway does not acknowledge any responsibility in respect to such carriages, motor cars or palanquins which must be at owner's risk.

On Birds, Poultry and Animals.

5. For birds, poultry and animals charges may be made as follows after the expiry of 6 hours from the time they are available for delivery :—

Animals.—One anna per animal per hour or part of an hour.

Poultry.—One anna per head per hour or part of an hour.

Birds.—In baskets or crates, etc. One anna per cubic foot or part of a cubic foot per hour or part of an hour.

These charges to be in addition to any expenses entailed in feeding the birds, animals, etc.

Under any circumstances live animals should be removed from the Railway premises within 24 hours, from the time of their arrival at destination, failing which they may be disposed of under section 56, clause 2, Railway Act IX of 1890.

Notice of Arrival.

6. The Bengal and North-Western Railway Company do not undertake to send notice of arrival of goods and parcels to consignees; and the absence of such notice will not entitle consignees to claim exemption from wharfage or demurrage or storage charges if goods and parcels are not removed within the time allowed. Endeavours will, however, be made at receiving stations to advise consignees when practicable of the arrival of their goods and parcels. The cost of advices sent by post will be borne by the Company.

Treatment and Disposal of Unclaimed Goods and Parcels.

7. (a) Subject to the exception mentioned in Rule (e) below unclaimed goods, parcels, and luggage are kept on hand at the station to which booked for a period of not less than one month, during which time the notice prescribed in section 56, sub-section (1), of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890) will be issued if the owner of the goods or person entitled thereto is known.

(b) If not taken delivery of within a period of not less than one month after receipt at the station to which invoiced or way-billed, unclaimed goods, luggage and parcels will be sent to the unclaimed goods or Lost Property Office and dealt with as laid down in Rule (f) below.

(c) Unclaimed articles will be liable to the wharfage and demurrage charges hereinbefore referred to, as well as to all freight and special expenditure incurred by the Railway on account of their custody and disposal.

(d) Where articles, such as arms, ammunition, explosives, intoxicating liquors, opium and its preparations, and hemp drugs, the sale of which by unlicensed persons is prohibited by law, are left unclaimed in the possession of the Railway, they will be made over to the Police or Excise authorities for disposal under the laws affecting the article. When not of a dangerous, perishable, or offensive character they will, however, be retained in the possession of the Railway for the same period as that prescribed for other unclaimed articles.

This rule, in so far as it relates to explosives, is supplemental to, and not in modification of, the rules made under the Indian Explosives Act.

(e) Perishable articles unclaimed or not taken delivery of will be disposed of by auction at owner's risk and expense by the Station Master of the station at which they may be left after the expiry of twenty-four hours or earlier if they are, or are likely to become, offensive.

(f) Public sales by auction will be held periodically of all unclaimed or lost property which has remained in the possession of the Railway over six months. At least fifteen days' previous notice of each auction will be given by advertisement in a newspaper.

(g) Any surplus proceeds arising out of sale of lost property or unclaimed consignments after payment of all charges and expenses due to the Railway will be paid to the person or persons thereto entitled.

Lost Property.

8. (a) Lost property found in Railway vehicles or on Railway premises will, subject to the exception mentioned in paragraph (e) above, be sent to the Lost Property Office after 48 hours, and will be dealt with in the same manner as unclaimed booked goods.

(b) Application for the recovery of lost property should be made to the nearest Station Master, and also to the District Traffic Superintendents concerned marked on the outside cover "Lost Property."

(c) The Lost Property Offices are situated at Sonepore, Gonda, Samastipur, and Benares.

(d) A fee of two annas for each article or package will be charged in addition to a storage charge of annas four per month or portion of a month during which it has remained in the possession of the Railway Company as lost property.

Left Luggage Offices or Cloak-rooms.

9. (a) Luggage may be placed for temporary custody in charge of the Station Masters at certain stations.

(b) A left luggage ticket will be given to any person depositing luggage or parcels for custody in a cloak-room; and delivery will be made to any person presenting such receipt ticket, after which all responsibility of the Railway Administration in respect of such luggage or parcels shall absolutely cease and determine. The person presenting the ticket must sign his name on the ticket and enter the date. An indemnity bond should be executed by the owner in all cases of loss of left luggage receipts.

(c) Before a left luggage ticket is given the luggage ticket issued at the forwarding station in the case of luggage received by Railway must be collected.

(d) A charge of two annas per package will be levied, for each 24 hours or part of 24 hours, during which the luggage or parcel remains in a cloak-room.

For the purpose of this rule Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day are not considered *dies non.* The charge will be calculated from the time the package is deposited in the cloak-room. This time will be marked on the left luggage ticket just below the date.

(e) The responsibility of the Railway Administration for articles left in a cloak-room shall be that of a bailee under sections 151, 152 and 161 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (IX of 1872).

(f) Articles deposited in cloak-rooms which are unclaimed will, after a period of one month, be transferred to the Lost Property Office and be dealt with as prescribed in rules for unclaimed packages.

II. RULES FOR REGULATING THE USE OF ROLLING STOCK, ENGINES, AND TRAINS.

10. Demurrage.

Circumstances.	Time allowed free.	Rate per ton or part of a ton of carrying capacity per hour or part of an hour in excess of the free time.	REMARKS.
In Railway premises.			
On vehicles ordered and waiting to be loaded by senders, or detained for consignment note or otherwise owing to default of or at the request of the sender.	9 hours of day light from the time at which the vehicles are placed in position.	One anna.	
On loaded vehicles waiting to be discharged by owners.	9 hours of day light from the time at which the vehicles are placed in position for unloading.	Do. . .	The Railway Administration will at its option unload the vehicles and charge the consignee for doing so and will also charge wharfage on the contents under Rule 1. The Railway Company reserves the right of unloading owner's loads at destination immediately on arrival or within 9 hours of day light after arrival. In such cases the cost of unloading will be borne by the Railway.
In Private sidings.			
On vehicles waiting to be loaded at a private siding.	9 hours of day light from the time at which the vehicles are placed within the limits of such a siding.	Do. . .	......
On loaded vehicles waiting to be discharged in a private siding.	9 hours of day light from the time at which the vehicles are shunted within the limits of such a siding.	Do. . .	......

Note.—Day light hours are reckoned as from 6 to 18 o'clock.
Demurrage will be charged for every hour, day or night in excess of the free time.

Demurrage Charge on Reserved Carriages.

11. When, for the convenience of passengers, reserved carriages are detained at stations, a charge of one rupee for an 8-wheeled carriage, twelve annas for a 6-wheeled and eight annas for a 4-wheeled carriage per hour or part of an hour will be made.

The same charge applies for detentions to carriages ordered by intending passengers and not used from the time the vehicle is available till the time when intimation is received that it is not required. The minimum charge for demurrage in such cases will be Rs. 5.

Demurrage Charge for Engine.

12. A demurrage charge of Rs. 8 on account of engine hire will be made for the extra hours if an engine of a public special train is detained at the party's request.

III. CALCULATION OF CHARGES.

13. In calculating wharfage and demurrage charges fractions of one anna less than six pies shall be dropped and six pies and over shall be charged as one anna. Where the total amount of demurrage or wharfage due on any consignment is less than two annas it shall be foregone.

IV. GENERAL.

14. (*a*) In the event of goods requiring to be loaded or unloaded by owners becoming liable to both demurrage and wharfage charges the Railway Administration may levy both demurrage and wharfage charges for such periods as the goods would be liable to such charges under these rules.

(*b*) If and for so long as the state of the traffic or any sudden emergency makes it necessary and after advertisement in the local newspapers the rate of demurrage or wharfage may be increased and the free time may be curtailed.

(*c*) Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday will be reckoned in charging demurrage on all wagons made available for unloading on those days, and stations will also be opened for unloading of wagons on those days so that merchants receiving wagons to their addresses which they are required to unload may do so.

This does not apply in the case of wharfage in which connection the above days will be treated as *dies non*.

(*d*) Explosives or dangerous goods must be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the 12 hours of day light after arrival ; if this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway Administration may return the consignments to the consignor at his risk and expense.

(*e*) Should the wharfage or storage on actual weight exceed the demurrage charge at the wagon rate for the full time the latter rate will be charged.

(*f*) The Railway Administration have the same lien on goods for demurrage and wharfage, and, if incurred, for unloading as for freight ; and these charges must be paid before the goods are removed.

No. 317-E.—19.—Mr. B. N. Mukherjee, passed student of the Sibpur Civil Engineering College, is appointed to the Provincial service of the State Railway Engineers' Establishment as an Assistant Engineer, with effect from the 18th February 1920, and is posted to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 432-E.—20.—Mr. Akhoury Bholanath, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is transferred from the North-Western Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 20th March, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIII OF 1920.

An Act to amend the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916; It is hereby enacted as follows :— XI of 1916.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Import and Export of Goods (Amendment) Act, 1920.

Amendment of section 1, Act XI of 1916.

2. In sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916, for the words "during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter" the words "up to the 31st day of March, 1921," shall be substituted. XI of 1916.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 20th March, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIV OF 1920.

An Act to provide more effectual control over the administration of Charitable and Religious Trusts.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide facilities for the obtaining of information regarding trusts created for public purposes of a charitable or religious nature, and to enable the trustees of such trusts to obtain the directions of a Court on certain matters, and to make special provision for the payment of the expenditure incurred in certain suits against the trustees of such trusts; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Charitable and Religious Trusts Act, 1920.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India:

Provided that the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that this Act, or any specified part thereof, shall not extend to any specified Province or area, or to any specified trust or class of trusts.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, "the Court" means the Court of the District Judge, and includes the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

Power to apply to the Court in respect of trusts of a charitable or religious nature.

3. Save as hereinafter provided in this Act, any person having an interest in any express or constructive trust created or existing for a public purpose of a charitable or religious nature may apply by petition to the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any substantial part of the subject-matter of the trust is situate to obtain an order embodying all or any of the following directions, namely :—

(1) directing the trustee to furnish the petitioner through the Court with particulars as to the nature and objects of the trust, and of the value, condition, management and application of the subject-matter of the trust, and of the income belonging thereto, or as to any of these matters, and

(2) directing that the accounts of the trust shall be examined and audited :

Provided that no person shall apply for any such direction in respect of accounts relating to a period more than three years prior to the date of the petition.

Contents and verification of petition.

4. (*1*) The petition shall show in what way the petitioner claims to be interested in the trust, and y, as far as may be, the particulars and the audit which he seeks to obtain.

(*2*) The petition shall be in writing and shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for signing and verifying plaints. V of 1908.

Procedure on petition.

5. (*1*) If the Court on receipt of a petition under section 3, after taking such evidence and making such inquiry, if any, as it may consider necessary, is of opinion that the trust to which the petition relates is a trust to which this Act applies, and that the petitioner has an interest therein, it shall fix a date for the hearing of the petition, and shall cause a copy thereof, together with notice of the date so fixed, to be served on the trustee and upon any other person to whom in its opinion notice of the petition should be given.

(*2*) On the date fixed for the hearing of the petition, or on any subsequent date to which the hearing may be adjourned, the Court shall proceed to hear the petitioner and the trustee, if he appears, and any other person who has appeared in consequence of the notice, or who it considers ought to be heard, and shall make such further inquiries, if any, as it thinks fit. The trustee may and, if so required by the Court, shall at the time of the first hearing or within such time as the Court may permit present a written statement of his case. If he does present a written statement, the statement shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for signing and verifying pleadings. V of 1908.

(*3*) If any person appears at the hearing of the petition and either denies the existence of the trust or denies that it is a trust to which this Act applies, and undertakes to institute within three months a suit for a declaration to that effect and for any other appropriate relief, the Court shall order a stay of the proceedings and, if such suit is so instituted, shall continue the stay until the suit is finally decided.

(*4*) If no such undertaking is given, or if after the expiry of the three months no such suit has been instituted, the Court shall itself decide the question.

(*5*) On completion of the inquiry provided for in sub-section (*2*), the Court shall either dismiss the petition or pass thereon such other order as it thinks fit :

Provided that, where a suit has been instituted in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*3*), no order shall be passed by the Court which conflicts with the final decision therein.

(*6*) Save as provided in this section, the Court shall not try or determine any question of title between the petitioner and any person claiming title adversely to the trust.

6. If a trustee without reasonable excuse fails to comply with an order made under sub-section (5) of section 5, such trustee shall, without prejudice to any other penalty or liability which he may incur under any law for the time being in force, be deemed to have committed a breach of trust affording ground for a suit under the provisions of section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; and any such suit may, so far as it is based on such failure, be instituted without the previous consent of the Advocate General.

Failure of trustee to comply with order under section 5.

V of 1908.

7. (1) Save as hereinafter provided in this Act, any trustee of an express or constructive trust created or existing for a public purpose of a charitable or religious nature may apply by petition to the Court, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any substantial part of the subject-matter of the trust is situate, for the opinion, advice or direction of the Court on any question affecting the management or administration of the trust property, and the Court shall give its opinion, advice, or direction, as the case may be, thereon:

Powers of trustee to apply for directions.

Provided that the Court shall not be bound to give such opinion, advice or direction on any question which it considers to be a question not proper for summary disposal.

(2) The Court on a petition under sub-section (1), may either give its opinion, advice or direction thereon forthwith, or fix a date for the hearing of the petition, and may direct a copy thereof, together with notice of the date so fixed, to be served on such of the persons interested in the trust, or to be published for information in such manner, as it thinks fit.

(3) On any date fixed under sub-section (2) or on any subsequent date to which the hearing may be adjourned, the Court, before giving any opinion, advice or direction, shall afford a reasonable opportunity of being heard to all persons appearing in connection with the petition.

(4) A trustee stating in good faith the facts of any matter relating to the trust in a petition under sub-section (1), and acting upon the opinion, advice or direction of the Court given thereon, shall be deemed, as far as his own responsibility is concerned, to have discharged his duty as such trustee in the matter in respect of which the petition was made.

8. The costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to any petition, and all proceedings in connection therewith, under the foregoing provisions of this Act shall be in the discretion of the Court, which may direct the whole or any part of any such costs, charges and expenses to be met from the property or income of the trust in respect of which the petition is made, or to be borne and paid in such manner and by such persons as it thinks fit:

Costs of petition under this Act.

Provided that no such order shall be made against any person (other than the petitioner) who has not received notice of the petition and had a reasonable opportunity of being heard thereon.

9. No petition under the foregoing provisions of this Act in relation to any trust shall be entertained in any of the following circumstances, namely:—

Savings.

(a) if a suit instituted in accordance with the provisions of section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, is pending in respect of the trust in question; V of 1908.

(b) if the trust property is vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, the Administrator-General, the Official Trustee, or any Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860; or XXI of 1860.

(c) if a scheme for the administration of the trust property has been settled or approved by any Court of competent jurisdiction, or by any other authority acting under the provisions of any enactment.

10. (1) In any suit instituted under section 14 of the Religious Endowments Act, 1863, or under section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Court trying such suit may if, on application of the plaintiff and after hearing the defendant and making such inquiry as it thinks fit, it is satisfied that such an order is necessary in the public interest, direct the defendant either to furnish security for any expenditure incurred, or likely to be incurred, by the plaintiff in instituting and maintaining such suit, or to deposit from any money in his hands as trustee of the trust to which the suit relates such sum as such Court considers sufficient to meet such expenditure in whole or in part.

Power of Courts as to costs in certain suits against trustees of charitable and religious trusts.

XX of 1863.

V of 1908.

(2) When any money has been deposited in accordance with an order made under sub-section (1), the Court may make over to the plaintiff the whole or any part of such sum for the conduct of the suit. Before making over any sum to the plaintiff, the Court shall take security from the plaintiff for the refund of the same in the event of such refund being subsequently ordered by the Court.

11. (1) The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, relating to— V of 1908.

Provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure to apply.

(a) the proof of facts by affidavit,

(b) the enforcing of the attendance of any person and his examination on oath,

(c) the enforcing of the production of documents, and

(d) the issuing of commissions,

shall apply to all proceedings under this Act, and the provisions relating to the service of summonses shall apply to the service of notices thereunder.

(2) The provisions of the said Code relating to the execution of decrees shall, so far as they are applicable, apply to the execution of orders under this Act.

12. No appeal shall lie from any order passed or against any opinion, advice or direction given under this Act.

Barring of appeals.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 20th March 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XV OF 1920.

An Act to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the future administration of the various monies and gifts received from the public for the purpose of medical and other aid to the sick and wounded, and other purposes of a like nature during the late war, and more especially for the administration of the monies and property held by a Committee known as the Joint War Committee, Indian Branch, of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England and the British Red Cross Society;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society with a view to the continuation in peace time, on a wider basis and with a wider purpose, of the work carried on by the said Committee during the war, and to provide for the affiliation therewith of other societies and bodies having similar objects; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Red Cross Society Act, 1920.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the District of Angul.

Constitution of Indian Red Cross Society.

2. There shall be constituted by this Act a Society to be known as the Indian Red Cross Society (hereinafter called the Society). The first members of the Society shall be nominated by persons who immediately before the commencement of this Act were members of the Joint War Committee, Indian Branch, of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England and the British Red Cross Society (hereinafter called the Committee) at a meeting to be summoned and held for that purpose in accordance with the usual practice of the Committee within three months from the commencement of this Act. The number of members to be so nominated shall not be less than twenty-five or more than fifty.

Appointment of Managing Body.

3. The Committee shall also at the same meeting appoint from among the members nominated under section 2 the Managing Body of the Society (hereinafter called the Managing Body), the members of which shall hold office as such until a new Managing Body is appointed as hereinafter provided. The number of members of the Managing Body shall not be less than ten or more than thirty.

Incorporation.

4. The first members of the Society and all persons who may hereafter become members thereof so long as they continue so to be, are hereby constituted a body corporate under the name of the Indian Red Cross Society, and the said Body shall have perpetual succession and a common seal with power to hold and acquire property, moveable and immoveable, and shall sue and be sued by the said name.

Power to make rules.

5. The Managing Body shall, within six months from the commencement of this Act and subject to the condition of previous publication, make rules for the management, control and procedure of the Society. The rules may provide among others matters for the following, namely :—

(*a*) the conditions of membership of the Society;

(*b*) the appointment and term of office of members of the Managing Body;

(*c*) the choice of representatives on International and other Committees;

(*d*) representation on the Managing Body of Provincial and State Branch Committees and affiliated societies and bodies;

(*e*) the constitution of Finance, Medical and other Committees and the delegation of powers to them; and

(*f*) the regulation of the procedure generally of the Society and Managing Body.

Dissolution and transfer of property of Joint War Committee.

6. Upon the nomination of the first members of the Society and the appointment of the Managing Body—

(*a*) the Committee shall be dissolved;

(*b*) all property, moveable or immoveable, of or belonging to the Committee shall vest in the Society and shall be applied by the Managing Body to the objects and purposes hereinafter set out; and

(*c*) all the debts and liabilities of the Committee shall be transferred to the Society, and shall thereafter be discharged and satisfied by it out of the aforesaid property, and each and every member of the Committee shall be wholly discharged therefrom.

Purposes to which funds of Society may be applied.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in any appeal for subscriptions or gifts to or for the purposes of the Committee, the Managing Body may in its discretion apply—

(*a*) either the corpus or the income or any part of such corpus or income of any property vested in it under clause (*b*) of section 6 for the relief of sickness, suffering or distress caused by the operation of war in India or in any other country in which Expeditionary Forces from India may, from time to time, be employed and for purposes cognate to that object and in maintaining Red Cross Depôts for military purposes;

(*b*) in accordance with the provisions of section 8 the income only of any such property but not the corpus or any part thereof for the relief of sickness or suffering in India, whether due to the operation of war or not, or in pursuance of any of the objects set forth in the First Schedule.

Constitution of Branch Committees.

8. If Branch Committees consisting of Members of the Society are constituted in any of the Provinces, States and other parts of India specified in the Second Schedule, then, subject to the requirements of the Managing Body for the purposes of clause (*a*) of section 7 and any provision for expenses of management, the income of the property which has been vested in the Society under clause (*b*) of section 6 shall be distributed annually among such Branch Committees in the proportion shown in the said Schedule, to be expended by them and at their discretion upon all or any of the objects referred to in clause (*b*) of section 7.

Affiliation of other Societies.

9. The Managing Body may also affiliate to the Society any other society or body having all or any of the objects and purposes referred to in section 7, and may provide for the allocation and distribution of funds, through such society or body, to or for any such objects or purposes.

Decision of Managing Body as to purposes final.

10. The Managing Body shall have authority to determine in all cases what matters properly fall within the scope of clause (*b*) of section 7, and its decision in all such matters shall be binding on all Branch Committees and affiliated societies or bodies.

Receipt and use of gifts.

11. The Managing Body may also receive and hold gifts of whatsoever description either for the general purposes of the Society or for any particular purpose for which the corpus or income of the property vested in it under clause (*b*) of section 6 may be applied under the provisions of section 7, and on receipt of such gifts may, subject to the provisions of rules made under section 5, apply the same to such purposes, either directly or through Branch Committees, or societies or bodies affiliated under section 9.

Powers of Branch Committees.

12. Subject to the provisions of rules made under section 5, each Branch Committee shall have all power to regulate its own procedure and constitution, to receive gifts and expend all monies received by it for its purposes, either directly or through other societies or bodies.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section 7.*)

Objects to which the funds of the Society may be applied:—

(1) The care of the sick and wounded men of His Majesty's Forces, whether still on the active list or demobilised.

(2) The care of those suffering from tuberculosis, having regard in the first place to soldiers and sailors, whether they have contracted the disease on active service or not.

(3) Child welfare.

(4) Work parties to provide the necessary garments, etc., for hospitals and health institutions in need of them.

(5) Assistance required in all branches of nursing, health and welfare work, ancillary to any organisations which have or may come into being in India and which are recognised by the Society.

(6) Home Service Ambulance Work.

(7) Provision of comforts and assistance to members of His Majesty's Forces, whether on the active list or demobilised.

(8) Such other cognate objects as may, from time to time, be approved by the Society.

(9) The expenses of management of the Society and its branches and affiliated societies and bodies.

(10) The representation of the Society on or at International or other Committees formed for furthering objects similar to those of the Society.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section 8.*)

Statement showing contributions made by Provinces and States in India to the Central "Our Day" Fund and the approximate percentage of their claim on the interest on the capital fund of the Joint War Committee, Indian Branch.

Names of Provinces, States, etc.	Amount of contribution.	Approximate percentage of Claim on the interest of Capital Fund,
	Lakhs.	
United Provinces	15	18
Bombay	10	12
Bengal	10	12
Punjab	11	13
Burma	6	7
Central Provinces	4	4·5
Bihar and Orissa	5¼	6
Rajputana	4	4·5
Madras	6	7
Central India	3¼	3·5
North-West Frontier	2¼	2·5
Hyderabad	3	3·5
Assam	1¼	1·5
Baluchistan	1¼	1·5
Mysore	1¼	1·5
Kashmir	1	1
Baroda	½	·5
Delhi	½	·5

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 20th March, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XVI OF 1920.

An Act to transfer the Jagannath College at Dacca from Trustees to the Governor of Bengal in Council.*

WHEREAS by a deed of trust dated the first day of March, 1907 (hereinafter referred to as the principal deed), Kishori Lal Ray Chaudhuri, a zemindar of Dacca, transferred the institution at Dacca known as the Jagannath College, together with certain leasehold land, buildings and moveable property therein particularly referred to and described to Rai Chandra Kumar Dutt Bahadur, Ananda Chandra Ray and himself, and appointed them and himself as trustees, for the purposes, *inter alia*, of maintaining and managing the said institution in the manner and upon the terms set out in the principal deed;

AND WHEREAS the said Kishori Lal Ray Chaudhuri died on the third day of June, 1909;

AND WHEREAS by a further deed of trust, dated the twenty-fourth day of August, 1909, the said Rai Chandra Kumar Dutt Bahadur and Ananda Chandra Ray, as the then surviving trustees under the principal deed in pursuance of the authority therein contained, appointed Jasoda Lal Ray Chaudhuri, Kumar Ranendra Narayan Chaudhuri and Dinesh Chandra Ray Chaudhuri to be trustees jointly with them the said Rai Chandra Kumar Dutt Bahadur and Ananda Chandra Ray (all of which persons collectively are hereinafter referred to as the trustees), for the purposes aforesaid, and transferred to the trustees, in addition to the said institution and the properties hereinbefore referred to, certain other land therein particularly referred to and described;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient, in connection with the incorporation of the University of Dacca, to put an end to the said trusts and to vest the said institution and properties in the Governor of Bengal in Council;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Jagannath College Act, 1920.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct.

Transfer of Jagannath College with certain properties to the Local Government.

2. (*1*) From the commencement of this Act, the institution heretofore known as the Jagannath College at Dacca, together with the leasehold and other land described in Parts I and II of the Schedule and all buildings and other erections standing or being thereon, and all moveable properties, funds, monies, rights and powers which, immediately before the commencement of this Act, were vested in or held by the trustees as such for the purposes of the principal deed, shall be transferred to, and shall be vested in and held by, the Governor of Bengal in Council (hereinafter referred to as the Local Government).

(*2*) All debts and liabilities of the Jagannath College shall, from the commencement of this Act, be transferred to the Local Government, which shall thereafter discharge and satisfy all such debts and liabilities out of the aforesaid properties.

Indemnities.

3. (*1*) No suit shall be instituted against the Local Government or against any officer of Government in respect of anything done or purporting to be done under this Act, or in respect of any alleged neglect or omission to perform any duty devolving upon the Local Government under this Act, or in respect of the exercise of, or failure to exercise, any power conferred on it by this Act.

(*2*) No suit shall lie against the trustees, or any of them, in respect of anything done or purporting to be done under this Act or for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 2.*)

PART I.

A piece of valid *lakheraj* land in mahallah Patuatuly within the city of Dacca and under the jurisdiction of the town police-station, bounded and butted on the south by the public road, now

named as Lyall Road, and by the buildings belonging to the late Gouranga Hari De and to the late Ramsunder Basak, which formerly belonged to Mr. J. P. Wise and to Babu Ruplal Das and to Kunja Behari Gope, which formerly belonged to Durgamony and to the late Govinda Shaha. And on the east by the premises belonging to the East Bengal Brahmo Somaj and by the western wall of the premises belonging to Jagat Sundari and by a portion of the western wall of the premises occupied by the Pogose School. And on the north by the southern wall of the premises occupied by the said Pogose School and by the building belonging to Babus Ruplal and Raghu Nath Das and others. And on the west by a portion of the lane known as Kaviraja's Lane and by the premises belonging to Babu Kailash Chandra Das, which formerly belonged to the late Broja Chandra Mazumdar and by the premises now belonging to Rajani Kunta Gupta and by the premises belonging to Gourang Govinda Shaha, together with and containing (*a*) one two-storied building facing towards the south and running from east to west, and (*b*) one one-storied building to the north-east of the said two-storied building and also facing towards the south and running from east to west which two buildings are now mainly used by the aforesaid school, and (*c*) a walled enclosure, used as a privy by students, lying in the corner between the premises of Babus Ruplal and Raghu Nath and others and the aforesaid western wall of the said Pogose School. All these buildings are standing upon the said land. The premises is numbered now as 59 in the register of the Dacca Municipality.

This property is held subject to the terms of a registered lease dated the 9th day of February, 1887, between Rebati Mohan Basak and others of the one part and Kishori Lal Ray Chaudhuri of the other part.

PART II.

A piece of valid *lakheraj* land in the city of Dacca, within the jurisdiction of the sadar police-station and Sub-Registry office, under thak No. 216, being holding No 157 of the Dacca Municipality, bounded on the immediate south by the lands of Rash Behari Basak, Lal Mohan Basak and others and the Brahmo Somaj, on the immediate north by the premises of the Pogose School and the lane leading to the Small Cause Court and Pogose School, on the immediate west by the leasehold house of Ram Charan and Krishna Charan Basak, *i.e.*, by the present premises of the Jagannath College, and on the immediate east by the public road containing open lands with masonry walls and sheds, etc.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 22nd March, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. XVII OF 1920.

An Act further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918.

VII of 1918. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement. **1.** (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1920.

(*2*) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1920.

VII of 1918. Amendment of section 2, Act VII of 1918. **2.** In section 2 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), after clause (*12*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*12A*). "Registered firm" means a firm constituted under an instrument of partnership specifying the individual shares of the partners of which the prescribed particulars have been registered with the Collector in the prescribed manner."

Amendment of section 3, Act VII of 1918. **3.** In sub-section (*2*) of section 3 of the said Act after clause (*ix*) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*x*) Agricultural income."

Amendment of section 14, Act VII of 1918. **4.** For the proviso to sub-section (*2*) of section 14 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that, where the assessee is a company or a registered firm and the taxable income of such company or firm is two thousand rupees or upwards, income-tax shall be levied at the maximum rate specified in Schedule I."

Insertion of new section 14A in Act VII of 1918. **5.** In Chapter I of the said Act after section 14 the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Reduction of tax when margin above a certain limit is small. "14A. (*1*). Where owing to the fact that the total income of any person has reached or exceeded a certain limit, he is liable to pay income-tax at a higher rate, the amount of income-tax payable by him shall, where necessary, be reduced so as not to exceed the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(*a*) the amount which would have been payable if his total income had been a sum less by one rupee than that limit, and

(*b*) the amount by which his total income exceeds that sum.

(*2*) The income-tax payable by any person shall in no case exceed the amount by which his taxable income is greater than two thousand rupees."

Repeals. **6.** The sections of the said Act mentioned in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the second column thereof.

Provided that such repeal shall not affect the liability of any person to pay any sum due from him or any existing right of refund under the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section 6.*)

SECTIONS REPEALED.

Section.	Extent of repeal.
Section 4 .	The whole.
Section 6 .	The words—"(*i*) any salary not exceeding five hundred rupees per mensem received by any member of His Majesty's Forces, or of His Majesty's Indian Forces, as the pay of an appointment which is ordinarily reserved exclusively for members of those Forces; or (*ii*)."
Section 11 .	The words "with the exception of agricultural income"
Section 13 .	The words "salaries and,"
Section 53 .	The second proviso.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

IV B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 23rd March, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XVIII OF 1920.

An Act to establish and incorporate a unitary teaching and residential University at Dacca.

WHEREAS it is expedient to establish and incorporate a unitary teaching and residential University at Dacca; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Dacca University Act, 1920.

(*2*) It shall, save as otherwise expressly provided herein, come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, and in all Statutes made hereunder, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Hall" means a unit of residence for students of the University provided or maintained by the University;

(*b*) "Hostel" means a unit of residence for students of the University provided otherwise than by the University, and not maintained by the University but approved and licensed by the University in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(*c*) "Local Government" means the Governor of Bengal in Council;

(*d*) "Provost" means the head of a Hall;

(*e*) "registered graduates" means graduates registered under the provisions of this Act;

(*f*) "Statutes," "Ordinances" and "Regulations" mean, respectively, the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations of the University for the time being in force;

(*g*) "teachers" includes Professors, Readers and Lecturers;

(*h*) "University" means the University of Dacca; and

(*i*) "Warden" means the head of a Hostel

The University.

The University.

3. (*1*) The first Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University and the first members of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council and all persons who may hereafter become such officers or members, so long as they continue to hold such office or membership, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the University of Dacca.

(*2*) The University shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, and shall sue and be sued by the said name.

Powers of the University.

4. The University shall have the following powers, namely :—

(1) to provide for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit, and to make provision for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge,

(2) to hold examinations and to grant and confer degrees and other academic distinctions to and on persons who—

(*a*) shall have pursued a course of study in the University, or

(*b*) are teachers in educational institutions, under conditions laid down in the Ordinances and Regulations, and shall have passed the examinations of the University, under like conditions,

(3) to confer honorary degrees or other distinctions on approved persons in the manner laid down in the Statutes,

(4) to grant such diplomas to and to provide such lectures and instruction for persons, not being members of the University, as the University may determine,

(5) to co-operate with other Universities and authorities in such manner and for such purposes as the University may determine,

(6) to institute Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships and any other teaching posts required by the University, and to appoint persons to such Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships and posts,

(7) to institute and award Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes in accordance with the Statutes and the Regulations,

(8) to institute and maintain Halls for the residence of students of the University, and to approve and license Hostels maintained by other persons for the residence of such students,

(9) to demand and receive such fees as may be prescribed in the Ordinances,

(10) to supervise and control the residence and discipline of students of the University, and to make arrangements for promoting their health, and

(11) to do all such other acts and things, whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not, as may be requisite in order to further the objects of the University as a teaching and examining body, and to cultivate and promote arts, science and other branches of learning.

5. The University shall be open to all persons of either sex and of whatever race, creed or class, and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or impose on any person any test whatsoever of religious belief or profession in order to entitle him to be admitted thereto as a teacher or student, or to hold any office therein, or to graduate thereat, or to enjoy or exercise any privilege thereof, except where such test is specially prescribed by the Statutes, or, in respect of any particular benefaction accepted by the University where such test is made a condition thereof, by any testamentary or other instrument creating such benefaction:

University open to all classes, castes and creeds.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent religious instruction being given in the manner prescribed by the Ordinances to those not unwilling to receive it by persons (whether teachers of the University or not) approved for that purpose by the Executive Council.

6. (1) All recognised teaching in connection with the University courses shall be conducted by the University, and shall include lecturing, laboratory work and other teaching conducted in the University by the Professors, Readers, Lecturers and other teachers thereof in accordance with any syllabus prescribed by the Regulations

Teaching of the University.

(2) The authorities responsible for organising such teaching shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

(3) The courses and curricula shall be prescribed by the Ordinances and the Regulations.

(4) Recognised teaching shall be supplemented by tutorial instruction given in the University or, under the control of the University, in Halls and Hostels.

(5) It shall not be lawful for the University to conduct courses or maintain classes for the purpose of preparing students for admission to the University.

The Visitor.

7. (1) The Governor General shall be the Visitor of the University.

The Visitor.

(2) The Visitor shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made by such person or persons as he may direct of the University, its buildings, laboratories, equipment, and of any institutions associated with the University, and also of the examinations, teaching and other work conducted or done by the University, and to cause an inquiry to be made in like manner in respect of any matter connected with the University. The Visitor shall in every case give notice to the University of his intention to cause an inspection or inquiry to be made, and the University shall be entitled to be represented thereat.

(3) The Visitor may address the Chancellor with reference to the results of such inspection or inquiry, and the Chancellor shall communicate to the Executive Council the views of the Visitor and shall, after ascertaining, if he so thinks fit, the opinion of the Executive Council thereon, advise the University upon the action to be taken thereon.

(4) The Executive Council shall report to the Chancellor for communication to the Visitor such action, if any, as it is proposed to take or has been taken upon the results of such inspection or inquiry.

(5) Where the Executive Council does not, within a reasonable time, take action to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, the Chancellor may, after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the Executive Council, issue such directions as he may think fit, and the Executive Council shall comply with such directions.

Officers of the University.

8. The following shall be the officers of the University:—

Officers of the University.

(I) The Chancellor,
(II) The Vice-Chancellor,
(III) The Treasurer,
(IV) The Provosts,
(V) The Registrar,
(VI) The Deans of the Faculties, and
(VII) Such other officers as may be declared by the Statutes to be officers of the University.

9. (1) The Chancellor shall be the Governor of Bengal. He shall by virtue of his office be the head of the University and the President of the Court, and shall when present preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the University.

The Chancellor.

(2) The Chancellor shall have such powers as may be conferred on him by this Act or the Statutes.

(3) Every proposal for the conferment of an honorary degree shall be subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor.

(4) The Chancellor shall, where committees of selection for Professorships and Readerships are constituted in British India, appoint in the manner prescribed by the Statutes one or more members of every such committee.

10. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor after consideration of the recommendations of the Executive Council, and shall hold office for such term and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

The Vice-Chancellor

(2) Where any temporary vacancy in the office of the Vice-Chancellor occurs by reason of leave, illness or other cause, the Executive Council shall forthwith report the same to the Chancellor, who shall make such arrangements for carrying on the office of the Vice-Chancellor as he may think fit.

11. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be a whole-time officer of the University. He shall be the principal executive and academic officer of the University, and shall, in the absence of the Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the University. He shall be an *ex-officio* member and Chairman of the Executive Council and of the Academic Council, and shall be entitled to be present and to speak at any meeting of any authority or other body of the University, but shall not be entitled to vote thereat unless he is a member of the authority or body concerned.

Powers and duties of the Vice-Chancellor.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances are faithfully observed, and he shall have all powers necessary for this purpose.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to convene meetings of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council.

(4) In any emergency which, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, requires that immediate action should be taken, the Vice-Chancellor shall take such action as he deems necessary, and shall within seven days thereafter report his action to the officer, authority or other body who or which in the ordinary course would have dealt with the matter.

(5) The Vice-Chancellor shall give effect to the orders of the Executive Council regarding the appointment, dismissal and suspension of the officers and teachers of the University, and shall exercise general control over the members of the University. He shall be responsible for the discipline of the University in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

(6) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

The Treasurer.

12. (1) The Treasurer shall be appointed by the Chancellor upon such conditions and for such period, and shall receive such remuneration (if any) from the funds of the University, as the Chancellor shall deem fit.

(2) Where any temporary vacancy in the office of the Treasurer occurs by reason of leave, illness or other cause, the Executive Council shall forthwith report the same to the Chancellor, who shall make such arrangements for carrying on the office of the Treasurer as he may think fit.

(3) The Treasurer shall exercise general supervision over the funds of the University, and shall advise in regard to its financial policy.

(4) He shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Council, and shall, subject to the control of the Executive Council, manage the property and investments of the University. He shall be responsible for the presentation of the annual estimates and statement of accounts.

(5) Subject to the powers of the Executive Council, he shall be responsible for seeing that all monies are expended on the purpose for which they are granted or allotted.

(6) All contracts shall be signed by the Treasurer on behalf of the University.

(7) He shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

The Registrar.

13. The Registrar shall act as Secretary of the Court and the Executive Council. He shall maintain a register of registered graduates in accordance with the Statutes, and shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

Other officers.

14. The powers of officers of the University other than the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Treasurer and the Registrar, shall be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

Authorities of the University.

Authorities of the University.

15. The following shall be the authorities of the University:—

I. The Court.

II. The Executive Council,

III. The Academic Council,

IV. The Faculties, and

V. Such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University.

The Court.

16. (1) The Court shall consist of the following persons, namely:—

Class I.—Ex-officio members.

(i) The Chancellor,

(ii) the Vice-Chancellor,

(iii) the Treasurer,

(iv) the Registrar,

(v) the Provosts and Wardens,

(vi) the Professors and Readers, and

(vii) such other *ex-officio* members as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Class II.—Other members.

(viii) Graduates of the University elected by the registered graduates from among their own body,

(ix) five Lecturers elected by the teachers of the University,

(x) persons appointed by the Chancellor,

(xi) persons appointed by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, whose number shall be determined by the Chancellor,

(xii) ten persons appointed by associations or other bodies approved in this behalf by the Chancellor, and

(xiii) persons (if any) appointed by the Chancellor to be life-members on the ground that they have rendered great services to education or have made substantial donations to the University.

(2) The number of members to be elected or appointed under clauses (viii) and (x) and the tenure of office of members to be elected or appointed under clauses (viii), (x), (xi) and (xii) of sub-section (1) shall be prescribed by the Statutes, and the manner of voting for the election of members to be elected under clauses (viii) and (ix) of sub-section (1) shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Meetings of the Court.

17. (1) The Court shall, on a date to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor, meet once a year at a meeting to be called the annual meeting of the Court.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition in writing signed by not less than thirty members of the Court, convene a special meeting of the Court.

Powers and duties of the Court.

18. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Court shall exercise the following powers and perform the following duties, namely:—

(a) of making Statutes, and of amending or repealing the same,

(b) of considering and cancelling Ordinances and

(c) of considering and passing resolutions on the annual report, the annual accounts and the financial estimates,

and shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by this Act or the Statutes.

19. The Executive Council shall be the executive body of the University, and its constitution and the terms of office of its members, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

The Executive Council.

20. The Executive Council—

Powers and duties of the Executive Council.

(*a*) shall hold, control and administer the property and funds of the University, and for these purposes shall appoint from among its own members a Finance Committee to advise it on matters of finance. The Treasurer shall be Chairman of the Finance Committee, and at least one member of the Committee shall be a member elected to the Executive Council by the Court;

(*b*) shall direct the form, custody and use of the Common Seal of the University;

(*c*) shall, subject to the powers conferred by this Act on the Vice-Chancellor, regulate and determine all matters concerning the University in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances:

Provided that no action shall be taken by the Executive Council in respect of the fees paid to examiners and the emoluments of teachers otherwise than on the recommendation of the Academic Council;

(*d*) shall lay before the Local Government annually a full statement of all the requests received by it for financial assistance from any institution associated with the University, together with its views thereon;

(*e*) shall administer any funds placed at the disposal of the University for specific purposes;

(*f*) save as otherwise provided by this Act or the Statutes, shall appoint the officers (other than the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer), teachers, clerical staff and servants of the University, and shall define their duties and the conditions of their service, and shall provide for the filling of temporary vacancies in their posts;

(*g*) shall have power to accept transfers of any moveable or immoveable property on behalf of the University;

(*h*) shall publish the results of the University examinations;

(*i*) shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed on it by this Act or the Statutes; and

(*j*) shall exercise all other powers of the University not otherwise provided for by this Act or the Statutes.

21. The Academic Council shall be the academic body of the University, and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, have the control and general regulation, and be responsible for the maintenance of standards of instruction, education and examination within the University, and shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by the Statutes. It shall have the right to advise the Executive Council on all academic matters. The constitution of the Academic Council and the term of office of its members, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

The Academic Council.

22. (*1*) The University shall include the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, Medicine and Agriculture, and such other Faculties (whether formed by the sub-division or combination of an existing Faculty or Faculties, or by the creation of a new Faculty or otherwise) as may be prescribed by the Statutes. Each Faculty shall, subject to the control of the Academic Council, have charge of the teaching and the courses of study and the research work in such subjects as may be assigned to such Faculty by the Ordinances.

The Faculties.

(*2*) The constitution and powers of the Faculties shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

(*3*) There shall be a Dean of each Faculty, who shall be elected in the manner laid down in sub-section (*6*), and shall be responsible for the due observance of the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations relating to the Faculty.

(*4*) Each Faculty shall comprise such Departments of teaching as may be prescribed by the Ordinances. The head of every such Department shall be the Professor of the Department or, if there is no Professor, the Reader. If there is more than one Professor or more than one Reader of a Department, as the case may be, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint such Professor or Reader to be head of the Department as he thinks fit. The head of the Department shall be responsible to the Dean for the organisation of the teaching in that Department.

(*5*) The Ordinances shall provide for Departments of Oriental Studies (including Departments of Islamic and Sanskritic Studies) in the Faculty of Arts, in which the same degrees shall be conferred as in the other Departments of that Faculty.

(*6*) The Dean of a Faculty shall be elected by the Faculty from among the heads of Departments of the Faculty. The Dean shall receive in respect of his duties as Dean such additional remuneration (if any) as shall be fixed by the Executive Council, and shall hold office as Dean for such term as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

23. The constitution, powers and duties of such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University shall be provided for in the manner prescribed by the Statutes.

Other authorities of the University.

University Boards.

24. The University shall include a Residence, Health and Discipline Board and such other Boards as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

University Boards.

25. The constitution, powers and duties of the Residence, Health and Discipline Board and of all other Boards of the University shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Constitution, etc., of Boards to be prescribed by Ordinances.

Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations.

26. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

Statutes.

(*a*) the conferment of honorary degrees ;

(*b*) the institution of Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes ;

(*c*) the term of office and conditions of service of the Vice-Chancellor ;

(*d*) the designations and powers of the officers of the University ;

(*e*) the constitution, powers and duties of the Court, the Executive Council, the Academic Council and the Faculties ;

(*f*) the institution and maintenance of Halls and the management of Hostels ;

(*g*) the mode of appointment of the Professors and Readers of the University ;

(*h*) the constitution of a pension or provident fund for the benefit of the officers, teachers, clerical staff and servants of the University ;

(*i*) the maintenance of a register of registered graduates ; and

(*j*) all matters which by this Act are to be or may be prescribed by the Statutes.

27. (*1*) The first Statutes shall be those set out in the Schedule.

Statutes how made.

(*2*) The Statutes may be amended, repealed or added to by Statutes made by the Court in the manner hereinafter appearing.

(*3*) The Executive Council may propose to the Court the draft of any Statute to be passed by the Court. Such draft shall be considered by the Court at its next meeting. The Court may approve such draft and pass the Statute, or may reject it or return it to the Executive Council for re-consideration, either in whole or in part, together with any amendments which the Court may suggest.

(*4*) Where any Statute has been passed or a draft of a Statute has been rejected by the Court, it shall be submitted to the Chancellor, who may refer the Statute or draft back to the Court for further consideration or, in the case of a Statute passed by the Court, assent thereto or withhold his assent. A Statute passed by the Court shall have no validity until it has been assented to by the Chancellor.

(*5*) The Executive Council shall not propose the draft of any Statute affecting the status, powers or constitution of any authority of the University until such authority has been given an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the proposal. Any opinion so expressed shall be in writing and shall be considered by the Court, and shall be submitted to the Chancellor.

(*6*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, no Statute shall be made affecting the proportion or method of Muhammadan representation on the Court, the Executive Council or the Academic Council, save with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

28. Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, the Ordinances may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely : —

Ordinances

(*a*) the courses of study to be laid down for all degrees and diplomas of the University ;

(*b*) the conditions under which students shall be admitted to the degree or diploma courses and to the examinations of the University, and shall be eligible for degrees and diplomas ;

(*c*) the admission of students to the University ;

(*d*) the conditions of residence of the students of the University, the levying of fees for residence in Halls, and the licensing of Hostels ;

(*e*) the fees to be charged for courses of study in the University and for admission to the examinations, degrees and diplomas of the University ;

(*f*) the giving of religious instruction ;

(*g*) the formation of Departments of teaching in the Faculties ;

(*h*) the constitution, powers and duties of the Boards of the University ;

(*i*) the conduct of examinations ; and

(*j*) all matters which by this Act or the Statutes are to be or may be provided for by the Ordinances.

29. (*1*) Save as otherwise provided in this section, Ordinances shall be made by the Executive Council :

Ordinances how made.

Provided that no Ordinance shall be made—

(*a*) affecting the admission of students, or prescribing examinations to be recognised as equivalent to the University examinations or the further qualifications mentioned in sub-section (*2*) of section 34 for admission to the degree courses of the University, unless a draft of the same has been proposed by the Academic Council, or

(*b*) affecting the conduct or standard of examinations or any course of study, except in accordance with a proposal of the Faculty or Faculties concerned, and unless a draft of such Ordinance has been proposed by the Academic Council, or

(*c*) affecting the conditions of residence of students, except after consultation with the Residence, Health and Discipline Board.

(2) The Executive Council shall not have power to amend any draft proposed by the Academic Council under sub-section (1), but may reject it or return it to the Academic Council for re-consideration, either in whole or in part, together with any amendments which the Executive Council may suggest.

(3) All Ordinances made by the Executive Council shall be submitted, as soon as may be, to the Chancellor and the Court, and shall be considered by the Court at its next meeting. The Court shall have power, by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members voting, to cancel any Ordinance made by the Executive Council, and such Ordinance shall, from the date of such resolution, be void.

(4) The Chancellor may, at any time after any Ordinance has been considered by the Court, signify to the Executive Council his disallowance of such Ordinance, and, from the date of receipt by the Executive Council of intimation of such disallowance, such Ordinance shall become void.

(5) The Chancellor may direct that the operation of any Ordinance shall be suspended until he has had an opportunity of exercising his power of disallowance. An order of suspension under this sub-section shall cease to have effect on the expiration of one month from the date of such order, or on the expiration of fifteen days from the date of consideration of the Ordinance by the Court, whichever period expires later.

(6) Where the Executive Council has rejected the draft of an Ordinance proposed by the Academic Council, the Academic Council may appeal to the Chancellor, who may, if he approves the draft, make the Ordinance. An Ordinance made under this sub-section shall cease to have effect on the expiry of six months from the making thereof

Regulations.

30. (1) The authorities and the Boards of the University may make Regulations consistent with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances—

(a) laying down the procedure to be observed at their meetings and the number of members required to form a quorum;

(b) providing for all matters which by this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances are to be prescribed by Regulations; and

(c) providing for all other matters solely concerning such authorities and Boards and not provided for by this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

(2) Every authority of the University shall make Regulations providing for the giving of notice to the members of such authority of the dates of meetings and of the business to be considered at meetings, and for the keeping of a record of the proceedings of meetings.

(3) The Executive Council may direct the amendment, in such manner as it may specify, of any Regulation made under this section or the annulment of any Regulation made under sub-section (1):

Provided that any authority or Board of the University which is dissatisfied with any such direction may appeal to the Chancellor, whose decision in the matter shall be final.

Residence, Halls and Hostels.

Residence.

31. Every student of the University shall reside in a Hall or Hostel, or under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

Halls.

32. The Halls of the University shall be—

(a) the Dacca Hall,
(b) the Muhammadan Hall,
(c) the Jagannath Hall, and
(d) such other Halls as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Hostels.

33. (1) The Hostels shall be such as may hereafter be approved and licensed by the Executive Council on such general or special conditions as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(2) The Wardens and superintending staff of Hostels shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by the Statutes.

(3) The conditions of residence in Hostels shall be prescribed by the Ordinances, and every Hostel shall be subject to inspection by any member of the Residence, Health and Discipline Board authorised in this behalf by the Board and by any officer of the University authorised in this behalf by the Executive Council.

(4) The Executive Council shall have power to suspend or withdraw the license of any Hostel which is not conducted in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Ordinances.

Admission and Examinations.

Admission to University Courses.

34. (1) Admission of students to the University shall be made by an admission committee (including at least one Provost and one Warden) appointed for that purpose by the Academic Council.

(2) Students shall not be eligible for admission to a course of study for a degree unless they have passed the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force, or an examination recognised in accordance with the provisions of this section as equivalent thereto, and possess such further qualifications as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(3) The conditions under which students may be admitted to the diploma courses of the University shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(4) The University shall not, save with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, recognise (for the purposes of admission to a course of study for a degree), as equivalent to its own degrees, any degree conferred by any other University, or, as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University, any examination conducted by any other authority.

Examinations.

35. (1) All arrangements for the conduct of examinations shall be made, and all examiners shall be appointed by the Academic Council in such manner as may be prescribed by this Act and the Ordinances.

(2) If during the course of an examination any examiner is for any cause incapable of acting as such, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint an examiner to fill the vacancy.

(3) At least one examiner who is not a member of the University shall be appointed for each subject included in a Department of teaching and forming part of the course which is required for a University degree.

(4) The Academic Council shall appoint examination committees, consisting of members of its own body or of other persons or of both, as it thinks fit, to moderate examination questions, to prepare the results of the examinations and to report such results to the Executive Council for publication.

Annual Report and Accounts.

Annual report.

36. The annual report of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council, and shall be submitted to the Court on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes, and shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting. The Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council which shall take such action thereon as it thinks fit.

Annual accounts.

37. (1) The annual accounts and balance-sheet of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council, and shall be submitted to the Local Government for the purposes of audit.

(2) The accounts when audited shall be published by the Executive Council in the Calcutta Gazette, and copies thereof shall, together with copies of the audit report, if any, be submitted to the Court, to the Local Government and to the Governor General in Council. The Executive Council shall also submit to the Court, on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes, a statement of the financial estimates for the ensuing year.

(3) The annual accounts and the financial estimates shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting, and the Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council which shall take such action thereon as it thinks fit.

Supplementary Provisions.

Removal of names of registered graduates.

38. The Chancellor shall, with the concurrence of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Executive Council for the time being in India, have power to remove the name of any person from the register of registered graduates.

Disputes as to constitution of University authorities and bodies.

39. If any question arises whether any person has been duly elected or appointed as, or is entitled to be, a member of any authority or other body of the University, the matter shall be referred to the Chancellor, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Appeals to Chancellor.

40. (1) An appeal may be made by petition to the Chancellor against the order of any officer or authority of the University affecting any class of persons in the University. The Chancellor shall send a copy of any such petition to the officer or authority concerned, and shall give such officer or authority an opportunity to show cause why the appeal should not be entertained.

(2) The Chancellor may reject any such appeal, or may, if he thinks fit, appoint a commission of persons, not being officers of the University or members of any authority thereof, to inquire into the matter and report to him thereon. On receipt of the commission's report, the Chancellor shall send a copy thereof to the Executive Council. The Executive Council shall take such report into consideration, and shall within three months of the receipt thereof, pass a resolution thereon which shall be communicated to the Chancellor.

(3) A commission appointed under sub-section (2) may require any officer or authority of the University to furnish it with any papers or information which are, in the opinion of the commission, relevant to the matter under inquiry, and such officer or authority shall be bound to comply with such requisition.

Constitution of committees.

41. Where any authority of the University is given power by this Act or the Statutes to appoint committees, such committees shall, unless otherwise provided, consist of members of the authority concerned and of such other persons (if any) as the authority in each case may think fit.

Filling of casual vacancies.

42. All casual vacancies among the members (other than *ex-officio* members) of any authority or other body of the University shall be filled as soon as conveniently may be by the person or body who appointed, elected or co-opted the member whose place has become vacant, and the person appointed, elected or co-opted to a casual vacancy shall be a member of such authority or body for the residue of the term for which the person whose place he fills would have been a member.

Proceedings of University authorities and bodies not invalidated by vacancies.

43. No act or proceeding of any authority or other body of the University shall be invalidated merely by reason of the existence of a vacancy or vacancies among its members.

Conditions of service.

44. (1) Every salaried officer and teacher of the University shall be appointed on a written contract. The contract shall be lodged with the Registrar of the University, and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the officer or teacher concerned.

(2) Any member of the public services in India whom it is proposed to appoint to a post in the University shall, subject to the approval of such appointment by the Government, have the option—

(i) of having his services lent to the University for a specified period and remaining liable to recall to Government service at the discretion of the Government at the end of that period; or

(ii) of resigning Government service on entering the service of the University.

Tribunal of Arbitration.

45. Any dispute arising out of a contract between the University and any officer or teacher of the University shall, on the request of the officer or teacher concerned, be

referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration consisting of one member appointed by the Executive Council, one member nominated by the officer or teacher concerned, and an umpire appointed by the Chancellor. The decision of the Tribunal shall be final, and no suit shall lie in any Civil Court in respect of the matters decided by the Tribunal. Every such arbitration shall be subject to the provisions of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, so far as the same may be applicable thereto.

IX of 1899.

Pension or provident fund.

46. (1) The University shall constitute for the benefit of its officers, teachers, clerical staff and servants a pension or provident fund in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(2) Where such a pension or provident fund has been so constituted, the Governor General in Council may, notwithstanding anything contained in the Provident Funds Act, 1897, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to such fund as if it were a Government Provident Fund.

IX of 1897.

Territorial exercise of powers.

47. Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the powers of the University conferred by or under this Act shall not extend beyond a radius of five miles from the Convocation Hall of the University. Notwithstanding anything in any other law for the time being in force, no educational institution beyond that limit shall be associated with or admitted to any privileges of the University, and no educational institution within that limit shall be associated in any way with or be admitted to any privileges of any other University incorporated by law in British India, and any such privileges granted by any such other University to any educational institution within that limit prior to the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be withdrawn on the commencement of this Act:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any agricultural or other technical institution established or maintained in connection with the University with the sanction of the Governor General in Council:

Provided, further, that it shall be lawful for any Faculty, other than the Faculties of Arts and Science, to assemble at Calcutta whenever, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, such a course is necessary.

Transitory Provisions.

Completion of courses for students at Dacca Colleges.

48. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the Ordinances, any student of the Dacca College, the Dacca Law College, the Dacca Training College, or the Jagannath College at Dacca who, immediately prior to the commencement of this Act, was studying for any examination of the Calcutta University higher than the Intermediate Examination shall be permitted to complete his course in preparation therefor, and the University shall provide for such students instruction and examinations in accordance with the Prospectus of Studies of the Calcutta University.

Appointment of first Vice-Chancellor.

49. The first Vice-Chancellor may be appointed at any time after the passing of this Act. Such appointment shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of section 10, be made by the Governor General in Council for such term and on such conditions as he thinks fit.

First appointments of University staff.

50. (1) At any time after the passing of this Act and until such time as the authorities of the University shall have been duly constituted—

(a) the Treasurer may be appointed by the Governor of Bengal;

(b) any other officers of the University may be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor with the previous sanction of the Governor of Bengal;

(c) teachers of the University shall be appointed by the Governor of Bengal after considering the recommendations of an Advisory Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, and such other person or persons, if any, as the Governor of Bengal thinks fit to associate with them.

(2) Any appointment made under sub-section (1) shall be for such period and on such conditions as the appointing authority thinks fit:

Provided that no such appointment shall be made until financial provision has been made therefor by the Local Government or otherwise.

Extraordinary powers of the Vice-Chancellor.

51. At any time after the passing of this Act the Vice-Chancellor may, with the previous approval of the Chancellor and subject to the provision of funds by the Local Government or otherwise, take such action, consistent so far as may be with the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, as he may think necessary for the purpose of bringing the University into being, and for that purpose may exercise any power which by this Act or the Statutes is to be conferred on any officer or authority of the University.

THE SCHEDULE.

THE FIRST STATUTES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

[*See section 27 (1).*]

Definitions.

1. In these Statutes, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) "the Act" means the Dacca University Act, 1920, and "section" means a section of the Act; and

(b) "officers," "authorities," "Professors," "Readers," "Lecturers," "teachers," "clerical staff," "servants" and "registered graduates" mean, respectively, officers, authorities, Professors, Readers, Lecturers, teachers, clerical staff, servants and registered graduates of the University.

Constitution of the Court.

2. (1) In addition to the officers mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 16, the following persons shall be *ex-officio* members of the Court, namely:—

(i) the members of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal;

(ii) the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta;

(iii) the Commissioner, the Collector and the District and Sessions Judge of Dacca;

(iv) the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal or the Secretary (if any) to the Local Government in the Department of Education, and the Director of Public Instruction in Assam;

(v) the Director of Agriculture for Bengal;

(vi) the Director of Industries for Bengal;

(vii) the Civil Surgeon of Dacca;

(viii) the Superintending Engineer, Eastern Circle, Bengal;

(ix) the Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Muhammadan education in Bengal;

(x) the Chairman of the Dacca Municipality and of the Dacca District Board;

(xi) the Inspector of Schools of the Dacca Division;

(xii) the Inspectress of Girls' Schools for the Dacca Circle;

(xiii) the Proctor of the University;

(xiv) the Librarian of the University; and

(xv) the Principals of the Dacca Medical School, the Dacca Madrassah, the Calcutta Madrassah, the Chittagong Madrassah, the Sylhet Madrassah, and the Eden High School, the President of the Saraswat Samaj and the Principals of all educational institutions in the Dacca Division which prepare students for admission to the degree courses of a University.

(2) The number of graduates to be elected as members of the Court by the registered graduates from among their own body shall be thirty, of whom fifteen shall be Muhammadan graduates elected by the Muhammadan registered graduates, and fifteen shall be non-Muhammadan graduates elected by the non-Muhammadan registered graduates.

(3) The number of persons to be appointed by the Chancellor under clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 16 shall be forty:

Provided that the Chancellor shall, in making such appointments, secure that, as far as possible, fifty per cent. of the non-European members of the Court shall be Muhammadans.

(4) Save as otherwise provided, members of the Court other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years:

Provided that members elected by the Academic Council shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be teachers.

Constitution of the Executive Council.

3. (1) The members of the Executive Council, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer, shall be—

Class I.—Ex-officio members.

(i) The Commissioner of the Dacca Division;

(ii) the Deans of the Faculties;

(iii) the Provosts of the Dacca, the Muhammadan and the Jagannath Halls.

Class II.—Other members.

(iv) Two non-Muhammadan members of the Court elected by the non-Muhammadan members thereof at its annual meeting:

(v) two Muhammadan members of the Court elected by the Muhammadan members thereof at its annual meeting; and

(vi) four persons, of whom at least two shall be teachers, appointed by the Chancellor: Provided that, so long as one-half of the non-European members of the Executive Council, as constituted under this sub-clause but excluding the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer, are not Muhammadans, any person so appointed shall be a Muhammadan.

(2) The Executive Council as constituted under sub-clause (1) shall co-opt as member one Warden.

(3) Members other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years:

Provided that members elected by any body of persons from among their own number shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be members of the body which elected them.

Powers of the Executive Council.

4. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Executive Council shall have the following powers, namely:—

(a) to institute, at its discretion, such Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships, or other teaching posts as may be proposed by the Academic Council;

(b) to abolish or suspend, after report from the Academic Council thereon, any Professorship, Readership, Lectureship, or other teaching post;

(c) to appoint, in accordance with the Statutes, teachers, officers, clerical staff and servants;

(d) to delegate, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by Regulations made by the Executive Council, its power to appoint teachers, officers, clerical staff and servants to such person or authority as the Executive Council may determine;

(e) to manage and regulate the finances, accounts, investments, property and all administrative affairs whatsoever of the University, and for that purpose, to appoint such agents as it may think fit;

(f) to accept bequests, donations and transfers of property to the University:
Provided that all such bequests, donations and transfers shall be reported to the Court at its next meeting;

(g) to provide the buildings, premises, furniture, apparatus, equipment and other means needed for carrying on the work of the University;

(h) after report from the Finance Committee to enter into, vary, carry out and cancel contracts on behalf of the University; and

(i) to invest any monies belonging to the University, including any unapplied income, in any of the securities described in section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, or in the purchase of immoveable property in India, with the like power of varying such investments; or to place on fixed deposit in any bank approved in this behalf by the Local Government any portion of such monies not required for immediate expenditure.

II of 1882.

The Academic Council.

5. (1) The members of the Academic Council, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor, shall be—

Class I.—Ex-officio members.

(i) The Deans of the Faculties;

(ii) the Librarian of the University;

(iii) the Professors; and

(iv) the Provosts.

Class II.—Other members.

(v) One Warden nominated by the Vice-Chancellor; and

(vi) persons, if any, not exceeding three in number and not being teachers, appointed by the Chancellor on account of their possessing expert knowledge in such subjects of study as may be selected by the Academic Council as constituted under heads (i) to (v).

(2) The Academic Council as constituted under sub-clause (1) shall co-opt as members three Readers and two Lecturers.

(3) The Academic Council as constituted under sub-clauses (1) and (2) shall co-opt as members teachers not exceeding one-tenth of its number as so constituted:

Provided that so long as one-fourth of the total members, including teachers co-opted under this sub-clause, are not Muhammadans, any teacher so co-opted shall be a Muhammadan.

(4) Members other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years:

Provided that Readers, Lecturers or teachers co-opted as such shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be Readers, Lecturers or teachers, respectively.

Powers of the Academic Council.

6. The Academic Council shall have the following powers, namely:—

(a) to make proposals to the Executive Council for the institution of Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships or other teaching posts, and in regard to the duties and emoluments thereof;

(b) to make Regulations for and to award in accordance with such Regulations Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, bursaries, medals and other rewards;

(c) to appoint examiners after report from the Faculties concerned;

(d) to control and manage the University Library or Libraries, to frame Regulations regarding their use, and to appoint a Library Committee under the general control of the Academic Council to manage the affairs of the Library;

(e) to formulate, modify or revise, subject to the control of the Executive Council, schemes for the constitution or re-constitution of Faculties and for the assignment of subjects to such Faculties;

(f) to assign teachers to the Faculties; and

(g) to promote research within the University, and to require reports on such research from the persons employed thereon.

The Faculties.

7. (1) Each Faculty shall consist of—

(i) the Professors of the Departments comprised in the Faculty;

(ii) such teachers of subjects assigned to the Faculty as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council;

(iii) such teachers of subjects not assigned to the Faculty but having, in the opinion of the Academic Council, an important bearing on those subjects as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council; and

(iv) such other persons as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council on account of their possessing expert knowledge in a subject or subjects assigned to the Faculty.

(2) The total number of members of each Faculty shall not exceed in the case of the Faculties of Arts and Science thirty, and in the case of any other Faculty fifteen, except with the sanction of the Chancellor given on the request of the Academic Council.

Powers of the Faculties.

8. Subject to the provisions of the Act, each Faculty shall have the following powers, namely:—

(a) to constitute Committees of Courses and Studies;

(b) to recommend to the Academic Council, after consulting the Committees of Courses and Studies, the names of examiners in subjects assigned to the Faculty.

Board of Co-ordination.

9. There shall be a Board of Co-ordination composed of the Vice-Chancellor, who shall be Chairman thereof, the Deans of the Faculties and the Registrar, to

organise the teaching of the University, and in particular to co-ordinate the work and time-tables of the various Faculties, and to assign lecture-rooms, laboratories, and other rooms to the Faculties.

10. (1) The Dean of each Faculty shall be the executive officer of the Faculty, and shall preside at its meetings. He shall hold office for three years.

The Dean.

(2) He shall issue the lecture lists of the University in the Departments comprised in the Faculty, and shall be responsible for the conduct of teaching therein.

(3) He shall have the right to be present and to speak at any meeting of any committee of the Faculty, but not to vote unless he is a member of the committee.

11. (1) The appointment of the Warden and the superintending staff of a Hostel shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Council.

Hostels.

(2) Every student not residing in a Hall or Hostel shall be attached to a Hall or Hostel for tutorial help and disciplinary supervision, and for such other purposes as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

12. The Court may, on the recommendation of the Executive Council, by a resolution passed with the concurrence of not less than two-thirds of the members voting, withdraw any degree or diploma conferred by the University.

Withdrawal of degrees and diplomas.

13. (1) All proposals for the conferment of honorary degrees shall be made by the Academic Council to the Executive Council, and shall require the assent of the Court before submission to the Chancellor for confirmation:

Honorary degrees.

Provided that in cases of urgency the Chancellor may act on the recommendation of the Executive Council only.

(2) Any honorary degree conferred by the University may, with the previous approval of the Court and the sanction of the Chancellor, be withdrawn by the Executive Council.

14. The following persons shall, on payment of such fees as may be prescribed by the Statutes, be entitled to have their names enrolled in the register of registered graduates and to enjoy all the privileges of registration, namely:—

Registered graduates.

(a) for a period of five years from the commencement of the Act all graduates of three years' standing or upwards of any other Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force, who are not for the time being registered as graduates in any such other University, and who—

(i) have studied at the Dacca College, the Jagannath College at Dacca, or the Dacca Law College for at least two years, or at the Dacca Training College for at least one year, and ordinarily reside in the Dacca or Chittagong Divisions of the Bengal Presidency; or

(ii) have graduated at any time from any of the said Colleges,

and apply to the University to be granted *ad eundem* degrees of the University; and

(b) for a period of seven years from the commencement of the Act all Muhammadan graduates of three years' standing or upwards of any Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force, who are not for the time being registered as graduates of any such other University, and who ordinarily reside in the Dacca or Chittagong Divisions of the Bengal Presidency; and

(c) all graduates of the University of three years' standing and upwards.

15. There shall be the following officers namely:—

Officers.

(i) a Proctor for the maintenance of the general discipline of the University, to whom the Vice-Chancellor may delegate such of his disciplinary powers as he may think fit; and

(ii) a Librarian for the University Library.

16. (1) Subject to the provisions of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 50 and of clause 17, appointments to Professorships and Readerships shall be made on the nomination of committees of selection constituted for the purposes as follows, namely:—

Committees of selection in India.

(i) the Vice-Chancellor;

(ii) one member of the Executive Council selected by the Executive Council,

(iii) two members of the Academic Council selected by the Academic Council on the ground of their special knowledge of, or interest in, the subject or subjects with which the Professor or Reader, as the case may be, will be concerned;

(iv) an officer of the Local Government appointed by the Local Government; and

(v) three persons (two of whom shall not be officers or teachers) appointed by the Chancellor:

Provided that, should a committee so constituted not include both a Hindu and a Muhammadan member, the Chancellor shall nominate an additional Hindu or Muhammadan member, or both, as the case may be.

(2) Committees of selection appointed under sub-clause (1) shall report to the Executive Council which shall, if it accepts the nomination of the committee, make the appointment to the post accordingly. If the Executive Council does not accept the nomination of the committee, it shall refer the case to the Chancellor, who shall make such appointment as he thinks fit.

17. (*1*) Of the Professorships not less than one-third shall be filled in one or other of the following manners, namely :—

Committees of selection in the United Kingdom.

(*a*) on the nomination of committees of selection constituted for the purpose in the United Kingdom; or

(*b*) if, in the opinion of the Chancellor, exceptional circumstances justify such a course, by appointment by the Secretary of State for India.

(*2*) The committees of selection referred to in sub-clause (*1*) (*a*) shall be constituted as follows, namely :—

(*i*) two members resident in the United Kingdom appointed by the Academic Council,

(*ii*) two members resident in the United Kingdom appointed by the Secretary of State for India, one of whom shall be an Indian Member of the Council of India as constituted under the Government of India Act ; and

5 & 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61.

(*iii*) one member appointed by the Chancellor.

(*3*) The Executive Council shall consider the report of a committee of selection constituted under sub-clause (*2*), and shall, if it accepts the nomination of the committee, make the appointment to the post accordingly. If the Executive Council does not accept the nomination of the committee, it shall refer the case to the Chancellor, who may either appoint the person nominated by the committee, or refer the case to the Secretary of State for India, and, in such case, the Secretary of State for India shall make such appointment as he thinks fit.

(*4*) Nothing in this clause shall apply to appointments made by the Chancellor under clause (*e*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 50.

18. Appointments to teaching posts other than Professorships and Readerships shall, subject to the provisions of the Act and the Statutes, be made in the manner prescribed by the Ordinances.

Appointment of Lecturers and other teachers.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 23rd March, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIX OF 1920.

An Act to amend the law relating to super-tax.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to super-tax; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Super-tax Act, 1920;

VII of 1918. (*2*) It shall have the same extent as the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1920.

Definitions.

2. (*1*) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

VII of 1918. "principal Act" means the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918;

"super-tax" means a tax imposed by this Act; and

"unregistered firm" means a firm which is not a registered firm.

(*2*) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, words and expressions used herein and defined in the principal Act shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Act.

Taxable income.

3. For the purposes of this Act taxable income shall be the taxable income computed in the manner laid down in Chapter I of the principal Act, subject to the following modifications, namely, that the proviso to section 7, sub-section (*2*) of section 12 and sub-section (*2*) of section 14 of that Act, shall have no application, and that sub-section (*1*) of section 12 shall have application only in the cases of unregistered firms and Hindu undivided families.

Incomes chargeable to super-tax and rate thereof.

4. In addition to the tax imposed by section 14 of the principal Act, there shall, subject to the following provisions of this Act, be charged and recovered and paid in the year beginning on the first day of April, 1920, and in each subsequent year—

(*a*) by every individual subject to this Act, by every unregistered firm and by every Hindu undivided family, a super-tax on his or its taxable income at the rate specified in the Schedule, and

(*b*) by every company, upon the amount by which its taxable income exceeds fifty thousand rupees, a super-tax at the rate of one anna in the rupee.

Method of assessment.

5. The Collector shall assess the sum payable after considering the returns, if any, made under sections 16, 17 and 28 of the principal Act, and the result of any inquiry made by him under section 18 of that Act. In the cases mentioned in sub-section (*4*) of that section the Collector shall make the assessment to the best of his judgment.

Application of Act VII of 1918.

6. Sections 19 to 23, 25 to 27, Chapters IV and V, sections 42 and 45 to 52 of the principal Act shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of super-tax as if that tax and also, in the case of section 25, as if any tax due under the Super-tax Act, 1917, were income-tax chargeable under the principal Act: VIII of 1917.

Provided that in applying the said provisions the word "prescribed" shall be deemed to mean prescribed by rules made under this Act, or by rules made under the principal Act and applied with or without modification under the provisions of this Act.

Rules.

7. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act and may, subject to such restrictions and conditions as he may impose, delegate to a Local Government the power to make such rules so far as regards the territories subject to that Government.

(*2*) Any rules made under section 43 of the principal Act may be applied by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette,

as the case may be, to the purposes of this Act by the authority which made the same, with such modifications specified in the notification as may be necessary to facilitate their application to the said purposes.

(3) Rules made or applied under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

VIII of 1917. Repeal of Act VIII of 1917.

8. The Super-tax Act, 1917, is hereby repealed:

Provided that such repeal shall not affect the liability of any person to pay any sum due from him under the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section 4.*)

(1) Where the taxable income does not exceed one lakh of rupees—

(*a*) in the case of a Hindu undivided family—

(*i*) in respect of the first seventy-five thousand rupees of taxable income,	*Nil.*
(*ii*) in respect of the next twenty-five thousand rupees of taxable income.	One anna in the rupee.
(*b*) in all other cases—	
(*i*) in respect of the first fifty thousand rupees of taxable income.	*Nil.*
(*ii*) in respect of the next fifty thousand rupees of taxable income.	One anna in the rupee.
(2) In respect of the first fifty thousand rupees of taxable income over one lakh of rupees.	One and a half annas in the rupee;
(3) In respect of the next fifty thousand rupees of taxable income.	Two annas in the rupee;
(4) In respect of the next fifty thousand rupees of taxable income.	Two and a half annas in the rupee;
(5) In respect of all taxable income over two and a half lakhs of rupees.	Three annas in the rupee.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 23rd March 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XX OF 1920.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the suspension of sentences passed by Courts-martial under the Indian Army Act, 1911.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the suspension of sentences of imprisonment or transportation passed by Courts-martial on persons subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

VIII of 1911.

Short title and construction.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Army (Suspension of Sentences) Act, 1920, and shall be construed as one with the principal Act.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "committed" means committed to prison or to confinement in military custody;

(*b*) "competent military authority" means a superior military authority, or any general or other officer not below the rank of field officer duly authorised by a superior military authority;

(*c*) "imprisonment" includes confinement in military custody;

VIII of 1911.

(*d*) "principal Act" means the Indian Army Act, 1911;

(*e*) "sentence" means a sentence of transportation or imprisonment, whether originally passed on a person subject to the principal Act, or passed by way of reduction or commutation; and "sentenced" has the corresponding meaning; and

(*f*) "superior military authority" means the Commander-in-Chief in India or any officer empowered under the principal Act to convene general Courts-martial or summary general Courts-martial.

Suspension of sentences.

3. (*1*) Where a person subject to the principal Act is sentenced, the confirming officer when confirming the sentence, or, in the case of a sentence which does not require confirmation, the officer holding the trial or the President of the Court-martial when passing sentence may, notwithstanding anything in the principal Act, direct that such person be not committed until the orders of a superior military authority have been obtained.

(*2*) A superior military authority may, in the case of any such offender so sentenced,—

(*a*) direct that, until his orders have been obtained, such offender shall not be committed; and

(*b*) suspend the sentence whether or not the offender has already been committed.

(*3*) Where, in accordance with any order passed under sub-section (*2*), a sentence is suspended, the offender shall, whether he has been committed or not, forthwith be released.

Calculation of periods of sentence under suspension.

4. Any period during which a sentence is under suspension shall be reckoned as part of the term of such sentence.

Power to set aside suspension or order remission.

5. A superior military authority may, at any time whilst a sentence is suspended under this Act, order—

(*a*) that the offender be committed to undergo the unexpired portion of the sentence, or

(*b*) that the sentence be remitted.

Periodical review of suspended sentences.

6. Where a sentence has been suspended under this Act, the case may at any time, and shall at intervals of not more than four months, be re-considered by a competent military authority, and if, on any such re-consideration, it appears to such authority that the conduct of the offender since his conviction has been such as to justify a remission of the sentence, he shall, if he is not also a superior military authority, refer the case to a superior military authority.

Procedure on further sentence of offender whose sentence is suspended.

7. Where an offender, while a sentence on him is suspended under this Act, is sentenced for any other offence, then—

(*a*) if the further sentence is also suspended under this Act, the two sentences shall run concurrently;

(*b*) if the further sentence is for a period of three months or more and is not suspended under this Act, the offender shall also be committed on the unexpired portion of the previous sentence, but both sentences shall run concurrently; and

(*c*) if the further sentence is for a period of three months or less and is not suspended under this Act, the offender shall be committed on that sentence only, and the previous sentence shall (subject to any order which may be passed under section 5 or section 6) continue to be suspended.

Saving of section 112, Act VIII of 1911.

8. The powers conferred by this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any powers as to the mitigation, remission or commutation of sentences conferred by the principal Act, and a superior military authority shall, as regards persons subject to that Act, be an authority having power to mitigate, remit or commute sentences under section 112 of that Act.

Provision as to dismissal.

9. Where in addition to any other sentence the punishment of dismissal has been awarded by a Court-martial, and such other sentence is suspended under this Act, then, notwithstanding anything contained in the principal Act or in any rules made thereunder, such dismissal shall not take effect until so ordered by a superior military authority:

Provided that, if a sentence is remitted under this Act, the punishment of dismissal shall also be remitted.

Repeal of Act IV of 1917.

10. The Indian Army (Suspension of Sentences) Act, 1917, and the Indian Army (Suspension of Sentences) Amendment Act, 1918, are hereby repealed, and all sentences which are suspended thereunder at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been suspended under this Act, and the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly: IV of 1917. XVIII of 1918.

Provided that all such sentences shall, on the expiry of six months from the commencement of this Act, if still under suspension, be deemed to be remitted.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 23rd March, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXI OF 1920.

An Act to consolidate and amend the enactments amending temporarily the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the enactments amending temporarily the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910; It is hereby enacted as follows :— (II of 1910.)

Short title and duration.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1920.

(*2*) It shall be in force up to the first day of October, 1920.

Amendment of section 19, Act II of 1910.

2. Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) shall be construed as if after the words "the Governor General in Council" in that section the words "including any gold coin or bullion, held on behalf of the Governor General in Council by or under the control of the Government of any part of His Majesty's dominions for coinage or such other temporary purpose" were inserted. (II of 1910.)

Amendment of section 21, Act II of 1910.

3. Section 21 of the said Act shall be construed as if after the words "the Secretary of State for India in Council" where they last occur in that section, the words "or to the Government of any part of His Majesty's dominions or from any such Government to the Governor General in Council" were inserted.

Amendment of section 22, Act II of 1910.

4. Section 22 of the said Act shall be construed as if for the words "one hundred and forty millions" in that section, the words "twelve hundred millions" were substituted and as if the proviso to that section were omitted.

Power to direct that gold and silver, held in the United States of America or in transmission therefrom, may be deemed to be part of the paper currency reserve.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Act, the Governor General in Council may, by order in writing, direct—

(*a*) that gold or silver coin or gold or silver bullion, held in the United States of America on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Governor General in Council, shall be deemed to be part of the reserve referred to in section 19 of the said Act; or

(*b*) that gold or silver coin or gold or silver bullion, in course of transmission from the United States of America, which is at the commencement of such transmission or at any period thereafter held on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council or the Governor General in Council for transmission to India shall, during the period it is so held, be deemed to be a part of the reserve referred to in section 19 of the said Act.

Power to include securities created by Government of India in reserve provided for by the said Act.

6. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the said Act, any securities created by the Government of India and issued to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency shall, for

7. Where an offender, while a sentence on him is suspended under this Act, is sentenced for any other offence, then—

Procedure on further sentence of offender whose sentence is suspended.

(*a*) if the further sentence is also suspended under this Act, the two sentences shall run concurrently ;

(*b*) if the further sentence is for a period of three months or more and is not suspended under this Act, the offender shall also be committed on the unexpired portion of the previous sentence, but both sentences shall run concurrently ; and

(*c*) if the further sentence is for a period of three months or less and is not suspended under this Act, the offender shall be committed on that sentence only, and the previous sentence shall (subject to any order which may be passed under section 5 or section 6) continue to be suspended.

8. The powers conferred by this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any powers as to the mitigation, remission or commutation of sentences conferred by the principal Act, and a superior military authority shall, as regards persons subject to that Act, be an authority having power to mitigate, remit or commute sentences under section 112 of that Act.

Saving of section 112, Act VIII of 1911.

9. Where in addition to any other sentence the punishment of dismissal has been awarded by a Court-martial, and such other sentence is suspended under this Act, then, notwithstanding anything contained in the principal Act or in any rules made thereunder, such dismissal shall not take effect until so ordered by a superior military authority :

Provision as to dismissal.

Provided that, if a sentence is remitted under this Act, the punishment of dismissal shall also be remitted.

10. The Indian Army (Suspension of Sentences) Act, 1917, and the Indian Army (Suspension of Sentences) Amendment Act, 1918, are hereby repealed, and all sentences which are suspended thereunder at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been suspended under this Act, and the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly :

Repeal of Act IV of 1917.

IV of 1917.
XVIII of 1918.

Provided that all such sentences shall, on the expiry of six months from the commencement of this Act, if still under suspension, be deemed to be remitted.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 23rd March, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXI OF 1920.

An Act to consolidate and amend the enactments amending temporarily the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

II of 1910. WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the enactments amending temporarily the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and duration.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1920.

(*2*) It shall be in force up to the first day of October, 1920.

Amendment of section 19, Act II of 1910.

II of 1910. 2. Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) shall be construed as if after the words "the Governor General in Council" in that section the words "including any gold coin or bullion, held on behalf of the Governor General in Council by or under the control of the Government of any part of His Majesty's dominions for coinage or such other temporary purpose" were inserted.

Amendment of section 21, Act II of 1910.

3. Section 21 of the said Act shall be construed as if after the words "the Secretary of State for India in Council" where they last occur in that section, the words "or to the Government of any part of His Majesty's dominions or from any such Government to the Governor General in Council" were inserted.

Amendment of section 22, Act II of 1910.

4. Section 22 of the said Act shall be construed as if for the words "one hundred and forty millions" in that section, the words "twelve hundred millions" were substituted and as if the proviso to that section were omitted.

Power to direct that gold and silver, held in the United States of America or in transmission therefrom, may be deemed to be part of the paper currency reserve.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Act, the Governor General in Council may, by order in writing, direct—

(*a*) that gold or silver coin or gold or silver bullion, held in the United States of America on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Governor General in Council, shall be deemed to be part of the reserve referred to in section 19 of the said Act; or

(*b*) that gold or silver coin or gold or silver bullion, in course of transmission from the United States of America, which is at the commencement of such transmission or at any period thereafter held on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council or the Governor General in Council for transmission to India shall, during the period it is so held, be deemed to be a part of the reserve referred to in section 19 of the said Act.

Power to include securities created by Government of India in reserve provided for by the said Act.

6. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the said Act, any securities created by the Government of India and issued to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency shall, for

the purposes of the said Act, be deemed to be securities purchased by the Governor General in Council, and the market-price, on the day such securities are issued to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, of similar securities shall be deemed to be the price at which the securities so created were purchased; and all references to securities so purchased, wherever occurring in the said Act, shall be deemed also to refer to securities so created, and all references to sums expended in such purchases or to prices paid therefor shall be deemed, in the case of securities so created, to refer to such market-price, and the said Act shall be construed accordingly.

Repeals.

7. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 7.)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1917	XI	The Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1917.	The whole.
"	XIX	The Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1917.	(1) In the title and preamble the words and figures "and the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1917," and (2) Sub-section (2) of section 1, and sections 2, 6, 7 and 9.
1918	XIII	The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1918.	The whole.
1919	XXVI	The Indian Paper Currency (Further Amendment) Act, 1919.	The whole.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



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DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Indian Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide that marriages between Hindus of different castes are valid was presented to the Indian Legislative Council on the 22nd March, 1920 :—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide that marriages between Hindus of different castes are valid was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

Paper No. I.—From the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, dated the 18th January, 1919; Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, dated the 29th January, 1919; Government of Burma, dated the 12th February, 1919, and enclosures, and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, dated the 15th February, 1919.

Paper No. II.—From the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, dated the 20th February, 1919; Government of the Punjab, dated the 25th February, 1919, and enclosures; United Provinces Government, dated the 25th February, 1919, and enclosures; and Government of Bihar and Orissa, dated the 25th February, 1919, and enclosures.

Paper No. III.—From the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, dated the 3rd March, 1919, and enclosures; and Chief Commissioner of Assam, dated the 4th March, 1919, and enclosures.

Paper No. IV.—From the High Court, Calcutta, dated the 23rd December, 1918; Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces, dated the 14th March, 1919, and enclosures; and Government of Bengal, dated the 17th March, 1919, and enclosures.

Paper No. V.—From the Government of Madras, dated the 30th March, 1919, and enclosures.

Paper No. VI.—From Hindu Intercaste Marriages Bill Protest Committee, dated 4th February, 1919, and enclosures, and Government of Bombay, dated the 9th June, 1919, and enclosures.

Paper No. VII.—From the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, dated the 29th August, 1919, and enclosures.

2. We have considered whether it would be desirable to limit the legislation now proposed on this subject either to the case of marriages between sub-castes only or to members of recognised societies who have declared in favour of marriage reform. Some of us would have preferred one or other of these alternatives; but the majority consider that such amendments would not afford an adequate solution of the problem before us and that it is necessary to legalise marriage between all castes, subject to the restrictions which we have set out below.

3. Though the majority of us are in favour of legislation at the earliest possible moment, we recommend that in view of the fact that the Reformed Councils are so shortly to be constituted, the further consideration of this Bill should be deferred till the new Legislative Assembly meets in 1921.

4. We desire to record our opinion that the Bill will need amendment so as to provide that no marriage under this Act shall be legal unless, (a) both the parties thereto have attained the age of majority, *viz.*, eighteen years, and (b) the intending husband has at the time no wife living.

5. With regard to the question of inheritance and co-parcenary rights in the joint Hindu family, our opinions are more equally divided. But most of us are agreed that in the case of a marriage legalised under this Act there should be an unrestricted right of partition in every member of the joint family, and that pending actual partition the rights of a member who has entered into a marriage to be legalised by this Bill should be confined to separate maintenance on the scale ordinarily applicable to the family.

6. Some of us are of opinion that the rights of all children by a wife of a lower caste should be left to be governed by the ancient provisions of Hindu law; but the majority of us feel that there should be no differentiation in this respect and that all children, whatever the caste of their mother may have been, should share equally both upon partition and upon intestate succession.

7. We are further of opinion that there should be no right of adoption by a widow of a different caste to her husband except upon his express authority in writing.

8. The publication ordered by the Council was made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	7th September, 1918.
Fort Saint George Gazette	24th September, 1918.
Bombay Government Gazette	14th November, 1918.
Calcutta Gazette	25th September, 1918.
United Provinces Gazette	21st September, 1918.
Punjab Government Gazette	20th September, 1918.
Burma Gazette	5th October, 1918.
Central Provinces Gazette	21st September, 1918.
Assam Gazette	25th September, 1918.
Coorg District Gazette	1st October, 1918.
Sind Official Gazette	12th November, 1918.
Bihar and Orissa Gazette	25th September, 1918.
North-West Frontier Provinces Gazette	20th September, 1918.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil Telugu Hindustani Kanarese Malayalam	1st and 18th October, 1918.
Bombay	Marathi Gujarathi Kanarese	14th November, 1918.
United Provinces Gazette	Urdu	9th November, 1918.
Punjab	Urdu	8th November, 1918.
Central Provinces	Marathi Hindi	30th November, 1918.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st October, 1918.
Sindh	Sindhi	21st November, 1918.
Bihar and Orissa	Uriya	21st October, 1918.

9. Having regard to the main recommendation we have made in paragraph 8 of our Report, we do not however think that anything would be gained by formulating specific amendments at this stage, and we therefore return the Bill to the Council for further consideration.

G. R. LOWNDES.
V. J. PATEL.*
V. S. SRINIVASAN.
S. N. BANERJEA.
S. N. ROY.
K. CHANDA.*
B. N. SARMA.
G. S. KHAPARDE.
K. V. RANGASWAMY AYYANGAR.*
MG. BAH TOO.
MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDY.
RAMPAL SINGH.*
R. N. BHANJA DEO.
G. M. CHITNAVIS.
L. M. CHATTERJEE.
K. V. REDDI.*
SUNDAR SINGH MAJITHIA.

The 17th March, 1920.

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*Subject to my note of dissent.
V. J. PATEL.

*Subject to a note of dissent.
K. CHANDA.

*Subject to a note of dissent.
RAMPAL SINGH.

*Subject to a note.
K. V. REDDI.

*Subject to a note of dissent.
K. V. R. AYYANGAR.

Note of dissent by the Hon'ble Mr. Patel.

Paragraph 3.—I regret I cannot accept the majority view that further consideration of the Bill should be deferred till the new Legislative Assembly meets in 1921. Apart from other considerations against the course proposed, there will arise, I am afraid, practical difficulties when the time arives for further proceeding with the Bill in 1921. It is possible that the mover of the Bill may not be a member of the new Legislative Assembly. In that case, the Bill must, unlike a Government Bill, automatically drop. Assuming, however, that the mover happens to be a member of the new Legislative Assembly, he will have, no doubt, the opportunity of proceeding with the Bill; but it must be remembered that under the Government of India Act, 1919, a Bill shall not be deemed to have been passed unless it has been agreed to by both Chambers, *viz.*, the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. Suppose the mover successfully carries the Bill through its further stages in the Legislative Assembly, who will take charge of it in the Council of State? We know that under the recommendations of Lord Selborne's Committee a man cannot be a member of two Councils at one and the same time. The mover of the Bill in the Legislative Assembly will have, therefore, no opportunity of moving it in the Council of State. These are some of the practical difficulties which the Council will, I trust, bear in mind before accepting the majority recommendation. I yet hope that my friends who have supported the Bill in principle, both in the Council and in the Select Committee, will give careful consideration to the difficulties I have pointed out, and revise their opinion when the motion to take the Bill into consideration comes before the Council. The Bill has been before the public for over 18 months. Opinions of the people concerned all over the country in regard to the Bill in all its aspects have been received. I cannot see how any further time will help the cause which my colleagues have at heart. On the contrary, it will perhaps be some years before a similar attempt may be made. The majority of the Hindu members have supported the Bill, and I am sure it could be easily put through even if all the non-Hindu members, both official and non-official, choose to remain neutral.

Paragraph 9.—With due deference to my colleagues, I am of opinion that they have entirely misconceived the functions of a Select Committee. I am convinced on a careful perusal of the rules of Legislative Business that they are not justified in returning the Bill for further consideration to the Council without formulating and incorporating in the Bill specific amendments agreed upon by the majority. Clearly their duty was to amend the Bill on the lines indicated in the text of the report and return it to the Council accompanied, if they so chose, with a recommendation that in their judgment further consideration of the Bill should be deferred till the new Legislative Assembly meets in 1921. It was then for the Council as a whole to say whether they should further proceed with the Bill or not.

17th March, 1920.

V. J. PATEL.

Note of dissent by the Hon'ble Mr. K. K. Chanda.

1. I think the Select Committee should have adopted the usual course prescribed by the rules of amending the Bill on the lines of the provisions they have recommended and stating in their report that the Bill as amended should be re-published.

2. The Member in charge of the Bill could then, after the presentation of the report of the Select Committee, move either that the amended Bill be re-published or that it be taken into consideration when it would be open to any Member to move for its re-publication.

3. In view of the course the Select Committee have adopted, it is difficult to know what motion the Member in charge can make. He cannot move that the Bill be taken into consideration as he agreed to the amendments suggested by the Select Committee, nor can he move either that the Bill be re-published as nothing in the Bill has been amended.

4. If the Select Committee amended the Bill as they recommend it should be, it could be re-published now, and the new Council could then take it up and dispose it as it thought best. As it is the new Council will have to re-commit the Bill to another Select Committee which will have to be appointed, which could easily be avoided.

K. CHANDA.

Note of dissent by the Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh.

1. I am opposed to the inter-caste Marriage Bill. The first step to effect a reform in that direction should be to validate marriages between sub-castes.

2. As far as ancestral property is concerned, particularly immoveable property, the Hindu Law should govern succession to such property, and children born of inter-caste marriages should not have a right to inherit it. It is needless here to give reasons. For the inheritance of self-acquired property, however, there may be a separate law of succession.

3. The widow of a different caste should not have the power to adopt a son to confer on him a right to inherit immoveable ancestral property.

4. The issue of such a marriage should not have any rights over the property of collaterals.

5. The further consideration of the Bill should be postponed till the Reformed Councils are formed.

RAMPAL SINGH.

Note of dissent by the Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Reddi.

I regret I have to record this note. The amendments suggested in the Report of the Committee are good, but the recommendation that the Bill should not be passed by this Council in this or in the autumn session is unfortunate. In my humble opinion, the proper course would have been to amend the Bill so as to incorporate the suggestions made in Committee, to re-publish it if necessary and to pass it in the autumn sessions at Simla.

As it is the Bill will have to be practically dropped, and this will have a bad effect on the country. The impression will be left, rightly or wrongly, on the public mind that a way out was found to avoid the Bill being passed, and that a reform long overdue has not been effected.

There is no use disguising the fact that there is a large volume of opinion in the country that we, Indians, are not sufficiently advanced in social matters to deserve the present Reforms with their farreaching consequences; that owing to the rigidity of caste and the exclusiveness of communities the introduction of responsible government in the Provinces will only result in the formation of a close Indian oligarchy. The dropping of this Bill will be cited as the best proof of the correctness of the above opinion.

In my opinion the Bill should have been returned to the Council duly incorporating the agreed amendments in it and with a recommendation to pass it in the autumn session. It is unfortunate that those who supported the principle of the Bill could not see their way to such a course. I may be permitted however to express the hope that when the Bill comes up next before the Council, those honourable gentlemen will not insist upon deferring the Bill.

K. V. REDDI.

Note of dissent by the Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar.

1. Now that the term "Hindus" is being defined as the section of Indians that do not belong to Christianity or Muhammadanism, I should strongly advise this Bill to be confined to those sections of the Hindu Society who do not want to follow Manu or Yagnavalkya or the Vedas.

2. Registration of such marriages seems to be very essential, as hereafter any prostitute can claim to be a real wife with some false witnesses which can be got easily.

K. V. RANGASWAMY AYYANGAR.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



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DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1920.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915.
(5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.)

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Monday, the 8th March, 1920.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble SIR GEORGE LOWNDES, K.C., K.C.S.I., Vice-President, *presiding*, and 54 Members, of whom 47 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked:— 11 A.M.

Treatment of an Indian lady passenger at Ujirpur Railway Station.

1. "(*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the following press telegram from the Associated Press, dated Patna, the 21st January:—

'The *Searchlight* publishes the particulars of how an Indian lady passenger travelling by first class from Ujirpur railway station was asked by two European gentlemen to vacate the first-class compartment at Samastipur. She was taken out and she had to remain standing on the platform with a servant for a few minutes. Then a gentleman, who happened to witness the occurrence, placed her into a second class. The matter was brought to the notice of railway authorities, but no action was taken.'

(*b*) Do Government propose to have an inquiry made about the matter and publish the result at an early date, stating what action, if any, has been taken by Government?"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied:—

"(*a*) The attention of Government has not previously been drawn to the telegram referred to.

[*Sir Arthur Anderson; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Mr. A. P. Muddiman.*] [8TH MARCH, 1920.]

(*b*) Information has now been obtained to the effect that the lady made no complaint to any railway official, but inquiries are being made with a view to ascertaining the facts of the case."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked :—

Representation of the Delhi Province on the new Councils.

2. "(*a*) Has the Delhi Province been given any representation on any Council, Local or Imperial, under the Reform Scheme ?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the Southborough Committee allotted one seat to Delhi in the Legislative Assembly ?

(*c*) Will Government state the reasons why this recommendation is not to be given effect to, as stated in the Communiqué of the 8th January ?

(*d*) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of allotting to Delhi at least one seat on the Imperial Assembly and one on the Council of State ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. P. Muddiman replied :—

"(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*). The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to the question asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Patel on the 3rd March. For the reasons there stated, the Government of India do not propose to allot any elective seats to Delhi in either Chamber of the Indian Legislature. Delhi is a separate province, and cannot therefore be given representation on any of the Legislative Councils of Governors' provinces."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked :—

Railway porters for the Delhi station.

3. "(*a*) Is it a fact that the contract for supply of railway porters for the Delhi station is, according to the decision of the railway authorities, to be given to retired European or Anglo-Indian stationmasters and never to an Indian ?

(*b*) Is it a fact that there is an army of 400 porters employed at the station who have to pay a daily commission of four annas per head to the contractor ?

(*c*) Is it a fact that these porters harass passengers whose luggage they handle ?

(*d*) Do Government propose to make an inquiry into the matter ?"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied :—

"(*a*) The reply is in the negative.

(*b*) Government are not aware that this is the case. The contractor is authorised to employ a maximum of 400 coolies, to be available in batches over the 24 hours, and makes his own arrangement with them.

(*c*) The tariff which coolies are authorised to charge for services rendered is fixed by the Railway Administration. Each complaint forms the subject of inquiry, and if a licensed porter is proved to be guilty of harassing a passenger, he is summarily dismissed.

(*d*) The reply is in the negative."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked :—

Constitution of a Board of Economic Survey in the Punjab.

4. "(*a*) Is it a fact that a Board of Economic Survey has been constituted in the Punjab under official auspices in order 'to take up the more pressing economic questions of the day and arrange for their examination on scientific lines ?'

(*b*) Do Government propose to suggest to other Local Governments to constitute similar bodies ?"

[8TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Sir Claude Hill; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Mr. Shafi; Mr. V. J. Patel*]

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied :—

"(*a*) The Government of India have been informed that the Punjab Government has sanctioned the constitution of a standing board of economic inquiry, but have not yet received any details regarding its functions.

(*b*) The Government of India consider that this is a matter which must be left to the discretion of Local Governments, but a copy of the Hon'ble Member's question and of my reply will be communicated to them."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked :—

The Provincial Educational Service.

5. "(*a*) In connection with the recent Press Communiqué of the Government of India on the re-organisation of the Provincial Educational Service, as sanctioned by the Secretary of State (dated Delhi, the 29th November, 1919), will Government be pleased to state—

(*i*) whether the cadre of the Provincial Educational Service in the different provinces will be re-organised permanently on the scale now sanctioned by the Secretary of State, or whether some other subsequent re-organisation is in contemplation, the present measure being in the nature of temporary relief;

(*ii*) whether the proposed re-organisation has been sanctioned as a result of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission; and

(*iii*) the date from which the re-organisation will come into force?

(*b*) Do Government propose to direct that the re-organisation be given effect to from the same date in all the provinces as far as is possible?

(*c*) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table papers in connection with the re-organisation of the Provincial Educational Service, including the despatch of the Government of India, Education Department, dated 10th July, 1919, on the subject and the Secretary of State's reply thereto?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi replied :—

"(*a*) (*i*) The re-organisation sanctioned by the Secretary of State is intended to be a permanent re-organisation.

(*ii*) The re-organisation sanctioned by the Secretary of State, although it differs from the proposals made by the Public Services Commission, has resulted from the proposals made on the recommendations of that Commission.

(*iii*) The date of introduction will be primarily a matter for decision by the Local Governments.

(*b*) The Government of India do not propose to give any orders to the Local Governments in respect of the date from which the re-organisation of the Provincial Educational Services should come into effect.

(*c*) The * papers are laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Formation of a militia and a mercantile marine in India.

6. "(*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the following observations of Lord Ampthill appearing at page 115 of the unrevised Official Report of the debate in the House of Lords of 16th December 1919 :—

'It would be a long step in progress, which would take more than a generation to accomplish, to train a proper proportion of the manhood of India in every Province in a military organisation and also in the art of modern seafaring; but no better earnest of our professed intentions could be given than to trust the people of India with the formation of militia and of a mercantile marine. There could be no better lesson in self-reliance and self-government than that.'

* Not included in these Proceedings.

[*Mr. V. J. Patel; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; Mr. A. P. Muddiman; Sir Claude Hill.*] [8TH MARCH, 1920.]

(*b*) What steps do Government propose to take for the formation of a militia and a mercantile marine in India?"

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied:—

"As regards (*a*), the answer is yes.

As regards (*b*), the question of the formation of a militia forms part of the general question of Army organization which is now being examined by Lord Esher's Committee. No statement on the subject can be made until the report of the latter has been considered. The creation of a mercantile marine is a matter for private enterprise, but the question of establishing training schools in navigation and marine engineering is receiving the attention of Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

Payment of India Office charges by Parliament.

7. "From what date is it proposed to give effect to the recommendation of Lord Selborne's Committee that all charges of the India Office, not being 'Agency' charges, should be paid by moneys to be provided by Parliament?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. P. Muddiman replied:—

"The Government of India understand that it is proposed to transfer certain charges of the India Office to the British estimates from the beginning of the next financial year."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

Control rate of Burma rice.

8. "(*a*) Is it a fact that the control rate of Burma rice fixed on the 7th May, 1919, in Burma was Rs. 385, but that people could not get rice at that rate and had to buy it at Rs. 500 after the 15th November, 1919?

(*b*) What is the present control price of rice in Burma? What steps do Government propose to adopt for preventing higher rates being charged from the people?"

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied:—

"(*a*) It is a fact that on the 7th May, 1919, the maximum controlled price of Burma rice was fixed at Rs. 385 per 7,500 lbs. Big Mills Specials. After the middle of November some rice was obtained at the controlled rate, but stocks were by that time much exhausted and had mostly passed into the hands of a few merchants who were speculating on decontrol. These speculators were able to extort secret bonuses from licensees in Bombay, and it is possible that in some cases these bonuses brought the price up to the figure cited by the Hon'ble Member.

(*b*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the Press Communiqué of the 24th December on the subject, which was laid on the table on the 18th February in answer to a question by the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

Publication of the Punjab Government's report on the Punjab disturbances.

9. "(*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the fact that the official report of the Punjab Government on the Punjab disturbances has been published in England?

(*b*) Has the Secretary of State authorised the publication on his own responsibility, or were the Government of India previously consulted in the matter?

(*c*) Why has the publication of the said report in India been hitherto withheld?

(*d*) Do Government propose to order its publication without delay?"

[8TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Sir William Vincent; Mr. V. J. Patel; Mr. Shafi; Mr. A. P. Muddiman; Mr. W. E. Crum; Sir Claude Hill.*]

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"(*a*) The narrative portions only of the report were published.

(*b*) The Government of India were previously consulted.

(*c*) The same portions of the report have now been published in India (*vide* Press Communiqué of the 28th February, 1920). Government did not consider it expedient to publish in India while the Hunter Committee was sitting."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Examination by compartments.

10. "In what universities and to what extent has the system of examinations by compartment been in vogue? Will it be extended?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the statement which was laid on the table by the Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nair on the 23rd September, 1918. Further information on this subject is contained in the University Calendars. The extension of the system of examination by compartments is a matter for consideration in the first instance by the Universities."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked :—

Land revenue.

11. "(*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the recommendation of Lord Selborne's Committee regarding the embodiment in the law of the main principles governing the assessment of land revenue?

(*b*) What action do Government propose to take in the matter?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. P. Muddiman replied :—

"(*a*) Yes

(*b*) The Government of India consider that as land revenue is a provincial subject, the necessary legislation must be undertaken by the local legislatures. They are in communication with the Secretary of State and propose to address Local Governments on the subject before long."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum asked:—

Allotments to Burma out of the surplus arising from rice control.

12. "(*a*) Is it a fact that Government propose to earmark to Burma only one lakh out of the surplus arising from the present rice control in Burma?

(*b*) Are Government prepared to reconsider this question and to allot the whole of the surplus to the improvement of communications in Burma?"

"May I draw attention to a slight clerical error in this question, in which the word 'lakh' has been substituted for 'crore.' I hope the Hon'ble Member will not need notice of the alteration."

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied :—

"I had assumed that the Hon'ble Member meant a crore."

"(*a*) Government originally announced their intention of allotting to Burma the whole of the net profits accruing from the rice control scheme up to a limit of one crore.

(*b*) The question of the allotment of the balance of the profits, should they exceed one crore, is under consideration."

Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal; Sir William Vincent; Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz Bhutto; Sir George Barnes; Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis; Mr. W. M. Hailey.] [8TH MARCH, 1920.]

The Provincial Executive Service.

The Hon'ble Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal asked :—

13. "(*a*) Are Government aware that officers of the Provincial Executive service have been suffering great hardships owing to inadequate salaries and the unprecedented and enormous rise in prices?

(*b*) Are Government prepared to ameliorate their condition by giving retrospective effect to the recommendations of Provincial Governments on the Report of the Public Services Commission immediately?

(*c*) Do the recommendations of the Central Provinces Administration published in the issue of the Central Provinces Gazette, dated the 13th December, 1919, create a distinction in the pay of officers of the Provincial Judicial and Executive Service of the Central Provinces?

(*d*) Do Government propose to sanction for Executive officers the same scale of pay as that proposed by the Central Provinces Administration for Judicial officers, in addition to a fixed touring allowance of at least Rs. 120 a month, with double first-class fare for journeys performed by rail?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"(*a*) Government are aware that officers of the Provincial Executive Service, like officers of all other services, have been considerably affected by the rise in prices.

(*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) Instead of giving specific replies to these questions Government think it will be more useful to lay on the table for the information of the Hon'ble Member a statement of what has actually been decided in regard to revised scales of pay for the provincial civil service in the executive and judicial branches."

Increase of allowances to the postal employes in Sind.

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz Bhutto asked :—

14. "Has the attention of Government been drawn to a telegram sent by the Sind Postal Union, Sukkur, to the President of the Postal Conference, held at Calcutta on the 21st January, 1920, regarding the delay in sanctioning increased allowances to the postal employés in Sind on account of the high cost of living?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"Yes.

The postal employés in Sind, outside Karachi, get the general war allowance sanctioned for the Postal and Telegraph subordinates, at the rate of 10 per cent. on salaries up to Rs. 70 and 5 per cent. on salaries exceeding that figure.

The men of the clerical class in Sind will participate in the general revision of pay which has been recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India for postal subordinates, and which will be brought into effect from 1st February, 1920."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis asked :—

Fluctuations in exchange.

15. "(*a*) Will Government be pleased to make a full statement, as suggested in the *Times of India* of 18th February last, on its policy on the subject of violent fluctuations in the exchange?

(*b*) What measures do Government intend to take to stabilise exchange?"

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the *communiqué* published on February 23rd. The matter has also been dealt with in my speech introducing the Financial Statement.

[8TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Mr. W. M. Hailey; Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur; Sir William Vincent; Sir Arthur Anderson; Sir George Barnes.*]

As regards the second part of the question, if the Hon'ble Member is referring to the stability of the rupee sterling exchange, then I should point out that the policy recently adopted by the Secretary of State on the recommendations of the Indian Exchange and Currency Committee aims at securing the stability of the rupee in terms of gold, and not in terms of sterling."

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur, asked :—

16. "Will Government state for each of the last ten years the expenditure on their exodus to Simla under the following heads :— The Simla exodus.

(*a*) Travelling allowances to officers and clerks ;

(*b*) Special Simla allowances to them, such as house or rent allowances and any other allowances ;

(*c*) Expenditure on account of the carriage by railway of Government materials, including Government records, books, stationery, furniture, and sundries

(*d*) Expenses of Legislative Sessions, including all the allowances to members of Council, Executive and Legislative, and the additional cost of the Legislative establishment at Simla ; and,

(*e*) Miscellaneous expenses, covering all other expenses not ordinarily incurred at Delhi during the stay of the Government there?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"The information required by the Honourable Member is being collected, and when it is received a statement will be laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur asked :—

17. "(*a*) Is it a fact that on all the principal railways in India Indians are not generally employed as guards in mail and passenger trains? Number of Hindu and Muhammadan guards, etc., employed in various railways.

(*b*) Will Government lay on the table a statement showing for each of the last ten years the number of Hindus and Muhammadans employed as (*i*) guards in charge of mail and passenger trains, and (*ii*) district officers, on private and State railways, respectively?"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied :—

"(*a*) Indians are employed as guards on mail and passenger trains to the full extent to which men of suitable qualifications can be obtained, and the proportion is increasing.

(*b*) The labour involved in obtaining the information asked for by the Hon'ble Member is very great, and the statement would take a considerable time to compile. In the opinion of Government the result would not justify the expenditure of clerical time which the collection of the figures would necessarily involve."

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur asked :—

18. "(*a*) Is it a fact that the period for which liquor shops are auctioned has been extended to three years in certain districts in the Punjab, and, if so, what led to this change? Liquor shops in the Punjab.

(*b*) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of substituting the fixed fee system for three years for the auction system in those districts as an experimental measure?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"(*a*) The Government of India have no information on the point.

(*b*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the Report on the Excise Administration of the Punjab during the year 1917-18, from which he will see that a

[*Sir George Barnes; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; Mr. W. M. Hailey; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Sir Claude Hill; Sir William Vincent.*] [8TH MARCH, 1920.]

return to the fixed fee system is not considered advisable by the Government of the Punjab. The proper place for the question asked by the Hon'ble Member is the local Legislative Council, and the Government of India do not propose to take any action in the matter."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma asked :—

Cost of the War with Afghanistan

19. "Will Government be pleased to state (*a*) the cost of the war with Afghanistan; (*b*) the cost of the expedition against the frontier tribes since April, 1919; (*c*) how the above cost has been met by the Government; (*d*) whether it is intended to meet the above cost from the revenues or from loans?"

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey replied :—

"The information which the Hon'ble Member desires to obtain will be found in paragraphs 27, 30, and 50 of my narrative introducing the Financial Statement for 1920-21 which was presented to the Council on 1st March. It is not possible to show separately the cost of the Afghan war from the cost of the operations against the frontier tribes."

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy asked :—

The Cattle Conference held at Pusa.

20. "(*a*) Have Government issued any report regarding the Cattle Conference held at Pusa during 1918-19?

(*b*) Do Government propose to consider the desirability of inviting representatives of managers of panjrapole and dairy companies in India to such conferences in future?"

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied :—

"(*a*) The Hon'ble Member probably refers to an informal meeting attended by a few Government experts which was held at Pusa in February, 1919, to discuss cattle-breeding and connected questions. The proceedings of the meeting were circulated to Local Governments and Administrations but were not published.

(*b*) There is no present intention of holding another meeting similar to that described, but the Hon'ble Member's suggestion will be brought to the notice of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy asked :—

Rouble Note Ordinance.

21. (*a*) Are Government aware of the consternation produced among the commercial community by the Rouble Note Ordinance?

(*b*) What are the reasons for making the possession of rouble notes a criminal offence?

(*c*) What steps have the authorities in England and other countries concerned in Russian trade taken to safeguard themselves from any trouble that may arise from the depreciation of rouble notes?

(*d*) What is the market value of the rouble in England, Canada, Japan, and such other countries as trade with Russia?

(*e*) What is the approximate extent of rouble notes held by Indians in India?

(*f*) What was the extent of Indo-Russian overland trade prior to the war and during the war when Russia was an allied country?

(*g*) Did rouble notes play any part in the liquidation of the balance of trade, and, if so, to what extent?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"(*a*) Government have seen a limited amount of criticism in the press and have received protests from the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, and

[8TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Sir William Vincent; The Vice-President; Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur.*]

from certain Yarkhand traders, but have no reason to believe that any general consternation has been produced in the commercial community by the Rouble Note Ordinance.

(*b*) Attention is invited to the Communique which was issued on the 22nd December last.

(*c*) The Government of India are not aware that any steps have been taken by England or other countries concerned.

(*d*) Government have no information.

(*e*) The total value of notes deposited by all parties during the period of six weeks' grace allowed by the Ordinance was approximately 213 lakhs in roubles. Government do not know how this amount compares with the amount actually held by Indians before deposit.

(*f*) and (*g*) The Government of India have no information."

THE CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS TRUSTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—" Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide more effective control over the administration of charitable and religious trusts." 11-15 A.M.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1920-1921.

FIRST STAGE.

The Vice President :—" Council will now enter on the first stage of the discussion of the Financial Statement. Before we begin, I should like to inform Hon'ble Members of the course I propose to adopt. We shall sit on with the usual midday adjournment till 4 o'clock, at which hour we must adjourn as we have an important Select Committee sitting. Then, if Hon'ble Members so desire and not otherwise, we shall meet again at 6-30 this evening and sit till 8 o'clock. That will be a matter for the wish of the Council, but I would only point out that, if we are going to adjourn at 4 o'clock, I shall have to give the Hon'ble the Finance Member an opportunity of replying at a quarter to 4."

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur :—" Sir, while congratulating the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey on his first satisfactory budget I cannot help feeling that he has to face more difficult times ahead especially in view to coming changes, and to the need for providing ways and means to meet our capital liabilities, as well as the war bonds and loans within the next three or four years. A fair revenue position and an anticipated budget surplus of a little over £2 millions for 1920-21, the maintenance of reasonably high silver reserves and the ability to keep down within manageable proportions the floating debt of India (which is said to have reached about 68 crores in October last) without the necessity of increasing the fiduciary note issue, the re-arrangement of the super-tax and the adoption of a railway programme, and above all, the absence of any additional burden to the country in the shape of fresh taxation are among the salient features of the Financial Statement. The Statement, the last of its kind under the Government of India Act of 1909, I venture to submit, calls for little criticism. With the menacing situation in the middle East and the Bolshevist schemes at our very doors, we cannot reasonably expect any appreciable reduction in our military expenditure in the present budget, nor can we look to any special grant under the heads of Education and Sanitation with a current deficit of about £14½ millions staring us in the face, 11-16 A.M.

[*Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur.*] [8TH MARCH, 1920.]

"I may, however, be permitted to make a few general observations. In noticing the general revenue position it is satisfactory to note that the budget for 1920-21 provides for an increase in revenue of about £4½ millions over the revised estimate for 1919-20. While an increased revenue under customs and stamps, income-tax and railways, and posts and telegraphs is welcome, that under excise and opium is to be viewed with little satisfaction. The excise revenue has grown from about £7 millions in 1910-11 to about £13½ millions in 1920-21 (budget). It has nearly doubled itself within the last ten years. While the Provincial revenue has increased by about 46 per cent. within the last five years, the Imperial revenue has risen by about 95 per cent. during the same period. My own Presidency, which enjoys a high reputation for the efficiency of its Abkari administration, contributes over three-fourths of the total provincial increase in the revised estimate for 1919-20 over the budget of that year. While an increase in the excise revenue does not necessarily indicate a corresponding growth in consumption, it represents, however, that the major portion of the revenue is derived from the poorer classes whom the cursed drink habit unfortunately impoverishes. But an increase by leaps and bounds may also suggest an increased consumption of liquor. It is unfortunate that excise should be looked to as a fruitful source of ever expanding revenue. While we ought not to look to any increase in opium revenue, we find that, while the revenue from the sale of provision and medical opium has decreased by about 11 per cent., that from the sale of excise opium has risen by about 13 per cent. within the last five years.

"As for the railways, we may anticipate a further increase in the ordinary passenger traffic, and consequently a higher revenue from that source might probably have been budgetted for. While the railway administrations have been profiting themelves through increased earnings, it becomes their bounden duty to provide for greater facilities for train service and for increased comforts to the travelling public, especially the third class passengers who contribute largely to the revenue, and whose manifold grievances have from time to time been brought to the notice of this Council.

"Coming to the expenditure position, I find that military services, the largest item on the expenditure side, claim nearly two-fifths or about 40 per cent. of the total expenditure, both Imperial and Provincial. While I hesitate to criticise the military policy of the Government in the absence of a full and accurate knowledge of the present military needs and of the details of the military administration, I fear that a growing military expenditure in times of peace may probably lead to the starvation of the civil needs of the country. While it is true that a smaller item has been budgetted for, it may not be known until the actual figures for 1920-21 are obtained whether there might not be an increase over the budget estimate, as is the case this year even after deducting the Afghan war expenses. For even then the revised estimate for 1919-20 exceeds the budget estimate for the same year by about £2 millions. Though it is not possible to reduce military expenditure to the pre-war standard, the pruning knife of the Hon'ble Finance Member has yet to be applied to large Military items. Again, salaries and expenses of Civil Departments have increased by about 20 per cent. within three years, as the budget estimate shows. Though posts and telegraphs show a large budgetted expenditure for 1920-21, an increase of about 50 per cent, over the actuals for 1918-19, it is gratifying to learn from the Financial Secretary's memorandum that a part of the increase is due to the revision of pay of various establishments. The grievances of postal and telegraph subordinates have been before the Government for a long time. I trust, therefore, that a substantial part of the increased expenditure under posts and telegraphs will go to meet their legitimate wants.

"With the presentation of this budget closes an eventful chapter in the history of Indian Legislative Reform. By this time next year, the Indian Legislative Assembly with wider opportunities may probably go into a detailed examination of the Imperial Budget, and suggest ways and means for the social and economic development of the country. In this connection, I should like to suggest that the Financial Statement accompanied with the

[8TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur; Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi*]

Financial Secretary's memorandum should first be presented to the members of the new Assembly. One week after such presentation, the first stage shall merely open the various heads of the Financial Statement. At least a week should elapse between the opening and the discussion stage. During the second stage the resolutions pertaining to the Financial Statement should be discussed. A week after that, the Assembly may go into a general discussion of the statement, three or four days after the third stage of general discussion, the Hon'ble Finance Member should present the budget in its final form The adoption of this procedure, it seems to me, will be more useful and convenient to the non-official representatives."

The Hon'ble Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi :—" Sir, I do not envy Mr. Hailey's position as the present Finance Member of the Government of India. His first budget on behalf of his Government happens to be the last budget based on the combined accounts of the Provincial and Central Governments. This year Mr. Hailey has had many new problems of finance to grapple and contend with; in the next, he will have to throw all the traditional arrangements of Imperial and Provincial accounts into the melting-pot and evolve a purely imperial budget. Then, Sir, as soon as Mr. Hailey came into his office, he was set face to face with the problem of high prices on the one hand, and the preparations for a war on our frontier on the orher. No one, Sir, with such a task before him, could feel very happy or comfortable: yet one feels that Mr. Hailey has done well under very adverse circumstances. 11-21 A.M.

" Sir, Mr. Hailey's first Financial Statement has been hailed in certain quarters as 'a prosperity budget': in others, as 'a disappointing document' typifying old-world ideas of bureaucratic finance. It appears to me, however, that the truth in this matter, as in most other matters in this imperfect world of ours, lies midway between these two extravagant judgments. Mr. Hailey's budget is not a 'prosperity' one inasmuch as it does not indicate on a very sure and safe basis the prosperity of the people or the Government of India with whose finance he deals. Mr. Hailey's good luck comes from the gain by exchange, and if the Indian tax-payer has escaped an additional burden other than involved in the re-arrangement of the super-tax, he must thank the exchange windfall rather than to increased revenues from the ordinary resources of the State. Nor are his disbursements very unhappy or disappointing either. Though military expenditure has absorbed the lion's share of the revenues of the Government of India, Mr. Hailey does not appear to have stinted money on such nation-building items as 'education' and 'sanitation' or such reproductive investments as 'railways' and 'irrigation.' I am one of those who have never supported the idea of starving Indian Railways and Irrigation, for, after all, they are the geese that lay the golden eggs for us, and I feel that the budgetting for a capital expenditure of £18 million in England and 4½ crores in India for our profitable railway estate and £580,000 for Irrigation is not open to much sane criticism. Now, I will turn to education and sanitation I find in Mr. Hailey's statement under discussion that the expenditure on education for the year 1920-21 from imperial assignments alone will be about 24 lakhs more than the similar grant for the last year, the provision made in the budget under 'education' amounting to over 2 crores of rupees against the probable outlay of 178 lakhs in the current year. In the matter of 'sanitation,' I similarly find that the special imperial grants under this head for 1920-21 amount to about 60 lakhs against a probable expenditure of 34 lakhs in the current year. Sir, though these figures may not represent all the people might wish the Government of India to spend for their education and sanitation, it would be a travesty of truth to describe the grants already provided for in the budget under these heads as not going a long way towards meeting the requirements of the situation. Sir, the critics of the Government of India, however, are having their last fling in this matter, for, from next year, both 'education' and 'sanitation' will be transferred to the charge of the provinces and placed in the portfolios of Indian.

[*Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi; Mr. V. J. Patel.*] [8TH MARCH, 1920.]

'ministers.' We shall then be able to see what amounts we are able to spend ourselves on our education and sanitation when they have been taken out of the hands of Mr. Hailey and my good friend Mr. Shafi.

"Sir, though I do not share the general pessimism of my Indian friends who have described Mr. Hailey's efforts as very disappointing, in one matter at least . . .

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"I rise to a point of order, Sir. No one has described it as disappointing so far."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi:—"My sympathies are with them. The military expenditure of the Government of India ran very high in all conscience during the last four years, but we submitted to all that very cheerfully in view of the great interests which civilisation had at stake in the last war. We do not even now mind paying a very heavy bill for the great Afghan war and its sequel, out of whose meshes, I am afraid, we have not yet been able to get out completely. These things, however, do not trouble me very much, for they form part of the very necessary sacrifices, which, along with other parts of the Empire, we were called upon to make for the protection of some of our dearest interests. But, Sir, it is not the past so much as the future that appears to me full of danger. In his budget, Mr. Hailey puts our military expenditure for the next year to sixty crores of rupees, which is about a little less than half of the total revenues of the Government of India. Sir, I frankly confess I cannot reconcile myself to a situation which takes away such a considerable amount of our revenues for military services and equipments, though we are assured by Mr. Hailey that this amount represents no more than only 'the bare minimum required.' If it were a question for one year only, we might acquiesce without much grumbling, but, Sir, what appears to me to be the most alarming feature in Mr. Hailey's budget is the fear held out of our military expenditure never coming down to a pre-war basis. In paragraph 53 of his statement, Mr. Hailey observes:

'I may say at once that if India is to maintain in an efficient state an army of the strength required for the adequate defence of our frontiers, the cost of the military services will in future *be much in excess* of the sum which we have been accustomed to allot in our budget for this purpose.'

"Sir, this appears to me to be an ominous warning. I understood, and hundreds of thousand of people understood all over the world, that the last war was waged to *end* war, and that, with the inauguration of the League of Nations, an era of peace would dawn upon this earth which would be quickly followed by disarmament and demobilisation in every part of the world. But, Sir, with Mr. Hailey's budget for this year and his ominous warning for the future, we do not appear to have entered into an era of peace at all. The budget does not read like peace, nor does the atmosphere look like it. But though, Sir, we cannot go back to old pre-war and old peace-time conditions, I think we must do something to reduce our military expenditure compatible with the safety of the Empire. It appears from the budget that a very large part of our expenditure on military account is incurred for the increased pay and war gratuities of British soldiers and officers, and for the housing and accommodation of the same. Sir, I do not see any reason why the future Indian Army should not be exclusively an army of Indian soldiers,—manned and officered by Indians themselves. If the time is coming when we should do with a very small number of British officers in the civil administration of the country, I do not see any reason why we could not do without a very large British element in the army also. If the Indian Army could be made a self-contained and self-dependent machine, if the normal garrison of India could be largely left to Indian hands, then our military expenditure could be reduced by leaps and bounds, in spite of the higher standard of military equipment necessitated by the experience gained during the last war. I hope, Sir, this view of the question will be duly considered when

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the Army in India Committee's report comes to be considered by your Government, and I have no doubt that, when a policy of trust of the people on the part of the Government begins to beget trust on the part of the people for British rule, there will be a very large margin for economy in our military expenditure.

"There is another matter, Sir, to which I would very much like to draw the attention of the Government of India. We are told by Mr. Hailey that the exchange has made it possible for the Government of India to look forward to a time when it may be independent of all provincial contributions. Sir, it must be your wish, as well as the heart's desire of all friends of India, that the provinces of India should start their new career in constitutional development under as happy auspices as possible, and provincial development should not be strangled by inadequate finance. I, therefore, congratulate Mr. Hailey on his assuming on behalf of the Central Government the liability for extinguishing all provincial contributions within a measurable time. This, Sir, after all, is a negative blessing, and I hope the time is not distant when the Government of India should also assume the liability of contributing back to some of the provinces a certain definite amount for their development. Sir, I am thinking of Bengal, where, the land-revenue being fixed, we may naturally claim for a portion of the large amount which we contribute towards the imperial exchequer in the shape of customs and income-tax revenue, and, without which, I am afraid, it will be impossible for us to meet the growing requirements of a progressive and autonomous administration.

"Sir, I have no intention to take this Council into the intricacies of the currency question, but I would very much like to give the Government a warning in the matter. High prices, Sir, have followed the present exchange question, as it was inevitable that 'the general decrease in the purchasing power of money elsewhere should re-act upon the purchasing power of the rupee'. Mr. Hailey has himself admitted that the question of high prices is the most difficult and most anxious of problems which the Government of India have to face. Under this circumstance, I may be allowed to entertain the hope that the linking of the rupee with the gold, recently effected in consequence of the recommendations of the Currency Committee, will not be lightly disturbed. In this connection, Sir, I have another suggestion to make. I find that the Government of India have lost a good deal of money,—nearly 12 crores in January and February alone—by the sale of their Reverse Councils. It will go on losing heavily so long as these are put up in the markets to adjust the balance of trade. As I understand from experts that trade is not likely to suffer if the sale of reverse drafts were stopped, the Government ought to give their immediate attention to concerting measures for putting a stop to the sale of these Councils.

"In conclusion, Sir, I have to thank Mr. Hailey, on behalf of the people of Bengal, for the special grants made by the Government of India of the sum of nearly 9 lakhs of rupees in lump for our provincial sanitation, of over 4 lakhs for the Belgachia Medical College, of 6 lakhs of rupees for a technical institute in Calcutta, nearly 13 lakhs for the improvement of the Port of Chittagong, 10 lakhs for increasing the pay of menials in the various services, 7 lakhs for widening the Madaripur Bil Canal in the district of Faridpore, 6 lakhs for the re-building of the Kidderpore Bridge, and 38 thousand rupees for Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose's Laboratory in Calcutta, besides the necessary allotments for the re-organisation of the public services and the recurring grant of a lakh and fifty thousand to the Calcutta Improvement Trust."

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy :—"Sir, at the outset I may remark that the Financial Statement presented by the Hon'ble the Finance Member is a brief and business-like document. I should like to congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Member on his good fortune in finding huge surpluses from adventitious sources, which on the whole cover the deficits arising from military and other causes. The Finance Member will reap a certain amount of legitimate popularity owing to the fact that when most people expected 11-40 A.M.

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further taxation and when most countries in the world are raising large sums by taxation, he is able to give this country a budget which does not apparently involve any additional taxation.

"I am anxious to draw the particular attention of this Council to the serious feeling existing among all classes of business-men in Bombay with regard to the sale of Reverse Council Bills. Those of us who have given thought to the subject of Indian Currency and who have followed carefully the various steps by which the Government have changed their policy from time to time are distressed at the recent extraordinary fluctutations in the exchange which people in Bombay believe to have been due very largely to the action of the Government. The ratio of R15 to one sovereign had been maintained in practice to the advantage of this country for over twenty years. It was maintained during the war at a great sacrifice of public funds and a serious loss to the business community. After the armistice, just when this country had the largest claim for reward and generous treatment at the hands of the United Kingdom and the Allies for whom India underwent to the full extent all sacrifice that was possible for her, we find that exchange has been raised successively until it has reached this height. The Government have sacrificed the stability of exchange, and notwithstanding the great need for establishing stability, the recommendations of the majority of the Indian Currency Committee have failed to give any reliable remedy in this direction. The American cross rate on which reliance was put has since gone down from 385 to 340; hence nothing but disaster can come from that report. The uncertainty of exchange is hitting alike the import and export trade, and I fear a still greater and permanent harm is done to the producers of this country. Whatever theoretical writers and armchair philosophers may say, I have no hesitation from my practical business experience in maintaining that the higher exchange has not resulted in any substantial benefit to the users of imported articles. The United Kingdom has not been able, owing to various well-known causes, to produce even a fraction of her pre-war output, and it is significant that the trade of other countries with India, as far as the import trade of the country is concerned, has expanded by leaps and bounds. Even during the period of rising exchange England has not been able to make any considerable advance in actual delivery of goods. Quotations from England in numerous articles are to-day even higher with an exchange which at one time nearly touched 3*s*. than they were twelve months ago when the exchange had not risen. The textile industry of Bombay with which I am closely connected is one of the best customers of the United Kingdom in matters of machinery and stores of all kinds, chemicals, beltings, etc. We are paying prices to-day which do not show any appreciable advantage to us owing to the rise in exchange If anyone asserted that the loss to this country over the exports is made good on the imports, that assertion would be a great wrong to this country, not only because the imports are smaller in volume, but also because the prices of imported goods have, on the whole, not shown any great tendency to come down in spite of higher exchange. What is the other side of the picture? Every Englishman who had investments in this country has hastened to realise them. Investments in machinery of all kinds have appreciated in value to an unprecedented extent, and most of these have been remodelled or amalgamated or refloated and passed on at inflated values to Indian investors. Their high realisations from these sources, the Government have enabled them to transfer to the United Kingdom at favourable rates. I am one of those who believe that the greatest benefit conferred by British rule on this country is the investment by Englishmen of their capital here in enterprises which Indians are unable to undertake on account of lack of funds or ignorance. In this light I cannot but help feeling that the greatest disservice has been done by the Government to this country in preventing this flow of capital and in encouraging the withdrawal of these investments.

"Capital which came to this country with the expectation of a steady 6 to 10 per cent. return is earning now by mere withdrawal over 100 per cent. in the sales through inflated value and more than 100 per cent. in exchange.

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The difference between Home investments and investments in India was great at one time, but it is not so great now as to induce an Englishman to forego all advantages. He can afford to take a much smaller return at Home, and even to bear a larger taxation if he can make such enormous profits on exchange. Apart from the withdrawal of this capital it is the turning of the stream which must cause serious concern to all business-men. I for one do not expect that for some years to come capital would flow to this country for investment.

"Sir, the sale of Reverse Council Bills appears to have been adopted by the Government of India in pursuance of the recommendation of the majority report of the Indian Currency Committee. That Committee was very defective in its constitution, and it took very long to give its decision In the meanwhile, Government went on raising the exchange ratio. Indian publicists and a few Englishmen do not agree that the events during the period the Committee was sitting justified the Government successively raising the exchange. There were other remedies which, I am sorry to say, were not adopted. One such remedy was the mobilisation of the Indian Sterling Debt and its purchase by the people of this country. At the time the report of the Committee was published the exchange was 2*s*. 4*d*., but the Government suddenly raised the rate to 2*s*. 7*d*., 2*s* 9*d*., 2*s*. 11*d*., in the course of a few days when no such action was at all necessary. The situation has radically changed since the Committee's report. Even if one allows for the sake of argument the raising to 2*s*. 11*d* was unavoidable, there could be no object in Government wanting to maintain it at that high level, and therefore there could be no object in the sale of Reverse Bills. I do not apprehend any serious consequences could have happened had Government not offered for sale Reverse Bills, when they did. They threw the market by their action into an uncertainty and invited those speculative elements which are always drawn where quick and easy money is to be made. The speculative demand created by Government action is having disastrous consequences, and even now the continuance of that policy is producing serious evils and serious obstacles in every form of legitimate trade and industry.

"In the meanwhile, Sir, there has been a phenomenon which has been greatly misunderstood by the public. The Government have not yet made free the import of gold to this country, and they have deliberately kept very low the acquisition rate for gold imported into this country by private parties. The Government method of reducing premium on gold in this country was certainly not the best one to adopt, because I can say from reliable information that by their policy of selling gold in the manner they did, the Government drew in the net an enormous mass of persons who did not want gold for any legitimate object, but who were merely speculating. The result was that large sums of money were locked up. What was more necessary was to establish immediately honest and *bonâ fide* exchange rates with the outside world, and this could have been done by removing the restrictions on gold imports by private individuals. If Government were not prepared to do this Government should have at least raised gradually the acquisition rates of gold so as to reduce the tension. I regard gold as a very desirable backing for the note issue of India. The only explanation which I can find for the course of action they followed is their desire to save the gold reserve of England. If the acquisition rate was raised in India the premium on gold in London would have gone up and the sterling would have depreciated still further in relation to gold owing to the withdrawal of all gold for India. The low acquisition rate prevents gold from South Africa coming here and the gold from Australia being diverted to Bombay. Instead of India being able to dictate to the world and being in a superior position owing to the large percentage of metallic backing to her currency, she is deliberately kept in a position of inferiority, subordination and drift. While recognising the necessity of avoiding any violent changes and crisis in any particular financial centre, without reaction on the finance of this country, I I cannot help feeling that too much concern has been shown for British financial interests and too little for trade and finance of India.

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"Sir, I am pressing these rather involved points to the notice of this Council and the notice of Government in order to raise a serious practical issue. In all earnestness I ask the Government whether they are going to lead the fortunes of this country in the matter of currency and exchange with the changes that may take place in the exchange between England and the United States—changes which may have nothing to do with India, which may have nothing to do with England, which may arise from political cause, strikes or any other reasons absolutely remote from the life and activity of this country. Must India perpetually play the second fiddle and be tossed about by every change that takes place in the American cross rate? Are the trade and industry of this country not to count in the decisions on currency and exchange question? I do not understand the particular point of fixing 2*s.* in gold for the rupee. It ensures no stability, and it is unduly high. If one were to judge the result by the evil consequences which have come about in the attempt to fix the exchange at this artificial point, the future seems very dark. If we can secure neither stability in exchange nor favourable conditions for trade, nor security, all legitimate expectations of further investments of British capital in this country will be at an end. How can we recommend persistence in this policy? Let us, I submit, seek the re-establishment of Indian exchange at the old rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* sterling by gradual stages without debasement of the rupee. I do not apprehend any serious consequences, provided the attempt is made steadily and by degrees; but I submit to Government in all humility that the objective of Indian policy should be that. We cannot have a general advantage at any other rate. If that were the objective, the sale of Reverse Bills at such high rate as 2*s.* 11*d.* would certainly be disadvantageous. Even with the change in the exchange ratio, the sale of Reverse Bills is wrong. It does not even secure legitimate security from day to day. The only anxiety of Government should be to prevent exchange going below the rate fixed.

"Sir, various explanations have been forthcoming as to the necessity of selling these Reverse Bills. One object is the accommodation of trade. I am not raising a mere conventional protest against Government interference with trade when I say that trade would take care of itself if only Government left it free. What about the serious losses arising from the withdrawal of funds which were remitted to England at 1*s.* 4*d.* and are being called back at an exchange double of the old rate. The advantage in the reduction of Home charges is distant, and may be lost in future; but nothing can wipe out the public feeling from this simple process which the man in the street can understand very clearly. He sees the present loss which bulks large in his eyes. I ask leave of this Council to refer to the serious exasperation in commercial circles in Bombay which demand reconsideration of the whole problem and an immediate stoppage of the sale of Reverse Bills. Even if Government be not altogether convinced of the reasonableness of some of the demands of the Indian public, it would be, I submit, high statesmanship to respect this opinion as far as possible, and not to disregard it in a matter of vital importance to the people, nor to overlook the discontent which has followed and is likely to grow.

"In addition to what I have already said with regard to the policy of selling Reverse Council Bills and of the acceptance of the Currency Committee's Report, I should like to bring to the notice of Government the desirability of providing for the encashment of currency notes at district treasuries. The Government have at no time been bound by law to do this, but it was a healthy practice before the war, and it undoubtedly led to the establishment of confidence of the general public in the note issue. This confidence was during the war, on account of overissue and several other causes, shaken, and there was for some time very high discount on the notes, in some districts as high as 19 per cent. This is a phenomenon which I regard as alarming, and I would, therefore, urge on Government to provide as early as possible at convenient centres facilities for the encashment of notes. If the Government are apprehensive of an excessive number of notes being presented at any particular centre, they might authorise the district treasury to fix a daily limit for each individual, with the proviso that all applications up to Rs. 100 should be allowed. This would restore the confidence of the public.

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"I wish to refer, Sir, to the very large gain from exchange. These large surpluses from exchange I regard with as much distrust as the late Mr. Gokhale used to regard the large surpluses from overissue of rupees and high prices. One can legitimately suggest that the surpluses arise as a matter of account, because no one suggests that India has actually gained this much money from any outsider. If then these large surpluses come primarily from the pockets of the people, they constitute to my mind a form of tax, and the greatest circumspection should be used to examine in what way these are spent.

"I wish to refer, Sir, next to the large military deficit during the current year amounting to no less than fourteen million pounds sterling. Whilst those who were watching the situation across the frontier anticipated some sort of trouble, but few expected such costly and extensive operations with such inconsiderable results, involving a financial burden which must make the Government and the people pause and consider the whole question. Where is all this going to lead? I am a practical man, but I cannot help feeling that the hopes and dreams of the world that was waging the war in order to end war are at the moment shattered to pieces. It was the hope of every patriotic citizen of India that the large financial resources required for nation-building, for vigorously pushing forward the programme of education, sanitation, and general industrial and economic improvement, would be got by savings in the military estimates. The military expenditure of India has been a subject of criticism by Indian members of this Council for over a generation. Even English critics of Indian finance have declared from time to time that India is bearing more than her legitimate share of military burdens. India maintained before the war an army beyond her own requirements—troops which have been used from time to time in operations beyond her own frontiers. While not grudging every legitimate contribution to the defence of the Empire, I respectfully urge on Government the need of curtailment, to its lowest limits consistently with efficiency and safety, of the programme of military expenditure for the next year, put at the extraordinary figure of £40 million. This amounts to nearly half the total revenue of India, and leaves very little for other essential purposes. Government, I am sorry to say, have not taken the members of this Council into their confidence in regard to the details of military defence and of future military reorganisation. Looking merely to the total figure of expenditure, our first impulse is to appeal to Government to have these enormous charges reduced. I am not sure that they could not be reduced, and that we could not effect further economy in military matters without impairing the efficiency of the army. A good country like India should rely on a Territorial Army and large half-trained reserves of Indians on the volunteer system. I earnestly hope that the Army-in-India Committee now sitting will consider this question in this light. Sir, in referring to this subject, I am referring to a feeling universal among the Indian public, and as they become more and more conscious politically through the benevolent action originating in the joint report of His Excellency the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu, these reflections and opinions are bound to gather strength.

"While on the subject of military expenditure, I should like to mention clearly my views on the question of further war contribution by India. When the resolution was passed, the feeling in the country was something different. The conditions have now changed. The Capital loss from exchange (forty crores in our paper currency reserve alone) have been very heavy. The economic condition of the people is anything but satisfactory. During the war, apart from direct contributions, the indirect contributions of India as a whole were large, and our various services have elicited expressions of gratitude from the highest authorities, both here and in England. To my mind, the very fact that the resolution last year was carried through the Council conditionally is significant of the grave apprehension which the people had with regard to the currency crisis and the disturbance on the Frontier. The assurances of the Government and His Excellency's personal views secured for it the support of this Council. We hold to the conditions. One of them admittedly is present. Then there are other considerations. We can ill-afford to spare this sum, though apparently

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the budget does not suggest new taxation. We need it for various purposes. The saving to the exchequer of India of this money would enable us to use it in numerous directions now unfortunately neglected for want of funds In my opinion Government should take the responsibility of final decision in the matter. Government have the materials before them for a comparative estimate of advantages and disadvantages. The Hon'ble Mr. Hailey, in his Note on the subject, observes: 'Apart, therefore, from the larger question which now comes before the Council the Government of India have in the matter of the contribution for non-effective charges formulated a settlement which, judged in the light of the previous proposals, must be regarded as satisfactory to Indian revenues, and if the matter is to be re-opened, it may result in new claims being pressed against India which it would be difficult to resist.' Again: 'A certain sum, calculated at £1 million would, if the offer be withdrawn, fall on our revenues on account of troops utilised for the Afganistan operations. Finally, there are strong grounds for holding that any re-consideration of the case should not in any case extend to the non-effective charges in view of the nature of the settlement..............., since to do so might involve India in liabilities which cannot now be definitely stated.' We have no idea about these claims and liabilities; but the whole point is that the matter should be treated as a business proposition. If the compulsory Indian service share and the other non-effective charges exceed or even equalise the total proposed grant, it would certainly be prudent for India to sanction it. If, on the other hand, the total of the claims and the liabilities referred to above be less than the contribution, prudential considerations would counsel waiver. If the non-official members have to express an opinion, they would certainly press for the cost of the frontier operations to be deducted from the promised contribution.

"Sir, while the business community is thankful to Government for the abolition of the excess profits duty, the fact remains that the real burden on Industry is not reduced to the desired extent owing to the re-adjustment of the super tax. One aspect of the re-adjustment must be brought to the notice of Government. A flat rate of one anna in the rupee will be levied on the whole profits of a company including the portion appropriated to payment of the tax. The dividends will therefore be lower and these attenuated dividends will be liable to be assessed to the super tax, possibly at a higher rate over again as forming part of the income of an individual. This principle is foreign to the administration of the income tax, and it is necessary that similar safeguards should be provided in the assessment to the super tax. Perhaps Government intend to do so, but from the speech of the Hon'ble Finance Member doubts have arisen in financial circles in Bombay, and hence I am referring pointedly to it. In case that portion of an individual's income which comes from dividends is not exempted from this levy, the net effect will be discouragement of investment in joint stock enterprises. Investment in a partnership business will bear super tax once, while that in joint stock companies twice. This would be manifestly unfair and very impolitic. I earnestly hope Government will favourably consider this important point.

"Sir, as a banker I regard the question of the outstanding Treasury Bills as serious. It is gratifying to see the Hon'ble Finance Member realises the danger involved in carrying huge floating liabilities. I have, however, looked in vain in his statement for a bold or definite policy for the reduction of this liability. Evidently he relies on his ways and means programme for a balance which can be applied to repayment of Bills as they fall due. Probably he expects a larger response to the next loan than the 15 crores mentioned by him. On the other hand, with the amalgamated new bank the Government of India ought to be in a position to tide over the intermediate period. All the same I would advocate a bolder course, and I would suggest that an option be given to the holders to convert the bills without any charges into Government Paper in the new loan with all the advantages and attractive features which would, no doubt, be devised by the Finance Member."

[8TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea:—" Sir, in approaching the discussion of the Budget we are reminded of the fact to which, I think, reference has been made by my friend the Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur, that we are a dying legislature and that our life has twice been prolonged by the beneficent intervention of His Excellency the Viceroy. This is the last Budget of its kind which this Council will be called upon to consider. The Budgets of the future will be very different in form and substance, and the methods of procedure in dealing with them will also be different They will largely, if not wholly, be budgets of the Central Government. There will be no grants from the Imperial Government to the Local Governments, but, on the other hand, contributions from the Local Governments to the Central Government. The estimates will be voted upon as in Parliament; the Resolutions will indeed not be binding upon the Government, but it is obvious that a Government, which has to depend for its legislation upon an Assembly preponderatingly popular in its character and complexion, cannot long afford to ignore its wishes or to disregard its behests. 12 P.M.

" Sir, what is the attitude of public opinion with regard to this Budget? Our feelings about it, I may say, are of the mixed order. They are feelings of approval and also of apprehension, of general approval subject to criticism in respect of details, of apprehension with regard to the future position of our finances. We recognise—and I think I re-echo the sense of this Council in this matter—we recognise the great ability which the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has displayed in dealing with a financial situation so difficult and so complicated. We congratulate him upon the lucidity of his exposition and upon the keen solicitude which he has displayed in dealing out even-handed justice to all interests concerned. But, Sir, we cannot disguise from ourselves the fact that it discloses a situation which must cause the gravest concern to the tax-paying community. The military expenditure has bounded up from 20 millions in pre-war times to 40 millions to-day. If that were all, the long-suffering Indian tax-payer might perhaps have reconciled himself to a situation that was inevitable, and perhaps not wholly unexpected; but there is something behind. The Finance Minister strikes an ominous note of warning; he tells us that this is the least amount that can be budgetted for as military expenditure and, furthermore, that it is liable to increase in the event of the frontier wars continuing. Sir, who can regulate or control the martial tribes on the frontier? They are volatile and fickle, notoriously turbulent, liable to be carried away by gusts of tribal passion and prejudice. The situation is ominous to a degree, and it is no comfort to us to be told that Japan has trebled her military expenditure after the war. Japan is not India. Japan is wealthy, India is poor; Japan has built up the fabric of her political freedom and of her commercial greatness, we are about to apply ourselves to this task. We have to re-organize our educational system, to create our industries, to develop our commerce, to re-fashion and re-mould our domestic and social institutions. There is the great work of re-construction that lies in front of us. Where is the money to come from, if the bulk of our revenues or a substantial portion of them is to be absorbed in military expenditure? Sir, let me not be misunderstood. I do not in the smallest degree desire to minimise the importance—I will even go further and add the paramount necessity—of effective military defence for the country. I think it is a matter in which educated Indian opinion is absolutely agreed. Peace must precede progress; tranquillity at home, security against foreign aggression from abroad, must be the fundamental condition of orderly and stable progress. We all recognise that; but, then, Sir, how are we to reconcile the exigencies of the military situation with our domestic needs and wants and the resources of a country so poor as India? That is the problem, the problem of problems, that confronts us, and I commend it to the solution of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister and of the Government of India.

" Sir, in this connection I have some recommendations to make. My first suggestion is the formation of a territorial army of Indians. It would entail a small expenditure at the start, but in the long run it is bound to be

economical. It would be a volunteer force, a second line of defence, a reserve if you choose to call it so, which may be called out at any time for active military operations as was done in England. Sir, you are going to form a territorial army of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 36,000 strong, upon a compulsory basis. I ask you to form an Indian territorial army on a voluntary basis, and I am sure I do not appeal in vain to the Government of India or to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief whose sympathies with Indian aspirations are so well known.

"Sir, no one knows what the future has in store for us; the future is on the lap of the gods. We must not rely too implicitly on the shifting phases of international relations either in the East or in the West. Those who are your friends to-day may be your enemies to-morrow. Ten years ago who could have anticipated in his wildest dreams the great war between Germany and England, or the terrible conflagration that has been lit up in the world, the dying embers of which are still smouldering? To be forewarned is to be forearmed, and I am sure a territorial army would be an institution, which both in its moral and material aspects would be a bulwark of the Empire. And mark the educative effect of the experiment which I commend to the acceptance of this Government. They talk of anarchism. I feel confident that if a territorial army were formed, it would sound the deathknell of whatever remains of the revolutionary feeling in this country. It will infuse discipline among our young men, foster public spirit and inspire a sense of Imperial citizenship which will bind the most distant parts of the Empire in the golden chains of an indissoluble union.

"My Hon'ble friend, the Finance Minister, has referred to the menace of Bolshevism in the Mid-East. I do not know anything at all about it. The country knows nothing at all about it; but I accept the statement. I do not wish to minimise the significance of that statement. My friend is in the secrets of the Government, and I am not. I do not wish from my place in this Council to utter one word which may leave upon it the mark of irresponsibility. Assuming then that there is this menace, let us organise the materials at our disposal. If you have a territorial army it would be an organisation both materially and morally strong. You will have in every Indian household a sentinel to guard the country and the Empire against the machinations of Bolshevism; for Bolshevism is an insidious thing; it does not fight with open arms; you can always fight that sort of enemy; but this moves underground, spreads its dangerous propaganda unseen; creates a revolutionary sentiment and saps the foundations of order and social stability. If the people were organised, disciplined, equipped under modern conditions, inspired with a sentiment of devotion to the Empire, I am confident they will be more than a match for the enemies of civilization and social order.

"I am told, Sir, that there has been a loss of martial spirit among the people of India. I am afraid there is a substratum of truth in that statement. I cannot disguise the fact. Where are our stalwart Rajputs of Bhojpur in Bihar who swarmed in the armies of the East India Company? Where are they? You do not find them. They have ceased to be the soldiers of the Government because you have not utilised their services; you go and look further afield; you go among the Gurkhas, among the Pathans on the frontiers of India for your soldiers, as if we had not throughout our long and historic existence sufficient war material in this broad and wide Continent. These soldiers are not citizen soldiers; they are mercenaries; and I may say with all confidence in this Council that citizen soldiers in the long run are far more efficient than mercenaries can ever be; for mercenaries, unlike citizen soldiers, do not possess that instinct of patriotism which is the most valuable asset of the good soldier. If I may remind the Council of a great historic feat, I may refer to the example of Rome when she rolled back the tide of invasion from her borders times without number; and that of France when invaded by the combined armies of Europe, who with her raw recruits led by experienced Generals defeated the trained soldiers of Austria and Prussia. Therefore, it seems to me, Sir, that you have in this territorial army a moral

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and material force of tremendous potency to fight against the enemies of the country and of the Empire.

"Sir, you talk of martial qualities. We know what people used to think of the Bengalees. They were thought to be utterly unfit for military service. Well, we sent a Bengali battalion to Mesopotamia. At the present moment a Bengali unit is operating in Kurdistan, and I hold in my hand a letter from the Officer Commanding who bears the highest testimony to the pluck, the courage, the endurance of these Bengalee soldiers. Military qualities are not the gift of any particular race. If there is any element of gift about it, it is liable to be developed, trained and educated by culture, and I ask the Government of India to extend the area of recruitment to the whole of India, or, at any rate, to a considerable part of it, to classes which hitherto have been excluded from it.

"Then, Sir, we are all grateful, I am sure I speak the sense of this Council, we are all grateful for our admission to the commissioned ranks of the Army, but I think I voice the sense of my countrymen when I say that these admissions are few in number having regard to our requirements; the method also is faulty, and is not what it should be. There is not sufficient publicity given to attract suitable candidates to apply for admission. Then, Sir, there are departments of the Army from which we are excluded. Take, for instance, the artillery, the transport, the veterinary and other services. Exact any test you please, but do not put upon us the bar of racial disqualification. We are prepared to submit to any test that you may like to impose. I think we are fit for it; we have sufficient stuff in us to equip ourselves to pass any ordeal which you in your wisdom may think fit to prescribe. There is a movement, a progressive movement, going on in connection with the wider employment of our people in the Civil Service, or, I think, I ought to say, the Civil Services of the Government. I feel that there should be a corresponding movement, a counter-part in the military service of the Empire. Sir, self-government has been declared to be the end and aim of British rule in India. That is the mandate of our Sovereign. It has been embodied in an Act of Parliament. Self-rule connotes self-defence, the obligation to guard our hearths and homes. Therefore, we appeal to the Government to qualify us for responsible service, not only in the civil but also in the military departments of the State, so that, Sir, we may rise to the full height of our manhood and our moral stature, and perform in full measure those responsibilities, I was going to add, those exalted duties which belong to the citizenship of the Empire. I am sorry that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is not here. I should like to make a personal appeal to him about this matter, and I am sure my appeal will not go in vain.

"There are one or two other matters not connected with the Army to which I desire to call attention. There is the question of the decentralisation of finance. Next year, the Provincial Governments will be making contributions to the Imperial revenue. My Hon'ble friend, Mr. Sarma, moved a resolution to the effect that the Provincial Governments should be relieved of their contributions. My Hon'ble friend, Mr. Patel, suggested that the matter should be referred to the Meston Committee for their opinion. You have budgetted six crores of rupees as the contributions of the Provincial Governments to the Imperial Government. I appeal to the Hon'ble Finance Minister to relieve the Provincial Governments of that contribution. He has given us an assurance that this will be done by and bye. We are all interested in placing Provincial Governments under conditions which will free them from financial embarrassment. An impecunious Provincial Government is bound to be an unsuccessful Provincial Government; and an impecunious Provincial Government imposing taxes will be still more unsuccessful. I hope, therefore, that in this matter the Hon'ble Finance Minister, although the vote was lost in this Council, will respond to the clear verdict of public opinion.

"One word I have to say about railways. We are spending vast sums of money on them. But what about the convenience of the travelling public? There has been no sensible addition to them; the fares are as high as ever

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and they have not been reduced to their former rates; railway journeys are sometimes very tedious and wearysome. I at least know of some trains which cover a distance of 217 miles in twelve hours' time at the rate of 18 miles an hour. All this is reminiscent of the Middle Ages when people used to journey by stage coaches, but the high and oppressive fares are painful reminders of modern conditions. May I appeal to my Hon'ble friend, the President of the Railway Board, to look into this matter? There is very considerable public dissatisfaction with the railway administration. I feel it my duty to give public expression to it from my place in this Council Chamber, and it would not be a bad thing at all if a committee, a mixed committee of officials and non-officials, were appointed to inquire into this matter.

"One word, Sir, about the grievances of the postal clerks. I am sure Hon'ble Members are quite familiar with this subject. We have been flooded with telegrams, I think, since we have been here from these aggrieved postal clerks. They want their pay, their time-scale, to be assimilated to clerks employed in the Telegraph Department. May I make a personal appeal to my Hon'ble friend, the Finance Member, to look into this matter, and I am sure he will receive very substantial and sympathetic aid from the Hon'ble the Director-General of Post Offices.

"Sir, there are at the present moment two educational projects before the Government. There is the Dacca University Bill, and there are the recommendations of the Sadler Commission which will soon materialise in the form of law. Well, Sir, with reference to the recommendations of the Sadler Commission, it has been estimated that the initial cost will be one crore of rupees, and the recurring charges will be 66 lakhs of rupees a year. I feel, Sir, speaking as a graduate of that university, that no attempt should be made to give effect to these provisions until ample funds have been secured.

"Sir, education will soon be a Transferred Subject, and I do not think that this Council ought to pass a law imposing a heavy financial burden upon the province of Bengal and yet make no provision for it. You have no right to call for the tune when you do not pay the piper. If the matter were left to Bengal, Bengal would decide it in its own way, but when you take the matter out of the hands of Bengal, I claim as a representative from Bengal, that you must provide for the finances necessary for the scheme.

"I do not think I ought to detain the Council any longer. Sir, we are at the parting of the ways. The old order changeth and giveth place to the new. On such an occasion the memories of the past crowd in upon us, but they are overshadowed by the vision of a brighter future which will set us firmly on the road to self-government and to the attainment in full measure of our equal rights as citizens of the British Empire. We have had many disappointments in this Council in the past. I hope under new conditions, under happier auspices, there will be fewer of them. Sir, if I read aright the signs of the times, I will say this that the spirit of co-operation, of which there have been many signs of late, will dominate the deliberations of the Legislative Assembly which will be formed under the Reform Act. May I appeal once again to officials and non-officials, European and Indians alike, to combine to bring about this blessed consummation so devoutly to be wished for."

12-23 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Nigel F. Paton**:—"I should like to say one word, Sir, with reference to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's speech. If I have not misunderstood him, he indicated that commercial opinion in Bombay was unanimous in regard to the abandonment of Reverse Councils. There is no doubt at all that a very large body of opinion shares Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's view, but we are not unanimous. We are all searching very earnestly for some solution of this question, but there is no unanimity as yet . . .

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy:—"May I rise to make a personal explanation, Sir? I said Indian commercial opinion."

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The Hon'ble Mr. Nigel F. Paton :—"That satisfies me, Sir, and I have nothing more to say."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis :—"The Financial Statement before us is remarkable for an undertone of depression and anxiety which the confidence and trust in the future expressed by the Finance Minister at the end of his illuminating narrative cannot disguise. The position is really one of anxious concern to all of us. Not only the Council, but the public outside, will realise the difficulties of the Finance Minister, and every one of us here present will extend to him his sympathy and support. The Hon'ble Mr. Hailey deserves our support all the more in that the Statement gives clear evidence of his anxiety to make economy the ruling principle of his administration. If our expenditure during the current year has been abnormally large, and if the estimate for next year does not provide for a considerable reduction, it is because the operative causes, I, for my part, am convinced, are beyond his control and the situation does not admit of much economy. 12-24 P.M.

"Sir, the extraordinary expenditure of this year has been met by measures which the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey himself describes as undesirable and unsound. It is superfluous to criticise them. The point of more particular interest is the next year's budget, and the programme of expenditure, capital and revenue, to get through is heavy in all conscience. The Finance Minister points out frankly that 'this programme can only be realised if India gives a liberal response to our rupee loan in the coming year.' He expects 15 crores from the next loan, an estimate which requires examination. To my mind, it is excessive and unreliable. It must be conceded that the present Government stocks are somewhat discredited. The enormous depreciation in value has had a demoralising effect upon the investing public. Government Paper is mostly in the hands of small capitalists who lack the courage to invest their money in industry and business, and who derive little comfort from the fact that in competition the different loans are finding their own levels. People who are likely to take up the bulk of the new loan have, unfortunately, had their faith shaken in the value of Government loans as sound investment. The same uncertainties as to the future which makes capital shy of investment in business have come to hang over Government Paper. The holders have lost heavily through depreciation. The poor villager suffered heavy capital loss on his silver holding as a result of closure of the mints. The richer townsman has lost and stands to lose more on his gold investment. In the result it may well be that the small capitalist would prefer hoarding coins to laying out his hard-earned money on any of these investments. Government ought not to base their calculations in respect of the next loan upon the results of the loans raised during the year. It is not a secret that these were to a large extent taken up by big capitalists, European and Indian merchants and businessmen who made large profits but could not find employment for their money. The bulk of the securities have not been thrown upon the market. In my humble opinion, the whole question of Government loans should be investigated by the Finance Minister with the help of a small committee. It will not be right to go on increasing the rate of interest of future loans. It will be far better, instead of floating a fresh loan, to raise money by offering to the holders of 3 per cent., $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 4 per cent. stocks favourable rates of conversion into a uniform 5 per cent. stock. The yield, I am sure, will be large. It is true in the result our interest charges will grow, but the moral gain will be incalculable. Confidence will be restored, and Government will have an unfailing source of financial assistance at their disposal. And for that matter, the increase in the interest charges will be debited to productive works, our railways and irrigation works—the income from which is progressive. With confidence restored, it may not be necessary to make large payments in redemption of the War Bonds. The holders may be induced to take up permanent stock in lieu of them. An effort should be made in that behalf. Special rates of conversion may be offered to them. The rate of interest suggested, 5 per cent., is fully warranted by the conditions of the money market.

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"Sir, connected with this is the question of sale of Reverse Council Bills The Hon'ble Mr. Hailey observes, 'the solution of the problems of the future depends therefore on the growing accumulation of capital wealth in India, and the interest which the Indian money market evinces in our loan issues.' Something has been said above to indicate the measures necessary to attract Indian capital into the Rupee Loans. Careful investigation may reveal additional possibilities. But one point needs to be emphasised here. It would be wrong to depend only upon appeals to the patriotism and the sense of responsibility of the Indian investor. The whole thing should be considered as a business proposition.

"Then, it may be pointed out that the heavy sale of Reverse Council Bills at a high rate of exchange certainly does not help to conserve capital in India. The Finance Minister himself notices the heavy withdrawals from the Post Office Savings Bank by European depositors under the impetus of a high exchange. The withdrawals, it may safely be assumed, have not been restricted to the Savings Bank And these outgoings are anything but helpful to the accumulation of capital wealth in India which the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey desires. On this ground, it on no other, the sale of Reverse Councils should be discontinued. There are more powerful reasons besides. These sales are wholly opposed to the main principle of Reverse Councils. The Bills were never intended to be issued for the benefit of the trade They were only meant for the support of exchange. But, in the present instance, they are sold mainly, and one might say solely, for the convenience, not of trade, but of private remitters, and, as such, they lack justification either in principle or expediency. The incidental deflation of the extra paper currency, even if considerable, is effected at too great a sacrifice. I believe the time has come when the whole exchange policy of this Government should be thoroughly overhauled, and a reversion to the old silver standard of currency with free coinage of silver should be seriously considered.

"Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey counts gain from exchange as a permanent factor in Indian finance, so much so that he seriously contemplates the complete extinction of provincial contributions in the near future. I wish grounds were present for such optimism. Assuming for the moment that exchange is maintained at 2*s*. (gold), with the change in the policy of the financing of the India Office establishment and the purchase of stores, our Home charges will steadily shrink. It would have been better if the Finance Minister's narrative had contained an analysis of the new position created by the transfer to the British Estimates of the cost of the India Office establishment, less the charges connected with Agency work. Indian revenues will be relieved to some extent. And it is quite likely that our purchases in England will grow less and less with industrial expansion in India under the able lead and guidance of the Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland. How can then the gain from favourable exchange be steady? Councils cannot be sold to a large extent for the convenience of trade. Then, much of the future of the rupee exchange depends upon the price of silver, a most uncertain factor. The present conditions cannot continue. Sooner or later settled political conditions will be restored in Mexico, and the annual output of silver must reach its former level. The China demand, too, must ultimately fall off. In India, the Finance Minister has pointed out, the demand for coins is not now so insistent and embarrassing. When the reaction in the silver market does take place, it is not possible that the rupee will be maintained at its present high exchange level.

"Sir, huge though it is, we must support the Military expenditure of this Government. The Hon'ble Mr. Hailey's statement must reconcile us both to the Revised Estimates and the next year's budget. But what the public would like to know is, if Government have any materials for the conclusion that danger threatens India from the Mid-East? Reports are so far conflicting In England the story is now discredited by a large and growing body of public men who ought to know as a [illegible], tracing its origin to Mr. Winston Churchill's imagination. There is even a movement for official recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia, and

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the Prime Minister is himself the sponsor of it. Is it likely that His Majesty's Government would consider the question of recognition if any proof existed of Soviet Government's mischievous activity in Mid-East with India as its objective? His Majesty's Government must be supposed to keep correct information about the course of events in Mid-East. A full statement on the point by Government in these circumstances is urgently necessary. For long years our military finance was influenced by the bogey of a Russian invasion. It is imperative the mistakes of the past should not be repeated. If there be real danger from Mid-East, our military expenditure must of necessity be maintained at the proposed level; if not, it must be cut down to the irreducible minimum. In connection with this military question the suggestion made by Sir Fazulbhoy and Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea about the formation of a territorial or citizen army requires Government's serious consideration.

"As regards the special war contribution, I will speak with some reserve in view of the amendment or resolution that I hear is going to be moved, by some friends later on. Subject to such change as the arguments then advanced may bring to my mind, I presently think that this question will have to be decided in the light of facts stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey in his able analysis. I am of opinion that it will be advisable to pay the contribution in instalments as stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey. It is far better that the compromise effected by Government in respect of non-effective charges should be confirmed by the Council than that delicate questions of extra payment to His Majesty's Government should be re-opened. At the same time, I hold that the principle at the back of the 'long-standing practice, dating from 1870, for India to bear the Indian Service share, if any, of *all* pensions of British troops employed in British campaigns, while His Majesty's Government do the same in the case of Indian campaigns,' needs scrutiny in the light of existing conditions. The practice for a certainty involves India in heavy financial obligations. All the British units may be sent out here one after another for experience in India, and what with their ordinary and recently sanctioned extraordinary pensions the bill against us may run to an alarming length. In any scheme of Imperial Federation such a principle of apportionment of the cost of Imperial defence is sure to be abandoned. Meanwhile, efforts should be made for better arrangements with His Majesty's Government on the general question.

"The policy underlying the Railway allotment will meet with general support in the country. Improvement on open lines is a matter of the first importance and must have the first claim. Increased facilities of transport and travel will be appreciated by all, especially for their effect upon prices. I am sure the discomforts of Railway journey so well described by Mr. Banerjea will receive in future the attention of the Railway authorities. I fully endorse his opinion that a Committee of officials and non-officials, if sanctioned, will help the Railway authorities in a large measure to come to a right decision in all these matters."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum:—"Sir, I would like first to take this opportunity of congratulating the Hon'ble Mr Hailey on the very lucid way in which he brought forward his Financial Statement, and also generally on his Budget. At the same time I hope he will not take that as meaning that I entirely agree with all his policy. 12-37 P.M.

"I would like to go through one or two items of the Budget, Sir, and I will take them in the order in which they come in the figures. First of all is Customs. On the question of export duty on hides and skins last year, Sir, at Simla, I made a special request to the Government that they should utilise the proceeds of this duty as largely as possible in providing tanning for Indians and improving the methods of curing and of treating the raw hide.

"Now, Sir, I know that certain steps are being taken in regard to tanning, but as regards curing and flaying of hides, I do not think anything has yet

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been done, and to such an important matter I should like to draw the attention of Sir George Barnes and Sir Thomas Holland again.

"Take the case of Calcutta alone; in Calcutta from the 500 hides produced daily about half are seriously damaged by butchers to the extent of about Rs. 2 a hide; so that if an improvement could be effected in that direction, it would mean a difference to the country generally of nearly two lakhs of rupees in Calcutta alone.

"Great improvement has been effected in Bombay owing to the fact the Government had practical control during the war of the Bombay slaughter houses.

" And I do think it is a matter of Imperial importance that Government should do what it can to improve the raw product and thereby add to the justification for the tax. A good deal has been said about the tax and it has been said that a great deal of harm has been done to export. Well Sir, the tax is 5 per cent. in the case of England and 15 per cent. in the case of other countries. The rise in exchange since it was put on has amounted to 33 per cent. Therefore I do not think it can be said in any way that the tax has contributed to the present undoubtedly slack trade which is going on in hides and skins.

" Then, Sir, I come to the next point of direct taxation. I am sure we are all very glad that the Hon'ble Member has taken off his Excess Profits tax, and I should like to congratulate him very seriously on that. It is true it was pointed out last year that it was probably only a tax which would last for a year, but nevertheless I am sure everybody is very much relieved that it has been taken off.

" As regards the super-tax I may have something to say later, and I venture to defer anything I have to say until the super-tax is actually under discussion.

" Then, Sir, as regards Posts and Telegraphs, there is one small point, and that is that I hope Sir George Barnes will be able still further to reduce the cost of foreign telegrams. The amount paid from India to outside for foreign telegrams is not reckoned in rupees, and since the exchange is so much in favour of India, I hope that further reduction will be made as soon as possible.

" Now I come, Sir, to the very important question of Railways. Now Sir, when the Mackay Commission sat it recommended a yearly programme of not less than £12 million on capital account. Now £12 in those days was 18 crores, and, I think, it is simpler for me to speak in rupees rather than in pounds. When 18 crores was considered sufficient as a yearly capital expenditure on railways, the purchasing value of the rupee was very much greater than it is at present. I do not think I am exaggerating when I say that the purchasing value of the rupee as against railway stock and such materials as are required for our railway construction is not greater than half what it was at that time. Therefore, when we see a figure of 22 crores in the Budget on capital account for railways, I do not think we should be unduly elated, and if I may say so I think that, considering the purchasing value of the rupee, the amount is far less than it should be. If I am right in assuming that the purchasing power of the rupee is only 50 per cent. what it was when the Mackay Commission sat, when the capital expenditure this year should be, not 18 crores of rupees, but 36 crores. But there is another consideration which also should tend to make Government increase the amount that it is going to spend on railways, and that is, the fact that during four years, 1915 to 1919 only Rs. 20 crores was spent, whereas under the Mackay programme Rs. 72 crores should have been spent. That of course was nobody's fault. The reason was that, because of the war, materials could not be provided, but the fact remains that on account of the war India in these four years has spent Rs. 52 crores less on railway capital construction than she would have done if she had been able to spend the amount which was recommended. Therefore, that is another argument for my proposal that 22 crores is very far short of what should be spent. Now, Sir, in the year

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1917, Sir Hugh Bray pointed out that railways were making a great deal of money and that they were putting by no reserve, and at the end of the war when it was possible to spend money it might be difficult to get hold of that money. And in 1918, Sir William Meyer provided a certain sum, £20 million, which he called a special reserve, and he said about it :—

'Lastly, when peace conditions permit the resumption of the Railway Capital Programme on a scale necessary to provide adequately for requirements—and this will involve making up a lot of leeway in respect of the compulsory cutting down of that programme during the war—we shall probably find some difficulty in raising, on reasonable terms, the amount of capital which would be required.

'We propose, therefore, as against our temporary borrowings on Treasury Bills here, and in view of the satisfactory financial position of India as a whole, to invest £20 million in Home Treasury Bills in order to provide for the liabilities which in one way or another will come upon us shortly after the war is over.'

"Now I think this was generally recognised by members of Council, both official and non-official, and was accepted by Sir William Meyer as an actual reserve to be put by when money could not be spent on capital expenditure to be spent on capital expenditure in future. That Sir Hugh Bray imagined this to be the case is clear from what he said :—

'It is therefore, my Lord, with unbounded satisfaction that I find that he has had such a good year that he has been able to make restitution, if as I hope I do interpret correctly what he said on the 1st March and I trust that the reserve he then referred to may be so ear-marked, so tied up, that it must be spent on Railways only and that next year it may be possible to provide even a further reserve.'

'And Sir George Barnes said :—'I cannot, however, pass railways by without emphasising the great importance of the special reserve fund of £20 million sterling which is being made this year. This provision will enable us to embark on fresh railway construction directly materials are available.'

"I think from those extracts, Sir, it must be evident that this £20 millions was regarded as being put by as a special reserve to be spent on railway construction, not as a part of the normal railway construction programme of the future, but in substitution of what had not been spent in previous years. It was regarded therefore as an addition to the normal expenditure. Now, Sir, I have been trying to find out where this £20 million has gone to. I find that £13½ millions of it disappeared in the year ending March 1919, and the other £7 millions, as the Hon'ble Member told us in his Financial Statement, has disappeared during the last year. Well, Sir, the railway capital expenditure in 1918-19 when the £13 millions disappeared, was *Nil* as far as England is concerned. In 1919-20, it was, I think, somewhere about £10 millions. But that presumably was capital expenditure out of the sum which had been otherwise laid apart in the Budget for capital expenditure on railways. I think therefore there should be some explanation as to why this £20 millions, which was put by as a special reserve for expenditure on railways over and above the normal railway expenditure for capital has not been spent on railways.

"Then, Sir, I come to a few special points about the railway budget. I am very sorry to see that Burma is treated so badly. This year, I understand from the figures before us, that the amount to be spent on new railways in Burma is only Rs. 3 lakhs. Now the position, as I understand it, in Burma is that there is only one mile of railway for 141 square miles of country. In India there is one mile of railway for 35 square miles of country.

"Now there is something very wrong about that, that the proportion in Burma should be so much less than it is, and there are, I understand, two very important Burmese railways which are practically ready for construction at present. I refer to the Pyinmana Mergui Railway which is part of the Indo-Burma route by Chittagong and the Moulmein-Ye Railway which connects Northern Burma with Southern Burma. I hope that Sir George Barnes or Sir Arthur Anderson will be able later to tell us why such a small amount has been allotted to railways in Burma, and whether some considerable sum cannot be allotted to these railways and to these special railways out of the unallotted sum which is in the railway construction programme.

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"As regards Bengal, Sir, we press for the further construction of the broad gauge on the Calcutta-Darjeeling line and for the Hughli Bridge. The answer which Sir Arthur Anderson gave to me the other day regarding the Hughli Bridge was that it had been surveyed and that soundings were being taken. I hoped something further from him and I hope that he will be able to say that it is the intention of Government to proceed with that bridge and with the railway bridge connecting the two sides of the river with the greatest possible despatch.

"Then, Sir, I come to railway revenue and expenditure Now, in pre-war years, 5 per cent. was regarded as a very fine revenue for the railways, a very fine return on the capital. During the war this rose and the reason that it rose was because the receipts from increased traffic were so much greater and because it was impossible to spend money on repairs and renewals. It rose to 5·79 in 1916-17, 6·55 in 1917-18 and nearly 7 per cent. in 1918-19, and I make out that the railways saved some 20 crores of rupees during those years which went into the common purse and which to my mind and in the opinion of a great many other Members of this Council should have been ear-marked to railway expenditure. This year, Sir, we find that the amount to be spent on railways has largely increased and gone up to 50 crores of rupees from 37 crores in 1918-19 and 45 crores in 1919-20. I hope that the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson will be able to tell us later how much of this increased expenditure is due to normal increase of running costs, that is to say, such matters as increase of staff, increased cost of coal, and so on, and how much of it is going to be devoted actually to repairs and renewals, because there is no question about it, and I am sure he will admit it, that the position regarding Indian railways with respect to repairs and renewals and the general condition of the railways' rolling stock is very serious. Now we have had an example during the last two or three months of the complete inability of the Indian railways to carry the traffic that is tendered to them. We have had blocks all round; we have had complaints from coal; we have had complaints from almost every source; and the reason is simply because the railways are not up to trim. I do hope, therefore, that we are not to regard this 5·51 per cent. which it is proposed to make out of railways this year as a permanency, and that, as soon as possible, the Government will make an attempt to utilise the money which they receive over and above what may be called the normal of about 5 per cent. for the benefit of railways.

"I did not intend to speak, Sir, on the question of Reverse Councils and exchange, but there are one or two points in the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's speech to which I would like to draw attention. He said that in Bombay among the Indian community Reverse Councils are generally condemned As far as Calcutta is concerned, I think that the opinion in favour of an adverse to Reverse Councils is about equally divided; but that is a matter of opinion.

"There is, however, a point of fact regarding which he has spoken. He said that higher exchange has not resulted in advantage to users of imported articles. Now, Sir, ordinarily speaking, I do not think there is any doubt about it that a high exchange or rather a rising exchange is of great harm to exporters, but, under the present circumstances, I doubt whether the fact that exchange is rising has been nearly so harmful to exporters as it would have been had conditions been normal. Prices are exceedingly high, the prices of all articles are high, and since I disagree with him that higher exchange has not resulted in advantage to users of imported articles, it follows that had exchange not been high, we should have had a still greater increase than we have had in the cost of imported articles. An instance of this would be an ordinary pair of imported *dhoties*. Imported *dhoties* with exchange at 2*s* 10*d*. cost Rs. 5-8 per pair; were exchange to go down to 2 shillings they would cost Rs. 7-8 per pair. Now, Sir, if under present circumstances the rupee was to go down to two shillings or even lower, I maintain that to the general people of India the result would be far, far more serious than if it remains somewhere in the neighbourhood of what it is. Who is it who has benefited by high exchanges or by low exchanges. The man who has benefited

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by high exchanges is the man who is living on a paid wage, generally the very, very poorest in the country, the labourer who earns his three or four annas a day and another class who is not generally regarded as poor, but who is in fact almost as poor as the labourer, the clerical class. They would have to pay, if exchange went down, and went down appreciably, very much higher than they do for every imported article that they consume. On the other hand, if exchange goes down, the people who will be benefited will be the people who actually produce the produce of the country, the *raiyats* and people of that class, and prices of produce are so high at present that I do not think they can complain very much if the prices of the articles which they produce did go down. I therefore think, Sir, that there are those two sides to the question, and that at the present moment it is very doubtful whether you can say that a high exchange is really adverse to the great majority of the peoples of India."

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh:—"Sir, the questions of exchange and currency, the sale of Councils and Reverse Councils, and the gains and losses accruing therefrom are too technical and complicated to let me have an insight into their intricacies. To a layman like myself, who can only take a superficial view in such matters, the gain of $11\frac{3}{4}$ crores in these transactions is a source of satisfaction. But the natural inquisitiveness remains unsatisfied as to the question whether the losses sustained were avoidable or not? I hope there may be no ground for alarm over them as I trust there must be in them also 'an element of artificiality' as is the case with the 'gains.'

"I feel bound in justice to offer my meed of praise and appreciation to Lord Meston for the skill and accuracy with which the Budget estimates of the current year were prepared under His Lordship's guidance. No one could have forseen at the time the Afghan War and the consequential military expenditure that had had to be incurred in its prosecution. In fact, it throws a still greater credit on the caution and foresight that were brought to bear on the preparation of the estimates, for otherwise the amount of deficit would have been much higher than £$14\frac{1}{3}$ million. Howsoever much we may deplore the Afghan War that was wantonly forced upon the Government, there is absolutely no reason to grumble over the expenditure that it had cost us. It is well and just that the subsidy which used to be paid had been stopped and I hope it shall never be renewed. It is a cause of just and real resentment and of extreme disapprobation that, pampered by the subsidy which India had been providing her and to the outrage of all moral obligations, Afghanistan should have had the audacity to wage war with us without any provocation whatsoever. It is an ample proof, if proof were needed, that no canons of morality can stop people from having their cupidity excited when times are propitious to have territorial aggrandizement. It is for this reason, Sir, if not for others, that I would most strongly deprecate any large diminution in our military strength or in its efficiency. As long as human nature is what it is, the evil of keeping a strong military establishment shall have to be maintained.

"Sir, this is the last Budget of its kind under the existing system of division of revenue and expenditure between the Central and the Provincial Governments, and the first from the hands of the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey, our new Finance Member. I may heartily congratulate him on his lucid exposition of the Budget figures for the coming year. Barring the complications of exchange and other such like transactions which are, as I have observed above, too technical to me, the estimates and the explanatory notes attached thereto are quite intelligible even to a layman, and he can well appreciate the skill, caution, sympathy for the people with due regard to the requirements of the situation, with which they have been prepared. One can with difficulty fairly indulge in criticism and find fault with the Budget. It is a matter of much gratification that no recourse to any new form of taxation has been taken. The abolition of the excess profit duty and the alteration of rates in the levy of super-tax is in the right direction and will help industries and joint stock concerns to build up their reserve Capital and thereby strengthen their position.

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"On the expenditure side in Imperial Budget the most important items fall under Military Services, Railways, and the New Capital.

"If regard be had to the poor resources of India and the pressing needs of the moral and material development of the country the Budget provision of £40 million for military services appears to be too big. But, Sir, that very development largely depends upon security which these services provide from external aggression and internal commotion. It would be amiss on my part to grudge this amount. In the present circumstances through which the world is passing it would be suicidal to think of any curtailment in the strength or the efficiency of the Army. The Finance Member has not only explained the situation, but has also emphasised the facts that would have to be kept in view and which would most assuredly entail high expenditure on these services in future. Without in any way recommending any dimunition in the strength or efficiency of these services, I would strongly urge that they may be Indianised in a much more liberal and sympathetic manner than is the case at present. In every branch of such services, from bottom to top, there should be a far larger number of Indians than at present. It is only in this way that economy can be effected, and I cannot lay too much stress on the acceptance of this policy.

"The second Capital outlay is proposed to be on Railways I have not a word to say against the proposal. It is a patent fact that during the War the expenditure on them got a set-back and much lee-way has to be made up. I am not prepared to deny that much of our progress depends upon greater facilities of communications, and the greater they are extended in proportion to our means and needs the greater the prosperity of India will flourish. But, Sir, as the things at present prevail before the extension or the opening of new lines, I would very strongly advocate the removal of the terrible inconveniences due to overcrowding to which the passengers are subjected in railway journeys now-a-days. The Railway fare was enhanced during the War and yet no relief in that respect has been given, and to make matters worse the public does not enjoy even half as much comfort as it had in pre-war times I only pray that the Government will see to that before extending further lines.

"The allotment of £580,000 for irrigation is too small, but the Hon'ble Finance Member has cut at the root of any criticism on this item by a statement that this is all that the Public Works Department can spend in the coming year. The importance of expenditure under this head cannot be over-exaggerated I wonder when the scheme for Sarda canal for Oudh will mature. My Province is now very much interested in it, and the sooner the work is taken up the better.

"It is needless for me to say that I am one of those who support the present elevated position of Delhi, and so I have no reason to disagree or to criticise the allotment of Rs. 110 lakhs for our Capital.

"Sir, it appears to me that the grievances of the postal subordinate services as regards their salaries and emoluments are real, and I only hope that something will be done to ameliorate their condition in these hard times.

"Sir, inthe future the battles for education, sanitation, Medical relief, and Agricultural and Industrial development are to be fought in Local Councils and I need not refer to them here. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Government of India now fully realise their importance, and as the circumstances permit liberal allotments are made under those heads. We the people of the United Provinces under the guidance of our popular and sympathetic ruler Sir Harcourt Butler are re-organising the old University, and are founding new ones, and it is my earnest prayer that the Government of India will see their way to give us financial help to bring about those schemes into fruition, and further that, when they allot any funds to the Universities of other Provinces, the claims of my Province will not be overlooked.

"In the end, Sir. I feel bound to offer grateful thanks on behalf of my Province to the Finance Member and the Government of India for affording relief to the Provincial Geverenments to the extent of 11 crores of rupees I hope my Province will receive an equitable share in it. The concluding words

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of paragraph 24 of the Budget statement will be very highly and gratefully appreciated by the Province but, I am afraid, that consummation will depend upon Exchange which has always troubled our finances from a long long time without any permanent solution. Whatever the case with exchange may be, I strongly hold that the Government of India should become self-supporting and no contributions should be taken from the Provinces unless any special emergency might arise."

[At this stage the Council adjourned for Lunch.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:—"Sir, I did not have the good fortune to listen to the Hon'ble the Finance Member when he introduced the Budget as I happened to be away at the time, but on my way back to Delhi I came across an Anglo-Indian daily paper in the train, the leading article of which in its comments on the Budget began saying that it is customary for members of the Council when speaking on the Budget to compliment the Finance Member on the lucidity of the Financial Statement, and inquired whether that pleasant custom would be observed on this occasion. I had not then seen the Budget and I was wondering what was meant. I thought that probably the Financial Statement would be a very abstruse document which would be very unintelligible to a layman like myself, but after I had returned to Delhi and perused the Financial Statement, I confess that I found no justification for that comment and I have no hesitation in congratulating the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey on the lucidity and luminous presentation of the subject. We differ from him in many matters, in his conclusions, in his premises, but I do not think that anyone can complain that the Budget lacks any perspicuity of statement. I also thank him, Sir, for his skill and ability, if I may say so, without impertinence, in avoiding any further fields of taxation. The variation in the incidence of the super-tax which as he says, is merely a re-arrangement is not a new tax at all, and I do not think that we have any reason to take serious exception to that. 2-33 P.M.

"Coming to the Budget, Sir, taking the revenue side, I have two remarks to make. In the first place I see that no steps have been taken, no real endeavour has been made to secure any portion of the huge war profits, the enormous fortunes that have been made out of the war by individuals who could have had no expectation to make a fraction of this and who could have no valid objection if the State appropriated some substantial proportion of these profits.

"The second remark which I have to make is in regard to the gain by Exchange.

"There is a cryptic passage in the Finance Member's statement on page 126 which says 'two months ago indeed it looked as if the figure would be very much higher, but the large sales of Reverse Councils which have been and are being made have considerably reduced the total anticipated for the year.' Sir, I confess that I do not understand this, it may be due to my not being acquainted with economics, but I do not follow why this heavy loss should be incurred and I do not see why we should continue to sell these Reverse Councils. Does anybody contend that there is an unfavourable balance of trade against us and that the creditors were insisting on immediate payments, or is it a case whereby we are profiting by these sales?

"I think, Sir, that Government should have accepted the policy that was laid down by the Chamberlain Commission that trade interests in themselves are no justification for Council drafts. I think this argument applies in regard to Reverse Councils too. I would be very grateful, therefore, if a little light could be thrown on this point as to why we should continue to sell Reverse Councils. We hope to have an explanation on this point presently when we shall have a resolution on the matter later.

"Coming to the expenditure side, Sir, my first complaint is that you cannot claim to be credited with a really keen desire to scrutinise the items of

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expenditure. The Government did not see their way to accept the humble suggestion I made the other day to set up retrenchment boards on the lines existing in England. Sir, far from there being any retrenchment visible in the Budget, I submit that there is a steady and perceptible rise in all departments, civil as well as military. As regards the military budget items, I shall make a few remarks presently. Just at the moment I would call attention to a passage in the memorandum by the Finance Minister in which he says 'the dominating feature on the expenditure side of our Budget is the high figure which we have been obliged to insert in the military account'. Sir, this is very significant and I shall make a few remarks on it presently. Now taking the civil side, I confine my remarks to the Imperial allotment only, where we find that in every department there is a steady rise. Take the general administration, we find in 1916-17 the expenditure was Rs. 1,14,69,186. Thus in the present Budget it rises to 1,43,90,000 and the revised figures may exceed even this Then take the Secretariat. In spite of the much talked of decentralisation, every year there is a steady increase from Rs 38,11,699 in 1916-17 to Rs. 49,56,000 in the present Budget. The Medical expenditure in 1916-17 was Rs. 11,79,478 and in the present Budget it is Rs. 17,67,000. In Ecclesiastical expenditure there is a rise from Rs. 19,25,359 in 1916-17, to Rs. 22,10,000 in the present Budget. Well, Sir, if you go on at this rate what is going to happen to the country, and unless you apply your pruning knife to these subjects, I am sure very little will be left for the subjects on which the amelioration of the people depends ?

"We find, for instance, no provision for redressing the sufferings of the people due to high prices. I do not know if any action is contemplated to be taken in regard to food. We had the other day a Reuter's telegram to the effect that the supplementary estimates in England provided for £6½ millions of additional bread subsidy owing to the increasing loss of selling the quartern loaf at 9 pence, and that this brings the total subsidy for 1920 up to £56½ millions. Have we spent a pice for cheapening the staples in this country in these hard times ? Then while education, technology, agriculture do not come in for any share at all, we find that we have more than made up for the deficiency in these subjects in our liberality as regards the railway allotment. Sir, last year some of us objected to the record figure of £18 millions that was provided for railways by Lord Meston, and our objection to this was commented on adversely by Anglo-Indian critics. I remember seeing in a leading article of the 'Statesman' that my remarks were ridiculed and I was charged with inconsistency. It may be that we were wrong and the leader writer of the 'Statesman' was right, but Sir, what have we got for that huge sum? We are told by the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey that the revised statement of expenditure out of these £18 millions is £14·5 millions. Now we have a right to ask, Sir, what have we got in return? We were promised improvement of railway transport and travelling facilities. We were led to believe that if that allotment was granted there would be no dearth of wagons and trade would not suffer. Now what have we got? Is travelling any cheaper to-day? Have the passenger fares been reduced to pre-war levels? The complaint last year that was made by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma was that in the disposal of applications for wagons there was a good deal of complaint. Has that been removed ? Is the scandalous over-crowding of third class carriages removed to-day ? Far from that being the case, Sir, I have seen the other day even second class carriages packed full and third class passengers still continue to be shipped in cart-loads in goods wagons. And as regards transport facilities, coal is very scarce in Calcutta owing to the difficulty in getting wagons. The other day in reply to a question by my Hon'ble friend Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur, who is unfortunately absent to-day from the Council Chamber owing to illness, the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson said that although consideration had been given to the question of reverting to the pre-war level in passenger fares, Government did not undertake to do so. Sir, we are to-day budgetting for a yet higher figure. It is just possible that experts may be satisfied, that these £14·5 millions have been well spent, but it will appear nothing short of a

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riddle to the ordinary man that even after spending £14·5 millions, there is no improvement at all in travelling and in railway transport. Let us possess our souls in patience and hope that after expending these £18 millions and 4½ crores our position will be improved.

"Then, Sir, I come to Delhi. I will not frighten the Council by the threat of another debate on the question of the transfer of capital. I shall simply call attention to one circumstance. Sir William Vincent in answering my motion that Calcutta should be made the Capital again, said three things, in the first place he said the notice received of my amendment was very short, only two days . . . .

The Vice-President:—"Order, order, the Hon'ble Member must confine himself to the principles of the Budget."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:—"I was basing my comments on the budget on his argument. He said that he had not time to go into this matter, and he said a new Council would come into existence a year hence, and therefore it was better to leave these things alone I said in view of this argument, was it wise and prudent to spend R1,10 lakhs this year? Why not confine your endeavours, as you have done for the last four or five years, simply to carrying on, and leave this question to be decided after the new Council comes into existence? That is what I meant to refer to. I say it is not wise to commit the mistake that was made in Dacca. Even with the growing opposition to the ill-fated partition of Lord Curzon, Government went on spending lakhs and lakhs on buildings at Dacca and what was the result? After sinking crores of rupees in Dacca the whole thing collapsed, and His Majesty the King Emperor was pleased to reverse the policy. My submission therefore is that as regards Delhi you should not spend this amount, but should simply carry on and see what attitude is taken up by the new Council and what decision is come to by His Majesty's Government.

"Then, Sir, coming to the military budget, I say nobody can contemplate the figure without getting giddy. In four years' time we have nearly doubled the budget. We are providing £40 millions, that is nearly the total of the whole of our land-revenue and our revenue from railways, the two largest sources of income. Sir, what is going to happen? Well, it must be remembered that this is being provided for not in view of any threatened invasion of the country or any menace of war, but we are budgetting for a year of peace, a year ushering an era of peace after the greatest war in history has been fought and won to put an end to war, with the result that we are saddled with this colossal figure; and this in a year of profound peace in a country where half the population does not know what a full meal means. I say this is a mockery, Sir. I shall mention one passage from a leading article in 'The Leader,' a well-known exponent of moderate views. It said:—

'It is a still more melancholy thought that while this colossal amount is being spent the people of India are rigidly kept down to the lowest positions in the Army, and that after all these generations of British rule and the many and various proofs of both valour and fidelity that they have given, the policy towards Indians continues to be one of petty and unworthy distrust and there is yet no serious thought of doing them elementary justice.'

The Hon'ble Mr. Hailey says in his narrative at page 139 'the expenditure in the current year is estimated to exceed the specific provision in the budget by £9,110,000.'

"If you refer to the figures you will see that the bulk of it goes to the English soldiers, and only £400,000 to the Indians.

"Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in his recent work expressed the opinion that unless Great Britain took a legitimate share of the military charges placed on the Indian estimates, there would be nothing left for internal amelioration in India.

"I submit, Sir, that England should certainly look upon our military expenditure as an Imperial burden. The benefit of it innures to Great Britain in times of crisis and the basis of it is not determined by mere defence of the country considerations.

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"We were told, Sir, that in November last a sub-committee of the Executive Council was appointed to look into the matter and scrutinise the causes which have led to this excess expenditure. We are grateful that it was considered necessary to appoint a sub-committee of the Executive Council to consider this matter. That means that the sub-committee must have consisted of at least one non-military Member. I complain that there is nothing to show why some non-official Member of this Council could not be associated with that sub-committee. Sir, if an Indian soldier, a Member of this Council, or a Bengali civilian, is considered competent enough to have a seat on the Army Commission, I do not see why you could not have an Indian non-official Member from this Council or from outside to present the Indian side before you. Military expenditure after all is determined by questions of policy, and I submit that it was absolutely necessary that the Indian view point should have been presented to you.

"With regard to the balance of the special war contribution, there will be a Resolution on the subject and I reserve my comments under that head.

"These, Sir, are my humble remarks with regard to the Budget."

2-52 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri:**—"Sir, there are many things in the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey's Budget besides its lucidity of statement on which he may well be congratulated; but I think that, instead of paying compliments, if one brought his complaints before Mr. Hailey, he would be only the more grateful. I am bringing a number of complaints, not all of them remediable I fear. In the first place, I would remind the Council that in September, 1918, we discussed a number of Resolutions arising out of the Public Services Commission's Report. In the course of those discussions the non-official Members of this Council objected strongly for the reasons stated then to the proposed increments to the salaries, allowances and pensions of the better-paid services in this country. Of course the Resolutions were negatived; that follows from the composition of this Council, but that does not relieve us from the duty of entering a protest against the way in which, notwithstanding our opposition, these increments to salaries, allowances, and pensions have been granted. They have been granted on an extremely lavish scale, and, as this is the first opportunity that a non-official Member of this Council has of entering a public protest against that course of action, I venture to do so on this occasion. There are many services still clamouring for such increments. The increments have been granted already in the case of the better-paid services; the lower-paid services have had their complaints referred to Committees sitting in the various capitals of the Governments to consider the matter. I am sure their recommendations will also result in a very considerable drain on the resources of our exchequer. I would not make a complaint, Sir, in the case of the lower-paid services; they have been very hard hit, indeed. The increments are perfectly legitimate in their case, and I for one shall strongly support any proposals that may be made to relieve their hard lot. As to one of these services there is a remark not altogether of this general character which I must make, *i.e.*, the Medical Service. That service stands on a very peculiar footing. We recommended on the occasion that I referred to that the civil and military branches of the profession should be separated. That would have involved no doubt additional expenditure, but the moral and material blessings to the poorer population of our country would have been so immense that we should have welcomed an additional outlay on that item. The matter is still under consideration, and all I can do is to press the matter again while still it awaits solution.

"A word, Sir, about the postal and telegraph services. Complaints come from both these branches of this mixed service. It is extraordinary that the small postal employees are paid on a considerably lower scale than the telegraph employees. Nevertheless, there is great complaint coming still from the telegraph branch of this mixed department. I would ask the members

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concerned, Sir George Barnes especially, to inquire into the reasons for this disparity between the scales of salaries in the postal and in the telegraph branches of this department. I cannot explain it, it is very hard to explain, and every inquiry that I have made results in this somewhat disquieting consideration that the employees of the telegraph Department are drawn from a certain community in the main, while the employees of the postal service are drawn from the general community, and that the community that supplies recruits to the telegraph service are to be treated by the policy of the Government on a specially discriminatory basis. If there is any truth in this I think it is a matter which ought to be set right immediately. It is certainly questionable that in the public services of our country any discrimination should be made between community and community.

"Then, Sir, I must refer, although perhaps I shall be accounted somewhat eccentric and obstinate, to this question of the Simla exodus. It seems to me that the time has come when we must make as emphatic a protest as possible in the name of the Indian tax-payer against a system which allows the Government to transfer itself root and branch from one place to another twice a year. At any rate I would, as the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda did, ask the Government to place the matter before the Legislative Assembly when it meets next year and take its judgment upon it before they perpetuate this system and undertake any large building operations in Simla.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea referred to a question of educational policy and advised the Government to wait until the new ministers shall have had time to consider the recommendations of the Sadler Report. I take it that Mr. Banerjea and I are at one in thinking that there are considerable parts of that report which must be carried out, whether by the ministers that take charge of the Education Department or by the Government of India before they so take charge. Still I think there is considerable force in the contention put forward by him that as in most other matters he who calls the tune must pay the piper. If the Government of India are going to carry out the recommendations of that committee in respect of the intermediate and secondary departments of education before the ministers shall have assumed charge, I think it is but fair to ask that the financing of that large measure should be undertaken by the Government of India. Mr. Banerjea spoke only on behalf of his own province; but as I happen to know that measures of an analogous nature may soon be introduced into the administration of education in other provinces, I think it is but fair that I should state on behalf of other provinces as well that the Government of India had better wait before they go forward in this matter. Let them leave the decision of these large questions to the future departments of education which will be accountable to the legislature.

"Now, Sir, the Council must have listened with great interest and appreciation to the eloquent and moving plea made by Mr. Banerjea for the institution of a territorial army in this country. I make no doubt whatever that to a certain section at all events of this Council the appeal came with extraordinary force and cogency. Everybody objects more or less—I am afraid even the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey is no exception—to the leaps and bounds, with which the military expenditure of this country is going on. Whether it is inevitable or not—as he says it is inevitable—whether that is so or not, I can undertake to say on behalf of the people of India that they would be more than half reconciled to this enormous expenditure if they were assured that that expenditure was incurred with the fullest possible justice to the aspirations of our country. If, for instance, there were free admission to the commissioned ranks of Indians instead of there being the pitiful figure of 30 at the present moment as contrasted with thousands of non-Indians if they were admitted to all the forces in the Army, if there were military colleges on the model of Sandhurst to train our young men in, if in these ways it was made clear that the expenditure on the forces in this country came back in a sort of way to the benefit of the people themselves and established their defences on the only satisfactory position possible, namely, that the army was more or less national, then as I say we might be more than half-reconciled to this burden-

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some expenditure on the Army. But there is no sign whatever, there is the faintest sign which is almost negligible, that a real change in the policy of the military department is afoot. I am looking in vain all round to see that those who have the conduct of affairs in the military department are really making a serious effort to alter the basis of the army. There is a good deal of promise, much amiable sentiment that one often hears, but as to actual measures set on foot for seeing that justice is done to the aspirations of the people of India in that direction, I must say that the evidences are as yet scarcely discernible. I had intended to make a personal appeal to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. We are all impressed by his sense of justice, by his generosity, by the liberality of his views, by his amiable disposition. I do hope that we are not adding unduly to the burdens of the great office that he has borne during these troubled times, but it does seem to me that the chances are very few indeed of a large and liberal measure being initiated in this department if he does not himself take drastic steps to review the whole situation while he still holds the reins of the military department.

"There is one question about which I had not intended to say anything at all, the question of railways. I have during the last few years come to look upon railways as one of our financial assets. The old argument that the railways were a white elephant in this country no longer holds good. We therefore look with something like complacency on the large outlay provided in the present budget to push forward the railway programme. I would not myself have quarrelled with it, but the Hon'ble Mr. Crum in some remarks that he made on this subject has aroused my alarm to some extent. He seemed to think that the provision made, although considerable, was hardly sufficient and he would be glad if the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey surrendered to him what he considers the profits of the last few years, which the general purse has assimilated. The Hon'ble Mr. Crum may remember that for a long series of years in this country the railways were maintained out of the public purse; it would take a very long series of years indeed before the railways made good the amounts that they have consumed out of the tax-payer's contributions. If their losses were in former years made good by the general tax-payer, the tax-payer may well expect that in the years when railways are a paying proposition he should also come in for a share of the benefit. I am not, Sir, in favour of fixing the tax-payer's share at 5 per cent. or 5½ per cent. rigidly; it must be left to the Government of the time to determine how much of the profits accruing from railways should really be appropriated to the benefit of the general revenues.

"A point that we used to make in former times when considering the budget is the relative proportions of the revenues raised which go to railways and to irrigation. We used in the old days, as I said, when railways were a losing concern always to say that if instead of treating the railways on a specially favoured footing Government only directed their attention to large irrigation programmes, they would not only be benefiting the people of this country, but would likewise be benefiting themselves for the irrigation programme would lead to a growth of revenue. Now, I am somewhat concerned to find on turning over the appendix that there is not a full statement of the case for irrigation. The expenditure on irrigation stands more or less where it did; and the only explanation forthcoming is that the Public Works Department are not quite prepared yet to undertake any further schemes. Now, I think a fuller statement of the case would be required. I should ask the Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill if he could, when making his statement to-morrow, say precisely what were the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission of a few years ago, what were the projects which they recommended, how many of those projects have been undertaken, to what extent have they been carried out and what further projects have the Government in view to redress the balance that has always been tilted against irrigation? A statement of that kind, Sir, if it could be made, would be exceedingly instructive and would help both Government and the people to understand where exactly lies the justice between the competing claims of railways and irrigation."

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The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey has succeeded to a very troublesome inheritance, and every sympathy must therefore be manifested in dealing with his first budget. But one need not look with that particular idea into the Budget to see very many points for approval and commendation in the statement presented on the 1st of March. I would congratulate him upon the fair estimate of the growth of revenue he has made a departure from previous practice. He has no doubt been cautious in budgetting for a small increase, but, I think, we must congratulate ourselves that he has seen his way to do what he has done, otherwise taxation would have been the result. The 1917-18 accounts showed that the revenue was £112 millions, and yet in 1918-19 the budget estimate was only £109 millions. But the actuals turned out to be 123 or £14 millions better. Then the Budget for 1919-20 was fixed at a low figure, namely 123, and the revised estimate is 129, so there is a growth of 6, and therefore I am perfectly right in stating that the caution has been carried too far during previous years, and we are therefore very thankful for a healthy change. 3-10 P.M.

"There are one or two other points also upon which we can congratulate the Hon'ble the Finance Member. In the first place he has seen his way to allowing the provinces to budget for an increase of about 103 lakhs in Education. We are also thankful to him for the grant of 5 lakhs to the public health funds, 750 lakhs to the All-India Medical Research Institute, for the provision for a metallurgical institute and a small provision for industrial development, and I hope that the expenditure proposed in the Bureau of Commercial Intelligence will be found insufficient in practice and that it will be considerably increased.

"But if I have said this in favour of some of the salient features of the Budget, it would be wrong on my part if I were not to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that the peoples' complaint that very little has been spent upon the tax-payer, upon the poor man, during the last few years when the revenue has grown enormously, is not altogether an unjustified one. If we turn to the total revenue between 1913-14 and the present year, we find that there has been a growth of Rs. 76 crores, from 117 to 193, or about 59 per cent., and yet it must be confessed that on subjects which directly concern the poor man or the State's future growth, namely, Education, Sanitation, Agriculture and so on, I have not been able to see an increase of more than Rs. 6 to 7 crores. 6 or 7 crores as against Rs. 76 crores must be admitted by all Hon'ble Members to be a very small fraction indeed. But I think no good purpose would be served in proceeding to a further analysis of these figures because this is the last year of the old era, and we shall have to look to changed circumstances, and it is from that standpoint that I shall look at the present Budget.

"Well, Sir, turning now to the question of Political Departments, may I ask as to whether the Government of India cannot secure for this country a small reduction in the growth of this political expenditure. Between 1913-14 and now, there has been a growth of about £ 870 thousand. Part of it is due to Persia, part of it to the North-West Frontier Province and so on. I shall not go into the details,—but it seems to me that in view of the changed conditions in Central Asia, in view of the constitution of new Republics or new monarchies, in Arabia, Syria, Mesopotamia, Palestine and so on, in view of the enlarged sphere of the Allied powers in Africa, there seems to be no reason why India should continue to bear the political expenditure in Aden, Persia and so on. She would have to share, certainly, but I see no reason why the whole of it or a large part should be borne by her. If I am wrong I hope to be told so.

"Then, again, there is one small point with regard to civil furlough. I notice that from 302 thousand the budget figure has risen to £800,000. This is rather a large increase. The 1913-14 figure was only 451 thousand. I am aware there are a number of officers who ought in the ordinary course to have gone on leave have been in this country from patriotic motives and otherwise and that some facilities should be given to them, now, but still I think, Sir, that this is too large an estimate, rather too large a provision under that head.

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"There are one or two resolutions of mine connected with the propositions arising out of the Budget and I shall not therefore take up the time of the Council by dealing with Currency, Exchange and other matters, but one thing, Sir, I may be permitted to say and it is this. One great principle which I think was unwisely accepted in the beginning of the war and which has led to considerable trouble here, is the principle of accepting payments from the Home Treasury in England for goods—which are delivered here on behalf of His Majesty. It might have been extremely convenient, no doubt, but there is not the slightest doubt that it has led to a sea of troubles, and there appears to be no reason whatsoever why the future Indian policy should not be in favour of payments for whatever goods may have to be contracted for on behalf of His Majesty's Government in India for payment here. I think that so long as the centre of gravity is not shifted to India, we will have these troubles always hanging over us, and there seems to be no reason why even at a loss in the beginning we should not agree to pay only in India for articles which are deliverable in India and receive payment only in India for articles which we supply. If that had been done, I think many of these juggling expedients which the Government had to resort to necessarily would not have been found necessary.

"Then again, Sir, everybody was aware in the early stages of the war that exchange would have gone adversely to Great Britain in America if there had not been an agreement between the two Powers for the purpose of stabilising it for the better prosecution of the war, and every one must have seen—at any rate, financiers must have seen—that with the huge debts that were growing, with the artificial credit that was being given, with the enormous sums which the Banks could manipulate, and having regard to the fact that the future resources of Great Britain were being drawn upon, there would be trouble about exchange after the war.

"And yet I will not blame the Government of India because I take it that they have acted only under the commands of the India Office and in this respect the one reason that I know why the India Office wishes to retain control over financial matters is, that there is not sufficient expert opinion here to assist the Government of India. In England, the Government have from day to day the assistance of financiers of the greatest ability, bankers and other experts. theoretical as well as practical, and it is for that reason that for several years the India Office has overruled the Government of India continuously on different occasions in their financial policy. If that was so, Sir, should not these great financiers have advised the Secretary of State that there would be an inevitable fall after the war, and should they have advised then the Government to invest monies in British Treasury Bills or Securities? Is it not just then that they bear the loss of about 40 crores of rupees in Paper Currency and about 20 crores, I think, in Gold standard reserves? If they are to do justice by India I hope care will be taken by the India Office not to overrule the Government of India readily and not let so much store by the expert advice they possess to run counter to what may possibly turn out to be to the best interests of India. There is one subject, Sir, that is uppermost in my mind and that is the question of Army expenditure, and I will come straight to it at once. I was very sorry to hear that the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey is somewhat pessimistic as to whether he would be able to secure for the people the acceptance of a smaller military expenditure than is budgetted for the coming year. Complaint may legitimately be directed by the people and the Hon'ble Members of this Council to the discourtesy that has been shown to them in keeping from them the details of the military expenditure, as if they were State secrets, the disclosure of which, even after the war, would result in disastrous consequences to the future of the British Empire. I had asked for these figures and I was told that they were sufficiently given in the Financial Statements whereupon we could build up our own theories. Sir, it is absolutely impossible for India to be satisfied with such an attitude. I could understand this reticence during the period of the war when any military secret disclosed might prove disastrous, but surely to urge it in this year of grace 1920, seems to me to be absolutely without any justification. However, I shall try to

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make what little I can out of the figures that have been furnished. I find that in 1913-14 the expenditure was 12 crores 22 lakhs under regimental pay, etc. There has since been an increase of 828 lakhs the revised figure for 1919-20, additional sums having since the budget date been provided for to the amount of 296 lakhs. The net result is that there is an increase of 68 per cent. over the figure as it stood in 1913.

"Then I come to the question as to why under Supply and Transport there should be such a large increase from 342 to 662 lakhs. It may be due to war conditions possibly, but then it would be only temporary. Then 'Miscellaneous' is the great sink into which all the expenditure which could not be shown under other heads was thrown, and I expected to be shown here only temporary expenditure and that some objection would have been taken to it on behalf of the Government of India. The Miscellaneous expenditure was 27 lakhs in 1913-14, it is 31 crores of rupees in 1919-20 revised. That means to say that every item of expenditure which could not be explained or should not be explained was put under that head.

"I take it that the past year was a year of general peace rudely disturbed by the Afghan war and the trouble on the Frontier. The expenditure on these expeditions was $4\frac{3}{4}$ millions. I deduct 22 crores from 31 under Miscellaneous. May I ask why there was an increase of 9 crores of rupees as against 27 lakhs of rupees in 1913? It can only be temporary in any event.

"Under other heads we had provided increase for Remount, Medical Service, Military Stores, Ordnance, Ecclesiastical, Education, Compensation for food and several other things. Now, Sir, some explanation is necessary here, and my own idea is that these 9 crores could be legitimately cut down from the budget estimates. The provision of 244 lakhs of rupees under the heading of conveyance by rail for the year 1919-20 can only be temporary; well, after all, I suppose it does not matter very much because what we pay under the Army we will receive back under Railways, only a portion of the profits will go to English Companies and the working expenses are increased. Anyhow there is a difference of 200 lakhs of rupees under that head; there does not seem to be the slightest doubt that considerable retrenchments could be made under this and other heads too. But what strikes me as being rather important is that outside assistance would be helpful in scrutinising the expenditure. It is curious that out of 719 lakhs of rupees increase provided for in the revised estimates towards increases in pay and allowances, 659 should have gone to the British element and only 50 to the Indian Forces.

"I am not complaining of that. I am only saying that there must be an increase in the contribution from the rest of the Empire. It is well known that the Army has been maintained partly for the benefit of India and partly to meet the international arrangements and protect the British interests. Is it not just therefore that this British force kept in India should be considered as having been kept here (it may be kept temporarily in British Africa or in other parts of the world) partly for the rest of the British Empire including the Colonies, such as South Africa and possessions, like East Africa, and all the Colonies and possessions of Great Britain should be asked equally to share in that expenditure, and again, Sir, the Reserves are going to be largely increased. Should India have to bear this increase in the reserves? Whatever we may say the military will have their way and there will be an increase in the Army Reserves and most of that increase will be in England. Is it just that we should have to find funds for the purpose? We should arrange for an increase in the Indian officers in the army if it be necessary to do so, so as to keep the Reserves here, but if the Reserves have to be British and are to be located outside India, I do not see any justification for India being asked to pay. This question of increase in the army should be looked at from two standpoints:—Firstly, that the increases, if any, are really due to international engagements of Great Britain, and India should not be asked to bear the charges thereof, and the army should not be increased indefinitely because a poor country like India can never bear the increased expenditure. That leads to the next proposition that the former ratio of 2 to 1 must go if there is to be any safety for

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India, so long as you have that ratio the element of expansion will be very narrow and we will be exposed to the attack of countries like Japan, and we may be told, as we were very nearly in 1917, that there is a great danger of an invasion of India. Every one of us is ready to bear arms for the purpose of defending India.

"And I am sure if only the Territorial Army is expanded and Indians are trained as officers, the expenditure might be reduced, I will not say considerably, but to an appreciable extent. I hope therefore the policy of the Empire in regard to the composition of the Indian Army, its location and the constitution of the reserves will be viewed from a new standpoint.

"Then, Sir, with regard to railways, I have just one word to say. I join the Hon'ble Members who preceded me in their legitimate complaints about over-crowding, about the insufficiency of wagon supply, and the enormous difficulties obtaining in the way of conveyance of foodstuffs. This is an oft-repeated story, but the same oft-repeated answer has been given. The question does not admit, I think, of any very great delay before a satisfactory solution is reached. I hope therefore that the complaints of the people that illegitimate profits are being made, that the supplies are insufficient, that there is over-crowding, will be attended to, and that the system of increasing the wagon supply, etc., of India will be undertaken without the slightest delay."

3-31 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Reddi** :—"Sir, I do not know whether the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey will be overwhelmed with the many congratulations that have been so rightly showered upon him, or whether he will be overburdened with the immensity of the criticisms that necessarily followed those encomiums. His exposition, his lucidity, his theories on exchange and currency are all splendid, and the latter would perhaps form the basis of textbooks in future. His expenditure on railways is too much, his expenditure on the Military side is something which cannot be thought of in this country. But as an administrator, as a minister in charge of the finances, he could not help doing his work. Armies must be maintained, I suppose, if the defence of the country is to be ensured. The elementary duty of a Government, we have always thought, is to protect the citizens thereof, and if a Government is not prepared to protect its own subjects, I do not know what else it exists for.

"There is perhaps a different view, or a different standpoint from which a budget will have to be looked at or the financial conditions of a country will have to be looked at. A few months ago, England was said to be almost on the road to ruin. The tremendous strain of four years of war has driven numerous countries into almost financial crisis. It was said that unless production was increased in England, England would never be able to meet the demands on her. So great indeed was the strain in England that Lord Rothermere once suggested the sale of certain possessions in England to America in order that the debts might be discharged. Coming to our own land, is it not a matter for congratulation that in this country at least we are not perturbed by any such considerations as these? I do not for one moment mean to say that we are richer than England or in fact that we can be called a rich nation at all; but, Sir, a distinction will have to be made between the wealth of a country and its financial capacity to meet the needs of the country. A country, Sir, that within one or two years subscribed to a loan of £100 millions, a country in which 535 companies have been started with a capital of 166 crores, a country too which has gained 30 crores of rupees or is about to gain 30 crores of rupees in a single year, a country in which the balance of trade has been so favourable, I think, must necessarily impress one as having its finances in a state of abounding confidence. I do not therefore view this budget with anything like dismay. It shows that we are prosperous. It may be that we are not rich in the ordinary sense of the term, but financially we have every reason to congratulate ourselves and the series of illustrious Finance Ministers who have placed the finances of this country in the position in which they now are.

"Well, Sir, coming back to the Budget itself, I have got to make one or two observations. But before I do so, there is one statement made by my Hon'ble

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friend Mr Sastri, who I am sorry to find is not here, one statement which I cannot leave unchallenged when it was made by him, and that statement, if I have taken him down correctly, runs thus, that in the public service he would deprecate that any distinction should be made between community and community. Sir, coming from the non-Brahmin community of Madras I say I cannot allow that statement to go unchallenged. If that statement is purely one of an academical nature, if that was made in relation to an ideal state, perhaps resembling Plato's republic, I certainly would have had no quarrel with it, but Sir, if in a particular province you find that one particular community monopolises all the places therein, and if other communities who are something like 90 per cent. of the population and who pay the greater part of the taxation of the province and who have produced as many graduates as the services require are sedulously excluded, whether wilfully or not, is another matter, or whether for good or bad reasons is another matter, but if those communities are excluded, is it not the duty of the Government to see that they are properly represented, proportionately to their numbers? Is it not the duty of the Government to see that all communities are properly represented proportionately to their numbers, proportionately to their intelligence, proportionately to their tax-paying capacity? And is this not the right place for me to ask if it is not the right policy that all communities should have their proper share in the administration and in the councils of the country?

"Now Sir, I shall proceed to the points on which I wanted to say a word. The first is the salt question Sir, salt is a subject with which everybody in the nation is concerned, but perhaps it is the poor man who is more concerned with it than the richer landlords, zemindars and the educated community with whom this assembly is perhaps more directly familiar. Sir, an examination of the figures shows that there has been, ever since the increase of the tax from Re 1 to Re. 1-4-0 in 1916, a considerable reduction in the consumption of salt. From the year 1903 to 1908 and from 1908 to 1916 there has been a considerable reduction in the tax, and there is a proportionate increase in the consumption, so much so that during the eight years preceding 1916 you will find an increase of as much as 25 per cent. in the consumption. But what do we find after 1916?

"In 1916-17 we have got 51,038,000 maunds, but in 1917-18 we find that the consumption was only 44,803,000 maunds. Now, Sir, last year you budgetted for a consumption of 5 crores and 48 lakhs, but in the revised figures for this year I find that the total consumption would be somewhere near 4 crores and 99 thousands, a reduction of 49 lakhs of maunds, or nearly half a crore in consumption. Sir, the tax that you have got on this is certainly not more than a million, for I find from the figures, excepting the exceptional year of 1917-18, that your income is something over 6 crores and a half and if you reduce the tax by four annas your income will be reduced, I should take it, by a million. When you have taken credit by way of a loan for 10 or 15 crores in the coming year would it not be a sounder policy, would it not be a more humane policy, would it not be a policy which would commend itself to the great bulk of this nation, if you could reduce one million from the salt tax and put it, if needs be, into this loan that you are borrowing?

"Before leaving this question of salt, I have one or two words to say. Sir, I find that during the war, importation of salt into this country from Germany was avoided, but unfortunately enough—and I hope I will be understood in the right sense when I use the word unfortunately there—I find a certain amount of salt still being imported from Liverpool. The value of this salt in the year 1913-14 was 20 lakhs and odd in value (I am omitting the thousands) and in the year 1917-18 it was 16 lakhs and odd. Now, Sir, it occurs to me that it is more or less an irony of fate that a commodity like salt should be imported into this country It is perhaps the easiest industry known on the face of the earth. A bountiful sun and plenty of sea water are all that are required for making this salt. It does not require any capitalist, it does not require any plant, it does not require any buildings, it does not require any expert; you have only to get the land and take the water of the sea into it. India has of course the largest seacoast of which any country can boast With

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its large seacoast, with its large quantities of sea water, and with its bountiful sun, how is it that we are allowing other countries to import salt to this land? With a little bounty from the Government, say, in the shape of loans on the lines of those which are given to agriculturists under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, I am perfectly certain that a stage can be reached within the course of three, four or five years when India can not only manufacture, the salt which is necessary for its own use but when she will also be in a position to export to other countries and thereby this tax deficit will be recouped. I can assure the Government and I am perfectly certain that this tax of four annas which should be remitted would be more than counterbalanced by the output. It will increase the wealth of the nation, not only because it affords work for so many labourers, but also because it increases the production of the country in every way. Therefore, this small reform could easily be effected without in any way interfering with the large programmes of the Government.

"The only other subject on which I wish to say a word, Sir, is one on which you have heard many speakers and many eloquent speeches. That has reference to the military situation. I have already said that it is impossible for any nation to dispense with military expenditure We are told that we have passed through the greatest war which was intended to end war Well, Sir, you all know whether war has ended or not. So thought the great statesmen who sat in Vienna in 1815 after the great Napoleonic wars, but not a single decade in the last century passed without one great war or another breaking out and though perhaps it would be heresay for any one to say, after the League of Nations has been formed, that these wars will not be avoided, still, Sir, one cannot delude one-self into the belief that any nation or every nation on the face of the earth will be free from foreign aggression or from wars.

"Therefore, when our Finance Minister provides for a certain amount in his Budget, the only way in which we will have to look at it is not whether there is any necessity for the amount, but to keep a watchful eye and see that the money that is provided is carefully and economically spent. But, Sir, there is one other view which I wish to place before the Council in this connection. Great reforms are about to be ushered into this country; in fact it is felt that India is being placed on the road to self-government and that in the fulness of time and in the wake of proved fitness the goal of self-government or responsible government will be reached. Is it not then the duty of this country to provide for its own defence? And how can it do so unless the young men of the country are employed in the Army and are given greater and higher offices than they are at present given? I will explain my position in another way. In the year 1916, when Commander Churchill pleaded for the creation of something like 10 or 12 divisions in India he was met with the objection that there were no officers to train our men. Then it was proposed that sick and disabled generals and officers might be employed for that purpose. The next objection at once was put forward that the vernacular difficulty would arise in the case of these officers Now, Sir, if at that time our young men were trained and we had had Indian officers sufficient to train our young men, certainly this war would have ended much earlier than it did, and perhaps, if I may say so without offence, the boast of America that she won the war would not have been allowed and India, which stemmed the tide of the first German onslaught and saved France from the fate which had befallen Belgium would have had the credit of having assisted the Empire in bringing this war to an earlier close But, Sir, why was it not able to do so? Was it not because we did not have sufficient trained Indian officers? Sooner or later that stage will have to be reached, and if to-day you have placed this country on the road to self-government or responsible government, you will not be fulfilling your promises fully unless you provide also for her adequate defence. And this question of defence brings me to another question. I do not know, Sir, whether any provision has been made for aeroplanes in this large military budget. I daresay it must have been made. The reason why I press for this is that this frontier trouble and this Afghan trouble is a thing that has been troubling this country for years and years together.

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"From my childhood up to this day I have not come across a single quinquennium in which we have not heard of trouble with the Afghans, the Afridis, the Mahsuds, or some other tribe on the frontier. Is this great nation of 250 millions, protected by the strong arm of the British, to be bullied by the small tribes on the frontier like this for ever? Have you no remedy for it? Can we not make short work of these tribes? The great Indian nation that brought Germany to her feet, can she not subdue these little tribes? What matters it if it costs a little more now? Sir, you may be sure the country will be at your back. Spend as much as you want. Only see that this trouble is not repeated again.

"This brings me to another question, and that is, the question of propagandistic work. I do not know again whether the budget provides sufficiently for propagandistic work. While I was in England at a small party of friends, amongst whom were Americans, Rumanians and men of other nations, everybody was saying that the war was won by the nation to which he belonged, when a young man got up at once and said that the war was won by Lord Northcliffe. We were wondering what that meant, whether it was because the newspapers had reduced their size to much less than usual and we asked him whether that was the reason. 'No', said the young man, 'It is the propagandistic work of Lord Northcliffe that won the war.' Now, Sir, if there is any truth in that I think this is just the time when we might spend profitably some money on propagandistic work, not only in this country, but also in Afghanistan, in Persia and, perhaps, elsewhere. Viewed in these lights, I would not certainly grudge the military expenditure that is budgetted. There is only one other submission that I wish to make and close. A question was put by my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Patel, whether any attempt would be made to give effect to the suggestion which was made in the House of Lords by Lord Ampthill. Of course we were told, and perhaps rightly, that the creation of merchant-men was a work for private enterprise. I may, however, add, Sir, that it is possible for the Government to take up the work in the sense that merchant-men may now be constructed in such a way that they could be converted into naval ships at a short notice. I do not know whether that is scientifically possible; your engineers may be able to tell you; but I know one thing, namely, when motor cars were imported into this country before the war, we were told that they were so fitted that at a moment's notice they could be converted into armoured cars. Well, if that was possible, I should think it ought to be possible likewise that ships could be constructed which in peace time could be used as simple merchant-men, and if needs be in times of war could be converted into armoured cruisers or dreadnoughts or whatever you may call them.

"Sir, I do not think I have got anything more to say. There is only one word which I would say, and that is with reference to the irrigation expenditure that is to be found in the budget . . . .

The Vice-President:—"I would remind the Hon'ble Member that he has already exceeded his time."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Reddi:—"I beg your pardon, Sir. I will sit down, because I am told that there will be a resolution on the point and I hope to be able to speak then."

The Hon'ble Haji Chaudhuri Muhammad Ismail Khan:—"Sir, I am afraid there is nothing in the Budget before the Council on which we can congratulate ourselves or the Hon'ble the Finance Member, and not many items on which we need express our condolence. It is a Budget of waste and want. The key-note of the English Budget system now-a-days is retrenchment and re-construction. But here expenditure is on the increase and there is no attempt at re-construction. In almost every department, we find a rise in expenses. In general administration, there is an increase even 3-54 P.M.

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in the salary and expenses of the Governor General. From Rs. 10,49,815 in 1916-17 it has come up to Rs. 10,85,000 now. The salary is a small and fixed item, but the expenses are expanding. That is the case with the charges of the Secretariats. In almost all departments, instead of a decrease there is an increase—steady and mounting up. It is so under Law and Justice (Courts of Law). Under medical expenditure, we find the amount for 1916-17 was Rs 11,79,478. Next year it rose to Rs. 12,39,275. Last year the revised figure stood at Rs. 15,48,000, and this year it is Rs. 17,67,000 ! Even in Ecclesiastical and Superannuation expenditure there is a rise. We are within measurable distance of the long anticipated Reforms, but every proposal to increase the cost of the services made by the Government of India has been sanctioned by the India Office! I know the vetoing power rests not with the Secretary of State but with the Council. But the Secretary of State and the Governor General must be held morally responsible for the increase. A policy of retrenchment would have brought no relief.

"The Hon'ble the Finance Member has referred to the suffering of the people due to high prices. But what is sympathy without action worth? What have Government done to alleviate this suffering? Even the amount allotted for Famine Relief has not been fully spent. The other day we found that in England the supplementary estimates included six and a half millions of additional bread subsidy owing to the increasing loss of selling the quartern loaf at nine pence. That was in England. But here nothing has been done to cheapen bread or even to stamp out profiteering by unscrupulous business-men.

"The Hon'ble the Finance Member has referred to the loss due to Exchange. Three years back, speaking in this Council-room, Sir William Meyer said—'We have taken powers to enable us, instead of earmarking gold for our Paper Currency Reserve against the issue of notes, to hold a portion of the Reserve in British Treasury Bills, which are the next best thing to gold.' But he had built his castle on the quicksands of an unstable exchange. And to-day the Hon'ble the Finance Member deplores the loss of 27½ crores. But worked at the present rate of exchange it comes up to much more and to it must be added the loss on Reverse Councils. And we have been made to suffer for no fault of ours.

"The military expenditure has risen to an appalling height; and, unless a clear case is made out, we must not lend our support to this increase. Many non-official Members of this Council—prominent among whom I should mention the late Mr. Gokhale—have protested against the stupendous nature of this expenditure, but to no purpose. And what is more, Sir, 'while this colossal amount is being spent, the people of India themselves are rigidly kept down to the lowest positions in the Army.'

"I am glad some attention has been paid to Education, and deservedly so. I offer my thanks to the Government for the grant of about Rs. 4 lacs to the Belgachhia Medical Institute in Bengal, the grant of Rs. 6 lacs for a Technical Institution at Calcutta, and the grant of Rs. 28 lacs for contributions to District Boards in the United Provinces for the improvement of secondary Vernacular Education But, at the same time, I cannot help expressing my regret at the neglect with which technology and primary education have been treated in this the last Budget under the old system.

"The claims of Sanitation have, it is true, not been overlooked. But the health of the people requires more looking after. As Chairman of a District Board, I have gone into the matter carefully. And I quote what His Excellency the Governor of Bengal said about the 'grim tragedy' which his inquiries about Malaria in Bengal disclosed. 'Every year,' said His Excellency, 'there occur in Bengal from 350,000 to 400,000 deaths from this cause alone. But a mere enumeration of the deaths gives but a faint idea of the ravages of the disease.' It has been said that a leading cause of the poverty and of many other diseases in a great part of Bengal is the prevalence of Malaria. Then the plague slays its thousands; and of late, Influenza has come to claim its tens of thousands.

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" In view of the huge profits made on Railways, I hope it will be found possible to reduce passenger fares to the pre-war level and revert to the pre-war arrangements, thus affording relief to the travelling public.

" I will add one word in regard to the railways and it is to request that at least a part—an influential part—of the huge profits made by them may be used for the improvement of the third class travellers. Sir, I strongly support my friends Mr. Banerjea and Sir Chitnavis' idea for the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry composed of officials and non-officials to investigate the hardships of third class passengers.

" I would also urge the reduction of telegraph rates and hope I do not urge in vain.

" We have been told that ' the burden of high prices has been felt in a special degree by the large number of low paid Government servants.' I hope Government will see their way to improve their pay and prospects—paying special attention to the ministerial officers whose hard case has so often been pleaded by the press and the public.

" In the matter of sanitation, the province which I have the honour to represent deserves especial attention. The plague is decimating the fair province and the poor people lie in constant anxiety and terror. If a tenth part of what happens in Bihar and Orissa had happened in England, a successful crusade against rats would have resulted in their extirpation. I hope more attention and more money should be given for the improvement of sanitation in Bihar and Orissa.

" Sir, there is one other matter on which I would say a word or two In the military expenditure entries have been provisionally made for the payment of certain portions of India's further contribution towards the cost of the war in pursuance of the Resolution passed in this Council in 1918. That Resolution, as we have been told by the Hon'ble the Finance Member, contained a reservation that the offer would be subject to the condition that the payment would be reconsidered in the event of two contingencies occurring We have been told by the Hon'ble the Finance Member that the expenditure of about £15 millions involved in the Afghan War and frontier operations ' clearly ' makes the first condition operative. I beg to assure the Government that I have given the matter most anxious consideration; and I have come to the conclusion that, considering the expenditure incurred in the war and the loss sustained in reverse Councils, we as representatives of the people must stand on that condition and not agree to waive it. I, therefore, propose that the cost of the Afghan War and the frontier operations amounting to about £15 millions should be deducted from the grant."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ayyangar :—" May I ask, Sir, that my speech be taken as read ? " 4-2 P.M.

The Vice-President :—" The Hon'ble Member asks that his speech which, I understand, has been printed may be taken as read. "

The Hon'ble Mr. A. P. Muddiman :—" No, Sir. The Hon'ble Member's speech is not in print. The Hon'ble Member never has his speeches printed as he should. I hope that in future he will have his speeches printed if he wishes to have them taken as read."

The Vice-President :—" On the assumption that the Hon'ble Member will have his speech printed for distribution as provided by the rules the Council will take it as read."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar :—" The day of budget discussion has been called, I think by a Madras official, the Oliver Twist Day of the Council. From the people's point of view, it is a day

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of ineffective cries against unfulfilled undertakings and neglected responsibilities. The provision for education and sanitation, the proposed projects for irrigation and agricultural improvements, the decrease in military expenditure and in the taxation of ordinary articles of consumption, such as foodstuffs, etc —these are a few of the items we Members of Council generally look to. As the Indian press has already pointed out, this year's budget must be pronounced to be a disappointment from this standpoint, while the frequent references to problems of exchange and courses of trade envelop the whole thing in a cloud of learned mystery.

"Two years have elapsed after the war; but the military expenditure has not abated—rather so far as India is concerned the re-appearance of that eternal bogie in the North-West—the Afghan trouble—has accentuated the strain on the revenues by retaining a heavy expenditure. High prices of an unprecedented kind, unknown even to famine days or war time, continue to reign; and in spite of favourable monsoons, the uniform good behaviour of the seasons, the realised and expected bumper crops, etc, the lower classes are on the verge of starvation.

"Very little has been done to retrieve the oft-repeated promises to non-official Members that proposals for the expansion of education will receive consideration after the war; and what is worse, in many cases, owing mainly to official neglect, there have been lapses of unspent allotments amounting to nearly 33 lakhs under Education; and, as I already pointed out, there was a similar lapse of 30 lakhs last year.

"Railways bulk large in the matter of expenditure to the neglect of other useful branches of work, notably irrigation. Even as regards Railways in actual construction, I am afraid, strategic rather than economic considerations will outweigh and the more productive projects in remote and peaceful areas will be given the go-by in favour of these in frontier tracts. One Finance Member characterised Indian revenues as a gamble in monsoons and a ready measure of protection against its expenditure on productive irrigation schemes. And yet irrigation is more starved in the budget. Some more useful projects, especially in the Cauvery delta, are neglected. While an excuse may perhaps be readily found for the postponement of the Kannambadi Dam project in the yet unsettled dispute between the Mysore and the British Governments, the Mettur Project should have been taken in hand long ago. Even if the award of arbitration of the Kannambadi Dam which has to be reconsidered should be assumed as to go against the Madras Government, it is only a question of constructing the Mettur Project on a minor scale. Minor or major the project should be begun. Delay of this project has cost the Government and deltaic ryots of the Cauvery a great deal, and I would request that the project may not be further postponed.

"Among minor schemes of expenditure, provision for the improvement in the lot of subordinate officials of Government cannot engage the attention of Government too soon in view of the acute sufferings of the men on account of the high prices prevalent in the market. Any scale of increase must be adequate to the increase in the price of foodstuffs. It is gratifying that the pay of the officials in the Postal Department is to be revised on time-scale. Their pay should be brought into line with those in the sister department of Telegraph. The pay of the staff below Rs. 200 also should be enhanced. Similar revisions in the scales of pay of subordinates in other departments must at once be taken in hand if serious discontent is to be averted.

"The Government monopoly of the rice trade in Burma under the name of 'control' is causing widespread dissatisfaction as His Excellency is aware from the representations of the Deputation from Ceylon that recently waited on His Excellency. It will be nothing short of a scandal if this Government profiteering in the staple food of the country should go on indefinitely to the greatest hardships of the people in spite of favourable monsoons, bumper crops, and slackness in exports owing to exchange difficulties. It is difficult to find excuse for the action of Government in selling rice at

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Rs. 1,000 per 100 baskets (*f. o. b.* Rangoon), when the average price in 1919 in the Burma market did not exceed Rs. 500.

"The absence of a fixed policy in the matter of linking silver to gold has been the cause of a great grievance to us. When in England the silver shilling which was linked to gold should have remained in the same ratio in value, why should there have been in India alone such violent fluctuations? Now that a certain ratio has been fixed, it is but just that the people should demand that there should be a continuity of this policy for a long time to come. All our grievances about the arbitrary fixing of the rate of exchange and the violent fluctuations in the matter of linking Indian silver to gold will disappear if the same coins that are current in England are introduced in India. There can be no better opportunity for doing this than the present time. The rupee which weighs and which is valued exactly double an English shilling may be named a 'rupee'. or 'two shillings', while 20 shillings or Rs. 10 may be declared equal to a gold sovereign. In the name of fixing exchange rates, the cultivators' interests are not at all taken into account, and the raw products which should find their way into foreign markets fetch very low prices in rupees as the exchange rate is very high. It is to be regretted that there was no one to represent the cultivators' point of view in the Currency Commission when they fixed the present rate.

"The other day Mr. Sarma asked Government why the Secretary of State should stand as an intermediary for the purchase of gold for selling the same in India. No answer was forthcoming to the question, and so the Government have given cause to strengthen the conviction of the people that the Government have thrust gold into India in order to take away the silver, and then again they are cheapening by an artificial process the price of gold by purchasing gold at Rs. 23 and selling same at Rs. 16, creating a scare that gold has cheapened to make the people part with their gold also as the precious metal they have hoarded may not become still more cheap and they are put to further loss. The people fear that this process may result in the withdrawal of the precious metals and in the inflation of the circulation of paper currency.

"Though we get only 60 per cent. of the value out of depreciated exchange we are thankful to the Government for arranging to transfer the paper currency reserves from England to India, and we hope that, at an early date, the gold standard reserves will also be transferred here.

"It is also a matter for congratulation that the evils of progressive rates of taxation have been minimised in the case of super-tax. The distinction made in the Bill between Joint Stock Companies and Joint families seems to be invidious, and we respectfully urge that this distinction should be done away with.

"When the duty on petrol was first imposed, the member in charge of Commerce and Industry pleaded that war purposes required the Government to impose the duty simply for diverting petrol to the centres of war and that the Government did not contemplate taxing this article; but last year this duty was made permanent and it was said that Government were deriving a good revenue, and that the Government did not want to lose such a big revenue, though this duty was first imposed not for revenue purposes. Why should the sight of a revenue make the Government change a policy of imposing a duty for the purposes of protection to one of getting a revenue out of it?

"The restrictions on exports and imports for another 2½ years, the prohibition of dye-stuffs except through England and the preferential tariff on the export of raw hide and similar attempts at Imperial Preference will, I am afraid, greatly affect not only the revenue of the Government, but also the prosperity of the people. Closing the open market to India which cannot consume all her raw products which should find a market in the outside world will greatly affect the country. Imposing an intermediary to share the prices due for the products when already the rates of exchange will not bring the usual number of rupees will greatly restrict the profits of commerce. It is unfortunate that in the Committee constituted to advise the

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Government on the policy it should take in the matter of Imperial Preference, there is no one to represent the producers, who form no less than 72 per cent. of the entire population.

"The money market has become very tight and it is feared that the largest industrial enterprises undertaken by the people may have to suffer in these trying times The note of warning sounded by His Excellency and the Finance Member regarding the formation of companies will further enhance the difficulties. I am also afraid that the people will be led to believe that this excess caution of the Government has been occasioned by their anxiety to secure the loans asked for.

"The Indian Members have also to raise their voice of protest against the sale of these reverse council bills, against fixing a very low rate for them and against the allotment of these bills to certain classes of people. I have to bring before the Council how the Indian opinion goes against them and it is well brought to the notice of the public by Mr. B. F. Madan, who writes as follows:—

'Do the Currency authorities seriously want anyone to believe that the £122 million applied for last week represent such *bonâ fide* accumulations waiting to be remitted Home? Do they themselves believe it? Evidently not, because they themselves say (in paragraph 4) that—

'It is clear that the present exchange situation is being exploited by speculators who are not themselves genuine remitters, but who are taking advantage of the facilities given . . . . to secure a profit on their re-sale.'

This shows that the applications are to the belief of the authorities themselves speculative, and do not therefore show the accumulations awaiting remittance Home.

'Even assuming their very lame defence that there are accumulations of war-profits awaiting remittance Home, what business has the Government to offer these war profiteers this further profiteering chance of 40 per cent. on remittances Home?

'Perhaps the Currency authorities will say that this return of the £ to 10 rupees is problematic. If they do, then they must be thinking that England is bankrupt or on the point of being one. Because unless they believe this which means that England is not likely to resume gold payment, at least in the near future, why do they throw away our sterling resources at these ruinous rates to-day? Is it simply to oblige these war profiteers that we are doing all this? Or, is it something still worse? Is the financial position of the Government so bad here that it is urgent to transfer our funds from London to India as promptly as possible, and at any sacrifice?

'If neither of this is the case, *i.e.*, if England is not bankrupt, and if the Government here is not in a tight corner, what justification have they for selling away our sterling credits at Rs. 6-14-0 per £? We waited five years to suit the convenience of England and the Allies. Was it all in order to be ourselves ruined as soon as their need was over? And to be ruined at whose hands? At the hands of a Government who year in and year out tell us that they were the trustees of the welfare of the people of this country. What would we say of a trustee that auctioned away the assets of his wards at 6,000 knowing full well that by patient and careful realisation he could get 10,000 for the same?'

"I should once again be permitted to bring the question of Dastic or Mohini allowances to the temples and mosques and urge full payment of their dues. These temples were originally endowed with large lands and they were taken by the Government along with the management of these temples. When the Government decided to hand over the management of the temples to indigenous agencies the lands were retained on the understanding that their entire proceeds will be handed over in full to those institutions. But with all our representations in the Councils and the petitions to the authorities by the temple managers, the present income as well as the surpluses of previous years have not yet been handed over to these institutions. Will not the Government remedy this very just and longstanding grievance? The feeling that the Government without discrimination is coveting even the property belonging to religious trusts should be removed from the minds of the people both Hindu and Muhammadan at the earliest possible moment.

"It has been said that exaggerating the situation in the Punjab was one of the reasons for the wars with Afghanistan and the frontier tribes which have cost us no less than 14 millions. Not only this, the Financial

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Secretary brings before us that a loss on railway earnings is a great deal due to it. When India is in dire circumstances commercially, the Afghan War has come upon it as a great drain on its resources. As one who voted against the supplementary contribution of 43 millions, I should urge this as an additional reason for withholding the balance of the second contribution. I have also to remind the Council that, as all the vital necessary items—irrigation, education, sanitation, medical aid and the elevation of the depressed classes—are already starved, we should not further encumber ourselves to any extent whatsoever, whatever may be the greatness of the object for which it is utilized. Between self-preservation and cheap name for largeheartedness going with the gift, I can only choose the former. I have to bring before the Council what the Chairman of the Indian Chamber of Commerce of Bombay, Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, has to say on the subject:—

'The fact is, that the Government of this country is much too costly and extravagant for its resources. It is top-heavy, and unless it is radically overhauled from top to bottom and the principles which guide it are thoroughly revised, I for one am very apprehensive of the future of our industries. A country so situated and with such scanty resources even for its legitimate means and requirements, with a per-capita income of £2 a year would have hesitated to offer a contribution of a hundred million pounds which until recently would have been equal to a year's income. But the Imperial Council in its wisdom thought otherwise; and voted away that huge sum which has meant additional taxation in the shape of super and other taxes on the already slender resources of the country, for a period of close upon 20 years. That contribution, gentlemen, though well-meant, was a blunder and amounted to the pawning away of the resources of the country for such a long period. But I have no patience with those who asked the Legislative Council for another contribution, which to our shame, I must confess, was blindly voted away by our own representatives in the Council without an adequate sense of their responsibility and without in the remotest degree paying the slightest attention to the urgent needs and requirements of the country, which must in consequence stand indefinitely postponed. The manner in which the onus of that imposition was thrown upon the Indian members and the consequent thrusting of the excess profit tax on this country are events which are too recent and too well known to you to need recapitulation at this stage. But I shall say this that these two contributions and the taxation necessitated by them have so far tied down the resources of this country, that it would be next to impossible for the ministers of the future, be they Indian or English, to find the necessary money for constructive, educational, sanitary and other schemes which are so absolutely necessary in the interest of the country.'

"I am grateful to the Government for allowing us to express our opinion upon this year's budget also. All these years we have expressed what we felt on different occasions about the policy of the Government, and in doing so we might have been at times a little harsh in our expressions. Circumstances and strength of our opinion might have prompted us not to conceal our thoughts, and if anything should have been done to make the Government think that we do not appreciate what they have all done for us, then I have to correct that notion and tell them that we are grateful for the good that they have done, and that it is this conviction that our wishes are responded to and legitimate aspirations are respected that prompts us to ask for other things that remain undone."

The Vice-President:—"As no other Hon'ble Member desires to speak, I will adjourn the Council till 6-30 P.M."

The Council then adjourned till 6-30 P.M.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Mr. Vice-President. The Budget before us is full of questions of importance and the pity of it is that we are unable by criticisms to make any change in it. The events that have happened are some of them matters of past history. I should say partly matters of past history but it concerns those who come here; and as this is the only opportunity members of this Council have to offer any criticisms, I feel it my duty to join in with my colleagues against the principles in this budget. The first to which I should like to refer is that of Reverse Councils. 6-30 P.M.

"I think that attention should again be drawn to this matter from more than one aspect and in the lucid statement on this subject as set out by the

Hon'ble Finance Member the policy which is involved in it requires to be mentioned. I do not think that the bereaucratic system of government which obtains here could expose itself to more just attack by any action as much as it has exposed itself by these sales of Reverse Councils. When the exchange Compensation Allowances were passed there was very severe criticism on it, but here at this time when India has suffered so much during the past five years when the people of India are suffering so much at present from a variety of causes and when the exchange itself has been one of the main causes the trouble which they have had for years past and for which they have had to pay grievously, it seems to me that it is not very wise to yield to the pressure of private individuals by the sale of Reverse Councils. In saying so I do not mean any personnel reflection against the Hon'ble the Finance Member, because I have no doubt that he has done the best he could in the circumstances. The Government of course, as a whole, must be responsible for the policy that has been decided upon and Government includes the Secretary of State. But it seems to me that the matter is more important than it appears. At page 125 of the Statement by the Hon'ble the Finance Member in paragraph 17 we find him saying 'in these circumstances the linking of the rupee to gold necessarily caused its exchange value as expressed in sterling to rise by several pence. The much greater amount of sterling that could be purchased by a given number of rupees naturally provided a great incentive to people, with accumulated funds in India, to remit these to England. The demand for Reverse Councils became unprecedentedly great and the exchange markets could have absorbed considerably more than the £11 million of Reverse Councils which we sold during February.

"Now it is possible that the Finance Member has some very satisfactory explanation to give as to why this is so done, but here I have not been able to find any such explanation, and it seems to me, Sir, that it is a very regrettable fact that so much of the public money should have been so sacrificed. The Government has exposed itself to the attack which has been already expressed in the Council in previous speeches in respect to private individuals being allowed to have consideration where they should not have been allowed to have any consideration. I hope this view is incorrect, it may be of course, no one would suggest the object of the Government was that it should be so, but the result is that it has been so. I hope we shall have an explanation which will relieve our feelings in this matter.

"The second point to which I should like to refer is restrictions upon the free import of gold by private individuals. I do not wish at this hour to dilate at any great length upon this policy, but I do not think much argument is needed to lessen the view that there should be restriction any longer upon the free import of gold by private individuals. We all understand that in this matter England and India had no desire to accumulate gold. Every civilised country wants to make themselves financially stronger by attempting to do it. Germany tried to do it before the war. If England is now, after the war, trying to keep herself and strengthen her position, we do not find any fault with her, but it should not be done at the sacrifice of India. That is their concern and we hold the Government of India primarily responsible for the welfare of Indians and to see to it that no such artificial means are provided, and that the country should absorb as much gold as she reasonably can in the ordinary course.

"Passing on to the expenditure side I join with those of my friends who have declared that the growth of expenditure on the civil side is tremendous, and here again is an item to which I think it my duty to draw particular attention, and that is the sanction of the enormous increase in salaries, pensions and allowances which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. I think, Sir, that nothing could offer a stronger point of attack than that these elements of growing expenditure should be sanctioned by the Secretary of State. I am aware that this Council has not the power yet of passing the Budget. I am aware that the Secretary of State and the Government of India concurring can sanction these things, but, I think, Sir, in view of the changes which are pending, in view of the new order of things, the matter should have

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been discussed in Council fully and an opportunity given to members of expressing themselves once more before it was actually carried out. I am not aware that any such opportunity was given, but when a huge amount of increase is added to the expenditure of the country there should have been a further opportunity given to the people to discuss it, and what is more, more deference shown to the public opinion of the country.

"But I take it that the salaries have been sanctioned and pensions have been sanctioned, and I would only now say this, that I hope that now that these salaries and pensions have been sanctioned on the civil side, our friends the entire body of the civil servants and all persons engaged in the service of His Majesty will combine earnestly and honestly to endeavour to cut down expenditure in all other directions as much as they can. Expenditure has been growing tremendously. If the average national income had been growing in a proportionate way, there would be no cause to complain; nobody would waste his breath over it, but the average national income has not been growing proportionately. In fact the complaint is that, while sections of the people have benefited by the changes which have come about, there are vast sections who have not benefited. In this state of things it seems to me that the figure at which the salaries have now been placed is entirely out of proportion and unjustified by the conditions of the country. For years past we have been complaining that the salaries paid to the Civil Service were the highest in the world, but instead of any reasonable reduction we find an enormous increase in these salaries. It is a matter for regret and the people of India cannot feel happy that this is so. However, this having been done, there is room for retrenchment in other directions and one of these directions is the Army expenditure. The Army expenditure has been growing and several members have already complained of its growth. Now here at least I hope that all members of the service and all others who have any voice in determining the affairs of Government, the policy of Government, including the military members of the Government, will strive to cut down military expenditure and to bring it within reasonable limits. I am aware, Sir, that military expenditure has to be kept up to a certain standard owing to the exigencies of modern times, but the standard has to be fixed and the Hon'ble Finance Member has himself indicated that the standard ought to be fixed somewhere, though he has pointed out that the time has not yet come, the present is not the time, when it could be done. He has told us that a sub-committee of the Viceroy's Council, by which I take it is meant the Executive Council, has been appointed to examine this question. I have been able to ascertain the names of two members of the Committee, the Hon'ble the Finance Member and the Hon'ble the Home Member: probably there is a third member to the Committee. I think, Sir, that when the Government thought it fit to appoint a committee like that, they should have done us the courtesy of asking a few non-official members of this Council to co-operate with them in this matter. The words of His Majesty the King Emperor, used in his gracious proclamation, are still fresh in our minds. He has advised us, appealed to us, to co-operate, the officers of Government with the people, and the people with the officers of Government. Both are interested in keeping military expenditure down to a reasonable level. Both are sworn by their oath of allegiance to the King to carry on the administration in such a way that it shall be most economical consistently with efficiency. I submit, therefore, that when the Government appointed a sub-committee, they ought to have done this courtesy to the non-official members by asking a few of them to co-operate in examining this expenditure. For long past we have been complaining that we are not let into the secrets of military expenditure. The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma complained to-day that the details which he had asked for have not been supplied. Now, Sir, we pay the taxes, we are, therefore, entitled by right, we have the indefeasible right, that is to say if right is might, we have the right to an account of every pice of expenditure which is incurred out of the taxes which we pay. I cannot conceive why the details of the expenditure which the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma asked for were not given to him. I cannot conceive why non-official members should not be asked to join with official members in scrutinising the expenditure. It may be that the expenditure is thoroughly justified;

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it may be that there is nothing reasonable to complain of against it, but an opportunity should be given to look into these matters, an opportunity should be given to satisfy ourselves that the expenditure is not unreasonable extravagance. Now that is one general point which I would mention with regard to military expenditure. Then there are two other points. Hitherto, ever since 1885, when the first Indian National Congress met in Bombay, educated Indian public opinion has been repeatedly asking that military expenditure should be cut down. They have been urging certain matters, certain departures in policy, by which this could be effected. We have urged that Indians should be appointed as officers in His Majesty's Army. The five years of war are over, happily over. We urged during the war, from the commencement of the war, that a fair number of Indians should be ap[illegible] to His Majesty's commissions in the Army. We were not given the satisfaction of finding such a fair number appointed. We now find that at the end of the war when this enormous military budget is put before this Council, there is no announcement accompanying the statement of the Finance Member that a reasonable and just departure from the present policy has been determined on and shall be carried out. I submit, Sir, that the experiences of the war have some lessons for us. They have shown the value of the Indian Army. They have shown that without the Indian Army His Majesty's prestige could not have been maintained in the East, and glory would not have been brought to His Majesty's arms. They have proved up to the hilt the fidelity and the valour of Indian troops, and now after all this that there should not be an announcement, a definite announcement of the change of policy, is a matter for sincere regret to us Indians. I do not hold any individual Member of Government to blame for this not having been done, least of all do I hold the Finance Member to blame for it, but the system is there. Whosoever has to shoulder the blame, the fact remains that it is very blameable, very regrettable that at the end of the war, even when a new budget is presented to the Council, there should be no such announcement as we have been long pressing for. Now, Sir, Indians have proved their valour and their fidelity in the war. All that is needed now is that they should be admitted as equal fellow-subjects of these colleges which have been established to train officers for the Army. It seems to me anomalous, regrettable, a matter of reproach to the Government and a reflection against the people that the college established for military training in Quetta should not admit Indian youths on the same terms to its classes as it admits non-Indian youths, and I hope the Government will take this matter up betimes and remove this reproach.

"The second point is about the future of the Army. There are passages in the speech of the Hon'ble Finance Member which indicate that the matter is under consideration, and I only hope that when the matter is to be seriously considered, and at any rate before the matter is finally disposed of, non-official members of this Council will be given an opportunity to have their say on it. The Army exists, I need hardly say, to preserve order and peace in the country. The Army exists for the people, the people do not exist for the Army, and the expenditure on the Army should bear some reasonable proportion to the national interests. That is the point to be achieved. How can that be achieved without sacrificing efficiency is the problem for consideration before the Government. Suggestions have been made by more than one Member as to how this can be done. A territorial army created on a sound basis ought to prove very helpful in reducing the expenditure on the regular army. I believe that the value of a territorial army has been proved beyond doubt. We have to co-operate, Indians and Europeans, in preserving order in His Majesty's territories. Indians have proved that they have co-operated and will co-operate. Why not then organise a regular territorial army on a basis which will relieve you of any reasonable anxiety on the score of the want of strength in the army, and why not give the people an opportunity to feel that they are responsible as much as the officers of Government or the soldiers of His Majesty for preserving order and peace in the country? If this is done, a very reasonable reduction will be brought about.

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"The third item is the production of those articles which are needed for use in the country. In that direction the Indian Munitions Board has already done splendid work during these several years, and I hope that the new appointment of Sir Thomas Holland is a guarantee that that policy will be promoted and continued and that India will be able to manufacture as many articles that are needed for war purposes as she can. That in itself ought also to bring about a great reduction in the military expenditure of the country. I hope Government Members will picture to themselves the state of feelings which will grow in this country if these matters are not attended to. The Reform Act is going to be put into operation next January. There will be a larger Assembly, much larger than this Council. Matters in which the people feel interest will be talked about more and more, not only in cities and towns but in villages. The whole population will begin to think and to speak on these questions Is it right, is it wise, is it statesmanlike, that the public sentiment in these matters should be disregarded? Would it not be wiser that the Government should anticipate and should take action in such directions where it is reasonably demanded in order that the public sentiment should be more and more, in an increasing measure, on the side of Government in supporting right measures of reform and in promoting the welfare and prosperity of the country? I believe, Sir, that if the policy is thought out, debated, settled and acted upon, if the right policy is acted upon, there will be a tremendous gain from every possible point of view, financial as well as moral.

"Another item connected with the military expenditure is the war contributions. I join with one of the previous speakers who have referred to it in thinking that, in view of the Afghan war, according to the terms which have been mentioned by Sir William Meyer, the contribution should certainly be reduced if it ought not to be entirely wiped out. Circumstances have changed and those circumstances ought to be given their full effect. The amount is not so inconsiderable a one that it can with due regard to the interests of the people be overlooked, and I support the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy that this amount should be, at any rate, reduced by the amount spent on the Afghan War.

"With regard to railway expenditure, no one . . .

The Vice-President:—"I must ask the Hon'ble Member to bring his remarks to a close as soon as he can. He has already spoken longer than any other Member. The recognised time-limit on these occasions is twenty minutes."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Thank you, Sir. I was misled by the indulgence shown to-day."

The Vice-President:—"I will give you another few minutes."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Thank you, Sir. I have nothing more to say."

The Hon'ble Raja of Kanika:—"I do not wish to take up the time of the Council at this late hour in the evening and with your permission my speech might be taken as read." 6-54 P.M.

The Vice-President:—"The Hon'ble Member's speech will be taken as read."

The Hon'ble Raja of Kanika:—"Sir, I offer my cordial compliments to the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey on his first Financial Statement which he presented to this Council on Monday last. This, Sir, is also the last Financial Statement that will be presented to this Council on the combined accounts of the Central and Provincial Governments.

[*Raja of Kallika; Mr. P. J. G. Pipon.*] [8TH MARCH, 1920.]

Sir, the old era is rapidly passing away and a new era is approaching, and standing as we do in this twilight of history, one cannot but look back to our past financial administration with a feeling of genuine satisfaction and even of pride. For the most efficient administration of Indian Finance over a series of years our best thanks are due to a long succession of very able Finance Ministers which it was India's good luck to get

"Sir, the present Budget has come as a very great relief to the millions of people in this country inasmuch as the Government have not proposed any new method of taxation. We are living, Sir, in days of almost daily surprises, and the people of this country were extremely apprehensive lest the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey would throw a new surprise upon the people on his Budget day. Their anxieties and apprehension have happily proved groundless. With ever-increasing prices and the stress of the modern economic life, the burden which the middle class and the poorer people in India have to bear is much too great already, and no Finance Minister can afford to increase their burden with a light heart. They deserve all sympathy in their struggles, and I am glad the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey has done nothing to add to their burdens.

"Sir, about thirty years ago, the gamble of Exchange totally upset the Government of India by the heavy decline in the gold value of the rupee. But now the boot is on the other leg and with the soaring prices of silver and the sensational rise in the gold value of the rupee, the Government of India have netted about 22 crores of rupees, and have now quite a different set of problems to solve. I am sure the recent Report of the Currency Committee, which we all so much admire, will help the Government to undertake—as they have already undertaken—measures in order to stabilise Exchange. I wish the Government all success in its attempt.

"Sir, the very heavy military expenditure of India cannot fail to excite considerable anxiety in the minds of all sober people, because with military expenditure swallowing up such a large part of our resources annually, quite a large number of other deserving and very important objects of expenditure are more or less starved. That is a matter of very grave anxiety, and though I will admit that military security is absolutely essential, I still hope there will be some control of the ever-increasing tendency of military expenditure to expand, and I still earnestly hope that with the Reforms in hand there will be some real and earnest improvement in this matter. Our little frontier wars are fast becoming an annual exhibition--and costly exhibitions too—as they cost us about £15 millions last year. So much money wasted in repelling a senseless aggression: let us hope, however, that the new Afghan treaty will see an end of it in the future.

"There is another matter with which I would like to deal for a few minutes. The Government of India is naturally anxious to draw out the small investor in the country and with that view it has recently offered some tempting investments in the shape of cash certificates. But, Sir, the Government having had recently to borrow in the open money market at a much higher rate than before, I think it is only fair that the small investor should also get the benefit of the higher rate. I know the holders of Cash Certificates get that benefit, but people who put their money in Post Office Savings Banks do not get any benefit of a higher rate. I think this distinction is unfair to the small investors in the Savings Bank—particularly after the Government had recently increased the rates of interest on various Provident and other Funds in its hands on the very same ground, namely, the recent rise in the rate of interest which the Government have now to pay on its loans in the open market. I do hope the Government will sweep away this distinction and raise the rate of interest in Savings Banks, and I trust the Hon'ble Finance Member will favourably consider my suggestion. This is a question which affects millions of poor people, and I hope I shall have a sympathetic reply from Government to-day."

6-55 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. P. J. G. Pipon:**—"Sir, I have listened to many speeches from Hon'ble Members of this Council criticising the military

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expenditure in many and varied ways, and I must confess to a slight feeling of disappointment that one aspect of the case has not received more attention from them.

"My Hon'ble friend Mr. Banerjea said in the course of his remarks 'we cannot minimise the paramount importance of the military defence of the frontier.' With those remarks I think very nearly every Member of this Council would agree. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Reddi in the course of a very eloquent speech, which was extremely interesting, put the case in almost a still stronger manner. I am afraid I cannot subscribe to all his conclusions, but a great deal of what he said was essentially true The aspect of the case that I would like to put before the Council is this, that the great bulk, that is to say, a very large portion of the military expenditure of last year and the military expenditure estimated for the coming year has for its direct object the protection of the lives and property of the inhabitants of the North-West Frontier Province. They have Sir, as indefeasible a right to that protection as any other tax-payers of the British Empire. I think I may be forgiven for putting their case so strongly, but they have very special claims to the consideration of this Council. To begin with, they are probably the most exposed residents of the whole of the British Empire. They are exposed not only to invasions such as unhappily occurred last year, but they are exposed daily to the attacks of their predatory neighbours, and in a very real sense they do stand between the rest of India and invasion. Historically speaking, the Pathan tribes which inhabit the mountainous country between India and Afghanistan have always made irruptions into India. I do not think we need to be reminded of the fact here in Delhi. The very stones of Delhi are eloquent of it. Now, in happier times, I say happier times for the rest of India, those attacks are being borne by the inhabitants of the North-West Frontier Province. Certain figures were given at the last meeting of the Council by the Hon'ble the Foreign Secretary (in reply to a question by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma) of raids and offences committed by these persons in British territory in the year 1919. Those figures measure the extent to which the inhabitants of the North-West Frontier Province are now bearing the burdens which in former times fell upon the rest of India. I think no one will deny their special claim to consideration in this respect, and may I say that the only way in which they can be adequately protected is by efficient military measures, not only military measures for the actual protection of the frontier, but by operations against their enemies such as are now in progress in Waziristan.

"My Hon'ble friend Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy in his speech remarked that few expected such extensive operations on the frontier with such small results. I do not think that remark ought to pass unchallenged. In the first place, one cannot judge of the results till the operations are concluded. In the next place, the results are not small if they imply in any way a guarantee of the lives and property of British subjects.

"Perhaps I may be allowed just for one moment to draw on my personal experience. In the years 1899, 1900 and 1901 I spent over two years on that particular portion of the frontier where the operations are now in progress. There was then exactly the same phenomenon as there is now, continual raids on the lives and property of Indians. The difference between the conditions then and the conditions now are to be measured, I think, by the relative importance of the war of 1897 and the great war of 1914-18. Government undertook in response to that the blockade of the Mahsud tribe and certain other operations. Those operations were brought to a close before the full fruition, the full advantage of them, could be obtained, unfortunately. I think I may use the word 'unfortunately' without impropriety, as it is now over twenty years ago; but the point is that if the operations are to be successful, if they are to have the result of protecting the lives and property of British subjects, they must be costly operations and they must be carried out to their full conclusion; and I am sure that every member of this Council will support Government in wishing not to stint in any way the expenditure required to bring those operations to a successful close. I know that the general attitude of the non-official members of this Council can be very

helpful to the Government or the reverse, and I hope in this case that it will be helpful.

"I am afraid, Sir, that I may be perhaps accused of what Sir William Vincent very happily alluded to the other day as 'provincial patriotism,' though, I think, it was hardly an accusation, it was almost a term of praise; but I am quite sure that Hon'ble Members who have spoken in this Council to-day are actuated by something else, that is to say, by Indian patriotism in its highest sense; and surely the adequate protection of the frontier of the country is the first duty of patriotism. I do not think anyone will deny it."

7-1 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel**:—"Sir, I will not detain the Council more than a few minutes at this later hour. Before making a few observations on the budget I should like to emphasise one point raised by my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Sarma. It appears from his speech that the policy in the matter of the Gold Standard Reserve and of the Paper Currency Reserve adopted, not by the Government of India, but by the India Office authorities, has involved this country in a loss of Rs. 60 crores . . . .

The Vice-President:—"I thought the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma said Rs. 40 crores."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"It was Rs. 40 crores in the Paper Currency Reserve; it may be Rs. 20 crores in the Gold Standard Reserve; that was what I think I said."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"I took down the figures when Mr. Sarma was speaking Rs. 40 crores in the Paper Currency Reserve and Rs. 20 crores in the Gold Standard Reserve; and he pointed out that the policy was the result of the advice given to the Secretary of State by the bankers, the financiers and the experts in England. He also suggested that those financiers and experts and bankers ought to be held responsible for that amount. Well, Sir, the loss of Rs. 60 crores—I tremble really when I think of it—to the starving millions of India is a matter of deep concern and great regret and must be so to the Government of India. They should, therefore, consider whether some one should not really be held responsible for that loss. It was pointed out by Mr. Sarma that in years past the Government of India was against such a policy and the people have always protested against it. If that is so, why was that policy pursued, and who really is responsible for this loss of Rs. 60 crores to the people of India? I submit, Sir, that a strong representation should be made by the Government of India whether it is not possible to recoup this enormous loss to the people of India, it may be, from the £100 millions that we have promised, or in some other way; but it is a loss for which the people of India are not in any way responsible; it is a loss for which some others are responsible, and they must be brought to book. We are absolutely innocent, in fact, we have protested and the Government of India also were against the policy. That being so, surely it is unfair that the people of India should be made to suffer that loss, and I do hope that the Government of India will take early steps to represent matters to the Secretary of State.

"Now, coming to the Budget, I find that the total estimated revenue for the year 1920-21 is £134·3 millions. Speaking for myself I always hold the view that any Budget which does not take note of the pressing problems of the day and make necessary provision to meet them can under no circumstances be called a satisfactory budget. Now, what are the pressing problems of the day in India? My Hon'ble friend, Mr. Sarma, has referred to them. The first is Education. We all know very well that in the matter of education only 6 per cent. or 7 per cent. of the people of India are literate; that is the position of literacy in India. Then comes Sanitation. We know that as many as five millions died from influenza in British India during the course of a few months the year before last. We

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were just told by my friend, the Hon'ble Chaudhuri Ismail Khan, that two or three hundred thousand people die every year from malaria in Bengal. Then we have plague, cholera, and other diseases. Sanitation is therefore of vital importance to the people of India. Then you have agriculture. Eighty or more than eighty per cent. of the people live by agriculture and agricultural labour. The people are poor; so poor, indeed, that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Chanda remarked, and very rightly remarked, that more than half the population of India do not know what a full meal in a day means. Agriculture really requires the first attention of the Government. Then my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Sarma, referrred to the head of Medical relief, which is of course intimately connected with Sanitation, and also there is the head Scientific and other Miscellaneous Departments.

"Now let us see what is the provision made in the Budget this year out of this £134 millions taken from the tax-payer. I find that under the head Education £5·5 million is allotted, under Medical £1·6 million, under Sanitation £1·3 million, under Agriculture £1·3 million, and under Scientific and other Miscellaneous Departments £·9 million. All these total somewhere between 10 and 11 million pounds. Out of £134 millions of the tax-payer's money, my Hon'ble friend the Finance Member's budget provides that 10 to 11 million pounds shall be spent on the vital needs of the country, that is, one-thirteenth of the total. That being so, so far as I am concerned, I must declare the budget to be entirely disappointing and unsatisfactory.

"Now, Sir, this £134·3 million is divided into two: £92·4 million belong to the Imperial share and £41·7 million belong to the Provincial share. Out of £92·4 millions of the Imperial share, £41 millions go to the Military, £15·2 millions to Railways; then you have got the Political and the Ecclesiastical Departments. You have also certain interest to be paid on debts which comes to about £8 millions, and you have also general administration, etc. So as a matter of fact, very little is spent for the amelioration of the condition of the tax-payer from the Imperial share. Sir, we have been told by several Hon'ble Members that this is the last budget under the old régime, and that probably from next year the Legislative Assembly will have wider opportunities to criticise the Budget. I am sorry I cannot share their view. So far as I could see, next year we will not be allowed the right of criticism which we enjoy to-day. For instance, we have to-day criticised the military expenditure, the political expenditure and several other items of expenditure in the Budget. Now under the new régime, we shall be entirely at the mercy of the Governor General in this respect. As a matter of fact, these items of expenditure will not be open to discussion; I mean the items regarding 'military' expenditure, 'political' and 'ecclesiastical' expenditure and certain fixed salaries of high-paid officers, interest on debt and similar other items. According to my calculation about 70 per cent. of the Imperial expenditure will not be open to discussion or criticism . . .

The Vice-President:—"The Hon'ble Member must understand that we are not discussing the Reform Scheme. We are discussing the principles of the Budget."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"I am much obliged to you, Sir. This is the last occasion, Sir, when we have got this opportunity of criticising the Imperial Budget as a whole.

"Now coming to the military Budget, I join my friends who have protested against the huge expenditure which is proposed. If you will look at the Revised Estimate for 1919-20 you will see that an item of thirty-one crores is put down under the head 'Miscellaneous Services' under the head 'Military'. Now, as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma very rightly pointed out, out of these 31 crores, probably 22 crores are provided for on account of the Afghan War. But what about the remaining 9 crores? My Hon'ble friend asked for details. No details were supplied to him. Why should we not be permitted to scrutinise the various items of expenditure under the head 'Military' and see if it is not possible to bring down the total . . .

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The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"May I rise to make a personal explanation, Sir? I do not think I had asked for any particular details of the reserves. I had simply asked for the military estimates for the various years."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"Thank you. Now, Sir, the Hon'ble the Finance Member in his Narrative refers us to the analogy of Japan. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Banerjea has very rightly remarked that the conditions of Japan differ very materially from those of India. Japan is a rich country; India is a poor country. Japan is self-governing; we are not. But may I ask the Hon'ble the Finance Member what proportion of the total revenue of Japan bears to the military expenditure? Here we see that out of 92 millions of the Imperial Revenue, 41 millions are proposed to be spent on the military. That comes to 44 per cent. of the total Imperial share of the whole revenues of India. Now I should like to know from the Hon'ble the Finance Member when he refers us to the analogy of Japan, whether in Japan they spend as much as that on the military? It is no doubt true that Japan has probably doubled or trebled its military expenditure in the course of the last two or three years. That is all very well. But what proportion does it bear to the total revenue is the real point.

"There are many other matters, Sir, on which I should like to join my friends who have entered their protest. Of course, as regards the contribution question, I have myself given notice of a resolution, and I do not wish at this stage to enter into any discussion regarding it. But I do most strongly protest against the sale of the reverse Council Bills. My Hon'ble friend Sir Fazulbhoy has referred to it in very strong terms indeed, and the opinion in Bombay is very clear on the point.

"Then there is the question of the amelioration of the condition and the pay and prospects of the Postal clerks. As some member has very rightly remarked. We have been flooded with telegrams and letters during the course of the last one month and a half, and so far as one could see, their grievance seems to be not imaginary but real. I submit that, if nothing else can be done, let a committee of officials and non-officials, as suggested by some of us be appointed, to go into the whole question to see if their pay and status cannot be placed on the same footing as that of the telegraphists. I do not propose to enter into the discussion of the question alluded to by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sastri regarding the employment of a particular community in the Telegraph Department and the favoured treatment given to them, but I do strongly urge that an immediate inquiry should be made into the whole matter, otherwise I am afraid there will be some trouble.

"Well, the second point that I would like to invite the attention of the Council to has reference to repressive legislation. In order that we might begin the new era with mutual good-will and co-operation, it is absolutely essential that certain repressive measures must disappear from the Statute-book and certain others . . .

The Vice-President:—"Will the Hon'ble Member explain what this has to do with the principles of the Budget. References to repressive legislation do not appear to have any bearing on the principles of the Budget."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"Sir, I propose that a provision should be made for the appointment of a committee to examine all the Statutes of a repressive nature . . .

The Vice-President:—"Again, I must ask the Hon'ble Member to say what connection that has got with the principles of the Budget."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"Because there is no provision made in the Budget. If you will permit me I will speak, otherwise I will

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not What I say is that provision should be made in the budget for the appointment of a committee to go into the question whether certain repressive laws should not be . . . .

The Vice-President :—" I must rule that out of order."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel :—" Very well, Sir. Then, Sir, I next come to the move of the Government of India to Simla. I strongly protest against any expenditure in the Budget on that score, and I protest also against the provision made for building operations in Simla. Public opinion is very strong, Sir, on these questions, and the sooner we dispense with the Simla exodus business the better for the Government of India and the people alike.

" Similarly, with regard to the huge increases in the pay, pensions and allowances of certain high paid officials, I think we should have been given an opportunity of discussing in this Council the *pros* and *cons* before the Government of India finally settled the question. I do strongly feel that any increment at this juncture is certainly unjustifiable, but now that the provision is made, there it is, it is a settled fact and we can only enter our protest."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey :—" Sir, the discussion to-day has taken a wide range and Honourable Members will, perhaps, forgive me if I do not try to follow each and every one of the speeches that have been made on the subject of the Budget. I could not in the time at my disposal deal with subjects so far apart as making the conversion of the Mercantile Marine into Navy Boats ; or that hardy annual which the Hon'ble Mr. Ayyangar has again brought before the Council regarding the temple savings in Madras ; and I hope I may be excused from dealing with the question of the Simla exodus. But, Sir, if I do not touch on each and every topic, I hope Hon'ble Members will not feel that I do not appreciate highly both the criticisms and the advice which have been given us to-day. I think I may say with perfect justice that the criticisms are often even more helpful than the advice itself. I will, however, endeavour to go through some of the main topics that have been discussed. I think first of all that a complaint was raised against this Budget—not a general complaint, but one which I identify with the names of the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda, the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Patel, on the ground that so far from showing a reduction in expenditure, it shows an increase in expenditure, both Civil and Military. Now, Sir, our revenues are growing and I do not think it possible that with revenues growing, with increased demands for the expansion of our services in every direction, we should be able to avoid an increase in civil expenditure. I know it has been represented to-day that a large part of that increased expenditure is due to increases in the pay, pensions and allowances of the Imperial Services. A large part of it, or some part of it at all events, is due to that cause; but a great part of it is also due to the increase in pay of the subordinate services. I think, perhaps, hardly a day passes now when my table is not flooded with cases in which the Local Governments ask urgently and insistently for large sums for the increase of pay of subordinate services. Prices have increased all over in India; the pinch is felt severely, and if we are to avoid discontent and its resultant inefficiency we cannot avoid these increases. 7-21 P. M.

" Then, Sir, a second criticism was raised that the Budget is a disappointing one—I do not mind the word—because it provides insufficiently for the real needs of the people. With that criticism I identify the names of Mr. Sarma and Mr. Patel. It is said, for instance, that the sums provided for Education and Sanitation are altogether insufficient. Now, Sir, my functions . . . .

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—" Sir, I was reviewing the general results since the commencement of the war that only six or seven crores had been spent out of seventy-six crores in increased revenues. I was not referring to the particular Budget of 1920-21."

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The Vice-President:—"The Hon'ble Member does not support Mr. Patel."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"I do not mind standing alone, Sir."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey:—"My point is, Sir, that my functions are not the indication or modification of a policy, but the preparation of a Budget. This has two parts, the Imperial and Provincial I take it the complaint is not against the provision which is made in the Imperial portion of the Budget, but against the Provincial portion of the Budget. Here, of course, we only insert those amounts which the Local Governments themselves propose to spend and, I think, the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma recognises that we have to look forward to a new order of things, in which Local Governments will be responsible for financing the services which they themselves administer. Looking forward to that new order of things we know, I take it that Mr. Patel must know, when he says provision for Education is insufficient, that we cannot place in the Budget large doles to Local Governments for these purposes. I think he must recognise that this would be against the spirit of our new financial arrangements.

"I would like, however, to give the Council a few figures as to what we have done in regard to those two important services to the community, Education and Sanitation. I am not going to argue here the question whether our policy in the past has been sufficiently liberal or not. I am speaking purely on the question as it affects this Budget, and would like to bring the exact figures to the attention of the Council. In 1916-17 the figures for Education (including provision for expenditure under the head of Public Works) were four crores eighty lakhs. In 1917-18, five crores twenty-three lakks; in 1918-19 six crores seven lakhs. The revised figure for 1919-20 provides for seven crores fifteen lakhs and the Budget for the coming year provides for eight crores eighty-one lakhs. This shows, I think, a very consistent increase.

"The figures in regard to Sanitation for the same period are eighty-one lakhs in 1916-17, ninety-four takhs in 1917-18, one crore two lakhs in 1918-19. The revised figure for 1919-20 is one crore forty-five lakhs, and for the Budget two crores eleven lakhs. There is, therefore, a progressive increase in the expenditure under this head also.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma further thought that the Budget should have shown some reduction under another head, namely, political expenditure. In this connection I merely wish to afford the information for which he asked in regard to Persia; he thought that we should at all events share the expenditure on Persia. We do so. There is a considerable amount of expenditure in regard to Persia entirely borne by His Majesty's Government: the remainder is shared between us.

"I come now to another question which frequently looms large in these discussions, I mean the claim for reduction of taxation. I think the position as put forward in this Budget has been generally accepted as not unreasonable, and I have but one criticism to notice, that of the Hon'ble Mr. Reddi, who suggested that we should reduce the taxation on salt. I am not clear that the reductions we have previously made in the taxation of salt have always reached the people we intended to benefit; but be that as it may, I think I am right in objecting to his proposition in the particular form in which he put it forward. He suggested that we should reduce the taxation on salt by approximately a crore, and that we should raise our loan by the same amount. Now, Sir, there is a great difference between reducing taxation and raising a loan. I do not think that I need elaborate that point; they are not alternatives in any sense of the word.

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"I come now to a more important head, the head of military expenditure. I am, I think, correct in saying, that the proposals in the Budget received support from the Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, the Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh, and from the Hon'ble Mr. Reddi; but they have been criticised, and criticised strongly, in other directions. The Hon'ble Maharaja of Kasim Bazar, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Banerjea, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, the Hon'ble Pundit, Mr. Patel, Mr. Sarma, all criticised the provision which we have made under this head. I tried in my Financial Statement to explain, as fully as possible, what were the components of that expenditure. I ventured on a prophesy (and in doing so I seem to have caused a good deal of apprehension to some members of this Council) that it would be, perhaps, impossible for us ever to reduce our expenditure to the pre-war level. I should prefer, however, here merely to deal with the expenditure immediately before us, the expenditure for the coming year. Now, Sir, the coming year is an interim period; we have not yet got clear of the aftermath of the great war itself; and we have not yet finished with war-like operations on the frontier. It has been a work of the greatest difficulty to frame an accurate estimate, or to get any clear sight at all, of the standard of expenditure necessary in the coming twelve months. There are important questions of policy involved which we cannot solve until we have received the report of Lord Esher's Commission; but apart from questions of policy, there has been a baffling and complicated mass of details to consider before we could get to grips with the financial side of the question as represented in figures. I have to acknowledge the very great assistance that we received from the Army in this respect, the whole-hearted endeavours made by the officers under the direction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to explore every source of economy, to reduce personnel wherever it was possible, to make provision in the lowest terms compatible with safety. I have heard criticisms to-day that the method we adopted in drawing up our anticipations of the expenditure for the coming year was the wrong one; that we ought to have invited some of the Hon'ble Members of this Council to join us in our deliberations. Sir, the reason why a sub-committee of the Executive Council was appointed to go into the question of military expenditure was simply this. We were faced some time in October by the necessity for providing large sums of money in excess of the Budget provision. Ordinarily this would have been considered in my Department, and would have then gone as a general question before the Executive Council. Instead of that procedure being adopted, certain Members of the Executive Council were asked to go fully into every detail. It was an administrative matter of great urgency; it was not a question for a committee of inquiry or a commission. It was in these circumstances that that inquiry was undertaken, and I myself would like to feel that the Council appreciated the labours of those members of that sub-committee who undertook that task in addition to their ordinary work at a time of great pressure in other respects. Mr. Sarma, in dealing with military expenditure complained of the lack of information on certain points. I have here in my hand a statement which I have had drawn up this afternoon which will give him the fullest information in regard to the points to which he particularly referred, namely, the increase in the expenditure in the supply of transport (which I find is mainly due to expenditure on free rations to the Indian troops), the components of the item Miscellaneous, (which are very largely the contribution to His Majesty's Government and the expenditure on the Afghan war), and some analysis of the increased cost of conveyance by rail. These figures are entirely at his disposal. He mentioned one point in which I should like to correct him. He suggested that the reserve should be a reserve of Indian officers. The reserve referred to in our figures is a reserve of Indian troops, and does not refer to officers at all. Sir, I do not think we have over-estimated our military expenditure; it is no fault of ours that every item of that expenditure—pay, pensions, equipment, buildings—is infinitely more costly than in the pre-war period. Nor do I think that it was possible at this stage, in dealing with the estimates for the coming year, for us to have taken account of the alternatives which some of the Hon'ble Members have placed before us.

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There may be a great future for the employment of Indian territorial troops; there may be a great future for the more extensive use of Indian officers, although I do not myself see that they would be in any way cheaper than British officers. There may be a reduction, perhaps, in the future owing to the operation of the League of Nations. But, Sir, we had to deal with the palpable and insistent needs of the immediate future; we could not await the development of plans for radical alterations in the Army; we certainly could not rely on any supposition that our friends across the frontier would join the League of Nations or would obey its dictates. Let me give, for the information of the Council, a short summary which will show exactly what the increase in our military expenditure has been proportionately to the general income of the country. In 1920-21, the military expenditure is budgetted at 30·6 per cent. of the total expenditure of India, that is to say Imperial and Provincial. In 1890-91 it was 31 8 per cent., in 1895-96 it was 31·3 per cent. I do not think, Sir, that that shows any great or unreasonable increase over the previous proportion of expenditure on the Army.

"I come now to another head, which has evoked criticism to-day; I mean that of railways. There has been, I think, a general recognition that large railway expenditure, perhaps increased railway expenditure, is necessary. As my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Sastri, put it, we now regard the railways of India not as a white elephant, but as an asset.

"There have, however, been criticisms that the heavy expenditure undertaken last year has not resulted in any increase of comfort, and that the improvements which Hon'ble Members had looked for have not so far been effected I think there is only one cure for that, Sir, and that is more expenditure. But I wish to deal in particular with two points raised by my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Crum. He referred, in the first place, to the special reserve of 20 millions and asked what had become of that special reserve. I have taken the opportunity of looking up the proceedings of Council in regard to that reserve. I find that it was decided to invest 20 millions in Home Treasury Bills in order to provide for the liabilities 'which in one way or another would come upon us shortly after the war is over.' There was, Sir, no guarantee that that would be applied entirely to railways; nor was there any guarantee that that sum would be in addition to the ordinary railway programme. I think at the time, perhaps, some Hon'ble Members hoped that it might be so, but that position was not accepted by the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer either implicitly or explicitly. The 20 millions have now been expended; they went to increase the Secretary of State's ordinary ways and means balances; it was by half of that 20 millions that the large sums which we have been able to devote to railway capital expenditure of the last two years have been financed; and, if that 20 millions had not been available, we should either have had to curtail our programme or to increase our short-term borrowings.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Crum further asked why railways should not enjoy the entire advantage of the profits which they make over and above the interest due the capital on which they are financed. There have, it is true, been of late years profits, substantial profits, after paying for all interest charges; they have varied from ·60 in 1914-15 to about 2·86 per cent. in 1918-19. But, Sir, I think that the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri has given a complete answer to the Hon'ble Mr. Crum on that point. Railways were in debit in the past; it is only of recent years that they have for some years been a source of profit to India. It is by no means certain if, owing to the increase in working expenses, owing possibly to the increased prices at which we shall have to raise our capital, they will be an equal source of profit in the future. At all events, I, for one, would at present deprecate setting by any definite sum out of the profits of railways for expenditure on railways. I think the real test is, whether the sum we set by year after year is adequate and can be profitably expended by the Railway Board.

"I fear, Sir, that I am delaying the Council. I will, therefore, omit any reference to some of the other major questions which have been raised, such as the provincial contributions, and will come at once to what is, perhaps, in many ways one of the most important parts of the Budget, namely, the question of exchange. I shall delay Council for a few minutes on this question. I

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attempted—I do not know with what success—to explain the position of Government fully on this question in my Financial Statement. There have been severe criticisms levied to-day against our exchange policy. Now, I shall separate those criticisms into two parts, because with one part I can deal briefly to-day and with the other part, I think it would be more advantageous if I were to deal subsequently. Criticisms levied against the exchange policy as a whole, the policy that is of the Currency Committee, occupied a smaller part of the discussion to-day than criticisms against the policy of issuing Reverse Councils. I regard the latter largely as part of the mechanism of carrying out the policy of the Currency Committee. We have a Resolution coming on to-morrow on the subject, and, I think, it would be perhaps more convenient in many ways if I made a fuller statement on that subject in dealing with the Resolution. I only desire for the moment to deprecate the suggestion made to-day that our Reverse Council policy has been dictated by consideration for private individuals, and to say that it would be wrong if this Council were to accept the suggestion that India has lost or is now losing 60 crores of rupees on account of that policy. I shall deal with the subject at greater length to-morrow, and I merely return here now to deal very briefly with the criticisms as a whole on our adoption of the policy advocated in the Currency Committee's Report. Sir, that policy involved the linking up of the rupee to gold and it involved the linking up of the rupee to gold at what some critics considered a high figure, namely, two shillings Now I had hoped that I should receive here from the Council some constructive suggestion as to whether the policy as a whole was likely to prove detrimental to India, whether it was likely to upset the balance of trade, and whether, if it was likely to be detrimental, we could immediately adopt another and more beneficial policy. The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy believed that the policy of what I may call high exchange is detrimental; he believed that it is detrimental both from the import and the export point of view. But, Sir, on this point my Hon'ble friend Mr. Crum was not prepared to agree with him; on this cardinal point therefore we have had to-day a decided difference of opinion. The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy believes that a high exchange will kill export trade. The Hon'ble Mr. Crum, if I understand him rightly, thinks that, so far, a high exchange has not proved detrimental to export trade and is in future not likely to prove detrimental in that respect. But what alternative was suggested to us to the policy of the Currency Committee? The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis would go right back to the times before 1890; he would not link the rupee to gold; he would not, I think, link the rupee to anything; he would simply open the Mints again and leave the rupee to follow its own course. The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, if I have his formula aright, would return to the 1*s.* 4*d.* rupee, and he would do so by gradual stages without debasing the currency.

"The Hon'ble gentleman is interested in commerce; he is a practical man. It would have assisted us here if he could have explained the steps which he would have taken for that purpose; it would have assisted us if he could have shown how it was possible to have a 1*s.* 4*d.* rupee and yet maintain our silver currency; it would have assisted us if he could have shown how it was possible to do that without leading to inconvertibility at a very early date.

"I must conclude, Sir, with a few and a very few general remarks. The Budget has been a difficult one to prepare, because it depends largely on an uncertain factor, the gain from exchange; and it is for that reason that I wish to make it clear that if we do realise our surplus it will only have been realised by the operations of that somewhat indeterminate factor. I wish further to make it clear that if it is so realised, it would not, in my opinion, be available, and should not be regarded as available, for ordinary revenue expenditure. We have overdrawn at the bank, and it is our duty to re-adjust our over-drawing as soon as possible. We can only do that by a gradual process of conserving our resources and expending any surplus we may realise for the purpose of reducing our temporary loans and our floating liabilities.

"It will be ungracious of me, Sir, if I were to conclude without thanking those members of Council who have found some merit in this budget. If I

[*Mr. W. M. Hailey; The Vice-President.*] [8TH MARCH, 1920]

accept that appreciation, it is not for myself; it is for those of my friends and colleagues who have worked with me. There are some of them here in Council, and their names are known both to the members of Council and to the public; there are others, not less I hope my friends and colleagues because they are not in Council and their names are not known to the public. The lot of public servants is not always an easy one, and their path is not always smooth; and if Government servants belonging to any class or grade of our services know that India's public men feel any appreciation of their work and find that it has not been in vain, then such appreciation is indeed welcome to them."

The Vice-President:—"The Council will resume the second stage of the discussion at 11 o'clock to-morrow."

The Council then adjourned till Tuesday, the 9th March at 11 o'clock.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department

DELHI:
The 20th March, 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915.
(5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.)

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Tuesday, the 9th March, 1920.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble SIR GEORGE LOWNDES, K.C., K.C.S.I., *Vice*-President, *presiding*, and 60 Members, of whom 53 were Additional Members.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1920-21.

SECOND STAGE.

The Vice-President:—"The Council will now proceed with the discussion on the Financial Statement."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey:—"Sir, I beg to open the second stage of the discussion on the Financial Statement. I have no remarks to make definitely in connection with the second stage of the discussion, but if you will allow me, I should like to supplement what I said yesterday evening in respect of one fact only. A number of Hon'ble members asked for information in regard to the revision of salaries of the postal establishment. I merely wish to inform the Council—I should have done so yesterday evening but for the shortness of the time at my disposal I omitted it—that a revision of the salaries of this establishment has lately been sanctioned under the orders of the Secretary of State, the total amount of which will be over Rs 25 lakhs a year." 11 10 A.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea:—"Does it include the Postal Superintendents also, if I may ask a question?"

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey:—"Postal subordinates."

[*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*] [9TH MARCH, 1920.]

RESOLUTION *RE* EXTRA GRANT FOR NEW UNIVERSITIES.

11-11 A.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:**—" Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution.

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the sum of Rs. 30·72 lakhs treated as reserve out of the appropriation of 214 lakhs under heads XIX—Education and 22—Education be distributed equally amongst all the Provinces for the special purpose of starting and assisting the starting of new Universities and the maintenance thereof.'

" Sir, equity, equality and culture are my motto and the maxims invoked in support of my resolution. I ask here for the special appropriation of the reserve of 30 lakhs of rupees for the expansion of university education, especially in localities where there are no universities, to enable all provinces to start new universities and to maintain them. Well I do not think that I need go into very great detail for the purpose of justifying the position. That the time has arrived when a large number of new universities ought to be started at the earliest possible moment, so that all provinces which have not got universities should have them, and that universities should be started, as far as possible, to serve district language areas. Now in framing this resolution I have in my mind particularly the claims of Burma and the Central Provinces. The population of Burma is more than 10 millions, and there are about 584 thousand boys and girls at school and more than 125 thousand in the secondary schools and the number in the colleges is not insignificant, namely, 685.

" Sir, it will be the centre of Buddistic culture. We owe much in India to Buddism and we are proud of the prevalence of Buddism, especially in Burma, and we should be very glad to help the progress of oriental culture by means of improving Buddistic learning in Burma. Then turning to the Central Provinces. Here we have a happy combination of Marathi and Hindi culture. I need hardly plead the claims of the Central Provinces which has a population of about 15 millions, out of which 353 thousand are at schools, 61 thousand in secondary schools, and more than 1,127 in colleges and about 321 in professional colleges, and, I think, therefore that the Central Provinces are entitled to a university in the immediate future. Well apart from the needs of other provinces, Sir, I think it is absolutely necessary that special appropriation should be made from this reserve of 30 lakhs for starting and maintaining universities in these two provinces.

" Then, Sir, we have the development of the university system in the United Provinces. The Aligarh University might have come into existence four or five years ago, but for reasons which need not be gone into now, I think it is desirable that the culture of Islam should be encouraged. Lucknow is another competitor. Nobody in the rest of India would grudge any money to the United Provinces for equipping them with additional universities, but, Sir, I think that I should not forget the claims of my own presidency, which includes extensive areas occupied by people speaking different languages—I allude particularly to my own Community, the Andhras. I think a university for the Andhras has been practically agreed to in the Madras Presidency and elsewhere, and it is merely a question of finance.

" I think, therefore, there is no great difficulty in advocating at least one other university for Madras. I need hadly multiply instances. My submission is that this money cannot be better devoted than towards the development of university culture. The question may be asked as to whether, when so much money is being spent on universities, one should not like to add these resources to secondary education, or to primary education. I have thought over the matter and I have come to the conclusion that this 30 lakhs of rupees would not make any appreciable impression either on the growth of primary education or on secondary education, and we must also remember that, unless we begin at the top and improve the university system, there cannot be a

[9TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis.*]

healthy growth either in respect of secondary education or primary education. Sir, out of the 11 crores 82 lakhs of rupees spent in 1917-18, we have about 338 lakhs spent on secondary education, and 30 lakhs is only about 10 per cent. or even less, and would not make any great impression, whereas 30 lakhs would be an appreciable addition to the expenditure on universities, it would be about 25 per cent. and that would go a long way towards helping the cause of university education.

"I am not here espousing the claims of university education in general, but I have here asked for the earmarking of this money for starting new universities.

"Then I have hardly touched on the second point, equity. I do not exactly know how the position would be in regard to these grants. I take it that these appropriations would be treated as Imperial expenditure on the basis of which contributions from the provinces would be made, and that there would be no further payment to the provinces hereafter from the Imperial Exchequer. That means to say this is to be the final gift of the Government of India to the provinces and, therefore, I ask that this parting kiss may be distributed amongst the children equally, and let there be no heart-burning that more was given here and less was given there on account of inadequate reasons, such as that there is more agitation in one province than in another. I plead here for equity and equality. If you look at the principle of distribution from the point of view of the size and population of the province, the improvement of developed areas it would be different from the point of view where large sums are required on initial development. Besides the difficulty in fixing the principle, it cannot be gainsaid by the all-powerful Government of India, that weak provinces like my own generally go to the wall.

"I need hardly allude to the figures on page 48 of the Financial Statement as compared with the figures on page 307 of the previous Financial Statement for the purpose of showing that out of the 51 additional lakhs we have received only about 6 and odd lakhs, although we are entitled to more whether you look to our population or needs, and we have hardly any money unspent. Our province has got only 72 out of 555 total. Well, if we say that we are entitled to far more than has been given to us by reason of our enormous population, the large number of students, the general educational requirements, or for the matter of that, contribution we give every year to the Imperial Exchequer, we are justified in our criticism. But I shall not dwell on this unpleasant history because we are nearly at the end of the last chapter and there is no use in reviving old and bitter memories. I am only using the past for the purpose of illustrating that it may not be altogether amiss to ask for some definite principle in the acceptance of the division of this Rs. 30 lakhs. I hope, therefore, this resolution will commend itself to the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis:—"Sir, I beg to support Mr. Sarma's Resolution. Mr. Sarma has shown in his speech by giving figures how essential the establishment of a university is in the Central Provinces. I am glad to say the Central Provinces Government have done everything they could to give our new university scheme a good start. Land has been purchased and a committee was appointed for the purpose of suggesting a programme. That programme has been prepared and submitted to the Local Government. They are only waiting to see what improvements they could introduce in that programme as the result of the recommendations of the Sadler University Commission. A mixed Committee of officials and non-officials, as lately appointed by Sir Frank Sly, is now going to sit and consider this question. Money is, however, badly wanted in these times of high pressure. All the services are looking out eagerly for increases to their salaries on account of high prices. Such revision is essentially necessary to keep the services contented and in an efficient condition. After this revision has been made, and after allotments have been made for the several necessary purposes for which money could not be found in the last few years on account of the war, I do not 11-32 A.M.

[*Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*] [9TH MARCH, 1920.]

not think sufficient money will be forthcoming to equip the university in the manner we would all desire. Any grant the Government of India may make for this purpose will, therefore, be most gratefully received and most usefully spent."

11-24 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda :**—" Sir, I wish to give my support to this Resolution. Although my province is not yet fit to ask for a separate university, being a small province, still I think that there ought to be a multiplication of universities in the country We have at present altogether eight universities, including the Benares Hindu and the Mysore Universities, and if the Dacca University be established soon, as we hope it will be, the number will be only nine, and nine in a population of 315 millions is a mere drop in the ocean. I, therefore, strongly support this resolution, and I hope steps will be taken to inaugurate more universities."

11-25 A.M. **The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :**—" Mr. Vice-President, I gladly support the Resolution which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma. I only wish the figure which he has given were larger because I feel that the universities do need a great deal more help than they have up to this time received. I hope the Hon'ble Finance Member and the Hon'ble Education Member will agree to set apart at least this sum if a larger sum cannot be provided. While I do not yield to any of my friends and colleagues in my desire to see primary education extended all over the country, while I do not yield to any one in my appreciation of the very great importance of secondary education being put on a sound footing, I yet feel that university education ought to receive its proper measure of support from the State and from the public, and I think that in any money which can be spared at present too much cannot be set apart for university education. This recommendation comes at a very opportune moment. The Calcutta University Commission have made very many recommendations for modernizing university education. I think whatever differences there might be in regard to details, generally speaking, there is a unanimity of public opinion that the university should be modernised, that is to say education should be provided in a larger measure than has been done in the past. Now this wants money, and large sums of money too, and it is, therefore, desirable that the Government should set apart whatever sum it can to further strengthen the universities. It may be said that the provinces will be in a better position now than they have been in the past and the provinces will contribute in a larger measure to the universities situated within their areas. I hope they will. But even so when the Government of India are in a position to spare some money to be devoted to useful purposes, it would be very proper that they should not forget the universities. As regards the question of the distribution, the resolution recommends that the money should be set apart for starting and assisting the starting of new universities and the maintenance thereof. I am at one with my friend Mr. Sarma and my friend Mr. Chanda in desiring that there should be many more universities established in India. The number of universities in India is still very small, but I share one feeling which, perhaps, they do not share to the same extent, namely, that the universities which exist ought to be strengthened to the fullest extent. It takes a lot of money to start a university as I can tell from experience. The public have contributed Rs. 62 lakhs in hard cash to the Benares Hindu University, and the Ruling Princes have contributed, if we take the capitalised value of their grants, about 21 lakhs. The Government of India give us an annual grant of 1 lakh, but we find that the money is all too insufficient for the needs of the university, and we find that we have to raise another 50 lakhs of rupees within twelve months or so in order to put the University on a satisfactory footing. I would ask my friends, therefore, who are anxious to see universities put on a satisfactory basis, to concentrate their efforts, in the first instance, upon strengthening some centres. I do not say which particular centre. Let the centres be selected

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in an impartial way from the point of view of where the public interest would be best promoted, but I would strongly urge that a few centres well established which are able at once to provide the money and use it to good purpose, should be selected and strengthened. After this has been done, let there be new universities started. I should not be understood to say that I am opposed to the starting of new universities altogether, but I say let not the desire to see the number of universities increased lead to the universities which exist being starved and not being given their proper measure of support. There is no question but that if one particular centre is strengthened, it will benefit the whole country. We have education of the highest type provided in many centres, and it should be the aim of the Government and the public to combine to co-operate to make at least one centre such as would contribute to the needs of the youth of India in all parts of the country.

"If one centre is properly developed, it will be a great help to other centres. Therefore, I would suggest, if the Resolution commends itself to the Hon'ble the Finance Member, that, in the distribution of funds, what should be kept in view is not an equal distribution among the various provinces, but a distribution, in such centres that the largest amount of good will be derived from it for the present. Perhaps in the next year, the distribution may be made to another set of Universities, but at present the needs of the country require that there should be a few universities put on a proper footing, and that cannot be done without a large sum of money being set apart.

"I, therefore, support the Resolution and hope it will find acceptance with the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi :—"Sir, my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma asks the Government to devote the sum of rupees 30 lakhs, 72 thousand for distribution among the various provinces for the purpose of starting and assisting the starting of new Universities and the maintenance thereof. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Reddi, as will be noticed from the next Resolution, would like to have 15 lakhs out of this sum of rupees 30 lakhs, 72 thousand devoted to the purpose of scholarships to deserving pupils of the depressed classes, while my Hon'ble friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya would like to see this sum distributed not in the manner in which my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma proposes, between the various provinces in proportion to their needs, but distributed among definitely selected educational centres in order to strengthen the existing Universities and also to strengthen secondary education. But when I tell my Hon'ble friends what the nature of this 30 lakhs 72 thousand is and how it is not a new sum to be disbursed during the ensuing year for various projects as suggested by them, but that it is a definite sum, itself part of a larger sum most of which has already been assigned, and in the past year too this sum has been spent on definite objects, they will, I am sure, be convinced that there is no sum in the hands of the Government of India which can be distributed between the various objects suggested by them. Let me point out to them that this sum of rupees 30 lakhs, 72 thousand is merely a portion of the annual recurring Imperial subsidies, most of which have already been assigned to various objects and various provinces. This particular sum, no doubt, still remains under the control of the Government of India, but 27 lakhs, 42 thousand out of this sum have already been allotted to technological and agricultural education, so that the Government of India has got only 3 lakhs, 30 thousand. It is this remaining sum which can be distributed for other objects. And let me remind my friend the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya that out of this 3 lakhs, 30 thousand rupees, one lakh is the annual recurring grant which the Government of India make to the Benares Hindu University, so that there remain only 2 lakhs, 30 thousand in our hands to be spent for other educational purposes We have not got this sum of rupees 30 lakhs, 72 thousand, as some Hon'ble Members imagine, which can be distributed between either the various provinces for the founding of new Universities, or can be given to various provinces for endowing 11-30 A.M.

[*Mr. Shafi; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*] [9TH MARCH, 1920.]

scholarships to the depressed classes I am sure Hon'ble Members realise that no one has greater sympathy with the object which they have in view, I mean the founding of new Universities or the improvement of existing Universities than myself, and I can assure the Hon'ble Mr. Reddi that, if funds were available, I would be the first person to press upon the attention of my Hon'ble colleagues the necessity of giving scholarships to the depressed classes. But the proposals now put forward in Council are obviously based upon a misapprehension of the real state of things, and I trust that the explanation which I have given to Hon'ble Members will satisfy them that the Resolution as put forward cannot be accepted. I might mention that out of the portion which is earmarked for technological education, we have given a sum of Rs. 77 thousand to the Benares Hindu University for mechanical engineering; and this will further elucidate the real state of things to Hon'ble Members. I trust that, after this explanation, my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma will see that there is really no sum of rupees 30 lakhs, 72 thousand which can be distributed in the manner in which he suggests."

11-37 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri** :—"Sir, I must confess I do not understand the Hon'ble the Education Member's explanation. At page 47 I read 'the budget estimate for 1920-21 exceeds the revised for the current year by 33·97 lakhs, the increase being mainly due to a reserve provision of 30·72 lakhs representing the portion of the recurring appropriation of 2 crores 14 lakhs that has not been allotted to definite objects.' Then follows a detailed statement in the next paragraph where a sum of 30·72 lakhs is shown as a reserve that is not yet appropriated to definite objects. It must have been appropriated to certain definite objects, as the Hon'ble the Education Member says, after the statement was prepared. Then the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma is perfectly right in asking for a definite appropriation. If the appropriation has been made since then, that, I think, is responsible for it. The Hon'ble Members have been misled by the statement."

11-38 P.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma** :—"Well, Sir, it is unnecessary to state that the wording of paragraphs 102 and 103 gave us the impression that there is still in the hands of the Government this 30 lakhs 72 thousand available for this year. But if I understood my Hon'ble friend the Member for Education aright, he did say that this 30 lakhs was in one sense no doubt under the control of the Government of India, inasmuch as they could, if they liked, after this year, say that these 30 lakhs shall be employed not for technological or agricultural education, but for some other items, but that during this year the amount has been already appropriated. Reading the explanation and the wording of paragraph 102, I understand that, though 30 lakhs is taken out of the control of the Government of India this year, because they have finally appropriated that sum to technological or agricultural education, it is still open to them to withdraw from those two and give it to somebody else if they like to do so hereafter. Still, as a matter of fact, it is not available now, because they have appropriated it or promised it for technological or agricultural education.

"Well, Sir, under these circumstances I may, I think, still put in a plea for the new Universities. Technological and agricultural education might well be accommodated under Agriculture and Industrial Education, for which there are large grants, and education proper be granted this sum of 30 lakhs. What I am most anxious about is this, if the Government of India are going to base their future contribution of six crores from the various provinces on the total of Imperial expenditure, including this 30 lakhs at the end of this year, these 30 lakhs will be available to them. If so, why cannot they promise it to University education on the lines I have mentioned? Of course if I am told that it is absolutely impossible, I shall not press this resolution."

11-41 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi** :—"Sir, may I venture to remove one misapprehension which exists apparently in the mind of my friend, the Hon'ble

[9TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Mr. Shafi; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; The Vice-President; Mr. K. V. Reddi.*]

Mr. Sastri · He quoted from page 47, paragraph 102, the following words :— 'The budget estimate for 1920-21 exceeds the revised for the current year by 33·97 lakhs, the increase being mainly due to a reserve provision of Rs. 30·72 lakhs representing a portion of the recurring appropriation of Rs. 214 lakhs that has not been allotted to definite objects.' This expression 'has not been allotted to definite objects' only means that this sum has not been allotted to definite objects in this budget statement ; that is all. It does not mean that this sum is a sum lying in the hands of the Government of India as a sort of reserve which can be disposed of at any time when a particular call may arise. As a matter of fact, the major portion of this sum, following the example of last year, is intended, as I pointed out, for technological and agricultural education, and I am sure my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma knows full well the great cry in the country for encouragement of these two branches of education. The need for technological and agricultural education is so widely recognised by all sincere well-wishers of the country, that I am perfectly certain public opinion would support the Government of India in their intention of spending this portion of the sum on the encouragement of those two branches of education That exactly is the position, and I trust that that position being fully understood, my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, will withdraw his resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—"May I ask for an explanation, Sir ? Is this 30 lakhs or 27 lakhs of recurring grant finally appropriated to technological and agricultural education ? If so, I have nothing more to ask." 11-14 A.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi :—"It has not yet been given to the provinces, but it is earmarked for these purposes and we intend to give it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—"Sir, I beg to withdraw the resolution."

The Vice-President :—"I understand the Hon'ble Member asks for leave of the Council to withdraw his resolution ?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—"Yes, Sir."

The Resolution was, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* SCHOLARSHIPS FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Reddi :—"Sir, the resolution I have to move runs as follows :— 11-45 A.M.

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that in the Budget Estimate for 1920-21, the Reserve of 30·72 lakhs shown in paragraph 103 (*iii*) of the Explanatory Memorandum be reduced by 15 lakhs to be granted to the provinces and earmarked for scholarships to deserving pupils of the depressed classes.'

"The fate of this resolution is more or less sealed by the answer just given by the Hon'ble Education Member. But, Sir, there is always hope when there is life, and it is customary with all people to bring in the biggest doctor even when life is almost going out of the body. It is in that light that I once more make an appeal to the Hon'ble Member in charge of Education to see if it be not possible to include this item in the term 'agricultural expenditure' for which we are told this reserve of 30·72 lakhs is intended. The depressed classes, it is well-known, are mostly agricultural labourers in this country, and if agriculture can be improved by the education that could be given to landlords, it is my humble submission that it could be as well

[*Mr. K. V. Reddi; Mr. Shafi.*] [9TH MARCH, 1920.]

improved to a certain extent by education being given to the agricultural labourers; and in that light I would earnestly appeal to the Education Member to see that at least a portion of this is given to these agricultural labourers who are the depressed classes. I thought I could place the necessary statistics before the Government, but I feel almost disheartened and I am not at present inclined to go into the whole question; but, Sir, I would just bring to the notice of Government what is being done in the premier Native State of Mysore, where two years ago the system of scholarships to the depressed classes was introduced, and my friend Mr. C. R. Reddy, the Inspector General of Education in Mysore, was telling me that it was a very good success during the short time it was in operation. It will be seen, Sir, that there are various causes why scholarships should be given to these poor unfortunate beings. I know Government has been doing their best for the elementary education of all classes in this country, and also to some extent of these Panchamas; but economic causes prevent these depressed classes from taking advantage of the benefits that are shown to them by the Government. Schools are no doubt established, but it is the experience of those that have occasion to go into the schools and see them that at least six months in the year these schools are practically empty. During certain seasons, such as the harvest season and the transplanting season, one would only see empty benches in these Panchama elementary schools. The reason is simple. A child of 10 or 12 years will perhaps earn a rupee or two for the parents, or it may be that the child has to take food to his father in the field, or it may be that an elderly child will have to take care of the baby leaving the mother to go and work in the field. Education would, therefore, be impossible to be imparted to these unfortunate beings, unless some encouragement is given to them; and it is in that light I have pressed for this resolution. I know that hereafter the education of these classes will be in the hands of the Provincial Governments. All that I expect and pray for here is, that the principle may be recognised, so that, in the future, ministers may not find reasons to deny this kind of relief, this kind of benefit, to the depressed classes, so that you may here establish a precedent which no minister can afford hereafter not to follow. It is only for that purpose that I move this resolution. I do not mind what the amount may be; it may be a very small amount; but I only request Government to accept the principle and to do what little they can in the matter of bringing it into the expression 'agricultural education'."

11-50 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi:**—"Sir, I have already explained to Hon'ble Members the exact position with regard to this sum of Rs. 30·72 lakhs; but perhaps it will interest Hon'ble Members if I were to read to them certain passages out of the publication called 'Progress of Education in India' for the years 1912-17, issued by our Bureau of Education. At page 208, paragraph 510 runs as follows:—

'The special measures adopted for bringing aboriginals and the depressed classes to school are (*a*) scholarships and fee exemptions, (*b*) the special hostel system, (*c*) instruction in industries, (*d*) special training facilities, and (*e*) special inspection.'

"Hon'ble Members will notice that one of the measures adopted is scholarships and fee exemptions. Paragraph 511 deals with this particular head. This is how the paragraph runs:—

'Generally speaking, these classes read free and are encouraged by scholarships and rewards. In Bombay, books and slates are supplied free of charge and clothing is distributed after the examinations. In Bihar and Orissa, scholarships are offered including college scholarships, and two scholarships in the Kalimpong lace school for Arboriculture, and one more for the Veterinary College. In the Central Provinces and Assam, 30 and 37 scholarships, respectively, are reserved for aboriginal and depressed classes; five of the former and 21 of the latter are college scholarships.'

"After describing the various other methods adopted for the encouragement of education among the depressed classes, the net result is summed up in paragraph 516:—

'When it is considered that only 3·22 per cent. of the total population is at school, a percentage of 2·13 among the depressed classes in Madras is in comparison not altogether unsatisfactory.'

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"It will thus be seen that the various Provincial Governments are already adopting measures for the encouragement of education amongst the depressed classes, and I am sure my Hon'ble friend Mr. Reddi will be gratified if I say to him that educational progress amongst the depressed classes has the entire sympathy of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Reddi:—Sir, I think that my only alternative is to beg leave to withdraw this resolution. But before doing so, I may be permitted to make one or two observations. I have examined the figures given in the Report on the Progress of Education in India for the years 1912-1917 and the remarks appearing at page 209 in it. The figures given there are no doubt correct, but in my humble opinion they are somewhat misleading. 3·22 per cent. of the population is no doubt all that is at school, but that is, when taking the whole population into account including not merely the higher classes but also the depressed classes, the aboriginals and the criminal tribes. The population of these three classes, namely, aboriginals, depressed classes and the criminal tribes is something like 45,721,924 as appears from the Report. Of these, there are at school 4,82,214. If we take a percentage of these, it will be found that only ·94 are at school. On the other hand, if we take the other or higher classes alone into account, we find their population is 198,299,176, of whom, 7,369,697 are at school, working out a percentage of 3·9. By pointing out this discrepancy it is not my desire to say that the Government has not been sympathising with the education of these lower classes. I fully appreciate, if I may say so, and I am thankful to the Government for, the great sympathy they have shown. But, Sir, the impetus given is not enough. Being a product of a University myself, it cannot for a moment be said that I depreciate University education. But, Sir, it looks to me that there is in our educational system something, as has rightly been described, top heavy. Perhaps this top-heavy nature is to be found in some other departments also, but there is a class of people who honestly believe that Government may devote more attention and more money to elementary education than to higher education comparatively speaking. With these submissions I beg leave to withdraw my resolution." 11-53 A.M.

The Resolution was, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* GRANTS TO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS FOR COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:— 11-56 A.M.
"Sir, I beg to move that—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the surplus of two million provided in next year's budget be reduced by £500,000, and this latter amount be set aside for being utilized in grants to Provincial Governments to enable them to assist municipalities in financing schemes of compulsory primary education.'

"Sir it has been the practice of Finance Members to provide a considerable surplus in the budget, and that procedure has been defended on the ground that a surplus is necessary to enable Government to meet unforeseen financial liabilities.

[At this stage the Hon'ble the Vice-President vacated the chair and the Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill took it.]

"Without entering upon a discussion of the disputed question of surpluses, which has been a subject of repeated criticism in this Council, I may be permitted to observe that the reduction of our contemplated surplus next year

[*Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer Mr. W. M. Hailey.*] [9TH MARCH, 1920.]

by half a million, which I propose will not create an embarrassing situation for the Finance Member, and yet will place at his disposal a sum of money which is urgently called for for the expansion of elementary education in the country. Members of the Council are aware how keen the people are on this question and how, in spite of the burdens they are willing to impose upon themselves the financing of schemes of compulsory primary education in several municipal areas in proving utterly beyond their capacity. With the full knowledge that the proposition will be challenged, I venture to make the statement that the financial responsibility of the expansion of elementary education among the mass of the people must be shouldered to a great extent by the National Government. The resources of Provincial Governments are not likely to be equal to the strain that will be put upon them by the demand of municipalities and local bodies for assistance in spreading mass education, and financial autonomy in provinces will not increase their resources to necessary extent. I want the Government of India to assume the responsibility of the extension of elementary education. Mass elevation and Mass education, on which depends the future of the country, are matters of national importance, which should be recognized by the Government of India. I am aware the objection will be raised that the system of doles to be given by the Central Government to the Provinces has been discredited, and that Provincial Governments must in the near future be left to solve their own problems without either patronage or control proceeding from Delhi. There is also the imminent separation of Imperial and Provincial Finance which may be pleaded in opposition to the arrangements I am proposing.

"I contend with reference to these objections that if we grant the urgency and the vital importance of mass education, we have to admit the necessity of providing liberal finance for the purpose. Provincial Governments and municipal and local bodies will, of course, bear their proper share of the expenditure. But their resources will have to be materially strengthened if they are to undertake schemes of compulsory education in the immediate or near future It is here that the National Government must play its part and be prepared to shoulder its responsibility. If Government set aside, from year to year a definite sum for being devoted to the partial financing of elementary education, they will facilitate and encourage the educational progress which every one has at heart as being the very foundation of all advancement. To begin with I propose that half a million should next year be set aside and be made the nucleus of an educational fund which will grow as we proceed and which may be made available to municipalities and local bodies which undertake schemes of compulsory education, but which without some help are not in a position to put the projects into operation. The Central Government alone with its long and elastic resources can render assistance in this way and hence my proposal. With these words, I move the resolution."

12-1 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey**:—"Sir, it has frequently been the custom in the past for Finance Members when rising to oppose a resolution, to begin by expressing their sympathy with it. Now the cause of Primary Education needs no perfunctory expression of sympathy from me; and I shall deal with this question frankly and simply as a financial matter. What is the claim that the Hon'ble Member seeks to establish now? It is this, that the Imperial Government shall make itself responsible for Primary Education. It will at once occur to every member of this Council that that claim strikes at the root of our Reforms policy. If Local Governments are to become more effectively autonomous, if they are to provide their own resources for those subjects over which they will have complete administrative control, then the proposition put forward by the Hon'ble Member must at once fall to the ground. I have said, however, that I shall treat this purely as a financial matter. Now Hon'ble Members have taken so much

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interest in the details of the Budget,—an interest, which has been kindly on the part of some members, though less kindly on the part of others,—that it will perhaps be unnecessary for me to dilate here as to the manner in which one expected surplus is made up. Our surplus cannot be realised unless we succeed in making good our gains by Exchange; and it is therefore necessary to keep in our minds a very clear idea of how this surplus, if realised, must be spent. It must be spent not on grants for expenditure such as the Hon'ble Member desires to see, nor on forming the nucleus of a permanent fund such as his proposal would commit us to; it must, as I have tried to plead to the Council before, be devoted entirely to putting ourselves straight in regard to what I may (using the language which we use every day in private life) describe as our overdraft at the Bank. This is one point. The second point is this, that Local Governments themselves will in future, if our anticipations are realised, have far larger resources for meeting the cost of Primary education than they have at present. This, I think, should give the Hon'ble Member some consolation, and should give him the guarantee that the cause he is pleading for need not want that financial support which he desires. The provinces, putting the matter roughly, will have some eleven crores a year more than they have now, and I think it is reasonable on my part that I should refer the Hon'ble Member to the Provincial Councils themselves, and ask him to establish in those Councils his claim that a larger share of their resources should be devoted to Primary education. I have a final point to make in this connection. At the end of the current year the provinces will still have one crore and seventy-eight lakhs of unexpended Imperial Grants which have been earmarked for expenditure on Education. I imagine therefore that there are substantial reasons why they have not included larger sums in their Budgets for Primary education, reasons which are best known to the Local Governments themselves. I put to the Hon'ble Member therefore that any immediate pressure he wishes to apply should be applied in the Local Councils, and not here".

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:—"Sir, I am sorry the Hon'ble the Finance Member cannot see his way to accept my Resolution, and, in view of the observations that have fallen from him in this matter, I think I have no other alternative than to ask your permission to withdraw it". 12-7 P.M.

The Resolution was, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* WITHDRAWAL OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO MILITARY FORCES.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"Sir, I beg to move that the Rules of Business be suspended to admit of my resolution number 5 being discussed." 12-8 P.M.

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill (*presiding*):—"I suspend the Rules of Business".

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"Sir, I beg to move the Resolution that stands in my name that—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the provisional allotment made in the revised estimates, 1919-20, and the Budget estimates, 1920-21, towards contributions from India to the United Kingdom under the Resolution passed by this Council on the 9th September 1918 *re* financial assistance in respect of the cost of the military forces raised or to be raised in India be omitted, and that no further payments be made thereunder.'

[*Mr. V. J. Patel; Sir Dinshaw Wacha.*] [9TH MARCH, 1920.]

"Sir, this is not strictly a Budget resolution and at my request you have been good enough to suspend the Rules of Business in order to enable me to put the resolution before this Council. The Council is aware that when the people of India made the contribution of one hundred millions towards the expenses of the War they were told that that would be the last contribution. However in September 1918, the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, the then Finance Member, moved a resolution in this Council that a further contribution should be made by India, and he left the decision of the resolution to the non-official Members of the Council. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Sastri then moved an amendment to the resolution of Sir William Meyer. That amendment proposed the addition of the following words—'and recognise that such larger share be to the extent and under the conditions and safeguards indicated in the speech of the Hon'ble Finance Member in moving this resolution.' That is to say, he wanted that the further contribution should be made only to the extent and under the conditions mentioned in the speech of the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer in moving that resolution. That amendment was accepted by the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, and ultimately the resolution as amended was carried by a majority vote of the non-official Members. Now the significance of the words 'the extent' used by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sastri was that the Council committed the country to a contribution of 45 millions only, and the significance of another part of the amendment relating to conditions was that the non-official members accepted that resolution under three conditions mentioned in Sir William Meyer's speech. If any of those conditions did operate, then the question of payment of the contribution was to be re-considered. What were those conditions? The conditions were (1) if the agricultural conditions became worse than they were then, (2) if exchange should be affected adversely, and (3) if we should have to fight on our own frontiers on our own account. If any of these three conditions happened, then our liability to pay the proposed additional charge would be re-considered. Now what I want the Council to remember in the first place, before we go into the question whether any of these conditions have operated, is that the resolution was passed by the Council in September 1918 on the supposition that the war would last till the end of 1919. That was the supposition underlying the whole resolution. If we had known that the war would come to an end in November 1918 or about that time, there would have been no occasion for the passing of that resolution at all. As a matter of fact, if there was no Council meeting in September, if the meeting were, say, in November, then there would have been no resolution at all for further contribution. It was passed on the supposition, as I said, that the war would last till the end of 1919. But the war came to an end earlier. And therefore my submission in the first place is that that resolution does not hold good at all. Then, again, I submit that the conditions mentioned in the resolution itself have operated, at any rate two important conditions have been satisfied. The agricultural conditions were worse in subsequent months than in the month in which the resolution was passed; we had to fight our own battles on our own frontier on our own account. It is an admitted fact, Sir, that in 1918 there was a failure of rain, and famine had to be declared in several parts of India in 1918, as well as in some months of 1919. It was a widespread scarcity in the whole of India and famine in several parts of India. Of course when the resolution was passed it was already known that the agricultural conditions were bad, but there was expectation that the late rains might save the situation. But unfortunately it happened otherwise. We did not get rains and there was consequent scarcity and famine. So that the first condition at once operated, and there arose therefore the ground for the re-consideration of the whole question. In fact several public bodies and associations in India passed resolutions asking the Government of India to reconsider the resolution and requesting the Secretary of State not to take any action on that resolution. In Bombay, for instance, the Bombay Presidency Association, of which my Hon'ble friend Sir Dinshaw is the President . . .

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha:—"Not now."

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The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel :—"Now he is the Vice-President."

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha :—"I have no connection with it now."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel :—"passed a resolution appealing to the Government of India, in view of the agricultural conditions in India, to re-consider the resolution. However somehow or other Government did not do anything of the kind then, and I do not know whether any action was taken by the Secretary of State on the resolutions passed by these public bodies and associations. Nor do I know whether the matter was placed before the two Houses of Parliament, whose sanction is necessary before any contribution could be taken from India. Even up to now I do not know whether the contribution has been sanctioned by the two Houses of Parliament. But what I wanted to point out, Sir, was this that, in spite of the fact that the agricultural conditions grew worse, and therefore the first condition operated at once, the Government of India did not take any action by way of re-considering the resolution. My Hon'ble friend the Finance Member has now suggested in his narrative that the matter is open to re-consideration. That gives us some hope and therefore I have ventured to bring this resolution before this Council. If my Hon'ble friend the Finance Member had not mentioned it, probably we would never have brought this resolution and the question would not have been the subject-matter of any discussion in the Council. It was because the Government thought it proper to tell this Council and the public that this was a matter which required re-consideration or which could be re-considered, that this resolution comes. Of course we made attempts in the past to get the Government and the Secretary of State to re-consider this question, but they did not do so then. Now Government comes forward—it is very good of them—and tells us 'you can re-consider the matter and we shall leave the decision of it to the non-official members.' Of course the decision of the non-official members you can very well understand in a matter of this kind.

"The ground on which according to my Hon'ble friend the Finance Member the matter is open to re-consideration is that the third condition, namely, that if we should have to fight on our own account on our own frontier, the question of further contribution would be re-considered, has been satisfied. That condition, Sir, was fulfilled long before even the last September Session. Why were we not asked to re-consider the question then? However, I do not complain; better late than never. The question now is how far this matter is open to re-consideration. The position is this. Under the Resolution, if the war lasted till the end of 1919, we were bound, the country was bound—because after all the decision of the non-official members was taken as representing the views of the country—to pay 45 millions. Very well. The war ended early and we expected that no contribution would be taken, but the Government of India, after some correspondence with the Secretary of State and the Home Government, came to some settlement, and they said that 31 millions and not 45 millions would be taken. So, according to the decision of the Government of India, arrived at after consultation and settlement, with the Home Government, we were bound to pay 31 millions. 13 millions have already been paid, so there remain 18 millions to be paid. This 18 millions will consist of effective as well as non-effective charges—I will not go into the question as to how much would be on account of effective and how much on account of non-effective charges. If the question is not re-considered, we will have to pay 18 millions We had to undergo an expenditure of 14⅗ millions on the Afghan war according to the revised estimates of 1919. Now, Sir, I must make it quite clear that, as the Resolution stands, I do not touch the question of the amount already paid. I do not say that we should ask that it should be refunded, nor do I say that we should not ask, I leave that question open in fact for another occasion should any one be disposed to re-open it. My resolution does not commit the non-official members of this Council one way or the other on that question which will remain open.

[*Mr. V. J. Patel.*] [9TH MARCH, 1920.]

I thought mine was a Budget Resolution and that I could not include in it the question of amounts which had been dealt with in the previous budgets, and therefore I restricted it to the figures of the revised budget estimates of 1919 and to the budget estimates for 1920. Therefore, as I say, my Resolution leaves that question of the 13 millions already paid quite open to be discussed on some future occasion, if some one so desires. The sole question at present is, whether we should pay the 18 millions which remain to be paid or not.

"Now in the last paragraph, paragraph 8, of Appendix II of the Financial Statement, the *pros* and *cons* of the question have been stated by the Finance Member. He says:

'One of the conditions attached to the guarantee having become operative, namely, the occurrence of war on the frontier, it might on the one hand be justly urged that the cost of the frontier operations (£14¾ million) should be deducted from the contribution promised.'

"I do not understand why the proposed contribution should be reduced by that amount only. If one of the conditions has been fulfilled, then the whole question is open to re-consideration, and you cannot say therefore that so much only should be deducted; you cannot with any reason urge that only to that extent should the contribution be reduced.

"The Hon'ble the Finance Member goes on to say:—

'On the other hand, it might be pointed out that, even if the cost of the Afghan war be added to the cost of the further contribution as now estimated, the net result would exceed by very little the original estimate of £45 million framed by Sir William Meyer in 1918, which was accepted by India as the amount of her liability.'

"Now, Sir, that liability was accepted by the non-official members of this Council on behalf of India on the supposition that the war would last till the end of 1919. The argument that, because India had accepted a liability of £45 million, therefore, even if the Afghan war expenditure were added to the present liability of 31 millions, it would not exceed very much the £45 million promised, will, I hope, not appeal to this Council. Circumstances are quite different. The war ended early, and, in view of the fact that we passed the Resolution on the supposition that the war would last till the end of 1919, we are not bound to pay that amount, other considerations apart.

"The Finance Member goes on—

'Secondly, there is the important consideration that the excess profits duty, which is expected to bring in 9 crores, was specially imposed to pay for the portion of the contribution falling due in 1919-20.'

"That is true. But we want money for various purposes. Sir, because a particular contribution was levied for a particular purpose, and it is found that contribution is not necessary for that purpose, it is absurd to suggest that the contribution should still be utilized for that purpose.

"The last point that the Hon'ble the Finance Member has raised is one which it is very difficult for me to understand, and I do not know whether there are any other friends of mine who understand it fully. He says:

'Finally, there are strong grounds for holding that any re-consideration of the case should not in any case extend to the non-effective charges in view of the nature of the settlement referred to in paragraph 5 above, since to do so might involve India in liabilities which cannot now be definitely stated.'

"We do not know what those liabilities will be. It is stated in paragraph 5 that—

'It has been a long-standing practice, dating from 1870, for India to bear the Indian service share, if any, of *all* pensions of British troops employed in British campaigns, while His Majesty's Government do the same in the case of Indian campaigns.'

"And on account of that practice claims may be preferred by the Home Government. That is the suggestion, if I understand it aright. When we passed the resolution regarding the £45 millions it was definitely tated by the then Finance Member himself in his speech 'we consider that, in present circumstances, we might offer to bear the extraordinary pension

[9TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Mr. V. J. Patel; Sir Claude Hill; Sir Dinshaw Wacha.*]

charges on account of Indian troops and followers, and British officers of the Indian Army; and the 'service share' of similar charges relating to British troops including both those who belonged to the Indian establishment at the outbreak of the war and those who have at some previous time served in India' If we were really bound to pay or if the Home Government could as of right make us pay the expenditure regarding certain service share charges, where was the justification for Sir William Meyer to include those charges in the resolution of September 1918? As a matter of fact, Sir William Meyer and the Government of India were of opinion that we were not liable for those charges, and therefore it was necessary to include them in the resolution so as to make it clear that we undertook to bear them by that resolution. I do not think I need. . . .

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill (*presiding*) :—"The Hon'ble Member still has a few minutes; but I think the Council would like me to draw his attention to the fact that there is a great deal of work and a great many resolutions before the Council, and perhaps he will endeavour to bring his remarks to a close within the period allotted to him."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel :—"Even if I had not been asked to finish I had not in fact to say anything more. I hope the non-official members of this Council will favourably receive this resolution, and in fact welcome it, and as it is based on a suggestion of the Government I do not suppose there will be any difficulty in the way of its being accepted."

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha :—"Sir, I beg to move the following amendment to the Hon'ble Mr. Patel's resolution :— 12-31 P.M.

'That for the words 'the provisional allotment . . . be made thereunder' the following words be substituted, *viz.*, . . .'

I regret that I am not able to read out the whole amendment as my eyes are rather bad. I hope the Council will take it as read."

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill (*presiding*) :—"I think perhaps it may be convenient if I read out the amendment. The Hon'ble Member's motion is:—

'That for the words 'the provisional allotment . . . be made thereunder' the following words be substituted, namely :—

'The sum shown in paragraph 7, Appendix II, Financial Statement, as still payable for effective and non-effective charges under the Resolution passed by this Council on the 10th September, 1918, on Sir William Meyer's motion, be paid to His Majesty's Government, after deducting therefrom the expenditure on the Afghan War and the Frontier Tribes Expedition.

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha :—"Thank you, Sir. Two reasons have prompted me to bring forward this amendment. Firstly, there prevails a general feeling amongst my non-official Indian colleagues in this Council in reference to this particular contribution. Secondly, there is evident equity and justice to have this contribution waived now. My friend, Mr. Patel, has already in a preliminary way cleared the ground for me, and I do not want, therefore, to travel over it again. The reasons and the conditions which were operative before are no longer operative now. But I may say this, that all through the debate which took place in September 1918, both at the informal committee and afterwards in the open Council, most non-official members very willingly, and with the greatest alacrity, agreed to the further contribution of £45 millions as proposed by Sir William Meyer. India had up to that time rendered every possible service to England to enable her to win the war. She assisted the Government at Home with men, money and other services in all sorts of ways. In fact, we may justly say that India is very proud of the share she

[*Sir Dinshaw Wacha; Sir Claude Hill.*] [9TH MARCH, 1920.]

had in enabling England to win the war. That being so, the contribution was at that time ungrudgingly granted, specially as she was threatened on her North-West Frontier by the enemies of the Allies. Mr. Lloyd George in his memorable speech of March the 4th of that year had observed that the Eastern menace was so great that India would do well to take care of herself; and we all thought that it was necessary not only for India's safety, but also in view of the great danger to which the Allies might be exposed on the Western front of the War. They therefore cheerfully agreed to the contribution of £45 millions. Well, Sir, events turned out very differently from what was anticipated. Happily for us and the world the war did end soon after the September resolution: the armistice was signed sometime in November 1918. I think my friend, Mr. Patel, was right in observing that had that resolution been brought forward two months later, in all probability it would not have been necessary at all. That being the case, it stands to reason, that we ought now to re-consider the position. In re-considering it I beg to refer to one point in connection with the third Afghan war. That war has cost us £14¾ millions. I intended speaking on the subject yesterday, whilst the debate was going on on the budget; but it became very late and as I could not attend the Council at the later hour in the evening, I now take this opportunity of referring to the important matter. It is, in my opinion, greatly relevant to my amendment, and I should like to say a few words on the subject. It has astonished me, as I think it has astonished a great many of my Indian friends, that this little war of six months should have cost as much as £14¾ millions! It is an appalling sum, even after making every possible allowance about the variety of objects to which the Finance Member referred very freely, frankly and unreservedly in his speech, namely, as to the equipment of the forces, medical and other necessities, and the modern materials and resources of warfare which had to be introduced in this war. Even after making a most general allowance for these things, I do say, Sir, that the amount expended on this Afghan War is to me most extraordinary. I cannot understand it; there must be some great leakage somewhere, some great wastage of expenditure which cannot be accounted for. There is no mistake about this waste. I may here bring to the notice of the Council one pertinent fact. Sir, the second Afghan war lasted for nearly three years, from 1877 till the end of 1879. The total cost of that war amounted to only £20 million sterling. There were many disagreeable military incidents in that war. Many of my friends here, perhaps, may not recollect them. Many must have been very young then; but there is my old friend there, Mr. Banerjea, who would probably have been 32 or 31 then, and he, I doubt not, recollects what that war cost and what were those disagreeable incidents of that campaign . . . .

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill (*presiding*):—"May I ask the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha whether this really has any reference to the question of his amendment?".

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha:—"I do submit, Sir, that it does in one way bear upon it, because I want to point out why we should forego this contribution of £14¾ million. I will say a few words only on the point and no more. Two distinguished Generals were there; one marched from Kabul to Kandahar, and another marched from Kandahar to Kabul, in order to retrieve the situation on both directions. There was a great reverse of British arms at Maiwand. But I will refrain from saying more on the subject. Apart from that, there was the severe famine of 1877-78 in the whole of India, and especially in the Madras Presidency. The famine was so very great that the Government reduced the usual famine rations from 2-lb. to 1½-lb. per head. On this unwise reduction there was very severe criticism in the whole of the Indian Press. Whatever money was wanted for that war was of course freely spent, but at the expense of the famine conditions. Millions of people died because of that

[9TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Sir Dinshaw Wacha; Mr. W. M. Hailey.*]

reduction in the famine rations of the starving and the hungry. Then the Liberal Government came into power in 1880, with Mr. Gladstone at the head of it, soon after his memorable success in the Midlothian Election campaign. The late Duke of Devonshire was the Secretary of State for India. The hue and cry raised in the House of Commons was very great. The war was taken on hand in the Imperial interests of England and not in the interests of India, and that a contribution should in justice be made to India. The House resolved to contribute five millions towards the cost of the war. The actual cost of the war, therefore, to India was fifteen millions. Thus, the Second Afghan War which was waged for three years cost India only 15 millions, while this little war of six months has cost us 14¾ millions! Just contrast the difference. I say that I cannot understand why there should have been this extraordinary expenditure; of course it is an accomplished fact and I only refer to it in order that my Honourable friends, particularly the non-officials, may be enabled to come to a right understanding why I wish this amendment should be passed. I think it is only fair to India that this cost should not be borne by her. India has never grudged any voluntary contribution that was needed to win the war. In fact, from the Secretary of State downwards, every one has acknowledged that India has splendidly assisted England and the Allies and fulfilled all her obligations; aye, even more than she undertook and demanded by her ability. That is a fact; and, therefore, I say that having regard to that fact and having regard to this question that the third Afghan war could not entirely be said to be on account of India, my amendment should easily find acceptance. It was partly undertaken in Imperial interests. There was the preservation of the independence and integrity of Persia, and there was the consolidation of Mesopotamia to be safeguarded. Both were objects of grave Imperial interests, interests in which England and India were equally involved. My amendment on these grounds ought to be accepted therefore. Under the circumstances, it cannot be alleged or urged that the third Afghan war was simply waged to expel external aggression and nothing beyond it. It was something more than expelling external aggression. It was also for the purpose of securing the integrity of Persia and the safety of Mesopotamia. Those, I repeat, being the several reasons, Sir, I consider that in fairness and equity, that from the balance of 18 millions which have still to be paid, it will be wise on the part of the Government to accept this amendment. And it will be wise also on the part of my non-official friends who, I believe, are more or less in harmony with me to agree to the cost of the third Afghan war being deducted from the balance we have to pay. With these words I commend this amendment to the Council for acceptance."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey:—"Sir, if I rise to speak on this motion, it is simply in order, in the first place, to emphasise the fact that it has been decided that the voting on this question should be left entirely to the non-official members of this Council. I have a further object, and that is, to endeavour to supply one or two figures which will make clearer the exact effect both of the resolution and of the amendment, and I hope, Sir, that I am not out of order in the circumstances in giving this information to the Council. The effect of the Hon'ble Mr. Patel's motion would be that we should of course pay no more on account of the 'further contribution' than the 13·6 millions that we have already paid. The effect of the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha's amendment would be, that as we now calculate, we should have to pay possibly about £850,000 more. That is to say, that we should, if Sir Dinshaw Wacha's amendment is accepted, probably have to include the sum of one million which is referred to in paragraph 8 of my Appendix, and possibly a further sum of one million which may still have to be incurred in connection with the operations of 1920-21. The net effect of that—I will not trouble the Council with the calculation which is somewhat complicated—would be that we should still have to pay £850,000. That is my contribution for the information of the Council. 12-42 P.M.

[*Mr. W. M. Hailey; Sir Dinshaw Wacha; Sir Claude Hill; Mr. G. S. Khaparde; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*] [9TH MARCH, 1920.]

"But I have a further object, and that is to ask that it should be made perfectly clear by the Hon'ble Members of this Council for the information of Government what is their intention in another respect, if Sir Dinshaw Wacha's amendment is accepted. Are we to understand by this amendment that it is the sense of this Council that we should deduct not only the expenditure on the Afghan War, the active operations of which are happily closed, but the whole of the expenditure which may be incurred in the future on the frontier tribes expedition? Are we to deduct from the 'further contribution' not only what we have already spent and what forms part of our Budget for the current year, but any future expenditure on these operations in the next year? . . . .

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha:—"May I say one word, Sir?"

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey:—"I beg your pardon. I only ask this question with a view to put the matter on a clear footing so that when we make up our accounts and communicate with the Secretary of State any decision to which this Council may come, there may be no mistake whatever about the figures."

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill (presiding):—"I will ask the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha to explain."

12-45 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha:**—"This frontier expedition is simply a corollary of the Afghan War, and no thing else. It is part and parcel of it, although you may make a distinction. The Afghan War was entirely for the benefit of India and of England. That being the case I do include the cost of that expedition in the 14¾ millions. That is all I have to say."

12-46 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde:**—"Sir, I took part in the debate on this Resolution when it came on at Simla, and there I stated that my heart inclined me to pay but my head declined to sanction the expenditure. That was the difficulty then. After two years, I find that the same difficulty endures unfortunately to-day. If there was the great war which was spoken of the other day, there is also a frontier war on our hands to-day and something very troublesome because these little tribes are difficult to control. You cannot employ all your forces against them. They are like flies, and you cannot follow a fly with a gun, nor can you run after a fly with a sword, and these small tribes appear, disappear and re-appear. So we have that trouble on our hands. So those conditions still exist, I mean those conditions under which we agreed to pay this money or rather those conditions which would prevent us from giving that money still endure and exist. So I personally support the original proposition. We have a large number of objects on which we have to spend money, and people have been asking for grants for education, sanitation and for various other purposes which appear to be very necessary. In view of this, I think we better not pay anything at all. England is a rich country; she has got any amount of money and she can afford to pay. What is more, it is a matter which has some relevance to the present question. England has got some ships and some goods from Germans and she has also realised some money. Probably a portion of that money we shall get, and I agree that the portion of our share which we shall so receive may be devoted for the purposes of this frontier war or whatever that may be. But as the position stands at present, I still adhere to the original proposition not to give anything at all."

12-49 P.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:**—"Sir, I support the amendment of my Hon'ble friend, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, and for this reason.

[9TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.*]

Of course, it may appear that there is not much difference in effect between the results of Mr. Patel's motion and that of Sir Dinshaw Wacha. But I think, Sir, there is a great deal of principle involved. We do not know exactly what the figures when worked out will come to. Rightly or wrongly we came to a decision in 1918-19. The 45 million was the outside limit which was arrived at on certain calculations. Well, we did not agree to pay as much as 45 millions if it was not necessary, such as, for example, if the war terminated earlier. We had to be prepared to pay more if the war lasted longer than those three or four years for which it lasted. There was a proviso, namely, that we would be entitled to re-consider the whole matter in case there was war, pestilence or famine in our own country. That contingency has arrived. Now if we are to re-consider the matter and say that we are not bound to pay anything at all as suggested, then it would logically follow that not only shall we pay nothing, but we would be entitled to the re-payment of the 13 millions also which we had paid. Therefore, I think, inasmuch as nobody will argue or rather is prepared to argue that India should obtain a refund of the sum of £13 millions which has been paid on the strength of that resolution, the question is to what extent we should respect that resolution. Once the principle is conceded effect ought to be given to it, and it seems to me that we would be within our rights if we say that we require the whole amount for our own purposes on account of the frontier troubles. Now the Afghan and frontier war has cost us 14¾ million pounds or 15 million pounds and whatever it may be, we ask that it should be excused. We deeply regret that any necessity should have arisen that this country should go forward and say 'please let us off that amount'. Of course, I was one of those who opposed the original motion as it at first stood. I said that whatever could be spared from the finances of the country and whatever could be got by means of excess profits taxation might be paid but nothing further. I suppose the result under my amendment would have been nearly the same as has been arrived at now. But by a decision of the majority we arrived at a different conclusion, and we must respect that resolution. There is no use now trying to whittle it down in so far as we may not be absolutely obliged to do so.

"Well, Sir, I hope those who are watching us will take it that the Council is extremely reluctant to go back in any way whatsoever upon the resolution passed in 1918. Whether the war lasted two months or four years, we made a promise; a promise is a promise, but we are not deviating from it. We do submit that, having regard to the extreme poverty of the country, to the fact that we had to undergo great privations in 1919 owing to high prices from which even now people are suffering, and the extremely unsatisfactory state of our finances, having regard to all these circumstances, Sir, we ask that we should not be uncharitably judged when we ask that the expenditure on the war should be deducted from the amount which might otherwise have been payable."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda :—"I should like to say one or two words, Sir, as I do not wish to give a silent vote on this amendment. Sir, I was one of those who thought it my duty to support the Resolution in 1918, for the grant of this additional sum of 45 millions, but, Sir, the gift was a conditional one, that is to say, that we did not agree to pay as much as 45 millions if the war terminated earlier or if we had to pay for any Frontier war. Though fortunately the war terminated earlier, we have to pay for the Afghan war and Frontier expedition, and I think it naturally follows that we should act according to the terms of the resolution and deduct the amount that we have had to pay for the Afghan war. 12-54 P.M.

"With these few words, Sir, I associate myself with the amendment of Sir Dinshaw Wacha."

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri :—"I also associate myself with the amendment of Sir Dinshaw Wacha."

[*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea; Raja Sir Rampal Singh; Mr. V. J. Patel; Mr. W. M. Hailey; Mr. Nigel F. Paton.*] [9TH MARCH, 1920.]

12-45 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea** :—"Sir, I should like to associate myself with this amendment. We do not want to construe the conditions in a petty-fogging spirit, but, having regard to the circumstances in which we find ourselves, we should treat it in a generous spirit, and I therefore think that we are bound to accept the amendment of Sir Dinshaw Wacha."

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh :—"I, too, Sir, would like to associate myself with the amendment which Sir Dinshaw Wacha has moved."

12-50 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel** :—"Well, Sir, from the statement of my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Hailey, it is quite clear that there is really no difference between what appears at first sight to be a very moderate amendment and my own Resolution. I thought at first that my Hon'ble friend, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, really wanted something materially different from what I demand, but, after all said and done, the difference comes to not even a million pounds. We have to pay 18 millions if we stand by the 1918 resolution, and if no other conditions have to be considered, I say, 'Do not pay anything'; my Hon'ble friend says, 'No, you pay 850 thousand pounds'. That is the only difference, and yet you never know whether even 850 thousand pounds will have to be paid. What further expenditure will yet have to be incurred we do not know; it may even go over 18 millions. I am not sure whether the amendment of my Hon'ble friend, Sir Dinshaw Wacha would not in effect carry us much farther than my own Resolution. If you accept the amendment of Sir Dinshaw Wacha, you are not sure where you are, but if you accept my Resolution you know exactly where you are.

"However, as there is not much difference, and perhaps the amendment goes even further than my Resolution, I do not mind giving my vote in support of it though I do not propose to withdraw my own Resolution."

12-58 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey** :—"Sir, I am, I hope, not out of order, but I am only acting in the capacity and with the intention I have already described. If I understood correctly what Sir Dinshaw Wacha intends I think it would be of advantage if the amendment were made clear by the addition of a few words which I hope he will accept; as I have explained before I have suggested this insertion so that there should be no subsequent doubt whatever on the subject. It would be clearer if the following words were added after the word expedition 'as shown in the accounts of the current year and including the sum of one million pounds referred to in paragraph 8 of Appendix II to the Financial Statement and any expenditure incurred during the coming year on the Frontier Tribes Expedition subject to there being no recovery of sums already paid on account of the contribution.' That, I think, expresses what Sir Dinshaw Wacha had in his mind, and I hope he will agree to these additions."

The following amended Resolution was then put to the Council and adopted:—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the sum shown in paragraph 7, Appendix II, Financial Statement, as still payable for effective and non-effective charges under the Resolution passed by this Council on the 10th September, 1918, on Sir William Meyer's motion, be paid to His Majesty's Government, after deducting therefrom the expenditure on the Afghan War and the Frontier Tribes Expeditions, as shown in the accounts of the current year, and including the sum of one million pounds referred to in paragraph 8 of Appendix II of the Financial Statement, and any expenditure incurred during the coming year on the Frontier Tribes Expedition subject to there being no recovery of sums already paid on account of the contribution.'

The Hon'ble Mr. Nigel F. Paton :—"Sir, might I ask it to be recorded that I did not vote?"

[9TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Mr. A. P. Muddiman; Sir Claude Hill; Mr. Nigel F. Paton; The Vice-President.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. A. P. Muddiman :—"It will not be recorded unless the Hon'ble Member calls for a division."

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill (*presiding*) :—"Does the Hon'ble Member call for a division?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Nigel F. Paton :—"No, Sir, I do not wish to put the Council to that trouble."

[At this stage the Council adjourned for Lunch.]

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1920-21.

THIRD STAGE.

The Vice-President :—"The Council will now proceed to the third stage of the discussion."

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill :—"Sir, I beg to introduce the heads which stand in my name :— 2-34 P.M.

Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
Land Revenue.	Land Revenue.
Provincial Rates.	Provincial Rates.
Forest.	Forest.
Agriculture.	Agriculture.
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.
Irrigation.	Famine Relief.
Civil Works.	Protective Works, Irrigation.
	Irrigation.
	Civil Works.
	Capital outlay on Irrigation.

"Last year, in dealing with those heads I dealt rather briefly with the Public Works side of my responsibilities because it is exceedingly difficult, in a speech in this Council, to dilate at great length upon the technical matters connected with the Public Works Department, and especially irrigation. But I have thought that this year I might supplement what is usually done by laying on the table for the information of Council a note by the Inspector General of Irrigation on the progress and condition of Irrigation Works in India during the year 1919, and I hope that this departure from precedent will be appreciated by the Council.

"Before I proceed to deal with some of the specific items in the irrigation programme, I should like, if I may, to refer to certain observations which fell from my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sastri and also to a prospective Resolution by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma on the subject of irrigation. The Hon'ble Mr. Sastri asked certain questions, and the intention of the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma to move an increased vote to the irrigation budget shows a misapprehension of the situation in regard to irrigation which, I think, it would be well, if I can, to dispel. A comparison has been drawn between the irrigation budget and the railway budget, as though the two things were in any way parallel, and it has been suggested that railways are being pampered at the expense of irrigation. Now a little reflection will, I think, show Hon'ble Members that there is no possible comparison between the development of irrigation and the development of railways. In the case of railways, which are more or less standardised now, it is purely a question of construction upon recognised lines and railway extension is merely an enlargement of an existing great scheme of communications presenting no new problems and no specific difficulties which are not

[*Sir Claude Hill.*] [9TH MARCH, 1920.]

thoroughly well known. Now, in the case of irrigation, it is a totally different proposition. In the case of irrigation a project may perhaps be one costing, we will say, 10 millions: that is well within the mark In many cases it possibly contemplates the irrigation of an area of 2 million acres, and in each single case it deals with waters differing in character, volume, and so forth, so that there are no two projects for irrigation which stand upon the same footing or which are a direct guide to one another. Consequently, when a project for irrigation is mooted, it is necessary, first of all, to see the engineering possibilities of the thing, then to investigate over a very wide area of country, the possibilities of irrigation with reference to class of soil, and so forth, and thirdly, but by no means less important, to investigate the human nature side of the problem.

"Well, I am not surprised that Hon'ble Members have somewhat misapprehended the difficulties which stand in the way of irrigation and have supposed that less provision was made for it than should have been made, because, as I have often had occasion to say in this Council, Governments, and specially the Government of India, are extremely bad advertisers. I have seen it stated that the Government of India go on toiling in a vacuum of good intentions and forget that there is such a thing as human nature. Well, human nature is very inquisitive, and bureaucratic Governments are singularly secretive; and those being the circumstances we have gone on assuming that everybody knew what we have laboriously ascertained in the way of information, and we have not taken either the Council or the public into our confidence in reference to this particular problem nearly so much as we should have done. But I can illustrate what I was saying just now about the complexities of irrigation problems and their elaboration and the time which it takes to work them out by a concrete instance.

"I will take the case of the Sarda Kichha project That originally was designed to supply canal irrigation to the Province of Oudh. From its geographical situation that was clearly the best objective to have in mind. After a considerable period of investigation—because it is a very big scheme —the project was more or less mooted, and then we were up against human nature; the Taluqdars of Oudh, of whom one at all events is present here to-day, objected to the scheme altogether. They said: 'We have our wells they are quite adequate for our needs; we do not want to pay water rate—we will not have this scheme.' As a result of that attitude—that is where human nature comes in—it was necessary to see whether the waters of this Oudh river could not be utilised to greater advantage elsewhere. Consequently, a most elaborate scheme was eventually got out to take the waters of the Sarda river along the foot-hills of the Himalayas right along to the Ganges and across it, for the purpose of supplementing the deficiency in the waters of the Ganges and Jumna. It will be realised that carrying the waters of the Sarda river many hundred miles along the foot of the Himalayas was a project taking several years to investigate only. Well, when the stage was reached of elaborating that scheme, and when two and a half years had elapsed and it was announced that the project would be further considered, the Taluqdars of Oudh began to re-consider matters. In the meantime it had become apparent to them that their wells were not always full of water; also there happened to be a bad year, and it was brought home to them in fact that it might be well worth their while to utilise their own waters. Consequently, the three years which had elapsed in investigating the alternative project were wasted. We were willing to meet the Taluqdars, and now the situation is that the Sarda Kichha and the Oudh Canal projects hold the field. The Council will therefore understand why a period of eight or nine years have elapsed investigating that particular project, and why it is nobody's fault that it is not ready to be carried into completion at once. I could illustrate this by another case, namely, the Sutlej Valley project. In that instance also human nature has operated as a bar to progress. The Sutlej Valley water which was to be impounded could clearly most advantageously be used for the benefit of the Bikanir State, but the Bikanir State is not a riparian

[9TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Sir Claude Hill.*]

State; the Bhawalpore State, a little lower down, is and the Bahawalpore State took up an attitude which, I regret, I can only characterise as that of a 'dog in the manger' and asked that the scheme should be stopped. It was only last year that we were able to get a kind of understanding between the two States, and it is only this year that we have reached a more or less technical agreement on the subject. There again a scheme, which might have been carried out already, has been deferred for several years through the instrumentality of, and jealousies incidental to, human nature.

"I only illustrate my statement by these two illustrations, though there are many others which I could cite; but, I think, Council will agree that in the case of these enormous irrigation projects in regard to which India has no model to go upon, and in which India leads the way, it is, in view of the engineering difficulties and problems to be solved, differing in each case, unreasonable to expect, as it will be very foolish to insist, that the Irrigation Department should push on with undue haste in the preparation of schemes.

"Well, as a result of the facts I have mentioned, it has happened that during the past two or three years we have had none of the major Irrigation projects actually ready to be carried into being. To refer again to the instances I have mentioned; had it not been for the peculiarities of human nature we should very easily have been able this year to spend the crore of rupees to which the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has referred in his resolution. As things are we are not in a position to spend that crore of rupees. But I should like to make this further point clear, that during my tenure of office at all events not on a single occasion when I went up to the Finance Department with a request for money to carry out an irrigation project was I refused. It is simply that we have not been ready, owing to the exigencies of the particular problems which have had to be solved.

"In regard to one point made by my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Sastri, one inquiry rather as to what schemes have been proposed by the Irrigation Commission and what has been done about them. Without wearying the Council with details I may mention that they put forward, I think it was, 61 schemes of which 52 have been taken up, investigated and in the majority of cases carried out.

"The major schemes which are still outstanding I shall now describe to the Council as briefly as I can. But I hope that it will be understood from what I have said that there has been no withholding of money on the part of the Finance Department, from irrigation, and that every demand which has been made to the Finance Department, at all events in my time, has been met and that if I were able to ask for a crore of rupees this year I am certain the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey would have admitted it.

"The following important estimates for irrigation schemes have during the past year been sanctioned by the Secretary of State:—

The Sarda Kichha Feeder Canal in the United Provinces (which I have just mentioned)	Two crores
The Revised estimate for the Wainganga canal in the Central Provinces	48 Lakhs.
The scheme for widening the Madaripur Bhil route, Bengal	Rs. 16,80,000

I need not refer to the Sarda Kichha project further since I have already related its history briefly; but I may mention that the difficult diversion scheme of the Sarda for the improvement of the supplies in the Ganges and Jumna canals is no longer necessary for another reason, apart from the waiving by the Taluqdars of their objections. The supply in the Ganges canal, which was short, has been greatly improved by the construction of permanent headworks for the Upper Ganges Canal, while the deficiencies on the Jumna will, it is hoped, be made good by the construction of the Bhakra dam project now under investigation.

"The widening of the Madaripur Bhil Route was proposed in order to permit of steamers towing three or four flats abreast, to facilitate vessels passing

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one another and to allow of the removal of restrictions which have at present to be imposed, owing to the narrowness of the channel, on certain classes of traffic during the dry season. The widening was not provided for in the original project, but has been rendered necessary by the fact that the traffic using the route has far exceeded what was anticipated when the project was originally framed.

"The project for the Grand Trunk Canal in Bengal, which has been long under consideration, has now been worked out in detail and the estimate, which amounts to Rs. 309 lakhs, has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for sanction. The scheme is designed to provide direct routes for steamer navigation between Calcutta and (*a*) the Ganges, (*b*) Assam, Cachar and Sylhet, and (*c*) Barisal. The canal is eventually to have a width of 400 feet, though in the first instance its width will be 250 feet, with widenings at intervals for crossings. The canal will form a most important link in the chain of waterways in Bengal and will be an asset of the greatest value to Calcutta and those districts of the Presidency which depend upon waterways as an outlet for their trade.

"The Sutlej Valley scheme I have already referred to, but the details of the estimates are the following :—The cost will approximately be Rs. 1,200 lakhs, to secure 2,400,000 acres of new irrigation and to improve 1,600,000 acres of old irrigation. So it will be seen that I was guilty of no exaggeration in referring to some of these schemes as costing 10 million pounds.

"Then the Sind Sagar Canal project, which is estimated to cost about 10 crores and to irrigate about 1,800,000 acres, is now under consideration. The investigation of the Bhakra Dam project, which will irrigate some 1,400,000 acres at a cost of about Rs. 14 crores is delayed pending the preparation of the final project for the Sutlej Valley Scheme.

"The Sukkur Barrage project is still under preparation by the Government of Bombay, but we hope very soon to have proposals from them. The Sukkur Barrage project is an admirable illustration of what I said in regard to the unique character of practically every big project for irrigation in India. It will be the largest work of its kind in the world.

"The project for the Cauvery Reservoir Scheme in Madras is still with the Government of India. I referred to this matter last year when I pointed out that it could not be proceeded with until a settlement had been arrived at between the Governments of Madras and Mysore in the dispute regarding the Kannambadi Reservoir. Unfortunately no agreement has been come to yet between the Governments of Mysore and Madras and matters are still held up.

"I do not propose to weary the Council with details of actual construction since I have laid the Inspector General's Memorandum on the table. But I should like to refer to three matters.

"The first is the Hydro-Electric-Survey which Council will remember, I referred to last year, and mentioned that we had appointed Messrs. Barlow and Meares to make a preliminary survey of India, to see what openings there were for projects of this character. The Council will be sorry to learn that Mr. Barlow died last April and Mr. Meares had to write the Report alone. He produced a very admirable document which some members interested in the matter may have read, and this year we have appointed another officer who will, in association with Mr. Meares, get out a great deal more of valuable information on the subject.

"As regards New Delhi, I do not propose to say much since the matter has been indirectly under discussion. But we hope to be able now, by speeding up, to secure that the new site will be ready for occupation by the winter of 1924-1925.

"The last matter to which I should like to refer is the provision of Council Chambers in the Provinces for the new Legislatures. We have asked Provincial Governments to take this matter under consideration at the earliest possible moment, because it is important that the new Legislatures should have a habitat when they come into being. For the Imperial Councils, as some members of

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this Council are aware, designs are in preparation for a building in the New Capital of dignified proportions and impressive style on a site conveniently adjacent to the central buildings and easily accessible. It is proposed that this block shall embrace three Chambers, namely, the Legislative Assembly, the Council of State, and the Princes' Chamber, with the necessary attached offices and so on. The problem of providing accommodation at Simla is an exceedingly difficult one, which is still engaging the attention of the Government of India.

"Turning now to the Revenue and Agricultural Departments; fortunately, this year, I am being spared the necessity for dilating on the agricultural situation as I had to last year. The monsoon has all round been an excellent one. If only it had followed upon normal conditions we would have had very little to say indeed. Things, however, are still abnormal, and the situation is complicated by the facts not only that the monsoon of 1918 was an unprecedented failure, but that special efforts had to be made till nearly the end of 1918 to supply the allied belligerents with food-stuffs; while there is now the further factor of high world-prices, with their re-action upon internal prices in India. In the result there has been a depletion of India's reserve stocks which have still to be built up to their normal level. It is for these reasons that we have had to take special steps for the control of Burma rice—a measure which has brought us into conflict with the Government of Ceylon. I do not propose to weary the Council with a detailed narrative of the methods of control adopted, since *Communiqués* have been published which have made that clear to anybody who cared to read them. Nor do I propose to enter in detail into the contentions between the Ceylon Government and the Government of India, since His Excellency the Viceroy in his reply to the deputation from Ceylon, which was published, has made the position perfectly clear, but I should like to say definitely here that we hold, as indeed His Excellency the Viceroy told the deputation, that our rice control, under which we give both a quantitative and price preference to Ceylon has benefited that Colony by reducing the price below the level it would otherwise have had to pay. There is a limit below which it would be unfair to the Burma producer to go; since any further concession to Ceylon or elsewhere, is, under our scheme, directly at the cost of Burma producers.

"I would, however, urge those Hon'ble Members who are interested in the food situation in India to study the very able report of Mr Innes, who was lately Foodstuffs Controller and to whom I am very glad to take this opportunity of paying a tribute for the admirable work he did on behalf of India when he was Foodstuffs Controller. Incidentally to that report, Hon'ble Members will remember that, during the year 1919, until about August last, we were importing wheat from Australia; and it may interest the Council to be reminded that we imported altogether from Australia nearly 201,000 tons. We controlled the disposal of that wheat in the interests generally of India with a view to keeping prices at a reasonable level. The profits on the whole transaction are estimated to amount to 23 lakhs of rupees.

"As a remnant of the conditions which came into being on account of the failure of the 1918 monsoon, I may mention that the inter-provincial control of the movements of food-grains still obtains in the case of rice throughout India, wheat and gram from the Punjab and the United Provinces and of all food-grains to and from the two frontier provinces, but we hope to remove these restrictions as soon as practicable having regard to economic and political conditions. The policy of tightening control over the exports of food-grains is being continued, and the reason why such control is necessary is, as will have been clear to those who have studied Mr. Innes' Report and the various *Communiqués* which we have issued, the need for keeping internal prices within reasonable limits and for building up stocks of food-stuffs in India. There is the further need, of course, so long as we control the exports of Burma rice, to see that the exports of rice from India are also restricted within the narrowest possible compass; since otherwise there would be no guarantee that the purpose for which we reserve some 800,000 tons of Burma rice will be fulfilled.

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There would in fact be no certainty that the speculators in India, with a view to reaping the large profits which would be open to them by re-exporting the Burma rice and getting for such exports extraordinarily high prices, would not thus defeat the whole object of the policy. I should like to add here a warning. I believe it to be the case, certainly we have information which points to that that rice and other food-grains in India are being hoarded and kept back from the public by speculators who hope that the restrictions on exports of grain from India will be removed and that they will then be able to reap the benefit of enhanced prices. I should like to state here that the Government of India propose to maintain a careful watch upon that matter, and that the exports of food-stuffs will not be permitted in such a manner, so far as Government can prevent it, as to enable those profiteers to reap the benefit which they hope to at the expense of the producer and consumer.

"Certain questions have been asked in this Council bearing upon the net exports of grain, pulse and flour from India, and it may interest the Council if I lay on the table a short statement showing the figures of net exports of grain, pulse and flour from India, excluding Burma, in tons. The interest of the figures lies in the fact that it is shown that we have already succeeded by our policy in accumulating stocks of food-stuffs to the extent of some 4 million tons.

"Other questions have been asked with a view to eliciting comparative figures of average prices of food-grains for India as a whole. I think it is extraordinarily difficult to furnish reliable figures on that head, partly owing to the control, and partly owing to the shortage of rolling-stock which has obtained in some places; also where you have, as you had until a few days ago, inter-district control. In Madras, we have such extraordinary variations of prices within the same province, that no average can possibly be struck which would be of any value.

"I will now turn to other matters. In the first place, I think it will interest the Council to know that the Secretary of State has recently sanctioned a Cattle Breeding and Dairying scheme which we laid before him a year ago, and that we have addressed Local Governments on it, and we hope they will take steps to give effect to it. I will not attempt to describe the scheme in detail, but it has been the subject of close examination by the Board of Agriculture and is based on a memorandum which was drawn up originally by Mr. Coventry, who was formerly Agricultural Adviser. It is proposed under the scheme to create a post of Imperial Dairy Expert and to engage a Physiological Chemist, while provinces under the scheme will, we hope, co-operate in an organised manner to improve cattle breeding with a view to the development and improvement of the milk supply throughout India.

"I think the Council will learn, with satisfaction, that the Government of Bengal have at last decided to establish an agricultural institute at Dacca. Hitherto, the Bengal Government have been content to rely, for their agricultural development, upon the College at Sabour in the province of Bihar and Orissa. We have long felt that a large and important province like Bengal should have an institution of its own (in this, I am sure, my Hon'ble friend Mr. Banerjea will agree), and it is a subject for congratulation that they should have taken the present opportunity for inaugurating that institute, because it synchronises with the bringing into being of the University of Dacca, and it is, therefore, possible to hope that not only will the institute subserve the functions of a College for tuition and so forth, but that it will eventually follow the example of Bombay and the Punjab, and be affiliated to the Dacca University.

"It has been clear to anyone reading the papers that great interest has been aroused recently in the matter of fodder storage. This extraordinarily difficult question has been under the consideration of the Bombay Government since before I left that Government, and great assistance has been given by a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, namely, the Hon'ble Purshotamdas Thakordas. Thanks to his efforts, backed by those of the Bombay Agricultural Department, a scheme has now been brought partially into being

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under which they have established two stores of fodder reserves, both of grass and kadbi; and the last annual Report of the Agricultural Department from Bombay has a peculiarly interesting section dealing with this subject of fodder reserves. It is very instructive, and I propose to draw the special attention of every province to what is being done in Bombay. It may also interest the Council to know that we have arranged to hold a conference on fodder storage during the ensuing Simla Season.

"Hon'ble Members may also be interested to hear that we have considered a proposal which has been made for inaugurating an Indian Agricultural Society on the lines of the Royal Agricultural Society in England. Local Governments have been consulted in the matter, and, although their reports are in many instances critical, on the whole they afford room for encouragement, and it is hoped that eventually such a Society will come into being, and that it will be a valuable stimulus to Provincial Governments in the matter of agricultural development. Conditions, of course, are quite different in India from what they are in England, still more so from what they were in England when the Royal Agricultural Society came into existence some eighty years ago; but to my mind the difference is in favour rather than against the establishment of such a Society in India. In England, at the time the Royal Agricultural Society came into existence, there was no agricultural service, there was no organisation for research in agriculture of any kind, and all these things have been developed by the stimulus given by the Royal Agricultural Society. Certain Local Governments have pointed out the difficulties that may arise from the establishment of a corresponding body out here, side by side with the existing agricultural staff. I myself do not share the view that these difficulties are insurmountable, or that it will be less useful to have a stimulating non-official body, such as an influential Agricultural Society, such a Society might keep Provincial Governments and the Government of India up to the mark in the matter of the improvement of agriculture, and I hope that soon that development will be possible.

"Reverting for a moment to the question of high prices of food-stuffs, this Council is aware that the Select Committee on High Prices has already held one meeting and hopes very shortly to meet again. I think the briefest way of dealing with this question will be to lay on the table a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the Select Committee which was held on the 17th February last.

"Before I leave the subject of agriculture and its development I should like once more, and for the last time, to refer to the subject of agricultural education.

"This Council will be glad to learn that the inauguration of agricultural middle schools, to which I referred last year, is showing signs of developing, and Local Governments are now displaying an active interest which I felt sure we could count upon when once the necessary initiative was applied. I feel that, if nothing else has resulted during the last five years, a very useful start has been made in this matter by getting people to realise that, in agriculture, just as in every other industry and department of life, it is sound education and training that is necessary if progress is to be achieved.

"I am still hoping that it will be a very short time before every province has an agricultural college or institute affiliated to the Provincial University. The opposition to this idea has been strenuous, but I think there are signs of this breaking down, when once agricultural education makes good from top to bottom, and when middle agricultural schools multiply. I think India may regard herself as being on the high road towards securing that her rich inheritance in agricultural land shall be exploited to its fullest capacity, which is very, very far from being the case at present.

"I now turn to forest matters. Owing to the great depletion of our cadres we have been handicapped in developing forestry as rapidly as we should wish. In spite of the handicap of shortage of staff, however, there has been progress, and the work of preparation for the fuller utilisation of our forest resources is proceeding. The services of two Consulting Forest Engineers have been obtained from America—one is already working in Burma,

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and the other, who is to be employed in the Andamans and India, is expected to arrive shortly. Further, and the Council will, I know, approve of our action taken in this matter. We have been encouraging to the utmost the deputation of the forest officers on leave to study various special branches of forestry both at Home and in America. The Secretary of State, moreover, has now sanctioned the creation of a regular service of Forest Engineers, the officers of which will undergo a course of training in America before taking up their duties.

"The most important matter, however, in connection with forestry is perhaps that we have just received the sanction of the Secretary of State to a scheme, recently submitted, for the expansion of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun. This expansion is necessitated by the realisation that if our forests are to be exploited on scientific lines, we must enlarge greatly both the laboratory and establishment sides of our research institute and instal plant for the testing and artificial seasoning of timber for the production of paper pulp and so forth. It is also possible that tuition in the higher branches may have to be given at Dehra Dun, and this can more easily be arranged if we have a thoroughly up-to-date institute and an up-to-date staff.

"But of course the increased provision of timber is at the root of all forest policy and the importance of a scientific development of sylviculture cannot be over-estimated. India is going to take part in the Timber Exhibition which is to be held in England this year, and we have endeavoured to arrange that she shall be adequately represented. I confidently hope that, with the realisation of India's resources in this respect, there will be an ever-growing demand for Indian timber, and it will be up to the Forest service to maintain the high standard of technical efficiency which it has maintained hitherto.

"That, Sir, completes all I have to say in detail on the heads which stand in my name, but as this is the last opportunity I shall have of referring to these subjects, I should like, if the Council will tolerate me for a moment longer, to discharge my feeling of obligation to those with whom I have been associated by referring, as briefly as I can, to some, though not nearly all, of those to whom India, and the Department for which I have been responsible during the last five years, owe so much. We have lost in Sir Sidney Burrard a very distinguished survey officer, who was well known in the scientific world, and who stayed on most patriotically, after his period of service was over, during the war. In Sir George Hart, India has had an Inspector General of Forests of pre-eminent ability, and Mr. McKenna as an agricultural officer has been well known to every Member of this Council on various occasions, and has himself been a Member of this Council. His conduct of the work of the Cotton Committee has been endorsed at Home as being of the utmost possible value, and I think India will find that she owes a great debt of gratitude to him. Of Mr. Rose, who recently left India to take up an appointment in China, I can only say that I experienced in his departure a very serious loss, though it has been made good as far as was possible by Sir Sidney Crookshank. And I should like in conclusion to convey my cordial personal thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Mant for his long and very valuable assistance to me in all the work that has fallen to our joint lot."

RESOLUTION *RE* REDUCTION OF ALLOTMENT FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON DELHI.

3-13 P. M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda** :—"Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution :—

"This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the allotment for capital expenditure on Delhi works be reduced by fifty thousand rupees."

[9TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Sir Claude Hill; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*]

"I will not detain the Council for more than a minute. My point shortly is this, that in view of the last debate on the question of the location of the headquarters of the Government of India, we are not justified in spending such a large sum of money on Delhi. The allotment is Rs. 1,10,00,000 and I should mention to the Council that my Resolution should have been worded, that the amount should be reduced by 50 lakhs, not 50,000. Sir, it will be remembered by the Council that Sir William Vincent, in reply to my motion that Calcutta be made the headquarters of the Government of India, again said that he had no time to investigate the question as the notice received was too short. I referred to this yesterday and I now put it more formally. And, in the second place, he said that the reformed Council, which would come into being next year, would be a better judge, and that he would place the papers before His Excellency the Viceroy to decide what to do. In view of this, Sir, I submit it cannot possibly be right that we should be spending such a large amount. If the answer was that the decision of Government that Delhi would be the headquarters of the Government of India was final and irrevocable, one could not find fault with this process of spending such a large amount on Delhi; but you do not say that. What Sir William Vincent said amounted to this: 'Wait and see what happens next year when the new Council comes into being.' That being so, my submission is that you ought not to spend such a big amount, but simply carry on as you have been doing during the last four or five years. Sir Claude Hill said just now that he expected that many buildings would be ready by the cold weather of 1924, not the whole city—the architects do not certify that—but in five years only a portion of the city will be ready. In these circumstances, I do not think there is any particular hurry for going on spending money like this. Why not wait for another year? That is my ground for bringing this matter up again formally. I think the Council probably will join me in asking the Hon'ble Home Member to tell us what decision has been arrived at after the papers were placed before His Excellency as he promised to do.

"With these words I place this Resolution before the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Chanda is apparently engaged in the unfruitful occupation of flogging a dead horse, but I am not quite clear as to whether he is flogging it with a 50,000 whip or a 50 lakh whip. His motion as it stands, and which I understand I am dealing with, is that the Delhi estimate should be reduced by Rs. 50,000. If that is so, I can only regard the motion as, so to speak, a qualified vote of censure, but with no particular definite objective, since it is not suggested where those Rs. 50,000 should be devoted instead of to the construction of Delhi. Well, Sir, if I may suggest it, I will ask this Council not to accept the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda's Resolution. I am reluctant to detain the Council by going again into the details of the arguments relating to abandoning New Delhi, which were so thoroughly threshed out the other day, and in regard to which, in connection with the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma's Resolution, little support of a definite and constructive character was secured. It seems to me that I should be doing what this Council would hardly approve if I detained it any longer on that subject, which, quite frankly, I cannot myself help regarding, in view of that discussion, and of all that has occurred, as *chose jugée*. I still venture to hope that the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda will not press this Resolution to a division." 3-17 P.M.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"Sir, I have not given notice of any similar resolution because I knew there would not be much use in it, but I may state that the horse is not dead, it has simply fainted for the time being, and it all depends on the 200 members who may come here next year whether they will put life into it, or whether they are going to leave it for dead. The only point in urging any motion of this description is that 3-19 P.M.

[*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; The Vice-President.*] [9TH MARCH, 1920.]

it may not be said against the members of this Council that they were ready to agree to heavy expenditure of this kind when they could have stayed it by a motion of this character. I think there is no need to detain the Council any further."

3-20 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:**—"Sir, I submit with all respect to my Hon'ble friend, Sir Claude Hill, that he has avoided the issue which I raised. I asked what was the decision come to by Government on this question. I wanted to know what was the decision come to by the Government on this debate. The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent told us that he would place the papers before His Excellency to decide what should be done. I should like to know what has been done, whether the papers have been sent Home, or whether it has been decided irrevocably that Delhi is to be the capital. If it is not, then, I submit, there is no justification for spending such a large amount of money on it, which would be a waste after all. With these remarks, I beg to press my Resolution."

The Vice-President:—"I did not quite catch what the Hon'ble Member has decided to do."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:—"I press the Resolution before the Council; I do not withdraw it."

The Resolution was put and rejected.

RESOLUTION *RE* INCREASE OF EXPENDITURE ON IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE BY ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

3-21 P.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:**—"Sir, I would like to have information on one or two points, as the Hon'ble Member said there was no use in pressing my Resolution and I do not wish to waste the time of the Council. The Hon'ble Member for Agriculture said . . .

The Vice-President:—"I must ask the Hon'ble Member to move his Resolution or to withdraw it. He knows the rule quite well. He must not make a speech first."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"I was asking for information."

The Vice-President:—"That can be done by a question"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"It was a question I was putting."

The Vice-President:—"This is not question time."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"Are there no projects on which any money can be spent?"

The Vice-President:—"I must call upon the Hon'ble Member to move his Resolution; he must either move it or withdraw it."

[9TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*]

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—" Well, Sir, there is plenty of time to withdraw a Resolution. I beg to move the Resolution standing against my name :—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the expenditure on Irrigation and Drainage be increased by one crore of rupees.'

" We listened, Sir, with very great interest and attention to the very lucid exposition of the policy of Government with regard to irrigation and their difficulties. I may state at once that the outside public are not altogether so ignorant of the difficulties of the Government as perhaps the Government think they are. We know that there is a wide difference between irrigation projects and railway projects. The matter has been clearly set forth in the Irrigation Commission's Report itself. Nor are we complaining of the relative expenditure on railways and irrigation or asking that because large sums of money are being spent on railways that, therefore, large sums ought to be spent on irrigation. There is a feeling, however, that the Government of India—I am not saying the present Government of India—have not hitherto shown very great alacrity in pushing forward irrigation schemes so as to rapidly increase the productivity of the soil in India, which they might have been expected to do from the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission.

" The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill has told us that most of the projects, 51, I think, out of the 62, have been sanctioned, and many of them completed. That is a very gratifying feature, but the public would like to have some detailed information as to the extent of extra acreage which has been brought under cultivation since 1903-04, and as to whether more irrigation projects could not have been undertaken during this period of 17 years since the Report of the Irrigation Commission was published. I believe they recommended a programme of about 44 crores of rupees, and the sum which has been so far expended does not seem to exceed about £19·6 million. The progress in irrigation during the period of the war was necessarily handicapped by reason of the absence of Public Works officers on military duty. I think nobody can hold the Government of India responsible for their inability to push on irrigation programmes when their principal officers were unavoidably absent on military duty. But, Sir, the public are somewhat impatient, and have been, I think, not unreasonably so, especially since last year, because the causes of obstruction have been removed and the Government of India themselves have published reports which show that the margin between famine, destitution and bare sustenance is very, very narrow. I need hardly allude to the fact that the report of Mr. Innes, to whom we are glad to acknowledge our indebtedness, shows that the exports of foodstuffs from India, when analysed, are largely from Burma and the margin of production in British India itself is extremely low. I believe 2½ million tons out of 57 million tons, the average before 1913-14, and consequently, in a bad year, when there is a deficiency of 14 or 18 million tons, as there was in 1918-19, the fate of the people was nearly sealed. It is in these circumstances, Sir, that the people appeal to the Government of India not to blame them if they are a little impatient in urging the Government of India to endeavour to the best of their ability to meet them by showing greater progress, in spite of the manifold difficulties which the Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill had urged in his admirable address to us. That is the real point. His memorandum shows that the Government of India have projects under consideration, some of which have been sanctioned, some of which are under sanction, aggregating 60 crores of rupees. So it is not that money cannot be spent. In answer to a question of mine last year it was stated that two important projects costing a good deal of money have been sent up to the Secretary of State for consideration and sanction, and I take it, Sir, that, if the Government of India has not received his sanction already, they will receive it in the not distant future. May I ask, therefore, whether there are absolutely no projects ready on which they could not spend an additional sum of one crore of rupees provided the human material is forthcoming? I think the difficulties of the Government really are, first, the

[*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; Mr. K. V. Reddi.*] [9TH MARCH, 1920.]

labour problem, secondly, the officer problem. I have not heard that the labour problem is so very difficult and that a crore of rupees cannot be spent on masonry and earthwork provided the officers are ready and the schemes are ready. I hope that there would be a possibility of getting men from the tracts where very low wages prevail. It will be possible to attract them to the tracts where these irrigation works may have to be started. It will be possible to bring them to the tracts where irrigation works may be started.

"Then the real problem seems to be, as has been hinted clearly, the human material, the personnel of officers. Here I can sympathise with the difficulties of the Government of India and of the officers. It would be cruel on the part of the people to ask these officers who did such hard work to remain another year. But some of them at least should remain another year in order to push some of these schemes through. Taking the poverty of the country, the poor margin of subsistence of the people, and the fact that for the last few years practically very little has been spent upon new schemes (I think the total amounts for four years to three crores including next year) may I ask if it is too much to request some of these officers to remain on duty although they are legitimately entitled to furlough, if that is the real difficulty?

"This would necessarily bring us to another question, as to whether it would be right in the interests of India to rely entirely upon the European element in the higher personnel of the Public Works Department and the Irrigation Department having regard to these extreme inconveniences? My own opinion is that there are enough talented Indian Engineers in India whose services would be highly useful in pushing these projects through under perhaps one or two expert European Engineers. All I ask is for information on these points, firstly, as to whether there are no projects ready on which money could be spent, secondly, as to whether labour is not forthcoming, and thirdly, as to whether the material as regards officers is absolutely out of the question. If I am told that the money cannot be spent, I shall most reluctantly withdraw the Resolution."

3-32 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Reddi:**—"Sir, there is one aspect in connection with the irrigation policy of the Government of India which deserves to be placed before them. As my Hon'ble friend just now stated, the Irrigation Commission reported nearly twenty years ago on projects which would cost 44 crores of rupees. This was distributed among the various provinces, and Madras was allotted something like 15 crores and a half. I was examining the figures of the sums that were spent in the provinces from the year 1908 to the year 1917; and taking the major provinces of the Punjab, the United Provinces and Madras, I find that whereas in the United Provinces something like £536,981 were spent on capital outlay on productive works, in Madras only £349,178 were spent, while in the Punjab I find that £5,324,000 were spent. That would work out, Sir, in this proportion, whereas the Irrigation Commission expected that one-third of the expenditure would be in the Madras Presidency, we find that, as a matter of fact, it is only one-eighteenth, based on these figures. In Madras, very important works were suggested; there was the storage work on the Cauvery, there was the Tungabhadra project and there was the Krishna storage works in my own district of Krishna. None of these works would seem to have been commenced, though I know that so far as the Cauvery work is concerned, a genuine attempt was made by the Government to see its way to commence the work. Unfortunately as has been shown, no agreement could be come to between the Mysore Government and the Madras Government; but, Sir, no such difficulty exists so far as the Krishna storage work is concerned, and if that work had been taken up and completed, I am perfectly certain that trouble from Burma for having controlled rice would have been easily avoided. So far as the Krishna district is concerned, it has been able to supply rice not only to the whole of Madras Presidency, but to a great portion of the Bombay Presidency also; and if only this work had been completed, India

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need not have gone to Burma for rice. I would, therefore, support this resolution in the hope that something might be done for the province of Madras and some work would be undertaken. I know the difficulties of the Government. I know it is not merely their intention to start these works; but there are the engineer's difficulties and the human factor to which Sir Claude Hill so ably referred."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar:—"Sir, for the last four years I have been urging the Government to take up the question of the Cauvery Reservoir Project. In the report submitted to the Government of India by Mr. T. R. J. Ward it is stated that the Cauvery Reservoir Scheme was estimated to cost about four crores and that the project is still with the Government of India and cannot be proceeded with pending settlement of the question of the distribution of the Cauvery water between Mysore and Madras The only question I want to put is, even supposing that the arbitration award should be in favour of the Mysore Government, is it not the intention of the Government to proceed with the project? . . . 8-36 P.M.

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill:—"Sir, I rise to a point of order. Has it any relevance to the present motion?"

The Vice-President:—"I suppose the Hon'ble Member is coming to it. I gather that all Hon'ble Members are proposing that these various schemes should be financed out of this additional one crore."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar:—"A beginning may be made just now, even if the whole amount cannot be spent in the course of the year. What I want to say is that even if the award should go against the Government of Madras, we could begin on a small scale with this project. Why not make a beginning now? We have been suffering very much and the Government have been put to a very great loss on account of not beginning this project long before. As to labour difficulties, I do not think there will be much in that way. We have heard only this morning that the conditions in Southern India and Bihar are very bad and that some project or other should be taken in hand to relieve the situation by providing labour for them. I beg to bring before the notice of the Government the urgency of this matter, that this Cauvery Reservoir scheme may be begun this year. If it is begun on a small scale it can be expanded if the award should be in favour of the Madras Government."

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha:—"I am afraid, Sir, that the policy on which the Government is proceeding in reference to the irrigation works in the country is not quite a practical policy, in one respect only. The Government do everything through the Public Works Department; even large irrigation works of the character which the Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill just mentioned in his speech are done entirely by the Public Works Department. Now, if instead of the Public Works Department undertaking the construction of such works they were entrusted to large contractors of recognised ability and great reputation, men like Messrs. Bird and Company, who built the Assouan Dam, which cost 10 crores of rupees and more, I think the progress would be rather speedier and more satisfactory, and the Government would not be worried in this matter as it has been in the past. That is the change that is required in the policy of the Government as regards the construction of large irrigation works. That should be the right procedure. Even on the Continent, big railways were built by big firms of the financial ability and resources of Messrs. Brassey. They built most satisfactorily railways in Austria and in other parts of Europe. Why should not the Government of India entrust works to the large contractors of the ability and reputation I have named who are perfectly 8-39 P.M.

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solvent, who have got large organisations at their command, who employ any number of labourers and who can also finance these projects? If those were invited to carry out the projects sanctioned by the Government of India, I think the progress would be quicker and more satisfactory. The whole mistake lies in never going outside the Public Works Department for colossal works."

3-40 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill**:—"Sir, I charged the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda with beating a dead horse; I must now charge my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma, with flogging a willing one. I am perfectly willing, if I can only see my way to it, to ask the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey for a crore of rupees, but I had already indicated, I hoped more or less lucidly to the Council, that it is impossible to spend that sum, much to my regret.

"But I see that I have not been altogether plain. It has been assumed that it is a question only of being able to provide *personnel* and labour. That is very far indeed from being the case. It is not merely a question of *personnel* and labour, though that is a very important factor, and we have great deficiencies in our staff. This happens to be one of those periods when we are not ready to spend a great deal of money on any of the vaster schemes. In other words, the three schemes which are sanctioned, to which I referred in my speech and which the Hon'ble Member referred to, are not in a condition to be the subject of expenditure. There is a great deal of lay-out work to be done before the solid work of construction can be commenced.

"Then, again, my Hon'ble friend Sir Dinshaw Wacha referred to the question of employing big contractors. That, if I may say so, subject to correction if I mistook his meaning, is not a question of policy, but a question of method of execution; and the question of the method of execution has not been reached at the present time because we are not in a position at present to give any of these large works out on contract. The stage has not yet been reached when contracts could be invited for those particular works. That is the situation so far as I understand it.

"Well, I need only refer, I think, to one other point, and that is the circumstance that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma has secured support from two compatriots from Madras to his motion. But I should like to point out, in reference to the particular work—the Cauvery Reservoir—which has been referred to, that I explained how it was that progress was not made. It is not the fault of the Government of India that the progress has been slow.

"Since the Hon'ble Mr. Reddi has drawn attention to what he regards as a grievance on the part of Madras based on the assumption that the amount of expenditure in Madras bears a somewhat meagre proportion to the value of the works recommended by the Irrigation Commission, it may be relevant merely to mention that of the few works recommended by the Irrigation Commission which have been abandoned, two are in Madras and they happen to be the two largest. It has been necessary to abandon the Tungabhadra scheme, while the Krishna Reservoir Scheme had to be held in abeyance pending the completion of the Cauvery Reservoir. The Tungabhadra project was estimated to cost nearly 12 crores and the Krishna Reservoir project about 8 crores; so that if one eliminates those two from the programme, it will be seen that the expenditure in Madras has not been so deficient as has been suggested.

"In the circumstances, I suggest that as I am unable, much as I should like, to back my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Sarma in asking for this one crore of rupees, it will perhaps not be worth while to press the resolution."

3-45 P.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma**:—"Sir, I do not see any object in further pressing this resolution."

The Resolution was, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

[9TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Mr. Shafi.*]

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1920-21.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi :—" Sir, I have the honour to introduce 3-46 P.M. the heads of Sanitation and Education (Revenue and Expenditure), of the Financial Statement for 1920-21.

" To deal with the subject of Education first.

(*a*) EDUCATION.

" The year which is about to close has been eventful particularly in two respects. It saw the conclusion of the labours of the Calcutta University Commission and the commencement, on the part of the Government of India, of action on its recommendations. Hon'ble Members will agree that perhaps the most important of the Commission's proposals is the prolongation of the school life and the curtailment of the period of college study. It has long been generally recognised that the lower classes in our colleges cannot be regarded as classes for university teaching at all, and that instruction in those classes on lines which are suitable to a university student is altogether unsound. The Commission have now formulated a definite scheme for severance of intermediate education from university education proper. The change is undoubtedly very great and, like all wholesome changes, is certain to involve heavy expenditure. But if the task of placing our educational system on a proper basis is to be earnestly taken into hand, we shall have to face the expenditure involved. The introduction of the new system recommended by the Commission will result in the extension of our secondary education over a longer period than is the case at present, and with its adoption will result in considerable improvement in its quality and standard. Perhaps it is not fully realised that during the last 12 years or so almost every province in India has been adopting measures calculated to bring about improvements in our system of secondary education along a programme definitely laid down in each province. During the past year the scheme of improvement in Bengal, where secondary schools are most numerous and their condition, as the Commission has pointed out, is anything but satisfactory, has been partially completed by the sanction of considerable expenditure both on Government and on privately managed schools.

" Another important proposal of the Commission is the establishment of unitary universities It is unnecessary for me to dilate on this portion of its recommendation as a great deal has already been said and written in this connection, and I expect we shall hear a lot more about the subject during the remainder of this Session. The fact that the Government of India have promptly taken up this idea in connection with the proposed establishment of the Dacca University is indicative of their earnestness in carrying into effect this portion of the Commission's proposals. Hon'ble Members will be interested to learn that action is also being taken in other provinces in this respect. Schemes are afoot in the United Provinces for establishing teaching universities at Allahabad and Lucknow, while our Muhammadan friends are again bringing forward the scheme of a university at Aligarh. Moreover, schemes for the establishment of a university at Rangoon and another at Nagpur are also likely to reach a definite stage at an early date. The coming year, therefore, bids fair to be one of great activity in the sphere of university education in the country.

" Another important event of the year under review has been the reorganisation of our Educational Services. Hon'ble Members will remember that, owing to the outbreak of the World War, decision on the various recommendations of the Public Services Commission had remained in abeyance. On the conclusion of the war the Government of India, fully recognising their duty to the Indian public in this respect, turned their attention to the work of re-organisation. It will be remembered that the Commission proposed the transfer of certain posts from the Provincial to the Indian Educational Service, recommended that 25 per cent. of the resultant aggregate number of posts in

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the Indian Educational Service should go to Indians, and that 50 per cent. of whatever posts may hereafter be created should be filled up by the appointment of Indians. The Government of India went a step further and recommended the adoption of 50 per cent. Indianisation of the Indian Educational Service, old and new, as the goal to be aimed at. The orders of the Secretary of State were received at the close of 1919 sanctioning the recommendations made by the Government of India. The Government of India have further decided that, in order to accelerate the realisation of the ultimate goal, all vacancies in the posts to be transferred from the Provincial to Indian Educational Service and 50 per cent. of the vacancies occurring in the existing Indian Educational Service shall be filled up by the appointment of Indians until the goal of 50 per cent. Indianisation in the entire cadre of the Indian Educational Service is reached. It is clear, therefore, that the system now adopted, on the initiative of the Government of India, is one which marks a decided and a highly satisfactory advance in the existing conditions in the matter of Indianisation of our higher Educational Service. The earnestness with which the Government of India are carrying out this scheme of Indianisation will be clear from the fact that during the year under review as many as 25 Indians have already been appointed to the Indian Educational Service

"Similarly, the conditions of the Provincial Educational Services are also about to undergo considerable improvement. From some questions which have been asked in this Council, I gather that there is, in the minds of Hon'ble Members, some doubt about the terms for those services. To my mind the matter is simple enough. Between a minimum of Rs. 250 and a maximum of Rs. 800, a Local Government may frame its scale as it thinks fit. This appears to be a much better scheme than that put forward by the Commission; for being elastic it will allow of variation in provinces according to the ease or difficulty with which suitable candidates may be forthcoming and commensurate with the cost of living, etc. It has, further, this advantage that the transformation of the existing varied services into a single rigid mould would be a matter of enormous difficulty. In the system which has been adopted, this difficulty will not arise.

"Nor have our service improvements stopped here. In recent years various Local Governments have taken up the case of the Subordinate Educational Service and a steady improvement has been going on in the pay of elementary teachers, whether employed in Board or aided schools. The Educational Commissioner will lay his annual Narrative on the table for the information of Hon'ble Members and, read together with those which have gone before, this year's Narrative will show that a steady improvement is being effected along these lines. The increase of pay in the case of individual primary teachers may not be very great. But when we think of the vast number of primary teachers and figure out the enormous cost which these small changes involve, the significance of these improvements becomes self-evident.

"Another reform, which we have carried out in the year under review, is likely to grow into one of very great importance. I refer to the scheme which after long and careful consideration in consultation with the Local Governments and obtaining the sanction of the Secretary of State, has been promulgated for the creation of the provident fund for teachers in non-pensionable services. I can think of few conditions more fully calculated to render our teachers more contented, to attract better men, to keep them in the service and gradually to bring about the formation of a regular profession of teaching than this scheme of provident funds. Its benefits will extend to a very large number of persons who, in the existing conditions, are not in a position to make provision for themselves and their families calculated to keep them in comfort in their old age.

"I now pass on to primary education. The Government of India have declared their policy in a letter which was published at the time and which I laid on the table again the other day. In the meanwhile, in province after

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province Acts have been placed on the Provincial Statute-books permitting the adoption of compulsion in local areas for the expansion of elementary education. In Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces and the Punjab such Acts were passed during the year under review and received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.

"But it is self-evident that schools cannot be carried on with material addition to the cost of education without a sufficiency of trained teachers, and I regard this as a subject of the highest moment to the cause of educational advancement in this country. In the year 1919 we had 21,527 teachers under training for all sorts of institutions. But, though the number sounds large, it is, in my judgment, by no means enough. The Secretary of State sanctioned a scheme for Bengal which is calculated to bring about a vast improvement in the system of training of elementary teachers in that Presidency. Similarly, an important scheme of expansion has been sanctioned for the Bombay Presidency. Hon'ble Members will appreciate the magnitude of these schemes when I say that taken together the capital expenditure thereon will exceed 13 lakhs, and the ultimate additional recurring expenditure will be about 5½ lakhs.

"Hon'ble Members will ask where the money for all these schemes is to come from. It will be provided largely by the Local Governments but, as the Council is aware, assignments have been made, during the last two years, from Imperial funds of 30 lakhs recurring for primary education and 30 lakhs recurring for technological, commercial and agricultural education. The first of these two assignments is proving a source of great help to Local Governments and local bodies, the latter during the year just ending was equally divided between technological and agricultural education. We are using the technological grant to assist Local Governments in promising schemes which seem to fit in with the general recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission. As Hon'ble Members are aware, the bulk of the expenditure on education, so far as public funds are concerned, comes from provincial revenues, to which local and municipal funds also contribute, as well as fees, private contributions, etc. But it will, I have no doubt, interest Hon'ble Members to know that, since the creation of this Department in the Government of India, Imperial grants have been disbursed which up to the end of 1918-19 amount to no less than over 14 crores and that the recurring grants from Imperial sources, which are now annually disbursed, total 214 lakhs per annum. Critics have sometimes complained that Government in this country has cut down its educational expenditure during the war. Such criticism is neither well-informed nor has it any foundation in fact. On the contrary, the expenditure from public funds in 1913-14, before the commencement of the World War, was 5½ crores; in 1918-19 it rose to 717 lakhs. During that year, the last for which we have figures available, expenditure from public and private sources increased by over 116½ lakhs and now stands at the large figure of nearly 13 crores. And it is significant to note that the Budget for the ensuing year 1920-21 exceeds the revised estimates for 1919-20 by nearly 34 lakhs and the total Budget estimate for the forthcoming year is 836½ lakhs as against 468½ lakhs in 1916-17. Private generosity has also been in evidence. We have recently heard with pleasure of Sir Rash Bihari Ghosh's second generous donation to the University of Calcutta and a European citizen of Calcutta has given 10 lakhs partly for the creation of scholarships for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and partly for the education of Indians.

"Turning now to that all-important subject, *i.e.*, the education of our girls. In October last we issued a resolution in this connection laying down the lines along which activities should be directed. But the notable feature of the year 1918-19 is that, while owing to the adverse circumstances produced by war, as well as post-war conditions, failure of crops and the influenza epidemic, the number of boys in our educational institutions has shown no improvement, the number of girls has increased by 48,215. This is a matter of the happiest augury and with the return of normal conditions, one hopes that this improvement will go on steadily increasing from year to year.

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"Some Hon'ble Members may feel disappointed that the increase in the number of scholars taken as a whole has not been commensurate with the enormous increase in the expenditure from all sources during the year under review. But had this period been one of normal conditions, I entertain no doubt whatever that we would have had a corresponding increase in the number of pupils. Moreover, it is to be remembered that the cost of everything and everybody has been steadily rising for some time past, not only in India but all over the world. We have, for instance, had to increase the rate of our scholarships for Indian students in the United Kingdom The figures of boys and girls at school for the year which is now closing are of course not yet available. But I have every hope that the increased expenditure of 1918-19 will show its beneficial effect in the figures for the year which will end on the 31st of this month. Moreover, it should be remembered that the comparatively slight decrease in the number of boys reading in our schools during the year 1918-19 took place in private institutions; public institutions, on the contrary, showed an increase of pupils. In that year no less than 2,820 new public institutions were opened in India. Nor, if we take the war period as a whole, have we any great reason for dissatisfaction. Between the years 1913-14 and 1918-19 the number of pupils in all institutions rose from 7½ to nearly 8 millions.

"In conclusion, there is one thing which I must mention in connection with our educational activities. Government have undertaken to educate the children of Indian soldiers who have fallen or have been incapacitated during the terrible war which has now happily ended. This concession covers the cases of children of non-combatants as well as of combatants. It is, of course, impossible for us to educate these children up to the highest standard, but the Silver Wedding Fund instituted by Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford will, I understand, be quite sufficient to give higher education to those boys of this class who desire it. There are many other matters on which I should like to speak, such as the schemes for school hygiene, boy-scouts, the various enterprises for which our technological grant is being given to various institutions, courses in elementary, hydro-electric engineering, etc. But the time at our disposal being short, I do not propose to detain the Council with a narrative of our activities in these spheres of progress.

(*b*) PUBLIC HEALTH.

"I now turn to sanitary matters and consider first the steps which have been taken or initiated during the past year for the prevention of disease. The terrible scourge of influenza which swept over the country at the close of 1918, remained clearly present to our minds. Early this year symptoms were not wanting of a possible recrudescence. The measures for combating the epidemic naturally rest with the Local Governments. But in this connection Government of India have certain functions to perform. In the first place, we increased our stocks, which we had already accumulated, of anti-influenza vaccine. At the same time, we increased the number of stations at which this vaccine can be produced and which now number four. We distributed the vaccine at a low price throughout British India and the Indian States and urged Local Governments to take over consignments and have them ready on the spot, to be kept, where necessary, in cold storage. We issued instructions for the use of vaccine. Further, we warned Local Governments to make ready their organisation for coping with a possible epidemic, and we urged that local bodies should be encouraged to do the same. The Sanitary Commissioner issued a note upon the methods to be adopted in case of illness. We deputed two officers to carry out special investigations so that we may be in a better position to combat the disease. Finally, where necessary, we gave the necessary powers under the law to the Local Governments to take all requisite measures. Fortunately we have not had to make use of the full preparations which had been made. No doubt there has been a good deal of influenza again this year in certain centres; but it has not indicated; save here and there, the virulence of last year's attack, nor has it assumed the same pandemic form. The precautions thus taken in advance assisted, we may hope, in restricting the effect of this third epidemic.

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"Another disease, which has recently been engaging our serious attention, is yellow fever. When the Panama Canal was opened, the possibility of danger to India was realised and certain rules were issued with regard to the precautionary measures which should be taken at our ports. The arrangements, however, which would enable those rules adequately to be carried out are costly and must necessarily take time in their realisation. The Government of India were of opinion that the preparations against the possibility of an inroad of this disease must be expedited. At the same time, they were aware that the general position throughout the world as regards yellow fever was changing. Last month, after addressing the Secretary of State exhaustively upon the whole subject, we summoned a committee of experts to meet in Calcutta, and Council may rest assured that their report will be considered with all possible speed.

"I now turn to medical research. I hope that Major-General Edwards will speak on this subject out of the fulness of his knowledge. All I need say here is that very successful pieces of isolated research are going on at various places in India, and that it is possible that certain important developments for the better organisation of this research will now be made.

"Altogether the year has been a very busy one from the public health point of view. A great deal of work has been put through. We have addressed the Secretary of State regarding the re-organisation of the Bacteriological Service and we are dealing with the Sanitary Service as expeditiously as possible. We have also called together two conferences of medical experts, and we have had an informal conference of Sanitary Commissioners. One of the most important points discussed at this conference was the future organisation of public health work in India. Hon'ble Members will recollect that in answer to a resolution put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma in March 1919 a grant of 5 lakhs from Imperial funds was announced to form a nucleus of a public health fund. This is a most important matter and before a move is made in this direction, we have to consider very carefully how the money may be most economically expended to the best advantage. The proposals are still under consideration. But I can assure Hon'ble Members that we propose a scheme which is not going to increase very largely the headquarters staff. Though the bulk of the expenditure, as we are at present advised, will be carried out under what will indeed be a central agency, it will be capable of doing practical work all over India.

"We have continued our attempts to ameliorate the conditions of pilgrims, whether Hindus or Muhammadans. A large grant has been provided from Imperial funds for improving the water-supply of Puri—a scheme which will benefit pilgrims from all over India and which, I am sure, will be fully appreciated. As regards Muhammadans, every one here is well aware of the immense difficulties which, as a result of the great war, had been placed not only on the performance of the Haj, but also with reference to the position of the Government in relation to this important matter during that catastrophic period. This year, the war being at an end, we decided that all who desired to perform the pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina should have every facility for doing so. But, owing to the dislocation of trade and commerce and the paucity of ships, we were held up at every point by unanticipated difficulties. At the last moment it seemed as though no ships would be available which would take the pilgrims to Jedda at a reasonable rate since freights have so enormously increased. But, after a few days' discussion with the local authorities and the representatives of Companies, we reached a satisfactory arrangement which it is not too much to say, made the performance of the Haj a possibility, was enormously appreciated by the Muhammadan public and has not proved unduly expensive. We have also, so far as is possible among the many difficulties of the post-war period, improved the conditions of quarantine and medical inspection, and we anticipate still further improvement in that connection.

"I cannot close my remark on public health without paying a tribute to the splendid services performed during the war by the staff of the Central Research Institute, Kasauli. I hope that Major-General Edwards will inform

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Council of the work which has been done and which, I have no hesitation in saying, must have saved an incalculable amount of sickness among our soldiers in many areas of the great war.

"Passing on to local self-government: there has been a certain amount of legislation with which I need not deal save to congratulate the Government of Bengal and the Legislative Council of the Governor of that presidency on the passage of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act which will, so to speak, bring the problems and powers of local self-government to the very doors of the villagers in their own villages. Legislation with somewhat similar objects is also proceeding in Bombay and the United Provinces.

"While dealing with the administrative side of local self-government, I should mention that we have just had a small committee in England consisting of officers who were on leave and my esteemed friend the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, who made a study of the system of local self-government in England. The other day I laid their report upon the table and I venture to think that its contents are deserving of careful study by advocates of complete autonomy in local bodies. Hon'ble Members have all read our Resolution of the 16th May 1918 and are, therefore, aware that the Government of India is in favour of every reasonable measure which can increase the autonomy of those bodies. But this report will show how largely, even in a country where local self-government is of long standing and firmly rooted, the State exercises a vigilant control over the activities of local bodies. Last year my friend, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, asked us questions about the housing of industrial labour and I may say, if he has no objection, that a good deal of correspondence of a private nature has passed between him and my predecessor and Secretary. I admire Sir Dinshaw's unswerving attitude in this matter and can assure him that the Government of India have not been unmindful of their duties in this matter, and during the past year have had various large questions regarding this problem under consideration. I believe my Hon'ble friend himself realises the immensity of the problem in the City of Bombay. It is a problem of enormous magnitude, and I can only hope and trust that my Hon'ble friend will not be disappointed with the result of the schemes which are now on the anvil.

"There are many minor matters which are dealt with in this Department. The year before last a conference was held to encourage the enlargement and organisation of libraries. It has not been without results in stimulating public interest in this matter, and Local Governments have been addressed regarding the possibilities of some widespread organisation.

"The Government of India have also taken in hand the question of record offices. They issued a resolution and appointed an Indian Historical Records Commission, the principal functions of which will be to give expert advice regarding records and records offices and to make proposals for the wider use by scholars and students of our historical data. The Commission has already held two meetings, the second one which was held only the other day in Lahore appears to have been a marked success and afforded an opportunity for public meetings and the reading of interesting papers, etc.

"With these remarks, I beg to introduce the heads of the Financial Statement for 1920-21 relating to Sanitation and Education, Revenue and Expenditure."

4-16 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp**:—"Sir, I beg to lay on the table the annual narrative called 'Indian Education' and also the statement dealing with Education generally known as 'Salient Features.' These are always laid on the table at the time of introducing these heads."

4-17 P.M. **The Hon'ble Major-General W. R. Edwards**:—"Sir, when I addressed the Council a year ago, I described briefly our activities in the direction of medical research, and preventive medicine, and the assistance we were able to give to the military authorities in supplying vaccines and sera.

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"Military operations on the Frontier and the necessity for maintaining garrisons in Mesopotamia and Egypt have demanded the continued employment of the staff at the Research and Pasteur Institutes and have absorbed much of our time and energy.

"The demands of the civil population in India have, however, also been met. This civil demand is quite new, and it is a very significant and noteworthy development. Except for the issue of plague vaccine from the Parel Laboratory, Bombay, the civil population used to make few claims on our resources. For example, no cholera vaccine was issued from the Central Research Institute in pre-war days—in 1918, 7,000 doses were issued, in 1919, a quarter of a million doses were issued on demands from civil institutions alone. During 1917-18 and 1919, 10½ million cubic centimetres of typhoid and cholera vaccines were produced at the Karachi Institute, the value of which was £530,000. This is an enormous increase over pre-war days. In the year before the war only 15,000 cubic centimetres of typhoid vaccine were produced.

"The Council well remembers the appalling pandemic of Influenza which ravaged India in the autumn of 1918. We have watched with anxiety the course of this dread epidemic, as it has waxed and waned, in epidemic form over the whole world.

"Active steps were taken by the Government of India to advise provincial administrations as to the prophylactic and remedial measures to be taken in case of further outbreaks, which at one time appeared probable.

"Arrangements were made for the various Central Research Institutes and Bacteriological Laboratories to manufacture anti-influenza vaccine, and from the Central Research Institute alone over a million cubic centimetres were issued. The efficacy of this vaccine is still the subject of investigation, but opinion in England corroborates our Indian experience, that the vaccine has, at least, an influence in preventing the pneumonic complications which are the dread sequelae of this disease.

"The Bacteriology of this disease is being prosecuted by Captain Malone who commenced his research in 1918, and his very detailed investigations appear to confirm the constant rôle of Pfeiffers bacillus in Influenza.

"The epidemiological aspect of the disease is being investigated by Major Morison, whose object is to collect and analyse reliable figures of the commencement, manner of spread and termination of localised epidemics, in order to determine the relative virulence of different epidemics and the causation of differences in virulence. The investigation is difficult, but in collaboration with Major McKendrick of the Pasteur Institute, useful and valuable results are being obtained.

"I very much regret that we have not more officers available for investigating the problems of this disease. But we should not complain when we remember that in England and Scotland some 15 to 20,000 medical practitioners were called to the war out of a total of some 40,000, and in India we are still at war.

"We have however made very substantial progress in certain directions.

"Lieutenant-Colonel McCarrison continued his inquiry into *Deficiency Diseases* and has published papers which have roused the greatest interest in scientific circles in England and abroad. His discoveries in this connexion have evoked world-wide comment, and it is not too much to say that they are fraught with consequences of the utmost importance

"The inquiries into Hookworm have been continued in the Madras Presidency by Dr. Mhaskar who, in conjunction with Father Caius, is investigating, among other matters, the chemical composition and efficiency of various drugs used for the treatment of this disease.

"Kala Azar is being investigated by Major Knowles and Mrs. Adie at the Pasteur Institute, Shillong, and discoveries as to the life history of the parasite, which causes this disease, seem to be imminent. Excellent results have been obtained in the treatment of this disease by Dr. Brahmachari of Calcutta. Sir L. Rogers, whose services are, I regret to say, lost to India, for a time,

[*Major-General W. R. Edwards.*] [9TH MARCH, 1920.]

owing to ill-health, has worked throughout the year, with his customary energy, on leprosy and tuberculosis. Some very remarkable and encouraging results have been obtained in the treatment of these diseases by various remedial substances obtained under his direction by Dr. Sademoy Ghosh from certain fatty acids of chalmoogra and cod liver oils, and latterly from the oil of soya beans which Sir L. Rogers considers the most effective of all.

"Other investigations financed by the Governing Body of Research Fund were those by Lieutenant-Colonel Donovan, I.M.S., into the possibilities of monkeys acting as carriers of malarial organisms; the continuance of the investigation into the value of the ground-nut as a food-stuff, and into the sterilization of water by various chlorogens by Dr. Mackenzie Wallis. This work is being carried out in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

"Dr. Annandale, of the Zoological Department, is directing the survey of the distribution and types of molluscs in India, the direct importance of which is the possible introduction of Bilharziosis from Egypt, Mesopotamia and China and its spread in India.

"Dr. Chitre has completed his experimental inquiry into the baits and traps best suited for dealing with the rat pest. A field campaign in selected plague districts, based on the results obtained, has been sanctioned by the Bombay Government and will be carried out on a large scale. Another inquiry, the results of which have proved of immediate practical utility, is that completed by Mrs. Norris, formerly chemist at the Central Research Institute. She has been very successful in preparing a purely vegetable medium suitable for the growth of organisms from which the vast quantities of prophylactic vaccines are prepared. Dr. Karuna Chatterji has been working on a drug, margosic acid, produced from Neem tree oil; used this drug in the treatment of syphilis and other diseases with very marked success. I am waiting for a further report from him.

"With this brief reference to the results of the past year's work in Medical Research, I will now speak of the prevention of avoidable diseases. The efficient application of the limited knowledge at our disposal is capable of saving a vast number of lives every year. Such application is unquestionably the function of local authorities, but local authorities require help from the central Government of their country. In all countries the central Government *must* be vitally interested in the efficiency of this work and in securing, as far as possible, not only uniformity of method, but also the education of public opinion without which but little advance can be made. In the first place, therefore, it is the duty of every central Government to foster, and even inaugurate, measures for educating the public; it is also their duty to prevent the introduction of infection from other countries and to limit its spread from Province to Province. The Hon'ble Member for Education has spoken of the Medical Committees, which have met within the last few months and whose recommendations are under the consideration of Government, and I can assure this Council that, if circumstances permit the adoption of these recommendations, the Government of India will have taken a great step towards coping with epidemics, with a view to their limitation, eradication or, best of all, their prevention.

"The last of these Committees met in Calcutta to consider the vexed question of port quarantine, with special reference to the possible introduction of yellow fever. Its resolutions are of far-reaching importance to India and, indeed, to the world at large. India, it is true, is unfortunately the home of many serious diseases; but diseases also exist in other countries which, so far as is known, do not exist in India and which must be kept out of India. Special attention has been focussed on yellow fever. As with malaria, this disease is transmitted by a certain species of mosquito. After sucking the blood of a yellow fever patient, a period of twelve days elapses before the mosquito is capable of infecting another patient, but after that the mosquito continues to be a source of infection as long as it lives.

"It is obvious then that, in order to protect an uninfected country, the mosquitoes on a 'suspected' ship must be destroyed by efficient fumigation,

[9TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Major-General W. R. Edwards.*]

before the ship is allowed into dock. At present facilities for such fumigation do not exist. Colonel Glen Liston of the Parel Laboratory, Bombay, has been experimenting with hydrocyanic acid gas, money for this purpose having been provided by the Indian Research Fund Association. He has recently devised a machine which promises to render the fumigation of loaded ships possible and effectual. Ten such machines have now been ordered for experimental work, and paid for from the Government of India sanitary grant."

"This gas destroys not only mosquitoes and small vermin, such as fleas and bugs, but also rats; the latter is of course a most important matter. A very great point in favour of this gas is that it does no damage to any merchandise, even fruit and vegetables are not injured. If these experiments prove a success, and it is reasonable to expect that they will, a very great advance will have been made in the disinfection of ships, an advance which will not only tend to protect India from yellow fever, but one which will benefit the whole world.

"The question of education in our medical colleges and schools is under my consideration. It is very important at the present time, when our colleges and schools have arrived at a very considerable stage of excellence, that due consideration should be given to the selection of specialised personnel for the development of new departments. The selection of this specialised personnel is of the greatest importance as here the man is everything.

"Professor Starling from England is arriving this month to advise the Government of India with regard to the founding of a Central Medical Research Institute for India. He will visit Bombay, Poona, Bangalore, Calcutta, Delhi and Kasauli, and will be accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Greig, C.I.E., of the Indian Medical Service, who has just completed a tour of the world. Colonel Greig had been placed on deputation at the expense of the Indian Research Fund Association, in order that he might collect information concerning the principal Medical Research Institutions of the world. He has now returned, having visited Great Britain, France, the United States, Canada, Japan, Manilla and Hong Kong. I trust that the result will be that before long we shall possess, in addition to our Tropical Schools and numerous laboratories, an Imperial Central Research Institute with its combined hospital and library of which India may be proud. Lastly, I wish to say a few words concerning the Indian Medical Service.

"This service until recent years has never contained more than 7 per cent. of Indians, and has been regarded by Indians as an alien service. The Secretary of State for India not long ago decided that one-third of the new recruits should be Indians, and this number may be still further increased. More than this, there is a proposal that in order to facilitate the entry of Indians, scholarships or nominations shall be given to the most promising Indian medical students who wish to enter this service. In the former case they would proceed to England to complete their curriculum and then compete for the Indian Medical Service; in the latter case they would proceed to England for a further course of instruction only.

"I trust then that Indians may, in future, no longer regard this service as one in which they have no personal interest, but as a service they may be proud of and one that will shed a lustre on the name of India.

"All countries sooner or later come before the judgment bar of the world. The verdict depends not on the size and greatness of the country, nor on the territories it has conquered and the riches it has acquired. It does not depend on the number of great Kings, Generals, politicians and millionaires that the country has produced, but it does depend on those greater men who by their life's work have tended to improve and ameliorate the conditions of the peoples of the world in general. Such men are those who have left their mark on literature and the fine arts, great philanthropists, explorers, inventors, mathematicians, and, above all, great thinkers and men who have made a name for themselves in original research.

"Now a great change is coming over the destinies of India. It is at such a crisis in the history of a nation that we may look for the birth

[*Major-General W. R. Edwards; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*] [9TH MARCH, 1920.]

of men great in the highest sense of the word. It is natural that I personally should be intensely interested in the medical aspects of this question.

"I earnestly desire to see Indians coming to the front in the medical scientific world America has recently produced many great medical scientists, and so has Japan; why should India not do so?

"This service has been a great asset to India in the past, and has attracted the best intellects from the British medical schools; let it now attract the best from the schools of India as well. I would further call attention to the fact that the greatest intellects cannot achieve complete success unless they have leisure and opportunity to take up the particular work for which they are fitted. How can a man, who has to support himself and his family by the ordinary routine of private practice, find time to really specialise or find time to study in great European centres? These priceless facilities are offered by the Indian Medical Service, and I want to see them taken advantage of by the doctors of India. If they come forward and succeed, as I hope they may, it will be a great thing for India as well as for the Indian Medical Service."

RESOLUTION *RE* PROVISION IN THE BUDGET FOR 1920-21 OF ONE LAKH TO THE BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

4-35 P.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:**—"Sir, notice of this *resolution was sent up under a mistake arising from the omission of the entry of one lakh on page 98 of the Financial Statement and the matter having been explained, I do not propose to move the resolution."

The Council then adjourned till Wednesday, the 10th March 1920, at 11 o'clock.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

DELHI:

The 23rd March, 1920.

* "This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that a provision of one lakh may be made in the budget allotment for 1920-21 to the Hindu University, Benares, and the necessary transfer be made between Imperial and Provincial."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915.
(5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.)

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Wednesday, the 10th March, 1920.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble SIR GEORGE LOWNDES, K.C., K.C.S.I., Vice-President, *presiding*, and 60 Members, of whom 53 were Additional Members.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1920-21.

THIRD STAGE.

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes :—" Sir, I beg to introduce the 11-3
following heads of the Financial Statement for 1920-21 :—

REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
Salt.	Salt.
Excise.	Excise.
Posts and Telegraphs.	Customs.
Stationery and Printing.	Posts and Telegraphs.
State Railways.	Stationery and Printing.
Subsidised Companies.	Protective Works, Railways.
	Subsidised Companies.
	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.
	Capital Outlay on State Railways.

" I shall adopt the procedure, which has been usually followed, of leaving it to the President of the Railway Board to deal with the subject of Railways. I must, however, add a word of explanation with regard to two of the subjects in the list I have just read out. I notice, in reading through the proceedings of last year, that my Hon'ble friend Sir Thomas Holland said that the only serious difference of opinion that ever occurred between us arose regarding our competing claims for relief from work, in which competition he said that he mourned my success. In one respect he has this year succeeded in turning the tables upon me, for, as you will see, he has used his well-known

 [*Sir George Barnes.*] [10TH MARCH, 1920.]

powers of persuasion to induce me to introduce two heads of the Financial Statement, *viz.*, Salt and Stationery and Printing, for which he has just become responsible as part of the new Department of Industries. He would, I know, be able to place the case before you with more lucid and picturesque power of expression than I am able to command. Hon'ble Members will, I am sure, look forward to hearing him on the subject next year.

"I will turn first to the head of Posts and Telegraphs. The estimated revenue for next year in pounds sterling converted at Rs. 15 for the pound is £6,050,300 and the estimated expenditure £5,665,900, leaving a surplus of only £384,400. This compares with the estimated surplus of £1,210,500 for the current year. The great reduction in the surplus is largely due to the increases which have been given, and I think rightly given, to the staff of the Post and Telegraph Service.

"We are still working under difficulties. We are short of skilled men and short of material. Many of the officers and men deputed to overseas expeditionary forces returned to India during the year, but we had again to lend a considerable number of them for field service on the North-West Frontier. We are also still short of material, for the supply of stores from abroad has not kept pace with the high requirements of the Department which are necessarily abnormal after several years of the strictest economy. We are, however, hopeful of making up part of our deficiency in this country. Attempts are being made to manufacture telegraph material as quickly as possible in the departmental workshop at Alipore, and orders are being placed with the firms in India wherever there is a power to manufacture.

"As you are aware, the inland telegraph rates had to be increased in 1918 in order to relieve the congestion of traffic This increase was made with great regret, but there was no other course open to us. As soon however as it becomes possible, there is every intention of reducing the telegraph rates. We are still suffering from the effects of the war, and are unable to get all the apparatus that we need, and the efficiency of the high speed telegraph instruments has steadily deteriorated during the last few years owing to the lack of renewals and spares. The position, however, is improving and I hope that very soon the improvement will become more rapid. As soon as we can get supplies of copper wire, there is without doubt a great field in this country for long distance telephones. We have made a substantial beginning with entire success. The Delhi-Lahore trunk telephone has been extended to Rawalpindi and Peshawar, and speech from Simla to Rawalpindi has proved to be as clear on the telephone as from one part of Simla to another. A new trunk line has been erected between Lucknow and Allahabad, and two trunk lines have been erected between Bombay and Poona. We have other long distance telephones under construction, and provision has been made in the budget for the coming year for considerable expenditure in this respect.

"With the object of further increasing our means of communication, the development of wireless telegraphy on a commercial basis has now been seriously taken in hand. A special branch with a Director in charge is being organised for wireless work, and experts have arrived from England to study the conditions of India with a view to solving the problem of atmospheric disturbances which are the chief cause in this country of interruptions in wireless communications.

"Mr. Crum mentioned in his speech the question of the charges on foreign telegrams. The Government realise to the full the great importance to Indian trade of a reduction in telegraph rates to foreign countries, and as from March 1st the rate to Europe has been reduced from Rs. 1-4-0 to Re. 1-0-0 per word. This is the result of the rise in exchange In some respects India gains by the rise in exchange and in other respects she loses, but she gains more than she loses, and hence a reduction has become possible. At the end of three months, under Article 27 of the International Telegraph Convention, the rate of Re. 1 will be again revised in the light of the rates of exchange ruling during the three months, and a further reduction may then be possible. It is obvious of course that I cannot prophesy as to this.

[10TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Sir George Barnes.*]

"I cannot leave the subject of the Posts and Telegraph Department without some words about the pay of the subordinate staff. In order to meet the increased cost of living, very substantial revisions of pay have been made during the current year. The most important of these took effect on the 1st of February last, and involves an annual recurring cost of about Rs. 20 lakhs in improving the pay of the subordinate clerical staff. At the present moment, a Committee is sitting, composed of officials and non-officials and members of the staff, to examine the question of the pay and conditions of service of the staff in departmental telegraph offices

"A general scheme of time-scale of pay for all other classes of the subordinate staff is being prepared by the Director General, and you will hear the figures in greater detail from him at a later stage. While, on the one hand, Government are bound to exercise economy in the interests of the general taxpayer, it is, on the other hand, obviously the duty of Government to be a good employer and to pay wages to the persons in its service sufficient to maintain an adequate standard of comfort, and our efforts will always be directed to this end.

"In passing from the subject of Posts and Telegraphs, I should like to say just a word on a somewhat kindred subject, *viz.*, Aviation. A short time ago, as you all know, we organised a mail service by aeroplane between Bombay and Karachi in connection with the incoming and outgoing mail steamers at Bombay. Many people may smile at this experiment when they read the accounts in the press of the weight of mails carried. I fully admit that financially the experiment has not been successful. Nobody ever expected it would be. I wish to say, however, that the object of this experiment was by no means merely to test the amount of support which the public are likely to give to an aerial mail service. Probably an experiment between other centres, if it could have been arranged, would have been more useful from this point of view. But the service was established partly also as an experiment to test the reliability of the aeroplane for the carriage of mails, and still more to gain accurate knowledge as to the cost of maintaining such a service. Instructions were given to keep detailed accounts of the cost, and when these are available the experiment will have proved of some importance and value. Many of us may possibly have doubts whether commercial aviation will for some time be a paying proposition. I am inclined myself to the view, that as far as the carriage of mails is concerned, this will probably be unremunerative until at any rate we have a through connection by air with the United Kingdom. Possibly such a scheme is nearer realisation than many of us anticipate. I do not want to trench upon what is perhaps technically the domain of my Hon'ble friend Sir Claude Hill, but you will notice that a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made under 'Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments' for the development of Civil Aviation, and I should like just to say a word on what we are doing. We are at present carrying out, through the medium of Royal Air Force officers, a survey of the primary air routes between important commercial centres. These officers will report on the provision required in the way of aerodromes and emergency landing grounds to serve these routes. Meanwhile we are taking steps to establish permanent Government aerodromes at Calcutta and Rangoon, and others no doubt will follow. I hope that before long we may be able to obtain from England an experienced officer as Director of Civil Aviation to organise and direct the machinery necessary for the control and development of Civil Aviation in this country.

"Turning to Excise, there is very little to be said. The receipts from Excise again show an increase, due, as the explanatory memorandum points out, to the result of higher wages earned by the labouring population, speculative biddings at auction sales, and to a minor degree to enhancement of duties.

"With regard to Customs, there is little to be said except to give you the figures, which, I think, you will consider to be quite satisfactory. Our import duties for the year 1917-18 brought in a revenue of just under 12 crores of rupees. For 1918-19 the revenue was 12½ crores of rupees. The revised estimate for 1919-20 is 15¼ crores of rupees, and the budget estimate for 1920-21 is nearly 16½ crores.

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"Turning to export duties, the revenue was in round figures Rs. 3,32,00,000 for the year 1917-18 and Rs. 3,69,00,000 for the year 1918-19. The revised estimate for 1919-20 is Rs. 5 crores and the budget estimate for 1920-21 is Rs. 6,88,00,000. This progressive rise in the Customs revenue, both with regard to import and export duties, is of course largely due to the great increase in prices, and the present budget estimate of export duties is swollen by the expected revenue from the export duty on hides and skins. The values of exports of Indian merchandise for the calendar year 1919 compared with the previous year for the most part show large increases both with regard to raw materials and manufactured articles. In the latter case, cotton twist and yarn exported show an increase of nearly £7 million. Tanned hides show an increase of £2 million in value, and tanned skins an increase of £3,900,000. In order to arrive at these figures rupees have been converted into sterling at the old ratio of Rs. 15 to the pound.

"Now I turn to Stationery and Printing. The control of Stationery and Printing will, as I have said, in future rest with the new Board of Industries and Munitions, and I only wish to say that, as in the case of other Departments, we are faced with growing expenditure in increased pay to the staff. The pay of the establishment employed in Government Printing Presses will come under examination by the Controller of Printing, and in the meanwhile, temporary allowances to the lower paid employés, which were given during the war, have been increased all round. The work of Government printing is carried on under very great stress, and I think the good work done, so far as Delhi and Simla are concerned, is apparent to every Member of this Council. I think we may all acknowledge that the printing of papers relevant to the business of this Council is done with commendable despatch and accuracy. The heavy work which is done at the Central establishment at Calcutta also deserves commendation. I only wish to conclude my remarks under this head, as this is the last occasion on which I shall have the opportunity of dealing with the subject, by saying that I fully recognise the greatly-increased burden of work and responsibilities which the war has thrown upon the Department, and have been much impressed by the zeal and energy with which the Controller and his Department have surmounted the difficulties with which they have been faced.

"I might well repeat these remarks with regard to the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, and the Department under his charge.

"The problems to which the supplies of salt during the war have given rise have been of an anxious and difficult nature. We were faced throughout with the deficiency of supplies of imported salt, and, to meet this, every possible effort has been made to stimulate local production at the Khewra mines, at Sambhar and elsewhere. These efforts have never been relaxed, and India is now in a greater measure self-supporting with regard to salt than she was before the war. I may give the Council a few figures, I will not weary them with many. The output of salt in India during the year 1915-16 amounted to 361 lakhs of maunds, and the output of salt during the year 1918-19 amounted to 520 lakhs of maunds. And if we turn to the figures relating to imports, we find that—

in 1914 the amount imported was 562,000 tons.
„ 1915 it was 519,000 tons.
„ 1916 „ 446,000 „
„ 1917 „ 341,000 „
„ 1918 „ 388,000 „
„ 1919 „ 481,000 „

So that in the last year we have imported substantially less than we did before the war, and in the meanwhile the internal production has gone up.

"Although it is true that the record figures of output from the Northern India Salt sources, which were reached in 1918-19, as a result mainly of the copious supply of brine available in the Sambhar Lake after the excessive rains of 1917, will not be approached in the current year, the results have

[10TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Sir George Barnes; Sir Arthur Anderson.*]

nevertheless been good. The output up to the 31st January, which is the latest date up to which I have complete figures, was 91 lakhs of maunds, and another 20 lakhs may be expected during February and March. I only wish to conclude by saying that the work of the Department has been exceptionally heavy and difficult during all these last few years, and I wish now that I am handing over charge of the Department to Sir Thomas Holland, to give ungrudging praise to the way in which all ranks from the Commissioner downwards have laboured, sometimes at the sacrifice of health, to meet their responsibilities.

" Now, Sir, I have finished, for I propose to ask Sir Arthur Anderson to deal with the heads relating to Railways, but before I sit down I must remind Members of this Council that when we meet in Simla we shall no longer count among our number Sir Arthur Anderson and Mr. Ley. Sir Arthur Anderson, I am sorry to say, leaves India for good. The Railway Board will be poorer by his departure, and I shall lose a very steady and wise adviser. Mr. Ley and I have worked together the whole time that I have been in India, and it is difficult to tell you how much I owe to him. I can, however, say with truth that it is largely due to his industry, skill and good counsel that we have come through the troubled waters of the last few years."

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson:—" In the statement which I made just a year ago I referred to the difficulties which railways had been labouring under during the war years. These difficulties have not materially lessened in the interval which has since elapsed. Owing to the transition from war to peace work, and to the unrestful condition of labour in England, we have been disappointed in the delivery of many of the orders placed there, and though materials and equipment have been arriving in this country, they have not done so to the extent anticipated. Railways have therefore continued to work under great disabilities, and it must of necessity be some little time yet before much of the new equipment can be brought into use and make itself felt. Deliveries will probably be freely made in the early months of the new financial year, and these supplemented by the new orders which we have been enabled to place against the provision which the Hon'ble the Finance Member has found himself in a position to make for the coming year, will, it is hoped, prevent any interruption occurring in the work of restoration. A marked improvement in the services which railways render should therefore be evident in the near future. 11-23 A.M.

" It will perhaps be of interest to the Council if I give a few figures based on the latest information available to show the present position in regard to the vital matter of rolling stock.

" First as regards engines.—We had under order for this year a total of 619 engines broad and metre gauge. Of these, we anticipate that only 158 will arrive and the balance of 461 will therefore form a liability against next year. In addition to this we are placing orders for 262 more, so that we shall have 723 under order with a reasonable expectation of receiving the large majority during the year.

" In regard to goods stock we had 17,023 wagons under order in this year of which we expect to receive the materials for 11,753. The balance of 5270 supplemented by 8,376 further orders make our provision for next year 13,646. These further orders include 3,000 wagons to be built in this country. If deliveries in this respect come up to expectations, a very sensible relief in the present difficult position should be secured.

" In regard to coaching vehicles the figures are naturally more modest. We had under order 1,167, of which only 303 are expected to be delivered, and we have ordered a further 594 against next year. Taking into account the balance of the current year we shall therefore have a total of 1,458 under supply next year.

" In regard to this question of rolling stock the fact must not be lost sight of that until India has reached the stage of manufacturing wheels, axles, brake-gear and other component parts, our efforts at improvement are dependent upon

[*Sir Arthur Anderson,*] [10TH MARCH, 1920.]

English supplies, and while the present world demand lasts and labour troubles continue, this is, as shown by this year's experience, a very uncertain factor.

"The unexpected failure of English supplies has had the effect of heavily increasing our net Indian Capital liabilities by the reduction in credits for issues of revenue stores. After allowing for expenditure on special works necessitated by the movement of troops on the frontier, the Indian expenditure (excluding credits obtained for the sale of stores to the Military Department which amounted to 68·03 lakhs) was higher by 342 89 lakhs, and a transfer of grant to this extent from England to India was in consequence effected.

"The value of local purchases is estimated at 1725·31 lakhs which is nearly 7¼ crores greater than the purchases in the last year before the war.

"Our Revenue Budget estimate of traffic receipts for the current year provided for an increase of Rs. 3,77·39 lakhs compared with 1918-19 actuals. It was based on the assumption that consequent on the termination of hostilities the trade of the country would greatly expand. According to the latest estimate the earnings will exceed those of 1918-19 by Rs 3,02·39 lakhs. The comparatively small decrease of Rs. 75 lakhs as compared with the budget estimate, is in a large measure due to the disturbances in the Punjab and consequent restrictions imposed on traffic.

"The saving in working expenses, which amounted to Rs. 1,20 lakhs is mainly attributable to gain by exchange on English stores issued on revenue account.

"The funds allotted for railway purposes in the coming year, *viz.*, Rs. 21,97·61 which would have been equivalent to Rs. 31,72·13 had the old rate of exchange continued, are again record figures, and I congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey on the effort he has made. The demands made upon railways are ever increasing, and so long as the scarcity of shipping between local ports continues, congestion is bound to occur. Inconvenience will still therefore require to be put up with, but with the increased provision of funds at our disposal the capacity of the Railways will steadily increase and the worst may, I hope, be regarded as over.

"The large English grant provided for next year is in some degree the result of the failure of supplies in 1919-20, provision being necessary to meet liabilities thrown forward. Apart from this special feature our budget has been designed in the first place to provide, as far as possible, for the improvement of traffic facilities, such as the doubling of main tracks, extensions of yards, sidings, station accommodation, etc., which have been unavoidably deferred during the war, and are now urgently required to meet a rapidly expanding trade.

"The figures adopted for receipts are Rs. 4,75 lakhs more than the revised estimate of 1919-20. It is expected that the traffic will show considerable expansion next year owing to the favourable agri cultural prospect and to the development of the trade of the country.

"The budget of working expenses shows an increase of Rs. 4,86 lakhs over the current year's revised estimate due mainly to a larger programme of renewals of Permanent-way and rolling stock, to additional expenditure to meet the increased traffic, and for increased establishment charges. The increase would have been greater but for the fact that the value of English stores issued to revenue is taken at a higher rate of exchange than in the current year.

"The provision for programme revenue during the next year is placed at Rs. 10,75 lakhs against Rs. 9,75 lakhs in the current year's budget estimate.

"It will help the Council to some realisation of the increasing demands made on railways if I quote a few figures. In the pre-war year 1913-14 the freight ton mileage of goods traffic was approximately 15,623 millions. In 1918-19 the figure was 22,140 millions, an increase of 42 per cent For coal alone the ton mileage increased during the same period from 5,203 millions to 9,987 millions or by 92 per cent. When it is remembered that these enormous increases had to be dealt with by a depleted staff and a rapidly deteriorating stock, and that additions and replacements were impossible, railways may, I

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consider, justly congratulate themselves on the manner in which they have met the call made on them.

"The increasing consumption of coal and its continued dependence on rail carriage is one of the chief difficulties presenting itself at the present time. The development of the principal coal carrying lines to meet this evergrowing trade is receiving the closest attention, and, in addition, Government have taken steps to open out the Sor coal-field near Quetta with a view to meeting requirements of the North-Western Railway as far as possible from that source.

"In common with other local industries, railways have not been free from labour troubles during the year which has passed, but though there have been partial interruptions of work occasioning a certain amount of dislocation, railway men generally may be congratulated on the sound common sense they have shown in representing in a regular manner the economic disabilities they regard themselves to be labouring under. Railway administrations have in their turn recognised legitimate claims by the revision of scales of pay from time to time as occasion arose. The enhanced cost resulting therefrom has increased the wages bill by nearly 4 crores of rupees per annum over what it would have stood at had the old scales of pay remained in force. The Hon'ble Mr. Crum during the earlier stage of this debate said he would like to be informed as to the percentages of increase in working costs. For his information I may say that, assuming his inquiry relates to the current year, ordinary expenses are estimated to cost about 17 per cent., Fuel 11½ per cent. and Renewals and replacements about 150 per cent. over those of 1918-19. These substantial increases in the cost of working our railways have compelled us reluctantly to slightly revise some of our rates on commodities which can best bear an increase. The most important change is in coal freights which are being enhanced by from 5 per cent. to 7½ per cent. This may be compared with the increase of coal rates in England where they have gone up by 25 per cent, while other merchandise traffic there has had freights enhanced practically all round by from 50 per cent. to 60 per cent. Generally speaking, railway administrations are averse to raising rates and fares, but with the constant and growing increase in operating expenses, there has been no option left to them but to follow in a modified form the lead set by every other industry in the country.

"During the discussion which took place two days ago Hon'ble Members laid stress on the shortcomings both in the accommodation provided in passenger trains and in their number. As they are aware a very considerable curtailment of passenger services occurred during the war, but I stated last year that Government would use their best endeavours to restore the services to their former level at the earliest possible date. I am pleased to be able to say that considerable progress has been made in this direction, as during the past year the passenger train mileage has increased by over 36,000 miles daily.

"Steps are also being taken to improve the type of 3rd class carriages on long distance trains. In the improved type already introduced on one of the principal railways considerably more room is provided for passengers than is the case in the existing type, while improvements in other directions have also been effected.

"Hon'ble Members are aware that of recent years new construction has practically been at a standstill. It will be a satisfaction to them to learn that we can look forward to making a beginning during the coming year with some lines which have for long had to be held in abeyance. It will not be possible even now to secure a full measure of materials required to push work forward in an energetic manner, and in any case our first concern must be to bring existing lines to a satisfactory standard before hampering them with new traffic arising from an increased open mileage. In our Budget for the coming year we have provided a sum of 94·50 lakhs for new projects and 84·75 lakhs for the purpose of carrying to completion works already in progress. In this connection we have not been blind to the urgent calls which have come from Bombay and from Calcutta for the improvement of suburban train services

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arising out of housing difficulties. A committee representing local interests presided over by a Member of the Railway Board is now inquiring as to the best means of meeting Calcutta's requirements, while in Bombay where increased facilities are even more urgently required, considerable progress has been made towards bringing the electrification of local railways serving suburban areas into being. Sufficient funds to secure a good start being made with the work have been arranged for.

"Another class of work which invites early attention is that of the restoration of lines dismantled in order to transfer the materials obtained from them to war areas. Funds have been provided for this work being taken up during the coming year, and it will be pushed forward as quickly as materials are obtainable. The lines which it is proposed to take in hand are the Guntur-Tenali, the Bhagalpur-Bausi, the Hyderabad-Badin and the Dhakia-Sambhal.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Crum has expressed himself as not quite satisfied with the reply I gave to his question relating to the proposed new bridge over the Hooghly. It is manifestly impossible for me to give an undertaking that a work for which the preliminary investigations are not yet complete, will be put in hand at once. The original designs did not prove acceptable to all interests concerned in that the technical officers of the Port Commissioners recommended modification with a view to reducing obstruction to the waterway. These are now under consideration by the Bengal Government. All I can therefore say is that the work has been accepted in principle, and that, though I shall not be here to take a hand in it, I hope no time will be lost in making a start as soon as the necessary preliminaries have been completed."

RESOLUTIONS *RE* PAY AND PROSPECTS OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT AND APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO GRIEVANCES.

11-46 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde** :—"I ask your permission, Sir, to move resolution No. 13, before moving resolution No. 12, on the list. My remarks will apply to both resolutions, and I beg you will put No. 13 first and No. 12 next."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel :—"Will it not be convenient, Sir, if we take Nos. 12, 13 and 14 all together, because they relate to the same subject?"

The Vice-President :—"As the Hon'ble Members like. Mr. Khaparde will speak once and Mr. Patel will speak once, but both will have the right of reply. Is that satisfactory?"

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde :—"Quite, Sir. The resolution which I have to move runs as follows :—

*"This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the grant under the head 'Posts and Telegraphs' in the budget estimates for 1920-21 be increased by twenty-five lakhs of rupees to provide for the betterment of the pay and prospects of the clerical and telephone establishments of the Postal Department."

"The next resolution I have to move reads as follows :—

†"This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the grant under the sub-head 'Special Commissions of Enquiry' of the major head 'Miscellaneous' be increased by R25,000 to meet the expenses of a committee to inquire into the grievances of the clerical and telephone establishments of the Postal Department."

*No. 13. †No. 12.

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As a preliminary to the observations which I wish to make, I request that I may be believed when I say that my object in moving these resolutions is not really to say that the people in other departments get more than they ought to. They probably get what they deserve. My position is that the postal subordinates really ought to get more. It is not that I want others to get less, but I want the Postal Department to get more and possibly get as much as the other departments do, and that is my position. So in instituting comparisons which are always rather unpleasant, but all the same they have to be brought in if the position is to be established, I hope I may not be misunderstood. Now, that there are grievances under which postal subordinates labour I believe there is no doubt. Many Hon'ble Members here have received numerous telegrams, and I have received so many of them that for two nights I could not sleep; every few minutes a telegraph man would be at the door knocking to wake me up to receive a telegram; and I have brought them all here. I could make quite a good show as if I were a very busy man indeed, because I think they would easily go beyond a few hundreds. But, these telegraphic messages are genuine. That is why I say that these grievances of these postal subordinates are real and very real as I shall presently explain. Council will remember that the present department, Posts and Telegraphs, was formerly two different departments, namely, Posts under a separate Director General and Telegraphs under a seperate Director General. In the year 1913 they were brought under one administration, and one Director General of Posts and Telegraphs has the whole department under him. That department is like this. There is first the Telegraph Department. There are the telegraph people, that is the operators on the telegraph machines. Then there are what are called signal room clerks, that is people who take your money and who take down messages and deal generally with the public, and there is also a class of people called telephone operators attached to the same line. Whereas in the Postal Department there are three branches; in fact it might be called tri-partite There is a purely postal branch, then there is a subordinate service called the Railway Mail Service. Then there is a combined branch, that is a branch which does postal as well as telegraphic work. If you put them together, the whole department now administered by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Clarke is something partly telephonic, partly telegraphic, and partly postal, and this mixed department which partly deals with telegraphic work and partly with the postal. I dwell upon this difference to some extent because I hope to show that the telegraphic part of this department has been very very fortunate. I do not grudge them their good fortune—I really wish they had more if possible, but they have been very fortunate indeed.

"There are two scales in this department, one is called the general scale and the other is called the local scale. The general scale means that the servants of that department are likely to be transferred from any place to almost any other place in British India, and therefore they get a little more than the local people who are supposed to be confined to their province or to the particular part where they are serving. The general scale people begin with Rs. 75 and can go to Rs 200, whereas local scale people begin with Rs. 50 and can go to Rs. 130 or Rs. 150. In the case of the postal people, however, before the 18th February, there was what I would call real confusion in different circles because they began with different pay. A circle is a term more or less technical in this department, and roughly corresponds to the different provinces. The Punjab is the Punjab circle, Bengal is the Bengal circle, and so on. It is not quite accurate but it will do for general purposes. So people begin in some circles or some provinces with Rs. 15, in others they begin with Rs. 20 and in some cases they begin with Rs. 30. Now that was a difficult thing with people of the same department, because they served in different provinces they began with this small pay. Then there is no general or local scale as there is in the telegraphic department. Further difficulties arose in that respect when the pay of these postal people were very

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much lower than the pay of the other departments of the Government. For that purpose I have just compiled a little memorandum to show how the situation is, and I will take Delhi itself. Under the memorandum, which was issued on the 18th February, these inequalities in different circles have to a great extent been removed and everyone in the postal department begins with Rs. 30, whereas the clerks in the Chief Commissioner's office begin with Rs. 35 and by yearly increments go higher. The people in the Chief Engineer's Office begin with Rs. 40 and the Postal Audit Office, which is in the same department begin with Rs. 40. The clerks in the Controller's Office begin with Rs. 50, whereas the telegraphists on the general scale begin with Rs. 75. So the unfortunate postal clerk appears to draw the least as he only draws Rs. 30 and people of nearly the same education, and having less work to do, draw higher pay. Then there is a further difficulty in this case, that is to say, that these inequalities between one branch of a department and another branch of a department because they are all lower paid in comparison with other departments similarly situated in the same place. This circular No. 83 of the 18th February, that is only a few days ago, has removed to some extent these inequalities in the postal department. Then there used to be a complaint about the time-scale. I did not quite understand the meaning of time-scale before, but I have studied it and I find that time-scale means that people rise automatically and get an increase every year which is a sort of an annual increment.

"Formerly the system in vogue in the postal department used to be called the grade system, which means that people would get, say, Rs. 50 in one grade, Rs. 60 in another grade and so on, and promotion was given from one grade to another which meant that the senior man in the lower grade had to wait until there was a vacancy in the higher, and under this arrangement promotions were very uncertain and sometimes new people were appointed to the department which meant so much loss to the people placed below.

"The time-scale service has this advantage, that everybody begins and receives increases automatically, and there is no complaint on that ground at any rate. It is more economical also, because a person retiring on Rs. 500 may not necessarily be succeeded by a person drawing Rs. 500, and another person may be appointed whose pay is on the time-scale basis and he may not be drawing Rs. 500. I am glad to say that these advantages have been recognised and endeavour is being made now to give them the time scale. I myself think the scale begins too low and it may be said that this circular letter of the 18th February last really equalises all this and that there is no grievance, but I humbly submit that this is not so. The grievances are still there. The circular letter deals only with people who draw pay up to Rs. 100, it does not deal with menials, nor does it deal with the higher portions of the service. In dealing with the smaller portion of the service it makes a sort of an ominous kind of statement, it is, 'The revision noted above will have effect from the 1st February 1920.' I have got another paper which shows that this grievance has been brought to notice from a long time. It says the scheme is a large one—that was written on the 19th December 1919 by the Postmaster General—

'I have seen a number of telegrams and representations from the staff asking for a revision of their pay. This gives the impression that nothing has been done. That is not the case. The question was taken up by the Director General early in the year and his proposals were placed before the Government of India and the scheme is now before the Secretary of State. It is hoped that his decision will be received by the end of the current month and that the new scale of *pay will have retrospective effect* '

which I take to mean that the new scale when it is sanctioned will date back to the 1st April, 1919. If I am wrong I hope I will be corrected. Even supposing these people are contented with the scale, and I do not think they are, because it is a very limited scale, they stand to lose nearly a year's

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increment. Then this mode of introducing it is harmful in another direction and that is that it is made applicable to people who join the department now. But what about the case of people who have served for 20 and 25 years? All this time they have been kept out of their dues. How is their case to be met? Are they to retire on the old scale of pay with no increment at all? To my mind, it does not appear that this circular meets the case of these people.

"Then, again, it was announced yesterday by the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey, that 23 lakhs of rupees have been provided for the revision of the salaries of these people. If I heard it rightly, Sir, I do not quite understand whether that sum of R23 lakhs has already been provided for in the Budget, or that a grant of 23 lakhs of rupees has been made in excess of what is provided for in the Budget. If it is the former, that is to say, if it is included in the Budget, then my resolution is safe, because I ask the Government to increase the grant that has been made under that head. If it is extra, that is to say, if it is beyond the Budget, still I say it is merely a palliative, and it does not really remove the grievance root and branch and the palliative may be good for the time being, but in order to have an element of finality in the matter or almost an element of fixity in the matter, we will have to put them on a proper and satisfactory footing by which these people may be contented. A large service and a discontented service is not a blessing. I should prefer to make them feel that they are fairly treated, and so whether that amount of 23 lakhs of rupees is already included or it is made in excess of the Budget, is immaterial, and I submit that my resolution stands by itself and requires inquiring into.

"I made a calculation roughly, because generally I make mistakes in my calculations, and arrived at the figure of 80 lakhs, but I thought that if I mentioned 80 lakhs nobody would care to look at my proposition, so I reduced the figure to 25 thousand rupees, but here I would ask the Council not to think that it is a figure which was arrived at as a result of careful calculation. It is the result of a little bit of timidity on my part and also a little bit of prudence, because being a smaller figure you may care to notice it and if it was a large figure you may be scared away and not care to take notice of it. But to put the postal subordinates on the same level in their own department as the telegraph staff in the same department, it would require, according to my calculation, about 80 lakhs of rupees. My calculation would be admittedly very rough, and being a bad calculator, it is likely to be wrong, but anyhow it is somewhere near the figure that I have suggested that would have to be provided for. Why do I refer to the Telegraph Department and to the Postal Department in the way I do? First because I feel they are part of the same department; next because, as I shall show presently, the educational qualifications required of these people are very nearly the same; only in the case of telegraph people they have to study signalling or telegraphy, while, in the case of the postal establishment, they are expected to deal with a large number of branches. So I believe while there is need for special training on the one side there is necessity for the postal staff to get acquainted with the work of various branches. That balances the whole thing, and therefore, I think, both the Telegraph as well as the Postal establishments should start on the same pay and be eligible for the same promotions. For that purpose I have compiled a table to see how things go on. In the case of telegraphists, as I explained, there is a general and a local branch. The general scale man begins with R75, whereas even with the improved conditions under the circular No. 83 of 1920, the postal clerks start only on R30, and this is the difference about which I shall speak presently. I will first of all compare their pay. In the case of the telegraphists they start on R50 or R75; then they get annual increments and also over-time allowance, that is to say, if they work beyond the 8 hours fixed for them in the ordinary course they get something extra. Then they also get what is called pie-money. That is a technical term, and pie-money is given as a sort of reward for superior efficiency. They are supposed to send a certain number of telegrams within a specified time, and if they manage to send more within that time, then they get a certain percentage

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of their earnings and that is called pie-money. This is so far as the telegraphists are concerned. Now let us see how the pay of the postal clerks compares with the pay of the telegraphists. The postal people begin on R30, but they do not get any over-time or pie-money.

"Now as to the duties, I have compared them also. The duties of the telegraphists are, they begin and end with their instrument and nothing more. For dealing with the public there are what are called signal room clerks, and if there is a little bit of extra work there are telephonists employed to work in rotation during the 24 hours of the day. As against this, let us see what are the duties of the postal establishment. In the postal department there is work which is called departmental and extra-departmental or non-departmental. The departmental work consists of dealing with money orders, parcels, window work, dealing with the general public, insurance and the liability for losses, savings bank work, selling stamps, V. P. parcels and recovering amount on account of them. Now their non-departmental work consists of selling quinine, selling salt, payment of pensions to native military pensioners, selling judicial stamps, Life Insurance of Government servants, War loans and other loans. After all this work is disposed of by these clerks, they have to look to the work of collecting custom on foreign parcels. Therefore it has rather amused me, and I hope it will amuse some at any rate, that in the case of the telegraph clerks they have only an 8 hours' day and when they finish their 8 hours' day they go away and some one comes and relieves them, whereas the time fixed for these unfortunate postal officials is from 10 to X. Now 10 means that he has to be in office at X o'clock and X means that he has to remain there till he finishes his work, it may be 12 hours, 14 hours, 18 or 20 hours, so I say from 10 to X, because they have to remain in office for an indefinite length of time. X is an algebraical term I understand it; it is an unknown quantity; everything unknown is equal to X. Therefore whether these unfortunate people remain for 15 hours or 20 hours in office is quite immaterial. This is really rather hard work, and what is more, with the varied nature of their duties their responsibilities are also greater. In the case of the telegraphists after they have sent away the messages allotted to them as correctly as they can, the matter ends there; whereas in the case of the postal people their responsibility is infinitely greater, as they have to be responsibile for excess payments, for short receipts, and in all this work the liability of making mistakes is far greater and they are fined for such mistakes. Oftentimes I am told that these fines are recovered from these clerks, so that if they cannot enjoy their whole pay they live with the precious little that they get. This is the lot of these poor people who have to support themselves on a smaller pay.

"Then, again, as I said these people do not get sufficient assistance to carry on the work, and I have compiled a table which shows that the number of hands employed in the department is hardly commensurate with the volume of work which is daily increasing. For instance, in 1915-16 the number of officials were 95,746 and they dealt with 1,051,428,160 or in round figures 1,051 million articles, or in other words 91 persons had to deal with one lakh in that way. In the next year 1916-17, they had to deal with one thousand 87 millions and the number of people were decreased to 88 per lakh. In the third year 1917-18 they had to deal with 114 million articles and the work had to be done by 87 persons per lakh, there again the number of men were reduced. Then lastly, in 1918-19, the men had to deal with 1,194 million articles and the percentage got reduced to 83. So, the work goes on increasing, and the percentage—(percentage is a wrong word here, it should be per lack) goes on falling. From all this one can easily imagine how much hard work these poor people must have been doing and for what?—for this little remuneration to which I have already referred.

"Sir, the case becomes worse when you take the railway branch of that service. Those poor people have always got to work outside their stations. They generally have to do their work of sorting letters and looking to the packages and so forth between one station and another and they have to finish all their work, I suppose, before the train reaches the terminus. As they have

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to work between one station and another, often they have no proper conveniences on the way; many of those people do not eat the food cooked by other people, and so they often have to go without food And yet, they get no travelling allowance at all. Their pay is fixed according to the scale, whatever that may be and that is all. They have often to work against time between one station and another. I think that is a very great hardship. Everybody who has got to work outside his own station gets a travelling allowance. The Superintendent of the department gets his travelling allowance, but these railway mail service people do not get anything. Of course, they have no over-time. "They do not have any regular hours either, their hours have to be regulated not by a certain number, but in accordance with where the train will stop and where it will be possible to relieve them. Sometimes I have seen some of the clerks accompanying the train from Bombay to the Punjab, and the same clerk goes on sorting letters, etc., and staying up all night. But whichever way we look at it their lot is not at all an enviable one from any point of view. There is a great deal in these grievances and I have received such a large number of them that if I went on detailing them, I would detain the Council here very long. Anyhow I think I have said enough to show that there is a real grievance behind them. What is more important is that the Telegraph people in 1919 had their pays revised and adjusted, and two days ago there was a Commission sitting to inquire into their grievances and revise their pays and do something, whereas nothing up to this time has been done about these postal subordinates. No commission has inquired into their grievances, no endeavour has been made to adjust their pay to their work, and in fact no trouble has been taken about it, and that is what has led me to frame my second resolution in this Council. If the Government see their way to put these people on an equality with the Telegraph Department there is nothing more to urge, but in case Government do not see their way to do this, and it may be that I have not supplied enough data—I think I have given enough to show that there is a real grievance—if this data is not enough I propose that a small committee may be appointed and this matter of their grievances may be gone into. In order to put my resolutions into the form of budget resolutions I have to say that the grant should be increased by R25,000, and this committee will sit and inquire into all these things, and there are numerous other things which I am afraid I do not understand. That is to say in the Telegraph Department, if there is a rush of work and many telegrams are received, they are able to hand some over to a neighbouring office to distribute. Often they send them by post. Whereas if there is a rush in the Post Office they have no such means of transferring work from one office to another where there is less work. What is called hand to hand delivery I have not yet quite understood. I believe it means that the man takes a number of telegrams which cannot be dealt with and carries them to a neighbouring office and says 'we have too much to do, you have some time, dispose of them.' Nothing of this sort happens in the Postal Department. There are a number of other grievances which, not understanding them myself, I do not like to put forward, but I believe I have made out a case to show that they have great grievances. Their beginning is very poor; their annual increments are very poor and there are large numbers who have been serving on low pay for 20 and 25 years. So I submit I have made a case for this grant being given to them, not 25 lakhs as I have said, but the necessary amount after proper calculation. If that cannot be given, at least an inquiry may be made. I hope I have not overstayed my time; I have tried to be as brief as I can. With these words I move this Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"Sir, I beg to move the following resolution:— 12-15 P.M.

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that a provision of rupees ten thousand be made under the appropriate head in the Budget in order to meet the expenses of a Committee of officials and non-officials to be appointed to inquire into the grievances of the clerical establishments of the Postal Department.',

[*Mr. V. J. Patel.*] [10TH MARCH, 1920.]

"Sir, in moving this resolution, I should make my position with regard to the resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Khaparde perfectly clear. I am entirely at one with him in the demand that he makes for the betterment of the pay and prospects of the clerical establishment of the Postal Department, but I must say at once that his resolution as it stands is very moderate and will not meet the requirements of the situation. What are the demands of the Postal clerks? Their demands are that they should be placed on a footing of equality with their brethren, the Telegraphists. In fact they say that they should have time-scale pay, not the time-scale pay as ordinarily understood, but what they really want is the retrospective time-scale pay. We are told that something has been done to ameliorate the condition and better the pay and prospects of these people. Well, I quite agree that something has been done, but that something is not what they ask for. Among the numerous telegrams that I have received, as other Hon'ble friends of mine must have received, I will only read one just to show what the Postal clerks think about the revised scheme which has been recently announced :—

'Revised scheme just published extremely disappointing, mere promises time-scale pay unsoothing starvation leading to extremes, pray merciful interference immediate grant retrospective time-scale pay like telegraphists. Nothing short will satisfy. Addressed Viceroy, repeated Director General, Posts— Postal Association.'

"I have received numerous telegrams and communications to the same effect. What they really want is retrospective time-scale and not progressive time-scale. Let us now see what the effect of the grant of such scale would be on our budget? If retrospective time-scale pay were granted to the Postal clerks as they demand, the effect of it would be that we would have to make provision of something like 80 lakhs of rupees in our budget. Well, that being so, as I have already said, my Hon'ble friend Mr. Khaparde's resolution will not meet the requirements of the situation. He merely demands that the provision of 25 lakhs of rupees be made in the budget. This certainly cannot satisfy the Postal clerks. Now let us for a moment examine the claims of the clerical establishment of the Postal Department to be placed on a footing of equality with the Telegraphists. I have taken some trouble, as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Khaparde has done, to put two and two together and make a sort of a comparative statement of the respective duties, responsibilities, pay and prospects of our telegraphists and postal clerks. Of course the statement is neither long nor exhaustive, but I have just jotted down a few points which will give clearly some idea to this Hon'ble Council as to the respective duties and responsibilities and the pay and prospects of those two classes of employees. No educational qualifications are required of a telegraphist before he enters the service. A postal clerk, on the other hand, must have passed either the school final or the matriculation. If I am wrong I shall be glad to be corrected. The telegraphist has to learn telegraphy only; the postal clerk has to learn telegraphy as well as several branches of post office work. The telegraphist starts on Rs. 50 local scale and Rs. 75 general scale, while a postal clerk starts on Rs. 25 and under the new revision will start on Rs. 30. The telegraphist gets yearly increments and rises to Rs. 150 and 200 in 16 years; in the case of the postal clerk there is no yearly increment. Promotion is given only when a vacancy occurs; he hardly gets Rs. 50 after 16 years. There will be some improvement here under the revised scheme. The telegraphist has to attend to his duty for a period of 8 hours only, while a postal clerk has fixed periods but has to attend for at least 10 hours and complete the work assigned to his branch. The telegraphist is paid extra allowances for overtime and gets the benefit of late fees and the pie money referred to by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Khaparde, while for the postal clerk there is no extra allowance even though he may have worked overtime. A telegraphist is not transferred for a number of years from one place to another, while there are frequent transfers in the postal department, and a clerk is shifted from place to place. The maximum work for a telegraphist is a limit of 150 messages, while in the

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case of a postal clerk there is no limit of work. The work assigned to his branch must be completed before leaving office, and thus he is always overburdened. The telegraphist has to attend office once or at the most twice a day, while a postal clerk has to attend office, once, twice, thrice and even four times a day. There are one or two more points of difference in my notes. The duties of a telegraphist entail no pecuniary responsibility and hence he has no anxiety while on duty and can rest at ease after office hours, while in the case of a postal clerk his duties entail pecuniary responsibilities and, consequently, his mind is always heavy with anxiety, both while on duty and afterwards. Thus he gets no mental rest and suffers from physical dullness which shortens his life, and so he becomes unfit for any other profession or work after retirement. There is only one more point, Sir, in my notes, and that is that the telegraphist has never to make good any pecuniary loss while a postal clerk has to undergo pecuniary loss in his transactions with the public, while sending money orders.

"Well, Sir, if the statement that I have made to this Council is correct or substantially correct, I certainly say that the Council should favourably consider the case of the clerical establishment to be placed on the same footing as the telegraphists. As my Hon'ble friend Mr. Khaparde very rightly stated, it is not our case that the telegraphist gets more than he deserves; perhaps he gets less. But in any case there is no reason why a postal clerk whose duties and responsibilities are equally heavy, if not heavier, should not be paid equally with the telegraphists.

"Well, Sir, I know something about the Bombay postal clerks and their condition. They tried their best to induce the Director General to grant them the retrospective time-scale. In fact since the beginning of 1918 they have been appealing to the authorities for redress. They made an application in the year 1918 pointing out to the Director General the desirability of introducing the time-scale in their case. What was the reply? The Director General said 'Whatever may be the advantages of time-scale pay, its introduction in the case of postal clerks is out of the question.' That was the reply that they got in, I think, June 1918, six months after their application. The postal clerks were naturally not satisfied and they again appealed to the Director General. I think that was somewhere in February 1919 and they were then assured that a big scheme of revision was in contemplation. Well, they naturally thought that something really substantial was coming. Nothing of the kind. They waited for months and months and, finding that there were no visible signs of that big scheme which was promised the Bombay postal clerks submitted an appeal to the Viceroy through the Director General and also asked for an interview with the Director General. The Director General was pleased to give an interview and the postal clerks reiterated their demand that the only radical cure was the grant of the time-scale in their case. Since then the so-called big scheme of revision has been announced and the postal clerks have lost no time in characterising it as wholly disappointing. In fact very soon after this revision was announced, a public meeting was held by the postal clerks in Bombay under the presidency of my friend Mr. Baptista, Barrister-at-Law, and a representation submitted to the Director General pointing out again that the only possible cure was to grant them the time-scale pay, not progressive but retrospective.

"Well, Sir, I am convinced in my mind and I believe most of my Hon'ble friends here must have been convinced that these postal clerks have now combined; they have organised or are organising and they want what they think they deserve. I strongly appeal to Government not to neglect them, not to disregard their unanimous demand. If you for any reason cannot see your way for the time being to grant the 80 lakhs that they say they must get, at any rate let us have a committee of officials and non-officials, as I propose, to examine the whole question and see whether it is possible to meet their demands in any way. That will satisfy them for the time being, I hope, but I am afraid

[*Mr. V. J. Patel; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Sir Dinshaw Wacha; Sir George Barnes.*] [10TH MARCH, 1920.]

in these days it is not wise on the part of Government to disregard the unanimous demands of so important a class of public servants as the postal clerks, and I need hardly add that the consequences of such disregard would be to say the least serious both to the public and the Government. The situation calls for immediate action and the Government should, therefore, at least appoint a committee of officials and non-officials, as I suggest, instead of altogether throwing them overboard by saying 'well, their pay and prospects have been revised, the revision has been announced only a few days back and they must for the time being rest content. We know that the revision announced is regarded by them as highly disappointing and will not therefore meet the requirements of the situation Under these circumstances, the only way open to Government to my mind is to appoint a committee immediately."

12-30 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:**—"Sir, I entirely associate myself with the case that has been placed before the Council by my two friends the Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde and the Hon'ble Mr. Patel. I do not think there is any real difference between the two cases. Mr. Khaparde has distinctly stated the figure of Rs. 25 lakhs which he suggested was an arbitrary figure in order to draw the attention of the Government to this. Mr Patel has more elaborately shown that if you are really consistent, if you grant their prayer, then the cost will amount to not less than Rs. 80 lakhs, and he therefore asks for a committee to go into the matter and see how far this could be met. Sir, to my mind the only matter that we should urge upon the Government is that steps should be taken to give this increment to these poorly-paid employees with retrospective effect, not from February 1920, but taking into account their past services. If in doing so the question becomes a difficult one to solve, if the Government thinks that it could be better gone into by a committee, I think a committee might be appointed, but I do not insist on that as absolutely necessary. The only point is that you should give them an increase taking their past services into consideration, and give them a time-scale accordingly."

12-32 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha:**—"Sir, this postal grievance is a longstanding one. I have been urging it here in this Council for the past four years and have been putting many questions regarding the pay and prospects of postal clerks and postal peons. The grievance has, I admit, been met with a certain amount of consideration from the Government. Palliatives have been offered; but those are mere palliatives pure and simple. When we consider that from year to year there is a great advance in the cost of living and house rent, the increased allowances granted during the last two or three years cannot be held to be commensurate with that increase. Considering all those things, I am afraid Government have not been so generous as they ought to be, consistently with the rising standard of living. The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes observed that the Government fully recognise the fact that a good employee of the State is a very contented employee . . .

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes:—"I said the Government ought to be a good employer."

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha:—"Well, Sir, in private firms and in different business offices such has been the case. Private offices and firms do recognise what a clerk should get consistent with the times and cost of living to make him feel contented. I am afraid this aspect of having contented employees is forgotten or neglected, either by the Director General or the head of the Postal Department. If he is neither neglectful nor forgetful then, he simply shrugs his shoulders, and says that the finances do not permit of further grants or allowances! Now, that may be partly true. But I may reasonably ask how are the lowly-paid clerks and peons to be made

[10TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Sir Dinshaw Wacha.*]

contented? There is no branch of the public service which does such valuable work as the Post Office. I have repeatedly observed so in this Council. Every unit of the population comes into touch with the Post Office almost every day. That being the case, I have uniformly given credit to the Postal Department for the admirable way in which millions of letters and parcels and newspapers and other articles sent by post are being dealt with. There is no doubt of the high efficiency attained by the Post Office. But I must ruefully observe that it is generally attained by sweating. We are all denouncing sweated labour here, there and everywhere, we denounce sweated labour in the mills where, of course, there is not much of it. It is so, I will say so; I frankly say so; I courageously say so; and that with the greatest emphasis. But that is another story. The Government themselves sweat a service like the post where are employed thousands of poor hard-working people. These number nearly a hundred thousand. If Government really recognised that they were discontented, there would not be so many strikes as there have been during the last two or three years. Strikes are increasing in number; and if the Government are wise I should certainly request them now to seriously take the grievances of the postal clerks and peons into their consideration. Palliatives will never do. What is wanted is a most generous treatment which may bring contentment. I may say, so far as Bombay is concerned, in every private office, even ordinary peons and messengers are getting from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 a month besides allowances and bonuses. Look at the poor postal peon in Bombay. Bombay has a population of 12½ lakhs. Almost every unit of this vast population gets a letter once a week or so. In Bombay, there are large *chawls*, four stories high, where, perhaps, are congregated two or three hundred people. Just imagine the hard work a poor postal peon has to do by way of delivering letters and money orders up and down during a day to these 200 or 300 people crowded in a single *chawl*! Look at this amount of work only and the population to be served. It is an astonishment to me that the poor postal peon is so patient and so unmurmuring. He applies periodically for a fair and reasonable increase to his wages; but the Government have hitherto never given a truly generous response. It reflects little credit on the Government, I will say that most emphatically. I have, I repeat, put questions on the subject during the last four years, but I do not see that anything substantial has been done by way of allaying the growing discontent. If strikes oftener do take place and if the public service is less efficiently performed than before, I am not surprised. Sir George Barnes said there was a surplus last year, and estimated that this time the surplus would be very much less. But may I inquire what is the first use to which a surplus should be applied? I consider, Sir, that so far as the postal service is concerned, it ought to be for the purpose of keeping the employees contented, and next, to expend the balance which may lead to greater and greater efficiency. Whatever surplus there is, is of course taken from the public. Therefore the public should have the benefit of it, and how is the public, that is the taxpayers, to be benefited? The public say: 'We want to see our postal service more efficient.' How is it to be more efficient? I say: 'Pay your clerks well, pay your peons well and generously. Let them have some standard of comfort.' But you do nothing of the kind. What surplus there is is grabbed by a Government ever in want of the eternal pence. I do not think there is a more grabbing Government than the Government of India. It is the same thing with Excise. I could go a great deal into that question, but refrain from doing so in this place. The taxpayers are asked to pay more and more in order that the fattest taxeaters may have more cakes and ale. The Government of India and the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs seem to have yet no idea of the depth of feeling, the depth of discontent that is prevailing in the post offices of land, not only in Bombay, but in all other provinces. Like other Hon'ble Members I too am receiving telegrams; in fact the number of telegrams which I have been receiving during the past five years would make a big pile. A few of these I have sent to the Director General. I have been constantly trying to

[*Sir Dinshaw Wacha; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Nawab Saiyed Nawab Ali Chaudhri.*] [10TH MARCH, 1920.]

catch him and get an interview, but owing to some cause or other I have not been able to do so yet. But apart from that, I am glad my Honourable colleagues have brought the matter forward to lay so prominently. I think they have made out a good case; and I appeal, Sir, to the Government of India that they should appoint a committee of officials and non-officials as my friend, Mr. Patel, wants to investigate the whole question of the salaries and wages of postal clerks and peons. Such a committee will fairly and independently investigate the whole case of these employees, and make a report which will recommend what fair and reasonable satisfaction could be given. I admit that the Government have spent something during the last two or three years, but let the public money be spent in an efficient way. There is extravagance on one side and there is cheese-paring on the other. That is the policy of Government. Those who got much get more, while those who got very little get nothing at all or even something less than before! That is the position. That is not a policy which a wise Government should adopt. Fair market wages for a fair day's work should be the principle; and the principle should be carried out honestly and generously; but not merely giving them hope. Hope is a very good thing. As they say, hope makes a good breakfast, particularly for these class of employees; but it makes a very disappointing dinner. And it is the dinner that these people want and are crying aloud for. I shall not take up more of the time of the Council, but I do want that this appeal of Mr. Patel will be taken into serious consideration by the Government and a committee appointed, who may go into the whole question in a spirit of the greatest independence and impartiality and recommend a liberal increase to their pay which shall effectually allay all discontent."

12-39 P. M. **The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—** "Mr. Vice-President, I need not take up the time of the Council after what Sir Dinshaw Wacha has said. I entirely agree with him that the matter deserves to be considered fully and fairly, and I hope the Government will see their way either to accede to the request of the postal clerks in a reasonable spirit and give them what is their due fairly, or appoint a committee with instructions to report at an early date. The appointment of a committee carries with it a possibility of the matter being shelved for some time, and the cases of these clerks demand that the matter should be decided early. If therefore a committee is to be appointed, I hope it will have instructions to report at an early date; otherwise I hope the Government will see their way to accept the advice of Sir Dinshaw Wacha and of other members who have spoken and deal fairly with the clerks and satisfy a large body of public servants who have deserved well of the Government and of the public."

12-40 P. M. **The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyed Nawab Ali Chaudhuri :—** "Sir, I desire to associate myself with the Resolution, moved by my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Khaparde. The Postal Department, Sir, is one of the most hard-working and efficient departments of the Government. It enjoys perhaps the least number of holidays. The uniform regularity and punctuality with which it performs its highly important functions, make us forget, Sir, what a volume of industry, patience, and conscientious regard for duties are requisitioned to keep up that high water-mark of efficiency, that the Postal Department stands for; and the credit, Sir, is due as much to the directing intelligence as to the rank and file of the Department. The pay of the officers of the Government are graded in proportion to their responsibilty and the amount of work they are required to perform. The high character, honesty and integrity that are demanded of the officers in charge of Post Offices, with their saving banks, their huge monetary transactions, entitle them to a far higher rate of pay than is actually given to them. Again their demand, just as it is, is modest too. They want to have the same privileges that their brother-officers in the

[10TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Nawab Saiyed Nawab Ali Chaudhri; Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer; Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea.*]

Telegraph Department are enjoying as regards pay, promotion and other conditions of service. I hope the Government will see its way to accept the Resolution that aims at ameliorating the status and position of the Postal employees. I am glad to find that my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Clarke, had moved in advance of the demand and has already secured the sanction of the Secretary of State for an increase in the pay of the subordinates of his department; and I am sure the proposal of equalising the status of the two sister branches of his department will receive at his hands all the sympathetic consideration it deserves. The allotment asked for by Mr. Khaparde will, I hope, enable the Hon'ble Mr. Clark to redress some of the grievances of his subordinates. With these few wor Sir, I beg to support the Resolution."

The Hon'b e Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:— 12-48 P. M.
"Sir, I shall say only one word. I strongly support the resolution I fully associate myself with what has been said by the previous speakers on this subject, and hope that the Government will accept the resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjea:—"Sir, I desire 12-44
to support the views which have been so forcibly put forward to the members of this Council, and I am sure the Government will respond to the appeal which has been made, and I think made with a unanimity which is not always observable among the non-official members of this Council.

"We see round this Council Chamber gathered together non-official members who represent different phases of political thought and political conviction, but in regard to this question there is absolute unanimity.

"I think, Sir, it will be regarded on all sides that the most efficient department of the Government is the Postal Department, over which my Hon'ble friend the Director-General presides. Its honesty is worthy of great admiration, and its capacity has been proved by long and hard work continued for generations together, and it must be admitted that the department is not properly paid. There is very great discontent among members of the department, and one of the reasons of this discontent has been referred to in the course of the discussions that have taken place to-day, namely, the difference in the scale of pay and in the time-scale rate between members of similar branches of the same service in the Telegraphic and Postal Services And, Sir, it has appeared from the statement that was read out by my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Patel, that the standard of educational qualifications necessary for the postal department is even superior to that required for admission into the Telegraph Service. I quite admit that a training is required for the Telegraph Department and that technical knowledge is necessary, but inasmuch as there is this great difference prevailing among the subordinates of the Postal and Telegraph Departments, it seems to me that there should be an inquiry. I heard it said, and the Hon'ble the Finance Member told us the other day that the Secretary of State had sanctioned a certain grant for the improvement of the financial status of postal clerks—I think the sum he mentioned was 25 or 26 lakhs of rupees. Whatever it may be, Mr. Khaparde puts it at 80 which should be granted. There is a considerable discrepancy between the two figures, whether it ought to be 26 or 80 lakhs makes no difference; it is quite clear that the department will not be satisfied until a thorough and exhaustive inquiry has been made. I would accept the 26 lakhs and make the best of it, but at the same time I would ask for an inquiry, because I think it is essential; and this discontent, this ferment, this excitement and agitation which is going on will not cease unless and until the whole question has been properly gone into and an equitable decision has been arrived at. My Hon'ble friend has referred to telegrams which have poured in upon us, he has referred to the disturbance of his midnight dreams, well we have all suffered from them

[*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*] [10TH MARCH, 1920.]

and we have been deluged with telegrams. It is not artificial agitation and you must not put it down as such Unless there is an element of feeling behind it, it would be no agitation at all. Hon'ble Members will admit that these clerks are among the most deserving class of public servants, they have done admirable service to the State, and I do think that the question ought to be squarely and boldly faced and dealt with, and that a committee of inquiry should be appointed; but in the meantime, inasmuch as the committee of inquiry may take some little time and before the results of the committee are out, I think some relief should be given to the members of this department by allowing them an increase of pay which would be provided for by the 26 lakhs of rupees granted by the Secretary of State.

"I support the resolution of my Hon'ble friend and I would like to make an earnest appeal to Government to accede to that request. It is in the interests of Government that we make this appeal. We want to remove discontent, we want to avoid the possibility of strikes which will re-act upon the general community. If a large class of public servants are excited, if they agitate, the newspapers would be deluged with their complaints and with their petitions, and do you mean to say that they will not appeal to their countrymen at large? and you will spread a volume of discontent throughout the length and breadth of the land unless you conciliate them—a most deserving class of public servants—and I do most earnestly hope, Sir, that the Government will see its way to respond to the appeal which has been made by all sections of the non-official members of this Council."

12-50 P. M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.**—"Sir, I recognise the difficulties of the Government and the non-official members in dealing with problems of this character. We shall have to face them in larger numbers in the near future. In these days of economic and monetary confusion and strikes I can appreciate the Government's hesitating attitude in matters of this description, because if a clerk in the postal service is paid not Rs. 30 but 50, the clerk in the Revenue Department may also ask for 50 and the clerk in another department with similar qualifications would have to be paid 50, and you would have to raise salaries all round in order to be able to satisfy and put men doing similar duties on the same footing and on an equal basis, and that would lead to enormous expenditure. Well I can also understand the attitude of people towards those who have enormous rises in salary and pensions and who think that the low-paid clerks in the subordinate services should be given at least an adequate living wage. There is a difference between the two; those who are highly paid are after all few, it may be said and the total expenditure which would fall on the State would not amount to very much, whereas one rupee in the lower ranks would mean a lot to the treasury. Consequently, Hon'ble Members cannot expect the same attitude to be taken with regard to the revision of the salaries of the lower ranks in the departments of the Government as in the case of the higher ranks. I recognise, Sir, all these difficulties and differences, but there are two aspects of the question which we have to consider in regard to the revision of pay in the postal service. We find, in the first place, that the Telegraph Department has been granted an inquiry. The postal service men naturally say 'how are we inferior to the telegraph men in any manner, and telegraph service is only a sister branch.' The postal service men naturally ask if they are turning out less work than, and if their qualifications are in any way inferior to, the men in the telegraph service whether we slur over the matter or not, there is at the bottom of their hearts this feeling that because men of a particular tribe or nationality occupy largely places in the telegraph department the Government readily accede to their prayers, whereas the demands of the postal service men do not receive the same consideration. I am not saying that it is so, but there is some plausible ground for such suspicion, for such feeling, for such apprehension, and I think a wise Government would appoint a committee for the purpose of showing to the public at large, who

[10TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; Sirdar Sundar Singh Majithia; Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar.*]

after all are the persons who would be affected by reason of any arrangement which the Government may make in increasing the salaries of their subordinates what special reasons exist in the case of the Telegraph Department as against the Postal Department, and why it is that the same steps cannot be taken in the case of both the departments. I submit, Sir, the point does arise, namely, that when you undertake the revision of one branch of the same department by one method, you cannot reasonably object to a revision in another branch on similar lines. After all, some of the postal men do discharge telegraph work also and they naturally say 'yes, simply because I am recruited into the postal branch my claims are ignored'. It is but proper that Government have decided to make no distinction in salaries between one man and another, and that only an oversea allowance is going to be given to those who have not domiciled in India. Therefore, we must hereafter proceed upon some principle in order that these irritating questions may not constantly arise and create situations which are avoidable. I submit, Sir, that the best way of solving this problem would be to appoint a committee, face the public openly and inform them what the consequences would be if the revision asked for is granted. But I would ask the public as well as the Government that they must face the enormous expenditure because the rupee has considerably depreciated in value. But if the Government are going to say that an increase or revision of the present salaries would affect the expenditure and would be objected to by the enlarged Council, well the new Councils will have to tackle the question and meet the costs. But it seems to me that an inquiry cannot be shelved because equity and justice demand that the claims of postal clerks should be inquired into and considered by an open Commission."

The Hon'ble Sirdar Sundar Singh Majithia :—"Sir, in speaking of the case of postal clerks in the Punjab, I feel it my duty to join my friends and point out that in the Punjab the situation is the same as in the other Provinces, and whatever I say on this question has the entire support of my colleagues from the Punjab. I submit the case of the postal clerks in the Punjab also requires very careful consideration. Strikes seem to be the order of the day in the world. We cannot afford to have a strike of the postal employees because it will dislocate all business, not only Government business but of private firms as well. It seems to me that the case of the postal employees has been very ably put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Patel, and that he has also made out a case for an inquiry into the matter, and I think Government will be wise in acceding to this request. The difference that exists in the scale of pay of the postal and the telegraph employees operates as a great hardship on the former, and it seems to me that it is very necessary to make their salaries equal in both cases. I am not making this suggestion on account of any fear of strikes, but of course we have to face the situation as it is, and I would advise the Government that this is a matter which requires to be very carefully gone into, and that they will be well advised to accept an inquiry as suggested by my Hon'ble friend." 12-55 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar :—"Sir, I had brought this matter to the notice of Mr. Maxwell, the late Director of Posts and Telegraphs, and I have also been attempting to bring it up before the Hon'ble Mr. Clarke. In reply to my question the other day, I see from the answer that the Government are attempting to meet the grievances of these low-paid people half-way. What is, however, now urged is not that retrospective effect should be given in matter of the time-scale scheme, but in the matter of the increase of pay that has been sanctioned now, retrospective effect should be given from the day the scheme was sent up by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs to the Government of India and to the Secretary of tate. The pay of the clerks below Rs. 200 should also be increased. I have 12-57 P.M.

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also to urge one other point, Sir, and that is, that the differences between one community and another that exist in the Postal and Telegraph Departments in the matter of status and pay should be done away with, and I would be glad if the Government should take the necessary action in this direction. I want that full justice should be shown to these poorly paid clerks. It is not the fear of any strike that need induce the Government to consider their grievances, but it is the justice of their case which should demand the necessity of remedying their grievances. I heartily support the proposition for the appointment of a commission of inquiry into this matter."

12-59 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. Clarke:**—" Sir, from many of the remarks that have been made in Council to-day it would almost appear as if Government have given no consideration and given no thought in the past to improving the pay of the postal and telegraph staff. I can assure you, Sir, that the improvement of the pay and condition of these men is a matter which has always been before the Director General. We have had a regular annual grant of six lakhs of rupees which we have applied to improving the pay of the staff generally, and specially of the lower paid men. I think we must all agree that in the last year or two the rise in prices has defeated all calculations. We could not possibly foresee that the increase in prices would be quite out of proportion to the rise of pay that was given to the staff. The staff is composed of nearly a hundred thousand men, and to raise the pay of every man at the same time is almost an impossibility. In connection with the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde that there should be an extra grant of 25 lakhs of rupees next year, I should like to put before the Council exactly what has been done in the next year's budget for the improvement of the pay of postal officials.

" The revised estimate for 1919-20 is roughly Rs. 597 lakhs. The budget estimate for 1920-21, according to the latest figures is about Rs. 700 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 103 lakhs. Now to give you some idea of the heads to which this increase will be applied, there are the usual 6 lakhs for the ordinary revision of the pay of the Posts and Telegraphs staff. There are about 18 lakhs recently sanctioned, for revising the pay of the postal clerical staff under Rs. 100. When that pay was revised, the intention was that the war allowances which were granted would be withdrawn, but when sanction was received, the Hon'ble Member of the Commerce Department and the Hon'ble Finance Member considered that as a further concession, and in view of the increased rise of prices, these war allowances of 10 and 5 per cent. should be allowed to remain, and they were allowed to remain at an extra cost of Rs. 9 lakhs. We have also in the budget Rs. 1,17,000 for increasing the pay of Superintendents; we have Rs. 1,31,000 for increasing the pay of Inspectors, Rs. 3,00,000 for special allowances in the Bombay Presidency and in the cities of Bombay and Karachi; Rs. 6,00,000 for increasing the pay of clerks whose pay is Rs. 100 and above; Rs. 30 lakhs for improving the pay of postal menials in India, and Rs. 10 lakhs for ordinary war allowances which cannot be absorbed by revisions of pay during the year. That is a total of 84 lakhs of rupees, of which practically the whole is going to be devoted to improving the pay of the postal staff, or has already been devoted to that purpose. I do not think, Sir, we can call that ungenerous. It is really a very large sum of money which is going to be devoted, or has been already devoted, to improving pay.

" Now a great deal has been said about the organisation of this Department. From what I have heard from Mr. Khaparde, he is talking about a Department which I have nothing to do with. The strange figures which he has given and the strange conditions of service which he has mentioned certainly do not obtain in the Postal Department. His chief argument seems to be that the Postal and Telegraph staff should be placed on an equality. I wonder if Hon'ble Members have ever studied this question. The origin of the difference in pay in the Posts and Telegraphs is really a matter of history. The Telegraph

[10TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Mr. G. R. Clarke.*]

Department was a separate Department, a highly technical department, which dealt entirely with telegraph work The Post Office was a much more local service. We had originally Postal establishments in the various provinces which were independent of each other and under the Local Governments. In 1854 they were amalgamated into one Post Office Department of India under a Director General. But the history of the Department has always had this effect that very great differences of pay exist in the different provinces, and it must be so. We cannot pretend to pay a postal clerk in the mofussil the same as we pay a postal clerk in a town like Bombay or Calcutta. The conditions are quite different, the work is different, the volume of work is different. You get a postal clerk in a small office, he has not two hours' work in the day, and you get a postal clerk in Calcutta or Bombay, his time is fully occupied with really important work. While these differences in the conditions of service exist, there must be differences in pay. The argument seems to be that postal clerks have always been and are very much under-paid. Now in recruiting for a service like the Post Office, we have to recruit locally; that is, we recruit in small towns and in the mofussil, and we get men and have always got men on what they are willing to come for. That has really been the basis of recruitment. We have been able to get recruits in Madras for Rs. 15. We get men in the United Provinces on Rs. 20 and Rs. 25. No one has forced these men into the Department; they have known what is before them. There is not one of these men whose pay and prospects have not been improved since they came into the Departments, and now they turn round and say that they are starving, that we are treating them badly, that they are being overworked. They came in of their own free will; nobody pressed them into the Post Office; they have seen what career is in front of them. And now they turn round and quarrel with the bread and butter that is being given to them. I consider their attitude most unreasonable. I admit that prices have risen, and we are considering this very question now. We only wish to treat this staff properly. I assure you Sir, nobody knows better than I do how important it is to have a contented staff, and nobody feels more for them, and I know we must give these people some improvement in pay, but I think a great deal too much has been made of the number of telegrams which Hon'ble Members are being deluged with from various parts of India.

"As regards the pay of the Post Office, I may say, Sir, that the Government have already sanctioned the appointment of a special officer to consider the establishment of a time-scale pay for all postal clerks. Now when we improved the pay of postal clerks under Rs. 100 at a cost of about Rs. 18 lakhs, we did so advisedly The staff was a low-paid one and it was recognised that the pay ought to be improved, and that it was very important that men should be put into better grades of pay before they were transferred to a time-scale. By doing so they get a better start on the time-scale. Having promoted them to these better grades, we have put an officer on special duty to work out suitable time-scales for the whole of India. Now I think it would be well to tell the Council how we intend to settle these time-scales. We intend to select areas in which there will be definite time-scales laid down, suitable to each area. Inside those areas there will probably be places of exceptional expensiveness, take for instance Delhi in the Punjab circle, and some frontier stations like Peshawar, and places like Cawnpore in the United Provinces. In addition to the time-scales, which will be established for definite areas, we hope to give local allowances for such special places, for instance, cities like Delhi and Lucknow, to compensate men for the extra cost of living. In the Post Office it is impossible to appoint staffs solely to certain offices, men must be transferred. We get rushes of work in certain places and men have to be taken from office to office. Therefore, the best solution is to lay down fixed time-scales for certain areas, and in more expensive places to give a local allowance to compensate the staff for the extra cost of living. I do not know that we can possibly accede to a request to put the Postal staff on the same level of pay as the Telegraph staff. It is a

[*Mr. G. R. Clarke; Sir George Barnes; Mr. V. J. Patel.*] [10TH MARCH, 1920.]

very difficult question to raise. The Telegraph staff has a general scale and a local scale. I do not know whether any of the Hon'ble Members who have advocated that course know that great differences of pay must exist in the Postal staff all over India, and if you introduce the general and local scales of the Telegraph staff, which are universal for the whole of India and Burma, it is not going to cost Rs. 80 lakhs, it is going to cost crores of rupees The cost of such a measure would be enormous and I do not think it would be justified. I do not think it would be justifiable to pay a number of men who do ordinary work in small offices the same pay as we give to highly skilled telegraphists in large towns. It is only right that labour should be paid according to its value. In this case the value of the labour would not be equal to what we should pay for it. It would be absurd to pay men a time-scale of Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 200 for dealing with a few letters in a country village; it would be ridiculous, and any committee that sat on the question would see that point at once. Now, Sir, as regards the grant of 25 lakhs asked for in the resolution, we have already a sum of 8½ lakhs in the budget for improving pay next year. Some of that has already been paid from the 1st of February. If we have a time-scale established for Postal clerks it will cost more money, but I am not prepared to say how much it will cost. Suppose you have a clerk on Rs. 50 and place him on a time-scale of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 100, his average pay is increased to Rs. 70, that is an increase of Rs. 20, but it does not follow that he gets the whole increase at once; the immediate increase will be about Rs. 5. I think it is impossible to say what the cost of a time-scale will be when established next year, and I do not think that Government can bind itself to grant Rs. 25 lakhs or any other sum of money for the time-scale. I think that when the Hon'ble Member understands that a time-scale is now under consideration, that a special officer is being placed on duty to look into the matter and that whatever it will cost, will, undoubtedly, be sanctioned by Government he should be prepared to withdraw his Resolution. It is very difficult for us to estimate the cost; he himself admits that he does not know whether it is 80 lakhs or 25 lakhs. It is very difficult to say how this time-scale will work out and at what different stage each man will come on to it. So much for Mr. Khaparde's Resolution as regards the 25 lakhs.

"With respect to the appointment of a Committee, I have already said that we have put on a special officer to deal with the improvement of pay not only of the postal clerks but of the menial staff. However, as the opinion of the non-official Members of this Council seems to be in favour of a Committee to look into the matter, I may say on behalf of Government, that I am prepared to accept that. Let us have a Committee, let us have the non-official members and the staff represented and go into the matter thoroughly. It will take time; it will not be done as quickly as some people imagine. It is a very big question and the Committee may have to go all over India and take evidence. But, as the Members of this Council are so anxious about this matter, let us have this committee to go into the question of putting the pay of the postal clerks on a proper footing.

"I shall be very glad to accept the principle of this Resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes :—"It is understood, Sir, that the Committee will be of the same character as the Committee already appointed for the telegraph service."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel :—"What is that character?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes :—"Not a Committee of this Council."

[10TH MARCH, 1920.] [*The Vice-President; Sir George Barnes; Mr. V. J. Patel; Mr. G. S. Khaparde.*]

The Vice-President:—"The resolution asks for a Committee of officials and non-officials."

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes:—"That it will be."

The Vice-President:—"I suggest that on this some of these resolutions might be withdrawn and possibly one of them might be accepted. Mr. Khaparde's second resolution is for the provision of 25 lakhs for the betterment of the pay and prospects of the clerical and telephone establishments of the Postal Department. That, I suggest, the Hon'ble Member might like to withdraw now. His first resolution asks for Rs. 25,000 to meet the expenses of a Committee of inquiry, and Mr. Patel's Resolution asks for Rs. 10,000 for the same purpose."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"I am always moderate."

The Vice-President:—"I do not know whether Mr. Khaparde's resolution in that form would be acceptable but, perhaps, as a Committee is to be appointed, he will withdraw it."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"Might I explain that there is 1-14 P.M. a slight difference between Mr. Khaparde's resolution and mine. His resolution asks for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the grievances of telephone clerks as well."

The Vice-President:—"I understand that Mr. Patel's is the cheaper inquiry. I can only ask the Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde whether he wishes to press either of his resolutions now."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde:—"I am not willing to withdraw. Is it my turn to speak now?"

The Vice-President:—"Yes, I must ask you to reply".

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde:—"Thank you, Sir. I am 1-15 P.M. very glad that the inquiry portion of my resolution is going to be accepted; but the first portion is going to be put to the vote, I believe, and I am not willing to withdraw that Resolution for the reasons which I will give now. Taking the reasons given by the Hon'ble Mr. Clarke, some of them appear to me to be rather difficult to understand. One reason given was that the difference in the pay of the postal and telegraph department is due to historical causes. Now what those historical causes were I was very anxious to know, and the causes were that at one time these were different departments and they had since been amalgamated. I do not know whether that reason would satisfy anybody else, but it does not certainly satisfy me. There is also a difference due to the weakness of human nature, that we like a fast horse better than a slow horse and we prefer a horse to a bullock so far as travelling is concerned, and the telegraph people do their work very speedily, whereas these people do their work slowly. There may be that difference, but there is also a difference in the nature of the work, that is to say, the postman sends the identical article people offer to him from one place to another place, the telegraph man merely

[*Mr. G. S. Khaparde; Mr. V. J. Patel; The Vice-President.*] [10TH MARCH, 1920.]

sends the message as it is and generally a brief one, and the telephone man speaks out the message that is spoken out to him. They are all carrying messages, but there is a difference, and the historical difference is merely that one department started earlier than the other. I humbly submit that does not account for the difference in pay.

"The next ground that was taken was rather surprising to me and not altogether bereft of amusement. It was said 'Fancy a man being employed on Rs. 200 at a small outlying place and being given increases,' and all that. But that does happen everywhere in this world. Even a senior Sessions Judge goes sometimes to districts where there is not so much work to do, so also in the case of a senior Collector. But you do not, therefore, reduce the pay of a Sessions Judge or a District Collector. Those are the conditions of service; they have to go where they are ordered to go, and a person near retirement is usually given an easy district and easy kind of work. But that does not make any difference.

"Another argument appeared to be, you must take them at the market rate. Labour is cheap in the mofussil and more expensive in the presidency-towns, therefore, you should have different scales of recruitment. That again is a difficult argument for me to understand. If the work is of the same kind and has to be done by the same class of persons, the places where they are recruited from makes no difference at all. The difference ought to be disposed of by giving a local allowance, and I quite agree that that is the right thing to do. I shall not take up the time of the Council in replying in detail to all the arguments put forward; but I am going to assign the reason. My reason was that, if this 25 lakhs—I heard it is 26 lakhs to-day, but whatever the figure may be does not much matter—if it was already included in the Budget, then my proposition stands untouched, because I say that the grant under this section should be increased by 25 lakhs, and that proposition, therefore, remains. The calculation of 25 lakhs was made by me roughly, but, however, that may be, it certainly ought to be given to these people as a solatium and the results of the inquiry may be awaited later. As it has been pointed out, the inquiry will be a laborious one, the Committee will have to travel from place to place, and it will take some time before they formulate their conclusions. Therefore, it is, I suppose, necessary to give them something like a solatium. What has been offered has been pronounced, as my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Patel read out, by these people to be unsatisfactory and disappointing. In order to keep them in heart, it is proper that we should give them something out of these 25 lakhs which I propose.

"Then it is said that these things necessarily happen and these are the ordinary laws. I quite agree that they may be; that a man should fall if the support is taken away is in keeping with the law of gravitation, but it is no consolation to the man who breaks his head; it may be the law of gravitation, but it is no consolation to the man; you want some medicine for it Similarly, these historical causes or laws may operate adversely; but I still urge that these people should get these 25 lakhs which I have put down in my resolution. In the meantime they may be given an interim solatium, a sort of little bonus to depend upon until this inquiry is completed; and I hope this inquiry will put them on terms of equality with the telegraph branch of that department. I am rather glad that this propositon has received general support, on this side of the Council at any rate, and I hope that this inquiry will result in something good, I commend the resolution to the Council."

1-21 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel**:—"Sir, my resolution as I stated in the beginning is an alternative to the resolution of my friend Mr. Khaparde and I understand my Hon'ble friend Mr. Clarke is going to accept it."

The Vice-President:—"I do not understand that the resolution has been accepted."

[10TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Mr. V. J. Patel; The Vice-President; Sir George Barnes; Mr. G. R. Clarke.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"I thought the recommendation for the appointment of a committee had been accepted by Mr. Clarke."

The Vice-President:—"The position is this. The resolution proposes to the Council that a specific sum should be allotted for a committee. As far as I understand, Government have said that they will have a committee, but they have not accepted any specific sum to be allotted for it."

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes:—"May I say one word, Sir? I appeal to both Hon'ble Members to withdraw these resolutions. The Council has had a very clear statement from Mr. Clarke. Members have got the promise of Government that a committee shall be appointed. Does it matter to them what the exact sum put aside to meet the expenses of this committee is? The sum which was suggested—I think Mr. Patel suggested Rs. 10,000 and Mr. Khaparde suggested Rs. 25,000—may be an entirely wrong sum. All they want is the substance; they want the appointment of a committee and it really does not matter exactly what figure it costs. I would ask both Hon'ble Members to be satisfied with what has fallen from Mr. Clarke and from myself and withdraw all these three resolutions." 1-22 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"Sir, my position is this: I am not quite clear what the functions of the proposed committee would be. Will the functions of the committee be to go into the main issue for which the postal clerks have been fighting, *viz.*, that they should be put on a footing of equality with the telegraphists? That is really the issue of issues in this case. If I am assured that the committee will have power to go into that question, *viz.*, whether the postal clerks could be put on a footing of equality with the telegraphists, I shall be satisfied." 1-23 P.M.

The Vice-President:—"I should like to point out that the Hon'ble Member's resolution is for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the grievances of the clerical establishments of the Postal Department. That I understand has been accepted by Mr. Clarke."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. Clarke:—"The principle of the resolution has been accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"Am I to understand that the resolution has been accepted? If it has been accepted, I have nothing more to say."

The Vice-President:—"I have again to ask the Hon'ble Member if he desires to withdraw the resolution or to press it."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"If it is not accepted, I want to press it."

The Vice-President:—"Then I propose to put Mr. Patel's resolution* first.

* "This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that a provision of rupees ten thousand be made under appropriate head in the Budget in order to meet the expenses of a Committee of officials and non-officials to be appointed to inquire into the grievances of the clerical establishments of the Postal Department."

[*The Vice-President; Mr. G. S. Khaparde.*] [10TH MARCH, 1920.]

The Resolution was put and the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes—11.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Sastri.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Sarma.
The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. H. Jaffer.
The Hon'ble Sir Umar Hayat Khan.
The Hon'ble Sardar Sundar Singh.
The Hon'ble R. B. K. V. Reddi.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. Chanda.

Noes—35.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill.
The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes.
The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes.
The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent.
The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey.
The Hon'ble Sir Arther Anderson.
The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. F de la Fosse.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. M. Cook.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. H. Ley.
The Hon'ble Sir William Marris.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Mant.
The Hon'ble Maj.-Genl. Sir Alfred Bingley.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. Burdon.
The Hon'ble Sir Sydney Crookshank.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs.
The Hon'ble Sir John Wood.
The Hon'ble Surg. Genl. W. R. Edwards.
The Hon'ble R. B. L. M. Chatterji.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. Clarke.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Moncrieff Smith.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. P. Muddiman.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Barron.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. C. De.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir M. C. Nandi.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Kincaid.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Casson.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. E. Nelson.
The Hon'ble Rai Sahib Seth Nath Mal.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Allen.

The Resolution was, therefore, rejected.

The Vice-President:—"I now propose to ask Mr. Khaparde whether he desires either or both of his resolutions to be put."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde:—"The first resolution, as it appears on the agenda as number 12, is about the inquiry, and the next resolution, number 13, is about the 25 lakhs of rupees, so on the understanding that the Government is going to appoint a committee to go into the whole question, I shall withdraw that resolution of mine."

Resolution No. 12 was, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

The Vice-President:—"Does the Hon'ble Member wish the next resolution to be put?"

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde:—"I wish it to be put and a division taken."

The Resolution was put and rejected.

The Vice-President:—"I desire to state the course that we shall have to follow to-day. The Council must know that this is the last day we have allotted for the discussion of Budget resolutions. I propose that the

[10TH MARCH, 1920.] [*The Vice-President; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*]

Council should sit from a quarter to three until a quarter to five and then adjourn until six o'clock and then sit for another spell of two hours until 8 o'clock and after that adjourn again, if necessary, and then sit until we finish."

[At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch.]

RESOLUTION *RE* INCREASE OF EXPENDITURE ON SALT.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—" Sir, I beg to move the following resolution :— 2-18 P.M.

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the expenditure on "Salt" be increased by one lakh of rupees for carrying out experiments with a view to manufacture refined salt which would compete favourably with the foreign commodity imported into India.'

This is a non-controversial resolution, Sir, and to the superficial observer it might appear as if there is nothing in it, but I will show the Council that a proper and satisfactory solution of the salt question would materially benefit the country in more ways than one. Firstly, in providing cheap and abundant salt to India without any large and violent fluctuations in prices and, secondly, in saving to the country upwards of two crores of rupees. The figure one lakh of rupees that I have suggested in my resolution is only put in provisionally. I ask the Council to accept the principle that we shall have to set about in the immediate future to devise plans by which we can improve our salt manufacture in such a way as to render ourselves independent of foreign stocks. I may state, Sir, that roughly one-third of the total consumption of salt in this country is imported stuff, and roughly one million seven hundred thousand tons may be said to be the total consumption. What variations in prices, what violent fluctuations were incidental to this dependence of ours on foreign imports was illustrated when there was a reduction for one or two years in the quantities of imported salt, and we had loud complaints almost everywhere that the price of salt had gone up considerably, although the Government duty continued to be the same and comparatively low, namely, R1-4-0. Hon'ble Members will see that in 1913 the total production in India of salt was 1,473,189 tons. It was nearly the same in the previous year. In 1914 it was 1 million 348 thousand, that is, there was a reduction of only a hundred thousand a year. Then next year it went up to 1,745,522 and ever since it has been about 1 million 400,000. Except in one year there has not been much fluctuation, by way of reduction. The fluctuation has all been in the imported commodity; whereas the imports were 606,000 in 1913 they went down to 465 and 336, that is, a deficiency of about 2 to 3 hundred thousand tons of salt makes such a wonderful difference in prices. It is the same in food-stuffs, as in salt, and it will be the same in other things as well. We cannot judge of the increase of prices merely by the relative proportion of decrease in quantities in the case of food-stuffs and other necessary articles of consumption, and we find that phenomenon plainly illustrated here. Thus, curiously enough, although we paid about 84 lakhs when the commodity was 606 thousand or thereabouts, we had to pay for a much smaller commodity of 336 thousand in 1917, 2 crores 20 lakhs, and we had to pay in 1918, 2 crores 223 or 233 lakhs for 481,000 tons. Therefore, Hon'ble Members will see that for a smaller quantity of salt the import value—I take it they do not include the duty—but whatever it be, has risen from 84 or 87 lakhs to 233, in other words, for a smaller quantity we are paying 154 lakhs more. Therefore, I am perfectly justified in my assertion that if you can manage to replace the foreign commodity by locally manufactured product, there will be a considerable saving to the Indian consumer. That is a point that I hope I have made out.



Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.] [10TH MARCH, 1920.]

"Then the question is, can you do it? can you relieve yourselves from your dependence? Well, here I realise that inasmuch as salt is an article of diet, we cannot say that simply by putting a certain fairly equal commodity on the market we will immediately reduce the consumption of foreign salt. The tastes of the people will have to be consulted. You will have to gradually accustom the consumer to the indigenous product. I believe Bengal is the principal consumer of foreign stuff and we will have to consult their taste and a certain margin has to be allowed. But I am sure the swadeshi spirit of Bengal will come to our rescue and encourage the production or rather the consumption of locally manufactured salt. Here, Sir, may I say a word? There is no question here of Bombay salt or Madras salt or Bengal salt or North India salt. Salt is an all-India subject. Salt revenue goes to the whole of India, and consequently nobody in particular is interested in the salt revenue, and therefore you cannot say that Madras would gain or Bombay would gain as against Bengal or any other part of the country if the manufacture of salt is encouraged. Therefore, when I talk of Madras salt, I mean Indian salt, and I hope that Hon'ble Members will look at it from that point of view.

"Now with regard to this question the Government of Madras seem to have been paying some attention, but unfortunately they do not appear to have arrived at any satisfactory solution owing to two or three causes as the Board puts it on page 5 of its report to the Government. One of them is the question of freight with which this resolution has not much to do, except remotely. The report says:—

'As regards the third point, that of freight, it still remains doubtful if Madras salt can compete with foreign salt in Bengal, unless a special low railway freight is obtained, or an import duty is imposed on foreign salt. Thus the freight by sea from Liverpool, Spain, Port Said and Aden varies from Rs. 5 to 20 per ton, and is said to be usually under Rs. 10. Salt is even said to come sometimes as ballast for nothing. These rates may be compared with the following rates:—

Madras to Calcutta by rail, per ton Rs. 14-12-0.

Madras to Calcutta by sea Rs. 8 to Rs. 14.

And from Tuticorin, one of the ports in the Madras Presidency, to Calcutta by rail Rs. 25-8-4 per ton. From Tuticorin to Calcutta by sea Rs. 33-5-4 per ton; Tuticorin to Rangoon by sea, Rs. 33-5-4.'

"Hon'ble Members therefore will see that the Council and the Government will have to take steps to rectify this difference as far as may be. But the subject-matter of the present resolution does not comprise that, and I will leave it there. With reference to the second point with regard to the improved methods of manufacture, they state:—

'With regard to crushing, the Port Said and Aden crushed salt, which is so popular in Bengal, is no better than could be turned out here; and the Board has taken steps to get into communication with Swiss and American manufacturers of mills designed to crush solar salt. As reported in paragraph 18 of the Administration Report last year, packet salt was manufactured departmentally with excellent results, but on so small a scale as to be worthless commercially.'

And they go on citing experiments which would convince any one that we are on the high road to success if only we persevere, and I believe last year the Madras Government asked for the services of a foreign expert who would be able to assist Government in devising methods for manufacturing cheap salt on commercial lines so as to be able to compete with the imported stuff. So, Sir, the problem is not one outside the range of practical politics. All that we want is an outside expert with a complete methodical knowledge of the processes adopted elsewhere, and I will not spoil my cause, which is a very good and a very strong one, by saying that the Government might have done this a little earlier, and have not done so. There is no use crying over spilt milk. We shall have to see to it hereafter. The difficulties experienced during the last three years owing to foreign shipping not being able to bring the imports necessary into the country will, I daresay, rouse the Government and the public alike to improve the situation. I, therefore, think, Sir, that there is ample ground for hope, and that further experiments should be made and

[10TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; Sir Dinshaw Wacha; Sir Thomas Holland.*]

further money should be spent, till we achieve our object, and what I have asked for is a very small sum here, more for the purpose of getting my principle accepted, and, if necessary, a larger provision may be made. I will not quarrel if 20 lakhs of rupees are given instead of one lakh if that be necessary."

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha :—"Sir, this question of salt 2-50 P.M.
as now proposed by Mr. Sarma is a very good one. The more there is consumption of salt in India the better, because I think it will improve the physique and health of the vast masses of the people who are suffering partly on account of the inadequate supply of salt. Some years ago Government investigated this question when it was found that 12 pounds of salt per annum per family, that is man, wife and two children, was deemed sufficient. For a time this standard was well maintained. But population has been increasing and, I believe, the production of salt has not increased in proportion to the growth of population, even apart from the importation of foreign salt. Therefore, if I am in favour of the proposal of Mr. Sarma, it is more on account of the sanitary aspect of it than any other, that is to say, that the people should be supplied with a larger quantity of salt, namely, 12 pounds per annum so vitally required for their better health. I do believe that at the present moment they are having less than 12 pounds per family. If I am wrong in my belief, I should like to be corrected.

"Apart from the question of health, there is the other question. If we want to expand and develop our industries, salt is one of the basic industries which ought to be greatly stimulated. It would not require much capital or much enterprise to produce cheap and abundant salt. Mr. Sarma is right in saying that a few clever men coming from America or Spain or elsewhere would do what was necessary for the better manufacture of salt. As far as imported salt is concerned, I do not know if my Hon'ble friends are aware that part of this manufactured salt, which is generally known as table salt, is consumed by a larger number of the European population than that of the Indian. The salt so consumed should be deducted from our consideration. For years together this necessary of life used to come from Jeddah also. The salt that is imported from Italy is only of recent date. But there are places in India still, even in Bombay such as Bassein, and some others, where, with proper and economic encouragement, the enterprise can be put on a more scientific basis, a good deal of salt could be produced, probably enough to suffice for the population of Bombay. Of course, at present, prices have risen very high owing to two or three causes which we all know. It is of no use referring to them, but one of the causes is the heavy freight charges from Cheshire which is the country in England whence large quantities of salt are exported for India. I do not think the price of Jeddah and Aden salt has been so very high. But the resolution is quite proper: in the first place, for the better physical health of the masses of the population, who are getting less than the adequate quantity of salt needed. My friend, the Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill, might be able to explain this subject with greater lucidity, because he knows so much about it. Secondly, for the reason that a leading industry of this character, which is really so useful, should be greatly encouraged and directed in a proper and intelligent way. Therefore, I heartily support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland :—"I think every one 3-2 P.M.
will agree, Sir, about the desirability of increasing the local supply of salt; and although I do not accept Mr. Sarma's figures as representing modern conditions, there is no doubt that, whether the imported salt is one-third, as he put it, of the production in India, or one-fifth, as it more nearly is now, it makes very little difference to the argument. We want to keep it out, whether it is 1-5th or 1-3rd, and we want to make our salt in this country. But when Mr. Sarma goes on to say that salt is an all-India question, he forgets the one practical issue arising from his Resolution. He wants to improve the technical processes for the manufacture and refinement of salt

[*Sir Thomas Holland.*] [10TH MARCH, 1920.]

so as to compete with the imported foreign material. Now the only salt of importance we have to deal with, is the foreign salt imported into Bengal, where the people insist on having a clean white salt. Consequently, it is only the Calcutta market that really is affected. Salt from the Sambhar Lake in Rajputana can just compete with imported salt in Bihar and it has been doing so for some years. Recently, also, in consequence of the increase in the price of foreign salt and the improved methods of mining and handling at Khewra in the Punjab, rock-salt has been coming into the Patna market and competing with imported salt there. Now for any further trespass on the market, of which Calcutta is the centre, it is obvious that we must look to Madras sources of supply, and the question is thus one which would have been more suitably brought before the Madras Council. It is not an all-India subject as it has been stated to be. Salt is an all-India subject it is true, but the particular problem before us is, whether we can produce more salt on the Madras coast of the right kind to meet the demands of the Calcutta market. It thus becomes a Madras question. We could hardly undertake to force upon the Madras Government another lakh of rupees without knowing from them that the money could be economically spent on the experiments that Mr. Sarma suggests.

"It would be officious on our part to interfere with the Madras activities in this direction, unless we have a special request for further help. Mr. Marjoribanks is present, and I notice that he has not put in a plea on behalf of the Madras Government for any special grant other than that provided in the ordinary Budget for work in connection with salt. I could not discover from Mr. Sarma's speech that he had taken the precaution of finding out first whether this additional money could be spent in Madras, or whether the money was wanted for the research work that he wishes to have undertaken.

"I rather suspect that this Resolution is due to insufficient knowledge of the steps which the Government has already taken. Mr. Sarma has given us a brief account of what has been done. He stated that the Madras Government had, for instance, asked for an Italian expert. That was done last year, and, so far, the Secretary of State has not been successful in getting a suitable expert to come out. As Sir George Barnes told us in answer to a question put in this Council last month, a Deputy Commissioner of Salt in Madras is also going on leave to study the French system of salt refining. That is being done in case it is still impossible to get a French or Italian expert to come out. Mr. Sarma will remember that, last March, in answer to a question of his, I told him that an Assistant Commissioner had then been put on special duty and that research work had been undertaken by Drs. Sudborough and Watson at the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore. Drs. Sudborough and Watson have, since then, been down to Tuticorin and laid down the lines of a model salt factory, which is now coming into operation as a means for experimenting on the improved methods of producing white salt. There was also held in September 1918 a Conference in Madras itself of the principal licensees, who discussed with Dr. Watson and the salt officers improved methods of manufacture; and it was at this Conference that it was decided to ask for an Italian or French expert to assist them.

"It is not however the technical difficulty connected with the manufacture of salt that worries us so much. As Mr. Reddi pointed out on Monday, in discussing the Financial Statement, Madras is provided with the sea—the same ocean that washes the shores of other countries—and is provided with a good climate for the manufacture of salt by solar evaporation. He also told us that no special expert was necessary; but I am not sure, if in this respect, it would be wise to accept Mr. Reddi as a guide in purely technical matters, as he also thought there would be no difficulty whatever in wiping out these unimportant frontier tribes and in turning merchant ships into dreadnoughts. At the same time, there is no doubt that the Madras Government proved their ability to manufacture refined salt suitable for the Calcutta market. There is no doubt that they can manufacture the salt; there is no doubt that they do manufacture the salt. The Madras salt worker has himself been undertaking research work for generations, and, as the result of his research work, he has been successful in turning out a product that is uniformly

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bad, though in this respect the Madras worker is sometimes beaten by the Bombay salt manufacturer. I use the word 'successful' advisedly and not sarcastically; for the Madras salt workers and dealers are business men who work, like other business men, for profit; and, as they pay duty by weight and sell by measure, it is important to make a ragged skeleton crystal that bulks large and weighs little. They have learnt enough of crystallography by their researches to discover that dirt favours the formation of those hopper-shaped, skeleton crystals that bulk so large and weigh so little.

"It is not so much a question of manufacture, as a question for the consumer. The line to take is to educate the consuming public. The consumer in Bengal has been educated by pure white Liverpool salt, and he will not touch ordinary Madras salt except at about half the price. The Madras Government have also attempted to improve the taste for refined salt. During the exhibition of December 1917 they sold something like five thousand one-pound packets of white salt at a very much less price than the imported article. Since then large quantities have been sold in continuation of the attempt to introduce a wider taste for this salt. Now, that salt contained over 97 per cent. of sodium chloride, and it was as good as the ordinary imported salt. As a result of the Conference that I referred to just now, when the licensees and the salt officers considered methods, some of them undertook to introduce these improved methods of manufacture into their factories, and we have now in operation the manufacture of pure white salt at places as far apart as Surla, Pundi, Krishnaputnam, Ennore, Manambadi and Tuticorin. As Mr. Sarma pointed out, the imported salt is also crushed or ground, and the Madras Government have been attempting to get grinding machinery in order to obtain the pure whiteness that is so attractive to the Calcutta buyer.

"The freight question that he referred to is a matter that need not be gone into now. I think there is no doubt that all salt sources south of the latitude of Madras itself will find it very difficult to compete at Calcutta with imported salt if they have to rely on the ordinary railway rates, but there is no possibility of getting those rates revised under present conditions. Further north, the salt sources of the Madras Presidency will have an opportunity, by reason of a shorter railway lead, of entering the Calcutta market if they will only attempt to make the right kind of salt that suits the Calcutta taste.

"Then, too, there are new companies that are being formed for operation on the border of the Madras and Orissa coasts. These companies are organised along modern lines, and I have not the slightest doubt that they will be able to produce local salt so as to compete successfully with the imported article. On the whole, the prospects in view are such that I should advise Mr. Sarma not to press this Resolution. We could not very well press additional money on the Madras Government without implying some dissatisfaction with the results that they have already obtained or the steps that they have already taken. I see no way of improving on the line of advance that they have already suggested. I see no reason for being dissatisfied with what the Madras Government have undertaken and what they have done, and I, therefore, think that it would be unwise to press a resolution of this kind through the Imperial Council when the matter is practically one for the Madras Government; and, so far as I can see, their work has been in every way satisfactory."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea:—"Sir, as some reference has been made to Bengal in connection with this discussion, I feel it my duty to make an observation or two. My Hon'ble friend, Sir Thomas Holland, has observed that this is not an all-India question, that it is a Madras question and it does not concern Bengal at all. Well, it does concern Bengal, I think. Not very many years ago we had large salt works in the District of Midnapore, and I remember myself to have visited the dilapidated ruins of these works in the sub-division of Contai at Jhalamuti and Sajamuti. We had large salt works there, and then there were salt works in Hijli, in the same district. The people there were in the habit of manufacturing salt from remote 3-16 P.M.

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times and their ancient aptitudes had not completely left them. In fact, if my memory does not fail me, about fifty years back, the manufacture of salt was quite known in Bengal. Furthermore, Sir, I remember to have read a discussion in the Bengal, Legislative Council in which Hon'ble Members pressed for the revival of this industry in Bengal, and they called attention to the remnants of these salt works which were still left in the district to which I have referred. I think, therefore, I at any rate must come to the conclusion that it is not merely a Madras question, but that it also concerns the province from which I come.

"Then, Sir, reference was made by my Hon'ble friend to the taste of Bengal for white salt. Well, Sir, my memory carries me back to the days of the Swadeshi movement when we eschewed foreign salt. We vowed not to take any foreign salt; we made that vow in our mosques and in our temples, and many of those who took the vow have observed it. Therefore, Sir, under a strong Swadeshi impulse, which I hope will revive with the growth of responsible government, we may discard the very clean salt that we are in the habit of consuming in favour of a less clean salt. Things are changing rapidly in India; tastes will also change, and I have not the slightest doubt that the difficulty which my Hon'ble friend apprehends will be overcome in the course of time; thus looking at the matter from all points of view, I am forced to the conclusion that this is not a purely Madras question; it is also a Bengal question, and from the observations that fell from my Hon'ble friend, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, it appears that it is also a Bombay question. Well, if it is a Bombay question, a Madras question and a Bengal question, and it is also a question affecting Rajputana and the Central Provinces, am I not entitled to hold that it is a pan-Indian problem in which the whole of India is interested? I hope, Sir, my Hon'ble friend, Sir Thomas Holland, will look at the matter from this point of view and give us the help that we want for the revival of an ancient industry which, under his auspices, will flourish and do honour to his administration and be a source of benefit to the country."

3-20 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Reddi.**—"May I submit one word, Sir? In the discussion on Monday last I entirely confined myself to the raw salt, if I may say so, as distinguished from the refined salt. I did not want to intervene in the debate to-day because I thought that my friend, Mr. Sarma's resolution had reference more to this refined salt, which I have always thought is the privilege of the upper classes, with whom generally, if you will allow me to say so, I do not concern myself much. On Monday I was putting it as an all-India question, and I thought that this country could produce salt enough not merely for its own uses but also for export purposes. The figures given by my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Sarma, have been questioned; but my figures are drawn from this latest report, (1919) on the Conditions and Prospects of British Trade in India, at the close of the war by His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon. These are the latest figures; they were intended to give some idea of the post-war trade conditions in this country. These figures disclose that Germany ceased to send us salt in 1915. During the two years previous to that, that is in 1913-14 and 1914-15, we find only Rs. 9,30,000 and 5,40,000, worth of salt imported from Germany, respectively. As for the salt imported from the United Kingdom, we have got here only 20 lakhs worth, then 14 lakhs, then 45 lakhs, then 47 lakhs, and then 16 lakhs from 1913-14, up to the year 1917-18, respectively. It will be seen that this salt is not worth very much taking into account the enormous amount consumed in this country. I thought my friend, Mr. Sarma, was a little inaccurate when he spoke about freights. A friend of mine, whom I accept as having been accurate, was telling me last night that the reason why foreign salt was so cheap in this country was that it was generally brought into this country by what are known as the return boats; that is, produce is sent from this country to England, and when the steamers return they come laden with this salt, taking very little or practically nothing by way of freight; and if we are to meet that in any way, it appears to me that the only way is by an acceptance of Mr. Sarma's resolution, by making an attempt at a beginning now. As the

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Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland was telling us, of course it is more in the Madras Presidency that this will have to be done; and if either my friend, Mr. Sarma, or myself happen to be there next year, probably it will be our duty to bring it up there as suggested; more so if my friend happens to be there, perhaps in a more responsible place, and then he will see his way to do what he can. Meanwhile let me hope that a beginning will be made here."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"Sir, we are extremely obliged to the Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland for adding to the information given by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Salt Department, by reason of this department having newly come under his charge. We are obliged for the additional information that he has given, and I shall deal only with such of his remarks as bear on the resolution I have moved. The Hon'ble Member seems to think that the figures that I have quoted are not quite accurate and that the more recent figures give a different percentage. Of course, I have not the most recent information which the Government can command; at any moment they can get the figures for 1918-19 and for 1919-20 if they care to; we can only rely upon the blue-books that are supplied to the general public, and I do not think I have stated anything which is not justified by the returns published in the Statistics of British India, Volume I, Commercial Statistics; and in giving the figure one-third, I think I was more accurate than my Hon'ble friend, who thought that it was about one-fifth. Of course it all depends upon ho v you look at it. Now, 1913 is, I think, considered to be a normal year, and I think one would take the figures of 1913 because there were not so many fluctuations owing to deficiencies in the supply of foreign salt and failure here and so on which occurred in later years. The production of salt in 1913 was 1,473,000, the imports were 606,000, or a total of about 2 millions and odd, of which the imports, *viz.*, 60 ,000, would be nearer a third than a fifth. If we take the figures for 1917, the difference would be greater because that year there was an extremely low import quantity, 336,000; and this out of 1,800,000 would be between a fourth and a fifth. 3-23 P.M.

"I have always thought that figures for particular years are not taken but only averages for about ten years, and if you judge from averages, you find I think one million seven hundred thousand to be the latest average figure available, and if you work out the average of imports you will find that the imports amount to 500,000 or about a third. But it is not a matter of very great importance what the proportion is except in so far as it would enable the public to gauge the expenditure and the extent of our dependence upon foreign supplies, and it is for that purpose that I have introduced this subject. Then, again, we must take some exception to the statement of the Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland that this is more a Madras question than an all-India question. I thought that the Madras Government was only acting as an agent and a subordinate Agent to the Government of India in this matter. They have no direct interests except as instruments and agents of the Government of India, and they do not share any portion of the revenue, and, I think, therefore, that it is here that questions about salt revenue will have to be discussed. In future years they will be discussed in Indian Councils. Of course what can be done in the Local Councils by way of criticism and control of administration entrusted to provincial Governments will be done there. But the general policy will have to be dictated from here and the subject-matter of my resolution deals with the general policy as to whether the Government of India would take steps for the purpose of improving the process of manufacturing refined salt. I fear that I am driven to comment upon the very little that has been done in the past. By the attitude taken up by the Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland the Government must have known for years and years of this enormous subordination of India to foreign countries for the salt supplies. What have they done up to now to hlep manufacturers in improving their processes and in securing expert advice? What have they done in the past to erect manufactories for refining salt so as to secure a chance in the Bengal market. Well, if the Government have not done anything in the past, I think I am perfectly right in inviting the attention of the Council to the fact that a little stimulus from the Government may not be

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harmful but would, on the other hand, expedite matters. If nothing has been done for so many years to remove the difficulties in the manufacture of refined salt, surely it is not out of place to suggest that the time has come for something to be done. Then, Sir, it has been suggested that the Madras Government is in charge of it. I have not complained that the Madras Government have not moved in recent years in the matter. What I have said is that an Italian expert has been asked for and, I think, the Council would have been considerably interested if Sir Thomas Holland had been able to inform the Council as to whether there is a chance of securing the services of an Italian expert or French expert for the Madras Government within the next year or so. That would have given me some satisfaction instead of telling me that some Commissioner is likely to be placed on special duty to learn the process. Is it so very difficult to find a single expert from Europe to help us here in understanding this problem ?

"Then, again, what about the machinery referred to in the latest report available here for 1917-1918—and if the machinery used by Swiss and American manufacturers adapted to Indian conditions—were provided here, it would be of enormous benefit. Sir Thomas Holland might have told us in a few words that the machinery had been ordered for the Madras Government and that the Government of India had given their sanction. Then, again, with regard to the Italian expert we have tried for him; we cannot get him, it is a disappointing answer. I submit, Sir, that no very great satisfaction would be derived either by the Council or by the general public by criticism of this sort, that everything is being done that can be done, and that we must possess our souls in patience and I think I am perfectly right in moving this resolution."

3-32 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland** :—"I will reply very shortly, Sir. The questions have narrowed down to one or two which, I think, are not very difficult to answer. The Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjea contested my statement that this was a Madras question. He said it was a Bengal question, a Rajputana question, and then he went further afield until he found it was an all-India question. But I pointed out that the immediate proposition before us is the grant of a lakh of rupees to make experiments with a view of improving the manufacture of salt that will compete favourably with the foreign commodity imported into India. I pointed out clearly that foreign salt was imported into Bengal because the ordinary Madras salt is so largely mixed with dirt; consequently the only technical question before us narrows down to whether refined salt can be made in Madras, which is the source nearest to the Bengal market. There is no necessity to introduce the question that salt consumption is important to people in every part of India. That is not before us at all; we all admit that. The question before us is the technical question of improving manufacture on the Madras east coast. Now the Local Government are responsible for the control of the Salt Department in Madras, and they are carrying out the experiments which I have described. It is not quite correct, as Mr. Sarma said, that nothing has been done in the past. I do not mind admitting that very little was done in the distant past, but a great deal has been done in the past two or three years. Mr. Sarma's collection of reports is apparently not quite up to date. The Report of the Madras Salt Department for 1918-19 has also been published My Hon'ble friend, Mr. Surendanath Banerjea, referred to the old salt industry in Bengal. Well of course we know the reasons why it died out. There were some very good technical reasons for that. You cannot expect salt that has to be made from relatively diluted sea water, under evaporation conditions where the atmosphere is fairly charged with humidity, to compete with a concentrated sea water further south, where we can count on long periods of evaporation and of undisturbed fine weather. There is no doubt that the conditions in the upper part of the Bay of Bengal are not suitable in competition with other sources of salt; and I hope my Hon'ble friend, in spite of his Swadeshi instincts, which are not stronger than mine, and I hope not more practical than mine, will help to encourage the consumption

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of salt in Bengal that contains 97 per cent. of sodium chloride and not 91 per cent. of sodium chloride and 9 per cent. of dirt.

"Now, Sir, with regard to figures there is just one point which is worth correcting. As Mr. Sarma pointed out, it does not matter whether it is one-third or one-fifth of our salt that is imported. What we want is to defeat all foreign salt under all circumstances. The actual figures for 1918-19 show a total salt consumption in India of 635 lakhs of maunds; of that, only 114 lakhs of maunds were imported. Sir George Barnes pointed out this morning that the production in India had risen from 360 lakhs of maunds in 1917-18 to 520 lakh of maunds in 1918-19; so that there has been an enormous increase in the production of salt in India, and the increase in prices has not been due entirely to shortage as Mr. Reddi seemed to imagine.

"Also I should like to record one word of objection to Mr. Sarma's reliance on five-year averages. I am glad to think that in the last five years, India has almost everywhere progressed; every year has been better than the year before, especially in the matter of mineral development.

"I have pointed out that the Madras Government has done and is doing a good deal of work and that they have applied for an expert. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma wants to know whether the expert is coming this year or not. That I am unable to tell him; all I can tell him is that the Secretary of State has not been successful so far in obtaining an expert; and, in order to make up the deficiency an officer of the Madras Salt Department is taking the opportunity whilst on leave of examining the processes at work in France with a view to improve matters on his return to India."

The Resolution was put and rejected.

RESOLUTION *RE* INCREASE OF BUDGET GRANT FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"Sir, I beg to move the next resolution that stands in my name. It runs thus:— 3-38 P.M.

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the budget grant on Construction Railways, on lines in progress and new lines, be increased by one crore, the same being deducted if necessary from expenditure on open lines.'

"Sir, I have great pleasure in fully endorsing the very appreciative remarks the Hon'ble Sir George Barnes made in referring to Sir Arthur Anderson who, to our deep regret, is going to leave us shortly, and I think the people of Southern India in particular have great cause for regret that he is so soon severing his connection with the Railway Board, because he has been in touch with the requirements of the people south of the Vindhyas and he would have been an asset to us in future when a larger railway programme is becoming possible.

"Now Hon'ble Members, some of them at any rate, may be surprised to find that I am advocating this year a larger expenditure of money upon Construction Railways, on lines in progress and on new lines. I have always held, Sir, that whenever we can borrow money to advantage we cannot be doing worse than by not doing it and not expending it in improving our railway system. Compared with the other civilized nations of the world, we are yet very much behind hand in the matter of the development of the railway system of our country. I therefore for one have always been convinced that the expansion of railways in India would be of considerable service to the country. Where I quarrelled last year with the Government and where I was misunderstood was when I asked for a reduction of the railway grant on the ground that, owing to disturbed markets and unsettled conditions, it was not wise to budget for such a very large increase

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during that particular year, and I have the melancholy satisfaction that the Government would not have lost anything if they had accepted my resolution last year because they have not been able to spend what they had budgetted for. They were able to spend only 15 crores out of 26. I think, therefore, my resolution struck the right note in respect of that particular point, namely, the unsettled conditions in Europe with regard to the supply of railway materials.

"Now the immediate point under discussion here is as to whether we should not budget for a larger sum on Construction of lines in progress and new lines. If there be a competition between railways and irrigation, certainly I would give the first preference to irrigation, and I think all those who have studied Indian conditions would certainly give preference to the irrigation programme instead of to railway programme, but we are not confronted with that question here. We have been told that we cannot during the coming year spend an additional crore of rupees on irrigation. Owing to a resolution passed yesterday in regard to India's contribution, I think the resources of the Government would be somewhat improved, and I think, therefore, there may not be the same difficulty now as there might have been otherwise in accepting my resolution with regard to the additional grant of one crore of rupees on the construction of open lines. Well, in addition to the general statement that we are considerably behind hand when compared with other countries in the development of our resources by the extension of our railway system, may I point out, Sir, that schemes are ready and have been sanctioned to the extent of 2,098 miles and can be provided for if only materials are forthcoming, and the one crore of rupees that I have asked for will not go a very long way towards meeting that programme which was sanctioned many years ago? And may I also point out, Sir, that on several lines that have been sanctioned as far back as 1906 or rather 14 years ago, much work has not been done up to the present moment? Lines which were sanctioned in 1904, 1906, 1908 or 1912 have not yet been completely tackled, and I think that to ask for an expenditure of a crore of rupees is not too much. I refer only to the Jubbulpore-Gondia line, an extension of only 8 miles, which was sanctioned in 1904. There may be causes, of which I am unaware, which may have put off that programme, but they are shown in this Book in Appendix III, page 11 as lines sanctioned. Then there was another line Raipur-Parpatipur line in which I am interested, and the Central Provinces is also equally interested, of 260 miles, which was sanctioned on the 26th January 1906, and only 37 miles of work was finished but was subsequently stopped. That was partly due to the harbour scheme not being sanctioned as there was no money forthcoming.

"But whatever it may be, I know that when the Railway Committee sat they thought the matter had been under investigaton for 20 years. Everybody felt that the amount necessary would have been sanctioned as far back as 1906, and you have only provided about 10 lakhs on the harbour, and only Rs. 50,000 or so on the railway, and I fear that unless something be done by way of starting the work in real earnest, there will not be much satisfaction. And I put it to you that you should begin that line for another reason also. In the Vizagapatam district the pressure of the population on the soil is greater than in any other part of the Presidency, and therefore there would be no difficulty about labour. We are now talking about colonization schemes, and whether we are to send our people to British Guiana and other places, while a vast extent of land is available nearer at home. You have nearly 10,000 square miles part of which has been once populous, but which has been devastated during the Pindhari wars, which would furnish food to millions of people if opened up. We do not look to the development of our own resources at home, we do not spend money on them, but think of sending our people outside on colonization schemes in which other people are interested. I therefore plead very strongly for something being done in the way of putting the working of this line on a satisfactory basis, and I think the Central Provinces are equally interested in that. I may state in this connection that we people living south of the Vindhyas do not seem to be considered by the Railway Board as within the territorial limits of India. I think we are a negligible quantity except when it comes to a

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question of taking large sums of money from our revenues. I am justified in making that remark because Hon'ble Members will find by turning to the statistics, that between 1907 and 1917 there has been an expansion in railway lines of 5,710 miles, but the Madras and Southern Maharatta, the South Indian. and some other lines can only boast of about 168 miles. 168 as against 5,710 surely is a figure which must suggest some painful thoughts to the Railway Board if they think about the matter.

"Last year, I went into the question of the rolling stock also and I found the same disparity. Sir Arthur Anderson has been good enough to set the matter right to a certain extent, though not very much, by providing additional sums in last year's budget. As to whether the goods vehicles intended for Southern India have arrived I cannot say. But the state of things in Southern India, the congestion on Southern India railways is deplorable. It is impossible for any one who has not seen the pressure to imagine the discomfort, the positive discomfort of the people of that Presidency owing to the insufficiency of railway wagons, and all our food troubles also may be traced to a considerable extent to the neglected condition of our railway resources. Well, I think, the answer that has been given by way of anticipation to my resolution was that there is no use in adding to the lines by increasing the number of open lines, when the vehicle supply is deficient. There is force in that argument, I quite see that, but the lines will not be open for some years, and may I also submit that if you carry that logically very far, the time may not come for many years together when you will be able to do anything for these open lines, and the little you can do will always be on Upper India lines because of the power of commercial interests, Calcutta commercial interests and Upper India commercial interests no Government can with comfort to itself very long deny; and I, therefore, fear that we who are less troublesome from that point of view are likely to be given the cold shoulder. I submit, therefore, that something has to be done in the way of making a modification in that reasoning, especially in the matter of lines which have been so long overdue. I need not refer to other lines which have been sanctioned so far back as 1912, and so on because I think the people of Upper India can very well fight for themselves in the matter of those lines. I hope that this modest resolution of mine asking for only one crore, and that when you have got 22 crores, will be accepted by the Government and give satisfaction to the people of Southern India."

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes :—"Sir, we have got to cut our coat according to our cloth. We have got 22 crores allotted to us and we cannot go beyond that this year. Consequently my friend Mr. Sarma's resolution comes to this: 'let us take away money which has been allotted to open lines and let us devote it to building new lines.' Now I am as anxious as anybody can be to see more railways built in this country. India is crying out for railways in every possible direction. We want new railways; new railways will be the life-blood of India, but I should entirely demur to the policy which Mr. Sarma suggests. He says spend the money on new lines and do not spend the money on your existing lines. Now the position at the present day is this, that our existing lines cannot carry the traffic that they are asked to carry because of their condition. The rails want renewing, wagons want renewing, we want more wagons and we want better wagons. Supposing we spend all our available resources in building various feeder lines to these railways, what would be the result? The traffic which is at present very much congested, would become much worse. Our difficulties which are great at present would be infinitely greater. We should not be able to carry the coal for our industries, and altogether I think in a very short time the state of our railways would be reduced to chaos. 3-52 P.M.

"Mr. Sarma mentioned some particular lines on which he wished money should be spent, and he said that he thought Madras had been very badly served in the past. I would like to tell him that in the small

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amount that we have been able to put aside—I think he would call it a small amount—for new construction, we are spending 10 lakhs on the Vizagapatam Harbour Railway, and we are spending 7 lakhs on the Raipur-Vizianagram Railway, which I think is part of the railway which he expressly referred to, and we are spending other smaller sums on capital account on railways in the Presidency of Madras. Now I would like to tell him what the total amount is. The total amount provided for lines in progress and new lines in the budget is 84·75 lakhs and 94·45 lakhs respectively. That does not include the cost of putting back the lines which were taken up in the course of the war. We had during the war to strip certain lines of rails in order to use those rails elsewhere. I think my friend Mr. Sarma would say that it is right to replace those rails and put the railways into running order before we undertake new ones. I can assure Mr. Sarma, Sir, that our interest is to build railways as quickly as we can, but he must really let us get our existing railways into order before we start new ones."

3-55 P.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:**—"Sir, it is not without realising the difficulties of Government that I have tabled this Resolution. Hon'ble Members will see that, having regard to the exchange, the 21 crores that are now provided are, as has been already pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson, equivalent to 31 crores of old, so that we have provided for 5 crores more than the last year's budget grant. And if I ask for one crore out of that additional five crores, surely there is nothing unreasonable in that. I am not asking that last year's grant should be cut down in the slightest degree. Then, again, the experience of last year should warn us that it may not be possible to spend all this money and, consequently, having regard to that also, I think some concession may be made in the matter of the construction of new lines.

"But, Sir, there is one other important point on which I think I can assist by advancing an argument which may appeal to the Hon'ble Member and that is this. These new lines that I am talking about will not be ready, even if undertaken to-morrow, for another three or four years, and they therefore cannot add in any way to the difficulties in the way of giving additional traffic to the companies. Meanwhile, you will have sufficient time to add to your rolling-stock so as to bring the whole thing up to date. There is another point also. You have to take coal and other articles over long leads simply because you have not got shorter circuits. Some of the lines I have been mentioning will give the coal fields access to the sea ports. Consequently, there will not be so much congestion on railways, and the goods being taken by shorter route the same quantity can be taken with less vehicular accommodation. Therefore the construction of these new lines will not throw additional traffic on your hands for some years, will relieve the pressure upon goods wagons by reducing the lead and in any number of other ways will improve the situation.

"Then I am thankful, Sir, for the provision of 7 lakhs, but what I fear has occurred in the past may occur again. That is the reason why I am asking for a little more, and I am also thankful that the Guntur line, which was ruthlessly removed owing to the pressure of war, is going to be restored in the near future. I hope that the Government will be able, by way of adjustment, to provide this one crore of rupees in case they are not able to secure the wagons which they hope will be secured. I have brought the matter to the notice of the Council, and I hope the Government will be able to accept it in this particular form. If they cannot, I shall not take up the time of the Council by pressing it."

3-59 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes:**—"I am afraid we cannot accept the Hon'ble Member's Resolution, but I would like to assure the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, and I hope that assurance will satisfy him, that we shall make every endeavour to spend the money on Railways in some shape or other. If we cannot get the material from abroad, we will try and spend it on labour

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in this country. I hope that will satisfy the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma and this Council."

The Vice-President:—"Do I understand the Hon'ble Member desires to withdraw his Resolution?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"Yes, Sir."

The Resolution was, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE TARIFF ARRANGEMENTS.

The Vice-President:—"Before the Hon'ble Member moves his Resolution, I must point out to him that he has already moved one Resolution which appears to me to be on the same question, and under the Rules a question once discussed in this Council cannot be discussed again for a year. I will give the Hon'ble Member an opportunity of showing me that his present Resolution is different from the one which he moved the other day."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel.—"May I say a word, Sir. The other day I moved a resolution for the appointment of a Committee. It was then pointed out that there should be a Commission, with power to go round, collect evidence and make recommendations. Therefore, I have brought this Resolution for the appointment of such a Commission. The other Resolution was a Resolution for the appointment of a Committee of officials and non-officials of this Council." 4 P.M.

The Vice-President:—"Does the Hon'ble Member think it worth while taking up the time of the Council with this. If there is any real difference between the two Resolutions I will leave it to him."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the grant under subhead 'Special Commissions of Inquiry' of the head 'Miscellaneous' be increased by one lakh of rupees in order to meet the expenses of a commission to be appointed with power to visit important commercial centres, record evidence, and devise and recommend those tariff arrangements which seem to it best fitted to India's needs consistently with the recommendations of Lord Selborne's Committee.'

"Sir, this Council only a few days ago appointed a Committee to consider the question of Imperial Preference I then moved for the appointment of a Committee to consider the question of fiscal autonomy and to devise and recommend suitable tariffs. It was pointed out then by my friend the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy that a Committee of this Council would be of no use for the purpose, and that there should be a Commission with power to go round the country, visit important centres, record evidence and recommend the necessary tariff arrangements.

"I appreciate the force of that contention, and, therefore, I take this opportunity of moving this as a Budget Resolution and ask Government to make a provision of one lakh of rupees, because, after all, if a Commission is to be appointed, you will have to undergo some expenditure. I hope the Commission will be appointed as I propose. The main reason I want this provision to be made is this. When you have appointed a Committee already for the purpose of considering the question of Imperial Preference and do not appoint one on the question of Tariffs, it is likely to create an impression in the public mind that you are avoiding the real question which ought to be solved first, and

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for which Lord Selborne's Committee has made recommendations in favour of India. Well, we all know that the public in India is against Imperial Preference and at this time, when you are given some measure of fiscal autonomy, instead of taking advantage of that, you are appointing a Committee to consider the question of Imperial Preference and you do not appoint either a Committee or a Commission for the purpose of considering the recommendations of Lord Selborne's Committee. I hope the Government will consider the Resolution in this light and relieve the public anxiety in the matter. The Resolution regarding Imperial Preference has been criticised in the public press, and it is necessary that you should really consider the whole question all at once. Statistics are ready and you can place them at once before the Commission; the Commission will go round and then the whole question of the tariff will be considered together and necessary recommendations will be made.

"I hope the Council will accept this Resolution."

4-4 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy** :—"Sir, I am entirely in sympathy with the Hon'ble Mr. Patel's Resolution, but I think he has brought it a bit too soon again. A Committee of this Council has been appointed to inquire into the question of Imperial Preference with the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Crum as to the best means by which the tariff question can be inquired into. I think the Hon'ble Member ought to wait and see the report of that Committee and, if he is not then satisfied, it will be an opportune time for him to bring this Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel :—"In September."

4-5 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes** :—"I hope the Hon'ble Mr. Patel will withdraw this Resolution. I cannot bind the Government to any particular course at this stage, I can only tell him that all that he has said will be most carefully considered. But as to the provision of a lakh of rupees, I have the authority of my friend the Finance Member for saying that, if a Commission is decided on by the Government, the provision of a lakh or any other sum will not be wanting."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel :—"I am sorry, Sir, that Government cannot see its way to accept this resolution."

The Resolution was put and rejected.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1920-21.

THIRD STAGE.

4-6 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent** :—"Sir, I beg to introduce the following heads of the Financial Statement for 1920-21 :—

Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
Registration.	Registration.
Jails.	General Administration.
Police.	Courts of Law.
Medical.	Jails.
	Police.
	Medical.

"Sir, when it falls to my duty to introduce the heads of the Financial Statement with which the Home Department is connected I always feel a little envious of other more fortunate departments, particularly of my Hon'ble friend, the Education Member. Increased expenditure on education or sanitation is welcomed by the Council. Further, sometimes, I do not say this in the

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case of the Education Department only, but in the case of other departments, too, Council will listen with at least somnolent content to long if lucid expositions of the work done by the department and commendations of the various officers connected with it; and at times we have an Hon'ble Member, like Mr. Khaparde, getting up and proposing an increase in the pay of subordinate officers in such a department as the post office. Sir, no such fortune falls to the lot of the Home Department I can remember no occasion on which Mr. Khaparde has proposed an increase in the pay, say of the police. I can understand the reason for it. It is, I suppose, that he thinks that we look after the police so well that it is not necessary for him to do so. But it is a thankless job, the work of the Home Member in introducing the heads of his budget. As I have to do it, however, I may as well begin with this question of the police. I informed the Council last year what we had done to improve the prospects of the Imperial Police Service, and I understand that our efforts in that direction have not been free from criticism. It has been suggested in the case of this service, I think as well as in the case of other services, that we have increased the pay of the Imperial and higher branches of the services excessively without any regard to the lower branches If Hon'ble Members have been reading their papers lately they will have seen something of the other side of the picture, how the increases in the pay of police officers have been attacked as inadequate to meet the requirements of the service I would hope the Council will have a little sympathy with the Home and Finance Members in such very difficult circumstances.

"In any case it is not correct to say that we have not at the same time improved the pay of the provincial services, for we have issued instructions for the increase of pay of the provincial police service up to, say, Rs. 700, and we have also provided that service with increased chances of promotion to the senior service; and while I am mentioning this matter it may interest the Council to hear that twenty-five Indians are being appointed to the Imperial Service in 1919 and 1920. This is a matter, I think, in which the Council is somewhat interested.

"But the expenditure on the Indian Police and the Provincial Service is really a small matter compared with the expenditure on the lower grades, and I am anxious to correct any impression that while we have increased the pay of the higher grades we have not at the same time taken the same care to improve the prospects of those lower down. I gave some figures last year which illustrated this, and I do not propose to repeat them; but we have recently had schemes from many provinces, some sanctioned and some under consideration, for the improvement of the pay of the lower grades. This has been particularly the case as regards the Bombay District Police and the Bombay City Police. From my own province of Bihar, we have a scheme now costing five lakhs; and we have a large police re-organisation scheme affecting both the civil and military police from Burma, which we hope shortly to sanction, which will involve large expenditure. We have similar demands coming from the Punjab and from other provinces. I am sure too that as the Council, as my Hon'ble friend, Mr Khaparde, if I may quote him, is so anxious to have a contented post office, he will be anxious equally to have a contented police force, for he and other members of the Council will realise the dangers of a discontented police force.

"Turning now to the question of jails, I am glad to inform the Council that the Jail Committee, which has been making inquiries both in the United Kindgom and in America, is now in India and will, I hope, complete its labours in a short time, and we trust that as a result of their recommendations we shall be able to effect considerable improvements in the administration of our jails.

"I will turn now to another matter to which reference was made by Mr. Sastri, namely, the increase in the pay of the various Imperial services, including, in particular, the Indian Civil Service. The actual increase in the pay of that service has, I think, been overestimated. If Hon'ble Members will refer to the Reforms Report of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford,

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they will see that the authors of that report say that the scales of pay should be fixed sufficiently high to attract the best persons available, and the authors say in another place that they seek to restore the services in India to the position which they occupied twenty years ago. Now, the actual increase in prices in the last few years has been over 50 per cent. The increase of pay in many colonial services since the outbreak of war has been considerably over 33 per cent. The increases which we propose in the pay of the provincial services is, I think, approximately 25 per cent.; and in the Civil Service, athough the pay was fixed many many years ago, at least 50 years ago, the increase is approximately 15 per cent. and even this is not granted to the higher paid posts of the service. I think, therefore, that Hon'ble Members will see that we have not really dealt recklessly with the public money in considering the claims upon it of this service. Indeed, the contrary accusation might well be brought. It was suggested by some critics again, I think, that we had been negligent of the provision for the ministerial and lower services of the country. But if Hon'ble Members will turn for one moment to page 71 of the Budget edition of the Gazette of India, in which the figures are given, they will see that the provision for increases in the pay of the subordinate services is no less than 125 lakhs, which is largely in excess of anything that is proposed for any other service. I only cite these figures, however, to show that in all the services the rise in prices has necessitated a very considerable increase. In dealing with these cases we have attempted to exercise—I hope my Hon'ble friend the Finance Member will bear me out here—most careful economy compatible with attracting competent men to the various services concerned. There is only one other department to which I need refer, and that is a department on which I am sure no member of this Council will grudge an increase of salary, namely, the members of the Imperial Secretariat. I know of no body of men who have better earned this increase or have suffered more from the rise in prices of all necessary commodities of life."

RESOLUTION *RE* APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE OF OFFICIALS AND NON-OFFICIALS TO EXAMINE THE WORKING OF ALL REPRESSIVE ACTS AND REGULATIONS.

4-15 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel**:—"Sir, I beg to move the following resolution which stands in my name and reads as follows:—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that a provision of Rs 25,000 be made under appropriate head in the budget to meet the expenses of a committee of officials and non-officials to be appointed to examine the working of the Press Act, the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, and all other repressive Acts and Regulations and report whether all or any of them can consistently with public safety be wholly repealed or at any rate so amended as to ensure that no executive action should be taken under them without obtaining previous sanction from ordinary court of law in that behalf.'

"Sir, during this Session there were three resolutions on the Agenda, one in the name of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Chanda, another in the name of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sinha who I am sorry to say is not here to-day and one in my own name, all the three related to the very subject-matter which is in issue in this resolution.

"Unfortunately only five or six days were allotted to the discussion of resolutions and therefore none of these could reach. I have therefore brought this resolution before the Council with a view to inviting public attention to the fact that the situation demands we should seriously and immediately consider the question of repealing certain Statutes and amending others. Some of the Statutes to which my resolution relates are Regulation III of 1818, Bengal Regulation II of 1819, Madras Regulation XV of 1827, Bombay Act XXXIV of 1815, Act III of 1858, Act XI of 1857, Act XIV of 1908, Act I of 1910, Act X of 1911, Act VIII of 1913, Act IV of 1915 and Act XI of 1919.

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"I do not for a moment suggest that all the repressive Acts and Regulations should be struck out of the Statute-book at once. What I suggest is that a Committee should be appointed for the purpose of considering whether they or any of them could be wholly repealed or at any rate amended so as to ensure that in future no executive action can be taken under any of them without previous sanction of the ordinary court of Law. Well, Sir, the provision that I ask for is very small. I ask for only 25,000 rupees, not lakhs or crores as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma would like, and I hope the Finance Department will not grudge me this small provision.

"My Hon'ble friend the Home Member referred to the dangers of a discontented police force in connection with another resolution. May I remind him of the dangers of a discontented public in connection with this resolution. We very well know the public feeling all over the country since the passage of the Rowlatt Bill. We also know the danger involved in allowing the Press Act to remain on the Statute-book. Both these Acts must go if the new era is to begin with mutual good-will and co-operation as desired by His Majesty. Sir, is there really any justification whatever why in this year of 1920 the old Regulations of 1818 or 1827 should remain on the Statute-book? Times have changed and we are about to begin a new era. Everywhere there is a cry that we should all co-operate, officials and non-officials, but how can Government expect the people to co-operate when they distrust them and when there is always this sword of repressive Statutes hanging over them? Where is the justification for keeping up these Statutes on the Statute-book? Trust begets trust and if you do not trust people they cannot trust you. I hope my Hon'ble friend the Home Member will consider the question in this light. Even the President of the All-India Moderate Conference suggested the other day that certain legislative measures must be radically amended, making particular reference to the Press Act. We know that the suggestion has found no support whatever in the country. The opinion in the country, Sir, is unanimous that the Act must go root and branch. I do not wish to take up the time of the Council any more, and I trust that the Hon'ble the Home Member in this new era will favour the people of India with this small concession."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda :—"Sir, as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Patel told the Council, a similar resolution stood in my name but for want of time it was not discussed. As the grounds on which I intended to move my resolution are very similar to those which my Hon'ble friend has placed before the Council, I do not think I shall be justified in repeating them. I just want to say only a few words about the Regulation III of 1818. 4-21 P.M.

"Sir, it is well known that at that time British power in India was not firmly established, there were wars going on every now and again, and therefore it was very necessary that the Government should have armed themselves with this extraordinary power, and this measure was therefore for use in those times of danger. It was well known and it can be found by inquiry that at that time this Regulation was aimed more at some Europeans whose presence in the country was considered undesirable, and as a matter of fact that Regulation was used against a number of Europeans. Times have changed, Sir, and those days have gone, and I should think that in these altered days it is high time to consider whether this Regulation should remain on the Statute-book, at least in the form in which it is now. With these few words, Sir, I support the Resolution which has been moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Patel."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"Sir, the reason why the resolutions on this question were crowded out previously, was that we had very little time available for resolutions this year. His Excellency warned the members of this Council that the time for resolutions was limited to five or six 4-23 P.M.

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days and we received notice of no less than fifty-one Resolutions for discussion, twenty-one of which were actually discussed, six of these notices came from the Hon'ble mover himself. I am not quite sure if I am accurate, I speak subject to correction. Thirteen of those resolutions proposed what I may call the new panacea for every real or imagined evil, the appointment of a committee. I think the Council will realize that if these proposals had been accepted, the Government of India would really have been lost in various committees working in different directions, and there would be no time even to digest the various reports that would have come in.

"I now turn to the merits of the discussion. The resolution as it appeared to me was very vaguely worded. A committee is to be appointed to inquire into the working of all repressive legislation. This term would, strictly speaking, include, I imagine, all penal and even prison laws. The Penal Code is certainly repressive to criminals, and I imagine that most laws in some degree impose restrictions on the liberty of the subject, but I do not want to make out that I was at a loss to know what the mover intended, because the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha had given notice of a similar resolution, and I gathered that the mover had in his mind the laws specifically mentioned by Mr. Sinha. Many of these Acts have not been used for years, one at least has never been brought into operation and some will cease to be operative in a few months, and I suggest to this Council that there is little need for appointing a committee to inquire into the working of a number of Acts and Regulations in such circumstances. As to Regulation III of 1818, the whole position was explained to the Council the other day by the Hon'ble Mr. McPherson; the policy of Government in the past, the extent to which we have released men and the line which it is proposed to take in the future, were fully explained. It is our desire to give effect, as far as possible, to the King's Proclamation by not employing the provisions of these restrictive measures against any person unless this course is forced on us by necessity. In Bombay and Madras, no persons are now detained at all under the analogous Regulations. Similarly, the number of persons under restrictions imposed under the Defence of India Act is negligible, and the Act will cease to be in operation in a few months. Further, I believe I am right in saying that no restrictions at all are now imposed under the Ingress into India Ordinance. Other Acts to which the Hon'ble Member referred, Act III of 1858, for instance, are really merely subsidiary enactments to Regulation III of 1818.

"There is, however, one very important law, namely, the Press Act to which he drew special attention. I told the Council the other day, I think, that we were prepared to examine certain amendments which have been suggested in that Act by Sir Sivaswamy Iyer and, I think, I am not betraying any confidence if I say that I was approached the other day on the subject of receiving a deputation from the Press on the subject of this enactment, and expressed my willingness to receive the deputation and discuss their difficulties with them. It will be seen, therefore, that the Government of India are not in any way averse from examining this question. I must point out, however, that our difficulties are materially increased by the manner in which certain organs of the Press are used at present. I do not want to wound the feelings of any members of this Council by a discussion of the subject of the various reported speeches, or by citing particular articles, but I believe that to many, I hope indeed all, Hon'ble Members these recent open incitements to disloyalty must have been a matter of great dissatisfaction and concern. I have in my hand the sort of article to which I have referred that increases our difficulties in relation to the Press Act. Another reason why I oppose the resolution, why I ask the Hon'ble Member not to press it, and why I will ask the members of this Council not to support it, is that I cannot but think that it will involve a great revival of bitterness and ill-feeling in the country. I have never seen an inquiry into matters of this kind on which there is a good deal of feeling which did not provoke great bitterness. I want members of this Council, if they give the Government the credit for what

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it has done in the way of taking steps to allay ill-feeling and for what it has done to give effect to the King's Proclamation, to assist us in our efforts. The Hon'ble Mr. Patel says that trust begets trust. Sir, can it honestly be said by any member of this Council that the conduct of some of the men to whom we have extended the King's clemency has answered this test, or that it has done any good, or that we have been treated fairly or generously by them? I am willing to leave it to members themselves of this Council in their heart of hearts to say whether it can possibly be said that all of those who are released have treated us in the spirit in which we have treated them. Sir, as I am speaking of His Majesty's proclamation may I repeat that an inquiry of the kind proposed, which would do nothing but evoke unrest, agitation and ill-feeling, would not be in accordance at all with the spirit of that announcement. It may be said that the inquiry would not be in any way opposed to the proclamation, but my point is that any action which would provoke any ill-feeling would not only be dangerous and unwise, but contrary to the wish expressed in the proclamation. I ask the Council to remember also the difficulties and the pre-occupations of the Government at the present moment. Do they not think honestly that the Government have enough on their hands without adding to their labours by a committee of the kind proposed? I want members of the Council to realise that we are, in my judgment, in a difficult and critical stage in the life of the country. An attempt is being made to evolve peacefully and gradually a new form of government. The process is the more difficult, because if facts are to be stated plainly, India has been for many years and is under foreign rule. The difficulty of the work is further enhanced by the fact that the change is being made when the whole world is suffering from a spirit of unrest; when the feelings of our Muhammadan fellow-subjects are much exercised over the Turkish Peace terms, and by the spirit of anarchy prevalent in Central Asia. I say that it would need little at present to cause these factors in the country to become a serious danger to the welfare of India, and I ask Hon'ble Members here not to add to the difficulties of Government by proposing a committee of this kind at this juncture.

"If the Government of India can secure, if Local Governments can secure the co-operation of the members of this Council in dissociating themselves from those who are guilty of revolutionary and anarchical crimes, in discouraging and denouncing disloyalty, then I hope we shall not find it necessary to use these Acts to which reference has been made. That is the spirit in which I ask the co-operation of this Council. It has been said that members of the Government think that co-operation is one-sided, that Government expects the co-operation of non-officials, but is not willing to do anything in return. I put it to this Council that the Government has gone far to meet them in this matter of clemency, in meeting their requests in various ways. They have gone, as far as possible, to give genuine effect to His Majesty's request to all his subjects to do what is possible to allay bitter feeling in this country. I have explained the dangers of the situation, and as I have touched on this subject, I should like to conclude my remarks by appealing to all members to give us their whole-hearted and real support in securing tranquillity at a time of anxiety when such co-operation will be of the greatest value."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"Sir, I had little thought when I gave notice of this resolution that it would upset my Hon'ble friend the Hon'ble the Home Member in the way in which it has done. I thought the resolution was really innocent. I wanted really to give an opportunity to Government to show real proof of their intentions to co-operate with the people of India. As a matter of fact, what do I ask? I ask for a committee. How could those consequences which my Hon'ble friend the Home Member described result from the appointment of a committee to consider the question? I do not ask for the repeal of the Statutes all at once, I merely say appoint a committee! I understand from the Hon'ble Member that the Government themselves are considering the matter in the light of the proclamation and trying to do all 4-35 P.M.

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that they can. And all I say is, 'please take us also into your confidence.' My Hon'ble friend the Home Member says he does not believe that trust begets trust. He says well Government used their clemency and released so many people. They did so no doubt in pursuance of the Royal command. But he said that the result was that some people misused the confidence. I wish he had quoted instances instead of merely making that general statement. The other day my Hon'ble friend Mr. McPherson said that certain individuals used objectionable language in their speeches very soon after they were released. He was not in a position to quote what particular speeches he was referring to, and I at once challenged his statement. It is no use making such general statements in a matter of this kind. I am surprised my Hon'ble friend challenges the very doctrine which has always been accepted that trust begets trust. The whole government is based on the trust and confidence of the people. If you do not trust them there is an end to all good government. He referred to certain Acts but he forgot to mention the Criminal Law Amendment Act, which he himself said only last year in this very Council hall that from experience Government had found that that Act had become ineffective. He said the experience of the working of the Act in Bengal had proved that the Act had become ineffective. If so, what is the justification for keeping it on the Statute-book? I really cannot see why all this long speech was necessary in reply to this small resolution of mine.

"I think the acceptance of this Resolution will help to create good feeling between the people and the Government. The apprehension of my Hon'ble friend is entirely unfounded If you allow things to remain as they are, I am afraid the feelings will be more bitter. Only the other day, Sir, you know in Bombay, under the presidency of my friend Sir Narayan Chandarvarkar, there was a huge public meeting protesting against the Press Act and asking Government to repeal it at once. These things will go on. How can you prevent it unless you give some proof that Government really intend to do something and propose to take the people into their confidence? The bitterness will grow as time goes on. I want Government to try and soothe the people, and the only way to do it is to appoint a Committee to consider and examine one by one all these regulations and see which of them could be repealed, and which could be so amended as to insure that no action under them could be taken without some judicial order.

"Now it has been said that the non-official Members must realise the preoccupations of the Government. They have got so many other things on hand, and it is not right that they should burden their hands with this business also. Well, Sir, I see nothing more important than the consideration of a question which would at this period of our history, tend to bring closer and closer the Government officials and the people, and promote mutual good-will and co-operation. That is the object of my proposal, and I do not know why my Hon'ble friend is so much troubled about it. Public feeling, Sir, is very very strong against certain Acts on the Statute-book, and I think—I do not know whether it is parliamentary to say so—but I think we are living in a fools' paradise if we believe that all agitation will cease by the mere expression of lip sympathy or by mere talk about co-operation or anything of that kind. What is wanted is a radical cure. Remove those Statutes against which people have been protesting all these days. Why do you not take the straight and open course that lies before you? And what is the use of saying we are ready to co-operate, Government has done this, Government has done that? Why do you not do the very thing I propose should be done in order to bring the people into closer touch with the Government and promote mutual good feeling between them? I trust my Hon'ble friend will still re-consider the position of Government and accept this resolution and give real proof of the good intentions of Government in this matter."

4-12 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent**:—"I only want to say a word or two in reply on this argument that trust begets trust. It was

[10TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Sir William Vincent.*]

with the object of inviting the confidence of the people that we acted as we did in giving effect to the gracious words of the King's Proclamation. Indeed in some cases as I daresay Members of this Council are aware, we have been accused of going too far. In any case I put it to Council that it cannot be denied that we have taken great risks in our reliance on the very principle on which the Hon'ble Member lays such stress. We have released various persons in the hope and belief that the exercise of this clemency would influence them, and would induce them to refrain from seditious or treasonable conduct, and what has been the response? The Hon'ble Member has accused me of making general charges and criticised me for not revealing the particular statements to which I referred. I guarantee that if he is ignorant of the particular speeches and articles to which I have referred, he is almost the only man in this Council that is in that position. The papers are here in my hand, he who runs may read them. My only object in not citing *verbatim* from them was not to cause any bitterness in this Council by naming individuals. If the Hon'ble Member wishes to have proof of my statement I shall be only too glad to give it to him and to show him these papers immediately after this Council."

The motion was put and the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes—8.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Sastri.
„ „ „ R. Ayyangar.
„ „ Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur.
„ „ Mr. V. J. Patel.
„ „ „ E. H. Jaffer.
„ „ Chaudhuri Mohamed Ismail Khan.
„ „ Mr. G. S. Khaparde.
„ „ „ K. K. Chanda.

Noes—40.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill.
„ „ „ George Lowndes.
„ „ „ George Barnes.
„ „ „ William Vincent.
„ „ Mr. Shafi.
„ „ „ W. M. Hailey.
„ „ Sir Arthur Anderson.
„ „ „ Thomas Holland.
„ „ „ Gangadhar Chitnavis.
„ „ Mr. C. F. dela Fosse.
„ „ „ E. M. Cook.
„ „ „ H. Sharp.
„ „ „ H. McPherson.
„ „ „ A. H. Ley.
„ „ Sir William Marris.
„ „ Mr. R. A. Mant.
„ „ Major-General Sir Alfred Bingley.
„ „ Mr. E. Burdon.
„ „ Sir Sydney Crookshank.
„ „ Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs.
„ „ Sir John Wood.
„ „ Major-General W. R. Edward
„ „ Mr. G. R. Clarke.
„ „ „ H. Moncrieff Smith.
„ „ „ A. P. Muddiman.
„ „ „ C. A. Barron.
„ „ „ N. E. Marjoribanks.
„ „ „ N. F. Paton.
„ „ „ K. C. De.
„ „ Maharaja Sir M. C. Nandi.
„ „ Raja Sir Rampal Singh.
„ „ Mr. L. F. Morshead.
„ „ „ C. A. Kincaid.
„ „ „ P. J. G. Pipon.
„ „ Sir Umar Hayat Khan.
„ „ Mr. H. A. Casson.
„ „ „ A. E. Nelson.
„ „ „ B. C. Allen.
„ „ Maung Bah Too.

The Resolution was therefore rejected.

[*Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Sir William Vincent.*] [10TH MARCH, 1920.]

RESOLUTION *RE* REDUCTION OF SECRETARIAT CHARGES.

4-50 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:**—" Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution :—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the allotment under head '18—General Administration, sub-head 1, Cost of the Central Government (iv) charges of the Secretariats' be reduced by two lakhs of rupees and the estimated surplus be increased.'

" Sir, this is a very small matter and I will not take more than a minute. I shall simply call the attention of the Council to the composition of the Secretariat. I think it is well known that, in view of the delay that takes place in the Secretariat, it was suggested in the Joint Report on Constitutional Reforms that the matter should be examined, if necessary, by experts from England and it was stated in the Report that His Excellency the Viceroy had informed his colleagues that after the war there would be an investigation of this kind. We read in the papers last autumn that a Committee had been appointed under the presidency of Sir Llewelyn Smith of the British Board of Trade. Now the composition of that Committee was rather peculiar. It consisted only of English officials, excepting that there was one European non-official, Mr. Gall, a Calcutta merchant, who was connected with the Employment and Labour Bureau; the Indian element, official and non-official, was entirely absent. I do not know, Sir, if it is considered undesirable that the piercing Indian eye should have a look at the dark recesses of the Secretariat. Well, Sir, I think that it will be conceded that if perhaps some outside light in the shape of the non-official Indian view point was considered, it might have been useful. The Secretariat is an important feature of the Government, and it is unfortunate that it was not considered necessary to have an Indian element in the Committee. The Committee has reported to the Government of India. We do not know what the recommendations are. The reference to the Committee was very wide and included even the portfolios of Members of the Executive Council. In view of this, Sir, I contend that it is a matter for grievance to the Indians that the Government of India should have excluded Indians from this Committee.

" In the next place, we find that the cost of the Secretariat has gone up by leaps and bounds for the last five years. In 1916-17 it was Rs. 38,96,000; in the next year it was Rs. 46,00,000; and in the last year it was Rs 47 lakhs; and in the budget we have provided for Rs. 49,56,000 Sir, it was believed that in view of the recommendations of the Hobhouse Commission on Decentralisation for the devolution of authority and decentralisation, the work of the Secretariat and the cost of the Secretariat would be reduced; but far from there being a sign of that we find it to be otherwise. It is a matter for serious consideration, Sir. With the coming reforms there is bound to be some decentralisation; but if you maintain a huge secretariat, as a centre of the bureaucracy, it will be a real menace to responsible government It will be bound for its very existence to create work and to unnecessarily interfere with the Provincial Governments. That is a matter, Sir, which this Council ought to look into and, if possible, prevent. With these words I press this resolution for the acceptance of Council."

4-57 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:**—" Sir, when I first saw this resolution it gave me and my officers a great deal of thought. We saw that the secretariat grant was to be reduced by a very considerable sum of money, two lakhs of rupees; and our minds were exercised to know what the Hon'ble Member was after; was it the Simla exodus, or was it New Delhi, or what was it that the Hon'ble Member had in his mind? Now it turns out that his sole reason for wishing to reduce the secretariat grant is that he is dissatisfied with the Government of India for something which they did last year. It is said that we had a committee to inquire into the Secretariat procedure and put

[10TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Sir William Vincent; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda.*]

no non-official Indian on it and that the Hon'ble Member has brought this resolution as an indication of his dissatisfaction. Well, all I can say in regard to that committee is, that we regarded it as a purely domestic and technical matter in which we needed the opinion of experts. The suggestion to appoint the committee was made, I think, originally by the Secretary of State and he supplied an expert from Home. There was certainly no intention whatever of casting any slur on the members of this Council, nor did we think that any non-official members took that intimate interest in our domestic concerns, or if I may say so without any disrespect, that they had that expert knowledge—of course, Mr. Chanda may be an exception—which would enable them to deal with a very intricate administrative subject of this kind. I hope that the Council will not vote the decrease in the secretariat budget for next year because of him.

"The other point to which the Hon'ble Member referred, was the increase in expenditure which, he says, has gone up by leaps and bounds. I admit that there has been an increase; but the particular increase this year, according to my information, is due to a transfer of the Indian Munitions Board from the military to the civil. A note that I have before me says that the provision this year includes the full year's amount for the Indian Munitions Board amounting to Rs. 6 91 lakhs in all. Subtracting that, the actual expenditure is roughly a decrease on the preceding year; that is, any increase there is this year is due merely to a transfer from one head to the other of the Munitions Board which has now become more of a civil department than it was in the past. I do not think that Hon'ble Members will accept this transfer as a sufficient reason for reducing the establishment, unless it is proposed in some way to re-transfer my Hon'ble friend, Sir Thomas Holland and his establishment, to the military side.

"The Hon'ble Member went on to say that the large staff of the secretariat encourages undue interference with Local Governments and that such establishments are quite incompatible with the responsible government that is coming. I can assure him that our practice has been to interfere with Local Governments as little as possible, and I think, at any rate so far as the Home Department is concerned, I can state without fear of contradiction, that we do not interfere with them save where it is strictly necessary. As to the second argument, if the Hon'ble Member thinks that under responsible government there will be a small secretariat staff or less work for that staff than at present, I can assure him that he is making a very great mistake. As it is a large portion of the time of the officials of Government for many months in the year is occupied in collecting information for answers to the questions and resolutions placed before us by the non-official members and this is a burden which will increase with the size of the Council.

"In all these circumstances, I hope the Council will not accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:—"I have listened, Sir, to the speech of the Hon'ble the Home Member with all respect and with much interest; but I must say that I do not feel convinced. Taking the Committee first, was there no Indian official of experience at all, either in the Imperial or Provincial Governments who could serve on the Committee? That was what I contended. 5 P.M.

"Coming to the next point, my Hon'ble friend says that this budget provision of Rs. 49 lakhs is due to the transfer of some department to civil; but I find some difficulty in understanding that; for instance, I find in the Home Department we have now got a new joint secretary, and there is my Hon'ble friend, Sir William Marris, the Chief Reforms Commissioner; in the Commerce Department I find there are two deputy secretaries; in the Finance Department there is a joint secretary; in the Revenue Department there is a Food Controller. I suppose these do not belong to the military department, but are additions to the civil departments. That is a serious grievance certainly of which we have a right to complain. The enormous rise of 8 lakhs

[*Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; The Vice-President; Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer; Mir Asad Ali Khan Bahadur; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.*] [10TH MARCH, 1920.]

in the course of five years in the secretariat is not a small thing, and surely requires looking into. That was my complaint and these are my grounds for pressing the resolution."

The Resolution was put and rejected.

The Vice-President:—"The Council will now adjourn and re-assemble at 6 o'clock."

RESOLUTION *RE* GRANT OF FIVE LAKHS OF RUPEES TO THE AYURVEDIC AND UNANI TIBBI COLLEGE, DELHI.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:—"Sir, I beg to move—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that a grant of five lakhs be made to the Ayurvedic and Yunani Tibbi College, Delhi, for building, equipment, etc.'

"Sir, for the last few years efforts have been made in all parts of the country on an organized basis to win for the indigenous systems of medicine the scientific and the social status they fully deserve, but which was denied to them for a long time. I do not want here to enter into a discussion of the comparative merits of the Western and Eastern systems of medicine, and, as a layman, I would be presumptuous if I attempted the task. I likewise know that very strong views are held on this question by the champions of the claims of Indian medicine and their opponents But I may be permitted to observe, notwithstanding this difference of opinion, that the utility of a careful study and also of the practice of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems is coming to be more and more recognised even by experts. Looking to the needs of the masses of this vast country, and to the impossibility of relying only on the Western system and its practitioners for ministering to their medical wants, people have come to admit the importance of the Indian systems of medicine to give relief to suffering humanity. And the practitioners and supporters of these indigenous systems are actively striving to provide for the systematic teaching of the subject in special institutions so that the number of trained practitioners may increase to the great benefit of the mass of the people living in villages and small towns. One such institution is the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College in this city, which has secured a large measure of popular support under the able and energetic guidance of Hazik-ul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan, its Honorary Secretary. Lord Hardinge laid the foundation-stone of the college and the building is now an accomplished fact. It is expected that His Excellency the Viceroy will be pleased to perform the opening ceremony of this institution next autumn. Being a central institution established in this city, the capital of the country, the institution deserves every support the Government of India can give to it. A grant of five lakhs of rupees for buildings and equipment will prove very helpful to such a useful enterprise, and I hope Government will not grudge the money I am proposing it should give to the college. The Board of Trustees of the College is composed of respectable gentlemen, and private effort in the direction of education in medicine made under such auspices ought to receive generous partronage from Government. With these words, Sir, I move the resolution."

6-7 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur:**—"I beg to support the resolution, Sir."

6-8 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy:**—"Sir, I beg to give my hearty support to this resolution. Four-fifths of the population of

[10TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Nawab Saiyed Nawab Ali Chaudhri; Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi; Mr. G. S. Khaparde; Mr. V. J. Patel.*]

this country are unfortunately unable to get the benefit of the European system of medicine, and the number of doctors that we have is so few, that they are hardly adequate to meet the requirements of the vast population of this country.

"Not only that, Sir, but there is a large proportion of the population in this country who are in sympathy with Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine and those people must not be left to be treated by 'quacks.' Now that an institution of this kind is established on the latest model, I think it ought to be encouraged by the Government. I am sure the Government have full sympathy with this institution, and I hope the Hon'ble Member in charge will see his way to give some grant for it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:—"I beg to support this resolution."

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyed Nawab Ali Chaudhri:—"Sir, I heartily support the resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer. During the Muhammadan period, Sir, the indigenous systems of medicine had reached a stage, unrivalled by any of the existing systems; but since, under British rule, Allopathy has been accorded the Government patronage and recognition, the Ayurvedic and the Yunani schools have been relegated to the cold groove of neglect. Yet even now in some of its branches the Ayurvedic and the Yunani are in advance of their Allopathic rival. Sir, I can bear personal testimony to the great efficacy of the indigenous systems. The year before last, Sir, after three months' continual attack of fever when all the leading Allopaths of Calcutta gave up my case as hopeless, through the grace of the Almighty, Yunani treatment restored me to health again. I owe a deep debt of gratitude to the systems, and I am glad to notice that the leading exponents of the Ayurvedic and the Yunani medicines are exerting themselves for the establishment of a college of indigenous medicine at this Imperial City of Delhi. They deserve every support and encouragement from the Government, and I hope His Excellency's Government will not be slow in helping a beneficent institution of which the foundation-stone was laid by His Excellency's distinguished predecessor, Lord Hardinge. With these few words, Sir, I heartily give my support to this resolution." 6-9 P.M.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi:— 6-10 P.M.
"Sir, I have much pleasure in supporting this resolution. It is a well-known fact that an Ayurvedic and Yunani Tibbi College has recently been established at Delhi, and it is desired by everybody that its buildings should be erected soon, as the public are likely to derive great benefits from the institution. As we cannot produce from the Medical Colleges, which we have at present in this country, a sufficient number of doctors to meet the needs of the public, the Government should encourage the establishment of colleges for the adequate study of the Ayurvedic and Hakimi systems in different parts of India. I, therefore, hope that the Government will be pleased to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde:—"Sir, I have heard the 6-11 P.M.
arguments in favour of this resolution, and it seems to me that the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College in Delhi would afford very great facilities for the study of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. I therefore sincerely hope that the Government will see their way to help this institution with the grant asked for. With these words I support this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"Sir, I also rise to support this 6-12 P.M.
resolution. I think it is in the fitness of things that the Government should

accept this resolution. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Jaffer has rightly pointed out that one Viceroy laid the foundation-stone of the college and that another Viceroy is going to open it. Well, I think it is not at all a question of competition between two rival systems of medicine It is, I think, the accepted policy of Government to encourage indigenous systems of medicine in this country, and that Government will, I hope, take this opportunity of giving proof that they really mean to carry that policy into effect. I submit it is absolutely necessary that all possible efforts should be made to have the Ayurvedic and Yunani systems encouraged on as large a scale as possible in order to meet the requirements of the masses in India. If we had the Ayurvedic and Yunani systems of medicine encouraged in times gone by, and if we had enough medical men trained in those systems, we could have combatted to some extent the results of the influenza epidemic in which about six million people died only the year before last"

6-14 P.M. **The Hon'ble Haji Chaudhuri Muhammud Ismail Khan**:—"Sir, I beg to accord my hearty support to the resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend. The necessity of encouraging indigenous systems of medicine has been acknowledged, and it is only proper that Government should extend the same patronage to Indian systems of medicine as to the European systems. The College at Delhi has done splendid work, and further opportunities for research should be afforded to it by grant from Government. I hope the Government will find their way to accept the resolution and thereby give proof of their sympathy with our endeavour to conduct research into Indian systems of medicine'.

6-15 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir Umar Hayat Khan**:—"Sir, I rise to support this resolution. Many of the Punjabees who have attended this college and have gone back to their districts are doing very good work. Where there are no doctors or hakims, some quacks come forward and generally, I think, they do the work of killing. I think that when the stock of English medicines ran short during the last war many hospitals had used Indian medicines which were considered very useful. Therefore I feel if we have people properly trained in the Ayurvedic and Unani College in Delhi, it will be very useful to the country. I therefore support this resolution very strongly."

6-16 P.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma**:—"Sir, there is a question of principle involved in this, and having regard to the fact that medicine is to a certain extent to come under the new ministers I think the problem requires some examination. It has been contended, and I think not without reason, that having regard to the small amount of funds available for the extension of medical teaching, it might not be desirable to dissipate our resources in departing from the established practice and encouraging studies which have not been scientifically proved to be sound. That has been the view accepted by the Governments in general in the past, and I know that in the Madras Presidency municipalities were to a certain extent prevented from giving funds to Ayurvedic institutions and grants were withdrawn in some instances. Now this question will come to the forefront in the immediate future, and I therefore think some kind of definite policy must be pursued by the Government; at any rate, some indication must be given so as to guide the people as well as the Government in the future.

"Sir, there is a very strong volume of opinion in favour of encouraging Unani and Ayurvedic studies, and, I think, it will be expedient, politic as well as just to give a grant to this central institution so that the results from the utilisation of that grant may be awaited and the system may be extended. There is no use saying 'no' to everything. I mean we shall have to go with the people to some extent in order to show that we have no prejudice in the

[10TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; Sir William Vincent.*]

matter, and I think Government will be setting public opinion against itself if it says that no money can be spared for this college. It will be better, I think, if the Government can see its way to give encouragement to this particular institution, ask it to show definite results and then wait and see whether the results justify any further extension of grants-in-aid to institutions of a similar character."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—" Sir, in 1916 a resolution was moved in this Council by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali in which he asked us to investigate the possibilities of placing the ancient and indigenous systems of medicine on a scientific basis. That resolution was accepted and subsequently Local Governments were invited to give their opinion as to whether these proposals were feasible or not. I regret to say that the replies, the substance of which I placed on the table at a later date, were very unfavourable to the proposals. I hesitated to put the actual replies on the table because I thought they might cause offence to individual members. Since then, however, a good deal of water has passed under the bridges, conditions have changed, and although the opinions that I have received are not favourable,—I have now a memorandum before me by an expert in Western Medical science which speaks in remarkably scathing terms on the scientific aspect of the Ayurvedic system—yet I quite recognise that many members, in fact nearly all the non-official members of this Council, feel very strongly on the subject. Further, whatever may be the scientific basis of these systems, it is undoubted that many, both Indians and Europeans, have considerable faith in them. I have myself heard a very high official of Government say that he has known of as many cures effected by these practitioners as by any other class of doctors. Another consideration weighs with me in this matter, and that is the one which has been put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma. Medical administration is going to be a provincial subject. It is also going to be a transferred subject, as I understand, and it is, therefore, a matter in which the Ministers and the Legislative Councils will exercise great authority and for the administration of which they will be responsible. It is, therefore, quite possible and even probable that they will use some of their resources for financing or aiding dispensaries and various institutions worked on the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibi systems. In fact, I believe in some provinces that is the case at present. That being so, the question of having a central institution in which the system can be properly taught is of considerable importance. The institution to which the Hon'ble mover refers has also received recognition from Government in the fact that the foundation-stone was laid by His Excellency Lord Hardinge when Viceroy, and I am told, though I have no authority for this myself, that His Excellency Lord Chelmsford will open the building. I do not know the authority for that statement, but I presume the Hon'ble Member has not made it without being satisfied that it is correct. Another argument that presses me is this. It was only a short time ago that I was speaking of co-operation between officials and non-officials, and I spoke of the necessity of this not being one-sided, that is that while asking the assistance of non-officials we should show that we are anxious to work in with them and accept their recommendations when we can do so. I cannot pretend to have any knowledge of the value of these systems of medicine myself, and I am bound to admit that the scientific advice I have received has little to say in favour of these systems, but I am anxious here again to meet Hon'ble Members. I recognise also that much of the criticism comes from persons who would naturally not be inclined to favour any system other than their own. It is also quite clear that facilities for medical treatment that at present exist are very inadequate for the needs of the country, and it will be very difficult, if not impossible, for many years, for the Government to train a sufficient number of persons in Western methods of medical science. Bearing 6-18 P.M.

all these considerations in mind, I am prepared to go as far as I can to meet the Hon'ble Member in respect of this Resolution. I cannot, of course, and he does not really expect this, promise to make a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs to an institution which has never, I think, asked us for it, and for the employment of which sum we have no definite scheme before us, or anything of the kind. Nor would I, for one, think of approaching the Finance Department for a grant on the information before me Sometime ago I offered to receive a deputation from the authorities of this Institution, and to my regret they have not thought fit to come near me, but I am prepared to say that, if I receive a scheme which, I think, I can conscientiously support to the Finance Department, I will do so and endeavour, so far as financial exigencies may permit, if the scheme seems a sound one, to secure a grant for it. The amount of that grant I cannot possibly say. It will depend largely on the character of the scheme, largely on the good-will of my Hon'ble colleague the Finance Member, and largely on the financial exigencies of the moment. I wish however at present to make it clear to the Council that I accept, so far as I am in a position to do so, the principle underlying the resolution of the Hon'ble Member."

6-25 P.M. **The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya**:—"Mr. Vice-President, as one interested in this institution I thank the Hon'ble the Home Member for the promise of support which he has made for it. It will be unnecessary for me to take up any more of the time of the Council, but I wish to say this much, that the reports and opinions which have been expressed by those who are not practising these two ancient systems should always be received with a certain amount of reserve These two systems have existed in this country from very ancient days. They are beneficent systems. Millions of people have benefited from these systems. Even now, when we acknowledge with gratitude the advances made in the European alopathic systems we find that in important places *vaids* and *hakims* are effecting cures in cases often given up as hopeless by other practitioners. I know from personal knowledge many cases of *kabirajes* practising the Ayurvedic system successfully in cases which have been given up by practitioners of other systems. I know also at this moment that a very esteemed friend of mine, a very wealthy man, having tried other systems, has now called a *hakim* from Delhi to treat him when his case is considered to be nearly hopeless. I could state many instances, but I do not think it is necessary to take up the time of the Council by doing so. I will only ask my European colleagues to take one fact into consideration. The Ayurvedic system is more ancient than any other system prevailing in history, and it has its body of literature, it has its own science, it is not an empiric system. It has not developed as modern science developed. The progress made in ordinary science during the last 100 years is a matter for sincere congratulation, particularly on the question of surgery in which the progress has been immense. Also in the matter of medicine, the physician's work, the progress has been very great, and we feel grateful that this progress has been achieved. But we must not overlook the very great advantages which the system of Ayurvedic medicine and the Yunani system do confer upon the people who resort for medical help and relief to the practitioners of these systems. Also it should be borne in mind that the tendency in the teaching of both these systems now is to incorporate the advances made in the modern systems and teach them along with what is obtainable in the ancient systems. There is only one other point to which attention should be drawn. When the Government of a country like ours finds that vast numbers of people resort to a particular system which is prevalent in the country, they ought to adopt one of two attitudes. They ought either to accept the advice of the people who resort to those systems for relief and support the systems, or if they have a doubt they ought to appoint a committee of scientific men, upon which representatives of these systems should be invited to sit, to sift the

[10TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer; Mr. V. J. Patel.*]

whole matter and to place the report before the Government which would relieve the Members of the Government of any doubt or distrust of the value of these systems. I am confident that if such a committee was appointed, if the matter was examined, the Government would be satisfied and it would be a matter of satisfaction to all to find that these systems have inherent merit in them which ought to be encouraged. I am very glad therefore that the Hon'ble the Home Member has promised to support this institution. I hope this support having been promised, it will not merely encourage the present institution which has been referred to, but other institutions also and that the army of workers who are working to administer relief to our fellows-subjects will greatly be increased to the satisfaction of all interested in the relief of human suffering and in the preservation of health."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer :- 6-30 P.M. "Sir, I am glad that my Resolution has been so well received by the members of this Council. I must also thank the Hon'ble the Home Member for his sympathetic reply. I hope, when the scheme is placed before him, he will not only consider it favourably but liberally. We have had enough of sympathy in words, but nothing has so far been done practically. It is high time now that something was done to encourage this sort of medicine. In view of the assurance of the Hon'ble the Home Member, I beg your permission, Sir, to withdraw this Resolution."

The Resolution was, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* APPOINTMENT OF AN INDIAN AS CHIEF REFORMS COMMISSIONER.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel :—"Sir, I rise to move the following 6-32 P.M. Resolution :—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the amount of general reserve entered for unforeseen requirements under the head 'Miscellaneous' be increased by a sum of seventy-five thousand rupees which should be allotted for the appointment of an Indian as Chief Reforms Commissioner, and for the payment of the travelling and other expenses of members of the Informal Advisory Committee on rules already appointed and hereafter to be appointed'.

"Sir, this is a very important Resolution. It raises two issues. In the first place I want that provision should be made for the appointment of an Indian as Chief Reforms Commissioner and, secondly, I want that provision should be made to meet the travelling and other expenses of members of the Advisory Committee already appointed, and mark the words 'hereafter to be appointed.'

"I take the second point first. There is already, as this Council is aware, an Advisory Committee appointed by the Government of India to consider the draft rules and regulations under the new Reform Act. That, I understand, is not the only function of that Committee. It has also to advise the Government of India from time to time on matters arising out of the reforms, so that the Committee will not cease to exist as soon as this Session is over, but will have to continue its sittings hereafter in April, May, June and July; in fact for all the year round till the new Councils come into existence. Well, Sir, when I say that provision should be made to meet the travelling and other expenses of the members of the Committee hereafter to be appointed, I mean that the Committee requires to be strengthened; some more members ought to be added to that Committee. As it is all the provinces are not represented on that Committee. I find that Assam is not represented; I also find that the Central Provinces are not represented; Burma is not represented. It is necessary, Sir,

[*Mr. V. J. Patel.*] [10TH MARCH, 1920.]

that there should be representation on that Committee from every province. Consequently, additional members will have to be put on that Committee and their expenses will have to be paid for. Meetings will take place at Simla and other places from time to time till the end of this year. Not only is there no representation from all the provinces, as I say, but all the interests are not represented. I know, as a matter of fact, that the European commercial interests are represented on the Committee. There are two non-official European members of this Council who are members of that Committee, so far, as I understand, but not one single member of the Indian commercial community is there. And what is the result? I understand—I am not giving out any secrets because I am not a member of the Committee; I tell the Council what I have heard for what it is worth—the other day a question was discussed whether there should be two European commercial members on the Legislative Assembly from Bengal as proposed by the Government of India, and the two European members of the commercial community who were members of that Committee pressed that there should be three. There was no one on the other side to represent the Indian commercial interests, with the result that the Committee recommended that there should be three European members and not two. I do not know how far that is true, but perhaps the Hon'ble Sir William Marris will be able to explain the matter. What I ask the Council to do is this. Let there be representation of all the prinicipal interests on that Committee, the Indian commercial interests, landholders' interests, and the like. I do not want to go into the question whether the political bodies particularly the congress and the moderate conference should have representation on the Committee. I should like to see all interests represented. If my view is accepted, you will have to make provision to pay the travelling and other expenses of those members.

"The second point is, I want an Indian appointed as the Chief Reforms Commissioner. Sir, there is a good deal of talk about co-operation now-a-days. My submission to this Council is 'let us begin co-operation in the Reforms Office itself.' That is the place where co-operation must begin. The Reforms Office is there for the purpose of advising the Government on the rules and regulations to be framed under the new Act and on various other matters that may hereafter arise in connection with the reforms. Now we know, we have been told times without number, that the Minto-Morley reforms failed because of the rules that were framed by the Government of India under the Act. Let us therefore take lesson from past experience. It is absolutely necessary that Government should take the representatives of the people into their confidence in the matter of framing these rules and regulations. It is much better, Sir, in my opinion, that an Indian should really be in charge of the Reforms Office, as the head of it. Let us Indians be responsible for the making of these rules.

"It may be said that well, there is the Hon'ble Sir William Marris, who has already been appointed and he has been working for some time past, and how is it that I now come forward with a proposal for the appointment of an Indian as Chief Reforms Commissioner? Well, it may be said that he has been there and doing the work and there is no reason why there should be any change. I do not complain. We know the Hon'ble Sir William Marris. We know his views. I have great respect for him, and I know that he has been associated with this question of reforms long before the announcement of August 20th, 1917. In fact his name was associated with Sir Lionel Curtis who came in 1916-17 in search of some constitution for India. Subsequently Sir William was associated with the two distinguished authors of the Reform Report. We find his name prominently mentioned in the report; we also know that he was associated with the despatch of the United Provinces Government on that Report. We know that despatch very well, and we also know that he must have had a good deal to do with the nine despatches that were sent on the Reform Report by the Government of India to the Secretary of State. All these things we know, and we therefore know his liberality of views regarding the Reforms. We may not mind all

[10TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Mr. V. J. Patel; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; The Vice President; Sir William Marris.*]

that, Sir. But I am surprised at the colossal ignorance of the Hon'ble Sir William Marris on important questions connected with the proceedings of the Joint Committee. The other day I asked a question whether it was not a fact that Lord Selborne in the House of Lords stated that there would be four Indian Members of the Executive Council of the Governor General, and what was the reply? Up jumps Sir William Marris and says 'the Hon'ble Member must give notice of the question.' Now, Sir, I ask this Council seriously to consider whether the Reforms Commissioner, the person who is in charge of the Reforms Office, should or should not have known what the Chairman of the Joint Select Committee said in his speech on the subject of the number of Executive Council members of the Government of India, that is a thing which I cannot understand.

"The second point to which I should like to invite the attention of Council is regarding the Indian National Congress deputation. I asked a question a few days back whether there were any members of the Indian National Congress deputation on the Reforms Rules Committee. The Hon'ble Sir William Marris said he did not know the personnel of the Indian National Congress deputation Well, Sir, if he had only seen the proceedings of Lord Selborne's Committee which contains among other things, the memorandum of evidence submitted to the Joint Committee by the Indian National Congress Deputation, he could have easily got the names. Sir, it seems to me he has not cared to know these things, and it would be much better therefore from all points of view that we should have an Indian who knows these things, who has worked in the Legislative Councils, local and imperial, who realises the difficulties, who can understand how the new reforms should be worked, and why and how the Morley-Minto Reforms failed. Such a man is the proper man to guide the destinies of the Reforms Office. I have great respect for Sir William Marris, and I know my friend, the Hon'ble Mr S. N. Banerjea gave him a certificate only the other day, but there it is; the facts must be faced; he has disclosed deplorable ignorance of most vital things which a Reform Commissioner ought to know. Under these circumstances, I submit, Sir, the Government should take us into confidence and appoint an Indian as Reforms Commissioner. With these words I move my resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:—"Sir, I would like to make one suggestion to my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Patel. Instead of asking for a Chief Indian Reforms Commissioner, I would suggest that he should ask for a Joint Indian Commissioner to be associated with Sir William Marris." 6-45 P.M.

The Vice-President:—"I am sorry I cannot accept any amendments."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:—"I am not proposing any amendments."

The Vice-President:—"I must ask the Hon'ble Member to address himself to the resolution, and not to something which is not before the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:—"That is the only suggestion I have to make. I support the second portion of the Hon'ble Mr. Patel's resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris:—"Sir, when a few days ago a resolution was moved in this Council on a matter very cognate to that of the Hon'ble Member's speech, I ventured to ask the Hon'ble Mover of that resolution to remember the old proverb about the unwisdom of swapping horses when you are crossing a stream. I think that perhaps the same applies to the Hon'ble Mr. Patel's resolution now. It may be that you 6-46 P.M.

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do not very much like the horse you have got, indeed, I gather that he does not. But against the advantages of getting a mount that you would prefer, it is as well to take into account the inconvenience that may result from the wetting you may get in the process. This stream which we are crossing is not altogether a little rivulet; it is a broad stream, and we do not hope to get to the other side before the end of the year. When we do emerge on the other bank it has been arranged that there shall then be a considerable change of horses. Several old stagers are going to be relieved of part of their load, and some new and untried blood is going to assume part of the burden of the administrative harness. Is not that the appropriate time to make a change when we are safely across and know where we are?

"I gather from what the Hon'ble Member said that his main objection to the arrangements that have been made for the charge of the Reforms Office (though he hedged it round with plenty of reservations), is that the Hon'ble gentleman objects to my association with this office on the ground that, when he had elaborately prepared two supplementary questions for me in this Council, I asked for notice of one, and gave the only answer that occurred to me on the spur of the moment in reply to the other. It was a perfectly true answer, and in the circumstances it appeared to me a satisfactory answer. I said that I could not charge my memory with the exact personnel of the Congress deputation to England. I do not see why I should have done so: and I gave the only possible answer. The other matter that the Hon'ble gentleman alleges against me is that he put another supplementary question and that I asked for notice of it. Now the Hon'ble Member's original question had been answered. Then, he, having read through various blue-books and having found in them the material wherewith to lay a train, fires it off in the shape of a supplementary question. Accordingly I asked for notice; I said that I required time to look into these blue-books and to verify the references that the Hon'ble Member had studied so long beforehand. I do not believe that anybody standing in my position could, without wading through hundreds of these pages beforehand—nor even then—give an answer straight off to any conceivable supplementary question that the Hon'ble Mr. Patel has elaborately prepared beforehand. I say that if the Hon'ble gentleman has nothing better to allege against the conduct of the Reforms Office than the fact that on two occasions his supplementary questions were answered in the only possible way in which they could be answered, then I say that his case is indeed a weak one.

"The Hon'ble Member briefly indicated some of the qualities which he thought suitable and desirable in the officer who had charge of this work. I suppose that the Hon'ble Member has given this matter some thought as a sagacious man, he has considered, I suppose, what the nature of the work is and what the problems are with which it is concerned. He sees that the office is there, in the first instance, to deal with a re-adjustment of the relations between the Central Government and the Local Governments, between the India Office and the Government of India; and again that the Reforms Office is concerned with some re-adjustment of the internal relations between the various executives and legislatures. Therefore I can conceive the Hon'ble Mr. Patel saying to himself 'For the charge of this office let us look for somebody who has had administrative experience, who has been in a local Government and also associated with the Government of India, who has also been in a local Council and in the Governor General's Council. As the office has a good deal to do with the relations between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, it would be as well if the officer had also seen som thing of the India Office. As there are questions of ministers coming into being, as a ministerial system is to be started, it is desirable to look if possible for some one who has dealt with or who has practical acquaintance of dealing with ministers in being. Parliamentary elections on a large scale also are in contemplation, and it is therefore desirable that you should get some one who has if not actual experience of such business also, at least some one who has at all events had the experience of watching a parliamentary election.'

[10TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Sir William Marris; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*]

These then, I suppose, are the sort of qualifications that you would look for. I have omitted to mention three other matters of some importance which are involved in all the various parts of the scheme. Some knowledge of constitutional law and of finance and of the working of the services is clearly required, and some acquaintance with such matters would therefore be an element of value. Now the Hon'ble Mr. Patel may tell me that in enumerating these eight or nine points, all of which seem to be fully just and reasonable, I am setting up an impossibly high standard. I think the answer to that suggestion is a simple one; namely, that if it had not been for other chances which I am sure every one here regrets, we should have had in an *ex*-member of this Council one who possessed in a very unusual and extraordinary degree exactly all the qualifications that I have enumerated for the purpose. If the period of Lord Meston's service in India had been prolonged, I think it could not have been denied that he would have been the ideal person in every way for this work. He possessed all those varied and numerous qualifications. Well, circumstances have otherwise willed and Lord Meston may help us in another capacity and another place, but he is unfortunately not here to undertake the charge of the reforms work.

"I do not suppose, Sir, that it would be proper or seemly for me for a moment to attempt to justify or give reasons for the selection that the Government of India made when Lord Meston was not available. But what I have to do is to apply the premises I have suggested to the proposal before the Council. I would ask the Council to consider whether these propositions which I have put forward, these qualifications which I have suggested, are or are not substantial and reasonable propositions. Either let the Hon'ble Member show that they are not reasonable, or let him show in the alternative that the one qualification which he has put forward, that racial qualification which indeed he has put forward in all its nakedness, let him show that that is an over-riding consideration of such moment and value as to wipe out all others Because, Sir, if he cannot do that, then it seems to me that it must be admitted that from no fault of theirs but from the mere circumstances of the case the field of selection of an Indian gentleman possessing the required qualifications must be a restricted one I do not know who the Hon'ble Member had in his mind for this appointment, he did not indicate anyone, nor do I think it seemly to make any suggestion. But I am reminded that he did state qualifications, Sir, and it appears that those qualifications, so far as he stated them, would apply to a gentleman sitting within not a very large radius from where the Hon'ble gentleman himself sits in this Council.

"As regards the question of travelling allowance which the resolution also raises, I may say at once that of course provision will be made for that, and for that purpose there will be no need to enter any special sum in the Budget. But it is obvious to Council that the Hon'ble Member's concern is not mainly with the question of such allowances.

"I do not conceive, Sir, that the question of the composition of the Committee, or of the operations of the Committee, regarding which the Hon'ble Member appears to have gathered some inaccurate information—I do not think that these matters are sufficiently germane to the subject of this resolution for it to be necessary for me to enter upon any discussion of them. The Hon'ble Member has already had the opportunity of discussing the composition of the Committee once already and its function is to advise the Government and not to report to Council. For these reasons, Sir, I do not suggest to Council that they should accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"Mr. Vice-President, I consider it unfortunate that we should have had this discussion; and this Resolution should be open to the attack, to the criticism that the suggestion has been put on a racial ground. I also consider it very 6-55 P.M.

[*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*] [10TH MARCH, 1920.]

unfortunate that there should have been so much discussion of a personal character in dealing with the question of the character involved. I feel that the criticism on personal ground is most deplorable and I only want to say this, that while I do not at all wish to say anything in regard to the personal qualifications of Sir William Marris who has been appointed Chief Commissioner, it would pain me to discuss them and has pained me to hear the discussion of them. I would not go into the question on personal grounds, and I wish my Hon'ble friend Mr. Patel had put it in asking for preference for another Commissioner merely on the ground of his being an Indian.

"I think we had a suggestion that we wanted the co-operation of European and Indian. The whole basis of the Reforms Act, the whole basis of our reforms and changes in the new constitution to which we are looking forward rests upon the co-operation of Indian and European. Therefore I would not ask for the appointment of any Commissioner merely on the ground that he was an Indian, nor would I for a moment object to the appointment of a Commissioner merely on the ground that he was an Indian. Having made this much clear I would say that I wish it had fallen to some other member, that some other member had been asked to reply to this Resolution than Sir William Marris, not that I think he said anything to which exception can be taken, but I think that it was due to him that some other member should have taken up the answer to this Resolution. I think the only point which I will say is this, that this is a matter which does require some serious and impartial consideration There is a feeling in the minds of many members of this Council, I should say of some at least in this Council and outside this Council, that in asking members to consult, to advise the Government regarding Reforms, the Government have not shown that large-heartedness which was expected of them on such an occasion as this. I think the Advisory Board should have been larger, and I think the suggestion that non-official members might be asked to co-operate was worthy of consideration. If that was only done the Board might have been still larger than it is.

"The President of the Indian National Congress, I understand, sent a cable to the Secretary of State complaining of the composition of the Advisory Board; I should like to know from the Government whether any intimation has been received by the Government from the Secretary of State with reference to that complaint. I should like also to know from Government why is it that Government were not able to satisfy the request that the composition of the Advisory Board might be made more liberal or large. No, Sir, the Hon'ble the Home Member has referred more than once to the desire of the Government to co-operate with the people and has appealed to non-official members of this Council to co-operate. This was certainly a legitimate appeal for him to make. We on our side also appeal to him and to other members for co-operation in a generous spirit. Now I want that we should really work in that spirit, and that the action of the Government should not be exposed to the criticisms that they have begun to form and foster a feeling that there are two parties in this Council and that the Government favour one party. I wish the Government to guard against it. I wish also that the Government should do all that they can to avoid the criticism to which the regulations framed under the Morley-Minto Reforms were exposed. The Government is aware, and my Hon'ble friend Mr. Patel has brought the question again before Government that the Act which was passed by Government in 1908 was welcomed with enthusiasm by India. The Government is also aware that the regulations which were passed under that Act were received with very great disappointment. The fact has again and again been mentioned, and when people have been blamed for not welcoming the Reform Act in fair terms, they have again and again pointed to the fate which overtook the previous Reform Act The Government have to see that no opportunity is given for such criticism We ought to show in this matter on both sides as much large-mindedness as we can. The Government ought therefore to consider whatever criticism there is in Mr. Patel's Bill in regard to the enlargement of the Advisory Board in an impartial and fair spirit free from

[10TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Mr. G. S. Khaparde.*]

any prejudice arising from references or discussions of a personal character. I think at this stage there is time at least for Government to re-consider the position. The Hon'ble Sir William Marris has told us that it will not be before the end of the year that this work will be completed. Well, that is, I suppose, the final completion of the work, but before that time there is ample opportunity which should be availed of to consult the members of this Council as largely as possible. I hope the Government will consider this suggestion in the spirit in which I put it forward. I repeat that, while I deplore the references of a personal character in this discussion, I should say that there is justification for the complaint that the Advisory Body is not enlarged and that the Government should approach the question relating to the formulation of the rules in a larger spirit and the matter does require consideration, and I hope it will receive that consideration from the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde :—" Sir, I do not propose to take much time in placing my views before the Council on this Resolution. 7-4 P.M. There are two points of view that have occurred to me, and as they have not been mentioned I should like to put them forward. In the qualifications which are mentioned by the Hon'ble Sir William Marris, he has not stated the qualification to which I look forward with some amount of solicitude and anxiety, and it is this, that the framing of the rules will cover the ground of the formation of the electorates and those electorates will be formed. In forming those electorates, however, I believe the views of all those people who have laboured and who have done what they could possibly do in order to create as wide electorates as possible, would be very useful. We therefore naturally feel that the Commissioner to be appointed to preside over this office should be one who has had some experience of having worked in India for electorates of the kind which we seek to create, and this qualification has not been mentioned by the Hon'ble Sir William Marris, and I therefore particularly want to put it forward. The Reform Scheme, as I understand it, will stand a great deal by the kind of electorates that would be created. We know that at present the vote is purely property vote, yet it admits of being so arranged that nearly all interests may be represented in the new Councils, and my anxiety is to see that these new electorates are so formed that all interests in the country are represented. That is one part of our anxiety, and the reason why our anxiety is increased is that the rules framed now may be considered as unalterable for a period of ten years, which is rather a long period. If therefore the electorates are not properly formed and they do not work well, I am afraid we shall all have to stand the criticisms that will be made on those rules and on the consequences of those rules. So I feel that it is our duty to get those electorates formed as well as we can.

"Then there was a question put which I did not expect here, as to what candidate the Hon'ble Mr. Patel had in view, and that the candidate would be within a certain radius or at the apex of a triangle or whatever it might be. My reply to that is, if the Government will kindly accept this proposal, then it will be time to put forward a candidate and discuss his relative merits. At this stage it is not necessary to see what candidate is going to come forward, or what particular person the Hon'ble Mr. Patel has in view. There is a further qualification which I like to put forward and which has not been put forward, and it is this. I like that this new scheme should be the joint production of Europeans and Indians. I am aware that there is an Advisory Body, but this body has no constitutional existence. There are no rules, and there is nothing to show that the views of a particular majority or of a particular person will prevail or succeed. If it was a sub-committee appointed by this Hon'ble Council I would understand the rules, and I would know how the committee is being worked. As it is, I do not know how the Advisory Board is being worked, and I believe the outside public would imagine that there were no rules because they were not placed before the Council, nor were they discussed and passed

[*Mr. G. S. Khaparde; Mr. V. J. Patel; The Vice-President; Sir William Marris; Mr. W. M. Hailey; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*] [10TH MARCH, 1920.]

through the Council, nor were they subjected to thec riticisms of this Council. I do not wish to speak of the composition, however, but the qualification comes in here that by appointing an Indian gentleman to the chief place in that office, the public will have a guarantee that there was an Indian associated with the Hon'ble Sir William Marris and that everything that could be done has been done. If it is not done, then there will be, as my Hon'ble friend Pandit Malaviya said, ground for some people to imagine that their interests or their point of view has not been considered. These are the remarks that I wish to put forward, and I hope and trust they will appeal to the Council.

"With these few observations I heartily support the proposition moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Patel."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"I have nothing to say in reply."

Vice-President:—"Has the Member in charge anything to say?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris:—"I have nothing to say, Sir.'

The Resolution was put and rejected.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1920-21.

THIRD STAGE.

7-10 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey**:—"I beg, Sir, to introduce the heads of the Financial Statement for 1920-21, Revenue and Expenditure, which stand in my name:—

Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
Opium.	Refunds.
Interest.	Opium.
Mint.	Stamps.
Receipts in aid of superannuation.	Income Tax.
Exchange.	Interest on obligations other than the Public Debt.
Miscellaneous.	Mint.
	Civil Furlough and Absentee allowances.
	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.
	Exchange.
	Miscellaneous.
	Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

"These heads are largely technical; the points of general interest have either been dealt with in my Financial Statement, or have formed the subject of resolutions which have already been before the Council or are still being discussed. I do not, therefore, propose to detain the Council with any introductory remarks on the subject."

RESOLUTIONS *RE* SALES OF REVERSE COUNCILS.

7-11 P.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma**:—"Sir, with your leave I shall take the two resolutions on this subject together and make my observations in regard to them."

The Vice-President:—"Certainly, Nos. 24 and 26.".

[10TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*]

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—" They are :—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the deficit during 1919-20 be reduced by 6 crores, the said sum being deducted from the loss on sales of Reverse Councils shown in paragraph 152 of the Explanatory Memorandum,' and

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that in 'Interest receipts XII' the receipts in England during 1920-21 be raised by £191,000, the decrease in the revised figure for 1919-20 provided for owing to an anticipated reduction in the amount of investments for meeting reverse drafts on London'.

" Sir, the subject-matter of the two Resolutions is practically identical, the questioning being as to whether the Council would advise the Government of India to stop immediately the sale of reverse drafts on London under the existing circumstances. The first Resolution deals with what is to be done during the few remaining weeks of 1919-20, and Resolution No. 26 deals generally with the policy in 1920-21. Well Hon'ble Members will excuse me for undertaking the task of bringing to their notice the consideration of this highly technical subject. I do it partly in response to a strong feeling on the part of the Indian public that the Government are losing heavily and unnecessarily by the sale of Reverse Councils, and chiefly because as far as I have been able to understand the subject subject to correction, I have felt that there is ample justification for the feeling of unrest among the Indian public, especially among the Indian commercial community who have sent me numerous telegrams on the subject, and who have been agitating the matter in the Indian press. I believe, Sir, it is generally understood that the object of the Government in selling these drafts is for the purpose of maintaining the exchange at a uniform level. The Government possibly feel that unless they do it, exchange may break away from the point at which it ought to remain, and that inasmuch as it is part of the currency policy of the country to so maintain it, whatever temporary loss may be incurred in doing so, the Government are justified in facing it, although for the time being the public may be alarmed thereby. Well really if in the general interests of the country and following the true spirit of the recommendations of the Chamberlain Commission, the Commission of 1898-99 and the report of the Currency Committee of last year the Government had been doing this, there would be something to be said for it; but I think, Sir, that, although the Government may bring themselves within the technical meaning of the term 'weak exchange' as it may be loosely interpreted, I think the object of selling these Reverse Councils is not really what the framers of these recommendations had in their minds when they suggested that the Government should have practically unlimited power, a power subject to little control, to sell freely Reverse Councils. Now I will just read a few extracts from these various reports for the purpose of showing that Reverse Councils should be sold only if it be absolutely necessary to do so to keep the Secretary of State in funds, or to adjust the trade balance against India and in order to support exchange at particular times of severe stringency, and that the object is not merely to benefit trade or individual persons who may like to remit funds from one country to another. That is not the object, and my point is the first condition does not obtain and that during 1919-20, taking every month of the year, you find a large excess of exports over imports so that at no period can it be said that the trade balance has been against us. And even taking into account the Council Bills which have been sold by the Government during the period running from April to December for which alone I have figures, there is nothing to show that the trade adjustments of the country really necessitated the removal of funds from this country to England in order to adjust any trade balance. If this country had to pay in gold or whatever may be the equivalent of gold, for the purpose of meeting an adverse trade balance, certainly I would not have had anything further to say; we must incur the losses for the purpose of maintaining our exchange. But I think, Sir, that criterion does not obtain in the present circumstances.

" Then there is another point. I shall mention it and try to justify my position with reference to the recommendations of the commissions. The Smith Committee as well as the Chamberlain Committee practically contemplate a free inflow and outflow of the precious metals, and they say that if the

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trade balance is such that gold might be exported from one country to another and the exchange is likely to fall, in order to keep up the exchange at a particular level, when it is weak Government would have to prop it up. But my submission is that here there is no adverse balance against us for which we have to remit funds, and the other conditions do not exist for the simple reason that you have no free import of gold here. There is no free export of gold. At any rate there would not be any export of gold for the reason that gold is dearer here than outside India. Again, supposing a man had to remit funds now, he cannot say that he has to do it because he cannot obtain trade bills inasmuch as the exports are in excess of imports, if the market be not manipulated. Whatever may be the handling of the mechanism of the exchanges by the exchange market, the stock exchange banks here seem to think that their business is only to make a profit and leave all the loss to the Government. Whatever may be artificial condition created, my submission is that there must be some justification for the Government or the exchange market to come forward and say 'here on account of adverse trade in order to meet this balance of trade, we cannot meet the import trade bills; consequently, Government must come to our aid.' That they cannot say now.

"Then the point is, if it is not for the benefit of the trade really in the strictest sense of the term, for whose benefit is it? A man possibly during the war kept his money here when he would have received only 1*s*. 4*d*. Now he finds it pays him to remit money to England. What is he to do? If he were to send his notes, nobody would take them in England; if he were to send his silver rupees, nobody would take them there. Therefore, he wants gold or pounds sterling. Now, if he goes to the market, he has to buy like anybody else, and the market rate is considerably above the exchange rate. It is above Rs. 16, was sometimes as much as Rs. 23 or Rs 24 per tola, or it may be lower, but it is above your exchange rate, considerably above that rate. If he buys gold in the market, it will not pay him to send it to England, or, at any rate, he will lose on it. Therefore, he uses the mechanism of the Government for transmitting what he would not otherwise do in his own interest, through the free market or such market for gold as might exist. Here he wants to use the mechanism of the Government to pay Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 into your Paper Currency Reserve and ask for a pound, the pound meaning really what he hopes would in a very short time be equivalent to Rs. 10 or a much larger sum. He wants to make a profit at the expense of the Government. My submission, therefore, is there is no export point and there is no such thing as supporting an export point. The Currency Committee, as I have put it already, recommended the immediate adoption of the removal of all restrictions with a view to enable the Government to meet a normal course of free interchange of metals. It is then that this question of weak exchange and strong exchange will come in, and then it may be that the Government would and could rely upon the recommendations of the Currency Committee for remitting money to support exchange, but when they retain the restrictions for certain purposes they ought to retain the restrictions for other purposes. After all, is there such a thing as a steady exchange now? It is 2*s*. 7*d*. one day, 2*s*. 8*d*. a second day and 2*s*. 10*d*. the third day, and with a variation in the American cross rate it is possible it may be still further depressed against England if India's resources are not at her disposal, and it may be that your 2*s*. 10*d*. rate may still remain notwithstanding your refusal to sell, leaving it to the stock exchange banks to take further risks or to ask for a higher discount. These recommendations have no application whatsoever in the case of abnormal conditions like the present. Here is the first answer. First of all Reverse Councils may be drawn against the treasury balance in England which may be in excess of the Secretary of State's requirements. I do not believe that there are any such bloated balances with the Secretary of State because you propose that some part of the Treasury Bills and some part of the securities would have to be sold and the interest thereon reduced, and I take it that the first condition does not exist. Then the gold standard reserve was considered to be your first line of defence. That first line of defence, owing to causes into which we need not enter here, does not contain one ounce of gold. Therefore, if you were to

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draw on it, you would lose heavily by the sale of securities. Then again, you will have to translate into gold at a heavy loss which by a little waiting, say for six months or eight, you might save by sterling appreciating during the interval. Therefore, this forced sale of securities is extremely undesirable in the interests of India, because she will have to bear all the loss.

"The conditions laid down do not obtain because you have really no gold, as was recommended in the Chamberlain Commission's Report, in the Gold Standard Reserve wherewith to meet it. You may have temporarily a small quantity; again in the paper currency what you have is largely Treasury Bills which all of us know under the present exchange conditions have depreciated considerably in rupee value. Therefore, those conditions which are to exist in order to be able to meet these currency bills in terms of adverse trade do not exist at the present moment. The Report of the Committee of 1898-99 stated:

'We regard it as the principal use of a gold reserve that it should be freely available for foreign remittance whenever the exchange falls below specie point; and the Government of India should make its gold available for this purpose, when necessary, under such conditions as the circumstances of the time may render desirable'.

"For instance, the Government of India might, if the exchange showed a tendency to fall below specie point, remit to England a corresponding reduction being made in the drawings of the Secretary of State.

"Commenting upon that (I think it is in Sir Lionel Abrahams' note) says:

'As a matter of fact, there is, I believe, now a general consensus of opinion that the reserve, so far as held to provide against a fall in exchange, should be used for two purposes, namely to supplement temporarily the resources of the Secretary of State at times when he is unable to sell Council Bills except below specie exporting point, and to serve as a fund for enabling an adverse balance of trade to be liquidated without a fall in exchange'.

"Now you do not allow any imports of gold except under license, and there is no normal specie exporting point, the second condition does not obtain at all, as there is no adverse balance of trade.

"Then again, let us turn to the Report of the Chamberlain Commission. They say:—

'On the other hand, the Reserve is not required to provide for the conversion into sovereigns of the rupees in circulation in India. Gold is world's money and India, like other great countries, needs gold less for internal circulation than for the settlement of external obligations when the balance of trade is insufficient to meet them'.

"Then they say:

'This being the purpose of the Reserve, its amount depends not so much on the amount of rupees at any time in circulation as upon the growth of India's trade and the extent of the deficiency which adverse seasons and circumstances may at any time be reasonably expected to produce in the country's power to liquidate immediately its foreign obligations'.

"There are a number of passages to the same effect. In the course of the evidence it was objected that London might utilise the reserves for her own purposes in times of great crisis; that suggestion was indignantly repudiated by the whole Committee. They said:

'The objections put forward to keeping it in London rest on the belief that the Reserve is regarded in London as being available to supplement the Bank of England's reserve. There is no foundation at all for this belief'.

"Then they go on to say that this must be the first line of defence.

"Turning to the Currency Report of 1919 I find it stated:—

'The Chamberlain Commission recommended that the Government of India should make a public notification of their intention to sell in India bills on London at a price corresponding to the gold export point, whenever they were asked to do so, to the full extent of their resources........ ...We therefore recommend that the Government of India should be authorized to announce, without previous reference to the Secretary of State on each occasion, their readiness to sell weekly a stated amount of Reverse Councils (including telegraphic transfers) during periods of exchange weakness'.

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"They refer to the Chamberlain Committee's recommendation, and I take it, Sir, that what is meant by weak exchange is, not inability of the exchange banks temporarily to provide or say that they cannot provide bills at the day to day fluctuating exchange that is now the course of events, but weakness of exchange on account of inability of trade to adjust differences on account of an adverse balance really running against India. How do the facts stand here? You find in April the exports were 23 and the imports 14; in May 21 and 18; in June 20 and 11; in July 27 and 14; in August 26 and 16; in September 31 and 16; in October 29 and 16; in November 30 and 17; and in December 27 and 17; even excluding re-exports here the difference would not be much; you find no month of 1920, in which there was not an excess of exports over imports. I would like to have some explanation why trade bills can find no ready adjustment except it may be because the exchange banks do not want to take any risk and wish to transfer all the risk to the shoulders of Government, that is on to the public tax-payer. If it was a merely artificial gain and loss, Sir, I would not mind it. There would be no real loss, if £100 were to be remitted from here on import trade and £100 sent back here in the export trade; whether the remittances are on a *1s. 4d.* or *4s.* basis it does not matter; it does not make the slightest difference; but this is not of that description; here really you are sending out money which need not be really sent; in adjustment of trade you are merely the post office; you are, through the post office to a certain extent, remitting money at considerable loss when exchange banks do not undertake remittances not for currency stability but to enable certain persons who want to send money to do so cheaply, and get that money back when it is dear; that is the long and short of the whole matter. Then, may I ask this? We read in the papers that there are £120 millions applied for to be remitted by Reverse Councils. Well, we find that the whole capital of the joint stock companies in India is only 99 crores. I am of course referring to the paid up capital, not the nominal capital; the nominal capital may be anything. That was in 1917; during the last two years considerable additions have been made to this but not very considerable if we consider the amount of paid up capital; of course any company may advertise two, three crores or more nominal capital but that does not count. I ask where does this money come from? You might easily have assessed these people to excess profits tax because they made such huge sums of money which they got in at 1*s.* 4*d.* when the market rate was 1*s.* 6*d.* or more, and now that they have got a chance they press Government to facilitate their remitting money at 2*s.* 10*d.* Is it to the interest of the country to allow export of money from India when we want every pie that we can get to mobilise our industrial resources? As a question of policy I submit the present course of action is very dangerous. Of course there may be temporary advantage if the Europeans sell their shares and the Indians buy them; there is nothing which has not something good in it. But I would strongly deprecate it, because we are not likely to attract British capital for a long time and I should not like to drive away British capital, because we cannot have too much capital in this country. My submission is that you should not allow export of capital in this artificial manner with these artificial aids. And for whose benefit? I can very well understand the Secretary of State being cool and firm over it. I was reading in a telegram that if only England could send £60 millions or so in gold to America the cross exchange rate might be considerably bettered for London. I can understand that each country will have to build up its gold reserves; but the Secretary of State should not allow the people of India to entertain that suspicion, even though there may be no foundation for the suspicion, that exchange is being manipulated for helping the United Kingdom. I submit on the information available to us there is reasonable ground for entertaining that suspicion, and I submit it should be the policy of the Government to remove that suspicion. Therefore, I submit there is absolutely no justification for remittances in the past year; of course what has been done cannot be revoked; but I submit you should stop it from now. You have lost about 18 crores; you had to sell £24 millions, and you obtained 18 crores, I think, Sir, this 6 crores which I asked should be deducted, would be the approximate loss on the sale of £8 during the

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next four weeks. I cannot of course give the exact loss, having regard to the variation in exchange; and the object with which the figure £191,000 in the estimate was adopted, was to protest against Reverse Bills being sold during 1920-21 and securities being sold in an adverse market, whereas we might have a chance of sterling recovering. I do not want the Gold Standard Reserve or the British Treasury Bills to be now converted in an unfavourable market; but I think we should wait for a suitable opportunity; and there is no difficulty about waiting for that opportunity if we do not sell Reverse Bills. The Secretary of State has said that the 1*s* 4*d*. rate should continue to be adopted in keeping accounts; and so long as we keep accounts that way there is no necessity for us to convert those funds at the rate of 2*s*. or at a higher figure. I would therefore strongly deprecate this Gold Standard Reserve or the other reserve being converted at the present moment. These, Sir, are the reasons for which I think I can ask the Government reasonably to re-consider their position and not sell any more reverse councils."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey:—"Sir, I am not at all sorry that my Hon'ble friend has raised this question, as it is just now occupying a great deal of public attention, and I am glad, therefore, of the opportunity of making clear what Government's position in this matter is, and also, I hope, of clearing away some of the misapprehensions which undoubtedly exist in the minds of some of my Hon'ble friends in this Council. I am unable to accept the conclusions which Mr. Sarma invites the Council to endorse, and I am unable to accept his Resolution. At the same time, I wish to express my appreciation of the moderation with which he has stated his case, a moderation which has been singularly wanting in some quarters where the case has been argued against us. My remarks will, I am afraid, take a somewhat wide range and the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma will perhaps excuse me if in the course of doing so I re-state, though in a different form, some of the objections he himself has brought against our policy. 7-38

"There is a good deal in the present position which must be somewhat puzzling to the ordinary member of the public, and I do not think we have any right to complain that people generally should feel that this is a matter which requires explanation. Let us take in order the points as they no doubt strike the public. The first is this. They see, on the one hand, that India's trade is prosperous; there was an excellent autumn harvest and there is a promise of a good spring harvest. So far as the ordinary men can see, the balance of trade is not markedly against India; indeed, so far as actual merchandise is concerned, it is still in India's favour. Theoretically, therefore, there should not be any need for providing remittance to England. Yet he sees that the Government is not only selling sterling remittances weekly, but is selling them at rates which are usually more than 3*d*. above the rate which remitters could obtain in the open market: that is, it is obtaining fewer rupees for its remittances than it would if it sold them at the market rate. It is not unnatural, therefore, that this should appear to be nothing less than the giving of a bonus, at the expense of the Indian tax-payer, to those people who are fortunate enough to get a share of the allotment of Reverse Councils. I take a second point. The offer of these Reverse Councils would appear, as the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma pointed out, to be a direct invitation to people to transfer their investments to England. It is not surprising, I say, that Hon'ble Members, knowing the great demand that the internal development of India and the necessity for freeing ourselves of the incubus of our floating debt are likely to make upon all our capital resources, should feel somewhat perturbed at the sight of large transfers of capital out of the country. Thirdly, the transfer of capital puts a strain on the money market, reduces the value of Government securities, and raises the rate of interest at a time of the year when money is required to move our exports. And finally, there is the consideration, which I myself mentioned in my speech on March 1st, namely, that these sales of Reverse Councils operate very considerably to reduce the gain by exchange which would otherwise accrue to us. The sale of direct Councils at the present high

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rate of exchange would mean that London would have to pay more sterling to lay down rupees in India; that therefore would be a potential gain to us; the sale of Reverse Councils, on the other hand, means that we are receiving in India only about R725 for £100 in London, though this £100 cost us originally about R1,500 to deposit there. That at all events would be the case as it would be put by our friend, the man in the street.

"Now I have stated the facts as they would appear to the ordinary man: and now, in reply, let me go at once to the general principle which governs our sale of Reverse Councils. I need not, I am sure, go over again the reasons which prompted the Currency Committee to advocate linking the rupee on to gold. I know that my Hon'ble friend, Sir G. Chitnavis, expressed a desire to return to the old state of things before the rupee was linked on to sterling—which was then the same thing as gold—but I think that he alone of all those who have discussed the question in this Council, would desire to get back to a pure silver currency with open mints, and with no attempt to give our rupee any ratio to gold or to sterling. Nor, indeed, outside this Council, has the decision to link the rupee to gold been seriously attacked. But the Committee, in linking the rupee to gold, in their desire to make it possible for us to maintain our silver currency by the purchase of silver on better terms than other people, took a high figure as the gold parity, namely, one-tenth of a sovereign; in other words, at the present sterling price of gold the rupee is bound to have a high exchange value, and it will not, when gold and sterling again coalesce, be below two shillings. Now let me pause to repeat once more some of the incidents attaching to the high exchange rate we have aimed at establishing. It is not only that it is intended to enable us to buy silver and thus save us from the nightmare of inconvertibility. It aims at more; we hope to do something to combat the high level of prices from which so many of India's population are suffering. I will add a further consideration, which is prompted by what my Hon'ble friend Mr. Banerjea and others emphasised during the general discussion on Monday last; it relates to the effect which we expect our gains from exchange to have on our ability to relieve Provincial Governments of their contributions. As the Council knows, we are hoping to reduce the all-India deficit to Rs. 6 crores. The result of this will be that the provinces as a whole will be Rs. 11 crores better off under the Reform Scheme than they would be otherwise. As I pointed out on March 1st we have only felt justified in making this reduction because of the considerable savings which, with a high exchange, will accrue to us in our home charges. I will not pursue this point further, because I think it must be obvious to every one here. All I will say is that Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's proposal that we should allow exchange to fall by stages to 1*s*. 4*d*. would be little short of disastrous in this particular respect. We should either have to take larger contributions from the provinces, or we should have immediately to introduce fresh taxation to finance the many schemes of improvement which the Reformed Councils will desire to introduce. Taxation may have to come for that purpose; but we desire to defer the day. I know that it has been represented that what we call gain is not a real gain, because what appears to be a saving to Government really comes out of the pockets of the people, that is to say out of the pockets of the producer. The argument may be stated as follows:—Money sent home is of course only equivalent to exports sent home. If Government has to send home £25 million at Rs. 15 to the pound it has to send 37½ crores of rupees, and the producer gets 37½ crores for his produce. By making the rate Rs. 10 to the pound Government will, of course, send only 25 crores of rupees and the producer will therefore get 12½ crores of rupees less. That is true as far as it goes; but the argument goes only part of the way. The same argument was, of course, applied when we raised the rupee to 1*s*. 4*d*., and I do not think that anyone would now-a-days claim that the producer has suffered severely in the last twenty years. You call it an indirect tax; but you cannot deny that it is in many cases, perhaps almost entirely in the case of our monopoly exports, largely paid by the foreign consumer. And what is the alternative? A low exchange and high prices; increasing demands for enhancement of wages and salaries; and the social and industrial disturbance which comes from the attempt of wages to

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catch up the rise in prices. If you advocate a low exchange, let us, at all events, be clear what it will cost the country. And if you want to abandon the Currency Committee's policy, do let us have—what we have not yet had—some definite and clear-cut alternative.

"Well, Sir, I will continue my argument. It is an essential feature of our exchange policy, and I quote here the words of one of our critics, that we should "not only provide for remittance from London to India through Council Bills at approximately gold point, but from India to London in time of exchange weakness also at gold point through the sale of sterling remittance known as Reverse Councils.' It is simply an alternative to the export of gold. This is no new matter—we have been selling Reverse Councils for years; we were selling them this time last year, and unless we do so the exchange policy does not become effective; that is, trade does not get the remittance it requires at the ratio fixed, and the whole policy of exchange breaks down. This is the reason, and the only reason, why we have sold Reverse Councils; that is, to help trade to get remittance at the fixed ratio. It is an effort in fact to maintain exchange as near as possible to the gold point.

"Well, Sir, so much for the reason for selling Reverse Councils at all. It is urged that there was no reason to follow our previous practice in this case because there is not a genuine trade demand for remittance and that, I think, is one of the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma's points. It is urged and has been urged elsewhere as well as by him that if the balance of trade is in favour of India, there cannot be a genuine trade demand for remittance Home. I reply that it is exceedingly difficult to separate the elements in the demand. You cannot gauge the balance of trade by looking to see whether ships are full or empty at that particular moment; we are dealing not with freight, but with the balance of demand for remittance one way or the other. We know that a strong and insistent demand exists. It is undoubtedly a genuine trade demand to a certain extent; that is to say that over and above remittances to pay for imports, which are of course of high value, there is the demand (in some cases antedated) on the part of companies for remittance of funds for the purchase of machinery. Part, I admit, is a demand by persons who merely wish to send their savings Home; and another part I also admit may be an actual demand by speculators. As I have said, it is difficult to separate the elements; just as it has been difficult for us to estimate the total amount of the money still awaiting remittance. We have been hoping weekly to see the end of this; to see export bills come out and the tide turn the other way. Our critics allege that in any case we have not achieved our object, since we have not maintained the theoretical exchange rate; there is a definite gap between the market rate, that is, the rate at which exporters are prepared to sell their bills, and the theoretical gold rate. That is so, but I maintain that the gap would be far greater if it were not for our sale of Reverse Councils; and the larger the gap the further off are we from the realization of that stability which the Currency Committee desiderated, namely, fixity of exchange in relation to two shillings gold. What would be the consequence if we yielded to the pressure placed on us and ceased to sell Reverse Councils at all? I can understand a demand that Reverse Councils should be sold by some different method, or at rates different from those at present in force, but I must confess that I cannot understand the demand that the facilities for the exchange of rupee into external currency should be entirely withdrawn. I see that in Bombay it is urged that we should let exchange find its 'natural level'. That is a catchword which does not impress me. Used in the sense in which that phrase has recently been used, there is no such thing as a 'natural level' in exchange, for, when one translates the internal currency into another currency, there must be some sort of common denominator to which both currencies can be brought; it may be gold, it may be silver, it may be sterling, or it may be Spanish pesetas, which we take as our basis. The rupee must be linked on to *something*, and, if it is so linked, then it must be at some definite rate, and this necessarily involves that we must sometimes be prepared to sell Reverse Councils in order to maintain that rate. If Reverse Councils be withdrawn entirely, then we should have

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neither a gold standard, nor a gold exchange standard, nor any kind of standard at all. I have no doubt that some of my friends here, who have followed me so far, have nevertheless in their minds an objection which they would probably put as follows: 'This may be all very well as a matter of theory: it may be the proper and orthodox thing to support exchange; but nevertheless the effort to support it is costing India a great deal of money; and that vast expenditure is unjustifiable merely in order to attempt, and to attempt with only partial success, to support the high rate indicated in the Committee's Report'. Well, Sir, if there is a loss, and what is this loss due to? It is due to the fact that the sterling resources, from which Reverse Councils are now being met, were remitted Home at a lower rate of exchange than that which now prevails. What I want to emphasise is that it is not the sale of Reverse Councils which produces that loss. The loss is there all the time potentially, and sooner or later it must become a reality. Take, for example, the sterling securities in the Paper Currency Reserve. Sooner or later those reserves must be brought back to India, if not by Reverse Councils, then in the shape of specie remittances of silver or gold, and, as soon as the re-transfer takes place, that loss immediately becomes apparent. There is no avoiding the loss, and the stoppage of Reverse Councils would not make it any the less real. There is only one way to avoid the loss; that is to get back to the 1*s.* 4*d.* exchange, and I have already described the consequences which this would, in my opinion, entail upon the people of this country. You cannot have the matter both ways. You cannot take the benefit of the gain by exchange, and at the same time hope to re-transfer your money to India at 1*s.* 4*d.* The loss you are now making should not be regarded as a loss; it is the expenditure necessary to earn the advantages which, I am convinced, this country will gain, both in respect of the saving in the Home charges and also in many other directions, from a high exchange. I must again remind those Hon'ble Members, who are inclined to grudge the reduction in our gains by exchange resulting from the sale of Reverse Councils, that if these are withdrawn altogether, and exchange be left unsupported, there would be little prospect of realising in the future the permanent exchange gain upon which we are counting. It is not a question of throwing good money after bad; it is a question of standing up to a certain amount of present loss for the sake of the future gain. Well, here again, I can fancy Hon'ble Members recurring to an argument which has been used more than once outside this Council and has been, I think, incidentally repeated here in the course of our discussions. I imagine the objector saying: 'This again is all very well—but why is there all that money accumulated at Home? Why have you had this big banking up of resources in London which have to come out again at a loss? Why, instead of investing in Treasury Bills at Home, did you not adopt the proper method of paying for India's own exports by sending out gold?' Well, Sir, I think the answer to that objection is simple. It is not the fact, as has been alleged, that we adopted during the war the perverse course of investing in London instead of bringing out gold or silver merely to conserve gold and silver for the London merchant or banker. In the first place, we brought out enormous supplies of silver. As for gold, I believe that every fair minded man would admit that the policy of investing in London, instead of bringing out gold, was in the interests of the whole Empire in a time of war, and not in the interests of the London money market. England, France, America, all found themselves under the imperative necessity of conserving their gold resources. I have seen the statement made that no neutral country would have consented to take payment for its exports except in gold; and that as England would not let us have gold during the war, England should now bear the loss which will occur in transferring our investments back to India. We have heard suggestions made to this effect in this Council two days ago. Well, I can only ask my friends here, was India a neutral country during the war or was it a partner in it? Should she in this matter claim different treatment from other partners, Canada for instance or Australia, which came under the same disability in regard to gold? And again are we to take all the profit of a rise in exchange, and is England which bore, and for many years to come will continue to feel the effects of, by far the greatest share of the

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Empire's defence, alone to finance the loss which will occur in realizing that profit?

"I turn now to the criticisms directed not against our policy in selling Reverse Councils, but against some of the features incidental to that sale. Let me take first the criticism which is based on the difference of about 3*d.* in the rupee between the rate at which we have been selling Reverse Councils and the market rate. I have touched on the point before; but wish to deal at greater length with it here, because, probably, but for the existence of this difference we should have heard nothing of these objections to the recent sales of Reverse Councils. That difference, as every one knows, is due mainly to the severe slump in the sterling-dollar exchange which occurred just about the time the Currency Committee's Report was published. Now on this point, while I admit that the present difference between the two rates certainly acts as a stimulus to remittance, or at any rate incites people to make their remittances to England as quickly as possible rather than spread them out throughout the year as they would otherwise do, I must nevertheless point out that it is by no means an essential part of the Currency Committee's policy that there should at all times be an exact correspondence between the rate at which Reverse Councils are sold and the market rate. I do not wish to press this point too far, because the present divergence between the rates is so marked. On this matter I will say no more at present than that we have kept the Secretary of State very fully informed of the feeling in India on the subject. We are in hopes that he will agree to measures recently proposed by us which we believe will bring the two rates more closely together: we are awaiting his reply; and we believe that if that be done, much of the present artificial stimulus to the remittance will be removed, and I am inclined to think that a great deal of the present criticism will lose its force.

"I take a further point of criticism, one of detail rather than of principle; I mean the discrimination which we have exercised in the matter of refusing or accepting tenders. The reason for this discrimination was explained in a communiqué issued on February 23rd, and was due to the fact that speculators and profiteers, who had no real necessity for remitting, were taking advantage of the situation in order to snatch a considerable profit, thereby reducing the amount of Reverse Councils available for *bonâ fide* remitters. It is common knowledge that at one time people who had obtained allotments of Reverse Councils from us had been able to re-sell them at a profit of several pence in the rupee. Others have sent money Home, by way of speculation, in the hope that, if the agitation for the withdrawal of Reverse Councils is successful, so that exchange will break to a lower level, they can re-transfer their money at a profit. Our officers have applied this discrimination as best they can, but I am sure that every business man here will agree with us that it is a most difficult and a most invidious task. I do not think that in fairness to our officers it is a task which we can continue to lay on them, and I am ordering its discontinuance.

"And now, Sir, I have dealt, I hope, perfectly frankly with the bulk of the criticisms directed against our policy. I would willingly have concluded here. But I cannot do so, without alluding to a type of criticism which has endeavoured to import into what is after all only an economic problem accusations which I cannot pass over in silence. These criticisms, I admit, have not come from within the Council; though I have heard them hinted at here; but if I am not strictly in order in referring to them, I claim the indulgence of the Council in this respect. It has been represented that our present action is only the continuance of a policy which has been deliberately directed to the furtherance of British interests as against Indian; it has been contended that during the war we kept exchange artificially low, in order to benefit the Home Government, and that subsequently we have kept it artificially high in order to benefit British merchants; and finally it is now said that our policy in respect of the sale of Reverse Councils is pursued definitely in order to benefit Europeans. I see that the phrase 'organised loot' has obtained a temporary popularity in certain quarters in Bombay. I have even heard the expression 'embezzlement.' I have only recently assumed charge of my Department, but I am, subject to

such control and united action as the constitution of India requires, for the time being the custodian of its traditions and its honour. When I look back on the list of distinguished men who have held the post of Finance Member, in the last twenty years I ask myself against whom do you bring the charge of criminal conspiracy? Sir James Westland, Sir E. Law, Sir E. Baker—were they the tools or the allies of London bankers? Was Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, who left India with such testimonies of respect and goodwill as have fallen to the lot of few, and whose bust was placed by the non-official Members of this Council by the side of that of Mr. Gokhale, was he one of these criminal conspirators? Sir William Meyer's strenuous guardianship of Indian finances during the war deservedly won him the good will of India; would any body here dare to bring a charge of that nature against him? Do you bring that charge against Lord Meston or against Mr. Howard? Then again, Sir, the Secretary of State is the custodian of India's finances in Parliament. It would be entirely out of place for me here either to criticise or to defend the Secretary of State, but when you bring a charge of that nature, you must include him also in the conspiracy. I come to myself; but as for myself I care nothing. I care only this, that the Council will allow me to repudiate those charges against the fair name of my predecessors and my Department. I say this to our critics. The financial policy pursued in the difficult years of the war may have been right or it may have been wrong; we are all entitled to our own opinions on that. The policy of the Currency Committee may have been right or it may have been wrong; we are all entitled to our opinions equally on that point. The steps which we are now taking to attempt to support the policy of that Committee may be right or they may be wrong; you may criticise us on economic fact or economic theory and we will welcome your criticisms, for they may help us; but I warn you to beware of suggesting that men whose one object and one thought has been to serve India, have joined in a criminal conspiracy to squander her resources."

[The Council adjourned at 8-10 P.M. to re-assemble at 9-30 P.M.]

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy:—"Sir, I beg to support the Resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma. We have been able to find out the policy of the Government of India in regard to Reverse Bills by this Resolution.

"Sir, I have to express the views of the commercial community of Bombay who feel very strongly on this subject, and if in giving expression to their views I have offended the Hon'ble the Finance Member, I should feel sorry."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey:—"Sir, might I interrupt the Hon'ble gentleman. I have never had to complain of any expression that has been used by any member of this Council in connection with this matter. I tried to make that clear before; I wish to repeat it now."

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy:—"I am sorry I am not convinced by all the arguments used by the Hon'ble the Finance Member, in defence of his policy, but at this late hour, if I go into their discussion it will take nearly two hours and still, I believe I will not be able to convince the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey . . . ."

The Vice-President:—"I must remind the Hon'ble Member that he has only a quarter of an hour"

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy:—"Sir, the Hon'ble the Finance Member wants to stick to the policy recommended by the Finance Committee, *i e.* of selling Reverse Bills connecting with the cross rate of exchange between England and America. But if I have understood him rightly, while he says that they are going to stick to this policy, he also says that he has

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recommended to the Secretary of State to allow him to sell the Reverse Bills at the competitive tenders. I understand he has submitted to the Secretary of State a scheme by which he will be able to sell the Reverse Council Bills at nearly the actual rate of the market. If this is so and if the Reverse Bills are sold at nearly the parity market rate, then he will not be selling these Reverse Bills at the cross rate between America and England. That is what I have understood by his speech. I congratulate the Hon'ble Member on his desire to sell the Reverse Council Bills at lower rates. He has himself admitted, that, when he sold the Bills at 2*s*. 11*d*. there was a lot of speculative tendency in the tenders which were given. I know for a fact that the exchange banks were selling their exchange bills at 3 to 4 *d*. less, and therefore, as the people were getting 3 to 4 *d*. more, and as everybody wants to make money, there were so many tenders. Really speaking, there was not a genuine demand for the tenders.

"I will just take only two or three minutes more to express the feeling of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. If the Government wishes to stick to the policy of the Currency Committee, surely they can stick to that, and, if the exchange goes down below two shillings, then they can sell these Reverse Bills. Sir, the Hon'ble Member has admitted that the first Reverse Bills were given to people in proportion to the tenders which they submitted. Later on, the policy was changed, and, as there was a lot of speculative demand, the Government decided to give only to the genuine people and for not less than £10,000 tenders. Sir, there is a strong feeling among the commercial community that the other policy should be adopted, namely, that of selling Reverse Bills by tenders and accepting the tenders of the lower amounts. I thank the Hon'ble Member for doing his best and approaching the Secretary of State, and I am sure he will be able to induce the latter to agree to his proposals.

"The Hon'ble Member also complained that no constructive proposals had been made to him. Sir, I had made one or two proposals, the first was of not selling Reverse Bills under two shillings which was the rate fixed by the Currency Committee, and the other was of fixing the acquisition rate of gold at from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12. There was another proposal, to which I referred in my budget speech about bringing the exchange down to 1*s*. 4*d*. When I spoke about that I never meant that it could be done within six months or twelve months; I know that it is not practicable to bring down the exchange to 1*s*. 4*d*. without inconvertibility; that is impossible now; but in the distant future it is the belief of many people, including myself, that silver prices will go down, when India will largely import gold; and if India is not a big buyer of silver, surely the silver rate will go down. Mexico is also producing more; the total production before the war was 220 millions and during the war it came down to 170; but now Mexico is trying to produce more, and I believe that if India one of the largest consumers, is not buying largely and if the silver comes down the Government will not try to keep up the exchange to 2*s*., if it is naturally coming down to 1*s*. 4*d*., 1*s*. 6*d*., or 1*s* 8*d*., later on in two or three years I am entirely against inconvertibility or debasement of the coin, because that will be misunderstood in a country which is uneducated and will bring more trouble, and that is the opinion also of many of the members of our Indian Chamber.

"Sir, as I said before, I do not wish to argue all the other points mentioned in the debate, but I want to know if the Hon'ble the Finance Member is going to sell Reverse Bills at the approximate near rate of the real exchange, how he is going to keep in with the policy of having the rates kept up with a cross exchange rate."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Mr. Vice-President, I beg to move for an adjournment of this debate. My reason for it is this, Sir. I have not been able to understand that there was any necessity to have this debate continued at this late hour in the evening. I find several members have not been able to come here; the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha, who is a great authority on this question, is not here; the Hon'ble 9-50 P.M.

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Mr. Surendranath Banerjea is not here. Of course if there is a necessity for continuing the work of the Council till late in the evening no member would object and we might sit till the next morning. But I have not been able to find in the circumstances so far appearing in the debates or in the work of the Government, that there has been any actual necessity to justify our being called to meet this evening at this hour. I may say that ordinarily when we finish our work day after day in the day time, unless there is some very overpowering reason, the continuance of the meeting at a late hour results in unfairness to those members who may want to continue the debate at some length. It necessarily leads to a desire to shorten the discussion and not to prolong the debate. For these reasons I beg to move an adjournment of this debate."

The Vice-President :—"I am afraid the Hon'ble Member does not understand our position; he has not been present at many of our meetings this Session and does not know how very full of work we are. It is quite impossible to adjourn now. We have got a very full day to-morrow, and unless we sit late to-night we shall have to stay late to-morrow."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"Mr. Vice-President, of course it is for you to decide whether the meeting shall be adjourned or not and the motion is to be put to the Council; if it is so, I shall only say this; I have unfortunately not been able to attend a few meetings of Council this Session; but from what I see of the importance of this discussion on the subject that is sufficient to justify my request. Once a year we meet for the budget; the resolutions put down relate to the budget and full opportunity should be given to discuss these resolutions; and I have not been able to see any justification for the view that the Government work is so heavy that one day more, or a few hours more, could not be set apart for this discussion to-morrow. If there is work set down for to-morrow, I do not know why this should not have taken precedence over that work; at any rate I do not see any justification, and I think the matter must be put before the Council, unless the rules enable you, Sir, to decide the matter without reference to the Council. I have nothing more to say, but I think the matter is one which should be put to the Council."

The Vice-President :—"It is for the President to adjourn the Council and not for the vote of the Council. If the Hon'ble Member desires to speak on this Resolution, I give him the opportunity now."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"Mr. Vice-President, I should like to say what little I can at this hour on the question which is now before the Council. The Hon'ble Finance Member has placed the history of the whole question of exchange admirably before us; he has also told us enough to remind us of the difficulties which surround this problem of exchange. The calamities which India and Indians have suffered and the heavy losses they have had to pay for on the score of exchange is all matter very well known to members of this Council. At this juncture the point before the Council is not what the right policy to pursue is in regard to the general question of exchange. The issue before the Council raised in the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma's resolution is a very simple one and has reference to the sales of reverse councils. Now, Sir, with a great deal of what the Hon'ble Finance Member has said nobody would disagree, and I think I may also say that every body sympathises with the difficulties of the situation which he has to meet. I think most people, if not all, will agree also that he has put the whole case with admirable clearness, and that he has enabled us to understand the question in a better form than probably we may have been able to do without such a clear statement. They will also agree that the question is not free from difficulty and that with the two alternatives which the Government had before them if the Government decided to adopt the report of the majority, not

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many people will be inclined to quarrel with the Government. But the question before the Council is, as I said, a very short one; and in discussing this question Members of this Council might very well, though they might reject the attack made in strong language on the action of the Government, they might be excused for not being responsible for those attacks, and they might therefore not take upon themselves to answer them either. I think the strong language used, as the Hon'ble Finance Member pointed out, seemed to my mind unjustifiable. There is no suggestion that members of the Government or the Finance Member or those who preceded the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey have intentionally done anything against which they have to defend themselves As the Hon'ble the Finance Member himself said, he would welcome criticism relating to the proposals before us. We, Members of this Council, find it a difficult task to offer such criticism. But there are certain points which emerge from the discussion and from the statement. So far as the sale of reverse councils is concerned, I find it stated in the summary of conclusions to the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into Indian Exchange and Currency, that the 12th conclusion runs as follows :—

'Council drafts are primarily sold not for the convenience of trade, but to provide for the Home charges in the widest sense of the term. There is no obligation to sell drafts to meet all trade demands; but if, without inconvenience or with advantage, the Secretary of State is in a position to sell drafts in excess of his immediate needs, when a trade demand for them exists, there is no objection to his doing so, subject to due regard being paid to the principles governing the location of the reserves.'

"Now Sir, that is the recommendation of the Committee, the question then arises, were these drafts sold to meet trade demands, the balance of trade, the principle that we apply to direct sale would also apply to reverse sales. The question as it is raised here is that we have to see now what these reverse sales come to. My point in drawing attention to this recommendation was that there is no obligation to sell drafts to meet trade demands, that is the point which I wanted to make. The recommendation is that if it is necessary to sell reverse Councils in order to adjust balance of trade, that if it would be to advantage of India to sell reverse Councils, then only should reverse Councils be sold. That I take it is the recommendation. What has been done here? Have the reverse Councils been sold solely in favour of India, for the benefit of India.

"I find it said here in page 127, paragraph 20, of the Statement of the Hon'ble the Finance Member that 'when we are selling reverse Councils, our accounts will show a credit of rupees 150 lakhs for every million sterling we have sold, whereas the actual payment made to us by the purchasers of the reverse drafts only amount to Rs. 75 lakhs, the difference being debited as loss on exchange.

"Now, Sir, that is the real result of reverse sales, and further we find it stated that during January and February the Government sold 16½ millions of reverse Councils on which they would incur a loss of 12 crores. At page 125 we again find the Hon'ble the Finance Member saying 'The much greater amount of sterling that could be purchased by a given number of rupees naturally provided a great incentive to people, with accumulated funds in India, to remit these to England. The demand for reverse Councils came unprecedentedly great and the exchange markets could have absorbed considerably more than the £11 million of reverse Councils which we sold during February. This fact resulted in a considerable divergence between the gold rate at which, following the Currency Committee's policy, we have been selling reverse Councils at the actual market rate. Speculators and profiteers have not been slow to take advantage of the situation. Then it comes to this that it has not been shown that it was necessary to sell reverse Councils to the extent that they have been sold in order to keep the exchange where it could have been kept, and that is the question on which we wanted to have a Committee. Up to this time we do not see any justification for the extent to which the reverse Councils have been sold. I hope when the Hon'ble the Finance Member speaks again he will try to help us with further

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information on this point. It is clear from the Statement that speculators have come in to profit by the reverse sales; it is clear that a great deal of money has gone to them. If it is not merely to help trade altogether it has been to the advantage to the persons who had accumulated funds in India and as it is stated when they accumulated funds in India they tried to remit these to England, and in this connection they have been stimulated and encouraged to remit these funds to England because of the reverse sales. I hope I am quite right in stating this. If this has been so, it is obvious that there has been too much of reverse Councils sold, and am glad to find that the Hon'ble the Finance Member has told us that he is in communication with the Secretary of State in order to bring the rate as near the actual market rate as possible. The difference which has been lost, unfortunately the amount that has been lost, I fear, is irrevocably lost, but it is great consolation to know that it is going to be rectified and I hope it will be rectified, but on the general question I hope that this discussion will have the result of preventing reverse Councils sales to the large extent to which they have been sold unless there is a real and just explanation forthcoming."

10-16 P.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma**:—"Sir, in putting forward this Resolution before the Council, my attempt is to represent the interests of the general tax-payer; of course the general tax-payer's interest and the commercial man's interest are to some extent identical, although they may not necessarily be always so. We desire to promote the interest of commerce consistently with the general safety of the country and that is the reason why I did not go into the intricate question as to whether a high exchange or low exchange rate would be beneficial to the country. It is a very controversial question and is not one that is likely to be satisfactorily settled in the very near future or by a short discussion on it here. But Sir, the point that I tried to make was that there is no reason whatsoever for the sale of Reverse Councils here at all, because the position justifying their sale has not arisen. The Hon'ble Mr. Hailey said that it is difficult to discriminate between what is required for genuine trade purposes and what is not. If there be any difficulty about discriminating between the two, assuming that there is a genuine trade purpose, then the argument will go to some extent in explaining the position of the Government. But Sir, my point is that there can be no genuine trade purpose at all under the circumstances, having regard to the existing state of the export and import market.

"Then the other important argument which has not been clearly met by Mr. Hailey is that we are not linked to any particular market, whether it be a British market or any other market If our exchange were linked on to sterling then I can understand the necessity for an obligation on our part to maintain the exchange level at that rate. I take it that we are linked on to gold, and the duty of the Government of India would be to maintain exchange at the gold rate. In that case the United Kingdom or any other country would stand on exactly the same footing, from the legal as well as from the commercial point of view. Therefore we shall have to maintain the rate of exchange with gold at 2 shillings or so many grains of gold per rupee and keep it there. There is no tendency of weakness in the exchange market for the rupee going below 2 shillings, and apart from the question as to whether there is any adverse trade balance against India which justified the sales of these Reverse Councils, I ask the Government to consider whether the recommendations of the Currency Committee would support their selling reverse bills and at the present rates. The Government of India is not bound to maintain, from moment to moment, from day to day the course of the exchange rate as between England and America, I think that will be too much for us to undertake. Even at the rate of 2 shillings the Commissioners were extremely doubtful whether the Industrial interests of India would not be jeopardized, and Indian industrial interest would be seriously hampered by the high rate of exchange. That they would be hampered was admitted, and the only question was whether they would be seriously hampered or only slightly hampered Therefore, we shall

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have to be very chary in fixing our rate of exchange so that we shall not kill our nascent industries and also turn the balance of trade against us and make us a debtor country instead of a creditor country in at least those matters where we occupy the position of creditors.

"The other point is that we are really abandoning the only solid advantage we might get under the recommendations of the Currency Committee, namely, that we shall get gold into India comparatively cheap so as to link our currency really with gold in the true sense of the term, by possessing at the back of our currency gold in circulation and in the reserves so that we might make silver to a large extent—gradually, completely, subsidiary in the true sense of the term. That advantage we are absolutely foregoing in addition to undertaking the burdens and disadvantages attendant upon a high exchange. The recommendations of the committee are that the paper currency reserve a proper proportion of the gold reserve must be in India, at any rate half the metallic portion must be in India; therefore anything in excess of the treasury balances required for the Secretary of State purposes must be sent on to India. Then again we need not worry ourselves very much just now about the gold standard reserve, because there is no gold there. The net result is, and must always be the dissipation of our gold stock or what was intended to be converted into gold. For otherwise how is the Secretary of State to meet the Reverse Councils? either with the gold there or by the sale of Treasury Bills. That means in effect that we are intercepting the imports of gold or virtually exporting gold, you may put it that way if you like, intercepting gold which might have come to India or really encouraging the exports of gold, assuming that it has come here technically. But I think these are the further considerations that I place before the Council in addition to those which I have already urged. The main position stands, namely there is no adverse balance, there is necessity for importing more gold into this country, there is no real export point, and consequently the conditions under which the Reverse Councils have to be sold do not exist.

"Then, again, if I understood rightly Government themselves admit that the world's market rate for gold is more closely approximate to the rate at which Government has been selling it. If so, the observations which have fallen from the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy have considerable weight. We shall be in adopting this fictitious rate about which experts themselves are so very dubious landing ourselves in an endless sea of trouble. We are launching ourselves in a sea of speculation and we need not add to our troubles, I think, by losing so heavily from day to day in order to support a theoretical standard which does not really exist."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey:—"Sir, I began my first answer to the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma at an early stage of the discussion in the evening by expressing my gratification at the opportunity which his resolution afforded us of explaining our views, our position and our intentions with regard to the sale of Reverse Councils. I reiterate that sentiment of gratification now. I do so because it has brought from Mr. Sarma, I think, a recognition of some of the difficulties of our position. It has brought from him also, I think, a recognition of the fact that our intentions in this matter were clear and above-board; that there was no desire or intention on our part of supporting European trade, there was no intention of doing anything else, than to attempt to support the rate of exchange which was indicated by the Report of the Currency Committee. I welcome the expression of opinion which has fallen from the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya that the prejudice which it has been attempted to import into this question was in itself unjustified. I welcome also what the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy said in the same sense. I intended to take, I hope I did take, particular pains to explain that in what I said in the latter part of my speech regarding the manner in which this question had been treated outside this Council, I was dealing entirely with outside criticism; I was taking the only course which it is possible for a member of the Government to take in dealing with criticisms of that nature, and I was in 10-20 P.M.

[*Mr. W. M. Hailey; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; The Vice-President.*] [10TH MARCH, 1920.]

no sense resenting, criticising or in any way objecting to the manner in which that question had been approached by members of this Council.

"Now, Sir, in my speech I tried to place before the Council very frankly and fully each and every one of the objections which I thought could be brought by the public against our present policy, and I tried to meet those objections. I am still left with a doubt as to whether the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma and his friends who have supported him here, think that we are bound immediately to stop the sale of Reverse Councils. They have advanced considerations as to the undesirability of our action, but they have not in my opinion met the substantive arguments which I put forward to show that for the present it was our duty to attempt to support the policy of the Currency Committee. It is true that the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy did suggest an alternative course of action; but he himself did not seem to be very strongly persuaded of its feasibility. He suggested that we should endeavour to work back to the old parity of 1*s.* and 4*d.* sterling. But he admitted that it would be many years before we could work back such a figure, even if we decided to attempt to do so. He recognised, I think, that in the interval we must give up any idea of realising our anticipated gains from exchange, and I have already emphasised here the importance which we attach in connection with the development of the country to making some of those gains from exchange; the uses to which we intend to put them, are, I believe, such as will commend themselves to the Council. He will, I believe, agree with me that a return to the 1*s.* 4*d.* rupee, even if possible, would involve a rise in prices of food grains and the like which might provoke severe social disorder in this country. His ideal of an eventual 1*s.* 4*d.* rupee, as he himself admits, depends entirely on a heavy fall in the price of silver. The Currency Committee very carefully considered the possibilities of the fall in the world price of silver; they themselves were pessimistic on the subject; he is much more optimistic. I can claim no gift of prophecy and must leave others to judge between the two views. But he himself, as I think his speech has clearly shown, admits that if we try to work back to a low exchange and if silver does not fall, then we will have to face inconvertibility, and he himself, (and I heartily welcome his statement on the subject) is of our own opinion on this subject; he himself fully admits that neither inconvertibility nor a debased coin is a desirable thing for India.

"I find it necessary to refer—I do not intend to keep the Council at any length—shortly to what the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said on the subject of our obligations to issue Reverse Councils. He read from the report of the Currency Committee an extract referring to direct councils He did not refer to the following paragraph in which that Committee lays down its policy in regard to Reverse Councils, and I will trouble the Council with it. You will remember that the Hon'ble Pandit said that we were under no obligation to issue Reverse Councils merely to provide facilities for trade. What they actually said is this:—

'The Chamberlain Commission recommended that the Government of India should make a public notification of their intention to sell in India bills on London' (that of course is Reverse Councils), 'at a price corresponding to the gold export point whenever they were asked to do so, to the full extent of their resources. We agree entirely with this recommendation.'

"Now the Hon'ble Pandit would have put the case very much more completely . . . ."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"May I, Sir, invite the attention of the Hon'ble Member . . . ."

The Vice-President:—"The Hon'ble Member is only entitled to make a personal explanation; I will not hear him on anything else."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"I wanted to draw his attention."

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The Vice-President:—"I call upon the Hon'ble Member to resume his seat while I rule."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Thank you, Sir, I beg your pardon."

The Vice-President:—"I will allow the Hon'ble Pandit to make any personal explanation he desires to do, but I cannot allow him to make any other speech."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"I wanted to explain what I said on the point which is being dealt with by the Hon'ble Finance Member; I wanted to invite attention to this sentence in the report of the Currency Committee at page 3."

The Vice-President -"Really, really, this is not a personal explanation."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Very well, Sir, if it is not then I have nothing more to say."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey:—"I am not, Sir, accusing the Hon'ble Pandit of attempting wilfully to mislead the Council; I am only pointing out that he has made a mistake, and that the policy of the Currency Committee actually was that we should sell reverse councils up to the extent of our resources whenever we were asked to do so. And that is emphatically what we have been trying to do. If we have failed in narrowing the gap between the market price and the theoretical gold price of the rupee, if we have failed to do that, it is not because we have sold too many reverse councils, as I think the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma suggested; it is because we have sold too few. I put it to any member of the commercial community here, and I put it without fear of contradiction, that if our resources had enabled us without unduly tying up the Indian money market, to sell straight away 20, 30 or 40 millions of reverse councils, we should probably have had no gap between the market price of the rupee and the theoretical gold price of the rupee at all. One of our difficulties has been, not that we have sold too many reverse councils, but that we have been obliged to sell too few.

"Then, Sir, I have one remaining point. The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy stated that he approved of the intention to which I had given expression of attempting to narrow the gap between the market rate and the theoretical rate of the rupee; he assumed that we should endeavour to do this by selling reverse councils by tender. He has jumped somewhat hastily at a conclusion which I do not think was fully justified by the statement I made to Council. I merely said that we were in correspondence with the Secretary of State; that we had put before him a proposal which I hope would have this result; but as to the exact methed which we have recommended to the Secretary of State, I am not at present able to make any communication at all. Sir, I leave the matter at that. I have, as I said before, tried to explain the whole case very fully and very frankly to the Council. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma would himself admit that I have put before the Council practically every objection that he or any of his friends could think of to our policy of reverse councils. I have asked, and I think I have asked in vain, for some clear indication from the Council as to what policy we should adopt instead of selling reverse councils, and failing any answer to that question, failing from them any clear indication of policy, failing from them any indication of a better line of action than we ourselves have been pursuing, we, I think, are only able to continue in the course which we have mapped out for ourselves."

The Resolutions were put and rejected.

[*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; Mr. W. M. Hailey; The Vice-President.*] [10TH MARCH, 1920.]

RESOLUTION *RE* GOLD MINT AT BOMBAY.

11 P.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma** :—"Well, Sir, I understand that there is no objection to making some provision for the continuance of the establishment of a Gold Mint in Bombay, and some provision is intended to be made. The figure 120,000 in my resolution ought to be Rs. 1,20,000, and I shall formally move my resolution and leave it to the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey to explain what he wishes to do. I beg to move formally the following resolution:—

'This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the budget figure during 1920-21 under Expenditure 17—Mint be increased by Rs. 1,20,000 to provide for the charges for a Gold Mint'.

11-1 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey** :—"Sir, I have to thank the Hon'ble Member for the succinct and very friendly way in which he has moved this resolution. It is a fact that we have no objection whatever to making such provision as is necessary for the re-opening of the Gold Mint. May I explain the following facts to the Council? I shall not occupy much of their time in doing so. The proclamation opening a branch of the Royal Mint at Bombay was issued on the 16th February 1918. A certain number of sovereigns were coined, but the greater part of the time of the Mint was occupied in coining Gold Mohurs, which had to be issued at a time of exceptional pressure for currency and before the arrangements for the issue of sovereigns were fully completed.

"It was closed in March 1919. The only reason why it was closed was that the two officers sent out from Home were in ill-health and had to return to England. It is our intention to follow the recommendations of the Currency Committee's Report and re-open the Mint as soon as it is required. I may say that it can hardly be required in the immediate present because we have a large holding of sovereigns in our Currency Reserves. It was eight millions up to a week or so ago, and, of course, owing to the fall in the internal premium on gold that number is likely to be augmented by the presentation of sovereigns for notes in our treasuries. But, Sir, as soon as a state of things arises when gold is likely to be presented at the Mint, we shall apply to the Secretary of State for the services of officers to replace those who have gone Home ill and we shall re-commence operations. Last year we budgetted for an expenditure of Rs. 1,20,000—I do not know whether the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma would like us to include in the Budget any definite sum on this account; if he would, as a guarantee that we intend to continue the operations of the Mint, I shall be very glad to put a sum of say Rs. 50,000, which, I think, will be quite adequate for the purpose, into the Budget. If that will satisfy him, I shall be very glad to accept his Resolution to that extent."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—"I accept that with thanks."

The Vice-President :—"Does the Hon'ble Member wish to press his Resolution? I cannot accept an amendment under the Rules."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—"Except with the permission of the Council and with your permission."

The Vice-President :—"The Budget Resolution rules do not provide for amendments at all. I suggest the Hon'ble Member may be satisfied with the Finance Member's assurance that he will provide Rs. 50,000 in the Budget for this purpose."

[10TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; The Vice-President.*]

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"I am satisfied."

The Vice-President:—"I think I may say that the Resolution is by leave of the Council withdrawn."

The Council adjourned till Thursday, the 11th instant, at 11 A.M.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

DELHI :
The 24th March, 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915.
(5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.)

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Thursday, the 11th March, 1920.

PRESENT:

His Excellency BARON CHELMSFORD, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.C.B E., Viceroy and Governor General, *presiding*, and 58 Members, of whom 50 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :— 11-3 A.M.

1. " (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to unstarred question No. 42 of the 3rd February last in the Bengal Legislative Council, and the reply thereto? Increase in the price of rice in Bengal.

(*b*) With reference to Statement B laid on the table in reply to the said question in the Bengal Legislative Council, are Government in a position to state if the recent comparative increase in the price of rice in Bengal indicated therein has been accompanied by a similar rise in the other provinces? If so, to what extent in the different provinces?

(*c*) Are Government aware of any special circumstances making for such increase in Bengal?

(*d*) In view of the admission made by the Government of Bengal in reply to clause (*g*) of the said question, that speculators are holding up stocks of rice in certain places, and that large traders have acquired stocks 'in the hope that free movements of food-stocks would be allowed to other provinces and abroad', do Government propose to make a reference to the Local Government urging an immediate and detailed inquiry into the situation?"

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied :—

" (*a*) The Government of India have seen the question and answer referred to

[*Sir Claude Hill; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; Sir George Barnes; Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea; Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs.*] [11TH MARCH, 1920.]

(*b*) A statement is laid on the table* illustrating the extent to which the price of rice has risen in the various provinces since 1915.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) The Government of India do not think it necessary to intervene in the matter, which is essentially one for the Provincial Government."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma asked :—

Number of steam navigation or shipping companies.

2. "(*a*) What is the number of steam navigation or shipping companies started during the last twelve months, the amounts of their nominal capital and paid-up capital, and what insurance facilities exist at present?

(*b*) What steps, if any, do Government intend taking to help shipping enterprise in India?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"(*a*) The number of navigation companies registered during the twelve months ending on the 31st December, 1919, was ten, with a nominal capital of Rs. 23,29,00,000. The amount of paid-up capital is not shewn in the statistical returns. Insurance facilities are offered by the companies doing marine insurance business.

(*b*) With regard to the encouragement of shipbuilding, I would refer the Hon'ble Member to the remarks I made in this Council on the 24th of September 1918 in connection with the Resolution moved by him, since when the position has not materially changed. I would also refer the Hon'ble Member to the reply given on the 8th March by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the Hon'ble Mr. Patel's question with regard to the creation of a mercantile marine in India."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea asked :—

Raids by trans-border gangs in the North-West Frontier Province.

3. "(*a*) Are Government aware of the sufferings caused to peaceful Indian traders and residents in the North-West Frontier Province by the raids of trans-border gangs?

(*b*) If so, do Government propose to take adequate measures for their protection?

(*c*) Will Government be pleased to indicate in general terms the measures which they propose to initiate?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs replied :—

"(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) As the Hon'ble Member is aware Government are at the present moment undertaking extensive operations for the punishment of those tribes which have chiefly been guilty of raids and other offences against British subjects.

(*c*) The whole question of future policy on the North-West Frontier, which has for its primary object the greater security of the border, and therefore the better protection of British subjects living in the Frontier districts, has for some time past been engaging the anxious consideration of Government. The ultimate decision rests with His Majesty's Government, and it is not possible at present to make any final pronouncement on the subject; but the Hon'ble Member may rest assured that the policy of the Government of India will be directed towards obtaining better control of the predatory frontier tribes."

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* *Vide* Appendix A.

[11TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Mr. Shafi; Sir Claude Hill; Mr. V. J. Patel; Sir Thomas Holland.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked:—

4. "(*a*) Did the All-India Libraries Conference held in Madras in November last recommend that free public libraries be established in Municipal towns? Establishment of free public libraries in Municipal towns.

(*b*) Do Government propose to suggest to Local Governments to recommend this being done by Municipalities?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi replied:—

"It is not the policy of the Government of India to intervene in such matters and they do not propose to take any action. The Hon'ble Member's question will, however, be brought to the notice of the Local Governments."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked:—

5. "Will Government state what steps have been taken and are proposed to be taken— Maintenance of bulls and cows for breeding purposes.

(*a*) for the provision and maintenance of stud-bulls or bulls for breeding purposes?

(*b*) for the provision of pasture land?

(*c*) for the prohibition of the slaughtering of prime cows fit for breeding purposes and calves?

(*d*) for the establishment and maintenance of veterinary dispensaries and hospitals?

(*e*) for cheapening the cost of transport, by railways and steamers, of cattle-fodder, milk and milk products from one place to another?

(*f*) for the prevention of the adulteration of milk and milk products?"

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied:—

"(*a*) Cattle breeding farms are maintained by Government in most provinces and stud bulls are obtainable from them. An extensive scheme for the development of cattle breeding and dairying in India under Imperial control is about to be inaugurated.

(*b*) As I pointed out in reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde on the 25th February 1920, this matter concerns Local Governments.

(*c*) No action has been taken or is contemplated. I would refer the Hon'ble Member to the answer which I gave to the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis on the 22nd March 1918.

(*d*) This matter also concerns Local Governments.

(*e*) Special concession rates are allowed for the carriage of fodder in time of famine. Otherwise, no action is considered necessary or feasible in the direction indicated.

(*f*) The question of legislation with this object has been left for Local Governments to decide. Legislation has been undertaken in most of the provinces."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

6. "(*a*) Is it a fact that some factories, textile and non-textile, have been exempted during the war, from certain provisions of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, specially section 24, relating to employment of women during night time? Exemption of factories from certain provisions of the Indian Factories Act, 1911.

(*b*) If so, will Government state the names of such factories?

(*c*) When will Government withdraw such exemptions?"

The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland replied:—

"It is true that under section 56 of the Factories Act, Local Governments exempted certain factories during the war from different provisions of the Act,

[*Sir Thomas Holland; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Sir George Barnes; Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz Bhutto; Sir Arthur Anderson.*] [11TH MARCH, 1920.]

but the Government of India have no detailed information beyond that given in the Annual Provincial Reports on the working of the Indian Factories Act. If the Hon'ble Member so desires more detailed information will be obtained from the Local Governments and Administrations and placed on the table in the September Sessions of the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy asked:—

Grant-in-aid to the Indian Tea Association.

7. "(*a*) Was the amount of Rs. 15,000 paid as a grant-in-aid to the Indian Tea Association by the Agricultural Department during 1918-19? If so, what were the circumstances under which this payment was made?

(*b*) Is it proposed to make this grant a recurring one?"

The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland replied:—

"(*a*) Yes. The amount has been paid as an annual grant-in-aid to the Indian Tea Association since 1906 for the prosecution of scientific investigation and research into the cultivation and manufacture of tea.

(*b*) No decision has yet been arrived at regarding the further continuance of this grant. The question will be considered by the Government of India next year when the present sanction, which was given for a period of five years with effect from the 1st April 1916, expires."

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy asked:—

Export of Indian groundnuts.

8. "Have Government received any proposal for Imperial preference in the matter of the export of Indian groundnuts as referred to in their letter No. 58221, dated 15th October 1919, from the British Colonial Office to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied:—

"The Government of India have not seen a copy of the letter referred to by the Hon'ble Member. Inquiry was made by His Majesty's Government in September last whether it was intended to restrict the export of groundnuts in any way, and a reply was sent in the negative."

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz Bhutto asked:—

Construction of a railway line from Karachi to Bombay.

9. "Do Government contemplate the construction of a railway line from Karachi to Bombay in the near future?"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied:—

"The reply is in the negative, but Government propose to carry out a reconnaissance of the area west of the Rajputana Malwa Railway with a view to finding the most suitable alignment for a broad gauge railway connecting Gujrat with Sind."

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz Bhutto asked:—

Waiting-room at Naundero.

10. "Has the attention of Government been drawn to the fact that considerable inconvenience is felt by passengers in general and by pleaders and zamindars in particular, for want of a waiting-room at Naundero? If so, do Government propose to take early steps to provide a suitable waiting-room at the Naundero station?"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied:—

"(*a*) The reply is in the negative.

[11TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Sir Arthur Anderson; Haji Chaudhri Muhammad Ismail Khan; Mr. W. M. Hailey; Sir William Vincent.*]

(*b*) The present traffic does not justify the provision of a waiting-room for upper class passengers as a permanent measure, but orders have been issued to allow the railway officers' rest-room to be used as a waiting-room when necessary."

The Hon'ble Haji Chaudhuri Muhammed Ismail Khan asked :—

11. "(*a*) Is it a fact that by the recent revision of the travelling allowance rules by Government Notification No. 1809-E. B., dated 30th September, 1919, gazetted officers, who, before the revision, had been enjoying the privileges of first class officers while travelling on steamers, are put in the same category with ordinary ministerial officers drawing a pay of Rs. 30? **Travelling allowance of the officers of the Provincial Services.**

(*b*) Is it not a fact that the liberalisation of the travelling allowance rules was the intention of Government as expressed in the said notification?

(*c*) Is it a fact that officers drawing a pay of less than Rs. 200 per mensem get travelling allowance for their family, whereas members of the Provincial services have been denied that privilege?

(*d*) Do Government propose to modify the rules so as to place the Provincial Service officers in the same position as before the issue of the revised rules?"

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey replied :—

"(*a*) Under the old rules an officer of the second class was generally entitled to one second class fare for himself and lowest class fare for one servant, and an officer of the second class whose pay was not less than Rs. 200 might claim instead one first class fare for himself, which was subject to deduction of table money, and lowest class fare for two servants. Under the rules as revised all officers of the second class receive double the fare of the class in which they travel. For all, excepting those drawing Rs. 200 or more, this is a considerable improvement on the old conditions. The latter also benefit in comparison with the old rules whenever they happen to travel first class. This is invariably the case when there are only two classes on the steamer, and Local Governments have been specially authorised in cases in which arrangements for accommodation on the steamer make it desirable, to raise the class of an officer.

(*b*) The intention of Government was to simplify the rules and at the same time to make them more liberal.

(*c*) Under existing rules travelling allowance is not granted to families except in the case of transfers of non-gazetted subordinates on salary not exceeding Rs. 400 subject to certain conditions. Officers of the Provincial services like other gazetted officers are not eligible for such allowances, but the question of the general grant of travelling allowances to families in the case of transfers has been under consideration, and the orders of the Secretary of State are awaited.

(*d*) Attention is invited to my reply to clause (*a*). No change appears to be necessary."

The Hon'ble Haji Chaudhuri Muhammed Ismail Khan asked :—

12. "(*a*) Have Government framed new Rules under the Arms Act? **Exemption of Members of Council under the new Arms Act Rules.**

(*b*) Do they propose to include Hon'ble Members of the Imperial and the several Provincial Legislative Councils, whether elected or nominated before the introduction of the new Rules, in the list of exempted persons under Schedule No. 1 of the Rules?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"(*a*) The Arms Rules have recently been revised to give effect to the new policy of administering the Arms Act, which was explained in the Home

[*Sir William Vincent; Haji Chaudhuri Muhammad Ismail Khan; Sir Arthur Anderson; Sir George Barnes.*] [11TH MARCH, 1920.]

Department Resolution No. 2125-C, dated the 21st March 1919. The revised rules were published on the 1st January 1920 as the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.

(*b*) The Government of India have no such intention. If the Hon'ble Member will read the Resolution to which I have referred he will see that one of the essential features of the new policy is the rigid restriction of the number of exempted persons."

The Hon'ble Haji Chaudhuri Muhammad Ismail Khan asked :—

Railway connection between Barisal and Calcutta.

13. "(*a*) Is it a fact that Barisal is not connected with Calcutta by Railway?

(*b*) If so, what steps do Government intend to take to connect Barisal with Calcutta by railway?

(*c*) Was a survey made for such a railway and, if so, with what result?"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied :—

"(*a*) The reply is in the affirmative.

(*b*) and (*c*) A survey for a railway connecting Khulna with Barisal and Faridpur was carried out in 1914. The project was ultimately abandoned for the reasons stated in Sir Robert Gillan's reply to the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi's question of the 11th September 1918, of which I shall be glad to send the Hon'ble Member a copy if he so desires.

The Government of Bengal have since recommended an alternative scheme for connecting Barisal with Calcutta by means of an extension of the existing railway from Faridpur, and the possibilities of such a connection are at present under investigation."

The Hon'ble Haji Chaudhuri Muhammad Ismail Khan asked :—

Complaints about Postal irregularities.

14. "What is the number of complaints about Postal irregularities received during the last year and the year before?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"The attention of the Hon'ble Member is directed to paragraph 31 of the Annual Report of the Posts and Telegraphs in India for last year. I shall be glad to send the Hon'ble Member a copy of the Report if he so desires."

The Hon'ble Haji Chaudhuri Muhammad Ismail Khan asked :—

Introduction of a new set of rules for the grant of certificates of auditorship.

15. "(*a*) Do Government intend to introduce a new set of rules for the grant of certificates of auditorship by revising the old set of rules framed by Local Governments after the Indian Companies Act, 1913, came into force?

(*b*) If so, will these new rules apply to provincial certificate holders at present practising in India and result in the withdrawal of privileges hitherto enjoyed by some of them, *e.g.*, the holders of unrestricted certificates?

(*c*) In this matter, do Government propose to consider the question of following the precedent of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales as laid down in clauses (*3*) and (*4*) of section 5 and clauses (*1*) and (*2*) of section 6 of the Royal Charter of 11th May, 1880?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"(*a*) Any rules issued under section 144 (*2*) of the Indian Companies Act regulating the grant of auditors' certificates are made by the Local

[11TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Sir George Barnes; Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur; Sir William Vincent; Sir Claude Hill.*]

Governments concerned. In connection with the scheme for the utilisation of the Sydenham College of Commerce as a central examining body in Accountancy, a letter has been addressed by the Government of India to the Local Governments suggesting the desirability of amending the existing rules in certain respects.

(*b*) The revised rules will apply to all persons holding certificates under the Companies Act. It is proposed to issue no unrestricted certificates in future except to holders of the Government diploma in Accountancy. Permanent unrestricted certificates already granted will not be withdrawn. Temporary unrestricted certificates will be replaced by the temporary restricted certificates, until the holder qualifies himself for a permanent unrestricted certificate by obtaining the prescribed diploma.

(*c*) The question of granting exemptions in certain cases is under the consideration of Government."

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur, asked :—

Number of Mussalmans employed as judges in various courts.

16. "Will Government state for each province the number of Mussalmans employed as (*a*) judges of (*i*) High Courts, (*ii*) Courts of Small Causes, (*ii*) Chief Courts; (*b*) District and Sessions Judges, and (*c*) Subordinate Judges?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"I lay on the the table a statement* giving the information desired."

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur, asked :—

Rice in the Madras Presidency.

17. "Will Government lay on the table a statement for each of the last ten years showing—

(*a*) the total quantity of rice exported from and imported into the Madras Presidency;

(*b*) the retail rates of the different qualities of rice in each quarter of a year; and

(*c*) the total consumption of rice in each district of the Presidency?"

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied :—

"(*a*) A statement† is laid on the table giving the information required for the ten years ending 1917-18, the latest year for which full figures can at present be obtained.

(*b*) and (*c*) The information asked for is not available."

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur, asked :—

Electrical treatment of seeds.

18. "Will Government state :—

(*a*) whether they are aware of the process of the electrical treatment of seeds?

(*b*) whether it has been tried in India and with what result? and

(*c*) whether they propose to consider measures for the introduction or extension of the process?"

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied :—

"The answer to (*a*) is in the affirmative and to (*b*) in the negative. As regards (*c*) the Wolfryn process to which the Hon'ble Member presumably refers has failed to give the results claimed for it when tested at the experimental stations of Rothamsted and Wye in England. It is, therefore, premature to consider measures for its introduction here."

*Not included in these Proceedings.

† *Vide* Appendix B.

[*Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur; Sir George Barnes; Mr. G. S. Khaparde; Sir Arthur Anderson; Mr. W. E. Crum.*] [11TH MARCH, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur, asked :—

Government's Excise Policy.

19. "Will Government state :—

(*a*) whether their present abkari policy aims at the diminution in the consumption of liquor?

(*b*) whether the high duty policy has succeeded in checking consumption, and if so, whether a statement can be furnished showing the effect of the increase of revenue upon consumption during the last ten years? and

(*c*) whether it is the policy of Government to encourage abstinence?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"(*a*) and (*c*) The Government of India have not deviated from the policy outlined in the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy published along with papers relating to Excise Administration in India, 1914, and issued as a Supplement to the Gazette of India, dated the 13th March, 1915. From His Excellency's speech it will be observed that the settled policy of the Government of India has been that of securing maximum taxation with a minimum of consumption, and the chief means adopted for the prevention of any undue expansion of consumption has been a steady and judicious raising of the duties on all classes of intoxicants accompanied by a reduction in the facilities for obtaining them. This policy is still being kept steadily in view.

(*b*) A statement* is placed on the table giving the figures for the consumption of country liquor and the gross revenue derived from this source during the ten years 1909-1910 to 1918-19. The Hon'ble Member may perhaps be able to draw his own conclusions from these figures."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde asked :—

Termination of contract with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

20. "(*a*) What is the date on which the present contract with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will terminate?

(*b*) Will Government lay on the table a statement showing the names of the Indians in the superior Traffic, Engineering, Locomotive and Medical Departments, with the dates of the commencement of their service and their present pay?

(*c*) Is it true that the new European entrants are given better rates of pay than those already in service?

(*d*) Is it true that the Chairman of the Home Board of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is on a visit to India? If so, what is the object of his visit?"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied :—

"(*a*) The date on which the present contract with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company is terminable is the 30th June 1925.

(*b*) A statement† of the Indians holding superior appointments in the several departments of the Company's service and giving the information asked for by the Hon'ble Member is laid on the table.

(*c*) It is not the case that new European entrants are given better rates of pay than those already in the Company's service.

(*d*) The Chairman of the Home Board of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is in India on business connected with the Company."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum asked :—

Roads and Railways in Burma.

21. "(*a*) Are Government prepared to give a guarantee that sufficient funds will be allotted in the next three years to complete the railway from Moulmein to Tavoy?

* *Vide* Appendix C.
† *Vide* Appendix D.

[11TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Mr. W. E. Crum; Sir Arthur Anderson; Maung Bah Too; Sir Claude Hill; The President.*]

(*b*) Will Government state their policy with regard to the assignment of receipts from capitation and thathameda taxes to local funds?"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied:—

"(*a*) The Railway Board are well aware that there is an urgent need for more railways in Burma as well as in India, and in fixing priority of construction for various competitive schemes they consult with the Local Government as to which scheme is most urgent. The proposed railway from Moulmein to Tavoy has not been placed by the Local Government in the first rank of urgency, and no guarantee can be given that sufficient funds will be allotted to complete it within the next three years.

(*b*) The final policy of the Government of India in the matter has not yet been determined."

The Hon'ble Maung Bah Too asked:—

Disposal of profits derived from the control of Burma rice.

22. "(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state if they have made any profit from the control of Burma rice during the years 1919 and 1920, and, if so, in what way it is proposed to dispose of the same?

(*b*) In disposing of the profit, do Government propose to consider the claims of Burma to a preponderant share of the same?"

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied:—

"(*a*) The system of control of Burma rice adopted in 1919 did not involve purchase of rice by or through Government, and no profits were therefore made by Government in that year. As regards 1920, the Hon'ble Member is referred to the Press Communiqué of the 24th December last, a copy of which was laid on the table on the 18th February last in answer to a question by the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis.

(*b*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the reply given to the Hon'ble Mr. Crum's question on the same subject on the 8th March."

The Hon'ble Maung Bah Too asked:—

Funds for railway extensions in Burma.

23. "(*a*) Is it a fact that there is no provision in the present Budget for Railway extensions in Burma?

(*b*) When is it intended to allot the necessary funds to start work on the proposed line from Moulmein to Ye?"

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Anderson replied:—

"(*a*) The reply is in the negative. A sum of R26 lakhs has been provisionally allotted for new construction in Burma during next year.

(*b*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to the question by the Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum in respect to the proposed Moulmein-Tavoy Railway."

MESSAGE OF APPRECIATION *RE* ROYAL PROCLAMATION ON THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

The President:—"On the 30th January last this Council adopted a Resolution recommending to the Governor General in Council that he should transmit through the proper channel to His Majesty the King Emperor a message of its sense of profound gratefulness for the Royal Proclamation issued by His Majesty on the occasion of his having given his Royal assent to the Government of India Bill. The message was duly communicated to His Majesty's Secretary of State, who submitted it to His Majesty the King Emperor, together with an account of the proceedings which took place in this Council on that day. I have been commanded by His Majesty to inform the Council that he has received with deep appreciation their loyal Resolution." 11-20 A.M.

[*Sir George Barnes; Mr. W. E. Crum; Sir William Vincent.*] [11TH MARCH, 1920.]

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF GOODS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

11-21 A.M. **The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes** :—"I beg, my Lord, to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend the operation of, and otherwise to amend, the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916."

WORKMAN'S BREACH OF CONTRACT (AMENDMENT) BILL.

11-22 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum** :—"My Lord, I beg to move the following amendment to the Bill further to amend the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859, as amended by the Select Committee:—

'That in clause 3, proviso (*b*) to new section 2 (*1*) be omitted.'

This is a section which was introduced into the Bill during the meetings of the Select Committee, and, as far as I remember being a member of that Select Committee, it was introduced by a small majority. Now what I want the Council to understand is the effect of the amendment which has been introduced into the Bill. The clause to which it refers is the clause dealing with what the Magistrate should do when he is satisfied that a labourer has committed an offence under the Act, and the effect of this proviso will be that, if a labourer has once been convicted of an offence under the Act on the complaint of an employer, that employer will never be able again to make a contract with the labourer, because he will not be able to enforce that contract. Now, Sir, it seems to me that such a clause can be of no advantage either to the labourer or to the employer. A punishment is supposed to be inflicted for the purpose of deterring either the man who has done wrong from doing wrong again, or by way of example to prevent other people from doing wrong. Presumably, in a case like that, if an employer thinks that an employé has received a sufficient lesson by being punished, there is no reason why he should not employ him again, and it seems to me that it is really putting the labourer to a disadvantage to prevent the employer so employing him. It is really putting a black mark against the labourer's name, because there is nobody who knows the labourer better than the employer who has made a complaint against him, and, if that employer is willing to employ the labourer again, I think it is evident that he would only do so because he is satisfied that it is very unlikely that the man, with the threat of a further punishment over him such as he has just received, will again commit that offence. For these reasons, my Lord, I suggest to the Council that this amendment which was only put in, as I say, in the Select Committee is very little of apparent value either to the employer or to the employé, and may be distinctly an advantage to both, and I therefore suggest that it should be deleted."

11-25 A.M. **The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent** :—"My Lord, I should like to explain the attitude of the Government towards this amendment at the earliest moment, because it is important that I should let all official members of this Council know that on this occasion, as on other occasions in connection with this Bill, they are at absolute liberty to speak or vote as they think fit. If I had not taken an early opportunity of speaking, possibly some official members might not have been aware of their rights in this matter. The particular provision of the Bill to which the Hon'ble Mr. Crum takes exception, was introduced in the Select Committee, I think at the instance of the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma—I speak from recollection. The intention underlying the modification is this, that if an employer has made an advance to an employee once on a contract and the latter breaks that contract fraudulently, there is reason in

[11TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Sir William Vincent; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*]

punishing him for it, but if the employer likes, with his eyes open, to go to the same employee a second time and make him a second advance, he ought not to be able to take advantage of the penal provision of this Act again. His rights under ordinary civil or criminal law will remain, and it is perhaps not quite accurate to say that the employer will be prevented by this proviso from giving a second advance to a labourer or from entering into a second contract. The only point really is, if he does so, he will not be able to seek the special protection which is given to employers by this Act. The clause under examination was supported with some vigour in the Select Committee and, on the whole, the official members of the Government, at any rate the members of the Executive Council, thought it was a fair proposition, and for that reason we accepted it as a reasonable proposition. I feel myself that there is a good deal to be said for the idea when the man who deliberately with his eyes open makes a second advance to a labourer or workman who has once deceived him, that the employer should not be at liberty to take the employee before the criminal Courts for the enforcement of the second contract. I do not believe myself that the proviso will prove so disadvantageous to the labourer as has been suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Crum, and in the circumstances, I shall myself vote against the amendment proposed by him, but I feel that Government should allow complete latitude to official members to vote or speak as they like, nor do I attach, if I may say so, very much importance to this amendment. I do not think it will make a very great difference whether it is passed or not."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"My Lord, I think it is my duty to say a few words about this amendment. In the first place, may I be permitted to observe, my Lord, that the question whether a particular proposition was carried by a narrow majority or by a large majority and other matters of detail gone into by the Select Committee, might perhaps not be brought into the arena of discussion in the general Council here. That, I believe, was the procedure followed on previous occasions. But as a departure has been made, I have to say a word in defence of my position. 11-28 A.M.

"Well, I was lucky in the beginning on this as well as on several other amendments in securing the sympathy and support of, perhaps, a large majority, but the interests of the planters advocated strongly on the Council led several Hon'ble Members to change their views. Now on this question I think it is not to the interests of the labourer. I do not think we would be serving him by deleting the clause added by the Select Committee. The Hon'ble Mr. Crum seems to be labouring under some misapprehension with regard to the ineligibility of an employee for employment again by the same planter or employer. What we say is that if the employer chooses to give an advance to an employee who has misbehaved once, then the only remedy that ought to be open to him should be in a civil Court. Having with his eyes open entered into a contract and given the advance, he should not be able to invoke the penal provisions of this Act a second time. My Lord, the question as to whether advances being given to labourers is economically sound was discussed to a certain extent on a former occasion. I cannot help thinking that the general consensus of opinion is against encouraging the giving of advances. There may be exceptional circumstances, but we have made provision for such exceptional circumstances in the Bill as it stands amended. It was said that the planters and others would have to get employees from long distances and therefore make advances. Well we have made provision for that. It is only the coolie who comes from a long distance, has worked out his contract and the advance having been paid off who re-engages himself to whom the added proviso applies. There is no necessity for an employer giving any advance again to the coolie who has already come from a long distance. The employer should enter into an ordinary contract and engage the man on the current wages, and the coolie would not be hurt, he would be a free man the moment he worked out the contract on the plantation, having received an advance and having come

[*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; The President.*] [11TH MARCH, 1920.]

from a long distance. I think, therefore, that the Bill as amended would provide all that is necessary for absolute freedom between the employer and the employee once the original contract is worked off. There would be freedom of action for both parties, and only the ordinary remedies open to any employer or employee would be open to them. I do not think the penal laws should be invoked a second time."

11-32 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:**—"My Lord, I confess I feel some difficulty about this matter. So far as the particular line of argument of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Crum is concerned, I do not think I have much to find fault with. But my difficulty lies here. It may be that my interpretation is wrong, but I should like to know whether this proviso, as drafted by the Select Committee, does not include a case of a second complaint on the same contract. That is to say an employer complains against a labourer that he has committed a breach of a particular contract and he is convicted, he is sent to jail. Is it open to the same employer to have a second complaint in regard to the same contract? As I think, my Lord, that this proviso, if it is allowed to stand, will prevent any possibility of that, on that ground I wish to support this proviso, and I shall place before the Council a reported case to show that there have been cases where an employer has obtained more than one conviction in regard to the same contract. This practice was becoming common in the district with which I am familiar, Cachar, and in 1893 a case was contested. A coolie woman of the name of Tezia Dosadh was prosecuted by a European planter, Mr. Griffiths, for a breach of contract and was sent to jail. After she came out of jail Mr. Griffiths again sent for her and she again refused to go to work, and then Mr. Griffiths again obtained a warrant against her on the same contract. When the case was tried, the Deputy Magistrate who tried it was one of the most conscientious Magistrates we have ever had. He discharged the woman and dismissed the case. But Mr. Griffiths was not satisfied and moved the Deputy Commissioner against the order of discharge, and the Deputy Commissioner set aside the order of discharge and directed a further inquiry. On this occasion Mr. Griffiths engaged two senior pleaders of the bar to support his case. It was a small point of law. I happened to be in Court at the time, and at the request of the Magistrate I appeared as *amicus curiæ*, and the case was argued and the Deputy Magistrate dismissed the case and acquitted the woman. But Mr. Griffiths was not satisfied; he moved the Indian Tea Association, and at their instance an appeal was filed against acquittal in the Calcutta High Court, and a well-known counsel Mr. Henderson was engaged to argue the case. The High Court decided that the Magistrate was right and that there should not be a second conviction on the same contract. This case is reported in Indian Law Reports, 21 Calcutta 162. I referred to it because there is a possibility of cases like this coming up if you remove this proviso . . . .

The President:—"Will you get on to the proviso now, Mr. Chanda? All this is a little far off the point at issue."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:—"The argument is in point in this way, My Lord. If this proviso is removed it is possible to construe that this ruling of the Calcutta High Court is not law. Therefore, it would be possible to have a second conviction. That was the point, my Lord. If that interpretation which I now suggest is not possible without this proviso, well, I need not press it, but my difficulty is this that you cannot say that it will not be contended that if it is proved that the complainant has on any previous occasion obtained an order under this section against any labourer there will be no second prosecution on the same contract. That is my difficulty. If it appears that my interpretation is impossible, then I do not press it, but my difficulty is that if you remove this proviso, cases like this may crop up, and therefore I oppose this amendment."

[11TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Mr. B. C. Allen; Mr. C. A. Kincaid.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Allen:—"My Lord, I think that I can give the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda a guarantee that no Magistrate in Assam would ever twice convict a coolie on the same complaint. Mr. Chanda can rest quite assured on that point. Turning now to the motion before the Council I should like to explain to the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma precisely how the clause which he desires to have inserted in the Bill will work. Let us take the case of a coolie who has broken his agreement wilfully and without lawful and reasonable excuse, and has been ordered by the Magistrate to return to the garden. He obeys the order and goes back. It is said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that an employer who deliberately engages a dishonest employee against whom he has previously taken proceedings, does so with his eyes open. I do not, however, suppose that we are to understand that to mean that when the coolie is ordered to return to the garden the Manager is to decline to take him. We can assume therefore that we have got our coolie back again on the garden. At the end of the agreement two things may happen: the coolie may either decide that he wishes to leave the garden, or he may decide that he wishes to remain. If he wishes to leave the garden, the clause on which Mr. Sarma lays so much stress will do no harm at all, but neither will it be productive of any good. My experience of garden coolies, however, leads me to the conclusion that in the great majority of cases they will prefer to remain. When they break their agreements, they generally do so because they have been enticed away or because they have left the garden in a fit of pique, and once they have returned to their old surroundings they generally settle down again quite happily. I am sure that in the majority of cases the coolie will settle down on the garden to which he has returned and at the end of the agreement he will come up and ask for a new advance and a new agreement. But if this clause is passed into law the Manager will have to refuse to give a new advance for he will have no security. The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma says that he will have the security of the ordinary law, but when you are dealing with a tea garden coolie that security amounts to nothing at all. He has no property against which you can proceed, not at any rate in a civil court. The coolie, therefore, must be refused an advance and again he will have the option of doing one of two things. He can either leave the garden which, *ex hypothesi* he does not wish to do, or, if he remains, he must remain on there working as a free coolie and without an advance. Now, the person who would suffer most from that is the coolie himself. The advance is more in the nature of a bonus than an advance as ordinarily understood. There is a fixed standard rate of wage on tea gardens, and when a coolie gives an agreement and undertakes to work for a fixed term, say a year certain, he is given a lump sum down; that amount is never recovered from him and no interest is charged upon it. What it amounts to is that a coolie who agrees to work for a year certain is paid a rupee a month more than a coolie who works under the ordinary master and servant contract and is free to leave whenever he pleases. If, therefore, the coolie remains on the garden without taking an advance, it merely means that he is staying there and working for less pay than he would be entitled to receive. If the law allowed him to enter into a new agreement and receive another advance, I submit, my Lord, that the effect of this clause would simply be to penalise the coolie; it will either drive him away from the garden against his will, or it will entail his staying on there and working at a lower rate of wages than he would otherwise have received.

"For these reasons, I hope that the Council will support the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Crum." 11-37 A.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Kincaid:—"My Lord, I was not on the Committee of the Bill nor did I intend to take part in this debate. But, since the Hon'ble the Home Member has given official and nominated members the right to speak and vote as they please, I will detain the Council for a couple of minutes while I put before it the views of the Court from which I have just come. I must preface my remarks by saying that in the 11-41 A.M.

[*Mr. C. A. Kincaid; Sir George Lowndes; Mr. W. E. Crum*] [11TH MARCH, 1920.]

Bombay Presidency, owing to the rulings of the High Court the present Act is more or less of a dead letter. Nevertheless, the Judicial Commissioner's court in Sind, after considering this particular suggestion when it was made, before matters had got as far as the Select Committee, was of opinion that the proviso should not be introduced. As the Hon'ble Mr. Crum has said, the real effect of this proviso is to make a coolie who has been once imprisoned unemployable. The Hon'ble the Home Member has said, if your employer is such a fool as to employ a man who has once been convicted he does so with his eyes open, and has only himself to thank if he is cheated again. But with all deference to the Hon'ble the Home Member, that is not the point. The point is that the employer will not be such a fool and, as the Hon'ble Mr. Crum has said, that coolie will not be employed again.

"Then, my Lord, looking at it from the Judge's point of view, I would put it this way. To punish a man for the first offence and not to punish him afterwards is a reversal of the ordinary criminal law. Now, under the Criminal Procedure Code, the Court is empowered to bind a man or woman down for his or her first offence and to call him or her up for judgment in the event of recidivism. Under this proviso you are expected to punish a man for his first offence and to let him off for every offence which he commits afterwards. For these reasons, my Lord, I support the amendment."

11-43 A.M. **The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes** :—" My Lord, I think there are one or two other things that ought to be said in answer to these arguments. In regard to the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda I am inclined to say 'Heaven defend us from our friends!' The object of this proviso was not to prevent a second prosecution for the same offence, which, I think, there is really no reason to anticipate. I understand that the Calcutta High Court, so far as I could gather from the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda's speech, very properly turned down that suggestion at once. It is not, therefore, to meet the danger that the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda anticipates that this proviso has been suggested.

" With regard to the point made by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Allen, I doubt if that is an argument of great cogency. I always understood that the coolie in Assam has a very definite value and, when you have got him there, you want his labour and there is no chance of his being unemployed. If you have to pay the ordinary coolie one rupee a month more because he promises to stay for a year you will have to pay this man one rupee more, and you will do that presumably because it is worth your while to pay a coolie whom you have got already on your estate rather than have to bring another coolie from outside Assam to take his place, and this at a great cost, as we have been told on several occasions. Therefore, really it would be to the employer's interest to employ the coolie again, possibly giving him the extra rupee without the opportunity of recovering it under this particular Act.

" As regards the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma's suggestion, I do not think it is quite correct to say that the employer will only have his civil remedy; he will have the ordinary criminal remedies if he has been cheated by his employee.

" It also appears to me, with great deference to those who have taken the opposite view, that these extra payments to coolies on the understanding that they will stay for certain periods are hardly in the nature of the advances that we have been dealing with under this Act. I always understood that the kind of advance which it is necessary to give special power to recover under this Act was an advance to a man whom the employer had brought to the estate, and to whom he had given a sum of money to provide for the maintenance of his family during his absence. That is the typical case and not the case of a coolie to whom an employer has paid a slightly higher remuneration on the ground that he had promised to stay for a fixed period."

11-40 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Crum** :—" My Lord, I am glad that the Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes has put the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda right over the intention of this clause as regards a second complaint under the same contract,

[11TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Mr. W. E. Crum; Sir William Vincent.*]

I certainly understood that, when the amendment was put in, it was meant to refer purely to a fresh contract.

"As regards what the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma said about my misapprehension of the position, I do not think I agree with him. He says that the employer is not debarred from making a contract, but that he is debarred from making an advance to the employee. But, as a matter of fact, the two are the same thing; they are synonymous, because as I think the Hon'ble Mr. Allen has clearly pointed out, there is no possible chance of a coolie making a fresh contract without taking a further advance. Again, I do not think it is really a fact, as the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma pointed out, that this clause would only apply to a coolie who had remained in Assam and was ready to take up a fresh contract in Assam. It is quite conceivable that he might have gone back to the country whence he came, and that this clause might apply again if you were making an entirely fresh contract with him.

"As regards what the Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes said, I am not in a position to argue this from a legal point of view, but I would put it to members that this Bill is not simply a Bill which is for the benefit of the employer; it does confer very distinct benefits on the coolies as well, and it is certain that the coolies will not get these advances unless the employers are protected under the Act.

"Well, my Lord, I have got nothing more to say on the subject and, for the reasons which I have put forward and which have been very ably seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Allen, I suggest again that this clause should be deleted."

The amendment was put and declared carried.

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"My Lord, I ask for a division."

The Council divided as follows :—

Ayes—20.

Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis.
" Mr. W. E. Crum.
" Mr. H. Sharp.
" Mr. H. McPherson.
" Mr. A. H. Ley.
" Mr. R. A. Mant.
" Major-General Sir Alfred Bingley.
" Mr. C. A. Barron.
" Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks.
" Mr. N. F. Paton.
" Khan Shahib Shah Nawaz Bhutto.
" Mr. C. A. Kincaid.
" Mr. P. J. G. Pipon.
" Sardar Sundar Singh.
" Mr. H. A. Casson.
" A. E. Nelson.
" Mr. B. C. Allen.
" Mr. K. K. Chanda.
" Mr. G. F. S. Christie.
" Maung Bah Too.

Noes—26.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill.
" Sir George Lowndes.
" Sir George Barnes.
" Sir William Vincent.
" Mr. Shafi.
" Mr. W. M. Hailey.
" Sir Arthur Anderson.
" Pundit M. M. Malaviya.
" Mr. E. Burdon.
" Sir Sydney Crookshank.
" Mr. H. Moncrieff Smith.
" Mr. A. P. Muddiman.
" Mr. S. Sastri.
" Mr. R. Ayyangar.
" Mr. B. N. Sarma.
" Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur.
" Mr. V. J. Patel.
" Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.
" Mr. K. C. De.
" Maharaja Sir M. C. Nandi.
" Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.
" Chaudhri Mohamed Ismail Khan.
" Sir Umar Hayat Khan.
" R. B. K. V. Reddi.
" Mr. G. S. Khaparde.

The amendment was therefore negatived.

[*Sir William Vincent.*] [11TH MARCH, 1920.]

11-58 A.M. **The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:**—"My Lord, I now move that the Bill further to amend the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859, as amended, be passed. It would have been open, of course, to any Hon'ble Member, if the last amendment had been carried, to ask that the motion to pass the Bill should not be made to-day; but that contingency has fortunately not arisen, though I must say that in so far as the Government is represented by the member in charge, we secured a victory by the narrowest margin, particularly having regard to the fact that members of the Executive Council do as a practice always vote with the Government. The amendment was not, however, of very great importance; we have now discussed in this Council the Bill at very great length, and it only remains for me to assure members of this Council once again that the Bill is intended to relax the severity of the present law in so far as the labourer or workman is concerned, and that this has been our aim throughout our deliberations, both in this Council and before the Bill came before the Council. Throughout our examination of the question indeed we recognised that the retention of this Bill on the Statute-book is probably a matter of time. I am aware that many members, at least some members, would like to have introduced further amendments. It is open always to any member to do so by a separate Bill, but I hope that they will not deny support to the present measure on that ground. I shall be prepared, however, to address Local Governments pointing out that the policy of the Government of India is to administer this Act with the greatest leniency possible. I hope in these circumstances that my motion that the Bill be passed will receive the support of members of this Council."

The motion was put and agreed to.

LEPERS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

12 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent.**—"My Lord, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Lepers Act, 1898.

"In addressing this Council on this motion at present I do not think I need advert to more than three important clauses of the Bill. If Hon'ble members will take the trouble to study the Statement of Objects and Reasons which is annexed to the Bill, they will really see what the intention of the present legislation is. Under the law as it stands restrictions may be imposed upon the liberty of pauper lepers and further, lepers may be prohibited from following certain trades and exercising certain callings. They are referred to in section 9 of the Lepers Act and include the preparation of articles of food, driving in public carriages and exercising any trade or calling which is specifically prohibited. These provisions are, of course, enacted for the public benefit and for the prevention and spread of this really terrible disease. It has been found, however, that owing to the definition of the term lepers in the Act the present law is inadequate. If Hon'ble Members will refer for one moment to the definition of leper in section 2, they will see that it is there described that 'leper' means any person suffering from any variety of leprosy in whom the process of ulceration has commenced. Medical investigation has proved that leprosy is not only contagious when the patient is in the condition I have described, but even when these signs of disease are not apparent, and it is therefore proposed, in the public interest, to impose the same restrictions which the law now lays down on the pauper lepers and others in respect of lepers in whom this process of ulceration is not apparent although the disease is existent and there is the same danger of contagion. In these circumstances, we propose to amend the definition of the term 'leper' in the manner explained in the Bill.

"The next amendment is that of section 3, which provides for leper asylums being established in places where Local Governments are satisfied that

[11TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Sir William Vincent ; Mr. Nigel F. Paton ; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya*]

adequate arrangements for the accommodation and medical treatment of the lepers have been made. That is a small change, but I think one for the good.

"The Council may be interested to hear that our latest information on the subject of the treatment of this disease, to which Surgeon-General Edwards referred the other day, is very satisfactory in many cases. A new treatment over which Sir Leonard Rodgers spent much labour seems to have had most beneficial results, but it would be too early for us to make any definite statement as to the completely successful nature of this treatment. I may say, however, the results so far at any rate are very encouraging.

"The only other amendment to which I draw attention is the amendment of section 12. At present when a leper is liable to arrest under the Act, any police officer will arrest him It has been found in some provinces that police officers have, what may appear to Members of this Council, a somewhat natural repugnance to this work and are reluctant to execute this extremely unpleasant duty. We propose, therefore, to allow Local Governments to authorise specially qualified persons to assist the Police in effecting these arrests.

"The motion before the Council at present is only for leave to introduce and publish the Bill in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazettes. Both Local Governments and charitable organisations have, I may say, taken the greatest pains to do all that is possible to ameliorate the condition of these lepers and to provide for their accommodation and treatment; and we have been particularly asked by one of these organisations, with which, I think, some Members of this Council are familiar, to effect these amendments in the law to enable them to carry on their beneficent and charitable work with greater success.

"With these words, my Lord, I commend this motion to the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Nigel F. Paton :—"My Lord, I very heartily welcome the introduction of this Bill. I have had a good deal to do with lepers, having for the last twenty-five years or more been intimately associated with the management of the Acworth Leper Asylum in Bombay and I can with truth assure the Council that there is a very real need for this Bill, and I think I can also assure the Council that the general population of the country stand in far greater danger of infection from leprosy than is generally understood. 12-5 P.M.

"In my humble opinion I do not think the Bill goes as far as it should, but I am well aware that to endeavour to extend its scope would present very considerable and far-reaching difficulties. So far as the Bill goes, however, I trust, my Lord, that it will be passed into law at the earliest possible moment."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"My Lord, I heartily support the motion moved by the Hon'ble the Home Member and I congratulate the Government upon having decided to introduce this Bill. I hope that on the passing of this Bill we shall hear before long that many more Leper Asylums have been provided to ameliorate the condition of those poor sufferers of this foul disease and that organisations for administering relief to those sufferers have increased." 12-8 P.M.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"I beg to introduce the Bill, and to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit?"

The motion was put and agreed to.

[*Mr. Shafi.*] [11TH MARCH, 1920.]

JAGANNATH COLLEGE BILL.

12-0 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi** :—" My Lord, I have the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill to transfer the Jagannath College at Dacca from Trustees to the Governor of Bengal in Council.

"Hon'ble Members are no doubt aware that there exists in the town of Dacca a first grade collegiate institution of which my Hon'ble Friend Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterjee Bahadur is Principal. This college owes its existence to the public spirited generosity of the late Kishori Lal Rai Chaudhri, a Zemindar of Dacca who founded this institution in the year 1884 and, in order to perpetuate the memory of his father, gave it the name of Jagannath College.

"Later on, in the year 1907, the Board of Trustees of the institution formulated a scheme of expansion, and in connection with that scheme the Local Government of East Bengal and Assam made a large building grant to the institution and also a permanent recurring grant of Rs. 1,000 per mensem towards its maintenance.

"My Lord, this college is at present affiliated to the Calcutta University, but under the new condition of affairs which is about to come into existence in consequence of the establishment of the proposed University at Dacca, a material change in the state of affairs will be brought about. Under clause 48 of the Dacca University Bill, Hon'ble Members are aware, no educational institution can continue its existence within a radius of five miles from the Senate Hall of the new University and also continue to be associated with any outside University. But in order not to hurry the Trustees, Hon'ble Members will have noticed, we introduced a proviso to this clause giving them three years within which to make up their minds and during this period of three years the Jagannath College was to continue its association with the Calcutta University. Soon after the publication of the Bill, the Trustees of this college protested by telegram against its non-inclusion as one of the original Halls of the university, and when we were at Dacca during the Christmas week, two of the leading trustees accompanied by Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterjee Bahadur had a consultation with the Secretary in this department, as the result of which certain arrangements were entered into. Following upon those arrangements, a deed has already been executed between the Government of Bengal and the trustees putting an end to the trust under which this institution has been hitherto administered. And now the present Bill is introduced in this Council in order to enable the Jagannath College to enter the proposed university as one of the original Halls of that University. The arrangements arrived at may be summed up in a very few words. The third and fourth year classes of this college will be transferred from the existing institution to the University, and will constitute what is to be called the Jagannath Hall of the Dacca University. The first and second year classes will remain in their present habitation in the city of Dacca and will constitute an Intermediate College connected with the Dacca University and will form one of its principal feeders. In consequence of this arrangement, it must be obvious to Hon'ble Members that certain changes with reference to the management of the property now attached to the Jagannath College and the grant which is received by it from Government will have to be undertaken. It may be that part of the college library, a portion of the assets in its hands, and a portion also of the permanent recurring grant which is at present made by Government to it will have to be transferred to the University. Be that as it may, whatever the nature of those arrangements which may hereafter be entered into between the Local Government and the trustees—I cannot at this stage bind the Local Government in any way in connection with those arrangements—it is essential that a legislative enactment should be passed authorising the changes which are contemplated and in consequence the present Bill is presented to this Council. The principal provision in this Bill is embodied in clause 2, and thereby the properties at present attached to the Jagannath College are transferred to the Local Government,

[11TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Mr. Shafi; Mr. L. M. Chatterjee; The President; Mr. W. M. Hailey.*]

and, under sub-clause (2) of this clause, all debts and liabilities of the Jagannath College shall, from the commencement of this Act, be transferred to the Local Government, which shall thereafter discharge and satisfy all such debts and liabilities out of the aforesaid properties. This is the main provision of the Bill designed to carry out the intentions both of the Trustees and of the Local Government and of the Government of India as well, and I have no doubt that the motion will meet with the unanimous approval of this Council."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi :—"My Lord, I beg to introduce the Bill, and to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Chatterjee :—"My Lord, if I may speak a word in connection with the first part of the motion brought forward by the Hon'ble Member for Education . . .

The President :—"It has already been adopted by the Council. If Hon'ble Members would only rise in their seats, I could see them, but I cannot be certain that they wish to speak. I can only see them when they rise in their seats."

The motion was put and agreed to.

GOLD IMPORT (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey :—"My Lord, I beg leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Gold Import Act, 1917. I do not propose to detain the Council for more than a very few minutes over this Bill. In the first place, the merits of continuing temporarily the present control over the import of gold were the subject of a debate in this Council on February 24th on a Resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma, when I tried to show why it was necessary to maintain control so long as the internal price is above the new gold value of the rupee, namely, 10 rupees to the sovereign, which is equivalent to about Rs. 15-14-0 per tola of fine gold. The present price is about Rs. 18 per tola. I should, by the way, like to emphasise the fact that this temporary restriction is distinctly in accordance with, and not, as has been supposed in some quarters, contrary to, the recommendations of the Currency Committee. The Currency Committee recommended as follows:— 12-17 P.M.

'We accordingly recommend that the Gold Import Act should be repealed as soon as the change in the statutory ratio of the rupee to the sovereign to which we refer below has been effected.'

"That change in the statutory ratio has not, of course, yet been effected. But I have another reason, and that is, that when we decided to introduce this Bill, it was thought that the present Gold Import Act would probably expire before the next Session of the Council. Up to the present, however, no official notification has been made of the date fixed for the termination of the war, and, that being so, it is likely that the present Act, the duration of which is up to six months after the date fixed for the termination of the war, will continue in force until the Simla Session. In view of this, I propose merely to introduce the Bill, but to take no further steps in the matter during the present Session. By the time that the Council meets at Simla the position will probably be very much clearer. It may be that it will then be unnecessary to continue any legislation of this sort at all. Should, however, we decide that it is so necessary, then we shall, of course, have to justify the course to the Council, in the light of such circumstances as may then exist."

The motion was put and agreed to.

[*Mr. W. M. Hailey; Sir George Lowndes.*] [11TH MARCH, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey :—"My Lord, I now beg to introduce the Bill, and to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN SECURITIES BILL.

12-20 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey** :—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Government securities be taken into consideration.

"As I said in moving that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee, it is very largely technical; it has met with no public criticism; and it is fortunately not controversial. It has been considered in great detail and with great thoroughness by the Select Committee (to whose sedulous care I venture to pay a tribute); and, though improvements have been effected in detail, no change of principle has been made which I feel it necessary to bring to the notice of this Council. I believe that the Bill will, if accepted by this Council, prove of great value by rendering it easier to deal with our public securities, by clearing up outstanding difficulties about title, and by creating generally conditions likely to encourage investment in our loans. I beg, my Lord, to move that the report of the Select Committee be now taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey :—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill, as amended, be now passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY-TOWNS INSOLVENCY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

12-21 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes** :—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909, be taken into consideration. When I introduced the Bill I pointed out that it was merely supplementary to the Provincial Insolvency Bill which was passed in this Council. We have received no comments or criticisms upon it, and it is not necessary for me to say anything further to the Council on the subject. I move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes :—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL.

12-22 **The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey** :—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes, the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Sita Nath Ray, the Hon'ble Mr. Moncrieff Smith, the Hon'ble Mr. Paton, the Hon'ble Mr. Crum, the Hon'ble Mr. Cook, the Hon'ble Mr. Marjoribanks and myself, with instructions to report on or before the 20th March, 1920.

[11TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Mr. W. M. Hailey.*]

"In proposing that this Bill shall be considered by a Select Committee, I do not wish to repeat the general remarks which I made in introducing it to the Council. There is no outstanding change of principle, and the details are such as may somewhat more suitably be perhaps considered in Select Committee than in the course of a general discussion in Council. I only desire here to refer to some criticisms, or perhaps I should say interpellations, which have been addressed to us on the subject. The first refers to an apprehension that our reference to agricultural income in (x) of sub-clause (2) of clause 3 portends a change in the treatment of incomes of companies engaged in agricultural operations. That is not the intention. The change is being made simply to make it clear that agricultural income shall not be taken into account for any purpose at all, including the determination of the rate of tax to be paid. In other words to carry out fully the decision of this Council on the Resolution of the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur. The definition of 'agricultural income' in section 2 of the Act will of course remain unaltered. We have, secondly, been addressed on the subject of the definition of 'registered firms.' The definition is of importance, as I shall subsequently explain to-day in connection with the assessment of the revised super-tax. Our main object in drawing a distinction between registered and unregistered firms is to afford the Collector clear evidence as to the shares on which income or profits are divided. We have been told that the necessity for registering instruments of partnership may form an obstacle in the case of firms operating in this country whose head offices are situated abroad. We propose to leave this question for discussion in the Select Committee.

"I beg, my Lord, to move that the Bill be referred for the consideration of the Select Committee named by me."

The motion was put and agreed to.

SUPER-TAX BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the law relating to super-tax be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes, the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Sita Nath Ray, the Hon'ble Mr. Moncrieff Smith, the Hon'ble Mr. Paton, the Hon'ble Mr. Crum, the Hon'ble Mr. Cook, the Hon'ble Mr. Marjoribanks and myself, with instructions to report on or before the 20th of March 1920. 12-24 P.M.

"In introducing this Bill, I offered a few general remarks on its purport, and I now propose shortly to supplement these. The main purport of the Bill is, as the Council are already aware, to substitute a super-tax at a flat rate of one anna on the income of companies for the present rate of from one to three annas on the undivided profits. We have been reproached with departing from the true principle of the super-tax, which is taxation of the individual; but I am not sure that the Council will demand any justification of our action in proposing the present taxation. The old tax was admittedly undesirable, and we were under an obligation to amend it, but we cannot afford to forego the revenue which companies brought us under the super-tax head. It is not a question of economic propriety; and I do not therefore here enter into the discussions which have engaged the energies of economic writers, on the subject of corporation taxation; it is a question mainly of convenience. I do not believe that the incidence of the tax is such that it will either form a burden to existing, or hamper the creation of new, industries. At the worst, I expect to see only some slight re-adjustment in the capital value of shares.

"It will be noted that while taxing companies on the new basis, we at the same time retain the existing super-tax on individuals, unregistered firms and on Hindu undivided families. We continue to treat the unregistered firm as an individual for super-tax purposes, because we have no means of accurately gauging the shares of its component members. It is for the

[*Mr. W. M. Hailey; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*] [11TH MARCH, 1920.]

same reason that we continue to treat the Hindu joint family as an individual. The Council will remember the long discussions which took place on this subject in connection with the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma's amendment on the Income-tax Act of 1918. We did our best to meet the case as then presented to us; we considered with great care the various suggestions for treating the members of these families on an individual basis. We took into consultation several Hindu gentlemen skilled in the law; and we came reluctantly to the conclusion that there was no practicable or workable method of doing so. Indeed, we doubted whether a strictly legal interpretation of the law regulating such families would allow us to do so. We have gone further, and have not reproduced in the present Bill the provision of the existing Act, which allows of the deduction from the income of a Hindu joint family of any sum expended for the maintenance of any member of a family or finally allotted to him. We are advised that such deductions are liable to abuse; that it is possible to write off as expenses large sums which cannot properly be so called.

"Now as to registered firms; we have decided, since they do not stand in the same position in regard to corporate effort and protection against liabilities as companies, to treat their component shareholders as individuals. Some doubts have been expressed as to the meaning of the words registered and unregistered. The definition will be found in the amended Income-tax Bill which I have introduced to-day, and as I have said in introducing that Bill, if the definition presents difficulties, we hope that the matter will be considered, and the difficulties removed, by the deliberations of the Select Committee.

"So much for the main effect of the Bill; a second point at which we aim is the simplification of procedure by basing the Super-tax Act on the new Income-tax Act instead of the obsolete Act of 1886. The simplification in working will be great, since the assessment will now be on exactly the same basis as the ordinary income-tax. The point is not without importance in connection with an enquiry which has been addressed to us as to the definition of the term 'Income' for the purpose of the new super-tax in regard to companies, particularly insurance companies. The assessment will be on the same basis as now in force for the income-tax; the word is not defined in the Act, but I shall be glad to lay before the Select Committee the current instructions in regard to the method of assessment. Here I merely wish to emphasise that there will be no change of method.

"There is one final point, but an important one. The new form of taxation involves in some cases a payment of both kinds of super-tax; that is to say, an individual whose dividends have already paid the flat rate of one anna in the rupee, will, if his income exceeds Rs. 50,000, be called upon to pay super-tax also as an individual. The Council will not, I think, consider this to be an undue hardship. The double payment will affect only those whose income, including income from dividends, are over Rs. 50,000, and will affect them only to the extent that such super-taxable income is derived from dividends. In the most extreme case, and I take an extreme case so as to show the matter in its worst light, one of our millionaire friends would pay three annas in the rupee on so much of his income as exceeds two lakhs a year, while so much of his income as is derived from the dividends of companies whose total income is over half a lakh will have paid at source one anna in the rupee.

"I now beg to move that the Super-tax Bill be referred to the Select Committee named by me."

12-33 P.M. **The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.**—"My Lord, I had hoped that the Government would have been in a position to consolidate the Income-tax Act and the Super-tax Act so as to bring the tax-payers under one enactment and free the income-tax payer and the super-tax payer from many of the difficulties to which they are exposed under the present laws. I suppose pressure of work in the Council might have prevented the Government from undertaking that task. I hope, however, that will soon be undertaken.

[11TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Rao Bahadur B N. Sarma; Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Mr. W M. Hailey; The President.*]

"To the regret of Hindu joint families we find that the Hon'ble the Finance Member chooses to go further and make their position more intolerable than it has been under the previous Act. We were complaining that the effect of the law was practically to discourage the continuance of the Hindu joint family system as it was. The Government expressed their sympathy with us and said that the only obstacle was the inability on our part to point out a method whereby they could adjust taxation so as to fall on the right shoulders. I believe, my Lord, that that is not an insuperable task, and if the brains of the Government officials, let alone those of the poor non-officials who are not well versed in the intricacies of the problem of taxation, are exercised in the matter, and for the benefit of the Hindu joint family taxpayer, I think some relief can be afforded. There seems to be no justification, my Lord, for removing the few safeguards that were provided for in the present Act. I hope the Select Committee will give further consideration to the matter and not make the position worse in the case of Hindu joint families.

"Then another point which would strike one is that individual firms, whether they are Hindu joint family firms or individual traders, are perhaps put in a worse position than companies under the present system. I hope I am mistaken in forming that impression, but it seems to me that an individual trader would have to pay one anna to three annas, whereas a company would be liable to pay only one anna, and therefore could compete more successfully with the individual or firm in business. Whether that would be the effect I cannot exactly say, but I hope the Select Committee will look into that matter and not expose the individual trader, whether joint family trader or otherwise, to this new risk. I am sure that there is no necessity at the present moment for tightening up the law in order to bring in more money under the Super-tax Act. It may be necessary to administer the Income-tax Act more efficiently. I believe the Government have taken steps to do that and plenty of money is coming into the exchequer. I hope, under those circumstances, that the Government would not remove the few safeguards provided under the old Act and make the law, tighter so far as super-tax taxation is concerned?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:—"My Hon'ble friend Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur is ill and may not be able to take an active part in the deliberations of the Select Committee. In these circumstances, may I have the leave of the Council to propose the name of another Indian member in the person of my Hon'ble friend Mr. B. N. Sarma?" 12-38 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey:—"My Lord, we have had no notice that the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur will not be able to attend the meetings of the Select Committee. But if, with the Hon'ble Mr. Sita Nath Ray's own consent, the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda makes the proposal that the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma should be substituted for his, I, of course, should have no objection at all. I should not like, however, to ask the Council to remove the name of the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur until I was assured that he himself had consented to that course."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda:—"I do not propose the substitution but the addition of the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"May I say, my Lord, that the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur may find himself in a position to come. I have enough work to do and hope I may be excused."

The President:—"Does the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey wish to reply on the debate?"

Mr. W. M. Hailey; The President; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.] [11TH MARCH, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey :—"I entirely understand, my Lord, the attitude that the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has taken up on the subject of our treatment of the Hindu joint family; I know from the previous discussions on the subject how strongly he feels on that matter. I can merely assure him that, with the kind assistance of my Hon'ble friend Sir George Lowndes and at considerable personal trouble to several gentlemen whom we asked to come up from great distances to advise us in the matter, we did our very best to get over this difficulty.

"If, however, the Select Committee can demonstrate that they have better brains than we have, if they can find any working device for getting over the difficulty, if they can surmount the obstacle which I may say has baffled each and every one of the Local Governments that were consulted on the subject and each and every one of the persons whom the Local Governments themselves consulted, if they can find any such device, and it will not cause the loss of any considerable amount of income, we shall be glad to adopt it. I think, with your permission, my Lord, I should like to fall in with the suggestion put forward by Mr. Chanda and add the name of Mr. Sarma to the Select Committee if he will consent to serve on it, in order that he may put his views on this particular subject fully before them."

The President :—"I understood that Mr. Sarma did not wish to serve on the Committee."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—"My Lord, I never said that I refused to serve upon the committee; I only said that if it were possible some one else might be appointed. I mean that I shall never say that I do not have the time or that I shall not undertake that business."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey :—"I take it, my Lord, that that amounts to a consent, however unwilling, on the part of Mr. Sarma to give way to the calls of public duty. As to the point in regard to unregistered firms, that also will be considered duly by the Select Committee. There is no further point that has been raised in Council to-day, and I have merely to ask that the matter may now be referred to the Select Committee for further consideration."

The amended motion* was put and agreed to.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA BILL.

12-59 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Hailey :**—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill to constitute an Imperial Bank of India and for other purposes be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes, the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Sita Nath Ray, the Hon'ble Mr. Muddiman, the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha, the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, the Hon'ble Sir G. M. Chitnavis, the Hon'ble Mr. Crum, the Hon'ble Mr. Cook, the Hon'ble Mr. Marjoribanks, the Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland and myself, with instructions to report on or before the 20th March, 1920.

"My Lord, in introducing this Bill on March 1st I explained, I think very fully, the general outlines of the scheme to form an Imperial Bank of India out of the three existing Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. I described to the Council the great importance we attach to this scheme as marking a very definite step forward in the direction of providing this country with the banking facilities of which she is admittedly so much in need. This latter is such a truism that I am quite sure that any measure which promises to give substantial results in this direction will engage the good-will of all

*That the Bill to amend the law relating to super-tax be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes, the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Sitanath Ray, the Hon'ble Mr. Moncrieff Smith, the Hon'ble Mr. Paton, the Hon'ble Mr. Crum, the Hon'ble Mr. Cook, the Hon'ble Mr. Marjoribanks, the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma and the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey, with instructions to report on or before the 20th March 1920.

[11TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Mr. W. M. Hailey.*]

Members of this Council. In such criticisms as I have seen of the scheme, and of the present Bill which seeks to give effect thereto, I have nowhere seen it denied that this measure is undoubtedly a very substantial step forward in the right direction.

"In my introductory speech I also referred to certain other beneficial results which we look for from the scheme. The most important among these is the opportunity it will give to the young men of this country to be trained in modern methods of banking. I will not repeat what I said on this point on March 1st. Further, by bringing together all the classes and interests which are now variously represented in the three Presidency Banks, we hope to do something to nationalize our premier banking institution, and to secure that co-operation among the various communities and interests which is an indispensable factor in promoting the economic interests of this country.

"I do not propose, therefore, to say anything more about the general character of the scheme, the broad outlines of which have been before the public for some months. All that I need do, I think, on the present motion is to say a few words about the way in which the Bill itself seeks to give effect to the scheme. Here, again, my task has been lightened by the very full description of the provisions of the Bill given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons which the Hon'ble Members will, no doubt, have read. The preparation of the Bill has presented peculiar difficulties, and if I may, with propriety do so, I should like to compliment the Legislative Department on the very effective piece of drafting which they have evolved. A large number of the provisions of the Bill itself, and of the Schedules, relate to matters which are more or less of a technical character, which have to be provided for in the constitution of all large corporations, and which are designed to regulate the conduct of the every-day business of the Bank, its relations with shareholders, the issue of capital, transference of shares, board meetings, the winding up of the existing three banks, and so forth. I do not think I need trouble the Council with any explanation of those provisions; they will be carefully examined in Select Committee, and the advice and criticisms of the non-official Members on that Committee will be most valuable.

"Before, however, I come to the clauses of this Bill which, from the point of view of the general tax-payer are the most important, there is one matter to which I ought to refer, namely, the various restrictions which it is proposed to impose on the business of the Bank. Generally speaking, these follow the restrictions of the existing Presidency Banks' Act. Subject to any suggestions of detail which the Select Committee may put forward, I am sure the Council will agree with me that a central institution of this character, which is to be entrusted with very great responsibilities in the matter of acting as Government's banker, cannot, in the interests of the tax-payer, be allowed to engage in business which may be quite right and proper for an ordinary joint stock bank (such as advances on shares or land or house property), but which is not desirable for an institution which is meant to be pre-eminently a banker's Bank and must therefore keep its resources fluid. There is one restriction, indeed, which has evoked some criticism in certain quarters, though it is not a new restriction, namely, the restriction that the Bank shall not do foreign exchange business with the ordinary public. I referred to this matter in my speech introducing the Bill on the 1st March, and I will not repeat what I said then in the matter. I will only point out that the new Bank, unlike the present Presidency Banks, will be able to engage in foreign exchange, though not with the general public. I doubt if there is any *quasi* State Bank which goes into the market and buys foreign exchange bills from the ordinary public. It uses its resources in such a way that banks doing foreign exchange business rely thereon for re-discounting or acceptance of their bills, and that, I submit, is the proper function for a Bank of this sort.

"While, however, we have preserved the general character of the present restrictions, the Bill proposes to relax these in certain directions which, I think Hon'ble Members will agree, are well within the limit of safety. These are mentioned in the notes under clause 8.

[*Mr. W. M. Hailey.*] [11TH MARCH, 1920.]

"I must also mention another very important matter in which the new Bank will differ from the existing Banks. I refer to the establishment of a London office. This matter has a long history behind it, with which, however, I do not think I need trouble the Council, except to say that it is common knowledge that the Presidency Banks have for many years desired access to London and have hitherto been refused it, for reasons which seemed good to previous Secretaries of State and former Governments of India. In our despatch to the Secretary of State of 25th June, 1919, which Hon'ble Members have seen, we stated that in our opinion the grounds for accepting the proposal for a London office were irresistible, and we added 'we feel confident that you will agree that in the case of a national institution like the Imperial Bank of India the denial of a London office, which would be represented as dictated by excessive care for the interests of non-Indian concerns cannot be contemplated.' The Council will probably join with me in a feeling of satisfaction that the present Secretary of State has agreed to the new Bank being represented in London. My Hon'ble friends, when they next visit London either for their own purposes, or as many of them have done lately in the cause of India, and when they go down Fleet Street or the Strand, will not only see the board of the Union Bank of South Africa, or the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, or the Dominion Bank of Canada, but the board of the Imperial Bank of India.

"I now turn to those provisions of the Bill which are likely to be of special interest to the general public. The first of these is clause 10, which declares that it shall be lawful for the Bank to enter into an agreement with the Government to act as Government's banker and to undertake any other business which Government may from time to time entrust with the Bank. That clause goes on to lay down that the Governor General in Council shall have power to issue instructions to the Bank in respect of any matter which in his opinion vitally affects the financial policy of the Government or the safety of the public funds, and that, in the event of the Bank disregarding such instructions, such agreement may be declared void. Further, it requires that within five years from the commencement of this Act the Bank shall establish and maintain not less than 100 new branches, the location of at least one-fourth of which shall be decided by Government. I think the Council will agree that they are very important provisions. They enable us, through our representative on the Central Board, to ensure that the Bank's business is not conducted in such a way as to be injurious to the public interests. They further ensure an immediate progress in the matter of increasing banking facilities. I need not dilate on this point; all I would add is that the mere starting and manning of a minimum number of 100 new branches within five years must necessarily of itself lead to a very large increase in the employment of Indians, and I foresee that one of the first tasks which the Central Board of the Bank will have to undertake, when it is constituted, is to take immediate steps for the training of young Indians in banking business; I do not know how otherwise they will be able to recruit the required staff.

"My Lord, the other important point is the constitution of the governing body of the Bank. The Council will recollect what I said on this matter on March 1st. The Central Board is to consist of 14 members, of whom 4, namely, the Controller of Currency and the Secretaries of the three local Boards, will have no vote, the remaining 10 will be the presidents and vice-presidents of the local Boards, two managing governors, and two non-officials to be nominated by Government. I explained in my introductory speech why we have provided for these two non-official governors, and if the Council will allow me I will read what I said on that occassion :—'We have been told by certain critics that if the governing body is limited to the constitution I have described this institution will have what the writers are pleased to call an entirely European character. I must delay the Council while I examine this objection. In one of the constituent Banks, the Bank of Bombay—Indian shareholders are already in a majority, and 3 out of the 6 Directors of that Bank are Indians, one of whom, besides being one of the leaders of industry in this country, is a prominent Member of this Council. I am again glad to hear

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that the Bank of Madras has recently invited an Indian gentleman to join its directorate. The Council will, I think, agree that it is not for Government to dictate to the shareholders whom they should or should not elect as directors, and I can see no justification for any attempt to legislate in the direction of compelling the shareholders to exercise their choice in favour of members of one class of the community rather than another. But we desire to see the new Bank start under the most favourable auspices. We desire that there should remain no doubt or suspicion, justifiable or unjustifiable, that the interests of the general tax-payer, who will contribute a considerable portion of the Bank's resources in the shape of Government balances, are not sufficiently represented. While, therefore, we do not intend any dictation to the shareholders regarding their own representatives on the governing body, we have decided to take power in the Bill for the Governor General in Council to nominate two additional members to the governing body of the Bank. These members will be non-officials; they will be nominated for a year; but can be re-nominated; and the provision will, as I hope the Council will agree, amply meet the desire that the interests of the general tax-payer will be sufficiently represented.

"I see, my Lord, that the Hon'ble Mr. Patel has an amendment the effect of which will be to postpone the passing of this Bill. I shall not attempt to anticipate any arguments we have to urge on that cause, but I think I have said enough already to convince the Council that it is a measure which has been long looked for and the consummation of which if it can now be achieved will be of great benefit to India. If delay is caused by any action of this Council it can be nothing but detrimental to the interests of India.

"I commend this Bill, my Lord, to the Council in the full conviction that it is one which very definitely makes for the furtherance of the country's economic interests; and I beg to move the motion which stands in my name, namely, that it should now be referred to a Select Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"My Lord, I have the honour to move an amendment that in the motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee all words beginning with 'with instructions to report' till the end of the motion be omitted. 12-56 P.M.

"My Hon'ble friend, Mr. Hailey, has very rightly pointed out that this is a very important and useful measure. He has laboured at length to explain to this Council the various provisions of the Bill. There are, as this Council will see, as many as 34 clauses to this Bill. The Bill was published for the first time on the 1st March—I do not know whether it was published in the Gazette of India on the 1st March—but it saw the light of day for the first time on that date and probably after two or three days it was published in the Gazette of India. Well, ordinarily the practice of this Council is that a Select Committee to whom a Bill is committed by this Council, is not to report on it until the expiration of three months from the date of the publication of the Bill in the Gazette of India. I refer this Council to Rule 25 of our Council Rules printed at page 91 of the Legislative Council Manual. It reads, 'After publication of the Bill in the Gazette of India, the Select Committee to which the Bill may have been referred shall make a report thereon. Such report shall be made not sooner than three months from the date of the first publication in the Gazette of India, unless the Council orders the report to be made sooner.'

"Now, my Lord, ordinarily as I say, the Select Committee can report on the Bill after the expiration of three months from the date of publication of it in the Gazette of India. Power is, however, given to the Council to ask the Select Committee to report earlier if there are special circumstances in the case of any Bill. The whole question therefore before this Council at present is whether there are in this case any special circumstances which would justify this Council to give special instructions to the Select Committee to make its report earlier than the prescribed period of three months. And, my Lord, the Bill has not been before the public even for a week. Many people have hardly

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seen the Bill. The public must have reasonable time to express their views on the various clauses contained in this Bill. There are a good many points involved in the Bill; in the first place, there is the question regarding the constitution of a Central Board on which there should be at least half the number of Indian representatives. I understand the Indian commercial community of Bombay has already kicked up a row in the matter. Then, again, there is the similar question as to the constitution of local boards. In Madras, there is no Indian as director, nor in Bengal, though as my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Hailey, says there are three Indian gentlemen as directors in the Bombay Bank . . . .

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur:—"In Madras one director has been appointed."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"Then, again, there is the question as to whether there should be a separate gradation at all for the European and Indian staff. Then there is the further question that there should be no importation of Englishmen till a larger element of Indians has been trained up for the higher administrative posts in the service of the new Bank. There is also the question whether the new hundred branches proposed to be opened should not be manned by Indians alone, and again whether any restrictions should be put upon the right of shareholders for the inspection of the Bank's registers. We had recently had some trouble in Bombay over this question, and therefore the matter requires to be made quite clear. Then, again, there is an important question whether the Imperial Bank should be allowed to do exchange business or not, and that is really a very difficult question. As I say, my Lord, this Bill which is of such magnitude and of such far-reaching consequences has hardly been before the public for a week. My Hon'ble friend, Mr. Hailey, has referred in his speech to the criticisms that he has received in connection with this Bill. I do not know from whom he has received criticisms. The Bill has hardly been before the public, except perhaps the Delhi public, who might have had copies of the Bill a couple of days earlier than people in Bombay, Bengal or Madras. However that may be, I have ventured to bring forward this amendment, because I know there is a strong feeling in Bombay that this Bill should for the present be deferred, and that the opinions of the public be invited. Very recently, your Excellency, the Industrial Conference met in Bombay under the presidency of my Hon'ble friend, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, at which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

'This Conference considers that the Bill dealing with the proposed Imperial Bank should be published in full detail and criticisms invited from the public before any definite action is taken.'

This resolution was moved by a friend of mine, Mr. S. R. Bomanjee, and unanimously adopted by the Industrial Conference. I do not know what view my Hon'ble friend, Sir Fazulbhoy, takes on this question now, but that was the view he took only a month ago when he presided over the Conference. And of course I shall not blame the Government if they do not take the resolutions of the Congresses and Conferences very seriously when their own Presidents choose to repudiate them. This is, however, by the way, but the fact remains that the people in Bombay do demand that this Bill ought to be published and criticisms invited.

"Then, again, in the three Presidency Banks which it is proposed to amalgamate into one Imperial Bank represent a capital of 15 crores of rupees. My Hon'ble friend has just stated that so far as the Bombay Bank is concerned, the majority of the shareholders are Indians, and I cannot understand why a scheme affecting the whole commercial community, the shareholders, customers, and also I venture to say, the general tax-payer, should be given legislative sanction so hurriedly and without giving the people concerned ample opportunity to place their views before this Council and the Select Committee. I should very much like that a measure of this kind should be left over to be considered by a somewhat more representative Council such as we are going to have shortly. But as that cannot be, my Lord, I want the

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Government to accept this motion which merely asks this Council to follow the ordinary rules of business. I do not want anything more. I want that this Council should follow its ordinary rules of business and should not go out of its way to give special instructions to the Select Committee that they should report on or before such and such a date. It seems to me perfectly clear, my Lord, that the Government is determined to have this measure through this Session of the Council, and therefore they want the Select Committee to report by the 20th of this month,—I think it is the 20th,—and we close the Sessions on or about the 22nd instant. If it is not the intention of Government to have this Bill passed through this session of the Council, there is no justification for asking the Select Committee to report by the 20th March. I have no doubt, therefore, that the Government seriously intend to have this measure placed on the Statute-book before the close of the present Sessions.

"I do not know, my Lord, why we should not in this case follow the ordinary procedure that is usually followed in other cases in this Council. There is no such hurry in regard to this Bill. Then, again, the question whether there should be a State Bank, or whether there should be an amalgamation of the three Banks into an Imperial Bank as proposed by this Bill, is one which is pending consideration for the last so many years. What is there in this Bill which calls for so much haste? Why does my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Hailey, say that delay in this case is detrimental to public interests? What were Government doing for so many years? Why did they not bring forward this or a similar measure years ago? And now, when the public ask for some time, we are told, 'Oh, delay is dangerous to public interests.' Well, if public interests were the guiding and deciding factors we should have seen a State Bank long ago. Even now the Government does not come out with that proposal. When was the amalgamation scheme published? The full scheme was published on the 12th of January, I believe, and the share-holders of the Bank of Bombay were asked to consider the matter then and there and sanction it. Is that fair, my Lord? And the Council will be surprised to hear that the scheme was found printed in June last and it was placed before the share-holders on the day of the meeting, that is the 12th of January.

"I do not know why all this secrecy? I cannot understand it. Why not do things straight? Take the opinions of the people, give them some time; let them consider the Bill, and we shall consider all their objections and decide the matter. Well, my Lord, I do not think I can usefully add anything more to my arguments. As I say, there is absolutely no urgency about the matter and the Bill might as well wait. Let the Select Committee be appointed now and let that Select Committee report as usual according to the usual procedure. The Bill will then come up in September. I do not say there should be no Select Committee now. That is not my motion Let there be a Select Committee, and let that Select Committee do its work in the ordinary course."

[At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch.]

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey:—"I desire, my Lord, to answer at once certain considerations that have been put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Patel in regard to his amendment, and I desire to speak only on the amendment. I desire to do so at an early opportunity because, I think, the Hon'ble Mr. Patel has not given us credit for our endeavours to get this matter properly put before the public. Let me recite the facts. The amalgamation was hinted at in Mr. Howard's speech in the discussions in Council last September. Early in the winter, towards the end of November or the beginning of December, the banks published a very full summary of the scheme containing all the essential information. That summary was printed in the newspapers; it was discussed and it was criticised. The Hon'ble Mr. Patel asked me whence I got the criticisms to which I referred. Well, my Lord, criticisms are frequently welcome to us; I often find them very helpful; I always ask my friends to produce any criticisms they have. But I am a somewhat busy man and I do not go out of my way to invent criticisms. I found those criticisms to 2-30 P.M.

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which I referred in the newspapers; they are a proof that the scheme had been fully ventilated in the press, and I am bound to say that while I found criticism I found also at the same time very many favourable comments on the scheme. I maintain that the public has, for some months, been in full possession of all the essential features of this scheme. It is perfectly true that the despatches between us and the Secretary of State were not published until February, the 12th. Those despatches were useful for a consideration of the scheme; they were not essential to it. Our Bill has, I admit, only recently been published, but if Hon'ble Members will cast their eyes over the Bill they will see that the greater part of it refers almost entirely to what I may call the domestic affairs of the banks. The features which interest the public have already been before the public for some months.

"Now, what are the points on which Mr. Patel thinks that the public should have time for further consideration? They are such points as these, whether there should be a definite number of Indians on the Board of Control, whether there should be a definite Indian representation on the local Board; whether it should be laid down that there should be a definite number of Indian managers on the establishment of the bank; whether or not it should be laid down that there should be no differential scales of pay between Indians and Europeans in the bank. That is the type of matter on which he wishes the public to have further time for consideration. Now, I wish to be perfectly frank about matters of this sort. We believe the Bill as it stands to be a useful one, but I must say at once on behalf of the Government that they would be reluctant to proceed with a measure which for the first time in the history of Indian legislation provided by Statute for discrimination between Indians and Europeans. So much for that point.

"He then said that he thought that the public ought to have further time to consider a somewhat controversial point, a point which has at all events proved controversial in the past, namely, the right of inspection. If Mr. Patel had done us the bare honour to read the Statement of Objects and Reasons, he would have seen that that statement prominently called attention to the fact that the right of inspection was provided for in the Bill.

"Then, again, he referred to the question whether or not the new bank should have the right of dealing direct in exchange. I have dealt with that twice; I do not wish to trouble the Council with it again now. I will only repeat what I have said before, namely, that the shareholders in the banks have not themselves asked for that.

"Now, my Lord, may I turn from these criticisms for a minute to what I consider to be the constructive reasons why we should not delay this legislation. This is an amalgamation which has been pending for many years. It has been defeated in the past more than once by local, by inter-provincial, jealousies. It has, I think, on one occasion been put aside through what perhaps we should regard now as the undue caution of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State. We now see ourselves within reasonable reach of consummating that amalgamation. But it is a business matter and I appeal to any business man here to say whether when, after careful negotiation, after smoothing down inter-provincial jealousies, after providing for a number of divergent interests in regard to the participation in capital, an amalgamation is arranged, he would venture to suggest that it should be delayed for some months; that the market for the shares of the interest should be unsettled; that the shareholders should not know where they are, that the managers of the banks should not know whether they are or are not to make arrangements for an increased staff, or new buildings for their branches. I say that is no way whatever for the Council to deal with a business proposition. Mr. Patel would not only delay it for the immediate present, but he expressed a desire that it should be referred to the Reformed Councils. I do not know, my Lord, what attitude he thought those Reformed Councils would take on the subject. I think perhaps in his mind he has some suspicion that they would form a better judgment on it than the present Council. I myself am prepared to entertain every confidence in the common sense and

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the political wisdom of the new Councils, but I see no reason to suppose that they will exhibit either greater common sense or greater political wisdom than this Council. I say to this Council that it has here a chance of passing a useful piece of legislation. There will come a time when the records of this Council will be scanned by historians, and I say it 'Do not miss the opportunity . . . .'

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel :—"I rise to a point of order, my Lord. My case is not that this Bill should go to the next Council. Then, why all this argument? My case is that the Select Committee should meet later on and report by September."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey :—"My Lord, I have, I think, a good memory. I remember distinctly, and I do not fear any contradiction on this point, that Mr. Patel suggested that it might well be left to the new Council. If I am mistaken about that, no doubt the records of this Council will put me right. I say it would be well if this Council could assure itself that, when its records come to be scrutinised in the future, there should be found on its records so useful and so constructive a piece of legislation as this."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde :—"Your Excellency, I wish to support the motion to drop the words indicated so as to admit of this Bill reaching this Council again at Simla. And my reason for this, in addition to the reasons given by the Hon'ble Mover, is, among others, that in the despatch of the Government of India it is stated (I read from page 3) that 'we do not claim that this widespread extension of branches will work a sudden miracle or will immediately prove itself the long-sought talisman to charm the wealth of India from its hoards. We do not look for rapid or dramatic results.' I read this sentence out to show that no immediate results are expected from the passing of this Bill, and the Government of India themselves do not expect—or do not appear to show here—that there is any great urgency about that matter. Then I have a difficulty which I have always felt and which from a commonsense point of view I put forward to-day, and I think it will require a good deal of consideration too. From the memorandum of the Directors submitted to Government, I read paragraph 2—'The amalgamation appears to be not only desirable, but also inevitable. It is highly probable that powerful banking interests in London will before long obtain control of certain Indian interests, more particularly those of certain Indian Exchange Banks. The probable acquisition of interests in India by some of the large London Joint Stock Banks renders it imperative that the Presidency Banks should close their ranks, consolidate their position, and present a united front.' Now what is this united front to be presented for? To prevent London Banks from acquiring interests in India. What is the objection to London Banks acquiring interests in India? I cannot conceive of there being any, even so far as I am concerned. I am not a business man nor a financier, but so far as I can see, if more capital comes in and there is, so to speak, a competition among capitalists, we who borrow will be benefited thereby, and will be able to get it at smaller rates of interest. Obviously these three bank people are doing good trade I believe, and they do not want London Bankers to come here and take a share of it. At least that is how I read this paragraph. So, looking at it from both these points of view, I do not see that there is any urgency about the matter. Nor do I fear that London Bankers acquiring interests in exchange or other things in India will be an evil. To my mind it will be a distinct benefit. It will bring in more capital, there will be competition, and we shall get the capital cheaper. Also, I suppose something of that kind was also in mind in the case of the proposed amalgamated bank because they also propose to have an office in London. So obviously having connection with London will be advantageous in all ways I believe. So the reasons for urgency do not appear to be present and 2-30 P.M.

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in the ordinary course, during which the Bill is published, there is two or three months' time for people to consider and give their opinion and we talk about it and debate on it. I think that course is the right course to follow in this particular instance. People like me would like to have some time to think out whether it would really be an evil for London Bankers to acquire interests here. At present I am persuaded that it would be distinctly beneficial. There may be other people also I believe more or less of the same opinion as myself. So on these grounds I support the motion that this Bill may go to a Select Committee, but that that Select Committee should not be directed to submit their report before the 20th instant. So I support the amendment."

2-44 P.M. **The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy**:—"My Lord, I wish at the outset to state that I am placed in this Council in a very delicate position. I am the Vice-President of the Bank of Bombay. At the same time I represent the commercial interests of the Indian community in this Council. I am glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey has corrected the statement made by my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Patel. He mixes up the two notifications. One was the scheme which was sent to the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay in India—a Government notification based on the Secretary of State's despatch in regard to the scheme. That scheme of Mr. Montagu's was published on the day when the general meeting of the Bank of Bombay was called in February. Then the scheme of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay was sent to them in India and they were asked to express their opinion in February. That is the difference between the two. I will now come to the position in Bombay. As the Hon'ble the Finance Member has told us in his speech, the majority of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay are Indians They can appoint any Directors or all the Directors if they want, and therefore they can have no objection to the scheme. There are already three Indian Directors on the Board—one is a Hindu, one a Parsi, and one a Muhammadan. Then about the staff. The Bank of Bombay for the last three years have elaborated a new scheme by which new candidates who pass through the College of Commerce in Bombay are being taken up and gradually they will be able to occupy the higher posts. Some of the higher posts (such as the sub-managerships of the branches) have been given to Indians, and I think, on that score too, my Lord, I can say with authority, as being on the Board, that the Indians will have their due share in the management and in the clerical staff also The only apprehension of the Bombay people is that they should not have an adequate portion, that is nearly half, of the appointments in the Central Board. I am glad to find from the Bill that two members are going to be put in by the Government of India. Of course they cannot in the legislation put in any racial distinction because if gradually all the shares are acquired by Indins there will be nearly all Indians, therefore to protect other interests they can put in Europeans. So there is no objection on that point and these questions can be discussed at the Select Committee meeting. Now I come to the question of the general feeling of the commercial community in India on this subject. In the Bank of Bengal and in the Bank of Madras there have been no Indian Directors for several years. The first reason is that nearly 3-4ths of the shareholders in Bengal and in Madras are Europeans, and, if the shareholders wish to appoint Europeans, surely they can do so. But, at the same time, as the Hon'ble the Finance Member has told us, there is another side to the question, namely, that the public moneys are being put in these banks and therefore it would be advisable if the management in Madras and Bengal could include some Indian Directors. I am glad to find that the Bank of Madras has already got an Indian Director. I hope the Bank of Bengal will also have Indian Directors, so that there can be no complaint. Not only that, but in the interests of these banks, I am sure that if they appoint Indian Directors it will be advantageous to them, because they will have to deal largely with Indians in giving out the money, also borrowing the money, and therefore the Indian Directors will guide the European Directors in regard to the Indian people.

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"My Lord, now in regard to the amendment of my friend, Mr. Patel. As we find in the Currency Committee's report on the last occasion, it has been clearly pointed out that our banking facilities are very meagre. While in other countries, where there is a small or much smaller population than ours, they have got in proportion a larger number of branches of the banks. In India, there are only 165 towns with bank offices, while in the United States there are 9,138 and in Canada 4,000 branches. That clearly shows that banking facilities are very urgently needed in this country and that also very soon because the war is over and there is an industrial boom, and we want more money for the trades, commerce and industries. And therefore for the expansion of trade we want that a lot of money, which is lying dormant in the country, should filter down to the banks and be fully utilised for trades' purposes.

"Therefore, my Lord, I am anxious that the scheme should be carried through as soon as possible; but if there is a strong objection by the Indian members and if they feel that we ought to postpone this for at least three or four months, I shall not strongly oppose it, though I am not in favour of it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—"My Lord, in addressing a few remarks at this stage, I shall have regard almost entirely to the consideration of the question from the general tax-payer's point of view. To me, My Lord, looking at it from the general tax-payer's point of view it does not make much difference as to whether the shareholders are Indians or Europeans. Shareholders, whether Indians or Europeans, would like to make as much profit as they can, receive as much dividend as they can, and the anxious care of the Government seems to have been to protect by means of the constitution of the Central Board the general policy of the banking system, so that the pecuniary interests of the shareholders may not obtain an ascendancy in the actual decision of the various questions which may come up before them. Looking at it from the general tax-payer's point of view, although perhaps it is a vain regret, I cannot help thinking that the Government might have assimilated the constitution of the Imperial Bank to what obtains in several of the continental countries, *viz.*, while retaining the powers of the shareholders in purely domestic and local concerns, practically taking over the central management of the whole business under Government guidance, of course with expert control provided for. Two questions confront the tax-payer at this juncture, namely, as to whether his general interests are likely to be protected under the scheme as formulated in this Bill, and as to whether he is not surrendering a little too much for practically nothing; that is, as to whether there is a sufficient *quid pro quo* in this bargain between the three Presidency Banks and the Government as representing the tax-payers. Now, this question of the amalgamation of the banks dates from as early a period as 1867, and although the Government of India favoured the amalgamation and tried to encourage it, I think the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey was right in saying that it almost always eluded their grasp owing to the provincial jealousies of the several banks. Therefore there is no doubt much to be said in favour of the view that when once we could get the three banks together we must not allow the opportunity to slip, if there were sufficiently cogent considerations in favour of this being the only feasible plan, and if there is any real danger of the shareholders backing out of this bargain, which to my mind seems to be rather a remote contingency, having regard to the fact that they obtain too much rather than too little by way of *quid pro quo*. To make the position clear: Hon'ble Members will admit that if we take into consideration the history of other countries we find there is a limitation upon the interest which on private capital the shareholders are allowed to draw in these semi-state banks, in Imperial banks. The actual dividends paid to the shareholders was never, I think, allowed to exceed 9·8 in Germany within a period of about eight years, although it ran so low as 6·95 in one year; and various schemes of division of profits have been provided in the 2.50 P.M.

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various proposals, so that the State may receive a portion of the profit for the benefit of the general tax-payer. Here what is it that has been done? We are not legally bound to place with the banks all put together more than 75 lakhs of rupees. For sundry other services the banks have been receiving from the Government remuneration for the work discharged by them; and even now the Government provide for the continuance of such remuneration in cases where there is a fair method of estimation such as in the case of public-debt work. Therefore the only new thing that you have provided for here is to start 100 branches in the course of five years, the location of 25 alone of which would be defined by the Government; and the ground on which all profit has been surrendered is that, firstly, it is difficult to ascertain exactly what is the profit which the banks are likely to reap from Government funds, and secondly, that this promise to start 100 new branches is likely to result in some loss and consequently we must encourage the banks to undertake that work, and that this would be a sufficient *quid pro quo*, and the whole thing would be revised at the end of three years. Hon'ble Members will see that although the statutory minimum was so very low, generally the Government have been in the habit of keeping a crore and a half or so, sometimes two crores, sometimes three crores with the banks; it is only latterly that the Government have found themselves partly encouraged by the Chamberlain Report, partly on account of the enhanced taxation bringing in larger revenue, and the consequent increase in the treasury balances able to keep with the banks very much larger sums. I do not think there is any reasonable ground for considering that the sums which the public treasuries would be able to place at the disposal of these banks would be any the smaller in future than in the past for the simple reason that our revenues are growing, and therefore the balances would necessarily be larger. Now, in 1917-18, we find that the average was 12 crores, 82 lakhs; in 1918-19 the average was 10 crores, 30 lakhs. The Bill makes provision that the capital should be 11¼ crores. All that would not be paid up immediately. Therefore my point is that the Government is practically putting in as much as the prospective capital of all the banks put together, and consequently are perfectly entitled to receive at least half the net profits. Hon'ble Members will see that profits have risen to as much as 16 per cent. and 17 per cent. and we have only recently passed an enactment to prevent usurers from receiving undue profits. There does not seem to be any very great reason why we should encourage shareholders, whether brown or white, to receive unduly from the general public in India. Consequently, my Lord, I think the question as to whether the interest on the 10 crores of rupees is to be surrendered on such easy terms, is a matter on which the public might just as well be asked to express their opinion. We find at page 21 of the memorandum that was circulated among us the deposits in the Presidency Banks on the 31st December of each year. I tried to work out the figures from the currency reports, and I find that the average is very much larger than the figures mentioned in the 4th column here.

"We find that the averages during the last two or three years as I have mentioned a little while ago are about 12 crores and consequently that is the basis upon which we shall have to proceed. There is another matter to which I should also like to invite the attention of the Council and that is this; that if they turn to the currency report for 1918 they will find that the smallest sum which in any one month was kept in the Presidency Banks was 657 lakhs in one year and 757 and odd in another year. Therefore, there is this certainty that the average on which the bank would receive profit would be the interest on 10 to 12 crores and never would it be in any month less than six or seven crores. Therefore, they have a definite basis on which they can proceed. Then what is the loss in starting these new branches? There may be 20, 40 and 60 banks which they can start during the first three years My submission is that it might be well worthwhile to guarantee them against any loss, I do not expect there would be much, and ask for a fairer share in the profits of these banks. But that is a subsidiary point. The more important question to my mind seems to be as to whether the Government has kept in their hands sufficient control to be able to formulate any policy.

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"I think Hon'ble Members will remember the keen discussion which took place when the Reform question was under consideration, as to what provision was to be made to secure for the Government in the new Council affirmative power of legislation. The Government wants that power and I find it stated that a Controller is to be placed upon the Central Board who can hold up anything but is not to have a vote. He can report to the Government and the Government may dictate a certain policy and the agreement will have to be cancelled if the bank does not obey. That seems to be, my Lord a worse thing than the veto which was sometimes jealously contended to be absolutely insufficient for all practical purposes. I think even before the Bombay Bank failed in the good old days—I think it was in the sixties,—there was a Government official on the staff of the bank to watch the interests of the bank, but I don't think it did any great good to keep him there. I do not think between so many things that the Controller or any officer deputed by him may have to do, the provision will be of much value or that control can be so effectually exercised as to be worth much in actual practice. My submission is, therefore, that this Bill cannot be satisfactory from the general tax-payer's point of view unless the Government, and the Government has every justification for insisting upon it, has at least half the voting strength on the Central Board, if not more. I am not asking here that it should consist of Indians or Europeans. What is it now? You have ten men—of course you have a number of officers as secretaries and others, who do not vote and do not matter—you have ten men of whom six would be representatives of the local boards. Things may change in case new local boards are started, but I assure you that there will be such jealousy, in letting in new people to start new local boards, on the part of the existing local boards that I think we might have branches but not many local boards. I think that is the point of view from which the Government might well look at it. As it is we are placing far too much power in the hands of the local boards which might be detrimental to the starting of new local boards, but apart from that we find from the figures kindly furnished to me by the Hon'ble the Finance Member that the number of shareholders in the Bank of Bengal is about 1,975 Europeans and 556 Indians, so that there is not much chance of an Indian being returned unless he is such a genius and diplomat as to be able to secure the absolute confidence of all the shareholders. The Madras capital is divided up in the proportion of 92 to 28 among Europeans and Indians, there also there is no chance of an Indian being returned though a Director may be nominated by sufferance. In Bombay, I take it, one would be an Indian and the other a European and it is not likely that both would be Europeans. The net result would be that amongst the six you would have five Europeans and one Indian. Then it may be said that the Government have power to nominate two. I shall assume for the moment that the two will be Indians, I do not frankly like the position that the term should be only one year; if any one of them is a little too independent he would not have much chance of being re-nominated, but that is a matter which can be discussed later. Then there are two general managers who will have to be nominated by this Board. The majority of the electors being Europeans it necessarily follows that the nominees would ordinarily be Europeans, and the clause 'subject to the acceptance of the Governor General in Council' does not give any power of initiative. The net result would be that the Central Board would be practically in the hands of Europeans. I am not raising the question from the point of view of general efficiency, from which standpoint there may be no need to draw any distinction between Europeans and Indians, and I am not at the present stage suggesting any distinction, but I am only placing the facts before you in order that there may be no misunderstanding or mistake on the subject. The point is that there is absolutely no chance of Indians having even a reasonable representation on the Central Board, and even the Government for that matter will have no real power unless of course they exercise the power of *veto*. But on the questions of Bank rates and general policy, which according to the memorandum circulated among the shareholders, are to be left entirely to the control of the Central Board. I would ask, has the Government retained in its hand any power to effectually control them? Therefore,

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my Lord, my difficulty is that even if we do not go so far as in France, Germany and other countries in taking private capital but putting the control under state nominees that this Bill does not go far enough and cannot be at all satisfactory, and I should not for a moment be sorry if it is wrecked unless the Government representing the general taxpayer has the whip hand in the matter. The control must be essentially provided for and it does not matter so much whether it is Indian or European; that is a secondary consideration. I submit that having regard especially to the large surrender of funds, to the general Imperial interests, to the large powers which we propose to convey gradually, *viz.*, management of paper currency, etc., special care should be taken to secure effective control. I submit, my Lord, it is necessary that the central office in London should be only a banking concern pure and simple, and I do not think we need complicate at present the position by a conflict with the Exchange Banks. The question came up before the Chamberlain Commission and on previous occasions more than once and the Government felt themselves absolutely powerless against the vast vasted interests of the Exchange Banks. The Exchange Banks have their branches all over the east, the best experts are in their hands and any scheme will be wrecked at any rate temporarily, which assails their power notwithstanding the best will of the Government of India. The vested interests of these Banks in London, having their tentacles all over the world, get Indian money with very little money put in here by them. I should be very sorry to adopt the view that it would be desirable to have another powerful banking concern having its head office in London operating in India, and I welcome the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks for whether the shareholders are Indians or Europeans the Banks are Indian in their interests although in practice in the distribution of favours there may be some little difference, but that is a secondary matter. That makes no vital difference and I think that we should not let slip this opportunity and allow rival organisations to be established which may become too powerful for us hereafter. I think, my Lord, that it would have been a very much more agreeable proposal to the general Indian public if the Government had been able to start a State Bank on the lines suggested by Professor Keynes. There is no half-way house, you have to take absolute control and avoid half-hearted control; appearing to control but doing nothing effectually seems to be merely to irritate and do no good. But even assuming that you can do something more than that under the scheme and have power to assume real control it would have been better if the bank had been a State Bank pure and simple, but perhaps that was not to be under the existing conditions.

"It may have been found necessary to work upon some existing basis, and there is much wisdom in that course. Therefore, my Lord, I should have greatly wished that a State Bank with private capital as its basis on the lines suggested had been started, and been provided with the safeguards which I have alluded to; I think so modified this ought to be a welcome piece of legislation. But this much is certain that Indian interests ought in any event to be safeguarded and inasmuch as the Banks are likely to gain so much, there won't be, I think, any risk of their withdrawing from their agreement to amalgamation. It would be extreme folly on their part if they were to do so, and possibly Indian sentiment would be satisfied if the safeguards I have suggested are provided for, as they would remove the suspicion, right or wrong, that is entertained in certain quarters, that another new East India Company is to be started in our midst for the purpose of securing the grip which is being lost by the reform concessions. Well, my Lord, there is, right or wrong, that impression that inasmuch as the Government have granted with one hand reforms, steps are being taken to tighten the grip in other forms at least during the ten years' period. I do not think anybody's interests would suffer if Mr. Patel's motion is acceded to by the Government."

3·12 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Nigel F. Paton:**—"My Lord, it has been represented to me that the Hon'ble Mr. Patel in his speech conveyed the impression to the Council that he spoke on behalf of the commercial community of Bombay. I have not the least doubt that he intended to speak on behalf of a section of the Bombay commercial community . . .

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The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel :—"May I rise to make a personal explanation, my Lord? I did not speak on behalf of any community. I merely quoted a resolution of the Industrial Conference of which my Hon'ble friend Sir Fazulbhoy was the President. It is for the Council to say whether the Industrial Conference represents any section of the commercial community."

The Hon'ble Mr. Nigel F. Paton :—"I am much obliged for Mr. Patel's explanation, but the impression I have mentioned was conveyed to the Council. I would, however, merely like to say, my Lord, that a very large number of Bombay commercial men, Indian and European, are very anxious for the early passing of this Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri :—"My Lord, I was greatly interested in one of the arguments employed by Mr. Patel for the adjournment of the motion. If I understood him aright, I thought he wished that this Bill, which touches so closely the interests of the public of India, had better be considered by the larger Council which will be inaugurated next year. I am gratified to observe the faith that that implies in the coming Council. May I remind the Hon'ble Mr. Patel that this Council has before it a Bill called the Hindu Marriage Validity Bill? Would he exercise the same patience with the people who have urged that that Bill should be considered by the larger Council in which he has so much faith?" 8-13 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel :—"I again rise to a point of order, my Lord. My motion is for deferring the matter till the September Sessions, and not till the new Council meets in 1921."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"My Lord, I rise to support the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Patel that in the motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee all words beginning with 'with instructions to report' till the end of the motion be deleted. My Lord, the measure before the Council is admittedly of very great importance, and no sufficient reasons have been advanced by the Hon'ble the Finance Member why the course provided for for dealing with legislative matters in the Rules and Regulations of this Council should be departed from. Rules have been laid down that in matters where the public is concerned, there should be full opportunity given to them to consider the proposals and to invite any criticisms which they may have to offer. The rules also provide that when the public have expressed their opinions, the Select Committee which would be appointed should have sufficient time to deal with the opinions which have been expressed by the public. That is the reason for the provision in Rule 25 to which the Hon'ble Mr. Patel referred. The legislature has in its wisdom laid down that a Select Committee shall not report within three months of the publication of the Bill in the Government Gazette, unless the Council should direct it to do so earlier. I have not seen any adequate reasons advanced why the Select Committee should not be allowed to take the ordinary time to deal with a matter of such importance. On the contrary, my Lord, I think that there is ample reason why the usual course prescribed should be followed. I do not yield to anybody here in my desire to see banking facilities increased in India. I have long regretted that these facilities are very small compared to the needs of the country. Compared to the banking organizations that have grown up in other civilized countries in the west, we stand nowhere, and for that reason I would welcome any proposal which is likely to develop banking facilities in India. But, my Lord, this is a proposal which has a great significance attached to it by reason of the intimate connection which the Government, as it is proposed should have with the proposed Imperial Bank. So far as the mere amalgamation of the Presidency Banks is concerned, nobody can have any objection 8-15 P.M.

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to it. The Presidency Banks are entitled, they are free, to amalgamate themselves and to pool their resources. The wisdom of the course adopted in America has shown the advantage of pooling resources by large Banks, and that policy has been found useful in England and other countries. If therefore this was merely a private Bill introduced on behalf of the three Banks supported by the unanimous opinion of the share-holders of those Banks, or if any private member or any representative of the three Banks had introduced this Bill, this Council would have been glad to consider it on that footing. But, my Lord, it is proposed to call this Bank the Imperial Bank of India. It is proposed that the Government should have more intimate relations with this Bank than they have had with the Presidency Banks, at any rate very intimate relations with this Bank. This proposal comes at a time when the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency and the question of a State Bank have been pending considera- tion. The proposal for a single Bank of India to take the place of three Presidency Banks has been before the Government on many previous occasions. When the question was taken up by the Royal Commission, they expressed the opinion to which I invited attention on a previous occasion. They said as follows :—

'We regard the question, whatever decision may ultimately be arrived at upon it, as one of great importance to India which deserves the careful and earnest consideration of the Secretary of State and the Government of India. We think therefore that they would do well to hold an inquiry into it without delay and to appoint for this purpose a small expert body representative both of official and non-official experience with directions to study the whole question in India in consultation with the persons and bodies primarily interested in such as the Presidency Banks and either to pronounce definitely against the desirability of establish- ing a State Central Bank in India at the present time, or to submit to the authorities a concrete scheme for the establishment of such a Bank, fully worked out in all its details, and capable of immediate application.'

"This was in 1914. Owing to the war I presume the Government could not take any action on this, but when the war was happily over we did expect and we did urge at the meeting of the Council last year that this question should be taken up by Government and that a small expert body should be appointed to report upon the desirability or otherwise of establishing a State Bank in India. Now, my Lord, what has happened? From the correspondence which the Government of India has published, and for a copy of which we are indebted to the Finance Secretary to the Govern- ment of India, we find that on the 25th of June 1919 the Government of India addressed a despatch to the Secretary of State on the question of the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras; that they put forward the proposal for the amalgamation of these Banks and that the Secretary of State gave his sanction to the formulation of those proposals. We find that the question of appointing an expert committee recom- mended by the Royal Commission on Indian Currency has been put aside. We find it stated in the despatch of the Government of India as follows. After referring to the memorandum, they say they have communicated with the Secretary of State and obtained his sanction to the idea of the amalga- mation of these Banks, and then they say they have received from the Direc- tors of the three Banks a joint memorandum embodying the scheme which, with the approval of the Secretary of State, they propose to lay before their shareholders. And the Government of India go on in their despatch to say :—

'The Memorandum is to a large extent self-explanatory, and we need not, therefore, recapitulate it item by item, but proceed to express our views upon some of its more important aspects, in so far as these affect the interests of ourselves and of the general public. Before doing so, however, we consider it important to emphasise that the present movement is purely spontaneous, that it is the natural growth of banking evolution, and that though it would be unwise to attempt to force the process, what is now happening will be a most valuable foundation for any later movement which may eventuate in the direction of a State Bank.'

"So that they do not entirely give up the idea of a State Bank in the future, but they proceed to deal with it with this proposal for amalgamation, and my complaint is that they deal with it in a manner which will prejudice

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the question of the establishment of a State Bank. The despatch goes on to say:—'The proposals which have been placed before us represent merely a measure of consolidation which is primarily the domestic concern of the three Presidency Banks.'

"But the Government have made it clear in the despatch that they look forward to many advantages from this, and the proposals, taken together, as I have said, clearly would prejudice this question of the establishment of a State Bank. Now, my Lord, I think that this is therefore a matter which requires the closest scrutiny. I think this is a matter which should be discussed in the fullest way and the proposal should be put through the ordinary scrutiny of a regular course of Select Committee procedure before it is taken up by this Council. The advantages resulting from the amlagamation of the Presidency Banks have been pointed out in the course of the despatch, but the disadvantages which arise from the absence of a State Bank have also to be considered. It was proved in the banking crisis of 1913 that the Presidency Banks were unable to help the other Banks with assistance during that crisis. An official committee was appointed in Lahore to report upon the causes which had led to the failure of certain banks in the Punjab, and this Committee said:—

'During the crisis there was no co-operation between the Indian Banks themselves, or between them and the English Banks, or between them and the old-fashioned Indian Banks. We attach peculiar significance to the statements made by witnesses as to the position of the Bank of Bengal. While the fact that the Punjab National Bank has been received on the clearing list—only however after surviving the crisis—shows that at present good relations do exist, and that there is future possibility of better, yet the absence of a provincial Bank probably meant the downfall of sound Banks which might have been saved. The Bank of Bengal is too big, not local in its sympathy, ignorant of provincial conditions, and not susceptible to the influence of the Provincial Government. The Lahore Branch was willing to help and made recommendations to Calcutta, but these were rejected with curtness, and not even on the deposit of Government paper, would the Bank of Bengal consent to advance money to the Punjab National Bank.'

"This was a Committee over which Mr. Maynard presided. Summing up, that Committee said:—

'Thus, speaking generally our feeling is that the collapse can be referred to two fundamental causes, inexperience and defective machinery inevitable to the starting of every new venture, and the lack of policy or remedial measures such as Government itself or a quasi-Government institution, that is a State-supported Government Bank might supply.'

"Therefore we have been looking forward, those of us who are interested in the growth of facilities in the development of banking to Government taking action to provide this remedial action, by means of a State-supported Provincial Bank, and we find that that proposal has not received consideration, but a different proposal is being put forward and being pushed through this Council.

"In the despatch of the Government of India, referring to these Banks in the Punjab, I find it stated that it would not be altogether correct to describe the state of affairs solely to the ingrained habits of the people, namely keeping money sterile and hoarding it. The despatch says:—

'It would not, we think, be altogether correct to ascribe this state of affairs solely to the ingrained habits of the people, their ignorance, their conservatism and their suspicion, which can only be removed by the process of education. That the spread of education will work a steady and substantial change in the mental attitude of the people on this matter we have no doubt, but it is useless to educate people into a willingness to follow civilised habits as regards keeping their money, if there are not at hand banking facilities for them to do so. Progress in these two respects must go hand in hand. Even, however, in the present stage of educational development, there is undoubted room for a much larger supply of banking facilities as witnessed by the temporary success of certain banks in the richer agricultural districts of Northern India, the unsoundness of which, followed by their failure in 1913, had an unfortunate effect in retarding in those parts of the country the development of the banking habit.'

"I am sorry, my Lord, that the Government of India subscribe to this view. In the face of this report of the Committee to which I have referred and over which the Hon'ble Mr. Maynard presided, it should have been obvious to the Government of India that the failure of these banks was not due

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so much to the unsoundness of their management, at least not mainly due to that, but to their 'lack of policy or remedial action such as the Government itself or a quasi-Government agency, that is a State-supported Government Bank could supply.' Now, my Lord, I think it is due to these banks that asked for assistance to inform the Council that every single one of these banks has paid fully 16 annas in the rupee of the deposits which they had at the time they closed their business, and I am certain that it has now been demonstrated beyond dispute that, if there was a Government Bank which could look into the affairs of each of these banks and advance money to those who were in a sound condition, a great calamity which overtook many of those who had their shares in these banks could have been and would have been averted.

"Therefore, I submit, that when now the Government is looking forward to a great development in Indian industries, they recognise that there must be banking facilities multiplied. We quite agree in that view, but, I submit, that the right course to consider is not an amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks over which the Government can only have a very small and indirect control, but a State Bank having all the support and all the resources of the Government at its back, in order to help industries and banking facilities to grow in all parts of the country. My Lord, as I said before, if the proposal was merely to amalgamate the three Banks, I would probably not be taking up the time of the Council at this length. But it is called the Imperial Bank of India, and it is giving the amalgamated banks all the advantages of the support of Government without all the advantages of a State Bank being secured to the public. That is my complaint with regard to this proposal.

"Now, my Lord, I submit that the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Patel that we should not be in a hurry to deal with this matter is absolutely sound, and I do hope that it will yet commend itself to Government. The disadvantages of proceeding to discuss these questions of finance in a hurry or under pressure of time are obvious, and I do not think I need dilate upon them. But I wish, as an illustration, to refer to what happened yesterday in regard to a discussion relating to reverse Councils. In speaking in that connection, I unfortunately made a wrong quotation and when my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey drew my attention to it, I wanted opportunity to correct it. But I could not get an opportunity by reason of the strict enforcement of the rule by the Vice-President who presided. Now, my Lord, I just want to give that as an illustration to show that we should not be in a hurry to discuss these proposals of finance . . .

The President:—" Order, order. The Hon'ble gentleman has no right to criticise the ruling of the Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes who was in the Chair."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—" My Lord, I bowed to that ruling yesterday, so there is no question of my questioning it any longer now. I was only mentioning this as an illustration of the danger which is involved in our proceeding to discuss these great financial questions in a hurry. My Lord, I hope I will not now be regarded as even by thought attempting to disregard the ruling because I bowed to it yesterday. But your Excellency will see that what I am now going to put before the Council as an illustration will be of great help in determining our attitude in this matter of the proposal put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Patel. Here was a question of the sale of reverse Bills. Now, my Lord, as I said, I misquoted and when it was pointed out to me, I wanted to complete what I should have said in the beginning. I just want to draw attention to this. With regard to the sale of reverse Councils I quoted one passage which was wrong; my friend the Finance Member quoted another and he did not complete it. The result was that he left the Council under the impression that the Chamberlain Commission had recommended that the Government of India should make a public notification of their intention to sell in India Bills on London at prices corresponding to . . .

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The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey :—"May I rise to a point of order? Is the Hon'ble Member in order in continuing a discussion which I thought had terminated yesterday and continuing it in a manner which will leave me no right of reply?"

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—My Lord, if I cannot make myself clear on this point the fault will be entirely mine. I am urging that the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Patel should be accepted by this Council. The substance of that proposal is that a matter of the importance which is involved in the Bill should receive careful consideration extended during the ordinary period of time. In support of that proposition I am giving an illustration which shows clearly the danger of a discussion of an important financial question being hurried through . . . .

The President :—"Is not that a platitude? I think it is quite unnecessary to produce instances to show that there is danger in being in a hurry over the discussion of any matter, financial or otherwise. It is therefore unnecessary to refer now to what occurred yesterday."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"I submit it is not; I am not out of order. That is all I submit."

The President :—"Well supposing you do not proceed with that."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"I will bow to your Excellency's decision, and thank you, my Lord. Now, I will not give illustrations, as your Excellency has been pleased to point out that it ought to be accepted without doubt on all sides that these important matters involving large questions of finance ought to receive consideration such as is provided for for all important matters under the rules of our Council. I therefore submit that the proposal before the Council is one which the Council should accept. What does it come to? It comes to this. Mr. Patel has not gone into the merits of the question whether the proposal for amalgamation ought to be abandoned or not. The Bill is there; the Bill was published only very recently. The shareholders of one bank, it is pointed out, had not sufficient time to consider the Bill. They had not the details of the Bill; though the details had been published much earlier, they had not the Bill in its details before them when they were asked to express an opinion as to whether a body in which they are financially interested should be amalgamated with two other bodies, namely, the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Madras. An objection was taken on that score and it has been pointed out that even now the shareholders have not had sufficient time to study the details of the Bill. Now, my Lord, at this stage the Government put forward this measure and it is proposed by the Hon'ble the Finance Member that the ordinary rule should be departed from, that the Bill should be referred to the Select Committee to-day, namely, the 11th March, and that the Select Committee should be instructed to report on this very complicated and very important proposal by the 20th, evidently so that the matter may be pushed through in this Session of the Council. The Hon'ble the Finance Member when he spoke on the second occasion did not say that it was not intended that this Bill should not be pushed through in this Session. If that is the position, we shall feel grateful to know. But if the object is, as the Hon'ble Mr. Patel indicated it was, namely that the Bill should be pushed through in this Council, then I submit, my Lord, a very wrong procedure is being followed. There is no political matter involved in this question. The whole question is whether the advantages which are to result from the amalgamation of three powerful banks should be secured in their entirety at once without any delay, or whether those advantages should come a little later. During the great crisis of the war with these banks, unamalgamated and working independently and yet collectively, we passed through the crisis through which the

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country had to pass. There is no complaint on any side that by the non amalgamation of these three banks any interests have suffered. Why then this hurry? It may be said that the Hon'ble the Finance Member has pointed out that there is the proposal to start 100 branches in different parts of the country and that it would be a pity to delay carrying out that proposal. My Lord, that is undoubtedly an advantage, but we should not be in a hurry to achieve this advantage at the sacrifice of the larger, the greater, advantage which will result to the country as many of us believe if there is a State Bank with branches in every province and with branches in all the districts of British India.

"The Government receives money on account of revenues and taxes. There is a Government treasury either in the district or close to it and all these should eventually become branches—the district branches—of the State Bank of the country. The advantages will be so great, so lasting, so comprehensive that it seems to me it will be a pity if this question of a State Bank is not considered fully on its merits by reason of a desire to secure the advantages which are likely to result from this comparatively smaller measure of an amalgamation of the three branches. Those advantages are prejudiced—so that the question of the establishment of a State Bank is prejudiced by the Bill. The amendment of Mr. Patel, therefore, I submit, is entitled to serious consideration and is worthy of acceptance. Let the Bill be referred by all means to a Select Committee. Let the Select Committee examine the various aspects which have been dealt with. I have no doubt the Hon'ble the Finance Member has achieved wonderful results during the few months that he has been in charge of his high office. I do not mean anything but what I say: a real compliment to him that he should have grasped the question to the extent which he has done in the course of this short time, considering he was not dealing with finance when he assumed this office. I hope he will not consider that I am wanting in courtesy to him when I say that, considering the nature of this question and the complexity of the problems involved, he would be wise if he allowed time for a full discussion of the various aspects involved in this question. It would be wise, my Lord, if, when the Select Committee has been formed, it should invite the opinion of those who are interested in it and weigh those opinions at leisure fully and then submit its report to the September Sessions of this Council. I do believe that in this matter the public should not have cause to complain that measures of importance are rushed through and the rules of the Council ignored. Such a complaint was heard last year on another occasion. There is no reason on this occasion for the repetition of such a complaint. I hope that the Hon'ble the Finance Member and the Government will give its best consideration to the proposal of Mr. Patel and allow the words which he has pointed out to be eliminated from the proposal of the Hon'ble the Finance Member."

3-42 P. M. **The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha**:—"My Lord, I have no hesitation in saying that this Bill, which purports to amalgamate all the three Presidency Banks, with certain powers and limitations and constitute them into an Imperial Bank, is welcomed by the country as a whole. We are entering on a new era altogether as far as industrial evolution is concerned; but industrial evolution without banking facilities will be a failure, and, therefore, from that point of view this amalgamation scheme is to be greatly welcomed. So far as I can see, the whole question here is whether the scheme, as it is now put forward in this Bill, should be passed at once, or whether it should be postponed for some time to come. Before I deal with that question, I should like to make one observation. This proposal to have a State Bank is a very old one. It began with Lord Herschell's Committee. That was the first Currency Committee that was appointed to investigate the whole question of what the future currency for India should be. It goes as far back as 1894 or thereabout. But Lord Herschell's Committee had, I think, so many other problems to consider at the time, that the question of a State Bank was dropped. Later on, when the question of a gold standard had to be considered, this matter was again mooted

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at the Committee presided over by Sir H. Fowler. Hon'ble Members, who may have taken some pains to look into the old Blue Books on currency cannot be unaware that the Fowler Committee did discuss this question. And I think, if I remember rightly, it was Mr. Hambro, a very influential and prominent member of that Committee, who made a separate minute to the effect that there should be a State Bank. He did not content himself with stating that there should be a State Bank. He gave his own opinion on the basis or principle that such a bank should be established. Of course, since that time there has been a variety of opinions on the subject. Mr. Hambro's minute for the time being was relegated to the limbo of oblivion. Afterwards, the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks was again mooted. Thus, it is not a new question at all. It was mooted ten or fifteen years ago: not once, but more than once; but for one reason or another, specially for the reason that the banks were not agreed among the members as to whether or not there should be any amalgamation. So the proposal had once more to be abandoned. Now at last all the three Banks have come to an agreement. I am very glad that they have reached unanimity. They have seen that in their own self interest amalgamation is necessary in view of strong and influential competition in the near future. The Government also think it is necessary that a Central Bank of State should be established more or less on the principles adumbrated by Mr. Hambro. Of course, it may be observed here that a State Bank, pure and simple, is entirely a different organisation from the Central Bank which is contemplated by the Bill now under consideration. There are no two opinions about an independent State Bank and a Central Bank. As a business man I know the difference between a State Bank, pure and simple, and a Bank of the character we are now considering. Of course, we know what the Imperial Bank of Germany is. That Bank also is constituted on a different principle. Then there is the great Federal Bank of the United States of America. In my opinion, talking personally, I should say that I would prefer the principle of the Federated Banks of the United States, which have some resemblance to the Bank under this Bill in one way. In the United States there were so many 'national' Banks. All the national Banks had to be amalgamated and their assets and liabilities made over to the new Federal Bank. And this Federal Bank has now 12 provincial banks under it, all these branches have one central board. There is something of that principle in this Bill though not quite akin to it.

"Well, my Lord, there is neither to be a State Bank nor a Federal Bank on the principle of that of the United States. That being out of the question, let us look at the practical aspect of the proposed central bank. That practical aspect is before us in the Bill. The only question therefore which the Council has to consider is: whether we should agree to the proposal of Mr. Patel that under present circumstances it would be better to postpone the final passing of the Bill till September instead of passing it now, or that a Select Committee might be appointed to deliberate only and make its report later on so as to allow the public the opportunity of a full and free discussion on the subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel :—"That is so."

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha :—"Now, the Hon'ble the Finance Member has given us his own views on the subject—why there is no further need for discussion by the public. From one point of view he is right. So far as the amalgamation scheme itself is concerned, how far the three Banks should amalgamate, what should be their object, how their business should be carried on and all the rest of the details concerning their internal management as an amalgamated body, he is quite right. The details are there. The business which the Banks should transact is given in the Schedules. But I am afraid Mr. Hailey has forgotten one important aspect of the Bill. It is this. The public have not yet been given full and fair opportunity to discuss the constitution of these amalgamated Banks. The constitution is one thing, while the details of the management of the Banks which are about to be amalgamated are another thing. As far as the

[*Sir Dinshaw Wacha.*] [11TH MARCH, 1920.]

constitution is concerned, we are now introducing therein a great deal of new matter. I think the Finance Member will agree with me that the public have had no opportunity to consider and criticise that part of the Bill. The composition of the Central Board, how far the Government control should be exercised and made effective: whether the Board should be wholly European or Indian or part one and part the other and in what proportion—these and many other cognate matters connected with it,—belong to the constitution of the Bank, and I submit that in all constitutional questions relating to finance, it is far better—I only throw out my suggestion—that the Government should act wisely and in a statesmanlike spirit by going a little slower and allowing the enlightened public a full and reasonable opportunity to criticise. My particular reason for this suggestion is based on the ground that the constitution which is now limned or is prescribed in the Bill somewhat resembles the constitution of the old Banks—Presidency Banks—as they were before 1876. Some of the Members may perhaps remember what was the reason—the principal reason—why the old Bank of Bombay came to grief.

"I was then in the Bank of Bombay for being trained to take later on charge of one of its branches, and I know the whole history of how the Bank of Bombay came to grief. I have written at large upon the subject in my history of the share speculation of 1863-64. There was a Bank of Bombay commission the reasons of the appointment of which are entirely forgotten now. But members might, I think, usefully and profitably read it at present. If they do so, they will easily find where are certain resemblances between the constitution drafted in the Bill and the old constitution of the Bank of Bombay as it stood before 1876. There was also then a Controller appointed by Government; the Accountant-General for the time being in each of the Presidencies was the chairman of the Bank of its respective Presidency. In the Bombay Bank there was one Mr. Sylvester Birch as Accountant-General at the most critical time in the Bank's history when speculation was rife and when the Government ought to have controlled the Bank in such a spirit as to have never allowed the Bank to come to grief. Unfortunately, things turned out differently The Controller was nowhere; he was in the hands of the directorate and the directors were almost all a body of speculators. If the Bank of Bombay came to grief it was entirely owing to the speculative element that was so largely predominant in the bank in those days. The Government Director, I repeat, was nowhere, as the report of the commission said Mr. Premchand Roychand, one of the two Indian Directors, was 'the Bank.' All that is writ large in the report of the Bank of Bombay commission of which Sir Charles Jackson was the president, so much so that I think Sir Charles Jackson said that Mr. Sylvester Birch was altogether an unfit officer of Government to control the Bank. Now, my Lord, what has happened once may happen again. I do not mean to say that it will happen. If possibly the Government are wise and appoint Controllers who will be thoroughly competent and cautious, who will never allow a directorate which may tend to be speculative or embark on rash enterprises to gain the upper hand, it may not happen. There are however those dangers which must be avoided at all hazards. As the Hon'ble the Finance Member has rightly said we have to look carefully after the tax-payer's interests. It is the tax-payer's money which is largely to be entrusted to this Imperial Bank; the whole financial business of the State treasury and currency is to go to it. That means that the tax-payer's money will have to be watched and safeguarded with the unceasing vigilance of a watch-dog. Who is to be that watch-dog? If he is to be efficient and preserve the interests of the tax-payer, then, I consider that the Government must think twice and thrice before they finally pass this Bill. And it is for that reason, and that reason alone, *viz.*, that the tax-payer's interests must be watched vigilantly and carefully, that I think it would be better to proceed with the Bill a little slower, with caution at every step. Whether this Council will accept Mr. Patel's amendment or not, I do not know; but I do say this, and I do appeal to all the members of this Council, both on this side and on the other side, and I do appeal also to your Excellency, that it will be a wise and statesmanlike step on the part of the Government in the

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circumstances of the present situation that this Bill with a peculiarly brand new constitution, which the public have not had the slightest opportunity yet to examine and criticise should be postponed. It will be far better to await that volume of popular criticism. When that opinion is well focussed you can safely shape your course accordingly. My own opinion is that if the Bill is published later, and if criticism is invited and the public are allowed time to do so, nothing will be lost. On the contrary, my opinion is that the hands of the Government will be greatly strengthened; the Government will be in a stronger position than it is in to-day by having this Bill passed next September. The advantage will be this. In the first place, the public will not say 'Well, the Government gave us no time; the Government published this Bill on such and such a day and then within the short space of 10 or 12 days passed it.' I do say, my Lord, that the Government is certain to be reproached if it hastily passes the Bill. When the closure of the Mints Bill was passed, it was passed in half an hour at Simla, where the only non-official member of the then Council present was Sir James Mackay, who is now Lord Inchcape. There was a great hue and cry in the whole of India at the time. Why? Because the Government of the day legislated on an important currency problem, revolutionising the whole currency basis of the country, in half an hour with not one single non-official, except Sir James Mackay, to protest against its many overwhelming disadvantages! Sir James Mackay was, besides, a most interested party for passing the Bill. If Hon'ble Members will only read the contemporary history of those days in reference to the hurried passing of the Bill they will learn that I am in no way exaggerating the incident I am simply stating the bare fact. But that was the situation. In the matter of currency, in the matter of finance, particularly of State finance of the character we are legislating for, I consider it will be the part of wisdom to go a little slower and give the public the opportunity of criticising it, if they have any criticism to offer. The Government can then confidently proceed with the Bill. That will be the more advantageous course and the Government will escape the charge of rushing with it to which it is bound to be subjected otherwise. At the same time, I can assure the Government that if there be any weighty criticism offered the Government would attend to it and thus strengthen their hands. They would be able to carry it with greater confidence after hearing the voice of the country. Indeed, the country would far better welcome it than it could possibly do to-day and congratulate the Government. These are the reasons why I hope that the Government will, if they are wise, accept the amendment of Mr. Patel. I also appeal to your Excellency that in the present condition of things it will be most statesmanlike to do so. Whether your Lordship will respond or not to my appeal I cannot say; but I do say and most earnestly pray for the reasons I have already stated that it will be the wisest move on the part of the Government to accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea:—"My Lord, 3.
in view of the feeling that has been expressed in this Council chamber and the weighty utterances of my Hon'ble friend, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, who is admittedly an expert on a subject like this, I do hope the Government will see its way to accept Mr. Patel's amendment. My Lord, I listened with very great care and respect to the speech of my Hon'ble friend, the Finance Minister. His argument, so far as I could follow it, was that this was more or less a business proposition and being a business proposition delay would be a disturbance, a dislocation and an inconvenience. I quite admit that it is a business proposition. But I venture to submit that it is something more; it is also public consideration; and if it were not your Excellency's Government wou not intervene in this matter. It has a business side; it has also a public si and to me it seems that either the two branches of this consideration are close interlinked, or the public side overlaps the business aspect of this case. My Lord, the people of India are deeply interested in this matter. It marks a stage, as my Hon'ble friend has put it, in the evolution and development of our industries. Your Excellency's Government is anxious, and the gratitude of the people

is due to your Excellency's Government for it. Your Excellency's Government is anxious to inaugurate a new system of industrial development. Your Excellency's Government is undertaking measures in that direction; in order to help forward this development banking facilities are absolutely necessary. Therefore it is a part, I take it, of that industrial movement with which the Government of India is identified, which again is a part and parcel of the larger political movement with which the best interests of the country are indissolubly linked. Therefore, my Lord, I am right in the contention that this is a great public consideration in which my countrymen are deeply interested. What is lost by giving them a little time? The work which has to be undertaken will not be started at once. It may be delayed two or three months; but, my Lord, the public will be taken into confidence; public feeling will be enlisted on behalf of this movement, public sympathy will be aroused, public gratitude will be awakened and the whole movement will march apace under the stimulating influence of public support and co-operation. Nothing is lost by a delay of two or three months; much will be gained by this little delay. Therefore, my Lord, it seems to me that it is wise in view of the almost unanimous feeling which prevails in this Council chamber amongst non-official Indian members and the complaint which is bound to follow if this feeling is disregarded, it seems to me it is wise and expedient that Mr. Patel's amendment should be accepted. The Government will then have enlisted public sympathy, and the banking movement will be all the stronger for it. I do hope, therefore, my Hon'ble friend will see his way to accept the amendment."

4 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey**:—"My Lord, I am not perhaps in order in rising again at this time; if I am not, I hope that I may have your Lordship's indulgence in the matter. I think we are not unmoved by the appeals which have been made to us for more time for consideration of this Bill.

"We should be very unwilling to give the impression that we contemplated something, which we did not wish to place fully before the public of which we did not wish to give the public time to discuss fully.

"My Lord, I am convinced that if we created any such impression, it would be to the detriment of the Bill. With your Lordship's permission therefore I would propose that while we should have the Select Committee now because the Council is assembled, we should not proceed with further legislation on the report of the Select Committee until next Session. If the motion may be put on that particular form, and if it meets with the acceptance of members of this Council, I hope your Lordship will allow me to make that alteration."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"I am quite agreeable, your Excellency, and with your permission I will amend my motiom accordingly if necessary."

The President:—"I do not think it will be necessary for the Hon'ble gentleman to amend his motion, because I think Mr. Hailey has said that if the Committee will report on the 20th March, he does not propose to go further with the Bill this Session, but that in September the Government will bring it forward on the report of the Committee which will report by the 20th March."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel:—"May I explain? That is not the position, as I understand it, my Lord. Mr. Hailey said that the Select Committee might meet now as the Council was in Session, but the report need not be made by the 20th and the Bill should be taken up only in September."

The President:—"I should like to hear from Mr. Hailey what it is he actually proposes."

[11TH MARCH, 1920.] [*Mr. W. M. Hailey; The President; Mr. V. J. Patel; Mr. Shafi.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey :—" My Lord, I have proposed that we should not proceed to legislation on the report of the Select Committee until September."

The President :—" You did not propose that the Select Committee should be appointed now and report by the 20th March. Is that so ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey:—"No, my Lord, it is not absolutely necessary, from my point of view, that it should report by the 20th. If we were to maintain that point, namely, that the Committee should report by the 20th, it would not meet the point which has been put forward so strongly by Sir Dinshaw Wacha, namely, that it would not have given it sufficient time to consider the case. What I contemplated was that we should begin our meetings of the Select Committee now and that it should report to the Council at the beginning of the September Session, and we should then proceed to consider it in that Session."

The President :—" Do you accept Mr. Patel's amendment ?

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey :—" That is so, my Lord."

The President :—" I thought you were drawing a distinction. Do you want to speak again Mr. Patel ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel —" No, my Lord."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The motion as amended, *viz*, ' that the Bill to constitute an Imperial Bank of India and for other purposes be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes, the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Sita Nath Ray, the Hon'ble Mr. Muddiman, the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha, the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, the Hon'ble Sir G. M. Chitnavis, the Hon'ble Mr. Crum, the Hon'ble Mr. Cook, the Hon'ble Mr. Marjoribanks, the Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland and the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey,' was then put and agreed to.

DACCA UNIVERSITY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi :—" My Lord, I have the honour to present the Report of the Select Committee to establish and incorporate a unitary teaching and residential University at Dacca." 4-5 P.M.

The Council then adjourned until Wednesday, the 17th March 1920, at 11 o'clock.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

DELHI;
The 25th March, 1920.

APPENDIX A.

[*Referred to in answer to Question No. 1.*]

Statement showing the wholesale price (in rupees per maund) of rice in certain provinces of India on the 15th January 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, and 1920.

—	Madras. (Madras City.)	Bombay. (Bombay City.)	Bengal. (Calcutta.)	United Provinces. (Cawnpore.)	Punjab. (Lahore.)	North-West Frontier Province. (Peshawar.)	Bihar and Orissa. (Patna.)	Central Provinces. (Jubbulpore.)	Sind. (Karachi.)
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
15th January 1915	5 9 0	4 12 2	6 4 0	4 14 0	5 11 6	6 2 5	4 11 0	4 3 5	5 7 0
„ „ 1916	5 4 10	4 10 3	7 0 0	5 4 0	5 2 6	5 9 0	4 10 6	4 3 5	5 4 0
„ „ 1917	5 13 3	4 14 1	5 14 0	5 1 0	4 9 3	5 9 5	3 5 0	4 11 4	5 5 0
„ „ 1918	5 1 7	5 7 7	4 8 0	5 2 0	5 0 0	5 5 4	3 1 0	4 3 5	5 9 0
„ „ 1919	8 7 6	7 0 10	6 4 0	7 2 0	9 6 6	9 0 0	6 2 6	8 6 8	8 [illegible] 0
„ „ 1920	8 6 11	7 0 5	8 0 0	6 14 0	8 0 0	9 0 3	6 6 0	7 4 4	9 10 0

APPENDIX B.

[Referred to in answer to Question No. 17.]

Statement showing exports from and imports into the Madras Presidency of cleaned rice during each of the ten years 1908-09 to 1917-18.

Period.	Exports from Madras Presidency.	Imports into Madras Presidency.
	Tons.	Tons.
1908-09 . . .	466,656	502,924
1909-10 . . .	435,043	733,459
1910-11 . . .	433,960	439,172
1911-12 . . .	469,961	502,706
1912-13 . . .	439,189	560,349
1913-14 . . .	548,369	588,998
1914-15 . . .	585,341	563,246
1915-16 . . .	805,553	677,262
1916-17 . . .	600,978	559,449
1917-18 . . .	670,791	562,377

NOTE.—The above figures represent exports and and imports by sea to and from foreign countries, by to and from other Indian ports, and by rail to and from other Provinces.

The figures of rice in the husk have been converted into cleaned rice in the ratio of 7 to 6.

APPENDIX C.

[Referred to in answer to Question No. 19.]

Statement showing the consumption of country spirits in India and gross excise revenue during the ten years 1909-1910 to 1918-1919.

Year.	Consumption Gallons (London Proof).	Revenue.
		R
1909-1910	78,36,684	4,48,51,000
1910-1911	92,78,080	5,09,75,000
1911-1912	97,37,672	5,68,53,000
1912-1913	1,02,39,357	6,19,57,000
1913-1914	83,51,909	6,11,59,988
1914-1915	87,85,619	6,58,00,496
1915-1916	85,85,494	6,35,80,941
1916-1917	95,41,266	6,96,47,353
1917-1918	98,77,219	7,68,43,157
1918-1919	99,81,771	7,68,24,263

APPENDIX D.

[Referred to in answer to Question No. 20.]

Statement showing the names of Indians in the Superior Cadre of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Name.	Designation.	Date of engagement.	Rate of pay.
	Traffic Department.		
			Rs.
Mr. Ganesh Narayen Paranjape	Assistant Traffic Superintendent	19-8-1914	350
Mr. S. M. Basrur	Traffic Probationer	1-5-1917	300
Mr. Nalin Shanker Sen	Ditto.	1-5-1917	300
	Engineering Department.		
Mr. Shaik Sujandhin Belgrami	Resid ent Engineer	10-8-1895	600 Rs. 50 Acting allowance.
Mr. F. J. Mistry	Assistant Engineer	7-7-1917	450
Mr. Naghia Singh	Temporary Engineer	13-10-1902	450
Mr. M. S Kapadia	Ditto	15-8-1917	450
Mr. Shaik Abdul Rahman	Ditto.	1-2-1900	350
Mr. Shaik Mahomed Abdulla	Ditto.	25-9-1912	300
Mr. Abdulla Masjid Belgrami	Ditto.	29-4-1912	250
Mr. Mahomed Ishak	Ditto.	28-11-1906	425
	Medical Department.		
Dr. B. H. Cooper	Resident House Surgeon and P. A. to Superintending Surgeon.	1-12-1898	580
Dr. S. C. Chatterjee	District Surgeon	28-3-1918	580
Dr. S. C. Biswas	Ditto.	13-4-1918	530
	Locomotive Department.		
	Nil.		

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 25th March 1920, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. The western disturbance, which entered India on the 16th, gave between the 18th and 21st widespread, and at places heavy, rain or snow in Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province, and nearly general rain in the north Punjab and the Simla-Kumaon hills, with local rain in east Rajputana, and a few falls in the plains of the east Punjab and of the west United Provinces. Another disturbance from Persia passed into the extreme north of India on the 24th and caused nearly general rain or snow in Kashmir on that day. Weather was disturbed in the central parts of the country on the 20th and 21st, and during this period rain fell generally in the east Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur, and at a few stations in the west Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa and deltaic Bengal. Rainfall occurred in Assam between the 19th and 23rd, and extended to the extreme north of Burma on the 23rd.

2. *Burma.*—Weather was dry except for a moderate fall at Victoria Point and Myitkyina.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall was nearly general in Assam on the 22nd and in Chota Nagpur on the 21st, and occurred locally or at a few stations on four other days in the former area and on one other day in the latter area. Over the rest of the division rainfall was limited to a few falls on the 21st.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain fell in the Kumaon hills on the 19th and 21st, while in the plains of the United Provinces the week was rainless except for a light fall at Cawnpore, Mainpuri and Dehra Dun. Rainfall was local in the Central Provinces on the 21st and occurred at a few stations in the western districts of this area on two other days. In Central India there was no rain.

Northwest India.—Rainfall was nearly general on the 18th and local on the 19th in the hills of the Punjab; in the plains of that province there was nearly general rain in the northern districts on the 18th and a few falls occurred in the eastern districts on the 19th. In Kashmir rain or snow fell generally on the 18th and 24th, and local falls occurred between the 19th and 21st In the North-West Frontier Province rain or snow was nearly general on the 18th and local on the 19th. In east Rajputana rainfall was local on the 18th. Over the rest of the division weather was dry.

The Peninsula.—The only station that reported rain was Cochin, where a moderate fall occurred on the 22nd.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows :—

March 18th Victoria Point 0·70", Seoni 0·29", Sialkot 0·55", Rawalpindi 0·78", Murree 1·23", Srinagar 1·06", Sonamarg 4·12", Dras 1·37", Peshawar 0·76", Cherat 2·81" and Drosh 0·78".

„ 19th. Mainpuri 0·24", Dehra Dun 0·18", Ambala 0·30", Sonamarg 2·38", Dras 1·90" and Drosh 0·50".

„ 20th. Sibsagar 0·35" and Sonamarg 0·94".

„ 21st. Sambalpur 0·48", Mukteswar 0·65", Seoni 1·37", Nagpur 0·62", Pendra 0·35", Raipur 0·72", Pachmarhi 0·40", Sonamarg 0·62" and Dras 1·68".

„ 22nd. Dibrugarh 0·70", Tezpur 1·72", and Darjiling and Cochin each 0·43".

„ 23rd. Myitkyina 0·80" and Silchar 0·64".

„ 24th. Sonamarg 0·87", Dras 0·42" and Skardu 0·20".

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in the Punjab East and North, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana East and the Central Provinces; and was 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces East, Baluchistan, Central India East, Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Presidency. It was equal to the normal or differed from it by less than 20 per cent in Upper Burma, Assam, the United Provinces West, the Punjab Southwest and Berar. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Sind, Rajputana West, Gujarat, Central India West, the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan.

The rainfall from the 28th November to date is 20 per cent or more in defect in Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, Sind, Rajputana West, Central India East, the Central Provinces East and Hyderabad South; and was 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Gujarat, Central India West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North, Mysore and the Madras Presidency. It differs from normal by less than 20 per cent in the remaining divisions.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 25th March 1920.			Rainfall data from 28th November 1919 to 25th March 1920.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·2	−0·2	17·8	11·2	+6·6	+59	+62
Lower Burma	0·1	0·2	−0·1	2·5	2·1	+0·4	+19	+26
Upper Burma	0·1	0·1	0	2·3	1·4	+0·9	+64	+69
Assam	0·9	1·1	−0·2	9·3	5·5	+3·8	+69	+91
Bengal	0	0·4	−0·4	5·1	2·7	+2·4	+89	+122
Orissa	0·1	0·3	−0·2	2·4	2·9	−0·5	−17	−12
Chota Nagpur	0·2	0·3	−0·1	2·7	3·5	−0·8	−23	−22
Bihar	0	0·2	−0·2	2·4	1·9	+0·5	+26	+41
United Provinces, East . .	0	0·1	−0·1	1·2	2·2	−1·0	−45	−48
United Provinces, West . .	0·1	0·1	0	2·2	3·3	−1·1	−33	−34
Punjab, East and North . .	0·3	0·2	+0·1	4·4	4·5	−0·1	−2	−5
Punjab, South-West . .	0·1	0·1	0	2·6	2·3	+0·3	+13	+14
Kashmir	2·9	1·0	+1·9	13·8	10·4	+3·4	+33	+16
N.-W. Frontier Province . .	0·4	0·3	+0·1	6·6	3·9	+2·7	+69	+72
Baluchistan	0	0·2	−0·2	4·0	4·8	−0·8	−17	−13
Sind	0	0	0	0·6	1·1	−0·5	−45	−45
Rajputana, West . . .	0	0	0	0·2	1·0	−0·8	−80	−80
Rajputana, East . . .	0·1	0	+0·1	1·2	1·1	+0·1	+9	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0·8	0·2	+0·6	+300	+300
Central India, West . . .	0	0	0	2·2	0·5	+1·7	+340	+340
Central India, East . . .	0	0·1	−0·1	0·1	2·4	−2·3	−96	−96
Berar	0·1	0·1	0	1·6	1·6	0	0	0
Central Provinces, West . .	0·4	0·1	+0·3	1·8	1·8	0	0	−18
Central Provinces, East . .	0·3	0·2	+0·1	0·7	2·7	−2·0	−74	−84
Konkan	0	0	0	1·2	0·1	+1·1	+1100	+1100
Bombay Deccan . . .	0	0	0	0·9	0·4	+0·5	+125	+125
Hyderabad, North . . .	0	0·1	−0·1	1·9	1·1	+0·8	+73	+90
Hyderabad, South . . .	0	0·1	−0·1	0·6	1·0	−0·4	−40	−33
Mysore	0	0·1	−0·1	1·4	1·1	+0·3	+27	+40
Malabar	0·1	0·3	−0·2	6·6	3·2	+3·4	+106	+124
Madras, South-East . . .	0	0·1	−0·1	15·5	7·7	+7·8	+101	+104
Madras Deccan . . .	0	0·1	−0·1	1·9	1·1	+0·8	+73	+90
Madras Coast, North . .	0	0·1	−0·1	4·3	2·9	+1·4	+48	+54

C. W. B. NORMAND,
for Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 25th March 1920.

J. HULLAH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 20th March 1920.

Burma.—The week was rainless. Plucking of tobacco in two districts of Lower Burma is still proceeding. In Upper Burma harvesting of miscellaneous dry crops continues, transplantation of spring rice has been nearly completed and plucking of tobacco in three districts has commenced. Standing crops are generally good. The health of cattle is generally satisfactory. In the Amherst district the number of persons on relief works was about 700 and some 850 persons were employed on forest department work. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon remains stationary at Rs. 180 which is the maximum of control price and is much above normal. The market for white rice is steady at Rs. 450 for specials.

Assam.—The weather is generally seasonable and favourable for agricultural operations. Ploughing for rice and jute, pressing of sugarcane, pruning of tea and harvesting of mustard are in progress. Sowing of autumn rice and jute has commenced. Prospects and outturn of crops are fair to good. Cattle disease is reported from three districts. The price of common rice is practically stationary.

Bengal.—Excepting a few districts in the Burdwan and Presidency divisions light rain fell generally throughout the Province. Preparatory tillage for paddy, jute and their sowings are progressing favourably. Harvesting of spring crops is proceeding. Prospects of standing crops are reported to be fair generally. The average price of common rice has fallen by about 0·66 per cent. as compared with that of the preceding week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light to moderate rain was fairly general over the Province. Pressing of sugarcane still continues in some districts. Harvesting of spring crops, planting of sugarcane and preparation of lands for the next season's crops are in progress. Standing crops are generally doing well. The price of common rice has risen in two districts, fallen in two and remained stationary in the remaining districts as compared with that of the preceding week. The average price of local common rice at headquarters was 6·31 seers a rupee against the same figure in the preceding week and that of maize was 8·11 seers a rupee against 8·95 seers in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is good.

United Provinces.—Light to moderate rain fell in most districts. Slight damage to crops by hail is reported from a number of districts. Preparation of land for and sowing of sugarcane, irrigation of extra crops and sugarcane, harvesting of spring crops and extraction of opium continue. Standing crops are, on the whole, doing well. Prospects are generally fair. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are almost stationary with a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—Light rain fell in parts of almost all the reporting districts and was beneficial. Standing crops are generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated areas, but have been damaged slightly by hail-storm, in parts of some districts. Sowings of extra spring crops and sugarcane continue and of cotton have commenced in a few districts. The area sown is generally normal. Reaping of oil-seeds, barley and gram continues in parts of the south-east. The expected yield is below normal to normal. Cattle are healthy. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices have dropped in some districts and are stationary in others. They are generally above scarcity rates. Price of wheat:—Rawalpindi 6¼, Ambala 7½, Lyallpur 7¼, Firozepur 7¾, and Lahore 8 seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain fell throughout the Province. Hail-storm also occurred in places damaging some crops in one tahsil. Sowings of sugarcane and extra spring crops are in progress in one district. The condition of standing crops is generally average. Wheat is selling in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan at 7½ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Report not received.

Kashmir.—The week was generally cloudy. Spring crops are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle disease has disappeared from Gurez. Prices are fluctuating.

Rajputana.—The weather continues to be clear with occasional clouds. Days are getting hot. Some parts received scattered showers. Harvesting of crops is generally in progress. The condition of agricultural stock is good except in Kotah. Prices show a downward tendency.

Central India.—The rainfall during the week was partial in Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand. Spring crops are being harvested except in Gwalior where sugarcane and extra crops are being sown. Land is being prepared for autumn crops in the Southern States. Standing crops and their probable outturn are fair to good. Damage to crops is reported from Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Malwa. Agricultural stock is generally good. Prices are high. Watering of poppy and collection of opium in Gwalior and tapping of poppy in Indore continue.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been cloudy. Mornings and nights continue to be cool. Several districts received showers of rain not exceeding 1¾ inches. The rain was accompanied by hail in parts of Damoh, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Betul and Wardha, but no damage is reported. Prices of food grains continue to show a downward course, the most marked variations ranging between 1 and 2 seers per rupee. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition, but cattle disease is still reported in parts of several districts. Fodder and water are sufficient. Harvesting of spring crops continues.

Feudatory States:—In three States winnowing of spring crops is proceeding.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in Sukkur, Larkana and Dharwar. Standing crops are generally in good condition except in two districts of Sind where they have been damaged slightly by frost. Harvesting of spring crops continues. Cotton picking continues in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, Belgaum, Dharwar, Cutch, Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha. Lands are being prepared for the next season's crops. The supply of fodder is adequate and of water generally sufficient. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and in good condition. Prices of food grains have risen slightly in two districts, have fallen in eight and are generally steady elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—Report not received.

Mysore.—The week was rainless. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy. Fodder and water are available. Prices of food grains are high. Prospects of the season are good. Harvesting of rice, *ragi*, and sugarcane is proceeding. The outturn is fair to good.

Coorg.—The week was rainless. Threshing of rice and picking of coffee have been almost completed. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is generally fair. Prices of food grains are high.

Madras.—The week was generally rainless. Standing crops are fair generally. The outturn of the harvested paddy and dry crops is generally fair. Fresh sowings of paddy and dry crops are progressing. The condition of cattle is good generally. Water is generally sufficient. Pasture and fodder are sufficient generally. Prices tend to fall. Prospects are fair generally.

J. HULLAH,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 563—18.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Delhi, the 24th March 1919.

Sixteenth Report of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust covering the calendar year 1919.

1. Five meetings of the Board were held in 1919. The first two meetings were dissolved without any business being transacted, as the number of members present on those occasions was not sufficient to form a quorum. The first, second and third meetings were held in Delhi on 27th and 28th January and on the 1st February 1919, while the fourth and fifth took place at Simla on the 2nd June and 1st September, respectively.

2. At the third meeting the accounts for 1918 were passed and a copy was forwarded to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture in accordance with rule 16 of the Rules for the Administration of the Trust. An application from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for a grant of Rs. 1 lakh was considered and rejected at this meeting as the Local Administration had not then approached the Governor General in Council for the issue of the notification prescribed in rule 8 of the Indian People's Famine Trust. Two further applications were dealt with at this meeting—one from the Honorary General Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund, for a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs and a loan of Rs. 3 lakhs, and the other from the Government of the United Provinces, for a grant of Rs. 10 lakhs. These requests were met in part by the grant of Rs. 2 lakhs and a loan of Rs. 1 lakh to Bombay and by the grant of Rs. 3 lakhs to the United Provinces. The loan of Rs. 1 lakh to Bombay was refunded in November 1919. An application from the Hon'ble Mr. Fagan for a grant to be utilised mainly in financing cheap grain shops in the Punjab was also considered, but the request was refused as no notification in respect of the Punjab had been issued under Rule 8 of the Indian People's Famine Trust Rules. It was pointed out moreover that the Indian Soldiers' Relief Fund might be able to assist soldiers' dependents in the Punjab. At this meeting the Chairman was authorised, subject to the provisions of rule 8 of the Rules for the Administration of the Trust, to meet urgent applications for assistance up to an amount not exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs, subject to his action being confirmed at the next meeting of the Trust.

3. In view of the paucity of the attendance at the meetings of the 27th and 28th January 1919 it was decided at the third meeting to amend bye-law 6 of the Bye-laws regulating the proceedings of the Board, so as to make it permissible to hold the annual meeting either in January or February.

4. At the fourth meeting it was decided to comply with the application (referred to in paragraph 2 above) for Rs. 1 lakh from the Government of the Central Provinces, and a grant for that amount was accordingly made. A grant of a similar amount to the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund mainly for the relief of distress due to the scarcity of fodder was also made at this meeting. In connection with the latter grant the Board decided that the supply of fodder in famine-stricken areas was in accordance with the intention of the founder of the Trust and suggested that the Government of India should recommend to the Board that this is an object for which the Board might

suitably make a grant. The Government of India, however, while recommending to the Board under rule 10 (fifthly) of the Trust Rules the expenditure of the Trust money in providing fodder in the affected areas in the Bombay Presidency pointed out that rule 10 of the Rules for the Administration of Trust does not include fodder operations among the specified objects of the Trust.

5. In pursuance of the power of making grants vested in the Chairman at the third meeting of the Trust (*vide* paragraph 2 above) an application for Rs. 20,500 from the Government of Madras to relieve distress in the Ganjam District of that Presidency was sanctioned by the Chairman on the 20th August 1919.

6. At the fifth meeting of the Trust the Board confirmed the action of the Chairman in making the grant referred to in paragraph 5 above and also authorised him in the event of further applications for grants being received to make grants up to the limit of cash in hand, subject to confirmation at the next meeting of the Board. Under this power the Chairman sanctioned applications for Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 1 lakh from the Governments of Madras and Bengal, respectively. In the first case the object of the grant was the same as that mentioned in the preceding paragraph, while the grant of Rs. 1 lakh was made with a view to alleviating distress arising out of the devastation caused by a cyclone. These two grants have yet to be confirmed.

7. During the year under report the Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Mant acted as Chairman of the Board from the 9th April 1919 to the 13th October 1919, *vice* the Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill on leave. The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Narasinheswar Sarma Guru was appointed a member in place of the Hon'ble Nawab Sanjid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, deceased, and the Hon'ble Mr. L. C. Porter, C.S.I., I.C.S., succeeded the Hon'ble Sir Verney Lovett, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.

8. No new investments were made during the year. On the other hand, the marginally-noted securities of the nominal value of Rs. 8,16,100 were sold in order to provide funds for the relief of distress in the cases mentioned above.

3,99,600 of 3½ per cent.
2,81,500 of 5 per cent.
1,35,000 of 5½ per cent.

9. A statement of the assets of the Trust and an abstract of the accounts are shown in Schedules I and II attached.

10. The miscellaneous receipts shown in Schedule II represent the subscription at the rate of Rs. 500 per annum for the years 1915-16 to 1918-19 by the Raja of Athgarh. In view of the financial condition of the Athgarh State this subscription will be discontinued with effect from the year 1919-20.

11. The Endowment Funds stand at Rs. 28,10,000 as in last year.

C. H. HILL.

The 14th February 1920.

J. HULLAH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SCHEDULE I.

Indian People's Famine Trust.

Statement showing details of assets as at 31st December 1919.

	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Endowment Fund in Government Securities vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowment—		
Balance brought forward from 1918 . . .	28,10,000 0 0	
Total Endowment Fund .	...	28,10,000 0 0
Government Securities representing Assets temporarily invested—		
Balance brought forward from 1918—		
3½ per cent. paper	3,99,600 0 0	...
4 per cent. paper	4,00,000 0 0	...
5 per cent. paper	2,81,500 0 0	...
5½ per cent. paper	1,35,000 0 0	...
Deduct—Sale during the year of—		
3½ per cent. paper	3,99,600 0 0	...
5 per cent. paper	2,81,500 0 0	...
5½ per cent. paper	1,35,000 0 0	...
Balance at close of the year—		
4 per cent. paper	..	4,00,000 0 0
Cash in current account in Bank of Bengal . .	...	64,137 13 8
Total available for expenditure	...	4,64,137 13 8
GRAND TOTAL .	...	32,74,137 13 8

SCHEDULE II.

Accounts of the Indian People's Famine Trust.

Abstract of Cash Transactions for the year 1919.

Receipts.	Amount.	TOTAL.	Payments.	Amount.	TOTAL.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Interest on Government Securities vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments	98,350 0 0		Grants made for relief of distress in—		
			Bombay Presidency (nett)	3,00,000 0 0	
Interest on Government Securities representing Assets temporarily invested	33,743 0 0		Madras "	30,500 0 0	
			Bengal "	1,00,000 0 0	
Sale proceeds of Government Securities of the face value of Rs. 8,16,100 temporarily invested	6,87,612 10 11		United Provinces	3,00,000 0 0	
			Central Provinces	1,00,000 0 0	
Miscellaneous	2,000 0 0		Miscellaneous	0 7 6	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	8,21,705 10 11	TOTAL PAYMENTS	...	8,30,500 7 6
Closing balance on 1st January 1919	...	72,932 10 3	Closing balance on 31st December 1919	...	64,137 13 8
GRAND TOTAL	...	8,94,638 5 2	GRAND TOTAL	...	8,94,638 5 2

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

Delhi, the 26th March 1920.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 13th March 1920 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern	Bombay City	8	8
		Thana District	5	4
	Central	West Khandesh District	43	29
		East Khandesh District	131	113
		Satara District	72	51
		Poona Town	1	...
		Poona District	6	5
		Nasik District	6	6
	Southern	Kolaba District	12	10
		Hubli Town	1	1
		Dharwar District	30	45
		Bijapur District	7	5
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	1	1
	Political Charges.	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	22	11
		Kathiawar Agency	17	13
		Mundra Port	9	5
		TOTAL	371	307
Madras.		North Arcot District	73 (a)	48
		Bellary District	42	21
		Guntur District	1	...
		Coimbatore District	85 (a)	26
		Madura Town	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Madura District	52 (a)	23 (a)
		Malabar District	1	1
		Tellicherry Port	4	2
		TOTAL	209	122
Bengal	Presidency	Calcutta	3	2
		TOTAL	3	2
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	3	2
		Patna District	184	139
		Gaya Town	29	29
		Gaya District	143	123
		Shahabad District	231	178
	Tirhut	Saran District	180	112
		Champaran District	11	8
		Darbhanga Town	67	52
		Darbhanga District	282	229
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	267	204
		Bhagalpur Town	18	16
	Ranchi	Hazaribagh District	11	10
		TOTAL	1,426	1,102

(a) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Allahabad	Fatehpur District	89	37
		Allahabad District	19	19
	Jhansi	Jhansi District	2*	...
	Benares	Benares District	12	5
		Mirzapur District	7	4
		Ghazipur District	172	185
		Ballia District	815	519
	Gorakhpur	Unao District	...	2
		Basti District	504	285
		Azamgarh District	638	484
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	52	47
		Sultanpur District	47	38
		Partabgarh District	12	11
		Bara Banki District	9	9
		TOTAL	2,328	1,590
PUNJAB.	Ambala	Hissar District	30	23
		Rohtak District	43	37
	Lahore	Gujranwala District	51	36
	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	2	2
		Attock District	85	84
	Multan	Montgomery District	2	1
		Lyallpur District	19	10
		Multan District	33	14
	Native States.	Patiala State	42	42
		TOTAL	307	249
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	74	70
		Insein District	5	5
		Hanthawaddy District	4	7
		Tharrawaddy District	3	3
		Pegu District	7	7
		Prome District	13	13
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	13	7
		Bassein District	5	5
		Henzada District	21	20
		Maubin District	8	10
		Pyapon District	17	18
	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	11	11
		Thaton District	1	1
		Moulmein Town	8	5

* Imported.

In the return for the week ending 6th March 1920, the following addition should be made :—
Punjab—Attock District, *add* 69 cases, 51 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA—*contd.*	Magwe	Minbu District	5	4
		Magwe District	7	7
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	65	58
		Mandalay District	16	14
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	13	14
		Sagaing District	8	7
		Lower Chindwin District	38	22
		Upper Chindwin District	2	2
	Meiktila	Yamethin District	5	5
		TOTAL	349	310
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	1	1
		Nagpur District	200	121
		Bhandara District	33	27
		Wardha District	17	10
		Chanda District	5	2
		Balaghat District	20	20
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	23	29
		Jubbulpore District	96	75
		Saugor District	82	80
		Damoh District	23	10
		Seoni District	5	4
		Mandla District	2	1
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	25	20
		Narsinghpur District	16	6
		Betul District	13	8
		Chhindwara District	29	26
	Berar	Amraoti District	42	23
		Yeotmal District	84	30
		Akola District	69	35
		TOTAL	735	528
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	21	15
		Bangalore District	24	16
		Mysore City	7	5
		Mysore District	34	16
		Hassan District	2	3
		Kadur District	2	2
		Shimoga District	1	3
		Kolar District	7	6
		TOTAL	98	60

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Aurangabad District	1	1
		Parbhani District	39	31
		Nander District	18	26
		Gulbargah District	21	20
		Raichur District	18	11
		Usmanabad District	193	133
		Bidar District	110	96
		Medak District	6	6
		Nizamabad District	1	1
		Mahbubnagar District	15	13
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	497	422
		Hyderabad Residency Bazars	18	13
		Secunderabad	18	10
		Atrafibaldah Sarfikhas	125	91
		Adilabad District	2	1
		TOTAL	1,082*	875*
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Bhopal City	147	99
		Bhopal State	178	149
		Narsingarh State	17	13
		Rajgarh State	34	19
		Rewah State	13	4
		TOTAL	389	284
N.-W. F. PROVINCE.	...	Peshawar District	1	1
		TOTAL	1	1
		GRAND TOTAL	7,295	5,429

*Includes previous weeks. The actual numbers of cases and deaths during the week ending March 13th were 639 and 560, respectively.

In the return for the week ending 6th March 1920, the following additions should be made:—

Hyderabad State:
- Aurangabad District, *add* 2 cases, 1 death.
- Parbhani District ,, 47 ,, 49 deaths.
- Nander District ,, 73 ,, 63 ,,
- Gulbargah District ,, 48 ,, 45 ,,
- Raichur District ,, 36 ,, 23 ,,
- Usmanabad District ,, 41 ,, 38 ,,
- Bidar District ,, 1,145 ,, 747 ,,
- Medak District ,, 17 ,, 13 ,,
- Nizamabad District ,, 1 case, 1 death.
- Mahbubnagar District ,, 6 cases, 8 deaths.
- Hyderabad City and Suburbs, *add* 827 cases, 670 deaths.
- Residency Bazars ,, 27 ,, 24 ,,
- Atrafibaldah Sarfikhas District ,, 3 ,, 3 ,,
- Karimnagar District ,, 1 case, 1 death.

Central India . Gwalior State, *add* 54 cases, 40 deaths.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

DELHI:
The 25th March 1920.

The following statement of reported deaths from cholera and small-pox in India during the weeks ending 21st and 28th February 1920.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns	Cholera. Week ending 21st February 1920.	Cholera. Week ending 28th February 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 21st February 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 28th February 1920.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern	Bombay City	...	...	14	8
		Surat District	...	...	...	6
		Kaira District	...	...	...	3
	Central	West Khandesh District	...	...	2	...
		Poona District	...	...	6	5
		Nasik District	...	...	2	1
		Sholapur District	...	...	1	...
	Southern	Ratnagiri District	...	17	...	...
		Belgaum District	1	5	5	5
		Kanara District	...	...	4	3
		Dharwar District	...	...	2	...
		Bijapur District	...	...	8	5
	Sind	Karachi District	...	...	1	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...	7	6
		Sukkur District	...	...	3	...
		Total	1	22	50	42
Madras Presidency.	...	Anantapur District	2	...	9	4
		North Arcot District	134	115	4	...
		South Arcot District	115	153	...	...
		Bellary District	...	...	3	3
		Chingleput District	20	18	2	1
		Chittoor District	4	4	...	...
		Coimbatore District	18	10	...	5
		Cuddapah District	2	...	1	...
		Ganjam District	...	1	4	8
		Godavari District	...	2	6	15
		Guntur District	5	8	...	5
		South Kanara District	...	...	1	3
		Kistna District	1	11	9	8
		Madura District	62	95	2	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 21st February 1920.	Cholera. Week ending 28th February 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 21st February 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 28th February 1920.
Madras Presidency—contd.	...	Malabar District	21	28	7	9
		Nellore District	3	...	...	1
		Ramnad District	27	1	...	...
		Salem District	153	209	...	21
		Tanjore District	136	84	...	...
		Tinnevelly District	2	...	...	...
		Trichinopoly District	110	63	1	4
		Vizagapatam District	4	22	3	2
		Madras Town	1	1	2	4
		Total	820	875	54	96
Bengal Presidency.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	4	...	17	...
		Birbhum District	13	14	10	3
		Bankura District	1	...	7	...
		Midnapore District	...	90	...	69
		Howrah District	24	63	30	56
		Serampore District	2	11	19	23
	Presidency	24-Parganas District	60	64	51	81
		Calcutta	16	45	205	214
		Nadia District	5	2	44	32
		Murshidabad District	...	3	14	18
		Khulna District	...	14	...	4
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi District	4	...	24	22
		Dinajpur District	10	4	19	34
		Jalpaiguri District	...	2	17	28
		Rangpur District	...	...	26	22
		Bogra District	...	...	41	18
		Pabna District	...	...	31	25
		Malda District	...	...	2	8
	Dacca	Dacca District	62	13	55	69
		Mymensingh District	...	79	...	79
		Faridpur District	...	3	3	15
		Bakarganj District	30	24	12	21
		Chittagong District	4	7	2	3
		Tippera District	...	130	...	74
		Noakhali District	11	12	7	6
		Total	255	580	696	924

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 21st February 1920.	Cholera. Week ending 28th February 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 21st February 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 28th February 1920.
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	...	2	...	1
		Patna District	1	1	19	61
		Gaya Town	2	...	9	17
		Gaya District	...	...	20	24
		Shahabad District	...	...	59	15
	Tirhut	Saran District	...	..	3	...
		Champaran District	...	...	...	1
		Muzaffarpur Town	...	...	...	6
		Muzaffarpur District	...	14	...	6
		Madhubani Town	...	...	15	...
		Darbhanga District	12	...	7	...
	Bhagalpur District.	Monghyr Town	...	...	1	2
		Monghyr District	...	...	2	...
		Bhagalpur District	...	29	8	2
		Purnea District	...	...	25	17
		Deoghar Town	...	...	1	...
		Santhal Parganas District	...	...	2	15
	Orissa	Cuttack District	339	249	46	58
		Balasore Town	...	1	1	...
		Balasore District	14	23	42	53
		Puri Town	3	6	10	3
		Puri District	46	43	67	57
		Sambalpur District	...	...	15	4
	Ranchi District	Hazaribagh District	...	...	10	5
		Ranchi Town	...	...	1	...
		Ranchi District	...	...	3	7
		Palamau District	...	...	16	21
		Manbhum District	...	1	1	5
		Singhbhum District	...	2	...	7
		TOTAL	415	371	399	387
United Provinces.	Jhansi	Jalaun District	...	...	10	...
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	...	9	...	...
	Lucknow	Rai Bareli District	5	...	...	...
		Kheri District	...	...	...	2
	Fyzabad	Partabgarh District	2	...	...	...
		TOTAL	7	9	10	2
Punjab.	Ambala	Hissar District	...	...	...	1
	Jullundur	Jullundur City	...	...	1	...
	Rawalpindi	Gujrat District	...	...	2	...
		Shahpur District	...	...	1	2
	Multan	Lyallpur District	...	...	1	...
		Jhang District	...	...	1	...
		Multan District	...	...	1	...
		TOTAL	...	...	7*	3*

* For important Municipal towns only, figures for districts not being available.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts or towns.	Cholera. Week ending 21st February 1920.	Cholera. Week ending 28th February 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 21st February 1920.	Small-pox. Week ending 28th February 1920.
Burma.	Pegu	Rangoon Town and Port	...	1	5	4
		Insein District	1	...	...	4
		Hanthawaddy District	...	1	1	2
		Pegu District	...	...	...	1
		Prome District	...	...	5	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	1	35	24
		Bassein District	...	1	7	15
		Myaungmya District	5	1	...	4
		Maubin District	3	11	...	...
		Pyapon District	...	1	...	...
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	...	...	16	2
		Thaton District	...	...	1	...
		Moulmein Town (Port)	1	...	7	11
		Amherst District	...	...	19	3
		Mergui District	...	1	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay District	...	...	...	11
		Maymyo Town	...	...	...	1
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	...	...	3	2
		Sagaing District	...	...	1	...
		Upper Chindwin District	1	...	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	...	6	6
		Pakokku District	...	...	...	2
		TOTAL	11	18	106	102
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur District	...	...	1	...
		Bhandara District	...	...	1	...
		Wardha District	...	...	1	4
	Jubbulpore	Saugor District	...	...	...	2
		Seoni District	...	...	1	4
	Chhatisgarh	Raipur District	3	7	3	2
		Bilaspur District	24	4	...	...
		Drug District	...	...	...	6
	Berar	Yeotmal District	...	...	3	3
		TOTAL	27	11	10	21
Assam.	...	Sylhet District	15	21	17	17
		Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	...	...	...	1
		Lakhimpur District	4	20	...	...
		TOTAL	19	41	17	18
North-West Frontier Province.	...	Peshawar District	...	...	...	14
		Bannu District	...	...	3	14
		Dera Ismail Khan District	...	...	7	54*
		TOTAL	...	...	10	82
		GRAND TOTAL	1,555	1,877	1,859	1,677

* Includes 46 deaths which occurred in weeks ending 14th and 22th February 1920.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

SIMLA,

The 18th March 1920.